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Parramatta Road Corridor Urban Transformation Strategy

Social Infrastructure Analysis Report

Volume 1

REFERENCE REPORT

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Executive Summary

The PRUTP is an integrated, cross-agency project established by the NSW Government in 2013. The Program explores, captures and facilitates opportunities for urban transformation along the Parramatta Road Corridor – a 20 km stretch that spans multiple jurisdictions.

Social infrastructure incorporates the facilities and services that are used for the physical, social, cultural or intellectual development or welfare of the community. The aim of this report is to determine the social infrastructure that will be required to accommodate the needs of the existing and future population of the Corridor.

UrbanGrowth NSW has undertaken extensive work to prepare the Open Space and Social Infrastructure Schedule (OSSIS) and the Open Space and Social Infrastructure Report (OSSIR) for the Corridor. GHD has built on this work to further develop recommendations to inform the Strategy. This report has been developed to:

- Assist local councils to plan for the provision of the physical social infrastructure required to meet the needs of their communities.
- Provide a desktop assessment of the current level of provision of social infrastructure in the Study Area and Corridor.
- Consider the social infrastructure planning approaches to identify the rates of provision for different types of social infrastructure in the Corridor.
- Provide recommendations for new and embellished facilities required to respond to future growth expected in the Parramatta Road Corridor.
- Outline next steps for studies that will assist in the detailed planning of the Precincts and communities along the Corridor.

This report has undertaken an analysis at the Precinct level to understand the existing and projected future community, identify existing social infrastructure facilities and identify potential opportunities. The assessment has been based on projections provided by Cox Richardson Architects who anticipate that the corridor will accommodate 29,539 residents in the Short term (2016 – 2023) and 55,930 residents in the Medium to Long Term (2024 – 2054).

The report makes a number of recommendations regarding the provision of social infrastructure along the corridor. These recommendations have been incorporated into the Open Space and Social Infrastructure Schedule and are listed in section 5.1. The findings have been based on a desktop review of existing facilities, the use of rates of provision and the population projections. However there are a number of factors that influence the provision of social infrastructure, in addition there are a number of other urban renewal projects within close proximity to the Parramatta Road Corridor that will impact on the existing and proposed facilities. It is therefore recommended that further studies be undertaken to confirm the recommendations in this report. These studies could include:

- LGA Wide Social Infrastructure Assessment – to assess the cumulative impact of development across the LGA and ensure alignment with the regional plans that are currently being prepared by the Greater Sydney Commission.
- Audit of Council Community Infrastructure facilities –The audit should assess; building condition, levels of usage, facilities within each building, operation and maintenance costs etc.
- Recreational needs assessment - The purpose of a recreation needs assessment is to understand recreation facility usage, recreation trends both current and projected, and the shortfalls in facility provision within the LGA .
- Childcare needs assessment - A review of childcare centres to understand the requirements for additional facilities and opportunities for Council to support the private sector in providing these facilities.

1. Introduction

Sydney is one of the most liveable cities in the world, boasting a strong economy, skilled labour force, beautiful natural environment and good lifestyle. A sign of its prosperity is that the city is growing. With a current population of about 4.3 million people, Sydney's population will increase by 1.6 million people over the next 20 years.¹ To ensure this growth is managed sustainably and continues to be a liveable city, Sydney will need more diverse and affordable housing, a broader range of job opportunities and easier ways for people and goods to move around. As the city grows, we must renew existing urban areas to provide a sustainable way to meet increasing demand for housing, transport and services, and maintain our international competitiveness.

The Corridor (the Corridor) is identified in *A Plan for Growing Sydney* as an urban renewal corridor that will be the focus for increased housing, economic activity and social infrastructure. The Corridor will be transformed over the next 30 years through implementation of the Parramatta Road Urban Transformation Strategy. In 2050, the Corridor will have an estimated resident population of 70,000, approximately 40,000 new homes and 30,000 new jobs.

Realising the Corridor's full potential is important to the future productivity and liveability of metropolitan Sydney. It also presents an opportunity to optimise its sustainability performance.

1.1 Parramatta Road Urban Transformation Program

The Parramatta Road Urban Transformation Program (PRUTP) is the integrated, cross-agency project established by the NSW Government in 2013 to explore, capture and deliver on opportunities for urban transformation along the Corridor, resulting in part from the WestConnex Motorway, and in line with *A Plan for Growing Sydney*.

The PRUTP incorporates three key deliverables:

- An Urban Transformation Strategy (the Strategy) for the future growth and development of the Corridor - set out in the document known as the *Parramatta Road Urban Transformation Strategy*.
- A transport infrastructure program for the Corridor – set out in the document known as the *Sydney CBD to Parramatta Strategic Transport Plan*.
- A \$198 million² program of local urban amenity improvement works to deliver tangible public domain improvements to the Corridor aligned with its staged redevelopment – set out in the document known as the *Parramatta Road Urban Amenity Improvement Plan*.
- The PRUTP is led by UrbanGrowth NSW, the NSW Government's urban transformation delivery organisation. In developing the Strategy, UrbanGrowth NSW has worked closely with Transport for NSW, Roads and Maritime Services, Sydney Motorways Corporation, the Greater Sydney Commission (GSC), the Department of Planning and Environment (DPE), the Department of Education (DET), Sydney Local Health Districts (LHDs) and the seven councils along the Corridor.
- The GSC has been charged with preparing the District Plans for each of Sydney's six districts. The District Plans will identify the basis for strategic planning in each district, having regard to economic, social and environmental matters, and set out the actions required for achieving those planning priorities.

The Corridor is located in the Central and Central West districts. The long-term delivery of the Strategy will be taken over by the GSC and will inform the relevant District Plans.

¹ A Plan for Growing Sydney

² In 2015 dollars

1.2 The Corridor

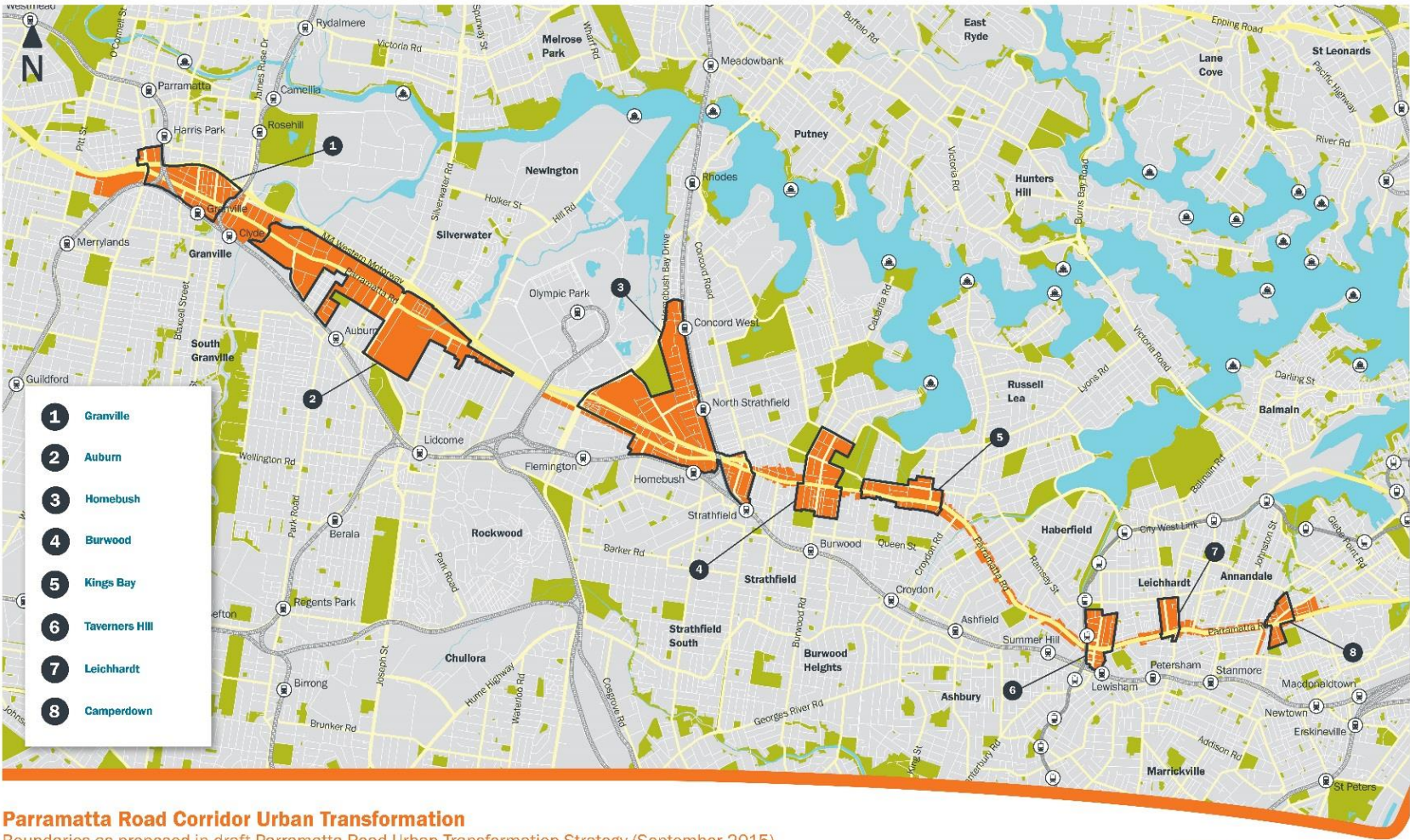
Due to the nature of the required inputs and key deliverables of the Strategy, the Corridor and its components are referred to in different ways, for various components and stages of work.

The Corridor is the continuous length of Parramatta Road, and includes land with direct frontage to Parramatta Road. Change and growth along the Corridor is focused in eight Precincts which have been chosen for their ability to support growth, and their access to public transport, services and jobs. The Precinct boundaries have been informed by a range of factors including natural features or barriers, built form or land use change, and subdivision patterns. In some cases, the Precincts straddle LGA boundaries.

Frame Areas are portions of the Corridor located between the identified Precincts with direct frontage to Parramatta Road, and typically include the first strip of lots or land to the first street/laneway running parallel to the north or south of Parramatta Road. The Frame Areas are important links that may have some change at a lower intensity than that anticipated in the Precincts. The transformation should not be seen as the redevelopment of Precincts alone, but rather the combined renewal of Precincts and Frame Areas that will collectively deliver a transformational effect along the Corridor.

Figure 1 identifies the extent of the Study Area, Corridor, Precincts and Frame Areas.

Figure 1: Corridor Study Area and Corridor



Parramatta Road Corridor Urban Transformation
Boundaries as proposed in draft Parramatta Road Urban Transformation Strategy (September 2015)



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The PRUTP is an integrated, cross-agency project established by the NSW Government in 2013. The Program explores, captures and facilitates opportunities for urban transformation along the Parramatta Road Corridor – a 20 km stretch that spans multiple jurisdictions.

When first established, the Corridor covered ten local government areas. During the course of the PRUTP, new councils have been created and at the time of Strategy's publication, there are seven local government areas in the Corridor and additional merger proposals are being considered.

The Parramatta Road Urban Transformation Strategy and Implementation Tool Kit has been prepared in collaboration with all councils in place along the Corridor over the last three years. The technical supporting documents that have informed the Strategy and the Implementation Tool Kit also acknowledge past and present councils. Former councils are referenced for the purposes of citing local plans and policies that were, and continue to be, in place whilst the Strategy and Implementation Tool Kit was being prepared.

The NSW Government is continuing to work with all councils and will work with administrators where they have been appointed.

1.3 Purpose of this report

Social infrastructure as defined in section 2.1 incorporates the facilities and services that are used for the physical, social, cultural or intellectual development or welfare of the community. The aim of this report is to determine the social infrastructure that will be required to accommodate the needs of the existing and future population of the Corridor.

The report has been developed to:

- Assist local councils to plan for the provision of the physical social infrastructure required to meet the needs of their communities.
- Provide a desktop assessment of the current level of provision of social infrastructure in the Study Area and Corridor.
- Consider the social infrastructure planning approaches to identify the rates of provision for different types of social infrastructure in the Corridor.
- Provide recommendations for new and embellished facilities required to respond to future growth expected in the Parramatta Road Corridor.
- Outline next steps for studies that will assist in the detailed planning of the Precincts and communities along the Corridor.

This social infrastructure analysis is part of a suite of technical documents prepared for UrbanGrowth NSW as part of the Strategy, as shown in Figure 2. It has informed, and should be read in conjunction with, the following documents:

- Parramatta Road Urban Transformation Strategy
- Parramatta Road Short Term Implementation Plan
- Parramatta Road Infrastructure and Open Space Schedule
- Parramatta Road Urban Amenity Improvement Plan
- Parramatta Road Urban Design Guidelines and Fine Grain Study
- Parramatta CBD-Sydney Strategic Transport Plan (prepared by TfNSW)
- Supporting specialist reports.

Figure 2: Strategy Structure

Section 117 Ministerial Direction

Gives the Parramatta Road Corridor Urban Transformation Strategy and Implementation Tool Kit statutory weight.

Policy Framework



Urban Transformation Strategy

- 30 year vision
- 56,000 additional people
- 27,000 homes and 50,000 jobs
- integrated land use and transport plan
- eight Precincts in which growth will be focussed
- seven land use and transport principles
- Strategic Actions to implement the Strategy

Implementation Tool Kit



Implementation Plan 2016 - 2023

- staging/sequence strategy
- Precinct Plans including land uses and necessary infrastructure
- Out of Sequence Checklist



Planning and Design Guidelines

- suggested land use and built form controls for the entire Corridor
- land uses, heights, densities, open space, movement and circulation for each Precinct



Urban Amenity Improvement Plan

- \$198m program of local amenity works



Infrastructure Schedule

- costed and prioritised for local, regional and state infrastructure

Reference Reports



Precinct Transport Report



Fine Grain Study



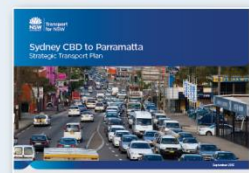
Social Infrastructure Analysis Report Volumes 1 & 2



Sustainability Implementation Plan



Economic Analysis Report



Sydney CBD to Parramatta Strategic Transport Plan (Transport for NSW 2015)

The Social Infrastructure Analysis has been developed in two volumes. Volume One (this report) contains the overall assessment of social infrastructure requirements across the corridor. It includes an analysis of submissions received during exhibition of the draft Strategy, a review of the policy context, and an analysis of the existing and potential future population within each of the Precincts. Volume One presents an overview of the challenges with providing social infrastructure in an urban renewal context as well as recommendations for the social infrastructure required across the corridor.

