

Annexure G: Social Infrastructure Assessment Report

Sydney Olympic Park Masterplan

Addendum to Social Infrastructure Needs Analysis

September 2025

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Acknowledgement of Country

Cred Consulting acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of the lands on which we operate. We pay our respects to the Traditional Custodians Ancestors and Elders, past and present. We recognise the strength, resilience and contributions of First Nations Peoples, and the eternal and spiritual connection held in the lands, skies and waters, through cultural practices and beliefs.

1. Introduction

Sydney Olympic Park Master Plan 2050 (Master Plan 2050) provides a coordinated, long term development plan to support the ongoing transformation of Sydney Olympic Park into a thriving suburb, strategically located in the centre of Greater Sydney.

Master Plan 2050 aims to balance certainty with flexibility enabling Sydney Olympic Park's future to be resilient, dynamic and able to leverage future opportunities and technologies not yet known.

The draft Master Plan 2050 was exhibited from 28 October 2024 to 29 November 2024. The exhibition package included the following:

- the draft Master Plan 2050
- explanation of Intended Effects identifying associated amendments to State Environmental Planning Policy (Precincts – Central River City) 2021 (Central River City SEPP 2021), and
- supporting technical reports.

A total of 498 submissions were received from stakeholders, the community and leaseholders. A range of issues were raised in the submissions to the draft Master Plan 2050 and supporting technical reports, which related to:

- housing and job targets
- land uses
- building heights, floor space ratio (FSR) and miscellaneous built form controls
- transport and parking
- open space and landscaping
- infrastructure provision
- environmental considerations, and
- events.

In response to the submissions, Master Plan 2050 has been refined, and supplementary or updated technical reports have been provided.

This document responds to issues raised regarding social infrastructure needs and delivery, both within Master Plan 2050 and the Community Facilities and Social Infrastructure Needs Study 2022 (Cred Consulting).

2. Summary of key submissions

This section outlines the key submissions received relevant to social infrastructure. It does not include detailed responses to each submission, rather, it provides a summary of the themes and issues raised. The responses to these submissions are incorporated into the final section of the report, as part of the overall summary of needs.

Concerns regarding open spaces and their role in child obesity

Submissions raised ongoing concerns about the potential for high levels of child obesity in the precinct due to inadequate access to quality open spaces.

Concerns around loss of Archery Park

Submissions spoke about the historical and cultural significance of the Archery Park, with a longstanding history of producing Olympians and Paralympians. They said it is home to the largest archery club in New South Wales and supports an inclusive and diverse community. Submissions noted that the proposed redevelopment would displace this community and result in the loss of an important sporting facility. It is the submitter's opinion that removal of the centre is likely to impede the development of archery and adversely affect Australia's ability to compete internationally in

the sport.

Submissions also noted there is limited availability of Archery facilities in New South Wales, and the park is one of the few venues capable of hosting annual state, national, and international archery events.

Submissions also noted that there are concerns regarding the environmental impacts of the redevelopment, particularly the potential loss of significant biodiversity, including critical breeding habitats of red-rumped parrots.

Demand for community facilities

Submissions raised concerns regarding the potential increased pressure on local social infrastructure and community services, resulting from rising population density.

City of Parramatta Council noted that there are a number of community infrastructure already present within the precinct and looked for further clarity regarding its current availability, as well as strategies to enhance community and utilisation of these facilities.

3. Revised benchmarking for social infrastructure

Table 1 shows the benchmark demand for social infrastructure generated by the forecast population in the exhibited Master Plan 2050 (28,650 people), compared to the revised forecast population (33,058 people). It outlines the additional demand generated by the revised forecast population. This updated demand figure should be used to inform and guide future planning and infrastructure provision resulting from population growth and change..

Table 1 - Population benchmarking

Social infrastructure type	Hierarchy	Benchmark standard	Demand for 28,650 people (2022 needs analysis)	Demand for 33,058 people (this addendum)	Increase in demand
Community and cultural spaces					
Library floorspace (in sqm)	District	State library calculator (State library NSW) (in sqm)	2,567 sqm	2,701 sqm	+134 sqm
Community space (in sqm)	Local/District	80 sqm per 1,000 people (CoP CIS)	2,292 sqm	2,645 sqm	+353 sqm
Cultural facilities floorspace (in sqm)	Local/District	20 sqm per 1,000 people (City of Ryde Social and Cultural Infrastructure Framework)	573 sqm	661 sqm	+88 sqm
Early Childhood Education and Care	Long day care places	1 long day care place for every 2.48 children aged 0-4 years (CoP CIS)	890 places	1,026 places	+137 places
	OSHC places	1 OSHC place every 2.70 children aged 5-11 years (CoP CIS)	637 places	735 places	+98 places

Social infrastructure type	Hierarchy	Benchmark standard	Demand for 28,650 people (2022 needs analysis)	Demand for 33,058 people (this addendum)	Increase in demand
Schools	Primary	1 primary school per 10,000 people	3 primary schools	3 primary schools	0 primary schools
	High	1 high school per 20,000 people	1 high school	1 high school	+1 high schools
	Tertiary	No benchmark	-	-	-
Open space and recreational facilities					
Aquatic facilities	Regional	1 for every 100,000 people (CoP CIS)	0.3 facilities	0.3 facilities	0 facilities
		1 for every 150,000 people (CoP CIS)	0.2 facilities	0.2 facilities	0 facilities
Play spaces	All	1 per 2,000 people (CoP CIS)	14 play spaces	17 play spaces	+3 play spaces
Public open spaces	Hectare approach	3ha/1,000 people for parks+sporting open space + natural areas (CoP CIS)	86 ha	99 ha	+13 ha

Addendum to Social Infrastructure Needs Analysis

Social infrastructure type	Hierarchy	Benchmark standard	Demand for 28,650 people (2022 needs analysis)	Demand for 33,058 people (this addendum)	Increase in demand
Indoor recreation	Indoor courts	1 per 20,000 people (CoP CIS)	3 indoor courts	3 indoor courts	0 indoor courts
	Indoor sports centres	1 per 50,000 people (CoP CIS)	1 indoor sports centre	1 indoor sports centre	0 indoor sports centre
		1 per 100,000 people (CoS CIS)	1 indoor sports centre	1 indoor sports centre	0 indoor sports centre
Outdoor recreation	Hard courts	1 per 10,000 people (Parks and Leisure Australia 2012)	3 hard courts	3 hard courts	0 hard courts
	Fitness equipment	1 per 12,000 people (Comparitive benchmark with City of Sydney)	2 fitness equipments	3 fitness equipments	+1 fitness equipment
	Skate facilities	1 per 50,000 people (CoP CIS)	1 skate facility	1 skate facility	0 skate facility
	Off-leash animal areas	1 per 50,000 people (CoP CIS)	1 off-leash animal area	1 off-leash animal area	0 off-leash animal areas
	Playing fields	1 per 6,500 people (winter sporting field) (Innerwest Needs Study 2021)	4 playing fields	5 playing fields	+1 playing field
1 per 4,500 people (summer sporting field) (Innerwest Needs Study 2021)		6 playing fields	7 playing fields	+1 playing field	

4. Social infrastructure needs

This section outlines the additional social infrastructure required based on a comparison between exhibited Master Plan 2050 population forecasts and the new revised population forecasts.

The revised needs and recommendations identified have been reviewed and addressed in the finalised Master Plan 2050..

Please note that this is a demand benchmark assessment is focused solely on local residents and workers in Sydney Olympic Park. It does not account for the wider catchment or broader regional context.

Additionally, it does not consider current infrastructure provision, as most existing infrastructure is already operating at or beyond capacity as identified in City of Parramatta's Community Infrastructure Strategy 2018. This highlights the need for development within Sydney Olympic Park to cater to the needs of its local residents and workers, as there is limited to no capacity in surrounding infrastructure to absorb this additional pressure.

Multipurpose community hub spaces

The City of Parramatta's Community Infrastructure Strategy 2018 identified a need for a 3,500 sqm of library and community spaces as part of a new hub in Sydney Olympic Park as per 2018 population projections that Council considered.

The Sydney Olympic Park Master Plan 2050 Social and Cultural Infrastructure Needs Study 2023 (Cred Consulting) (the Needs Study 2023), identified a need for ~2,000 sqm of library spaces and 2,865 sqm of community spaces, collectively ~4,865 sqm of community hub spaces, based on a proposed population of 28,650 people.

Revised benchmarking for 33,058 people indicates a need for 2,701 sqm of library spaces and 2,645 sqm of community spaces, so collectively ~5,346 sqm of community hub spaces - which is an additional 481 sqm for the increased population projection.

Community and library spaces are essential foundations for any community - especially a new one - because they foster social connection, inclusion, and wellbeing from the outset. For new communities in particular, these spaces help build a sense of identity and belonging, offering opportunities for

engagement, support, and interaction that are critical to establishing strong, resilient neighbourhoods.

Therefore, these essential spaces must be delivered as part of future development, in buildings that are close to the town centre and future transport hubs, and ideally co-located with public open spaces.

Arts and cultural spaces

In June 2025, City of Parramatta Council adopted the Creative Parramatta 2025 - 2034 Strategy. It sets a vision for the City of Parramatta to be the epicentre of Greater Sydney's arts and cultural production, participation, and creative economy. One of the Strategy four priorities is to 'Increase Access to Cultural Practice and Participation'. This highlights the need to provide more arts and cultural spaces within Sydney Olympic Park for cultural practice and everyday participation.

The Needs Study 2023, for 28,650 people, identified a need for 573 sqm of local/district-level cultural floorspace. Revised benchmarking for 33,058 people, indicates a need for 661 sqm of cultural spaces, which is an additional 88 sqm.

This can be provided as part of existing facilities, or as part of new development. This could also

be co-located with the community hub.

Early childhood education and care

Long day care places

The Needs Study 2023, for 28,650 people, identified a need for 890 long day care places. Revised benchmarking for 33,058 people, indicates a need for 1,026 long day care places, which is an additional 137 places.

Typically child care centres in Greater Sydney provide around 60 long day care places per centre. If this broad assumption was adopted, this equates to roughly a need for ~17 centres for the 1,026 places. Childcare NFAQ standards mandate that each child must have at least 3.25 square metres of unencumbered indoor space and at least 7 square metres of unencumbered outdoor space. This together with space for staff and administrative functions equates to each centre needing around 600-800 sqm - which for 17 centres would be 10,200-13,600 sqm.

The Master Plan 2050 should ensure that sufficient floorspace is available/allocated within the non-residential components of developments, enabling the private market to deliver enough childcare centres to meet local demand.

Out of school hours care (OSHC) places

The Needs Study 2023, for 28,650 people, identified a need for 637 OSHC places. Revised benchmarking for 33,058 people, indicates a need for 735 OSHC places, which is an additional 98 places.

OSHC places are typically provided within public or private schools, community venues and within childcare centres.

Schools

Primary schools

The Needs Study 2023, for 28,650 people, identified a need for three primary schools. Revised benchmarking for 33,058 people, still indicates a need for three primary schools.

These are indicative benchmarks only, as planning for primary schools is led by Schools Infrastructure NSW (SINSW). Therefore, continue collaboration with SINSW to understand number of schools, land area and location requirements.

High schools

The Needs Study 2023, for 28,650 people, identified a need for one high school. Revised benchmarking for 33,058 people, indicates a need for 1 high school. These are indicative benchmarks only, as planning for high schools is led by Schools Infrastructure NSW (SINSW). Therefore, continued collaboration with SINSW to understand number of schools, land area and location requirements will be required.

Public open spaces

The City of Parramatta's Community Infrastructure Strategy 2018 identified a need for 58 additional hectares of parks and outdoor recreation spaces required across the whole City of Parramatta LGA. Applying the benchmarks applied in that indicate a need for

99 hectares of public open space, however, this is an indicative quantum based benchmark which can be extremely challenging to achieve in urban densification projects.

As per the Greener Places Design Guidelines, at a minimum, all residences should have access to a 0.15 - 0.5 ha open space within 2-3 minute walk/ 200m walking distance (barrier free) in a high-density area > 60 dwellings/ha, and all residences should have access to a minimum 0.3 - 2 ha open space within 5 minute walk/ 400m walking distance (barrier free) in a medium-density area < 60 dwellings/ha.

Outdoor recreation facilities

Playing fields

The City of Parramatta through its Community Infrastructure Strategy 2019 has set a target of providing 17 more fields by 2041 to meet future demand.

For Sydney Olympic Park, The Needs Study 2023, for 28,650 people, identified a need for four additional playing fields. Revised benchmarking for 33,058 people, indicates a need for five playing fields, which is one additional field.

Provision of playing fields and sportsgrounds is critical for Sydney Olympic Park to ensure enough active recreation spaces are provided for the community. Sporting fields require large and uninterrupted spaces for their provision, the master plan should prioritise their provision wherever it is feasible to provide them.

Play spaces

The Needs Study 2023, for 28,650 people, identified a need for 14 playspaces. Revised benchmarking for 33,058 people, indicates a need for 17 playspaces.

This is an indicative quantum based benchmark only. Best practice would be to not be strictly guided by this, and rather ensure that within 400m walk of all residences, there is a mix of local and district playspaces that offer a variety of functions and spaces for all ages.

Outdoor courts

The Needs Study 2023, for 28,650 people, identified a need for three outdoor courts. Revised benchmarking for 33,058 people, also estimates a need for three outdoor courts. Since both scenarios reflect the same level of demand, no additional hard courts are required to accommodate the increased population.

Outdoor fitness stations

The Needs Study 2023, for 28,650 people, identified a need for two outdoor fitness stations. Revised benchmarking for 33,058 people, indicates a need for three outdoor fitness stations, which is an additional fitness station. This can be provided within existing or planned public open spaces.

Skate facilities

The Needs Study 2023, for 28,650 people, identified a need for one skating facility. Revised benchmarking for 33,058 people, also indicates a need for one skating facility. This can be provided within existing or planned public

spaces, and does not have to be only a skating facility, but can be skateable surfaces or youth-friendly adventure spaces.

Off-leash animal areas

The Needs Study 2023, for 28,650 people, identified a need for one off-leash animal area. Revised benchmarking for 33,058 people, also indicates a need for one off-leash animal area.

Indoor recreation facilities

Indoor courts

The Needs Study 2023, for 28,650 people, identified a need for three indoor courts. Revised benchmarking for 33,058 people, also indicates a need for three indoor courts. This could be provided within existing facilities through expansion.

Indoor sports centres

The Needs Study 2023 and the revised benchmarking indicate a need for one indoor sports centre. No additional indoor sports centre is required to accommodate the increased population.

Aquatic facilities

The Needs Study 2023 and the revised benchmarking indicate a need for 0.2 to 0.3 aquatic facilities - which indicates that this additional pressure could be provided through expansion of existing facilities in City of Parramatta, rather than new provision.

Master Plan limits & Recommendations

- Population growth based on 15,000 wellings is possible without having significant negative impacts on existing infrastructure.
- Any intensification of residential development must accommodate community infrastructure according to the points below.
- The 'Neighbourhood' distribution of community infrastructure is important to successful community outcomes.
- Initial modeling suggests providing significantly more housing would require new schools which require new sites in the constrained area.
- Provide additional infrastructure to enable an increase of 1,500 – 2,000 dwellings within the Master Plan:
 - Increase library size by +135m²
 - Increase multipurpose community hub by +350m²
 - Increase cultural facility size by +90m²
 - Accommodate child care centre as a use within Commercial GFA.
 - 2x additional playing fields
 - Enhance public open spaces with additional play spaces and fitness equipment.

How changes have been incorporated

The additional demand has been incorporated into Master Plan 2050 as follows:

- The exhibited massing of the cultural facility has sufficient capacity to accommodate the increased GFA for multipurpose community hub and cultural facility (minimum GFA prescribed by the MP: 16,000m²), No changes required.
- Massing around the Abattoir has been increased to accommodate the additional library GFA (minimum GFA prescribed by the MP: 2,700m²)
- Inclusion of an additional open space (area: 4,590m²) in the Stadium and Civic precinct which has the potential to accommodate 1 x fitness equipment and 1 x play space.
- Investigation into a location for another playing field. However, Kronos Hill provides a large flat space for informal recreation and sports.
- Inclusion of two new play spaces:
 - 1 new play space in the new Eastern Neighbourhood Pocket Park, and
 - 1 new play space in brick pit park (OSEN01).

Cred
CONSULTING

02 9357 2476

info@credconsulting.com.au

www.credconsulting.com.au

ABN 57 620 957 815

A photograph of children playing at a water fountain in a park. The fountain is a long, low wall of water jets. Several children are riding bicycles along the path, and others are standing and playing with the water. The background shows a modern building with large windows and a paved plaza. The sky is clear and blue.

Sydney Olympic Park Master Plan 2050 Community Facilities and Social Infrastructure Needs Study

Sydney Olympic Park Authority
December 2023

Report title: Sydney Olympic Park Master Plan 2050 Community Facilities and Social Infrastructure Needs Study

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We pay our respects to the Traditional Custodians, Ancestors and Elders, past and present.

We recognise the strength, resilience and contributions of First Nations Peoples, and the eternal and spiritual connection held in the lands, skies and waters, through cultural practices and beliefs.

Our team is proud to live, learn and thrive in the place we now call Australia, and recognise sovereignty has never been ceded by First Nations Peoples of this continent.

As embedded in our values, we are committed to building connected, healthy and resilient communities, and creating purposeful outcomes that reflect our deep appreciation for the peoples and cultures that make us who we are and shape where we are going — together as one.

Table of contents

1. Introduction	9
1.1. Background	9
1.2. Purpose of this report	10
1.3. Methodology	10
2. Defining social infrastructure	11
2.1. Defining social infrastructure	11
2.2. The many roles of Sydney Olympic Park's social infrastructure	14
3. Social infrastructure benefits and trends	17
3.1. Social infrastructure benefits	17
3.2. Social infrastructure mega-trends relevant to Sydney Olympic Park	21
3.3. Recreation participation trends	23
4. Key strategic drivers	25
5. Demographic drivers	36
5.1. Current population characteristics	36
5.2. Forecast population growth and change	40
6. Existing social infrastructure provision	43
6.1. Audit of existing social and community infrastructure	43
6.2. Utilisation and capacity	46
7. Future social infrastructure demand analysis	47
7.1. Benchmarking approach	47
7.2. Population-based benchmarking	48
7.3. Proximity-based benchmarking	51
8. Social infrastructure needs and opportunities	52
9. Case studies	64
10. Appendices	76

Executive Summary

Future social infrastructure in Sydney Olympic Park should be highly accessible and inclusive to create a strong sense of welcome and belonging, and include spaces that are flexible and multifunctional to support the diversity of people and uses.