Volume Two contains a detailed analysis for each of the eight individual Precincts. The analysis has been divided into the infrastructure that would be provided at the Local Government Level and infrastructure that would be provided by NSW Government agencies. Each Precinct contains detailed recommendations regarding the provision of social infrastructure required to service their respective population as well as advice regarding implementation of these recommendations.

1.4 Scope and limitations

This report has been prepared by GHD for UrbanGrowth NSW and may only be used and relied on by UrbanGrowth NSW for the purpose agreed between GHD and the UrbanGrowth NSW as set out in section 3 of this report.

GHD otherwise disclaims responsibility to any person other than UrbanGrowth NSW arising in connection with this report. GHD also excludes implied warranties and conditions, to the extent legally permissible. The services undertaken by GHD in connection with preparing this report were limited to those specifically detailed in the report and are subject to the scope limitations set out in the report.

The opinions, conclusions and any recommendations in this report are based on conditions encountered and information reviewed at the date of preparation of the report. GHD has no responsibility or obligation to update this report to account for events or changes occurring subsequent to the date that the report was prepared.

The opinions, conclusions and any recommendations in this report are based on assumptions made by GHD outlined throughout this report. GHD disclaims liability arising from any of the assumptions being incorrect.

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2. Planning and Social Infrastructure

2.1 Definition of social infrastructure

Social infrastructure incorporates the facilities and services that are used for the physical, social, cultural or intellectual development or welfare of the community. It includes physical infrastructure such as libraries, community centres and cultural facilities that facilitate the delivery of social services and activities, as well as open spaces, parks, recreation areas and sport fields that support sport, recreational and leisure uses. Importantly, social infrastructure also incorporates the services, activities and programs that operate within these facilities.

Social infrastructure is not limited to that provided by federal, state and local governments. It also includes those services and facilities that are operated by non-profit community organisations as well as the private sector. **Error! Reference source not found.** provides examples of the types of facilities that are provided by these different sectors. For some facilities, such as childcare, several sectors may be providers while there are many examples of facilities where funding has been “pooled” or shared by different sectors.

Table 1 Providers of social infrastructure

Local Government	Federal or State Government	Private/Non-Government
Childcare	Out of School Hours Care	Childcare
Out of School Hours Care	Public schools	Out of School Hours Care
Libraries	Preschools	Entertainment facilities (cinemas, hotels etc)
Open space and Parks	Public hospitals	Private hospitals
Playgrounds	Open space and parks	Private schools
Sports stadiums	Sport stadiums	Commercial gyms and recreation centres
Playing fields, pitches and courts	Emergency services	Museums
Walkways/cycle ways	Playing fields, pitches and courts	Galleries/exhibition spaces
Skate and BMX facilities	Museums	Places of worship
Multipurpose halls and community centres	Gallery/exhibition spaces	
Cultural centres	Cultural centres	
	Public transport	

2.2 Hierarchy of social infrastructure

The size and features of a social infrastructure facility will determine the number of people that the facility can accommodate as well as the geographical distribution of the population that it is serving. Different types of facilities should be planned to cater for different population catchments. For example, a community centre or meeting space will be planned to cater to the needs of a local community and will usually be within walking distance of the majority of people who might access it. In comparison, a multipurpose community centre will need to cater for a larger population (up to 50,000 people), many of whom may access the infrastructure by car, bicycle or public transport.

The hierarchy of facilities is usually at three levels; local, district and regional. In assessing the social infrastructure requirements for the Corridor the following parameters have been used:

- Local – social infrastructure provided within each of the eight Precincts. This is most often provided by local government or the private sector.

- District – social infrastructure facilities provided across two to three Precincts and the adjoining Frame Areas. Although this is typically provided by local government or the private sector, there may also be State Government Agency involvement.
- Regional – social infrastructure provided across the Corridor and the surrounding LGAs Regional social infrastructure is typically provided by State Government Agencies.

This Parramatta Road Social Infrastructure Analysis assesses requirements for different types of social infrastructure facilities. The facility types for this study have been determined in consultation with UrbanGrowth NSW. Open space has been excluded from this study on the basis that it is considered by other studies.

For each type of social infrastructure there are different features that are used to determine whether a facility can be considered local, district or regional. Table 2 identifies how the different social infrastructure types relate to the levels in the hierarchy.

Table 1: Social infrastructure types and the hierarchy

Social infrastructure type	Local (servicing up to 20,000 people)	District (servicing 20,001 to 50,000 people)	Regional (servicing 50,001 to 150,000 people)
Community centre	Meeting spaces	Multipurpose community centre	-
Cultural centre/space	Public art	Art space within a multipurpose community centre	Performing arts centre
Childcare centre	Long day care Preschool Out of school hours care	N/A	N/A
Library (based on the State Library People Places)	Branch library	Central library	-
Sportsground	1 sportsground	2 double sportsgrounds	Multiple sportsground and training facilities
Outdoor sports court	1 multipurpose court or 2 tennis courts	4 multipurpose courts or 8 tennis courts	-
Leisure/aquatic centre	-	Indoor aquatic centre/swimming centre	Leisure centre
Youth focussed outdoor recreation facility	-	Youth recreation facility	-
Schools and education	Primary school	High school	Tertiary institution
Justice services	-	-	Court
Police	-	Police shopfront	Police station
Ambulance	-	Ambulance standby point	Ambulance station
Fire	-	Fire station	-
Health facilities	Medical centre	Integrated health clinic	Hospital
Cemeteries	-	-	Cemetery

2.3 Social infrastructure provision

Local government plays a significant role in the provision and operation, particularly for facilities that cater for the local community; however, it is not the only provider. State Government agencies such as the Department of Education (DET), Local Health Districts and Emergency Services also have a significant role for facilities that operate at a district or regional level. Infrastructure provided at the State Government level is determined by the respective agencies and details of these service models are provided in Volume 2.

To date, across NSW, there has been no definitive process for planning social infrastructure at the local level. Each Council across NSW has used their own process for planning social infrastructure resulting a variety of different standards and benchmarks. In 2014, GHD was commissioned by the Department of Planning and Environment (DPE) to develop Rates of Provision to assist with the planning of social infrastructure. Details are provided below and summarised in Appendix B.

The provision of social infrastructure is not an end in itself; rather the built infrastructure is provided to facilitate the delivery of services, activities and programs that meet the needs of the population. Every community has its own unique demographic profile, rate of growth, typology and population density. These factors all influence the provision of social infrastructure. The Rates of Provision have been used by GHD to provide some level of consistency across the corridor however the provision of facilities will still need to be tailored to a community's needs. This social infrastructure analysis provides recommendations for the provision of social infrastructure that will support the population projected in the Parramatta Road Corridor. Additional studies, as outlined in Section 5.3 will need to be undertaken to confirm the facilities to be provided within the individual precincts.

The following section provides an overview of the various social infrastructure facilities that are typically provided by local government. It includes a discussion on the rates of provision as well as considerations for facility planning and development.

2.3.1 Community centres and meeting spaces

Multipurpose community centres and meeting spaces provide a range of services and facilities that cater to the needs of the broad spectrum of the community. At the local level, facilities can include a basic meeting space that is co-located with another community use (e.g. rooms within a local library), or a standalone facility such as a town hall or scout hall. Multipurpose community centres service a larger population and contain a number of facilities and spaces.

Depending on the size of the population that is being served, and the amount of space/land available, multipurpose facilities can be provided as either a community space or a standalone centre. A multipurpose space could be integrated into another council facility such as a library, tourism centre or cultural facility. Such spaces provide a base for the delivery of community services and programs and can be timetabled for use by different community providers.

Rate of provision

Table 2: Rate of provision for community centres

Local	District
Consider increasing capacity of existing spaces or replace existing facilities if not appropriate or develop partnerships to utilise facilities in other ownership The space should be an appropriate size to cater for the population and a range of activities. A minimum	1 centre: 20,001 - 50,000 people The centre should be a minimum of 500m ² and up to 1,000m ² in size

size of 60m ² is recommended for one activity room.	
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Source: GHD (2014) *Draft Social Infrastructure Guidelines*

Key considerations for planning and development

To accommodate the needs of the future population within urban renewal areas, it is recommended that consideration be given to increasing capacity of existing spaces. Opportunities for increasing capacity could include:

- Upgrading features within existing facilities so that they can accommodate a greater capacity.
- Installing additional features so that facilities can become multipurpose and cater to different groups.
- Identifying opportunities for expansion that will increase the existing floor space.
- More efficient timetabling of facilities.
- Centralised and online booking system for all council facilities.
- Developing partnerships with other not for profit or private providers, for example government agencies, community organisations or sporting groups.

The recommendations in this social infrastructure analysis for expanding the capacity of existing facilities is high level based on a desktop review of existing facilities, information provided by councils and analysis of the existing and future demographics. An audit of the facilities including quality and condition and opportunities to increase utilisation, for example, renovations or expansion, has not been undertaken. An audit would assist in identifying the opportunities for embellishment.

2.3.2 Libraries

Public libraries make a vital contribution to the social, educational and recreational development of local communities. In addition to providing traditional services such as the borrowing and use of library materials, libraries provide:

- A cultural hub and focal point for the community.
- User-friendly access to the latest in technology.
- Provide area for relaxation, research, leisure and learning.
- A range of activities and uses including literacy and educational support and programs to support families, foster careers and build communities.

Rates of provision

All libraries are to be developed in accordance with the benchmarks stipulated in *People Places: A Guide for Public Library Buildings in NSW*. Within the document there are population based benchmarks that provide a recommended size for a library based on the future population catchment. The benchmark has a sliding scale based on population catchment, the benchmark used for all of the Precincts in the Corridor is 28 m² per 1,000 residents.

Increasingly, libraries have become information centres and well used source of access to the internet. *People Places* The document provides guidance on projecting the number of public access computers to the internet within libraries based on 10 year population projections. For populations fewer than 20,000 people over a 10 year period, a library would require at least five public computers. However, other factors may impact on the number of public computers needed, such as the library size, location and needs of the population (e.g. residents, workers).

Key considerations for planning and development

- Any planning for the expansion of an existing facility or development of a new facility should be in accordance with the State Library of NSW Guidelines *People Places* (2013).
- All local or district level facilities should be part of a library network (linked services and facilities).

- The minimum recommended size for a public library building is 190m².
- The service model for the delivery of library services should be considered in the design and development of each library. The service model could be one central library with several branch libraries or areas libraries with regional library services.
- The following locational criteria should also be considered in the design of public libraries:
 - main street or shopping centre location
 - highly visible location
 - ground floor and street frontage
 - high levels of personal and property safety
 - easy pedestrian access and close to public transport
 - potential for outdoor space
 - convenient and safe parking

2.3.3 Cultural facility

Cultural facilities are those centres or spaces that support the development of culture and the arts. They can include: community art galleries, exhibition spaces, rehearsal and performing spaces, museums, multimedia space and art centres. Cultural facilities can range in size from a local facility such as an art space within a multipurpose centre, to a district level recording studio, through to a museum, which attracts visitors from a regional area.

Cultural spaces are provided at the local level and comprise of a designated space or facility located within another Council facility or building such as library, tourism centre or multipurpose centre. Alternatively a cultural space could be a feature within an existing space (for example hanging space in a library for an art exhibition or recording equipment in a multipurpose community centre)

A cultural centre is a stand-alone facility that may be co-located with other social infrastructure buildings such as a library or civic centre. A cultural centre would most likely be provided at a district or regional level.

Rate of provision

Table 3: Rate of provision for cultural facilities

Local	District
Consider increasing capacity of existing cultural spaces by installing additional features within existing facilities or developing partnerships to utilise facilities in other ownership	1 cultural space/centre for 20,001 to 50,000 people The facility can either be a standalone facility or integrated with another council facility

Source: GHD (2014) *Draft Social Infrastructure Guidelines*

Key considerations for planning and development

- Facilities should be planned as a network so that different centres allow for different activities. For example a multipurpose centre in one suburb could have a recording studio and the centre in a nearby suburb have an exhibition space.
- Opportunities for increasing the capacity of existing spaces could include: increasing operating hours, installing exhibition spaces within existing council facilities e.g. council reception areas and libraries, including facilities in meeting rooms for art activities, installing sound systems and theatre lighting in community halls.
- Partnerships with local community groups, private operators and schools should be considered for the shared use of facilities.

2.3.4 Childcare

Although increasingly the private sector is providing childcare services, all Councils should conduct an audit of services and facilities in their Local Government Area (LGA). This audit will enable an assessment of both current needs and the existing services' capacities to accommodate the needs of the future population. There are different types of childcare and these can be defined as:

- Long day care – aimed primarily at 0 to 5 years. Facilities operate eight to 11 hours per day, Monday to Friday.
- Family day care – aimed primarily at 0 to 5 years. Services comprise of a network of caregivers who provide care in their own homes for other people.
- Preschool – aimed primarily for 3 to 5 years. Usually provided at centre staffed by a qualified teacher.

Rate of provision

The rate of provision for childcare has been taken from the *City of Sydney Child Care Needs Analysis* (2013). This benchmark was selected because it has been developed for a high density residential and employment area. Although densities across the corridor will not be as high as within the City of Sydney LGA, the benchmark was applied because it was the most generous of those reviewed. The benchmark states that childcare should be provided at a rate of one place for every two children aged 0 to 5 years for residents.

Key considerations for planning and development

Councils can support the private sector in the provision of additional childcare places through:

- Encouraging the development of additional childcare centres through private or not-for profit providers.
- Supporting a family day-care scheme.
- Assisting with identifying or providing locations suitable for new childcare centres.
- Incorporating a childcare facility in any future multipurpose community centres.
- Implementation of planning controls such as floor space bonuses for developments that include the provision of childcare within the development or requirements that specify a minimum number of places for children under the age of two.

2.3.5 Out of school hours care

Out of School Hours (OOSH) care provides before and after school care for school aged students during the school term, and holiday care for children aged up to 13 years old during school holidays. It is most commonly provided within primary school facilities, although it can also be provided in Council owned or private facilities. During school holidays there is an increased amount of OOSH care required and this is typically provided by private operators.

Rate of provision

The Leichhardt Council has undertaken extensive research in the provision of OOSH Care. The rate of provision recommended within their research, has been applied to the Parramatta Road Corridor because it has been based on OOSH Care Standards. The rate of provision for OOSH Care comprise of:

- 1 Before School Care (BSC) place per 17 children 5-11 years;
- 1 After School Care (ASC) place per 5 children aged 5-11 years; and
- 1 Vacation Care (VC) place per 7 children aged 5-11 years),

Key considerations for planning and development

OOSH Care has not typically been a service provided by local Councils, however the level of demand particularly in some inner city areas such as Leichhardt, has resulted in local Councils taking on an advocacy role in order to obtain additional services. Although State Government is not a provider of OOSH,

it is responsible for approval and monitoring of the quality of care within the registered facilities. To support the additional provision of OOSH care places Councils should:

- Support schools in the provision of OOSH places through lobbying with state government for additional services’.
- Assist with identifying or providing locations suitable for Out of School Hour Care (OSHC) programs.
- Support private operators of OSHC programs by providing council facilities for use.
- Work with the DET to obtain access to funds through the \$20 million Before and After School Care Fund help deliver up to 45,000 additional OSHC across NSW places.

1.2.1 Sport and recreation facilities

Sport and recreation facilities include; sporting fields, outdoor sport courts, indoor sport courts and aquatic facilities. All of the facilities have to be multipurpose to cater for range of sporting uses particularly as participation levels will change over time. The facilities also have to be adaptable accommodating summer and winter sports as well as flexible to allow multiple uses within relatively short periods of time.

The rates of provision provided in this document are per capita. For a more accurate assessment of sporting and recreation provision it is recommended that a recreation needs study be undertaken that includes input from the community, local sporting groups and other users.. These groups will be able to identify current and future trends in their respective sports that will influence the demand for sport facilities. Section 3.2 makes further recommendations regarding a Recreational Needs Assessment along the Parramatta Road Corridor.

Rate of provision

Table 4: Rate of provision for sport and recreation facilities

Facility	Local	District
Sport fields	1 sports ground (comprising two playing fields) per 5,000 people (minimum 5 ha) Consider shared used of school sports grounds.	Two double sports grounds (four playing fields per 20,000 – 50,000 people (minimum of 10 ha)
Outdoor sport courts	1 multipurpose court: 10,000 people 2 tennis courts: 10,000 people	2 basketball courts: 40,000 4 netball courts: 40,000 8 tennis courts: 20,000 – 50,000 people
Indoor sport courts	In urban renewal areas where land is limited, indoor sport facilities provide a viable alternative to outdoor facilities as they can easily be incorporated as part of a building.	1 indoor sports facility: 20,000 – 50,000

Source: GHD (2014) *Draft Social Infrastructure Guidelines*

Key considerations for planning and development

- A local sportsground should be 5ha in size and able to accommodate 2 sporting fields, floodlights and amenities such as a toilets, shade, weather shelters, lighting, bins, protective fencing, food services, user information and regulations.

- A district sports field is a minimum of 10 ha and can accommodate four sporting fields. District facilities should be designed to support competitive sport and should include additional amenities to that provided for a local field such as change rooms and storage. The field should also be of a higher quality to that provided at a local level.
- Local and district sportsgrounds should include other amenities such as play spaces, picnic areas and informal sporting facilities to support multipurpose use.
- Sports grounds should have a slope of less than 1:50 and enough land that is not flood liable to accommodate amenities building and floodlights.
- Opportunities to increase capacity in outdoor facilities include the use of artificial/synthetic surfaces, flood lighting and irrigation.
- The land allocated for sports fields should be of sufficient size to cater for a range of sports. Line markings can then be used to cater for the different sports.
- Dual use of parking areas e.g. commuter parking, schools and shopping centres should be considered where possible.
- The shared use of school sports grounds should be considered for organised sport.
- Field line markings should be in accordance with the requirements of the National and State sporting associations.
- Sport fields and outdoor sports courts don't have to be at ground level and innovative solutions such as roof-tops or other locations should be considered.

2.4 Principles for planning social infrastructure

GHD's research has identified a number of principles relating to the planning and provision of social infrastructure. Table 6 presents the principles that were used to assess the existing facilities and identify potential future facilities within the Corridor for each of the Precincts (as outlined in Volume 2). The application of these principles should continue to underpin the design and eventual operation of facilities.

Table 5: Principles for planning social infrastructure

Contributes to the local identity and sense of place	Social infrastructure should contribute to a sense of place in the community by becoming an important focal point and gathering space. The design and uses of the facility can also be used to reflect and reinforce local culture. It should also be easily identified and known by the community as a public facility available for community use.
Affordable and accessible	Physical and financial access to facilities is important both to meet the needs of diverse populations and to ensure that the facility is well used. Affordability and accessibility is particularly important for disadvantaged residents, older residents, residents with a disability, and young people and children. Affordability will depend on how the facility is funded and its operational model, for example facilities could be provided but have private ancillary services that assist in operational costs eg café or venue hire.
Equitable distribution of facilities	Geographic distribution of social infrastructure across an LGA is important to provide equitable access to as many people as possible. However, consideration also needs to be given to relative equity, with those residents with higher levels of social disadvantage requiring greater access to public community infrastructure than those who have more resources.
Centrally and co-located to enable efficiencies	Social infrastructure should be located in town centres thereby taking advantage of existing infrastructure such as public transport and other

	related uses such as retail and other services. Multiple services or facilities should be provided in the same or adjacent location. In addition to enabling efficiencies through the sharing of resources, these locations can encourage greater public use through a range of services being placed in one location creating a vibrant hub.
Quality infrastructure	Facilities should be 'fit for purpose' in terms of both size and functionality. They should also be well maintained, to attract high levels of use and ensure long term viability.
Integrated as a network of services	Social infrastructure should be planned as a network of facilities and services. This level of integration will enable efficiencies in the delivery of services whilst preventing a sense of isolation. It should have connectivity to the other types of social infrastructure either through physical proximity or connected through active transport networks.
Environmental, economic and socially sustainable	Environmental sustainability can include water saving features, rainwater tanks, energy efficient design, the use of solar panels, and sustainable building materials. Achieving financial sustainability involves considering lifecycle costs, and suitable arrangements for management, fees, and charges. Social sustainability is facilitated via responsiveness to identified social issues and needs and ongoing community involvement and participation.
Multipurpose and adaptable to changing needs	All facilities should allow for a variety of different uses and where possible, cater for a range of population groups. This will enable facilities to be utilised as much as possible throughout the day and at weekends. Designing multipurpose facilities will also enable the facility to adapt to changes over time, as the interests and needs of the community change.
Socially beneficial	Social infrastructure should deliver public benefits. This can be achieved by meeting the social needs of the community, by facilitating social interaction between different groups within the community and nurturing the development of networks, linkages and partnerships.
Safe and inviting	All members of the community should feel welcome and safe utilising the facilities and services. All infrastructure should be designed in accordance with the principles of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design as well as the principles of Universal Design.

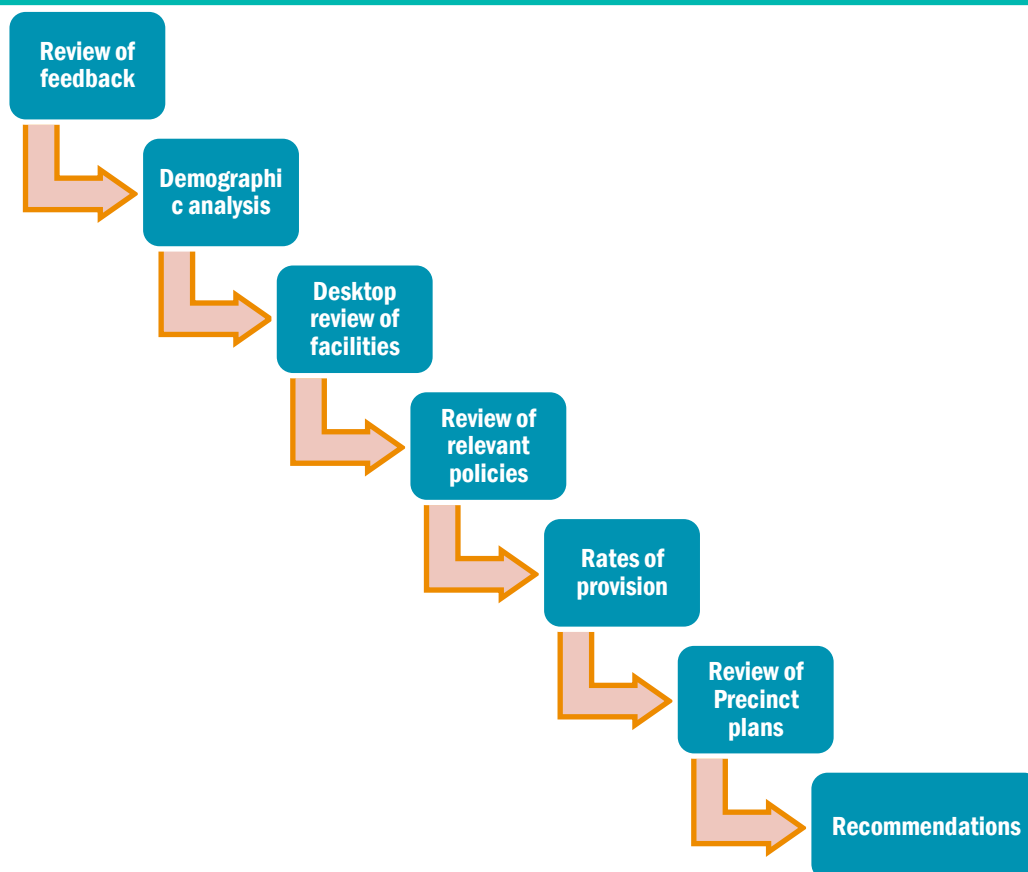
3. Assessing Social Infrastructure Provision

UrbanGrowth NSW has undertaken extensive work to prepare the Open Space and Social Infrastructure Schedule (OSSIS) and the Open Space and Social Infrastructure Report (OSSIR) for the Corridor. GHD has built on this work to further develop recommendations to inform the Strategy.

There are diverse communities that live and work along the Corridor. Every community has its own unique demographic profile, rate of growth, geography and population density. These factors all influence the provision of social infrastructure. The methodology outlined in 3.4 was undertaken to ensure that the needs of each community are considered within the recommendations for social infrastructure.

This report documents an analysis at the Precinct level to understand the existing and projected future community, identify existing social infrastructure facilities and identify potential opportunities. A detailed analysis of the Draft Precinct Plans has enabled recommendations to be made for the embellishment of existing facilities and potential locations for new facilities. These recommendations will need to be confirmed through a detailed audit of the existing community facilities as recommended in Next Steps in Section 5.3 of Volume One.

Figure 3: Methodology for preparing the social infrastructure analysis



3.1 Review of feedback

UrbanGrowth NSW prepared the Parramatta Road Open Space and Social Infrastructure Report as part of a suite of supporting technical documents for the draft Strategy. The documents were released in September 2015 for consultation until December 2015. In total, more than 3,700 responses to the draft Strategy were received through submissions and surveys.

GHD reviewed the submissions received from each council and conducted interviews to understand the concerns raised within each submission. GHD also reviewed the community feedback within the *Consultation Outcomes Report: Draft Parramatta Road Urban Transformation Strategy* (UrbanGrowth NSW, 2016). Submissions from NSW government agencies which provide social infrastructure relevant to this Report were also reviewed; they include the Department of Education (DET), NSW State Library, Sydney Local Health District and Western Sydney Local Health District.

The feedback received from the submissions informed the methodology for undertaking the social infrastructure analysis. Table 6 provides a summary of the feedback.

Table 6: Summary of submissions received on the draft Strategy

Submission	Summary of feedback
Community	Community feedback centred on concerns that existing social infrastructure would not be sufficient to support the Corridor's forecast population growth. It was requested that additional social infrastructure such as schools, childcare and health services be provided to support the projected population.
Councils	Feedback from all ten councils (as they existed at the time of the consultation period) centred on concerns that the draft Strategy did not include clear commitments to the additional social infrastructure needed to support population growth. Key issues included: • Concern that social infrastructure would not be in place prior to population increases within the Corridor in particular schools and health services. • Key social facilities including senior/youth centres, community centres, cultural spaces, and indoor sport and recreation centres were not proposed in the draft Strategy. • Concern that the proposed social infrastructure benchmarks and thresholds within the draft Strategy were not adequate to serve the future population. • The draft Strategy did not consider plans by councils for proposed new or upgraded facilities. • Concern that the draft Strategy's recommendations did not consider the specific needs of each Precinct. • Concern that the draft Strategy did not take into account the cumulative impact of other developments within the vicinity of the Corridor.
Sydney Local Health District (SLHD)	The Sydney Local Health District's (SLHD) submission supports the recommendation under the draft Strategy for the Royal Prince Alfred (RPA) Hospital/University of Sydney Precinct to become a strategic centre. The majority of growth in the Corridor is projected to occur in the Homebush Precinct which will also impact Concord Hospital. The SLHD states that both the RPA and Concord Hospital Precinct will need significant increases in beds and services by 2031 to meet projected population growth, including the growth proposed by the Parramatta Road Urban Transformation Program. The project will create a need for more community-based and primary health care services. With the increasing population in Homebush and Strathfield, additional facilities and services will be needed, such as general practice, early childhood, mental health, aged and chronic care. The SLHD states that the healthy urban development and liveability principles should be strengthened throughout the Strategy.

Submission	Summary of feedback
Western Sydney Local Health District (WSLHD)	The Western Sydney Local Health District's (WSLHD) submission raised concerns about the impact of future growth on the access to existing community health facilities. Access will need to be supported through improved transport and connectivity, including parking provision within enhanced social infrastructure facilities. The WSLHD also raised concerns about potential social isolation in high density housing. Increased social infrastructure is required to support mental and physical health of future residents.
State Library of New South Wales	The State Library's submission stated that existing public library infrastructure in the Corridor will be insufficient to meet the needs of future growth and will require renewal and extension. There are industry standards which provide advice on the planning of library spaces and services to meet the needs of communities, including <i>People places: A guide for public library buildings in New South Wales</i> and <i>Living Learning Libraries: Standards and Guidelines for NSW Public Libraries</i>.
Department of Education (DET)	The Department of Education (DET) stated that future growth will place significant pressures on education. Most enrolment pressure will be in the Homebush Precinct and significant growth is expected in Granville and Burwood Precincts. The DET will continue to work with UrbanGrowth NSW to implement actions with regard to public education.

UrbanGrowth NSW has responded to the feedback received across the community, council and government agency submissions within the Consultation Outcomes Report: Draft Parramatta Road Urban Transformation Strategy (UrbanGrowth NSW, 2016). As a result of the feedback received, UrbanGrowth NSW committed to working with the NSW Government Architects Office to determine the optimal location, amount and type of future open space and social infrastructure required to support the Corridor. The commitment was also made to continue working with the NSW Department of Education (DET), NSW Health and Local Health Districts (LHD) to ensure schools and health facilities can support the future population.

In accordance with the commitments made by UrbanGrowth NSW, GHD has incorporated the feedback from the community, councils, and relevant State agencies in the development of the social infrastructure analysis.

3.2 Demographic analysis

The Corridor spans eight Precincts, with culturally, socially and economically diverse communities living and working in each Precinct. Analysis of the demographic profile of each Precinct's current and potential future population is key to understanding the needs of these communities and determining the characteristics that are likely to influence demands for social infrastructure into the future. For example, age structure is important to understand the need for age-based services, such as childcare, schools, youth services, and aged care. Other variables such as ethnicity and household income are also important as they can influence participation in and usage of social infrastructure.