Sydney Olympic Park is transforming into a thriving suburb strategically located in the centre of Greater Sydney. It is a suburb that benefits from diverse land uses, proximity to Sydney and Parramatta central business districts, and is of national significance, all of which have played an important role in its evolution since hosting the Sydney 2000 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

The Sydney Olympic Park 2050 Vision & Strategy (the Vision) was released in June 2022 and serves as a roadmap to inform decision-making for the next three decades. *Sydney Olympic Park Master Plan 2050* (Master Plan 2050) is the next stage of strategic planning for Sydney Olympic Park. Master Plan 2050 will ensure a coordinated, long-term development plan is prepared for the whole precinct.

Master Plan 2050 aims to balance certainty with flexibility enabling Sydney Olympic Park's future to be resilient, dynamic and able to leverage future opportunities and technologies not yet known.

This report provides a summary of analysis undertaken to inform the development of the Master Plan 2050, with a specific focus on community facilities and social infrastructure. This executive summary provides a snapshot of the key directions that have emerged from the Community Facilities and Social Infrastructure Needs Study (Needs Study).

Play multiple roles in the future

Sydney Olympic Park currently provides significant social infrastructure that caters to a both a state and regional audience, including high performance sports and events. It also provides social infrastructure that caters to the local community such as outdoor courts, sportsfields, playgrounds and an aquatic centre.

The social infrastructure to be provided within Sydney Olympic Park in the future will have to play multiple roles across diverse spectra – from national to local

catchments; high performance sport to community uses; formal to informal uses; active to passive uses; everyday to destination roles; and to cater to a diversity of age, ability and user groups.

Support significant population growth, locally and regionally

According to the Travel Zone Projections 2019 (TZP) prepared by Transport for NSW, Sydney Olympic Park is likely to have a population of 28,550 people by 2051, which is an additional +20,838, when compared to the current population of 7,712 people in 2021.

The wider Catchment 6 (Catchment 6 boundary as defined in *City of Parramatta's Community Infrastructure Strategy*), which includes Sydney Olympic Park, Wentworth Point, Carter Street, Newington and Silverwater, will have a total population of +78,356 by 2051, which is an additional 47,791 people when compared to 30,565 people in 2021.

In addition, the wider City of Parramatta Local Government Area (LGA) and its neighbouring LGAs are also forecast to grow significantly over the next 20 years.

This means Sydney Olympic Park will continue to be a regional and district recreational hub, as well as provide local social infrastructure to support its local residents and workers.

Provide a variety of social and recreational opportunities to cater to the diverse population

Considering the demographic trends of Sydney Olympic Park and surrounds, the future population living within Sydney Olympic Park is likely to:

- Live in higher-density dwellings, with a high proportion of people renting.
- Include a large number of families with younger children.
- Include culturally diverse people, who have recently arrived to Australia.
- Include a high proportion of working age residents.

Given the likely medium and high-density housing growth, there will be a need to access social and recreational spaces outside of the home and provide 'a

backyard' for those without one, including library and community spaces, cultural spaces, quality local parks close to dwellings, larger spaces for social gatherings, playspaces for children, and formal and informal sporting areas.

Given the high cultural diversity, social infrastructure should facilitate opportunities for social connection, as well as celebrate cultural diversity. This includes enabling nighttime recreation, catering for increased demand for informal and social sports (such as cricket, soccer and touch football) and facilities that support large gatherings of family and friends. It also includes provisions for growth of existing and new formal sports spaces and sporting clubs.

Given the high number of families with younger children, there is a need for free, informal and engaging places for children and young people to play, recreate and learn outdoors. There is also a need for inclusive and dynamic recreational links and loops to support a safe, and healthy living environment.

Social infrastructure requirements to support the future population in Sydney Olympic Park

Table A below provides a summary of the new and additional social infrastructure needed to accommodate the projected population growth in Sydney Olympic Park. It also highlights potential opportunities to address existing gaps in the broader Catchment 6 area.



Temporary seating at Sydney Olympic Park
(Image Credit: Sydney Olympic Park Authority)

Table A - Additional social infrastructure required to support future population growth in Sydney Olympic Park

Type of social infrastructure	Functions	Hierarchy	Size/ number of facilities	Location considerations
Library	Collections, study spaces, digital spaces, messy spaces, hireable rooms, intergenerational living room, cafe, quiet rooms.	District.	Approximately 2,000 sqm.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Close to Town Centre, well-connected to public transport. Consider co-location with community hub. Consider co-location with public open space.
Multipurpose community hub	Community space, subsidised office space, coworking space, cultural participation space, meeting and event spaces, youth spaces, senior spaces and hireable spaces for worship and religious uses.	District.	Approximately 2,865 sqm to cater to Sydney Olympic Park, or 6,361 sqm to cater to Catchment 6.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Close to Town Centre, well-connected to public transport. Consider co-location with library. Consider co-location with public open space.
Cultural facilities	Cultural production and presentation spaces such as maker spaces, artist studios, music studios, performance spaces, and exhibition spaces.	District/ regional.	Provide a variety of small spaces and large spaces distributed across Sydney Olympic Park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noting that a cultural facility of regional significance has been proposed in Sydney Olympic Park that can cater to many of these uses. Provide additional smaller spaces as part of future development.

<i>Type of social infrastructure</i>	<i>Functions</i>	<i>Hierarchy</i>	<i>Size/ number of facilities</i>	<i>Location considerations</i>
Early childhood education and care centre (ECEC)	Long day care (LDC) and out of school hours care (OOSH).	Local.	By 2051, there will be a demand for an additional 890 LDC places, and 640 OOSH places for Sydney Olympic Park. Advocate for ECEC centres across Sydney Olympic Park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Close to Town Centre. Part of future development. Integrate with future schools.
Primary school(s)	-	Local.	Refer to advice from School Infrastructure NSW. By 2051, there will be a likely demand for primary school(s) for an additional 1,175 children aged 5 to 11 years old living within Sydney Olympic Park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Close to public transport with two to three road frontage.
Secondary school(s)	-	District.	Refer to advice from School Infrastructure NSW. By 2051, there will be a likely demand for secondary school(s) for an additional 888 people aged 12 to 17 years old living within Sydney Olympic Park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Close to public transport with two-three road frontage.
Indoor recreation centre	Indoor courts, community gym, flexible spaces.	District.	One new indoor recreation centre.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should be well connected to public transport. Part of future development in Town Centre. Expansion of existing facilities. Repurpose existing spaces, such as car parks.
Multipurpose outdoor courts	Courts that can be flexibly used for multiple sports.	Local.	Two to four courts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of Town Centre public domain. As part of large forecourts of venues. Repurpose existing car park roof tops. Deliver as part of new development at podium level.
Playspaces	Skill-based play, natural play, sensory play, imaginative play.	Local.	Four playspaces.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Town Centre. Integrate with future development. Along the parkland edges close to public transport (Metro and Light Rail stops) and in proximity to areas of high density activity and away from ecologically sensitive areas.

<i>Type of social infrastructure</i>	<i>Functions</i>	<i>Hierarchy</i>	<i>Size/ number of facilities</i>	<i>Location considerations</i>
Local parks	Places for passive recreation.	Local.	Provide local parks in Town Centre within 200m walking distance of all high density housing.	
Sportsfields	Formal and informal sports.	Local.	Four sportsfields with a minimum of two dedicated for formal sports.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Near existing sportsfields. · Near Town Centre. · Near sporting precincts.
Community garden	-	Local.	No benchmarks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · As part of future residential development in the Town Centre at podium level. · As part of future community hub in the Town Centre at podium level. · As part of existing open spaces in Sydney Olympic Park, where feasible.
Adventure recreation	Skateable elements, climbing wall, dance mirror wall.	Local.	No benchmarks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · As part of Town Centre. · Part of future indoor recreation centre. · Integrate with existing venues.
Off-leash dog park	Fenced large dog areas, fenced small dog areas.	Local.	No benchmarks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Investigate if there are any areas along the parkland edges close to public transport (Metro and Light Rail stops) and proximate to areas of high density activity and away from ecologically sensitive areas. · Integrate as part of future Town Centre parks.
Outdoor fitness stations	Variety of exercises from climbing walls, bodyweight exercise, strength training, cardio to flexibility and balance.	Local.	One to two stations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · As part of public domain · Along the parkland edges close to public transport (Metro and Light Rail stops) in proximity to areas of high-density activity and away from ecologically sensitive areas.
Recreational loops and links	Links that connect key destinations and promote outdoor activities and provide amenities such as seating, lighting, bubblers and toilets along the way.	Local.	No benchmarks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Connecting Sydney Olympic Park to Wentworth Point and Carter Street. · Connect Town Centre to Sydney Olympic Park Parklands.
Public art	Public art and visual elements that represent the cultural diversity of the people who live, work and visit the area.	Local/ district/ regional.	No benchmarks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · As part of Town Centre. · Integrate with future development. · Across Parklands.

We can be creative about how we deliver future social infrastructure



Digital library spaces, Newcastle



Activation via visual connection, Basketbar, Utrecht



Cultural hangar spaces, NDSM, Amsterdam



Recreation embedded in public domain, Julia Reserve Youth Park



Diversifying recreation in Parklands, Burwood Park



Foreshore recreational link, Parramatta River Walk



Creative lighting and wayfinding, Ishoj Station, Denmark



Skateable elements, Oran Park



Spaces for social gathering, Parramatta



Cultural representation and visual inclusion, Super Kiln, Copenhagen



Multi-storey stacked sportsfields using carbon fibre construction, London



Hard surfaces for exercise and dance, Darling Square, Sydney



Spectator areas for intergenerational recreation, Inglis Park, Randwick



Sheltered spaces and pavilions to watch, perform and stay, Burwood Park



Multi-storey sports centre with retail on ground floor, São Luís Sports & Arts Gymnasium, Brazil

1. Introduction

1.1. Background

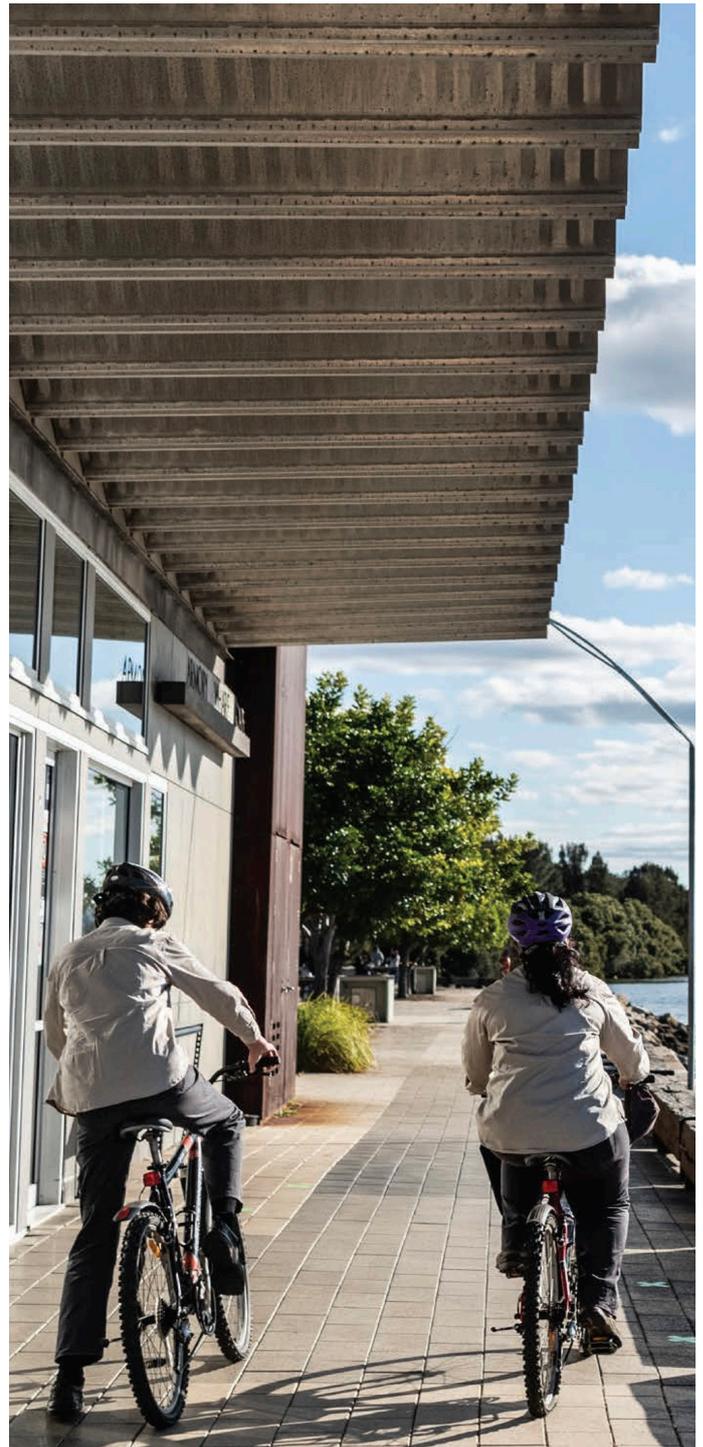
Sydney Olympic Park is transforming into a thriving suburb strategically located in the centre of Greater Sydney. It is a suburb that benefits from diverse land uses, proximity to Sydney and Parramatta central business districts, and is of national significance, all of which have played an important role in its evolution since hosting the Sydney 2000 Olympic and Paralympic Games. As the 640-hectare site continues to evolve into vibrant neighbourhoods, it will reconnect with its Wangal roots and extensive natural assets to provide a meaningful connection to Country.

The *Sydney Olympic Park 2050 Vision & Strategy* (the Vision) was released in June 2022 and serves as a roadmap to inform decision-making for the next three decades. *Sydney Olympic Park Master Plan 2050* (Master Plan 2050) is the next stage of strategic planning for Sydney Olympic Park. Master Plan 2050 will ensure a coordinated, long-term development plan is prepared for the whole precinct.

The most recent iterations of a master plan for Sydney Olympic Park were completed in 2018 and 2021, to support the delivery of Sydney Metro West. Building upon the Vision, Master Plan 2050 considers Sydney Olympic Park holistically, seeking opportunities to integrate thinking about the Parklands and Urban Centre together, enhancing its role in Greater Sydney.

The Vision articulates an aspiration to position Sydney Olympic Park as Sydney's Green Beating Heart: a place energised with everyday life, Country-first, nature positive and where Sydney comes to play.

In 2050, Sydney Olympic Park will be a complex, layered suburb offering a rich and varied range of experiences. Many will live and work here, and others will visit for events, diverse attractions, or everyday retail and entertainment. Master Plan 2050 aims to balance certainty with flexibility enabling Sydney Olympic Park's future to be resilient, dynamic and able to leverage future opportunities and technologies not yet known.



Cycling in Sydney Olympic Park (Image Credit: Sydney Olympic Park Authority)

1.2. Purpose of this report

This report contains analysis that is an input into the Master Plan 2050. This Community Facilities and Social Infrastructure Needs Study (this Needs Study) provides a baseline assessment of existing social infrastructure, high-level social infrastructure benchmark demands based on the forecast population, and outlines opportunities to be considered as part of the Master Plan 2050.

1.3. Methodology

As shown in Figure 1, this Needs Study considers a range of indicators, including:

- Previous reports, including Master Plan 2030 (2018 Review), Master Plan 2050 (interim Metro Review), and The Vision.
- Population growth and demographic characteristics.
- Strategic context.
- Social infrastructure trends.
- Previous community engagement findings.
- Social infrastructure that is servicing the local community, broader catchment and region.
- Benchmarking based on accepted standards.
- Capacity and utilisation of existing social infrastructure.
- Case studies and best practice.