The demographic characteristics of the Precincts have been compared to each other to demonstrate the extent of diversity across the Corridor. A comparison has also been made with the average for the Greater Sydney region.

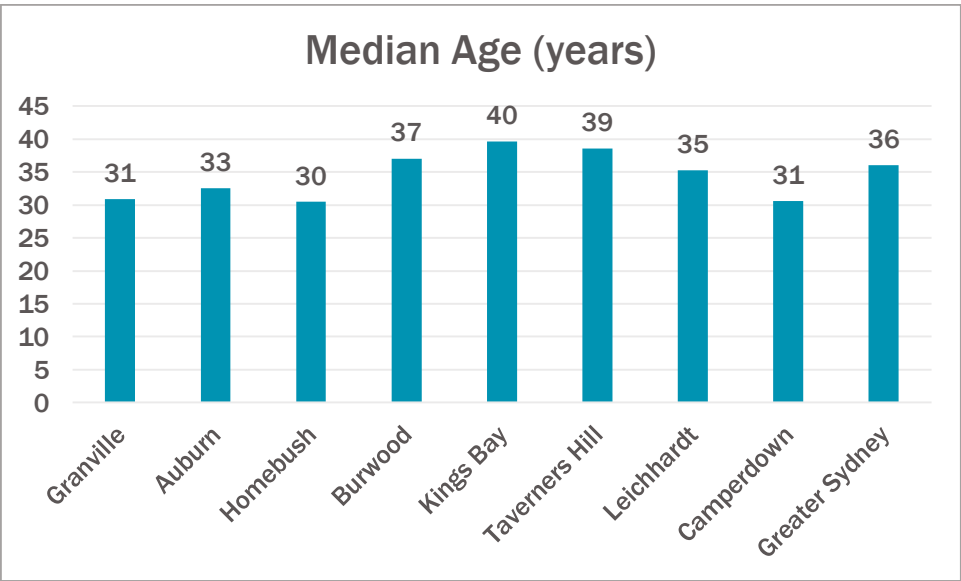
To understand the demographic characteristics of each Precinct's community, the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2011 Census data for Statistical Area Level 1 Districts (SA1s) was analysed. SA1s are the

smallest ABS Census collection district and when combined, broadly aligned with each Precinct's boundaries. Maps of the census data used for the demographic analysis are provided in Appendix A of Volume One. This demographic data has been used to investigate the age structure, cultural diversity, household size, household income and level of education of each Precinct as a comparison across the Corridor.

3.2.1 Age structure

Age structure is important in understanding the need for aged based services, such as childcare, schools, youth services, and aged care. Median age provides a snapshot of the age structure. The proportions of children under 18 years and people aged 60 years or over have also been analysed across the Precincts to further understand the age structure within the Corridor. Both age groups have been analysed because they have different social infrastructure requirements, as discussed in their respective sections. shows the median age across the Precincts. Kings Bay, Taverner's Hill and Burwood Precincts had an older median age, compared to Greater Sydney. This older population is due a larger proportion of people aged over 60 years. In comparison Homebush, Camperdown, Granville, Auburn and Leichhardt Precincts had a younger median age, compared to Greater Sydney; this is due to a larger proportion of children aged under 18 years. The median age provides a quick summary of demographic composition of each Precinct; however, it is the analysis by age group that assists in identifying the potential impact on social infrastructure.

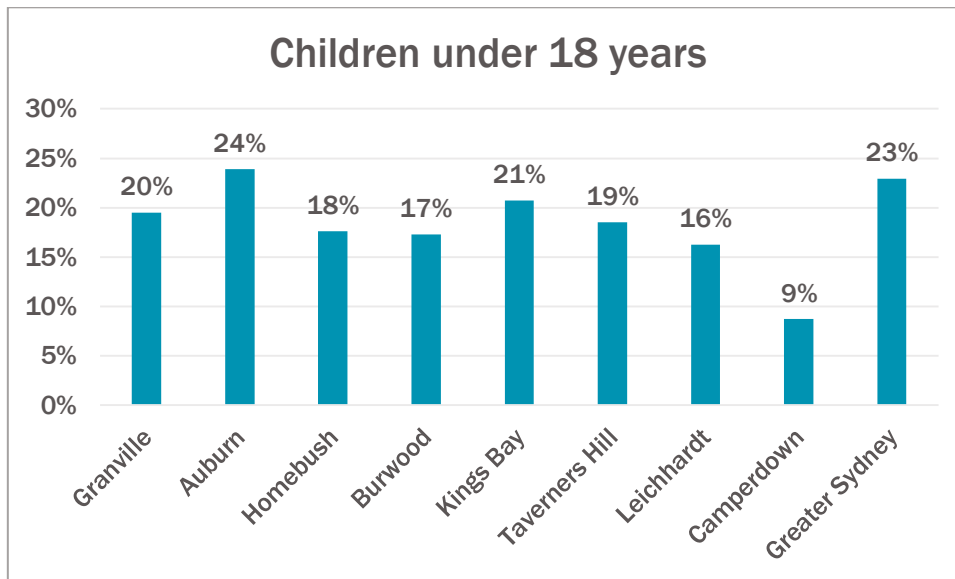
Figure 4: Median age (years) for each Precinct, 2011



Source: ABS Basic Community Profile 2011

The proportion of children under the age of 18 within an area impacts on the provision of social infrastructure as there is a greater need for childcare, education facilities and there are also different recreation requirements. In assessing the demographic profile of each of the Precincts, the proportion of children varied across the Corridor as illustrated in Figure 5. Of all Precincts, Auburn Precinct had the highest proportion of children; this was the only Precinct that was higher than the proportion for Greater Sydney. Camperdown Precinct had the lowest proportion of children, with 9% aged under 18 years. The close proximity the Camperdown Precinct has to the University of Sydney and University of Technology Sydney has resulted in larger numbers of students within the area with a smaller proportion of families.

Figure 5: Children under 18 years, 2011

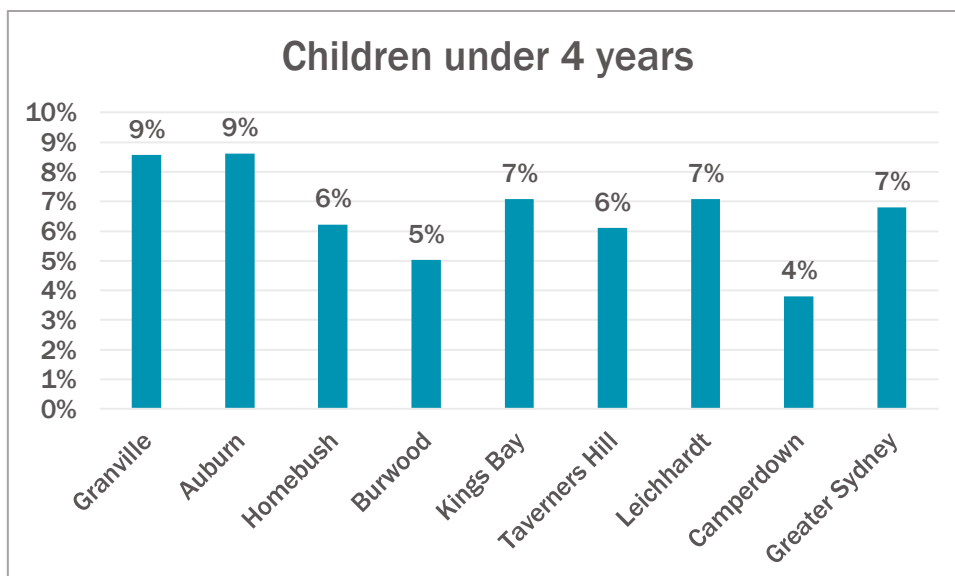


Source: ABS Basic Community Profile 2011

To better understand the need for childcare across the Corridor, the proportion of children aged under 4 years has been examined. There was a higher proportion of young children in Granville and Auburn Precincts while the proportion was lowest in Burwood and Camperdown Precincts, as illustrated in Figure 6.

In particular young children made up around half of the child population (aged under 18 years) in Granville, Leichhardt and Camperdown Precincts. This indicates that there is a higher proportion of families with young children living in these Precincts, where childcare needs are likely to be greater.

Figure 6: Children under 4 years, 2011



Source: ABS Basic Community Profile 2011

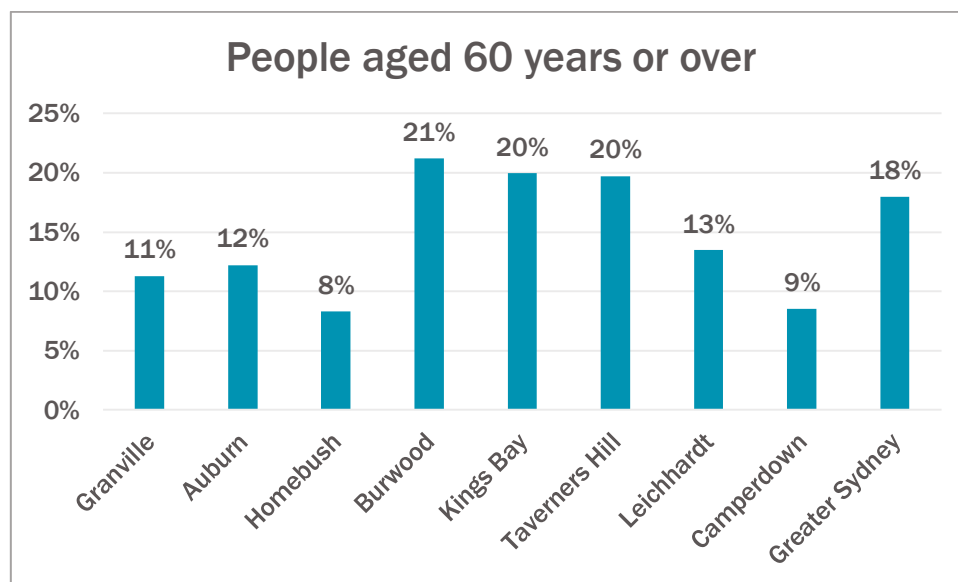
According to the State Library in their planning document People Places: A Guide for Public Library Buildings in New South Wales (State Library of NSW, 2013) older residents are already major users of libraries and it

is anticipated that this trend will increase as the population ages and the number of older residents with significant leisure time increases. For example, Granville library currently provides job seeker services and English writing and speaking programs for its local population. This impacts on the demand for flexible spaces which cater for these programs. According to Cumberland Council the current configuration of Granville library is not designed to cater for this demand.

Older residents also have different health requirements, the NSW State Ambulance plans the location of services based on 000 phone calls, in communities with a higher proportion of older people there is a greater number of emergency call outs and therefore a higher level of service provision is required.

As illustrated in Figure 7, the proportion of people aged 60 years or over varied across the Corridor. Burwood, Kings Bay and Taverner's Hill Precincts had a higher proportion of people aged 60 years or over than Greater Sydney, however this distance was not significant. In contrast Homebush and the Camperdown Precincts had significantly lower proportions of residents over the age of 60.

Figure 7: People aged 60 years or over, 2011



Source: ABS Basic Community Profile 2011

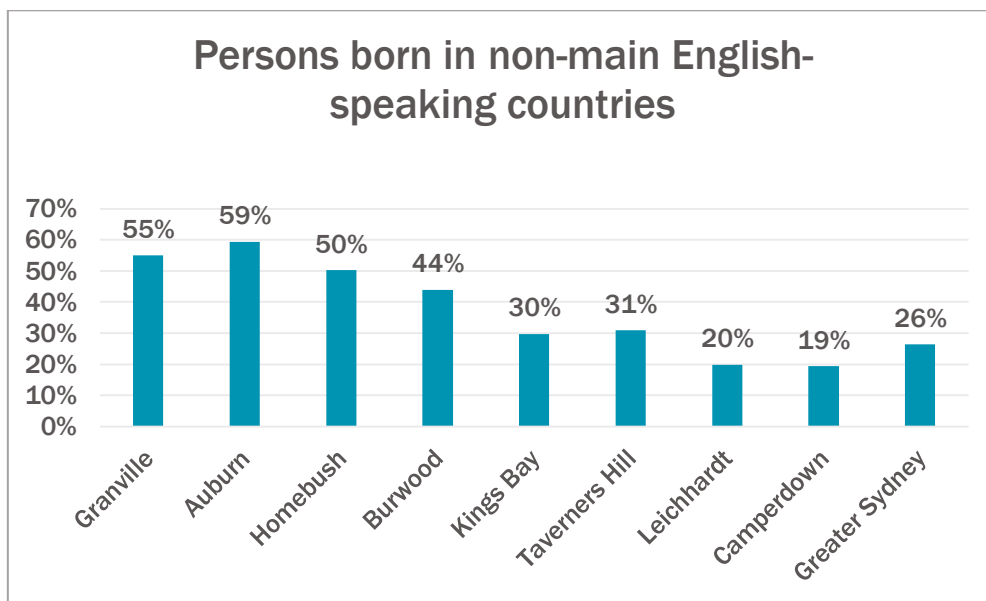
3.2.2 Cultural diversity

Understanding the level of cultural diversity within a community is important as it can influence participation and usage of social infrastructure. The proportion of people born in non-main English-speaking countries and people who speak a language other than English gives an indication of the demand for specific services for Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) communities.

As seen in Figure , the proportion of persons born in non-main English-speaking countries was generally higher in the western part of the Corridor. Auburn, Granville, Homebush, Burwood, Taverner's Hill and Kings Bay Precincts had a higher proportion of people born in non-main English-speaking countries than Greater Sydney. In Auburn and Granville Precincts, people from non-main English-speaking countries represented over half of the population.

Camperdown and Leichhardt Precincts had a lower proportion of people born in non-main English-speaking countries than Greater Sydney, representing around one in five people for each Precinct.

Figure 8: People born in non-main English-speaking countries, 2011

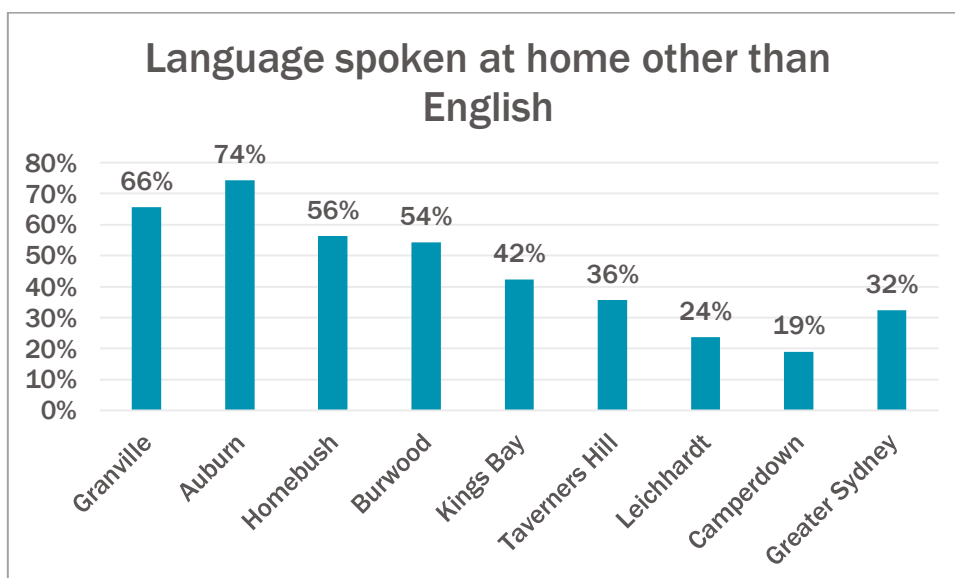


Source: ABS Basic Community Profile 2011

Figure shows that the proportion of people who spoke a language at home other than English was generally higher in the western part of the Corridor. In Granville, Auburn, Homebush and Burwood Precincts, over half of the population spoke a language other than English.

Camperdown and Leichhardt Precincts had a lower proportion of people who spoke a language other than English than Greater Sydney.

Figure 9: Language spoken at home other than English, 2011



Source: ABS Basic Community Profile 2011

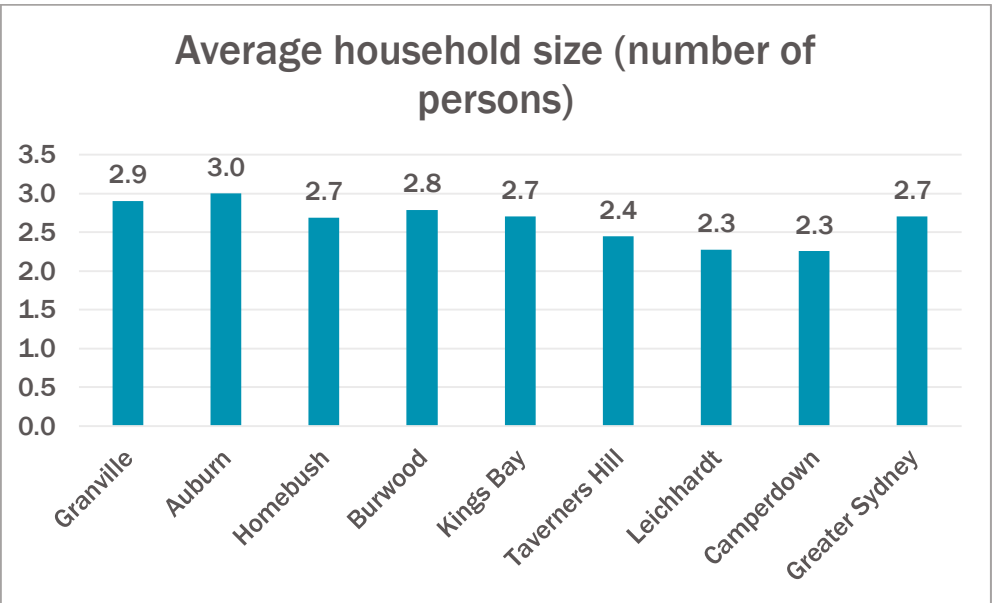
3.2.3 Average household size

Average household size can provide an indication of the household structure (e.g. family, couple, lone person or group) of the existing population within the Corridor. Figure 10 demonstrates that Auburn, Granville and Burwood Precincts had a larger average household size than Greater Sydney. These Precincts

generally also had a younger median age, lower proportion of people aged 60 years or over, and significantly higher level of cultural diversity compared to the Greater Sydney average.

The average household size within the Homebush and Kings Bay Precincts was consistent with Greater Sydney. Camperdown, Leichhardt and Taverner’s Hill Precincts had a smaller average household size than Greater Sydney.

Figure 10: Average household size, 2011



Source: ABS Basic Community Profile 2011

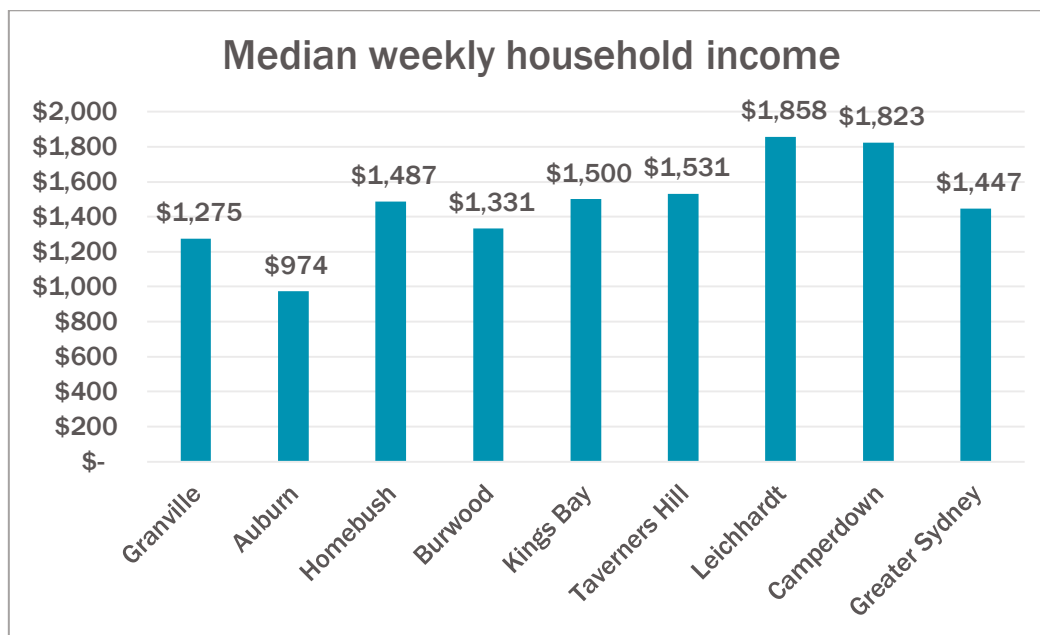
3.2.4 Household income

Understanding the household income levels within a community is important as it can influence how people access social infrastructure. Based on Figure , household incomes were generally higher in the eastern part of the Corridor. Of all Precincts, households within the Leichhardt and Camperdown Precincts generally earned the highest weekly incomes. This was higher than the average for Greater Sydney.

Households within the Taverner’s Hill and Kings Bay Precincts earned similar weekly incomes compared to the Greater Sydney average.

Households within the Auburn, Granville and Burwood Precincts generally earned lower weekly incomes than the Greater Sydney average. Of all Precincts, households within the Auburn Precinct earned the lowest weekly income.

Figure 11: Median weekly household income, 2011



Source: ABS Basic Community Profile 2011

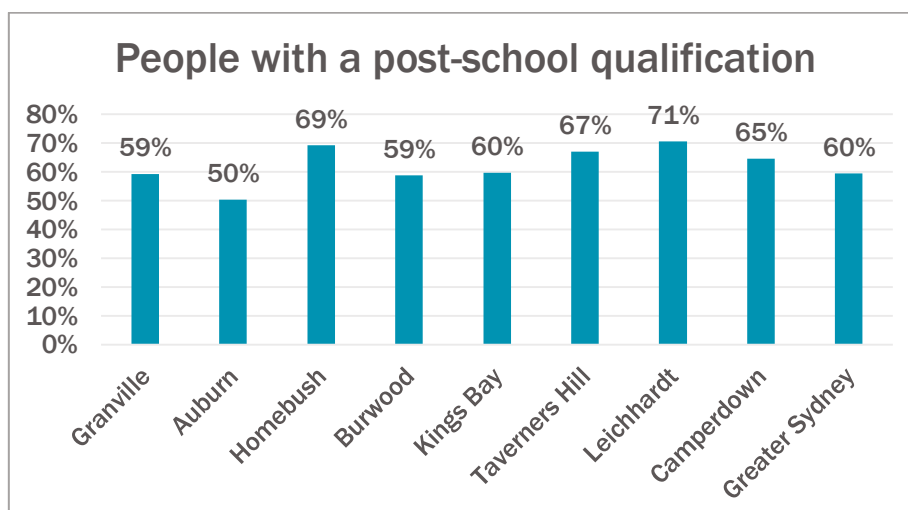
3.2.5 Post-school qualification

Understanding the education levels within a community is important as it can influence the demand for and use of specific services, such as education facilities for lifelong and community based learning which is often provided in local, council-operated facilities.

As seen in Figure 1, compared to the Greater Sydney average, Leichhardt, Homebush, Taverner's Hill and Camperdown Precincts had a higher proportion of people with a post-school qualification, such as a diploma or bachelor degree. Kings Bay, Burwood and Granville Precincts had a similar proportion of people with a post-school qualification to Greater Sydney.

Auburn Precinct had the lowest proportion of people with a post-school qualification. This was lower than Greater Sydney.

Figure 12: People with a post-school qualification, 2011



Source: ABS Basic Community Profile 2011

3.2.6 Summary of existing population demographics

The demographic analysis demonstrates that the existing population within the Corridor is characterised by culturally, socially and economically diverse communities. Based on the existing demographics, there are varying needs and level of demand for certain social infrastructure. The existing demographics also provide an indication of the future population and basis to plan for future social infrastructure to meet community needs.

Key implications from the demographic analysis include:

- Auburn, Kings Bay and Granville Precincts had the highest proportion of children under 18 year, suggesting a higher need for childcare and youth services.
- Burwood, Kings Bay and Taverner's Hill Precincts had the highest proportion of people aged 60 years or over. The need for specific services should be considered for this age group, such as community centres, meeting spaces and space for seniors activities incorporated within multi-purpose community centres.
- Auburn, Granville, Homebush and Burwood Precincts have higher representations of people from culturally diverse backgrounds. In Auburn and Granville Precincts, people from non-main English-speaking countries represented over half of the population. There may be a higher demand for services for newly arrived migrants (e.g. skills and training programs, translator and interpreter services) or for established communities (e.g. cultural events and programs) in these Precincts. These services often use council owned facilities and meeting rooms.
- Of all Precincts, households within the Auburn, Granville and Burwood Precincts earned the lowest weekly income. Auburn Precinct also had the lowest proportion of people with a post-school qualification. The provision of affordable and accessible community facilities should be considered across the Corridor, and particularly in these Precincts, to meet the needs of some disadvantaged communities.

3.2.7 Future population

The following population projections provided by Cox Richardson Architects have been used as the basis for assessing the social infrastructure requirements.

Table 7 Population projections used to assess social infrastructure requirements

Precinct	Short term (2016 - 2023)	Medium to long term (2024-2054)
Granville	6,641	10,701
Auburn	2,241	2,241
Homebush	8,310	19,753
Burwood-Concord	7,020	11,426
Kings Bay	2,741	5,171
TavernersHill	900	3,265
Leichhardt	1684	2,163
Camperdown	0	1,390
Total	29,539	55,930

3.3 Desktop review of facilities

Existing social infrastructure in each Precinct will be important in servicing the future population during the initial phases of transformation. Based on data provided by UrbanGrowth NSW, GHD has conducted a desktop review of the social infrastructure facilities that are located within an approximately 800m catchment of each of the Precincts. This distance has been selected because it is considered to be the greatest distance that people will actively travel (by foot or bicycle) to access facilities. The facilities identified have been discussed in Volume 2 including maps for each precinct.

The desktop review has identified the facilities that would provide services for the Precinct, a site visit has not been undertaken to ascertain the capacity, utilisation or condition of these buildings. It is recommended in section 4.3 that a detailed audit of all community facilities within the corridor be undertaken.

3.4 Review of relevant policies

There are various NSW Government agencies responsible for the provision of social infrastructure across the Corridor. These agencies include the DPE, DET, SLHD and WSLHD. Each government agency has a number of strategies and policy documents that guide the planning of social infrastructure. These documents have been reviewed to inform the development of the rates of provision and their application to the Corridor. Table 11 provides a summary of the policy documents and how these have informed this Strategy. A full summary of the policy review is provided in Appendix D.

Table 8: Summary of State Government policies

Policy	How we have used these to inform this analysis
<i>Overarching strategic documents</i>	
<i>A Plan for Growing Sydney</i> (NSW Department of Planning and Environment, 2014)	The Plan identifies the Corridor as a major area to support Sydney's growth. The recommendations within this Report align with the Plan's directions and actions to: • Plan for education and health services to meet Sydney's growing needs • Deliver social infrastructure to support growing communities • Grow the arts and cultural opportunities in Parramatta.
<i>NSW 2021: A plan to make NSW number one</i> (NSW Department of Premier and Cabinet, 2011)	The plan identifies the goals to achieve whole of state growth and delivery. The recommendations within this Report align with the goals: • Make it easier for people to be involved in their communities • Enhance cultural, creative, sporting and recreation opportunities.
<i>Social infrastructure planning documents</i>	
<i>New South Wales Draft Recreation and Open Space Planning Guidelines for Local Government</i> (NSW Department of Planning, 2010)	This document is a best practice guide to local councils for open space and recreation planning. It outlines the strategic planning for recreation and leisure activities, the use of a catchment access based standard and options for meeting active open space demand within urban areas. These have informed the recommendations within this Report for sport and recreation facilities.
<i>People Places: A Guide for Public Library Buildings in New South Wales</i> (State Library of NSW, 2013)	This document guides the development of public library buildings, including planning tools, needs assessment process and benchmarking. These have informed the rates of provision within this Report.
<i>Landcom Community Centre Guidelines</i> (Landcom, 2008)	The principles for community centre planning within this document have informed this Report.