Figure 1 - Community Facilities and Social Infrastructure Needs Study methodology

2. Defining social infrastructure

2.1. Defining social infrastructure

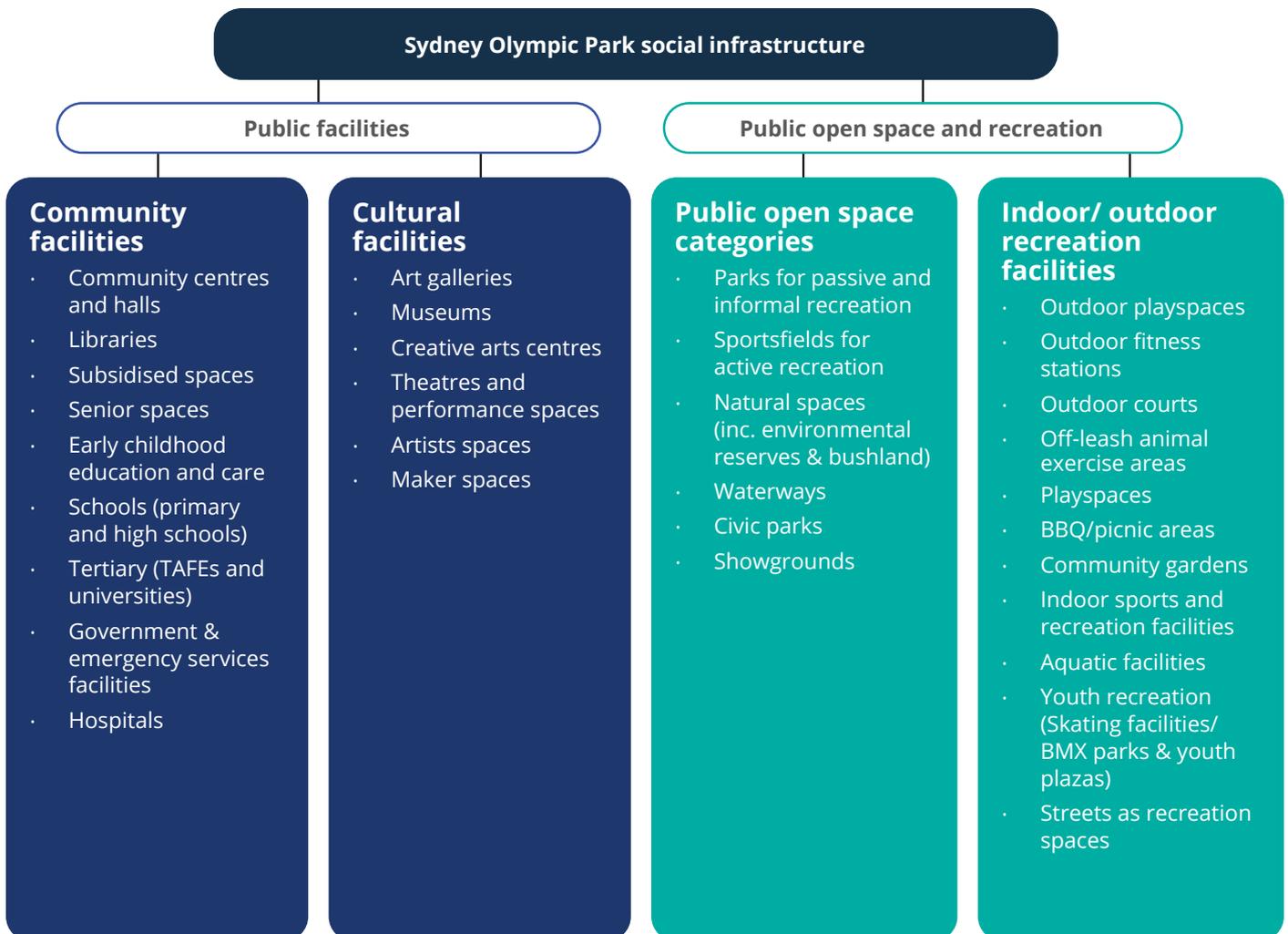
Infrastructure Australia (*Australian Infrastructure Audit, Aug 2019*) defines social infrastructure as below:

“Social infrastructure is the facilities, spaces, services and networks that support the quality of life and wellbeing of our communities. It helps us to be happy, safe and healthy, to learn, and to enjoy life. The network of social infrastructure contributes to social identity, inclusion and cohesion and is used by all Australians at some point in their lives, often on a daily basis.”

The following social infrastructure classification has been developed for Sydney Olympic Park. The two categories of social infrastructure are:

- public facilities
 - community facilities, and
 - cultural facilities.
- public open space and recreation
 - open space, and
 - indoor and outdoor recreation facilities.

The social infrastructure classifications have been primarily based on City of Parramatta's *Community Infrastructure Strategy*.



2.1.1. Public facilities

Community centre and halls

Flexible community spaces are 'third spaces' that respond to the needs of local communities and offer safe places for people to gather together. They are spaces that promote positive health and well-being, as well as community connectedness and cohesion.

As flexible spaces, they provide formal and informal opportunities for community use and can be used by individuals as well as groups or organisations for a variety of different purposes.

Community spaces can include multipurpose community centres, meeting rooms, halls and hubs.

Libraries

Quality library space helps people to access the essential information, services and supports that they need to live well and succeed.

As free, publicly accessible and welcoming institutions, libraries are places to learn and to be inspired. They are also a place where people can come together and experience a sense of belonging and connection to their community.

Subsidised spaces

Access to subsidised space supports residents seeking working space. It also helps to attract and retain community service providers, social entrepreneurs and social enterprise businesses within City of Parramatta.

Subsidised space can be used as:

- Individual working spaces
- Shared co-working spaces. Co-working is a style of work that involves a shared workplace, often an office, and independent activity. Unlike a typical office, those in a co-working environment are usually not employed by the same organisation
- Office and service delivery spaces.

Senior spaces

These are dedicated areas where the senior citizens over the age of 60 come together for regular activities to help build and maintain relationships within the community. Senior spaces are vital to combat isolation issues for the growing aging population.

Senior spaces are typically similar to community centre with halls, kitchen and equipment for hiring purposes. Best practices indicate that senior spaces integrated as part of community centres deliver better social outcomes and promote inter-generational interaction.

Early childhood education and care

Long day care

Long day care (LDC) are centre based education and care services providing full-time or part-time care for children during working hours. LDC primarily provides services for children aged 0-6 years.

Out of school hours care

Out of school hours care (OSHC) are services that provide care for school children aged up to 12 years old before school, after school, during school holidays and on pupil free days. OSHC may use stand-alone facilities, share school buildings and grounds or share facilities such as community halls.

Hospitals and health care

Hospitals are the building blocks of any health care system. An increase in population in an area will generate more demand for hospital beds and health care staff.

Cultural facilities

Cultural spaces are defined as the production, distribution and participation in creativity by the community and visitors, and the reflection and expression of its customs, traditions, heritage and social character.

It includes the visual arts, crafts, media arts, performing arts (music, dance, theatre, physical theatre), heritage, museums, archives, sound recording, film, audio visual and digital arts. It also includes creativity in the public realm, such as the design of the built environment and public spaces.

2.1.2. Public open space and recreation

Parks

Local parks

Serves a neighbourhood. Provides elements or facilities suitable for passive enjoyment of outdoors and nature, spaces to gather and interact and/or to encourage individual and group-based active recreation. Located within residential areas.

Typical components: Small land parcel with some facilities.

Typical facilities: One or more embellishments, e.g. circuit pathways play space and picnic facilities.

Typical size: >0.3ha-2.0ha.

District parks

Serves a catchment of multiple suburbs and multiple communities, of less than one local government area. Supports diverse uses and provides a range of recreation activities for individuals, small and large groups. Destitutional by nature, district parks create a hub of activity, supporting community gatherings and extended

stays for picnic, play, and other activities.

Typical components: Larger land parcel with multiple facilities.

Typical facilities: Five or more embellishments, e.g. toilets and car parking.

Typical size: >2ha-5ha.

Regional parks

Serve an area greater than the LGA. Are destinations that attract long-stay visitors from throughout the metropolitan area. They accommodate diverse facilities and house significant environmental features that offer unique recreation opportunities.

Sportsfields

Sportsfields are defined as outdoor green open space that can support sporting activities. These sporting activities include sporting activities which consist of organised sport, training, and competition based activities by sporting clubs, schools, as well as fields that can be used the general community for casual and informal sports.

Play spaces

Play spaces are areas containing equipment and other elements that facilitate opportunities for play.

Pocket play spaces

Typically refers to play spaces that cater to residents within the immediate area of the site, about 250m or a 5-minute walk from people's homes. They have a small range of facilities and amenity and are generally suitable for a targeted age range (for example, up to 5 years of age).

Local play spaces

Typically refers to play spaces that are within proximity to local residents and are about 500m or a 5-10-minute walk from people's homes. They often have a range of facilities, with around 5 or more options targeted towards 0-12 year olds.

District play spaces

Typically attract people from a wider catchment and are located on larger parcels of land and often co-exist with other facilities.

They have a larger range of facilities, or have custom designed play opportunities for different age groups and abilities (cater for ages 0-5, 6-12 and 13+). They are up to 2km or a 5-10 minute drive from people's homes.

Outdoor recreation

Youth recreation

Facilities and spaces that are suitable for young people

(aged 13+) to gather, participate in formal and informal recreation and to relax together. Facilities and spaces suitable for youth recreation are also used by members of the broader community. Youth recreation includes outdoor recreation elements like skate/bike facilities, youth parkour, study spaces, hard courts and informal fields.

Outdoor courts

Facilities and spaces that support individual and group-based active recreation, such as an informal sporting activity.

They cater for a range of ages and abilities and provide outdoor recreation elements like tennis courts, cricket practice nets, hard courts and informal fields.

Outdoor fitness station

Facilities and spaces that support exercise and fitness opportunities.

These are free, accessible and provide outdoor recreation elements like outdoor exercise equipment, exercise/boot camp spaces and circuit paths.

Off-leash animal exercise

Facilities and spaces that provide access to off-leash exercise areas for dogs and other animals.

These are designated dog off-leash areas that can include perimeter fencing and agility equipment.

Indoor recreation

Indoor recreation facilities are built facilities that cater for individual and group indoor active recreation, play and fitness activities, as well as sporting competition and training.

They typically contain indoor sports courts, most commonly used for basketball, as well as indoor gyms and other amenities such as change rooms, toilets, canteens and other spectator areas.

Aquatic recreation

Formal controlled water spaces with outdoor aquatic components, indoor aquatic components or both.

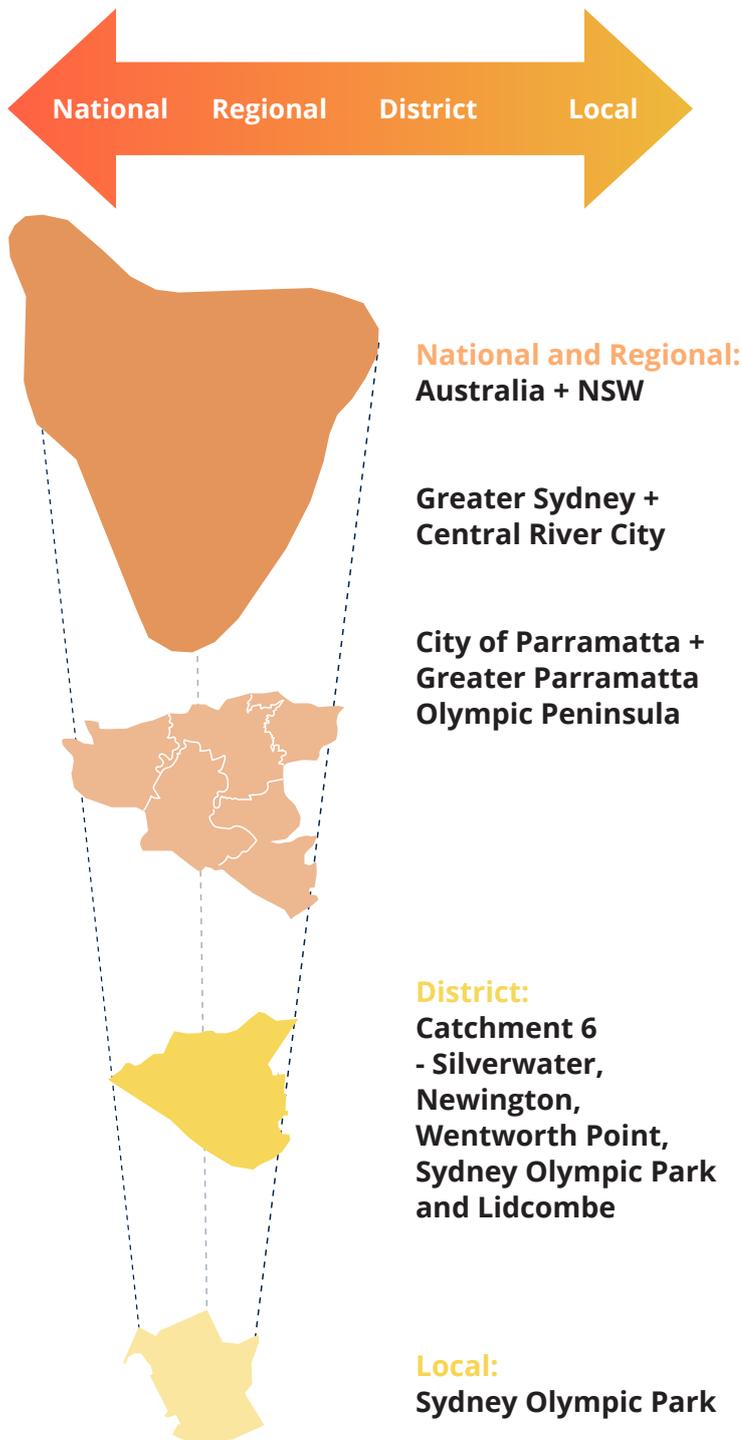
They usually have ancillary amenities such as change rooms, public amenities and a café/kiosk. Such facilities may be co-located with other community, recreation, leisure and ancillary functions such as an indoor sports hall, fitness centre (including gymnasium), wellness offerings and more.

Community gardens

A community garden is space that is accessible to the community and has been allocated to grow food and other plants.

2.2. The many roles of Sydney Olympic Park's social infrastructure

In the future, social infrastructure in Sydney Olympic Park will play multiple roles across diverse spectra – from national to local; high performance sports to community uses; formal to informal uses; presentation, participation to production functions; active to passive uses; everyday to destination roles, and a diversity of user groups.



National and State level social infrastructure host destination events. Examples of this include the FIFA Women's World Cup that was held in August 2023 at Stadium Australia.

Regional-level social infrastructure generally caters to 150,000 to 200,000+ people.

Sydney Olympic Park includes a regionally-significant collection of Parklands, sporting facilities and venues. In the future, it will continue to play a role in servicing the City of Parramatta LGA, the Greater Parramatta Olympic Peninsula and wider Central River City region.

District-level social infrastructure generally caters to 25,000 to 50,000+ people. Sydney Olympic Park has a role to provide district-level social infrastructure such libraries, multipurpose community centres, indoor leisure centres, district parks and playspaces to cater to the population of Catchment 6. This is important given Wentworth Point and Carter Street Precinct are currently isolated, and have an under provision and limited access to social infrastructure.

Local level social infrastructure is provided to meet health, learning and support needs, and to foster participation and social capital¹ at a local level. Sydney Olympic Park requires local social infrastructure such as community spaces, local parks and playgrounds to service needs of the people living within it.

¹ "Social capital refers to connections among individuals - social networks and the norms of reciprocity and trustworthiness that arise from them - Robert D. Putnam, *Bowling Alone: The Collapse and Revival of American Community* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 2000), 19.



The development of Sydney Olympic Park is expected to occur in phases, with each site being developed separately. It is important to note that although each site may generate a need for limited types of social infrastructure, the cumulative effect of all sites will require a larger amount and variety of social infrastructure to create a livable and enjoyable suburb.

To ensure maximum social benefit, it is crucial to plan and deliver social infrastructure in consolidated locations that are easily accessible to everyone, as opposed to small and fragmented infrastructure distributed across individual sites.

For example, a district-level community hub is more beneficial than small community spaces within individual developments.

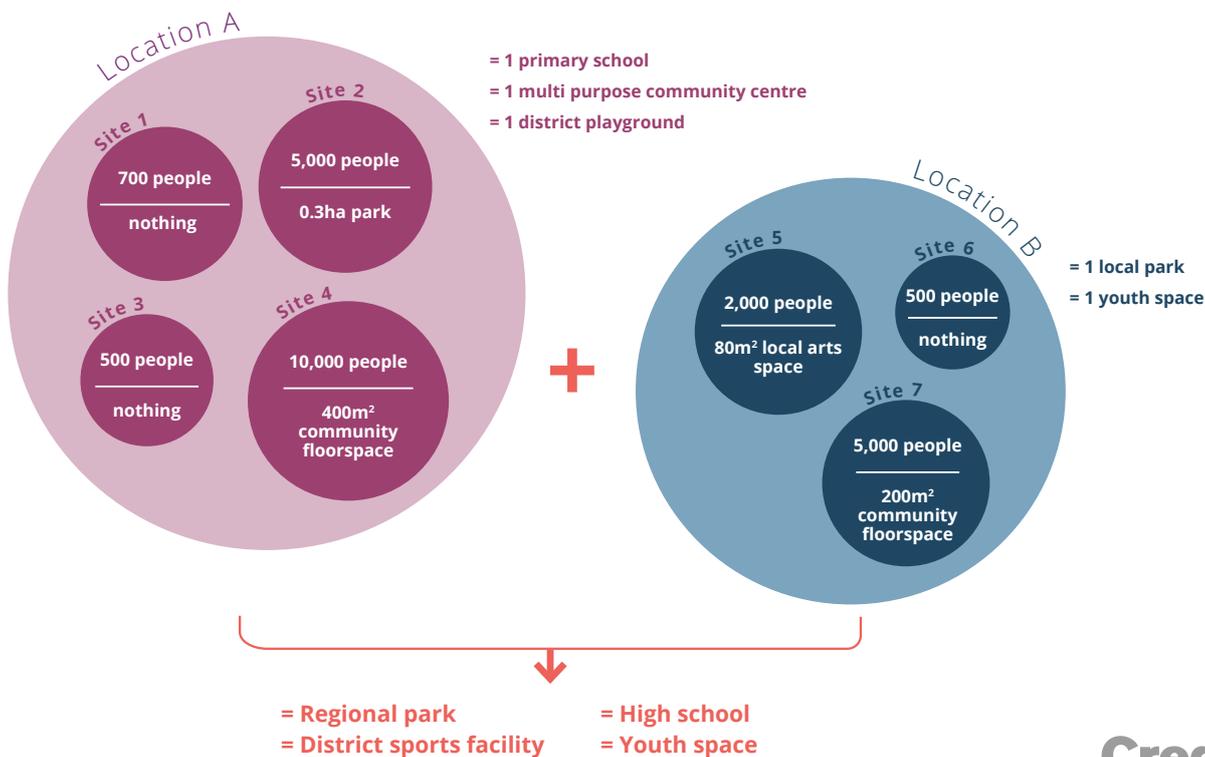


Figure 2 - Site versus cumulative impact of social infrastructure



Sydney Olympic Park should be a place that caters for all sporting needs, from community to high performance sports. We heard during The Vision engagement that limited open space and community sports facilities available in surrounding suburbs places a strain on Sydney Olympic Park's publicly available venues.

In the future, Sydney Olympic Park should promote the availability of facilities that do not include specialised equipment or training surfaces to the local community and sports clubs, thereby maximising opportunities for everyone to enjoy a wide range of sporting and community infrastructure.



Currently, Sydney Olympic Park is primarily used for sports participation and presentation, allowing the local community to play sports and attend major sporting events. However, its role in arts and culture is mostly limited to presentation, lacking active participation and production.