Policy	How we have used these to inform this analysis
<i>New South Wales Growth Centres Development Code</i> (Growth Centres Commission, 2006)	The Code provides detailed information on the planning and design of a range of social infrastructure. It includes population benchmarks for infrastructure provision as a reference point. These are the only adopted social
	infrastructure benchmarks in NSW however they were developed for greenfield sites which have a different context to urban renewal areas.
Transport for NSW	
<i>Sydney's Walking Future</i> (Transport for NSW, 2013)	This document aims to promote walking for transport, connect people to places through safe walking networks around centres and public transport interchanges, and engage with partners across government, councils, non-government and private sectors to maximise effectiveness. There is a focus on linking walking to urban growth particularly from major centres, such as Burwood.
<i>Sydney's Cycling Future</i> (Transport for NSW, 2013)	This document aims to link cycling to urban growth. Locating the places that people want to travel to and from close to each other, and addressing how individual land developments can contribute to a cycleway network are essential to achieving this.
NSW Department of Education (DET)	
<i>Planning New Schools, School Safety and Urban Planning Advisory Guidelines</i> (NSW Department of Education and Communities, 2015)	The Guidelines were developed as a non-statutory general advice for the planning of new schools. It provides the factors that need to be considered when planning a new school. These have informed the recommendations within this Report.
<i>NSW Infrastructure: Education Infrastructure Baseline Report</i> (NSW Department of Education and Communities, 2012)	This report provides an overview of the investment in education infrastructure. It outlines the planning and management, existing assets, current capacity and performance, and gaps in education infrastructure. This report has informed the recommendations within this Report related to education facilities.
NSW Health	
<i>Western Sydney Local Health District Strategic Plan July 2013- June 2016</i>	The Plan identifies priority areas for healthcare within the Western Sydney Local Health District. A key priority is to provide integrated care, including improving the transfer of care between health providers and availability of local services. This has informed the recommendations within this Report.
<i>Sydney Local Health District (SLHD) Strategic Plan 2012 - 2017</i>	The Plan identifies challenges, goals and strategies to support the ongoing development of healthcare service, research, education and clinical care within the Sydney Local Health District. The Plan has informed the recommendations within this Report.
<i>Healthy Urban Development Checklist</i> (2009)	The Checklist was developed to assist health providers in giving advice on urban development policies, plans and proposals. It includes key issues and priorities for social infrastructure. These have informed the recommendations within this Report.

4. The Provision of Social Infrastructure and Urban Renewal Areas

4.1 Challenges with planning social infrastructure

There is no formulaic approach to planning social infrastructure, and as outlined in the methodology (section **Error! Reference source not found.**), a number of factors are taken into consideration when recommending the provision of new facilities. These factors include; the needs of the community based on existing and future demographic characteristics, existing facilities within the area, the projected population growth and the application of a rate of provision.

Typically high density developments have limited external private space such as gardens, which leads to increased demand on social infrastructure and public gathering spaces, such as public parks. While this more commonly impacts on public open space, it also impacts on other forms of social infrastructure such as community centres, meeting spaces and libraries. *People Places: A Guide for Public Library Buildings in New South Wales (State Library of NSW, 2013)* acknowledged that “there is a trend in areas with concentrations of new unit development, where the availability of space for home study or leisure is potentially limited, it appears residents are utilising library facilities more and more” (pg 50).

The challenge of meeting increased demand in urban renewal areas is further exacerbated by the limited availability of suitable sites for the provision of new social infrastructure. Land prices within the Corridor and other urban renewal areas are often at a premium, reducing the availability of land for redevelopment as a social infrastructure facility. Within the Corridor, land is largely fragmented and in multiple private ownerships which means that larger social infrastructure facilities such as recreation centres, multipurpose community centres or even schools may require sites to be amalgamated in order to be suitable.

Finally, one of the challenges faced by local government is the operational and maintenance cost associated with social infrastructure. New facilities are often provided through development contributions and Voluntary Planning Agreements (VPA), however once constructed, Councils are responsible for the ongoing operation and maintenance. The planning and development of new social infrastructure facilities should consider the economic sustainability of the facility.

4.2 Expanding capacity of existing facilities

The limited availability of suitable sites for social infrastructure within urban renewal areas is one of the key reasons why emphasis should be placed on considering innovative ways to expand the capacity of existing facilities. Opportunities for increasing capacity could include:

- Upgrading features within existing facilities so that they can accommodate more programs and services
- Installing additional features so that facilities can become multipurpose and cater to different groups
- Identifying opportunities for expansion that will increase the existing floor space
- More efficient timetabling of facilities through a centralised and online booking system.

Increasing the capacity of existing facilities also assists in managing the phasing of social infrastructure delivery. It takes a considerable amount of time for new facilities to be planned and delivered. By increasing the capacity of existing facilities, some of the needs of the community can be met in the short term until new infrastructure is provided to meet longer term demand.

Changes to development controls such as land use zoning, height and floor space ratios, will encourage development through the private market. Consequently, there is limited control over the phasing of development and this could result in funding shortfalls for proposed social infrastructure, particularly if a

facility is being provided through local development contributions. Increasing capacity of existing social infrastructure is a more efficient, short term solution to meeting demand for social infrastructure until funding is available for a new facility to be provided.

Recommendations to increase capacity of existing social infrastructure can only be undertaken once there has been a detailed audit of the facilities. The audit would need to assess a number of factors including; building condition, features within the building, capacity for expansion(including assessment of heritage items), usage rates and cost of upgrade. This social infrastructure analysis has not provided this level detail and it is recommended that this audit be undertaken as a Next Step.

4.3 Shared use of facilities

There are number of different providers of social infrastructure including state government agencies, not for profit and private providers. There are opportunities for partnerships to be made between these different parties to increase availability of facilities to the broader community.

The DET is keen to seek joint and shared used arrangements with councils for school facilities. Facilities could include school playgrounds, ovals and halls which could be made available for use of the community outside of school hours. There is also the opportunity for non-school facilities, such as early childhood health clinics and childcare centres, to be provided within schools. Schools should also be located near other public social infrastructure so that facilities such as local parks, sporting fields or libraries can be used by the students during school hours. Inner West Council has acknowledged that most schools within the LGA are reliant on Council for open space and agreements have been made with some schools such as the Sydney Secondary College for community use after school hours.

The Victoria Avenue Public School is an example of integrated community Precinct partnership between the DET, City of Canada Bay Council and Sydney Local Health District. The school includes a 47-place child care centre catering for children from birth to school age, early childhood health services, Outside School Hours Care, shared use of the playing fields and a communal hall. This model should be used across the Corridor for both the development of new schools and the redevelopment of existing schools.

3.1 Opportunities for addressing demand for recreation facilities

The provision of recreation facilities is challenging within the urban renewal areas because of the amount of open space required to accommodate new facilities. Whilst there are various innovative ways of meeting demand such as through the provision of roof top gardens or sporting fields or indoor sport centres, the most cost effective method of addressing need is by maximizing the capacity of existing facilities.

Some of the Councils have undertaken Open Space and Recreation Needs Assessments, these Councils include City of Canada Bay, City of Sydney, Parramatta City Council and Leichhardt Council. Suggestions made by these Councils include:

Embellishing existing facilities

Use of existing facilities can be embellished through the provision of lighting or increasing the capacity of a sports field by changing to synthetic surfaces. A reconfiguration of an open space area could also increase the number of playing fields on an existing site.

Changing uses to facilitate greater compatibility between activities

This initiative involves moving facilities so that they can be shared between sports for example AFL Fields in winter and cricket in summer. Alternatively some sports could be moved to locations where there are colocation benefits so that there can be multiple fields of the same code side by side.

Changing areas from passive to active uses

Installing additional features within a space so that open space areas that are traditionally used for passive activities can accommodate some active uses.

Efficient programming and timetabling of facilities

This is particularly effective for developing shared use arrangements with other organisations such as the Department of Education or private facilities. For example the use of school sports fields after hours.

5. Recommendations and next steps

This report has assessed the social infrastructure that would be required to service the needs of the projected population of the Parramatta Road Corridor. The report has taken into consideration the social infrastructure that would be provided at the local government level such as community centres, libraries, cultural centres, child care centres, OOSH and sport and recreation facilities. It has also considered the infrastructure that would be provided by State Government Agencies such as the DET, Local Health Districts and the emergency services. At all levels, the private sector also plays a significant role in the provision of additional social infrastructure facilities, this is particularly the case for childcare, education and private hospitals.

This Section presents an overall analysis of the social infrastructure requirements across the corridor. The recommendations have been developed in two stages comprising of short term (2016-2023) to medium to longer term (2024-2054). Details of the analysis including a desktop review of existing facilities within the Precinct and opportunities identified by the Councils and State Government Agencies are provided in Volume Two.

5.1 Social infrastructure requirements across the Corridor at the local government level

Table 9 presents a summary of the social infrastructure that should be provided at the local government level. In some cases such as the provision of childcare, the private sector plays a significant role, Council may therefore not need to provide the facility, however they should support and advocate the private sector to assist in meeting demand.

Table 9: Social infrastructure facilities to be provided by local government across the Parramatta Road Urban Transformation Corridor

Facility type	Short term (2016 - 2023)	Medium to long term (2024-2054)
Meeting space and community centres	Embellishments to existing facilities to be determined through audit of existing community facilities. Contributions should also be made to the expansion of existing facilities such as the Auburn Centre for Community.	Support the development of a new multipurpose community centre within the Granville Town Centre. Facilities to include; meeting spaces, cultural spaces and new library. Support the development of a new multipurpose community centre within the centre of the Homebush Precinct near the Bakehouse Quarter. Facilities to include; meeting spaces, cultural spaces and new library. Support the redevelopment of the Concord Community Centre.
Library	Approximately 573 m ² of additional library floor space to be provided within existing libraries or potential new facilities.	Approximately 1,566 m ² of additional library floor space within existing or new libraries along the Corridor. New libraries could be located in: • Proposed multipurpose community centre in Granville • Proposed development of Lidcombe RSL • Proposed multipurpose community

		centre in Bakehouse Quarter • Concord and Community Recreation Precinct. • Relocation of Leichhardt Library.
Cultural space	Embellishments to existing facilities to be determined through audit of existing community facilities Provision of three exhibition space/facilities within existing facilities. Facilities to be determined based on community facility audit.	ilities to be provided in multipurpose community centres proposed for Granville and Homebush. Provision of cultural facilities within existing community centres eg art space, exhibition area, performance space. Potential upgrades to Granville Town Hill and Library as cultural space. Facilities to be determined based on community facility audit.
Childcare	Support for the provision of 1,181 places	Support for the provision of 1,958 places
Out of school hours care	Support for the provision of 139 before school care places	Support for the provision of 263 before school care places
	Support for the provision of 473 after school care places	Support for the provision of 895 after school care places
	Support for the provision of 338 vacation care places	Support for the provision of 639 vacation care places
Sports ground	Embellishment of existing facilities to be determined through Recreation Needs Study. Embellishments could include support for synthetic playing fields. Provision of two new sportsgrounds, locations to be determined.	Provision of six new sportsgrounds (12 fields) and one district level double sportsground (four fields). Locations to be determined based on Recreation Needs Study and Open Space Study.
Multipurpose courts	Provision of two multipurpose courts Locations to be determined based on Recreation Needs Study and Open Space Study.	Provision of three multipurpose courts. Investigate potential for sport facilities to be provided within an indoor facilities.
Tennis courts	Provision of two tennis courts. Locations to be determined based on Recreation Needs Study and Open Space Study.	Provision of six tennis courts Locations to be determined based on Recreation Needs Study and Open Space Study.

5.2 Social infrastructure requirements across the Corridor to be provided by State Government Agencies

Social infrastructure facilities provided by the State Government Agencies have a larger catchment area than those provided by Local Government. For this reason, the social infrastructure analysis has investigated the level of provision by assessing the Parramatta Corridor as a whole; details of this assessment are in Volume 2. The summary of recommendations is provided in Table 13.

Table 10: Recommendations for Social Infrastructure to be provided by State Government Agencies across the Parramatta Road Urban Transformation Corridor

Facility	Recommendations
Public education	• Development controls that currently restrict development on existing school sites should be removed. This will enable existing schools to increase in capacity and accommodate additional students. • PRUTP supports the projects that are currently funded and under development by the DET these include the redevelopment of Parramatta Public School, Arthur Phillip High School and the new Sydney High School, as well as an upgrade to Homebush West. • Innovative development solutions and partnerships, such as those used for the development of the Victoria Avenue Public School should be considered, particularly if it assists with identifying potential future sites for new schools. Developers should be offered an incentive for incorporating a school within a larger scale site.
Private education	• Development controls that currently restrict development on existing school sites within the corridor should be removed. This will enable existing schools to increase in capacity and accommodate additional students.
Tertiary education	• Support the development and expansion of tertiary education facilities within the Parramatta Road Corridor. • Investigate partnerships for the sharing of social infrastructure facilities.
Health facilities	• Support the health infrastructure upgrades that have been identified within the SLHD and WSLHD Strategic Plans. • Upgrade and reconfigure the Merrylands Community Health Centre to improve community health service provision and increase capacity. • Upgrade and expand existing community health facilities so that they can be future proofed to accommodate additional health services and support the shift to integrated health care. • Development of a new community health centre within the Homebush Precinct, this facility can be collocated with a community centre or other similar social infrastructure facility. • Support investigation of new integrated health facilities that would provide services to the Parramatta Road corridor. The Greater Parramatta Region is currently undergoing substantial population growth and this may generate the need for additional health facilities.
Ambulance	• Support the provision of additional ambulance hubs as required by NSW Ambulance. • Ensure transport planning considers ambulance access to Concord Hospital.
Police	• Support the NSW Police to expand existing infrastructure if required to meet growth within the Parramatta Road Corridor.
Fire	• Ensure transport planning considers fire vehicular access to areas along the corridor ensuring a maximum of a ten minute travel time.

3.2 Next steps

The Local Government Amalgamations provides an opportunity for the newly formed Councils to assess the provision of social infrastructure across the broader LGA. The assessment should consider the needs of the existing population as well as the projected future population. Each of the Council's will have various growth pressures. For some the Parramatta Road Corridor is not the only urban renewal project that will impact on infrastructure within the LGA. The assessment will therefore need to consider the cumulative impact of all the growth projected for each LGA.

In addition to assessing future growth, the amalgamations provide an opportunity to review all of the Council owned assets to ascertain whether facilities should be embellished, repurposed or disposed. Funding can then be allocated for new fit-for-purpose assets.

This Social Infrastructure Assessment has made recommendations based on a desktop review of existing facilities and population forecasts. In order to ascertain how to assign funds particularly for the embellishment of facilities it is recommended that the Councils undertake the following studies.

Study name	Detail of study
LGA wide Social Infrastructure Assessment	The newly formed Councils should undertake a social infrastructure assessment across the LGA. This will enable the assessment of the cumulative impact of development on existing social infrastructure as well as alignment with the Regional Plans that are currently being prepared by the Greater Sydney Commission. The social infrastructure assessment would need to include: • Detailed community profile • Audit of existing social infrastructure • Consultation with the community and stakeholders on social infrastructure requirements. • Funding mechanisms. • Assessment of regional social infrastructure requirements in consultation with other government agencies.
Audit of Council Community Infrastructure facilities	The audit should include all publicly owned community centres, Town Halls, meeting rooms and libraries. The audit should assess: • Site context in relation to public transport, town centre, active travel routes etc. • Building condition • Levels of usage • Features and facilities within each building. • Opportunities for expansion. • Current operation and maintenance costs. • Geographical catchment (local, district, regional)
Recreation needs assessment	The purpose of a recreation needs assessment is to understand recreation facility usage, recreation trends both current and projected, and the shortfalls in facility provision within the LGA . The study would need to be undertaken in consultation with local sporting groups and facility users, facility operators and the community.
Childcare needs assessment	A review of childcare centres including long day care and family day care to understand the requirements for additional facilities and opportunities for Council to support the private sector in providing these facilities.