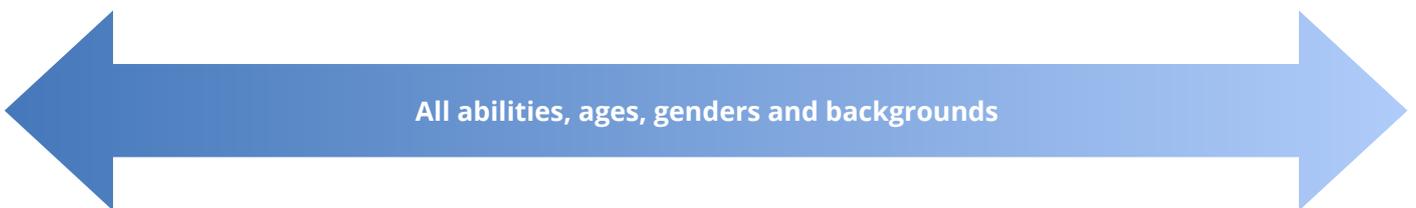
In the future, it's crucial to expand opportunities for community participation in arts and culture, as well as facilitate cultural, music, and film production that capitalises on Sydney Olympic Park's unique landscape and infrastructure. By doing so, we can create a vibrant hub that appeals to both sports enthusiasts and creative individuals.



Sydney Olympic Park will continue to be a place that offers opportunities for active and passive recreation. As more people live in the area, Sydney Olympic Park will have a greater need to serve residents' passive leisure and recreation needs, including providing social spaces, BBQ areas, playspaces and picnic areas.



Currently, Sydney Olympic Park is often quiet and can feel empty outside of event times. In the future, it has a role to be an activated day and night place that caters to the community's needs on both a daily basis and during event days. This is vital for it to be a thriving suburb, while still being a nationally-significant event venue. However, there is also a continued need to protect wildlife habitat in the Parklands.



In the future, Sydney Olympic Park will be home to diverse populations. It should provide social and community infrastructure that cater to all abilities, ages, genders and backgrounds. This includes providing information in multiple community languages, making spaces universally accessible, design for inclusivity, and providing free and affordable things to do.

This means future social infrastructure should be highly accessible and inclusive to create a strong sense of welcome and belonging, and include spaces that are flexible and multifunctional to support the diversity of uses and people.

3. Social infrastructure benefits and trends

3.1. Social infrastructure benefits

This section provides an overview of a significant body of research that tells us the many resilience, social, liveability, educational and economic benefits of social infrastructure.

Public spaces like our parks, museums, libraries and high streets connect us to our communities, bring us closer to nature, make us healthier and happier, provide places for celebration and help businesses to prosper.

– NSW Public Spaces Charter



Liveability

Liveable places are characterised by excellent access to social infrastructure, enabling lifelong learning and creative expression. Additionally, these places foster healthier communities and serve as bridges that connect social and cultural networks, providing robust support.

Critical for building social relationships, social infrastructure provides not only the essential services required for communities to function, but also the services that make places liveable and help improve the quality of life for people living there.

Social infrastructure strengthens local and place identity and character and contributes to the vitality of urban centres and local identity¹. It is ideally situated on landmark sites with distinctive architecture and quality design. Local stories and culture can be ingrained in the building fabric to assist in fostering community identity and ownership.

Research from the Australian Infrastructure Audit in 2019 identified that in high-density communities, social infrastructure improves liveability significantly, playing an important role as ‘community living rooms’, ‘community backyards’ and ‘break-out spaces’.

Measured benefits

- A report by the Regional Australian Institute in 2016 showed that in the United Kingdom, a benefit-cost ratio of £10 to every £1 that was invested into social infrastructure reduced crime, and led to health savings and better employment outcomes.
- Research from the American Enterprise Institute in 2019 showed that Americans who live in closer proximity to neighbourhood amenities such as libraries are more content with their neighbourhood, more trusting of others and less lonely, regardless of whether they live in large cities, suburbs, or small cities or towns.

¹ Infrastructure Australia, Social infrastructure in Australian Infrastructure Audit 2019, 2019

Education and economy

Social infrastructure is instrumental in supporting local businesses as it creates new job opportunities; provides spaces and services that promote lifelong learning resulting in work opportunities; provides spaces for co-working and collaboration, networking and entrepreneurship, and activates urban centres.

Adding more social infrastructure such as libraries, arts spaces and multipurpose urban spaces will encourage more locals and tourists to use the spaces, and in turn generate positive economic outcomes. The landmark study of *The Socio-economic Value of Victorian Public Libraries in 2011* identified that this type of investment can provide a revenue stream and stable employment to support local economies. Social infrastructure such as libraries and multipurpose community centres when located in town and strategic centres are significant attractors for increasing visitation to retail offerings.

On a national scale (according to Infrastructure Australia), social infrastructure sectors contributed 12.5 per cent of Australia's GDP in 2018. These sectors employ just over three million people, or around a quarter of Australia's workforce.

Parents can more easily return to work when early education and care is high quality, accessible and affordable. Individuals and families, especially new migrants and refugees, can access employment when they have the training and support that they need to access and thrive in new jobs.

Social infrastructure also holds vital educational benefits. Having high-quality social infrastructure for education is an investment that ultimately generates a greater return later on through more people completing tertiary education and the creation of new jobs. Having learning opportunities throughout all ages in life is also imperative to a community's development. This concept of 'lifelong learning' is continually becoming a key topic in educational infrastructure. Lifelong learning opportunities will meet the demands of a modern workplace, improve productivity and help communities to reach their full potential. It has a key role in social mobility and overall wellbeing as the provision of education can be both formal and non-formal, indicating that any member of the community is able to join.

Measured benefits

- Libraries in Australia have already provided 30,950 jobs alone and have made an estimated \$3 billion from the total annual benefit just from public access.
- The landmark study of *The Socio-economic Value of Victorian Public Libraries in 2011* identified that for every dollar spent on public libraries, the value back to the community is, on average, between \$2.82 and \$4.24.
- The *2019 Infrastructure Australia Audit* revealed that Australian households spend \$6.5 billion a year on arts-related goods and services.
- Studies from economist James Heckman show that for every \$1 spent on child care, \$17 is returned to the community through better educational outcomes, higher school completion rates, and less expenditure on health, welfare and crime services. *The Australian Early Development Census in 2017* identified that high-quality services have even greater social, educational and health outcomes for children. It showed that children who access quality education and care scored 15 to 20 points higher than those that don't.
- *Destination NSW's Darling Harbour Visitor Profile* in 2019 demonstrated that the revitalisation of the Darling Quarter in Sydney has yielded a promising economic return through tourism, with \$4.8 million made from both international and domestic visitors.

Community connection and resilience

Social infrastructure helps to bind people and neighbourhoods together to create social capital, social cohesion and community wellbeing. The article *Does being more social make us happier, 2019* indicates that social connection leads to happier people.

As highlighted in the article *H. COVID-19 highlights the value of social infrastructure – let's not forget, 2020*, social connectedness flourishes when people engage in purposeful activities, such as acts of kindness, problem-solving, singing, laughing, and storytelling.

The Relationship Between Social Infrastructure and Happiness in Journal of Korea Planning Association in 2020 showed that there was a strong link between social infrastructure and happiness, where residents who lived closer to libraries and schools were significantly happier than those who did not. Having close and easy access to public social infrastructure can create neighbourhoods that actively participate in different activities together and promote a friendlier lifestyle.

The Report, *The Role of Rural Community Enhancing Rural Social Infrastructure Changes in Research for Rural Development* showed that, in more culturally diverse, community-driven development, the use of social infrastructure has led to positive improvements of residents' lives, socially and culturally. The COVID-19 pandemic has also highlighted the need for not just face-to-face but online connectivity, with 57% of Australians over the age of 70 having no access to the Internet and no other way to connect socially.

Social infrastructure also builds resilient communities. 100 Resilient Cities, a project pioneered by the Rockefeller Foundation, that is dedicated to helping cities around the world become more resilient to the physical, social and economic challenges that are a growing part of the 21st Century has identified that our community needs to be prepared for a range of shocks, stresses and emergencies, such as climate change impacts or pandemics (like COVID-19). Research from Resilient Sydney found that one of the biggest barriers to cities responding to shocks and stresses is a lack of social connectivity.

Access to social infrastructure provides the spaces to keep us safe during major shocks, but also the places, services and programs to build social capital, connections and feelings of trust. This has been highlighted during COVID-19, where social infrastructure such as health services, education facilities, volunteer organisations, cultural organisations, local community groups and community centres, together with social welfare organisations, have been critical in the response needed in local communities. These places have demonstrated that this infrastructure can pivot and proactively respond to the changing issues and needs.

Measured benefits

- Studies show that a lack of social connection may be a greater detriment to health than obesity, smoking and high blood pressure. A *National Health Service Study* in 2015 of more than 3.4 million participants in the UK found those who feel socially isolated have a 30% higher risk of early death.
- According to the *Australian Loneliness Report, 2018*, over 50% of Australians feel lonely at least one day per week. New studies have begun to measure the financial cost of social isolation and loneliness.
- The Study *Medicare Spends More on Socially Isolated Older Adults* by PPI in 2017 found that the cost to Medicare of social isolation and loneliness was estimated at \$6.7 billion annually. Specifically, the increased cost was due to the higher health care costs of socially isolated and lonely seniors. Loneliness can be a risk factor for certain chronic health conditions, such as arthritis, high blood pressure, heart disease and diabetes.

Health and wellbeing

Social infrastructure such as public parks, sports and recreation centres encourage more of the public to be physically active and promote a lifestyle that will be extremely beneficial to mental health. The Study *Green Spaces and General Health: Roles of mental health status, social support, and physical activity in Environmental International, 2016* showed that natural environments such as green spaces contribute to improved mental health, while increased physical activity reduces anxiety, depression and psychological stress. These spaces encourage participation in recreation and help to create friendships and community togetherness while being physically active.

The Study *Associations of public open space attributes with active and sedentary behaviours in dense urban areas: A systematic review of observational studies, 2022* found that access to public open space close to where people live is associated with increased physical activity in all age groups. People who have access to nearby useable green space are also twice as likely to report better health than those who do not. This is further emphasised by research that highlights the benefits that can be reaped from social infrastructure:

- Living within 400-800 metres of a mix of destinations is associated with higher levels of walking and cycling across all age groups.
- People living within 1.5 kilometres of a convenience store or newsagent are twice as likely to regularly walk, and those living within 1.5 kilometres of a larger shopping centre are three times more likely to regularly walk.
- The *Infrastructure Australia's 2019 Audit* highlighted that the more street trees along the footpath network, the more likely residents are to walk for 60 minutes each week.

Measured benefits

- A Danish study found that residents who did not grow up with green spaces nearby had a 55% increased risk of developing depression, anxiety and substance abuse in later years.
- A New Zealand study revealed that the greenest neighbourhoods had the lowest risks of poor mental health, and the risk of cardiovascular disease was decreased by 15%.

Making the case for social infrastructure

The United Nations makes the following case for public spaces and facilities to support equity across socio-economic, groups, gender and age groups:



as the banner of urban civility



improves public health



enhance environmental sustainability



are tools for gender and age-friendly cities



promote income, investment and wealth creation



are our urban meeting places



enhances urban safety



increases transportation efficiency



offer ideal opportunities to generate citizen involvement, promote equity and social inclusion

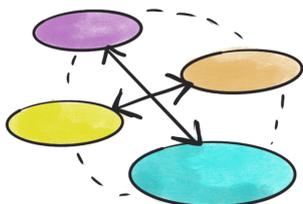


make for great cities

(Data source: The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2022)

3.2. Social infrastructure mega-trends relevant to Sydney Olympic Park

Across NSW, there are increasing challenges and opportunities to delivering and governing social infrastructure in growth areas and areas of higher density. This section provides a summary of these trends, which also include innovation trends as identified in City of Parramatta's *Community Infrastructure Strategy*.

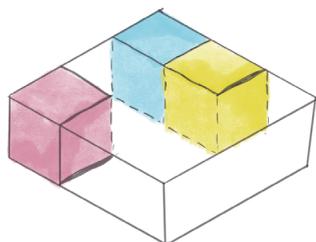


A networked approach

Increasingly, social infrastructure is being planned to operate as part of a network of public facilities, public open space, streets and services that work together as multifunctional spaces to meet a broad range of community needs across a neighbourhood, catchment, or a region.

This integrated, strategic approach allows social infrastructure to provide a different but complementary range of offerings, in a compact pool of quality and multipurpose spaces, and avoid duplication. By considering social infrastructure as part of a network of spaces, services and programs can be accessed locally through outreach in flexibly-designed spaces.

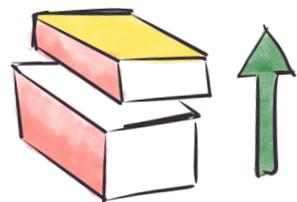
A networked approach also enables services to work together through greater social connection to each other and their communities, and the delivery of outreach services across a local government area.



Co-located services within community hubs

The term co-located community hub refers to the integration of community facilities and services in one location or building to provide better access to a wider range of services (or a “one stop shop” for users), as well as a more cost effective way of delivering and operating these services.

Integrating and co-locating social infrastructure within community hubs helps to achieve key gathering points within a community with a variety of offerings. This approach improves efficiency through encouraging compatible uses, supporting partnerships and resource sharing between different service providers, and increasing the overall flexibility and activity of the given area. Community hubs provide opportunities to attract a range of users, increase access to services and allow for the coordination of supporting services like public transport.

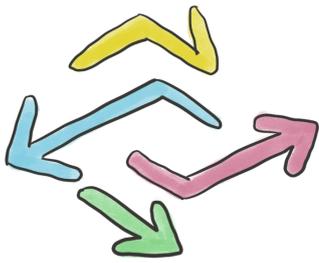


Going up – stacked and rooftop social infrastructure

Social infrastructure can also be co-located within multi-level or stacked buildings, within mixed-used development and on rooftops of commercial, residential or community buildings. Increasingly in higher-density cities, where land values are high and land is scarce, social infrastructure is being delivered on rooftops and using smaller footprints (or land area) by building up.

This includes rooftop sports and recreation courts, cultural participation and exhibition spaces in high-rise buildings, and multi-level community hubs (such as Surry Hills Library and Community Centre, and the Ultimo Community Centre in Sydney) that have different floors delivering different services.

These kinds of social infrastructure are commonly delivered in town centres with high visitation. This approach can enable more of the ground level to be used for open space, for reduced land costs, and for the social infrastructure to be delivered by a developer as part of their community benefit offer for their planning proposal.

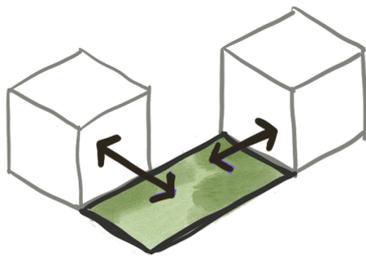


Multipurpose, shared and flexible design

Multipurpose and flexible social infrastructure has been a trend for some time, particularly for new buildings.

Multipurpose and flexibly-designed spaces support a range of different services and programs being delivered at once, and for the space to change over time responding to changing needs. The demand for multipurpose spaces will be accelerated with retrofitting of existing infrastructure to accommodate a range of essential activities.

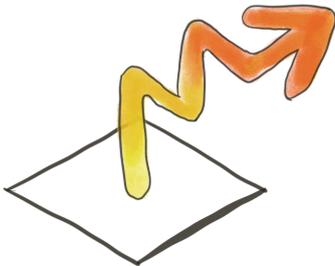
Spaces used for organised sport will also need to accommodate informal activities such as walking, running, and cycling; theatres and cinemas may need to work as smaller performance spaces; public streets can be shared for active transport such as walking and cycling, and community centres can become food banks, testing centres, and emergency evacuation/support centres.



Outdoor rooms for collaboration and innovation

Gathering, learning, socialising, collaborating and delivering programs outdoors is increasing in popularity. Recent events have also accelerated demand for these types of outdoor meeting and collaboration spaces, with people working from home seeking social connection and innovation precincts encouraging collaboration in informal environments.

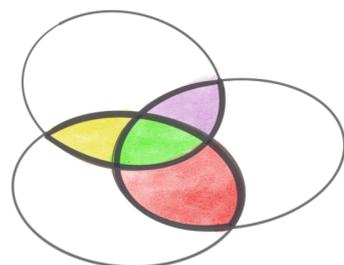
This trend of delivering community spaces in parks and outdoor areas can be seen in recent examples of the Goods Line at UTS (outdoor study and collaboration spaces), Burwood Pavilion (outdoor stage/covered hard stand areas and hireable community room), and most recently, Chill Out Hubs (open-air smart hubs) in Georges River.



Increasing the capacity of what we have – “making it work harder”

Before any new social infrastructure is planned, local government is increasingly reviewing the capacity of what they already have within the area or in close proximity, and identifying opportunities for re-purposing social infrastructure that is well located and has the capacity to function as a modern, flexible and multipurpose space. Ask the question: “Can existing infrastructure be extended or improved, or is new investment needed?”

In the context of unprecedented population growth and increasing community expectations, improving the capacity, efficiency and performance of existing social infrastructure will need to be a priority in order to meet demand. Opportunities exist to make smaller, more incremental investments where significant capacity enhancements can be delivered through existing infrastructure. Within the particular sporting context of Sydney Olympic Park, there is opportunity to make more of these spaces shared and used by all. This could include synthetic turf on hard-working sportsfields, or re-purposing of ageing infrastructure with modern technology to increase amenity and utilisation.



Shared use of community infrastructure

Sharing the use of existing social infrastructure has significant potential to maximise the use and efficiency of a variety of spaces and buildings for community benefit.

Sharing existing space may decrease the need to build new facilities that replicate already existing infrastructure, making assets work harder for the benefit of all. There may be opportunities in areas with social infrastructure deficiencies, including growth areas, to share social infrastructure with primary and secondary schools, and with other community partners (e.g., University of Western Sydney).

3.3. Recreation participation trends

As our communities, cities and lifestyles change, so does our participation in recreation – from the kinds of activities that we prefer, to when and how often we participate, and the places that we use. The following pages identify national and local sports and recreation trends that need to be considered in future planning for Sydney Olympic Park.

Key trends and changes

Participation in recreation (both sport and non-sport physical activities) is changing as our lifestyles, communities and urban environments change.

The most significant trend in recreation participation in Australia in recent years is a move to informal, unstructured recreation activities rather than traditional organised sport (i.e. mid-week training session and weekend match games with a formal club).

“Today more than ever, Australians are time poor, have limited budgets, are being inundated by new forms of entertainment and face increasing barriers to participation. As society changes, new preferences are emerging; Australians desire greater flexibility, more tailored products and sports that work for them.”

– Australian Sports Commission



ACCESSIBLE RECREATION

Universal access is an increasingly important issue, so everyone regardless of age, cultural background or physical ability can collectively enjoy activities.¹

Australia has an ageing population. Providing recreation and fitness opportunities that are attractive and safe for older people will become increasingly important.

¹ The Recreation Needs of Greater Sydney study completed by the Office for Open Space and Parklands (Department of Planning and Environment)

CULTURAL DIVERSIFICATION

Recreational activities range from mountain biking to Tai Chi, due to a diversifying population with unique hobbies and interests²

Research completed for the NSW Office of Sport identified that the following formal and informal sports are popular with people of culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, like communities in City of Parramatta:

- Football/soccer
 - Cricket
 - Badminton
 - Table tennis
 - Athletics
 - Swimming
 - Basketball
 - Cycling
 - Tennis
- Recreation facilities should be a place for the community to come together, supporting social inclusion and building connections across cultures. They should be a place:
- For people to meet with friends and family
 - For people to meet with others from their cultural background, and
 - For people to meet people from other cultural backgrounds and make cross-cultural connections.

Further anecdotal feedback from Sydney Olympic Park venue users indicate there is an increasing demand for futsal, archery and volleyball.

² The Recreation Needs of Greater Sydney study completed by the Office for Open Space and Parklands (Department of Planning and Environment)

INDIVIDUALISATION OF SPORTS AND FITNESS

Increasing individualised sport and fitness activities, with increasing participation in aerobics, running, walking and gym membership. People are fitting fitness activities into their busy lives rather than committing to regular organised sport.³

³ CSIRO “megatrends” in sport provision

CASUALISATION OF SPORTS AND RECREATION

Personal choice: Popular recreation activities include walking, going to a playspace, relaxing in parks and casual ball sports – all activities performed solo or in small social groups.

NSW Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure conducted the *Greater Sydney Outdoor Study in 2019* to discover what people living across Greater Sydney love to do during recreation time. This Study breaks down the results across five diverse Districts – Sydney Olympic Park and the wider City of Parramatta are part of the Central City District.

The Study notes that Central City District residents feel many local, outdoor recreation areas are not large enough for their community’s needs. They express a need to escape the hustle and bustle of living in a city environment.

It also identifies the following needs for Central City District:

- More high quality, open spaces in the local area, supported by good facilities.
- More opportunities for swimming and water-based activities in the local area.
- Open spaces that feel safe and provide for multiple uses.
- Improvements to walking and cycling networks that are enjoyable to use.

PARTICIPATION IN OUTDOOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES

All Sydney

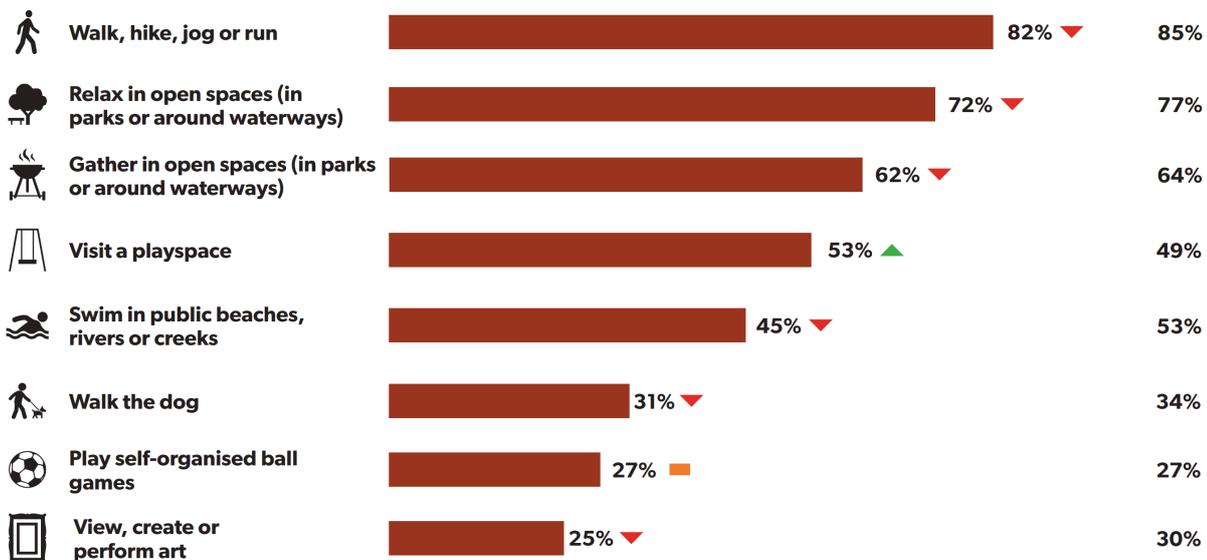


Figure 3 - What do Central City District residents love to do (Source: Greater Sydney Outdoor Study, NSW DPHI, 2019)

ADVENTURE SPORTS

“Extreme” lifestyle, adventure and alternative sports are becoming more mainstream, particularly with younger generations. Examples include hiking, skateboarding, BMXing and rockclimbing.⁴

4 CSIRO “megatrends” in sport provision

IMPACT OF CLIMATE ON OUTDOOR RECREATION

Climate change and increased days of extreme heat are also driving up demand for indoor recreation facilities. On hot days, the use of outdoor sport and recreation facilities is limited. Whereas, indoor facilities are often air conditioned, and can still support participation in sports and recreation regardless of weather (heat and rain).

4. Key strategic drivers

The Master Plan 2050 will give effect to a number of State, district, local and place-based policies and strategies.

Strategies relating to social infrastructure include, among others:

- Greater Sydney Region Plan, 2018
- Central City District Plan, 2018
- Future Transport Strategy 2060, 2021
- Greater Parramatta and the Olympic Peninsula Vision, 2016
- Government Architect, NSW Draft Connecting with Country Framework 2020
- NSW Department of Planning and Environment Greener Places Design Guidelines 2020
- Sydney Green Grid, Spatial Framework 2017
- NSW 2040 Economic Blueprint, 2019
- City of Parramatta Local Strategic Planning Statement, 2020, Community Strategic Plan, 2018, and Local Housing Strategy 2020
- Sydney Olympic Park Master Plan 2030 (Interim Metro Review) and all supporting documentation, and
- Numerous other studies and strategies that relate to Sydney Olympic Park that already shape investment and decision-making across Sydney Olympic Park.

The following sections talk to three key strategies that have strong directions and significant implications for the planning and delivery of future social and community infrastructure in Sydney Olympic Park. They include the *Sydney Olympic Park Place Vision and Strategy 2050*, the *Sydney Olympic Park Master Plan 2030*, and *City of Parramatta Community Infrastructure Strategy*.

For an overview of other relevant strategies, please refer to Appendix 10.1.



State

District

Local

Place

● Key strategies outlined in this section

4.1. Sydney Olympic Park 2050 Vision and Place Strategy (The Vision)

The following presents an overview of The Vision's overarching aspirations for Sydney Olympic Park, with a particular emphasis on future directions for social infrastructure. The Vision is firmly rooted in a strong community focus and incorporates robust guidelines for enhancing social infrastructure.

Specifically, within The Vision's Place Pillars, the Dynamic Pillar, and Strategic Direction 2 and Strategic Direction 5, as well as four out of the five Key Moves, there are substantial implications and directives for social infrastructure. This emphasises the critical role that social infrastructure plays in shaping and successfully implementing the envisioned transformation of Sydney Olympic Park by 2050.

The Vision notes a need to embed multifunctional social infrastructure including open space and Parklands in the future high-density communities to meet the needs of diverse uses and people.

The Vision

SYDNEY OLYMPIC PARK IS SYDNEY'S BEATING GREEN HEART ✓

Place Pillars

Wangal

Respect and care for Country

Dynamic

A place that adapts to changing needs ✓

Thriving

A regenerative exemplar

Strategic Directions



Key Moves



✓ Significant implication/ direction for social infrastructure

Strategic direction 2

A liveable and complete community

As the suburb grows and changes, its diverse residents, mostly living in apartments, will require accessible community facilities and public open spaces that match population growth, and provide them with a “backyard” outside of their homes.

Sydney Olympic Park can support social cohesion and resilience through the delivery of quality and accessible public spaces, public open spaces, public facilities, public streets and increased access to the high-quality sports venues on-site, that are currently not affordable or accessible to the broader community. Relevant actions for social and community infrastructure include:

Action 2.1 - Provide social infrastructure to support a growing population and connect the Olympic Peninsula

Provide residents and workers with increased access to indoor recreation facilities, including:

- Opening up existing venues (and possibly re-configuring them), to enable community access.
- Requiring new flexible **indoor recreational facilities** to be delivered as integrated parts of mixed use neighbourhoods.
- Plan for the delivery of **schools and early education** and care services as part of future Master Plans, and through discussions with developers to support future population growth and outcomes for local families and children.
- Deliver a **multipurpose community hub** to service future needs for the Olympic Peninsula with community meeting spaces, and space for creative and cultural participation. This hub should include subsidised space to support residents.
- Improve **active transport connections** throughout the Olympic Peninsula to ensure Newington, Carter Street and Wentworth Point are connected to Sydney Olympic Park through public and active transport networks to maximise community access to Wentworth Point Library, the Parklands and other future facilities.
- Provide **outdoor recreation spaces** such as sportsfields, playgrounds and community gardens at benchmark per capita levels to meet needs of future resident and worker population.

Action 2.2 - Activate the public domain with spaces for informal participation in and out of event time and create the conditions for local community use

- Creating **diverse spaces** for different cultural and community interests with public amenities to gather and connect, right throughout Sydney Olympic Park’s neighbourhoods.
- Ensuring spaces are safe to use both **day and night**, through good lighting and passive surveillance design principles.

- Providing public domain and programs that **reflect the cultural diversity** of the community through the design of spaces and the programs they can accommodate.
- Inclusion of **outdoor courts, spaces to play and market squares** that can be activated informally by the community and visitors.

Action 2.3 - Provide a range of smaller spaces and events that cater to local interest and deliver new social infrastructure for creative and cultural production and participation

- Vibrant places have at their heart local communities that require a range of spaces to meet their diverse needs.
- Providing **‘creating spaces’** within Sydney Olympic Park’s neighbourhoods, to flexibly meet local cultural production needs and support a diverse range of local businesses.
- **Artists’ studios** supporting artists to create within the City of Parramatta (writers, visual and other creatives), as well as new cultural infrastructure for local creative arts participation.
- Partnering with City of Parramatta to expand **community and cultural events** for the community of both Sydney Olympic Park and the Greater Parramatta area as the population grows.
- Deliver new **smaller venues for performers** to perform as a stepping stone before making it to the “big stage” and for residents from the Olympic Peninsula City of Parramatta and neighbouring LGAs to view culture.
- Exploring opportunities to **embed cultural production and participation** in existing venues (such as stadia, or the Showgrounds) where there is opportunity to support a higher level of utilisation.

Action 2.4 - Embed ongoing community participatory design and idea exchange processes into future planning and design activities

- As the community of residents and workers grows over the coming decades, the needs of these diverse groups will evolve. These communities must continue to be engaged in **co-designing** the future of Sydney Olympic Park’s places and programs.

Strategic direction 3

Connected, pedestrianised and intuitive

The future of Sydney Olympic Park will be car lite – the public domain will prioritise human-scaled spaces and block layouts, creating a public domain that makes navigating the neighbourhoods an intuitive experience and promotes healthy lifestyles. Relevant actions for social and community infrastructure include:

Action 3.3 - Connect Sydney Olympic Park to adjacent neighbourhoods

- Extending development from the current Sydney Olympic Park Central neighbourhood westwards to fully **integrate with the Carter Street Precinct**.
- Exploring opportunities to increase active transport **connections to Newington and Wentworth Point**.
- Exploring opportunities to use **green corridors to create cool and attractive active transport links**, for instance along creek lines.
- Working with Transport for NSW and the City of Parramatta to increase the potential for active transport networks **connecting Sydney Olympic Park with Parramatta CBD along the Parramatta River**, to enable commuters as well as in its current recreational role.

Action 3.4 - Support innovative approaches to personal mobility across Olympic Park

- Planning pedestrian links to cater to mixed modes of current and **future mobility solutions** that provide for an age-diverse community and can adapt to emerging technologies, such as e-scooters and segways.

Strategic direction 4

Immersive, rich and unique experience

In 2050, Sydney Olympic Park will provide a range of experiences for local and international visitors alike. It will mix its events profile with a range of visitor attractions, from a new range of visitor attractions and new sport and recreational facilities to cultural and educational attractions. Relevant actions for social and community infrastructure include:

Action 4.2 - Build on Sydney Olympic Park's role as the Home of Sport by attracting future sports and targeted investment in sport, including events, facilities and associated industries

- Limit specialised institutional sporting facilities (such as centres of excellence) to the identified Central Sports, Southern Sports, Boundary Creek and Tennis neighbourhoods, where they can explore

opportunities to be **more multifunctional by sharing infrastructure** and concentrating of complementary activities that have an outward-facing community role.

- Encourage facilities that do not contain specialised equipment or high performance playing and training surfaces to be made **available to the local community or local sporting teams** to maximise opportunities for the community to have a range of sporting and community infrastructure.
- Promote opportunities for local teams to 'play on the big stage' through the **considered access of certain venues for local** and regional events.
- Embed **new sport infrastructure into the future built form and public domain**, so that when they aren't being used as a competition venue, they are publicly accessible spaces and facilities. For example, buildings with climbing walls on the outside, or parts of the public domain that can be used for skateboarding events.

Strategic direction 5

A thriving public domain, day and night

In 2050, Sydney Olympic Park's public domain will be a hive of activity day and night, weekday and weekend. Residents of Sydney Olympic Park have local neighbourhoods that meet their day-to-day needs and opportunities for recreation and socialising are built into Sydney Olympic Park's urban fabric. Relevant actions for social and community infrastructure include:

Action 5.1: Create human-scaled spaces and pedestrian links where people feel safe and welcome

- Creating pedestrian links with creative, interesting, vibrant and well-lit paths that are **reflective of Country** and provide points of interest throughout.
- Ensuring public spaces are designed to be **safe and inclusive**, particularly for women.

Action 5.5 Design and manage the public domain to increase informal sport and recreational opportunities

- Integrating free, informal and semi-formal outdoor courts and **recreational spaces into the public domain** and built environment to accommodate activities such as basketball (hoops), table tennis (tables), skateboarding (level changes) and dancing (mirrors).
- Opening up **existing venues to regular public use** (such as the public-facing sides to stadia) and the designing of future buildings to physically open up into the public domain.
- Encourage building designs to embed **publicly-accessible recreational and sporting infrastructure** on their exteriors.

Strategic direction 6

A living laboratory for urban innovation

In 2050, Sydney Olympic Park will be a place known for driving innovation and urban development and placemaking. Relevant actions for social and community infrastructure include:

Action 6.3 Provide infrastructure that enables smart places and knowledge sharing

- Spaces designed to facilitate **collision** of ideas. Provision of universal internet access to help **bridge the digital divide** that can entrench social and opportunity inequality. It also is critical infrastructure to support emerging industries.
- Providing **flexible co-working, experimentation and production spaces** across Sydney Olympic Park that enable residents and workers to interact and access equipment and facilities that enable innovation.

Strategic direction 9

The green lungs of Sydney

In 2050, Sydney Olympic Park will be an exemplar high density, nature-positive suburb that showcases how development can actively contribute to the regeneration of local and regional ecological and hydrological systems. Sydney Olympic Park's landscapes will contribute to the physical and mental wellbeing of the community. Relevant actions for social and community infrastructure include:

Action 9.7: Create opportunities for multifunctional parkland uses in accessible locations

Concentrating a range of **passive recreational and leisure activities such as picnic areas and play-grounds along the parkland edge close to public transport** (Metro and Light Rail stops) and in proximity to areas of high-density activity and away from ecologically sensitive areas, to cater to local and regional passive recreational needs. This would include:

- Along the eastern and northern edges of the parkland adjacent the Urban Centre and Showground neighbourhoods
 - Providing stronger open space connections where appropriate and not in conflict with ecological conservation
 - Areas that support Wentworth Point and Newington and the future communities in Sydney Olympic Park and Carter Street.
- Exploring options for currently **single-purpose facilities** such as the Archery Centre to provide greater opportunities to support other recreational activities such as sportsfields.

Action 9.8: Reflect distinct roles of parkland areas while retaining as a single Park

There are distinctive identities within the Parklands' diverse functions that should inform planning. These can help to define how different elements of the Parklands are planned for.

- Haslams Creek Corridor: Facilities and attractors related to active sports and recreation, in line with the BMX and wave parks.
- Newington Armory and Blaxland Riverside Park: supporting regional attractors and supporting arts and cultural events and production, through multi-functional open spaces and retention of heritage elements.
- Bicentennial Park: Continue to be a destination for congregation, celebration, passive recreation and education.

Strategic direction 10

A delivery model fit for the future

Sydney Olympic Park Authority will work in a highly collaborative manner with the City of Parramatta and NSW Government agencies aligned with its core purpose as outlined in the above-mentioned Strategic Directions. Relevant actions for social and community infrastructure include:

Action 10.1: Evolve to a governance framework that enables the delivery of the 2050 Place Vision and Strategy

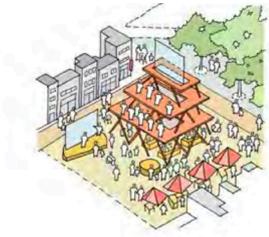
Working with the City of Parramatta and other adjacent councils such as the City of Canada Bay, Cumberland City and Strathfield Councils to explore ways of **improving partnerships and co-funding and delivery of regional community infrastructure**.