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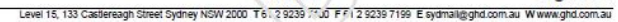
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Appendix A: 2011 Census data

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS)





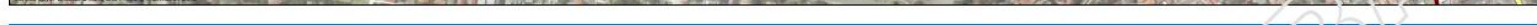


Figure 10: Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2011 Census Statistical Area Level 1 Districts (SA1s) used for Leichhardt Precinct

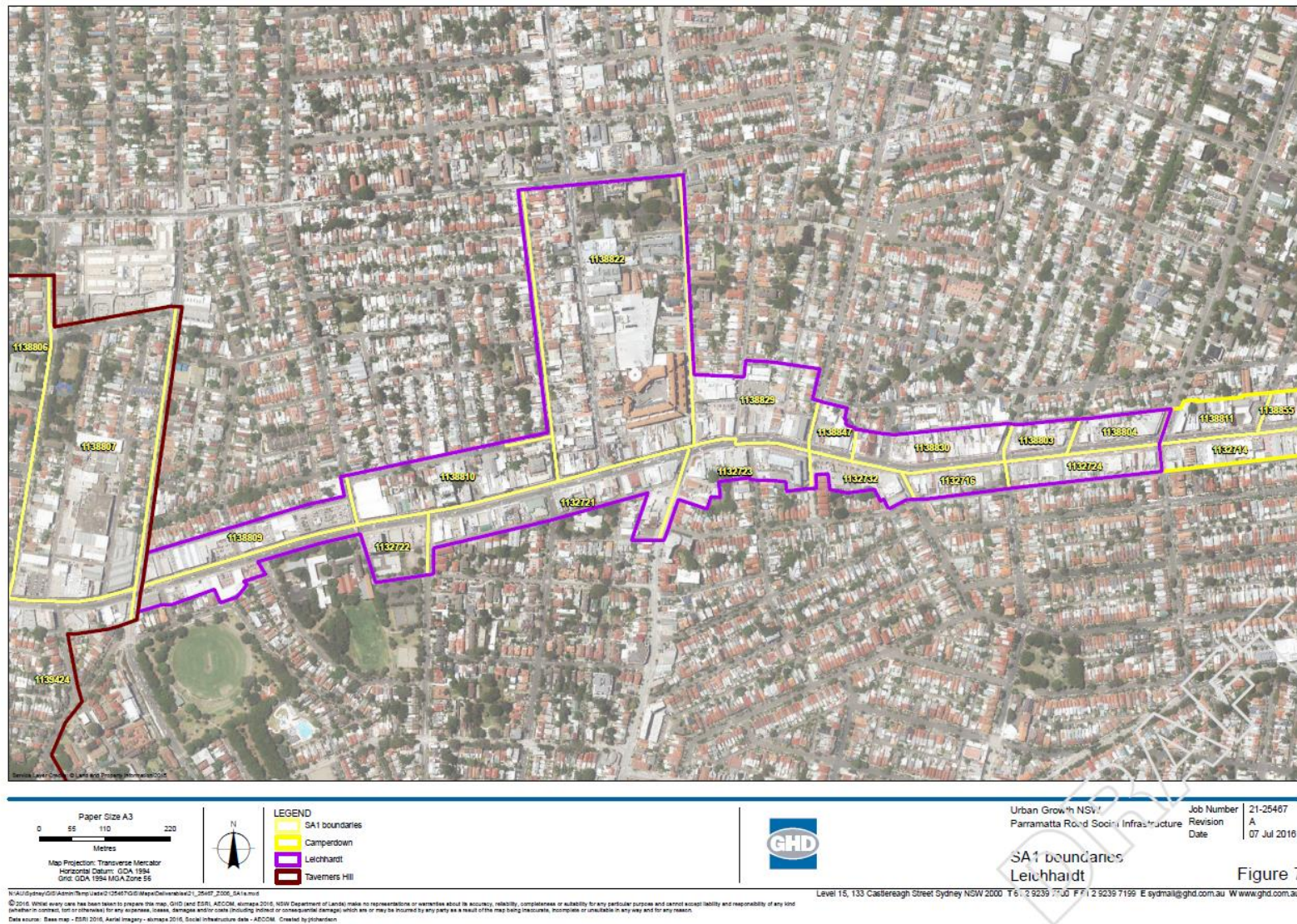
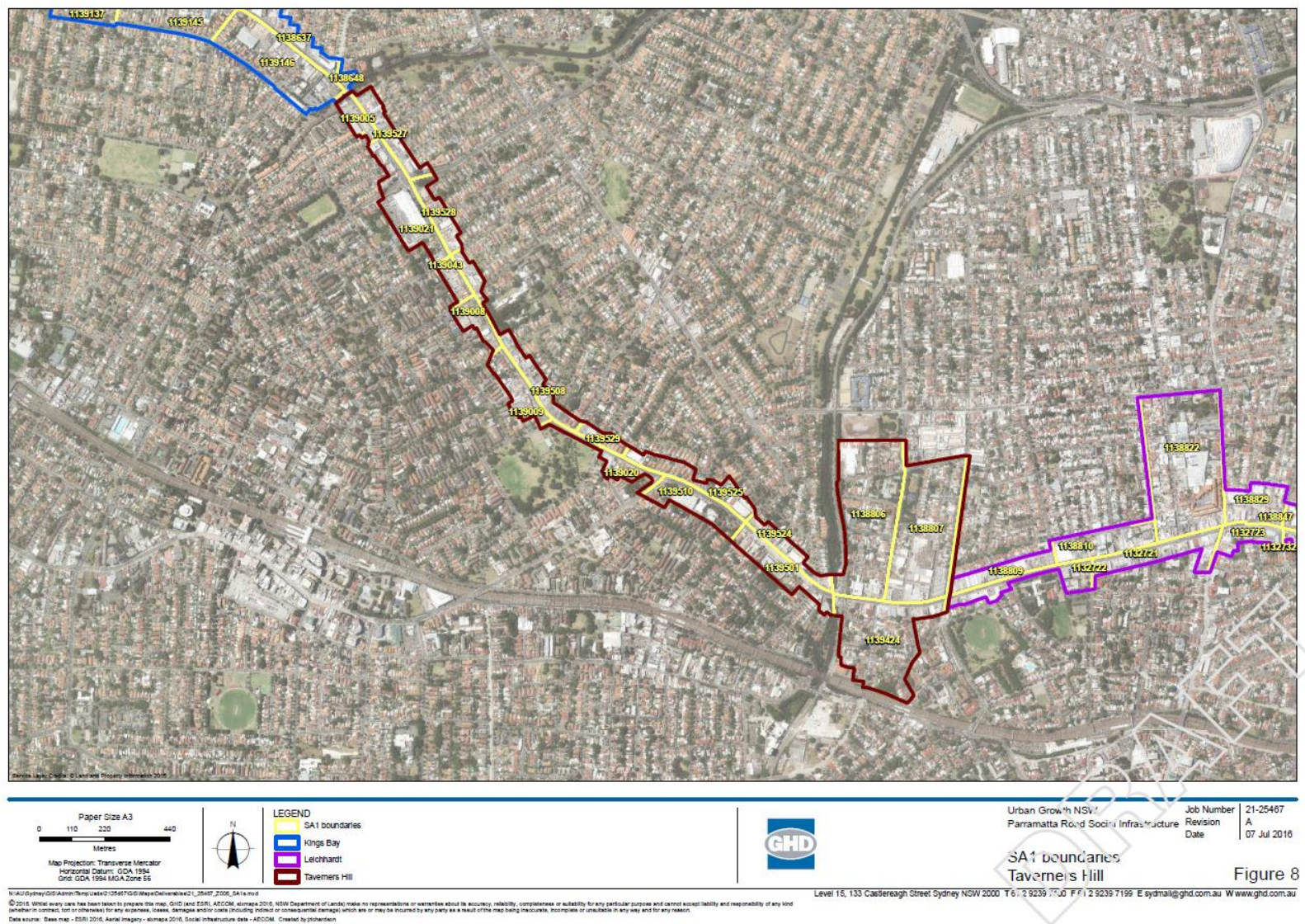


Figure 10: Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2011 Census Statistical Area Level 1 Districts (SA1s) used for Taverners Hill Precinct



Appendix B: Rates of provision

Development of rates of provision

In 2014, GHD worked with the DPE to develop guidelines that would assist local government with the planning of social infrastructure. The work was commissioned as part of the Infrastructure Contributions Reform outlined in White Paper A New Planning System for NSW which set out a proposed new Planning Act. GHD was commissioned by DPE to prepare a Guideline document that would:

- Establish a hierarchy of social infrastructure to assist in differentiating between the infrastructure to be planned in a Local Infrastructure Plan or Regional Growth Plan
- Enable consistency in the process used for planning and delivering social infrastructure
- Develop rates of provision for different types of social infrastructure that takes into consideration the characteristics of LGAs in NSW.

GHD's report Rates of Provision for Infrastructure Contributions Reform; Draft Social Infrastructure Guidelines April 2014 was developed based on a comprehensive literature review and consultation including:

- Interviews with 20 local councils representing a cross-section of LGAs and development scenarios
- Interviews with relevant government agencies
- A focus group with developers/industry groups regarding the impact of various rates of provision on development
- A focus group with peak bodies and non-government organisations regarding their expectations of social infrastructure provision.

A key concept outlined in the Social Infrastructure Guidelines is the difference between the terms 'benchmark' and 'rate of provision'. The term 'benchmark' implies that a standard of provision has to be maintained regardless of other factors that would influence demand. There is a significant amount of debate in the literature about the use of benchmarks and for this reason. In working with DPE to develop the Draft Social Infrastructure Guidelines, it was determined that the term 'rate of provision' would enable greater flexibility allowing other factors to be considered as part of the assessment process.

Rates of provision were developed for four different types of LGAs to reflect the different approaches to providing social infrastructure in urban renewal, green-field, rural/regional and sea-change areas. In an urban renewal context, the Guidelines acknowledge the challenges of providing social infrastructure in areas where land is at a premium. The focus is therefore to consider innovative ways to expand the capacity of existing facilities, particularly if new facilities cannot be provided. For existing publicly-owned facilities expanding capacity could mean:

- Upgrading features within existing facilities to accommodate a greater capacity
- Installing additional features so that facilities can become multipurpose and cater to different groups.
- Expanding existing facilities through renovations.
- Developing partnerships with other social infrastructure providers including private or other government agencies such as DET to enable the shared use of facilities. This could enable schools or other private facilities to be used by the general public.

Table 11: Rates of provision proposed by GHD

Theme	Community Facility Type	Catchment	Recommended Rate of Provision
Civic	Meeting Spaces	Local	Consider increasing capacity of existing spaces or replace existing facilities if not appropriate or develop partnerships to utilise facilities in other ownership The space should be an appropriate size to cater for the population and a range of activities. A minimum size of 60m ² is recommended for one activity room.
	Multi-purpose community centre	District/Council	1 centre: 20,000:50,000 people The centre should be a minimum of 500m ² and up to 1,000m ² in size.
	Council Library	District/Council	All libraries to be developed in accordance with the benchmarks stipulated in People Places: A Guide for Public Library Buildings in NSW. There are two
	Central Library	Regional	systems of benchmarking outlined in the document, service based benchmarks and population based benchmarks. The population based benchmarks provides a recommended size for a library based on the population catchment it is to serve It has a sliding scale: Fewer than 20,000 people – 57.5 m ² per 1,000 20,001 to 35,000 – 39 m ² per 1,000 35,001 to 65,000 – 35 m ² per 1,000 65,001 to 100,000 - 31 m ² per 1,000 More than 100,000 – 28 m ² per 1,000
Cultural centre/space	Cultural space	Local	Consider increasing capacity of existing cultural spaces by installing additional features within existing facilities or developing partnerships to utilise facilities in other ownership
	Cultural Centre	District	1 cultural space/centre for 20,001 to 50,000 The facility can either be a standalone facility or integrated with another council facility
	Convention and Exhibition Centre	Regional	Council to work with neighbouring councils and State cultural organisations/agencies to identify appropriate sites for regional facilities
Childcare	Childcare	N/A	1 place: 2 resident children aged 0-5 years

Theme	Community Facility Type	Catchment	Recommended Rate of Provision
	Outside of school hours (OOSH)		1 place : 5 children aged 5 – 11 years
Education	Primary School	Local	In accordance with the NSW DET's Planning New Schools, School Safety and Urban Planning Advisory Guidelines, A school will only be funded, built and operated where there is demonstrated need for a new school. Consideration is therefore given to: Compliance with the Education Act 1990. Budget availability and competing priorities for funding of other infrastructure projects. Enrolment forecasting and demographic profiling. The effect on surrounding, existing schools. The capacity of existing schools to take new enrolments or be expanded to take them. The property tenure options that are available. The education model proposed. Dwelling occupation and take-up rates. Housing development staging. Housing market characteristics.
	Secondary School/High School	District/Council	
Health	Community Health Centre	Regional	To be determined in consultation with Sydney and Western Sydney Local Health Districts.
	Community Service Centre	District/Council	
	Hospital	Regional	
Recreation – Outdoor	Sportsground	Local	1 sports ground (comprising two playing fields) per 5,000 people (minimum 5 ha) Consider shared used of school sports grounds.
	Sportsgrounds	District	Two double sports grounds (four playing fields per 20,000 – 50,000 people. (minimum of 10 ha)
	Regional Sports Facility	District/Council	Council to work with neighbouring councils and State Sport and Recreation organisations/agencies to identify appropriate sites for high quality competition facilities.
	Outdoor sports court	Local	1 multipurpose court: 10,000 people 2 tennis courts: 10,000 people

Theme	Community Facility Type	Catchment	Recommended Rate of Provision
		District	2 basketball courts: 40,000
			4 netball courts: 40,000 8 tennis courts: 20,000 – 50,000 people
		Regional	Council to work with neighbouring councils and State based sporting bodies and associations to identify appropriate sites for high quality competition facilities.
Recreation – indoor	Indoor Sport and Recreation Centre	Local	N/A
		District/Council	1 indoor sports facility: 20,000 – 50,000
		Regional	Council to work with neighbouring councils and State based sporting bodies and associations to identify appropriate sites for high quality competition facilities.
Leisure/Aquatic Centre	Swimming pool	Local	N/A
	Swimming centre	District	Indoor aquatic/ swimming facility with 25 – 50m pools: 20,000 to 50,000 people For larger LGAs the provision of a Leisure Centre should be considered.
	Aquatic facility	Regional	Council to work with neighbouring councils and State based sporting bodies and associations to identify appropriate sites for high quality competition facilities.
Target group	Youth focussed outdoor recreation facility	District/Council	1 youth recreation facility: 20,001 to 50,000 people
		Regional	Council to work with neighbouring councils and State based sporting bodies and associations to identify appropriate sites for high quality competition facilities.
	Seniors centre	District/Council	in accordance with leading practice, senior centres should be incorporated into multipurpose community centres. All facilities should be designed in accordance with the principles of Universal Design.
	Residential aged care	Regional	N/A

Appendix D: Policy Context

Overarching strategic documents

A Plan for Growing Sydney (2014)

The Parramatta Road Urban Transformation Program will be a mechanism to translate *A Plan for Growing Sydney* at the regional scale.