Action 10.3: Increasing the opportunity for existing and future facilities to meet community and visitor needs alike

- **Improving partnerships** between Sydney Olympic Park Authority and City of Parramatta Council around the **delivery and management of community infrastructure** to enable affordable and equitable access to spaces for community and cultural activities.
- Sydney Olympic Park Authority working closely with the City of Parramatta to ensure there is no distinction in place quality or investment between neighbourhoods across the Olympic Peninsula, and that funding to provide the provision of community infrastructure and local services is appropriate.
- Improving partnerships with local, regional and State sporting associations **to increase community sports access** to and use of high performance sports venues.

Key Moves

Relevant moves for social and community infrastructure include:



Sydney Olympic Park will be transformed through the construction of a temporary Town Centre that provides a unique urban experience. A 'meantime' neighbourhood will emerge to fill the gap before major investment in retail is delivered.

Provide a unique visitor experience, with a collection of retail, hospitality, events, gallery spaces, community spaces and affordable work and production spaces, providing a destination and a catalyst for activation elsewhere in Sydney Olympic Park.

Provide activation for events – a place to meet before and a place to linger afterwards.

Neighbourhood Heart



Opportunities for informal recreation will be embedded in the public domain and extend into and on adjacent buildings. Active transport connections will extend into the surrounding neighbourhoods of Newington, Wentworth Point, Carter Street and Lidcombe, bringing surrounding communities into Sydney Olympic Park.

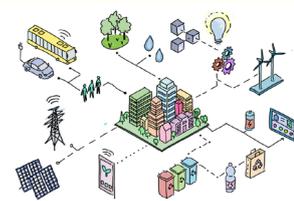
Lifestyle Enhancing



The Parklands will expand into Sydney Olympic Park's town centre, creating cool, green places for local communities to meet and for events to expand into.

Linear parks along Sydney Olympic Park's major axes – Olympic Boulevard and Dawn Fraser Avenue – will create places of convergence and celebration as the major public spaces of the Town Centre. A green ring will surround Sydney Olympic Park, closing the loop on the connected Parklands and providing places or formal and information recreation for the communities of the Olympic Peninsula.

Nature Positive



Setting high environmental performance expectations for development to ensure that homes and commercial buildings (and social and community infrastructure) meet high sustainability obligations for construction and operation.

Future Resilience



Sydney Olympic Park will become a living laboratory, with innovation and experimentation embedded in its DNA. In the future, it can become a place, where students witness the exploration of solutions to intractable urban problems.

Living Laboratory

Community and stakeholder engagement findings

Cred Consulting undertook community and stakeholder consultation between September and November 2021, to inform the development of the *Sydney Olympic Park Place Vision and Strategy 2050*. Consultation aimed to build on previous engagement, capture the views of a diverse range of community and stakeholders, explore ideas and co-create a shared vision for the Sydney Olympic Park to 2050.

Findings relevant for social and community infrastructure include:

Community and business

- Building social cohesion between new and growing communities and creating a sense of connection and custodianship to the place. Build community connections with the Peninsula – physically and socially.
- Respond to the cultural diversity of the community through food, community facilities and informal unprogrammed public spaces (multipurpose courts, market spaces).
- Local community facilities that are affordable and accessible and culturally representative of interests; cafes that spill onto the footpath; after work events, and more family, children and youth activities.
- Connecting the Olympic Peninsula and communities via recreation links and facilities.
- Arts and cultural facilities, studio spaces and live music venues, from small to big.
- Community services/facilities such as supermarkets, school, post office, venues to hire at low cost, places for worship, dog park and art centre.
- Local schools – primary and high school, and walkable access for children.
- More playful streets, outdoor free and informal courts, urban design that encourages the community and visitors to activate it.

Government

- Provision of local social infrastructure including community facilities and public open space to support future residential and worker growth, and reduce impacts on community facilities and public open space already under pressure in neighbouring areas.
- Dependence on high performance sports facilities to service indoor recreation and sports needs – but they are locked up and expensive and inaccessible.
- A central place for arts and cultural production and participation through affordable spaces for creatives to collaborate and provide opportunities for community participation.
- Affordable housing and diversity for different groups and needs.
- Provision of regional Parklands for their residents to access and which they rely on to address local deficits.
- Ecological and natural ecosystem preservation and community education.
- Community building and partnership between residents living in Sydney Olympic Park and neighbouring areas (e.g. Wentworth Point).
- Transport connectivity including public, cycling and pedestrian.
- Exploring food and beverage outlets within and outside of venues.

4.2. Sydney Olympic Park Master Plan 2030 (2018 Review)

Sydney Olympic Park Master Plan 2030 (2018 Review) is a comprehensive plan guiding the long-term development of Sydney Olympic Park.

It builds on Sydney Olympic Park's sporting and recreational facilities and 430 hectares of Parklands to ensure its unique place in offering a solution to Sydney's population growth. It provides opportunities for enhanced quality of life and healthy lifestyle choices for the people of Sydney.

It proposes 24,000 residents will live in the Sydney Olympic Park Town Centre. In terms of social and community infrastructure, it proposes:

- Parks, recreation and public domain
 - New open space - Town Centre
 - Existing open space upgrades - Town Centre existing open space upgrades - parklands new sports courts
 - Public access to minimum one (1) outdoor playing field and one (1) indoor sports court
- Community facilities
 - Community hub with library/multipurpose community centre.

Figure 4 - Proposed new social infrastructure as part of the Master Plan 2030 (2018 review) (Source: Sydney Olympic Park Master Plan 2030)



Key

ICF - Local Infrastructure

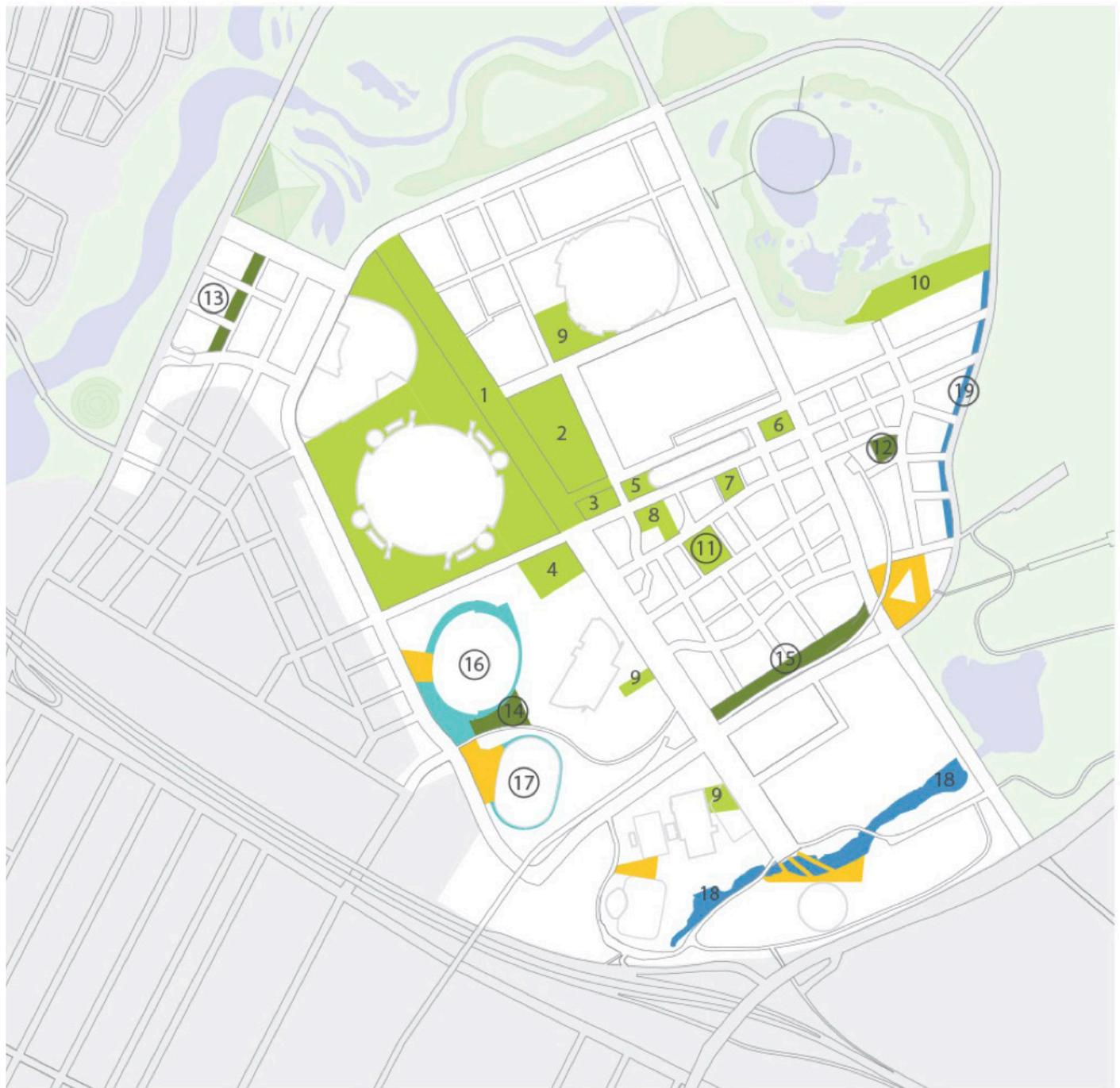
- New Streets/Utilities
- New Open Space
- Possible Location for New Community Facilities

- New Intersection
- New Intersection Upgrades
- New Pedestrian Links

Regional Infrastructure

- New Intersection Upgrades
- M4 Motorway Widening
- Light Rail

Figure 5 - Public spaces key (Source: Sydney Olympic Park Local Infrastructure Contributions Framework, 2017)



Events Places

- 1 Olympic Plaza
- 2 Cathy Freeman Park
- 3 Yulang Square
- 4 Fig Grove

Urban Parks

- 5 Station Square
- 6 Jacaranda Square
- 7 Stockroute Park
- 8 Abattoir Garden
- 9 Venue Forecourt
- 10 Brickpit Park
- 11 Central

Local Parks

- 12 Parkview
- 13 Haslams
- 14 Central Sports
- 15 Central Linear Park

Public Space Shared with Venues

- 16 Athletics Centre
- 17 Warm Up Track

Landscape Corridor

- 18 Boundary Creek
- 19 Parkview

Forecourt

○ New public spaces

4.3. Sydney Olympic Park Master Plan 2030 (Interim Metro Review)

The Sydney Olympic Park Master Plan 2030 (Interim Metro Review) details an amendment to the Sydney Olympic Park Master Plan 2030 (2018 Review) to address and accommodate the Sydney Metro West rail line and associated integrated station development within the Sydney Olympic Park Central Precinct.

The Interim Metro Review amended the open space that is to be provided in the Central Precinct, providing a net increase of 4,020 sqm of parks and plaza space compared to that proposed in the Sydney Olympic Park Master Plan 2030 (2018 Review). The open space to be provided comprises:

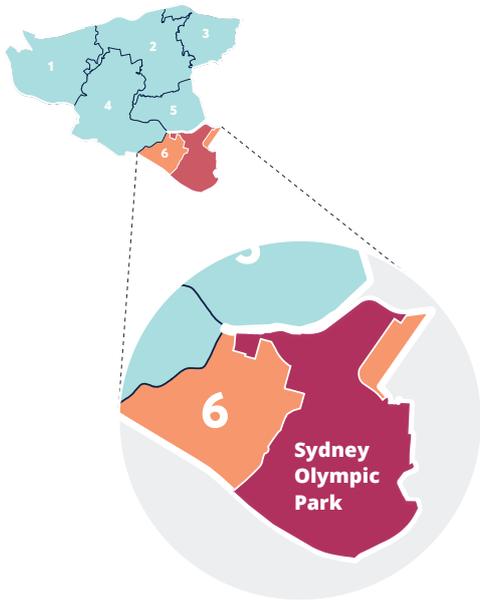
- A Central Urban Park of 3,500 sqm (noting that this park has been reduced by 2,280 sqm, from the 5,780 sqm proposed in the 2018 Review).
- A new 6,300 sqm public plaza, called Miluni Plaza, running from Olympic Boulevard to Central Urban Park and the Metro Station.
- The provision of both a grassed, green space (Central Urban Park) and an urban plaza (Miluni Plaza) provide for great flexibility and a variety of uses that will effectively serve the future populations of residents, workers and visitors.

- Additionally, embellishments of surrounding existing open spaces – namely, Cathy Freeman Park, the Abattoir Gardens and Stock Route Park – were included in the updated Sydney Olympic Park Infrastructure Contributions Framework as part of the 2022 Interim Review. These embellishments will improve the flexibility of these existing spaces, which will expand their usability for the future residents, workers, and visitors to the subject sites, and the broader Sydney Olympic Park precinct.
- The proposed community space is anticipated to be located on Site 47a within the proposed mixed-use building on the southern side of Miluni Plaza, which extends to Central Urban Park.



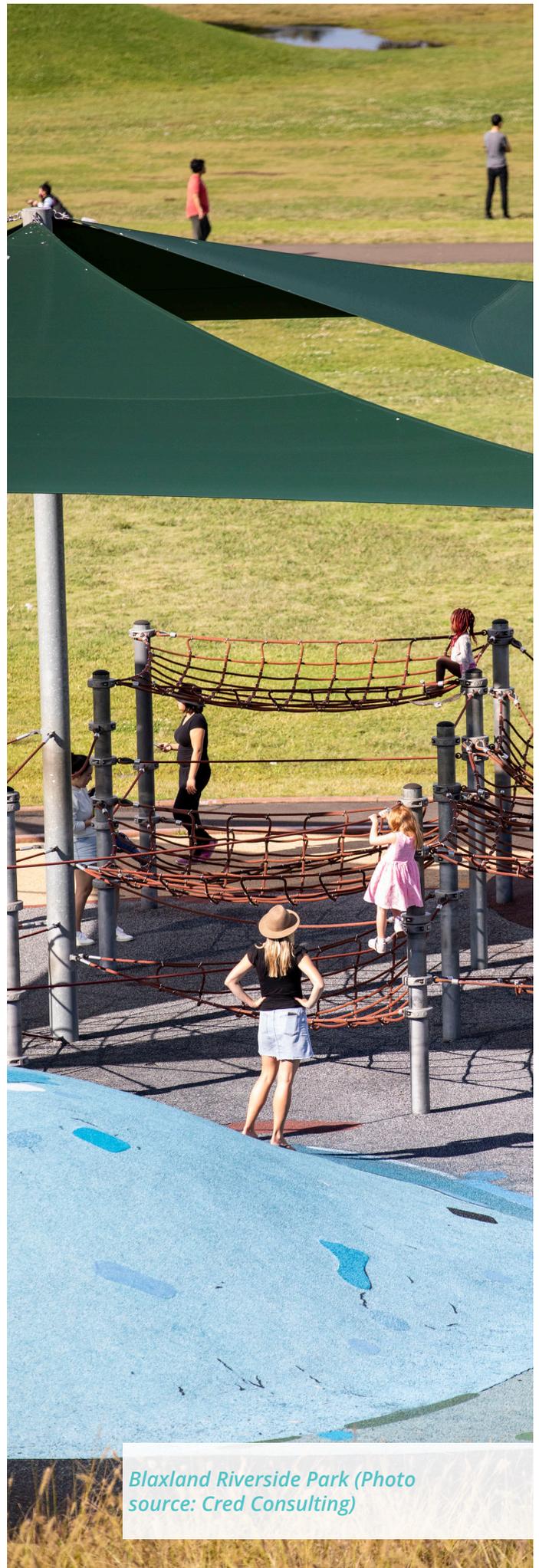
Figure 6 - Illustration of planned public domain and open space in Central Precinct (Source: Sydney Olympic Park, Master Plan 2030 (Interim Metro Review), Urban Design Report)

4.4. City of Parramatta Community Infrastructure Strategy (CIS)



The CIS identifies the following social and community infrastructure needs for Catchment 6 where Sydney Olympic Park is located:

- Severe gap in provision of overall public open space of 1.77ha/1,000 people (or ~ 115 ha) by 2041.
- There is a large gap in youth recreation facilities – skate and BMX facilities, multipurpose outdoor courts, informal spaces.
- There is a large gap in outdoor fitness equipment in Wentworth Point and Lidcombe.
- A need for a community hub (total 3,500 sqm).
- Subsidised space within proposed community facilities including for co-working, creative uses.
- Early childhood education and care facilities as part of Sydney Olympic Park Master Plan 2030 to meet community needs.
- Through upgraded and new district and local open space, deliver improved access to a diversity of recreation elements providing for informal passive and active recreation.
- Improved connectivity and accessibility in and out of Sydney Olympic Park Town Centre, including pedestrian and cycle connections.
- Provision of open space and recreation facilities within private development to support the needs of residents, including families with children.
- Advocate and plan for the provision of affordable rental housing.
- Any upgrades to existing and additional playspaces should target the ‘teenager’ age groups, and provide an increase in sensory, imaginative and natural play types.



Blaxland Riverside Park (Photo source: Cred Consulting)

5. Demographic drivers

City of Parramatta is on the land of the Dharug people, including the Burramattagal clan, representing the oldest continuous living culture in the world. The area has always been an important meeting place for First Nations people. The Native Institution, Parramatta Gaol, Parramatta Park and the Women's Factory are key spaces for importance and connection for First Nations people in Parramatta and Sydney.

The social infrastructure provided within Sydney Olympic Park will serve local, district, and regional catchments. Therefore, this demographic analysis focuses on Sydney Olympic Park, Catchment 6 (within which Sydney Olympic Park is located), the City of Parramatta LGA and the Greater Parramatta to Olympic Peninsula (GPOP).

The data in this section has been sourced from the ABS 2021 Census data, Profile.id and Forecast.id, unless stated otherwise.

5.1. Current population characteristics

Table 1 shows a detailed comparison of current demographic characteristics across Sydney Olympic Park, Catchment 6, GPOP and City of Parramatta in 2021. Key insights include:

5.1.3. Population

Rapid population growth: In 2021, Sydney Olympic Park's population is 7,716. Within the Catchment 6 area, the population has grown by 32% since 2016, reaching 50,463 residents. Similarly, GPOP's population has increased by 13% to 162,037 since 2016.

5.1.4. Population age distribution

Younger demographic: The median age in Sydney Olympic Park is notably low at 31. Catchment 6 and GPOP have median ages of 34, while City of Parramatta and Greater Sydney have median ages of 35 and 37 respectively.

Young population (0 to 24 years): Sydney Olympic Park has a higher proportion of babies and preschoolers (8%) compared to Catchment 6 (6%), GPOP (6%), and City of Parramatta (6%). The tertiary education and independence age group (18 to 24 years) is similar across Sydney Olympic Park (8%), Catchment 6 (8%), GPOP (10%), and City of Parramatta (8%).

Working age (25 to 49 years): The young workforce age group (25 to 34 years) is significantly higher in Sydney Olympic Park (43%) compared to Catchment 6 (28%), GPOP (25%), and City of Parramatta (19%). However, parents and homebuilders (35 to 49 years) remain relatively consistent across all regions.

Older population (50 and above): The proportion of older workers and pre-retirees (50 to 59 years) is lower in Sydney Olympic Park (6%) than in Catchment 6 (10%) and GPOP (10%), and City of Parramatta (10%). The trend continues with the empty nesters and retirees (60 to 69 years) group, which is lower in Sydney Olympic Park (4%) compared to Catchment 6 (7%), GPOP (8%) and City of Parramatta (9%). The senior and elderly population (70 and over) are also lower in Sydney Olympic Park compared to the other areas.

5.1.5. Income and wellbeing

Income levels: Sydney Olympic Park's median weekly household income of \$1,975 is slightly lower than Catchment 6 (\$2,048), City of Parramatta (\$2,051), but higher than GPOP (\$1,886).

Health and assistance: The percentage of residents with long-term health conditions in Sydney Olympic Park (14%) is lower compared to Catchment 6 (17%), GPOP (20%), and City of Parramatta (23%). The top health conditions reported across these areas include arthritis, asthma, cancer, dementia, and diabetes.

Similarly, the need for assistance due to disability is lowest in Sydney Olympic Park (1%) compared to Catchment 6 (2%), GPOP (4%), and City of Parramatta (4%).

5.1.6. Cultural diversity

Born overseas: Sydney Olympic Park has the highest percentage of residents born overseas (72%), followed by GPOP (59%), Catchment 6 (58%), and City of Parramatta (58%). The top places of birth across these areas are China, South Korea and India.

Languages spoken at home: Similarly, the percentage of residents speaking a language other than English at home is highest in Sydney Olympic Park (70%), followed by GPOP (63%), Catchment 6 (62%), and City of Parramatta (62%).

Specific languages: Top languages spoken across the areas include Mandarin, Cantonese, Korean and Hindi. Sydney Olympic Park has a higher percentage of residents speaking Mandarin (20%), compared to GPOP (11%), Catchment 6 (15%), and City of Parramatta (12%). The proportion of residents speaking Cantonese, Korean, and Hindi is also relatively higher in Sydney Olympic Park.

5.1.7. Housing and transportation

Households without a car: Sydney Olympic Park has a slightly higher percentage of households without a car (12%) compared to Catchment 6 (9%) and City of Parramatta (11%), but lower than GPOP (14%).

Lone person households: The proportion of lone person households is highest in Sydney Olympic Park (28%), followed by GPOP (23%), City of Parramatta (22%), and Catchment 6 (22%).

Housing density: Sydney Olympic Park's housing density is 100% medium or high density, significantly higher than Catchment 6 (73%), GPOP (75%), and City of Parramatta (45%).

Low income households: The proportion of low income households is lowest in Sydney Olympic Park (13%), followed by GPOP (14%), Catchment 6 (17%), and City of Parramatta (17%).

Table 1 - Comparison of current demographics characteristics (Data source: Profile.id 2021 statistics)

	Sydney Olympic Park	Catchment 6	GPOP	City of Parramatta
Population overview				
Usual resident population (URP)	7,716	50,463	162,037	256,729
Median age	31	34	34	35
Babies and preschoolers (0 to 4 years)	8%	6%	6%	6%
Primary schoolers (5 to 11 years)	4%	7%	8%	9%
Secondary schoolers (12 to 17 years)	2%	4%	5%	6%
Tertiary education and independence (18 to 24 years)	8%	8%	10%	8%
Young workforce (25 to 34 years)	43%	28%	25%	19%
Parents and homebuilders (35 to 49 years)	24%	26%	24%	24%
Older workers and pre-retirees (50 to 59 years)	6%	10%	10%	10%
Empty nesters and retirees (60 to 69 years)	4%	7%	8%	9%
Seniors (70 to 84 years)	1%	4%	5%	7%
Elderly (85 years and over)	0.1%	1%	1%	2%
Median weekly household income	\$1,975	\$2,048	\$1,886	\$2,051
Need for assistance due to disability	1%	2%	4%	4%
Long term health conditions	14%	17%	20%	23%
Cultural and linguistic diversity overview				
Born overseas	72%	58%	59%	58%
Speak a language other than English at home	70%	62%	63%	62%
Population speaking Mandarin	20%	15%	11%	12%
Population speaking Cantonese	5%	6%	6%	6%
Population speaking Korean	12%	14%	9%	6%
Population speaking Hindi	2%	1%	4%	4%

Table 1 - Comparison of current demographics characteristics (Data source: Profile.id 2021 statistics)

	Sydney Olympic Park	Catchment 6	GPOP	City of Parramatta
Transport				
Households without a car	12%	9%	14%	11%
Household overview				
Average household size	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.6
Households without Internet connection (2016 data)	5%	7%	10%	9%
Lone person households	28%	22%	23%	22%
Medium or high density dwellings	100%	73%	75%	45%
Low income households	13%	14%	17%	17%

5.2. Forecast population growth and change

5.2.8. Regional - Surrounding LGAs

The City of Parramatta LGA and Sydney Olympic Park are poised for continued growth in the future, with the primary driver being migration from both within Australia and internationally from other countries.

As shown in Figure 7, Sydney Olympic Park and its surrounds within the City of Parramatta LGA and neighbouring LGAs are forecast to grow significantly. It shows that City of Parramatta LGA and surrounding LGAs are forecast to accommodate an additional ~290,000 people by 2041.

This means that there will be an increased need for more and high quality social infrastructure, with a role for Sydney Olympic Park to continue to be a regional and district recreational hub for surrounding high-growth areas.

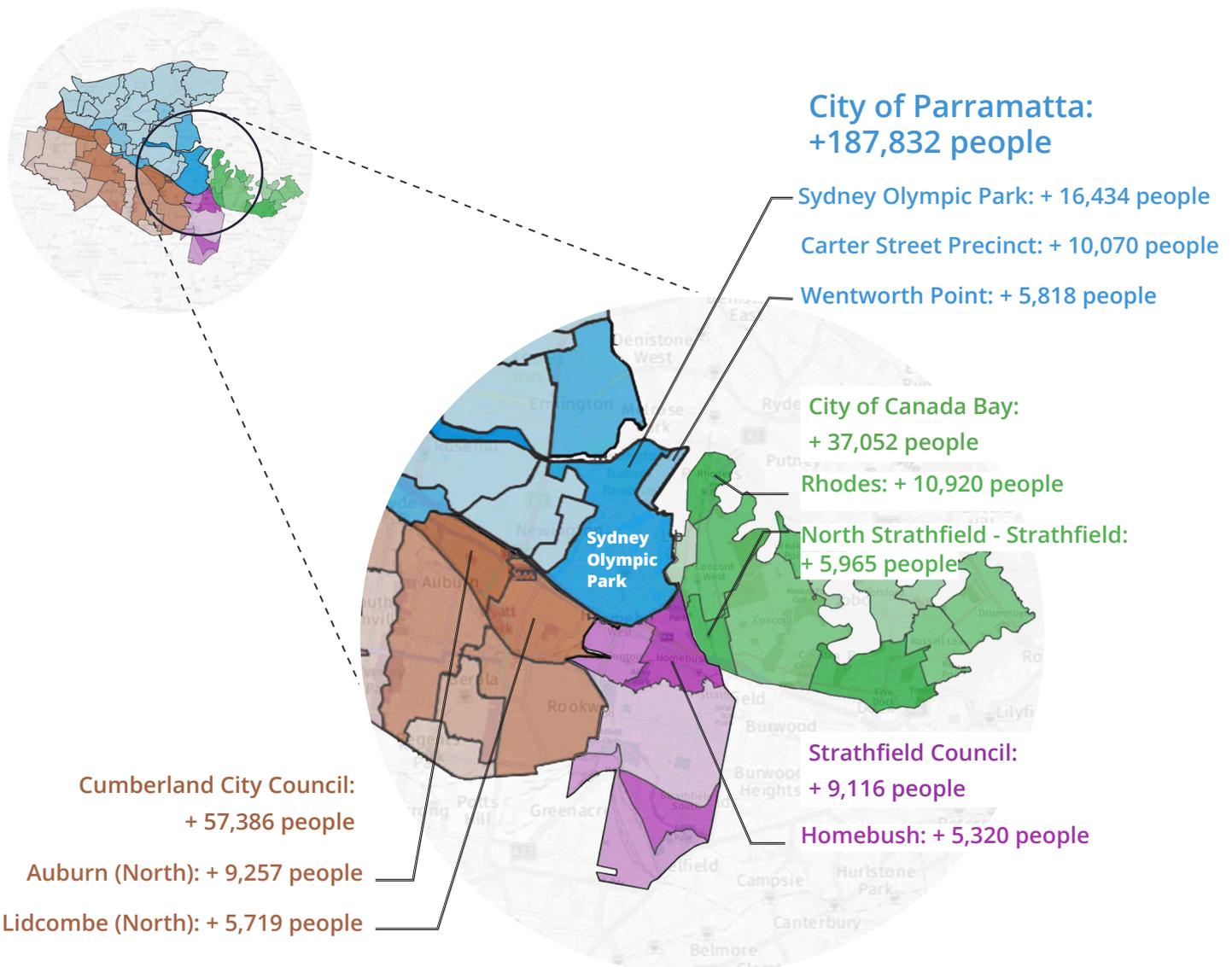


Figure 7 - Diagram representing forecast growth in LGAs neighbouring Sydney Olympic Park, showing forecast increase in population from 2021 to 2041 (Source: Forecast.id 2021)

5.2.9. Local - Catchment 6 and Sydney Olympic Park

Future population

As shown in Table 2, according to the Travel Zone Projections (TZP) 2019 prepared by Transport NSW, by 2051, Sydney Olympic Park is likely to have a population of 28,550 people, which is an additional +20,838 when compared to current population of 7,712 in 2021.

By 2051, the wider Catchment 6, which includes Sydney Olympic Park, Wentworth Point, Carter Street, Newington and Silverwater will have a total population of +78,356 people, which is an additional 47,791 people when compared to 30,565 people in 2021.

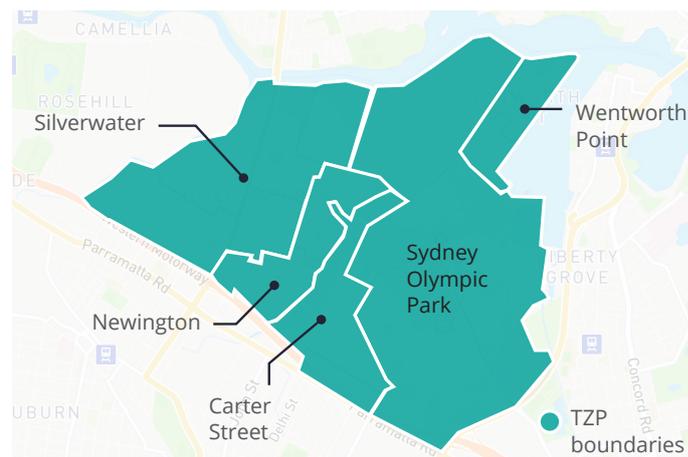


Figure 9 - Suburbs included in Catchment 6 as per TZP boundaries

Table 2 - Forecast population projections for Catchment 6 including Sydney Olympic Park (Source: TZP 2019 projections)

	2021	2031	2041	2051
Sydney Olympic Park	5,606	14,393	20,787	28,550
Wentworth Point	14,827	20,189	22,458	24,661
Carter Street	884	4,433	7,998	12,296
Newington	7,333	8,819	9,479	10,183
Silverwater	1,915	2,279	2,461	2,666
Total Catchment 6	30,565	50,113	63,183	78,356

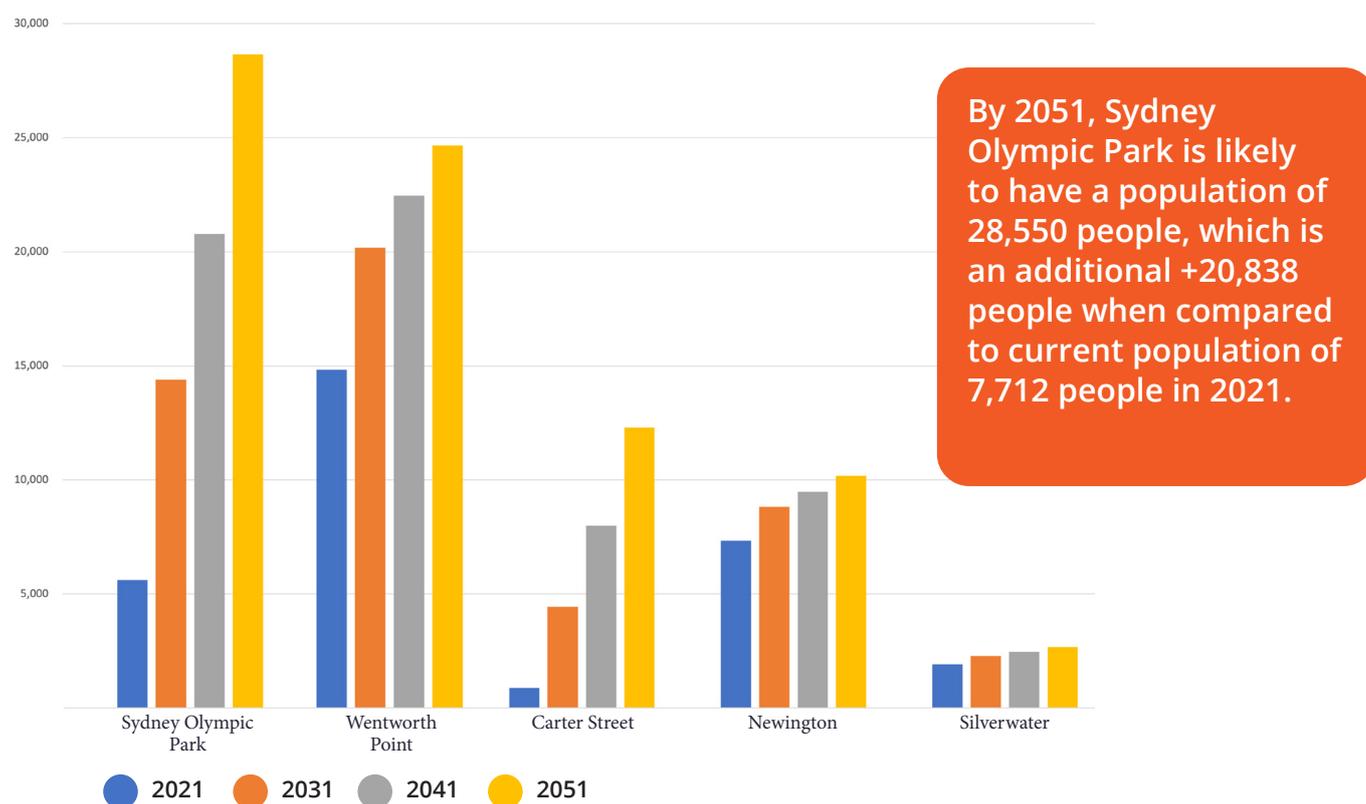


Figure 8 - Forecast population projections for Catchment 6 including Sydney Olympic Park (Source: TZP 2019 projections)

Table 3 provides the projected number of people, categorised by service age groups, expected to reside in Sydney Olympic Park by the year 2051. These estimates are based on the service age group proportions derived from the City of Parramatta's 2041 forecast data.

They indicate that by 2051, Sydney Olympic Park is likely to have a high proportion of:

- young workforce
- parents and home builders
- tertiary education and independence
- babies and preschoolers, and
- older workers and pre-retirees.

Table 3 - Forecast service age group population projections

Sydney Olympic Park - Service age group forecast for 2051	Using % from forecast.id's 2041 service age group projections	Estimated number of people in Sydney Olympic Park in 2051
Babies and preschoolers (0 to 4 years)	7.1%	2,027
Primary schoolers (5 to 11 years)	4.2%	1,199
Secondary schoolers (12 to 17 years)	3.3%	942
Tertiary education and independence (18 to 24 years)	17.0%	4,854
Young workforce (25 to 34 years)	33.2%	9,479
Parents and homebuilders (35 to 49 years)	18.2%	5,196
Older workers and pre-retirees (50 to 59 years)	6.3%	1,713
Empty nesters and retirees (60 to 69 years)	5.2%	1,485
Seniors (70 to 84 years)	4.8%	1,370
Elderly aged (85 years and over)	1.0%	286
Total persons	100%	28,550

Considerations for the Master Plan 2050

The projected population growth in Sydney Olympic Park and the surrounding LGAs indicates a rising demand for expanded social infrastructure. Given the medium and high-density nature of the area, there will be a need for accessible social and recreational spaces outside of homes, essentially creating "backyard" spaces for those without one.

This should include provisions for libraries, community spaces, cultural venues, and well-designed local parks in close proximity to residences. Larger areas for social gatherings, dedicated playspaces for children, and formal and informal sporting areas are also essential. Considering the area's high cultural diversity and the significant proportion of recent immigrants, the

Master Plan 2050 should foster opportunities for social connections and celebrate cultural diversity. This could involve facilitating nighttime recreation, catering to the growing demand for informal and social sports (e.g., cricket, soccer, and badminton), and providing facilities to accommodate large gatherings of family and friends.