A Plan for Growing Sydney is the NSW Government's 20-year plan for the Sydney Metropolitan Area. The Plan estimates that Sydney's population will grow by 1.6 million people over the next 20 years. It identifies the Corridor as a major area to support this growth with increased housing, economic activity and social infrastructure, especially around centres with good public transport access and amenity.

The Plan outlines directions and actions to achieve this growth. The directions and actions, which are relevant to the delivery of social infrastructure, include:

- Direction 1.10: Plan for education and health services to meet Sydney's growing needs
- Assist the Department of Education and Communities, the Catholic Education Commission and the Association of Independent Schools of NSW to identify and plan for new school sites throughout Sydney.
- Support the growth of complementary health and tertiary education activities in strategic centres.
- Plan for expansion of health facilities to service Sydney's growing population.
- Direction 1.11: Deliver infrastructure
- Undertake long-term planning for social infrastructure to support growing communities.
- Direction 3.4: Promote Sydney's heritage, arts and culture
- Grow the arts and cultural opportunities in Parramatta to include State-level facilities.
- Target investment in local arts and culture in Priority Precincts (Granville and Auburn).

Social infrastructure planning documents

New South Wales Draft Recreation and Open Space Planning Guidelines for Local Government (2010)

The Draft Recreation and Open Space Planning Guidelines for Local Government were developed by the then NSW Department of Planning to provide a best practice guide to local councils for open space and recreation planning. The Guidelines outline the necessary steps involved in strategic planning for open space and recreation facilities, activities and services. Various categories of open space are detailed (e.g. parks, linear and linkage, outdoor sport) as well as the various catchments open space and recreational facilities service (e.g. regional, district, local).

The Guidelines state that recreation and leisure activities go beyond those occurring in public open space, and may include indoor exercise and sport, using the street network for walking and cycling, and arts and cultural pursuits.

The Guidelines use 'a catchment access based standard', which is based on the service area radius or maximum distance residents should have to travel to use open space. The Guidelines encourage the development of locally specific standards, with the specified standards used as a reference point.

The Guidelines provide options to meet open space demand challenges within urban areas, including:

- Converting or adapting existing open space.
- Integrating mix recreation facilities and programs and co-locating with other services.

- Using alternative, commercial facilities and venues for recreation on an opportunistic basis.
- Using new technologies and enhanced design.
- Providing increased indoor recreation facilities to ensure an equitable mix of outdoor and indoor recreation opportunities.
- Seeking agreements with educational or other institutions for co-use of open space.
- Seeking cross boundary or subregional coordination.

People Places: A Guide for Public Library Buildings in New South Wales (2013)

In 2000 the State Library of NSW developed People Places: A Guide for Public Library Buildings in New South Wales to guide the development of public library buildings. The planning tools, needs assessment process and benchmarking outlined in People Places has been widely used and accepted by councils across NSW.

The third edition of People Places was re-released in 2013, placing increased emphasis on the changing nature and role of libraries. The new edition provides information on:

- The continuing popularity of libraries in the digital age.
- Future trends that will impact on library design.
- Processes for determining the need and size of a new facility or increasing capacity of an existing library.
- Designing and building a library that meets the needs of existing and potential future communities.
- Conducting a post occupancy evaluation on an existing library.

To assist councils in determining whether a new library facility or changed library service is required, People Places outlines four approaches to assessing need:

- Identified need – expressed by stakeholders such as library staff, community groups and council officers.
- Normative need – based on socio-demographic analysis and indicators of library usage and provision per capita.
- Comparative need – based on comparing service provision with other communities.
- Benchmark based need – using specific tools related to the services provided by public libraries and the population served by a library benchmark.

The document also provides recommendations for the location of a new library. Considerations include locating a library in a highly visible location close to educational facilities and public transport. It may also have good access to car parking. The document provides a criteria matrix to evaluate the location of a library site.

Landcom Community Centre Guidelines (2008)

Landcom acknowledges the important role that community centres play in contributing to the fabric of a community. These Guidelines were developed to increase understanding about what makes a successful community centre and provide guidance about the different issues to consider when planning new community centres. The principles for community centre planning include:

- Address community needs and promote social outcomes.
- Provide a range of community services, activities and programs.
- Contribute to the public domain and sense of place.
- Adopt sustainable funding, management and maintenance arrangements.
- Ensure equitable access.
- Support community cohesion.

- Develop a strong local profile.
- Involve the community.
- Work collaboratively.
- Promote physical integration.
- Ensure flexibility and adaptability.
- Ensure integrated planning.

In addition to these principles, the Guidelines outline some of the key tasks that need to occur at the planning, design, delivery and operation phases of development. These include:

- Rigorous and thoughtful planning of a range of issues affecting the future role, function, funding, size, and location of the facility.
- Design and delivery which maximise the potential social benefits, respond to community needs, strengthen its presence in the community, is functional and practical, and promote the efficient use of resources and effective delivery of services.

Landcom Open Space Design Guidelines (2008)

In developing their Open Space Design Guidelines Landcom recognised the important role that public open space plays in developing and nurturing communities. The Guidelines were developed to assist Landcom and their partners to develop places that are valued by the community, well used, and greatly enjoyed. The Guidelines include the following sections:

- Principles for designing, delivering and managing open space.
- Objectives for a successful delivery program from design to final handover.
- Processes to assist with the handover of ownership and long term maintenance.
- A toolbox that includes checklist to assist with the delivery processes.
- Principles that are relevant to this assessment include:
- Be multi-functional and adaptable, including locating recreation facilities close to other compatible facilities (e.g. community facilities such as indoor sports venues, schools, community halls etc.).
- Provide diversity, including ensuring that sports focused facilities also provide for passive recreation opportunities that cater for spectators.

New South Wales Growth Centres Development Code (2006)

The *Growth Centres Development Code* was developed by the Growth Centres Commission to guide the planning and design of development in Sydney's Growth Centres. The Code sets out principles and design elements which are linked to the *State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP) Sydney Region Growth Centres and Structure Plan*. The aim is to ensure high quality design outcomes and timely infrastructure provision for new communities.

The document provides detailed information on the planning and design of a range of social infrastructure. In addition to planning considerations and design criteria the Code includes population benchmarks, provided in

Table 12, for the provision of various social infrastructure including education, health, community and cultural facilities, emergency services and open space. The Code is intended to provide a reference point, stimulate ideas, and provide a guide to best practice. It is not to provide a prescriptive standard for social infrastructure.

Table 12: Social infrastructure benchmarks

Type of facility	Benchmark (number per population)	Size (site area)
<i>Education</i>		
Public Primary Schools	1:1,500 new dwellings (approx.)	3 ha / 2.3 ha (if joint use)
Public High Schools	1:4,500 dwellings (approx.)	6 – 10 ha
<i>Health and social welfare</i>		
Community Health Centre	1: 20,000 people	2,000 sqm (for 80,000 people)
Hospital	2 beds: 1000 people	
Aged Care: • Aged Care Housing • High Care (Nursing home) • Low Care (Hostel) places	1:10,000 (centre) 40 beds: 1,000 people 70yrs+ 48 places: 1,000 people 70yrs+	
Youth Centres	1:20,000 people	
Community Service Centre	1:60,000	
Childcare facility	1 place: 5 children 0 - 4 yrs	
After school care facility	1 place: 25 children 5 - 12 yrs	
<i>Culture</i>		
Branch Library	1:33,000 people	2,400 sqm
District Library	1:40,000 people	2,400 sqm
Performing Arts/Cultural Centre	1: 30,000 people	0.24 - 8 ha
<i>Emergency services</i>		
Ambulance		To accommodate 12 ambulances
Fire Station		2,000 sqm min
Police Station		4,000 sqm (for first 10 yrs)
<i>Community centres</i>		
Local	1: 6,000 people	2,000-2,500 sqm
District	1: 20,000 people	1,500 sqm - 2,400 sqm
<i>Open space and recreation</i>		
	2.83 ha: 1,000 people*	

*May be refined through specific studies.

Department of Education planning documents

Planning New Schools, School Safety and Urban Planning Advisory Guidelines (2015)

The Asset Management Directorate of the NSW Department of Education (DET) and Communities has developed this document as non-statutory general advice to facilitate the planning of new schools.

The document acknowledges that predicting where and when a new school is required is complicated by a range of social, economic and land use variables. The development of a new school has the ability to impact on an area by affecting the rate of housing development and therefore enrolment demands. The most accurate method of predicting school enrolments is using a five-year horizon from Australian Bureau of Statistics Census data.

According to the document, a school will only be funded, built and operated where there is demonstrated need for a new school. Consideration is therefore given to:

- Compliance with the *Education Act 1990*.
- Budget availability and competing priorities for funding of other infrastructure projects.
- Enrolment forecasting and demographic profiling.
- The effect on surrounding, existing schools.
- The capacity of existing schools to take new enrolments or be expanded to take them.
- The property tenure options that are available.
- The education model proposed.
- Dwelling occupation and take-up rates.
- Housing development staging.
- Housing market characteristics.

The Guidelines also provide a checklist for considering the range of issues that should be addressed when identifying a site for a new school. In regards to site area, it is recommended that a primary school/special purpose school be up to 3 ha and a secondary school up to 6 ha. It is recommended that schools be located central to residential areas with the majority of students within a 1.6 km catchment area.

NSW Infrastructure: Education Infrastructure Baseline Report (2012)

This report provides an overview of the investment in education infrastructure. It outlines the planning and management, existing assets, current capacity and performance, and gaps in education infrastructure.

The report states that a continuous planning process has replaced a more formulaic approach to identify the need and location of new education facilities. This process incorporates greater consideration of local factors through Regional Asset Planners who are linked in local planning processes and identify opportunities with community input. Demographic and spatial data are still important considerations when planning for education facilities.

The report also identifies strategies for better provision of social infrastructure, including:

- Implement government/private co-planning arrangement to avoid over-investment in the public sector and under-utilisation of assets across the sector e.g. by identify greater opportunities for use of shared facilities.
- Implement new facilities standards designed for technology-driven ways of learning.
- Increase community use of facilities out of schools hours and through shared facilities where common needs can be met e.g. libraries, co-use of open space.
- Implement a more active program of rationalisation to improve education outcomes and recycle investment in better facilities.

- Increase and support strategic partnerships between TAFE NSW Institutes and Schools.

The report describes how the NSW Department of Education (DET) has been working with City of Canada Bay Council to identify a site for a new primary school within the LGA. DEC will lease council-owned land to establish the primary school. The school will co-use the adjacent council playing fields with the local community. The school will provide a larger hall for shared community use, a child care centre, and community access to the school library. It will also provide new parking and bus layover facilities, which the community can use during sports events.

NSW Health planning documents

Western Sydney Local Health District Strategic Plan July 2013- June 2016

The Western Sydney Local Health District (WSLHD) Strategic Plan identifies crucial priority areas for healthcare. The WSLHD includes LGAs within the western part of the Corridor: Holroyd, Parramatta and Auburn. The Strategic Plan integrates with national, State and local policies, plans and strategies, particularly the NSW Ministry of Health and NSW 2021 State Plan. The Strategic Plan identifies key priority areas and strategies to enhance healthcare within the WSLHD. A key priority of the WSLHD is to provide integrated care, including improving the transfer of care between health providers and availability of local services.

Actions identified under the Strategic Plan, which are relevant to this social infrastructure assessment, include:

- Increase access to hospital in the home services within WSLHD.
- Enhance services to provide additional capacity.
- Plan for Westmead Hospital redevelopment.
- Complete a proposal for the redevelopment of Yaralla.
- Develop a master plan for the Cumberland Hospital campus.

These actions were to be implemented between 2013 and 2015.

Sydney Local Health District (SLHD) Strategic Plan 2012 - 2017

The Sydney Local Health District (SLHD) Strategic Plan provides the overarching framework to support the ongoing development of healthcare service, research, education and clinical care within the SLHD. The Strategic Plan aligns with NSW State Plan and the NSW State Health Plan. It identifies goals, strategies and timeframes. The SLHD includes LGAs within the eastern part of the Corridor: City of Sydney, Marrickville, Leichhardt, Ashfield, Burwood and Canada Bay.

The Strategic Plan states that significant population growth, increasing chronicity, ageing and increasing births will place additional healthcare demands on the SLHD's services over the next decade and will require enhancements to the current services. Cultural and socio-economic diversity will continue to pose challenges for equitable service delivery in respect of both access and outcomes.

The Strategic Plan identifies significant planned urban developments including UrbanGrowth NSW projects of Parramatta Road, The Bays and Central to Eveleigh Urban Transformation Programs.

The Strategic Plan identifies challenges related to the provision of health services within the SLHD including:

- Planning for the full operation of the mental health service in the North West Precinct (RPA) and at Concord, including perinatal psychiatry beds, a specialist Eating Disorders Unit, outreach and community services, implementing the review of community mental health services, improving mental health assessment services in collaboration with the emergency department at RPA, and strategically improving discharge and support services for the many mental health patients who are physically and/or chronically ill.

- Improving and expanding Community Health services, early intervention, health promotion and prevention strategies.
- Increasing the bed and service capacity in the District as indicated by the forecasted demand. This requires increased short stay, acute, sub-acute (including aged care, complex care and rehabilitation), mental health, renal and cancer services so that hospital capacity meets community demand at 85% occupancy levels.
- Increasing the Ambulatory Care services, improving acute bed and service capacity, increasing the imaging capability, fully commissioning the North West Precinct (RPA); developing research infrastructure, increasing car parking availability; and, providing patient accommodation.
- Increasing the acute and sub-acute bed capacity at Concord; upgrading the aged care, cancer care, emergency department, theatres, diagnostic and ambulatory services.
- Ensuring Community Health facilities meet the requirements of the expanding population of the District.

Healthy Urban Development Checklist (2009)

The *Healthy Urban Development Checklist* was developed by NSW Health to assist health providers in giving advice on urban development policies, plans and proposals. Key issues and priorities for social infrastructure include ensuring:

- A sense of cultural identity and sense of place.
- A range of facilities to attract and support a diverse population.
- Responsiveness to community needs and current gaps in facilities and/or services.
- Early delivery of social infrastructure.
- An integrated approach to social infrastructure planning.
- Maximisation of efficiencies in social infrastructure planning and provision

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