Furthermore, it's important for the Master Plan 2050 to prioritise the creation of free, engaging outdoor spaces where children and young people can play, recreate, and learn. Additionally, gathering spaces for the elderly, inclusive and dynamic exercise equipment, and well-designed walking trails to facilitate elderly exercises should be incorporated to support a safe and healthy living environment

6. Existing social infrastructure provision

6.1. Audit of existing social and community infrastructure

6.1.1. Within Sydney Olympic Park

This section outlines the variety of parklands and venues provided within Sydney Olympic Park.

The Parklands at Sydney Olympic Park provide 430 hectares of open space, recreation areas, wetlands and waterways for the people of Sydney located in the heart of the growing metropolitan Sydney.

There are a total of 17 parks within Sydney Olympic Park that provide a variety of active and passive recreational opportunities.

The Parklands include the leisure and play areas of Bicentennial Park, Wentworth Common and Blaxland Riverside Park; the sportsfields at Wilson Park and Archery Park, and Monster and Mountain X facilities; the state heritage listed Newington Armory; the more natural areas of Newington Nature Reserve and Badu Mangroves; the Brickpit and 100 hectares of wetlands and waterways.

Sydney Olympic Park has a variety of state-of-the-art sporting and event venues that are now integral to the lifestyle of Sydney. Please refer to Appendix 10.2 for more detail.

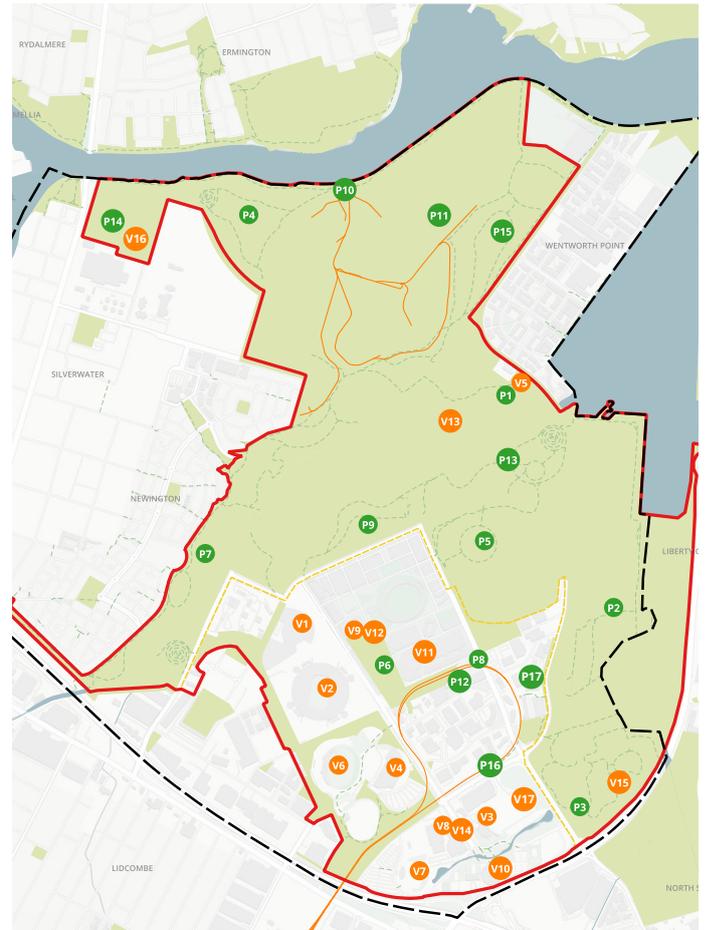


Figure 10 - Existing social infrastructure within Sydney Olympic Park

V1 - Sydney Superdome	V12 - Monster Skatepark	P6 - Cathy Freeman Park
V2 - Stadium Australia	V13 - Monster BMX and MountainX	P7 - Haslams Creek & Narawang Wetland
V3 - Greater Western Sydney Giants Training Facility	V14 - Netball Central	P8 - Jacaranda Square
V4 - Sydney Olympic Park Aquatic Centre	V15 - Waterview in Bicentennial Park	P9 - Kronos Hill
V5 - Sydney Olympic Park Archery Centre	V16 - Cricket Centre	P10 - Newington Armory
V6 - Sydney Olympic Park Athletic Centre	V17 - Tom Wills Community Field	P11 - Newington Nature Reserve
V7 - Sydney Olympic Park Hockey Centre	P1 - Archery Park	P12 - Stockroute Park
V8 - Quaycentre	P2 - Badu Mangroves	P13 - Wentworth Common
V9 - Sydney Olympic Park Sports Halls	P3 - Bicentennial Park	P14 - Wilson Park
V10 - Sydney Olympic Park Tennis Centre	P4 - Blaxland Riverside Park	P15 - Woo-la-ra
V11 - Sydney Showground	P5 - Brickpit Park	P16 - Linear Park
		P17 - Bluebell Way

6.1.2. Other community and social infrastructure within and in close proximity of Sydney Olympic Park

This section provides a brief summary of other existing community and social infrastructure that are located within and in close proximity of Sydney Olympic Park. Please refer to Appendix 10.3 and 10.4 for further detail.

Public facilities

- **Community Centres** - Catchment 6 has two local community centres and halls, and there is a proposed facility in the Carter Street Precinct. However, the existing facilities cater to the current population with limited capacity to serve future population growth.
- **Libraries** - Within Catchment 6, there are two libraries located at Newington and Wentworth Point, encompassing a total floorspace of 2,350 sqm.
- **Cultural facilities** - Newington Armory, a heritage-listed former Naval Armaments Depot, has been repurposed for arts, education, and heritage tourism. It spans 22 hectares and comprises around 100 buildings, with six of these structures adapted for use as cultural and arts facilities: Building 24 Visual Arts Studios, Building 22 Armory Theatre, Building 122 Artists-in-Residence cottage, Building 50 Artists Wood Workshop, Building 233 Artists Metal Workshop, and Building 18 Armory Gallery. Additionally, Newington Reserve features the Murama Healing Space for international Indigenous arts, learning, and collaboration, along with the Murama Dance ground, which serves as a functional art installation providing a safe venue for cultural and spiritual activities.

A new cultural facility of regional significance is proposed at Sydney Olympic Park that will provide a variety of cultural programs and activities.

- **Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC)** - Four ECEC facilities are situated within Sydney Olympic Park, offering a combined total of 300 places.
- **Schools** - In close proximity to Sydney Olympic Park, there are 21 primary schools and seven high schools located either within 2km or slightly beyond this distance.
- **Tertiary education** - Nine tertiary education facilities are available to serve the future Sydney Olympic Park population, including two TAFEs.
- **Emergency facilities** - Sydney Olympic Park benefits from a comprehensive emergency infrastructure network. Within a 2km radius, there are six fire stations, four police stations, and two state emergency service facilities, ensuring the safety and security of the community.

- **Hospitals** - Within a 5km radius from Sydney Olympic Park, both Concord General Hospital and Auburn Hospital are accessible, providing crucial healthcare services to the local area.

Public open space

- **Parklands** - As noted in section 6.1.1, the Parklands at Sydney Olympic Park encompass 430 hectares of open space, recreation areas, wetlands, and waterways, serving the growing metropolitan Sydney community from a central location. Within Sydney Olympic Park, there are a total of 15 Parklands that offer diverse active and passive recreational opportunities.
- **Playspaces** - Sydney Olympic Park features nine distinct playspaces to provide recreational enjoyment for residents and visitors alike.
- **Sportsfields** (cricket, soccer, hockey, rugby, bowling) - Sydney Olympic Park includes two accessible sportsfields for community use - Tom Wills Community Field and Haslams Oval.

An upgrade is planned for Newington Reserve within Catchment 6, including the addition of a full-sized soccer field. In George Kendall Park across the Parramatta River, there are currently five local sportsfields, and the area's redevelopment aims to expand the field count to better accommodate organised sports activities. Bressington Park and Mason Park in Strathfield LGA, adjacent to Sydney Olympic Park, currently support local sports needs, but may have limitations to accommodate the substantial growth projected for Sydney Olympic Park.

- **Indoor recreation courts/centres** - There are nine indoor courts in Sydney Olympic Park located within the Tennis Centre, Netball Central and Sports Hall. While there are limited options outside the suburb, the presence of these facilities is crucial to cater to the forecast population growth in City of Parramatta and neighboring LGAs.
- **Stadium/showgrounds** - With four stadiums/showgrounds in Sydney Olympic Park, it offers a unique concentration of such facilities. The absence of regional-level showgrounds/stadiums within a 5km radius emphasises the significance of these existing venues within Sydney Olympic Park.

- **Urban civic squares** - Sydney Olympic Park has two existing squares - Station Square and Jacaranda Square. The proposed development of Miluni Plaza as part of the Metro Station project further enriches the urban civic space.
- **Outdoor courts** - Within the Sydney Olympic Park, there are 15 outdoor tennis courts, one futsal court, and two unused clay courts at the Tennis Centre. An outdoor court is also available in Catchment 6, expanding recreational opportunities.
- **Outdoor fitness stations** - Sydney Olympic Park includes three outdoor fitness stations at Bicentennial Park, Linear Park, and the pop-up park at the corner of Australia Ave and Herb Elliot Ave. Note that the latter will require relocation due to ongoing development.
- **Youth facilities** - Three youth facilities within the Sydney Olympic Park and one in Parramatta CBD cater to the needs of the younger population.
- **Off-leash dog parks** - With two off-leash dog parks, including the new Bicentennial Park off-leash area, Sydney Olympic Park provides pet-friendly spaces. Additionally, Catchment 6 features two more off-leash areas at Deakin Park and Pierre de Coubertin Park.

6.2. Utilisation and capacity

Sydney Olympic Park Authority manage the sporting venues within the Sydney Olympic Park. The table below shows utilisation data provide by Sydney Olympic Park Authority staff for venues, where available. While it is best practice to use community facilities and venues to their maximum capacity, industry standards indicate any facility or venue used over 75% is considered well-utilised.

An analysis of Sydney Olympic Park Authority venues utilisation data shows that:

- On average used over 75%:
 - The Aquatic Centre - Competition Pool is well used across the year.
- On average used 50 to 75%:
 - Quaycentre - Main Arena and Hall of Legends , Athletic Centre - Competition Arena, and Archery Centre - Archery and Laser Clay bookings are moderately utilised across the year with capacity to be improved during some months.
- On average used below 50%:
 - The Hockey Centre is underutilised across the year and may have capacity to be re-modelled to accommodate other sports. However, during hockey season at popular times (evenings and weekends) there is limited or no availability. It should also be noted that Hockey Centre Olympic Pitch has limited alternative uses outside of hockey.
 - The Sports Hall is underutilised during school terms and has capacity to be utilised more. However, the Sports Hall is very well utilised during evenings and weekends, and have limited capacity for increased activity.
 - The Athletics Centre Warm-up Arena is underutilised with capacity to be used more across the year. However, more investment in infrastructure would be required to consider any further capacity.

Table 4 - Utilisation data for Sydney Olympic Park Authority sporting venues (Source: Sydney Olympic Park Authority, 2022)

	Aquatic Centre – Competition Pool:	Athletic Centre – Competition Arena:	Athletic Centre – Warm Up Arena:	Sports Halls – Eastern and Western Halls:	Quaycentre - Main Arena and Hall of Legends	Hockey Centre – Olympic Pitch and Pitch 2	Archery Centre – Archery and Laser Clay bookings
Jan	78%	53%	44%	79%	59%	12%	59%
Feb	95%	66%	41%	35%	61%	29%	46%
Mar	99%	70%	44%	43%	77%	58%	60%
Apr	64%	66%	50%	NA	56%	42%	50%
May	73%	74%	56%	41%	57%	44%	46%
June	78%	47%	52%	43%	85%	49%	63%
July	72%	42%	57%	40%	46%	41%	57%
Aug	67%	65%	57%	42%	56%	76%	52%
Sept	75%	71%	58%	62%	82%	28%	52%
Oct	68%	48%	37%	45%	66%	18%	57%
Nov	79%	47%	39%	48%	76%	12%	58%
Dec	68%	13%	47%	42%	88%	8%	60%
Average	76%	55%	48%	47%	67%	35%	55%

7. Future social infrastructure demand analysis

7.1. Benchmarking approach

Benchmarks (also commonly referred to as provision standards) are a commonly-used tool for estimating the demand for various types of social infrastructure. There are four kinds of benchmarks used for social infrastructure planning:

Population-based benchmarking

Population-based benchmarks are used to give an indication of the number and size of items of social infrastructure that would ideally be provided if opportunity exists, feasibility is demonstrated, funding is available, and the local context and site opportunities and limitations – as well as the broader provision close by – are taken into account.

Population-based benchmarks are important as they often form the ‘nexus’ between future population and future demand for developer contributions planning.

The population benchmarks used for the analysis are sourced from *City of Parramatta's Community Infrastructure Strategy* where available. Benchmarks have been sourced from other peak bodies and social infrastructure strategies where they are not available in the *Community Infrastructure Strategy*.

Proximity-based benchmarking

Proximity-based benchmarks are used to understand how easy it is for people to access social infrastructure by foot, bike, public transport or car. The Premier has set a priority aiming to increase the proportion of homes in urban areas within 10 minutes' walk of quality green, open and public spaces by 10% by 2023.

Comparative benchmarking

Comparative benchmarking is applied wherever there is no industry benchmark based on population. It looks at similar sites or precedents to Sydney Olympic Park and benchmarks the types of social infrastructure that were delivered within them for comparative purposes.

Best-practice trends benchmarking

Best-practice benchmarking provides examples of high quality, innovative pieces of social infrastructure that meets best-practice principles that may set a benchmark for social infrastructure delivery within Sydney Olympic Park that are innovative.

Benchmarking limitations

It is important to note that benchmarking processes are not without limitation. Benchmarks take an historic approach to assumptions of future demand in calculating the quantum of social infrastructure required.

The output of benchmarking is a numeric expression of demand that enables the comparison of like-for-like infrastructure across time and geography. However, benchmarking does not take into account:

- New and innovative methods for infrastructure delivery or current leading practice which may not be aligned with current benchmark assumptions.
- The manner in which people engage with and generate demand for infrastructure due to their technological, accessibility, cultural and urban density contexts.
- The ability of assets to be more efficiently utilised and satisfy a higher level of demand than benchmark outputs suggest.
- The practicality to deliver infrastructure, especially types with significant floor space or land area requirements particularly in places of high land value or with constrained land availability.

It is important that provision standards be interpreted as a guide only.

7.2. Population-based benchmarking

This table applies accepted population benchmarks sourced from *City of Parramatta's Community Infrastructure Strategy* for different social infrastructure typologies to understand how much additional social infrastructure will be required to support the future population growth in Sydney Olympic Park, as well as the wider Catchment 6.

Table 5 - Population-based benchmarking for Sydney Olympic Park and Catchment 6

Social infrastructure type	Sydney Olympic Park (2051)			Catchment 6 (2051) - Includes Sydney Olympic Park		
	Current provision 2021	Benchmark demand 2051	Benchmark gap 2051	Current provision 2021	Benchmark demand 2051	Benchmark gap 2051
		Estimated residents - 28,550 Estimated workers* - 37,550			Estimated residents - 78,356 Estimated workers* - 45,833	
Public facilities						
LIBRARY FLOORSPACE State library calculator	0 sqm	2,746 sqm	- 2,746 sqm below benchmark demand	2,350 sqm (Newington and Wentworth Point libraries)	4,284 sqm	- 1,934 sqm below benchmark demand
COMMUNITY FLOORSPACE (80sqm per 1,000 people)	0 sqm	2,292 sqm	- 2,292 sqm below benchmark demand	1,485 sqm (Newington and Wentworth Point community centres)	6,277 sqm	- 4,792 sqm below benchmark demand
SUBSIDISED SPACES (80sqm per 1,000 people)	0 sqm	2,292 sqm	- 2,292 sqm below benchmark demand	0 sqm	6,277 sqm	- 6,277 sqm below benchmark demand
CULTURAL FLOORSPACE (20sqm per 1,000 people)	Approximately 2,500 sqm including six cultural buildings in Newington Armory. A new cultural facility of regional significance is proposed.	573 sqm	Meets demand in terms of large cultural spaces, provide smaller cultural spaces in alignment with The Vision	Approximately 2,500 sqm including six cultural buildings in Newington Armory	1,569 sqm	Meets demand in terms of large cultural spaces, provide smaller cultural spaces in alignment with The Vision
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION AND CARE (Long Day Care (LDC) - 1: 2.48 children aged 0-4 years ; Out of school hours care (OSHC) - 1: 2.70 children aged 5-11 years)	300 long day care places as part of privately-run leased centres in Sydney Olympic Park 0 Council-owned ECEC centres	890 LDC places 637 OSHC places	- 530 LDC places below benchmark demand - 637 OSHC places below benchmark demand	Not applicable, Early Childhood Education And Care Centres serve local population only, so this calculation is not applicable for Catchment 6.		

* Estimated workers will highly use indoor and outdoor recreation facilities, therefore, as per accepted standards, 10% of estimated workers have been accounted as part of benchmark calculations for these categories. Please refer to appendix 10.5 to see more details on benchmark standards.

Social infrastructure type	Sydney Olympic Park (2051)			Catchment 6 (2051) - Includes Sydney Olympic Park		
	Current provision 2021	Benchmark demand 2051	Benchmark gap 2051	Current provision 2021	Benchmark demand 2051	Benchmark gap 2051
		Estimated residents - 28,550 Estimated workers* - 37,550			Estimated residents - 78,356 Estimated workers* - 45,833	
PRIMARY SCHOOL & HIGH SCHOOL	No schools within Sydney Olympic Park	To be based on advice from School Infrastructure NSW		Primary - Newington Public School, Wentworth Point Public School, new planned school in Carter Street Precinct High school - one planned school in Wentworth Point	To be based on advice from School Infrastructure NSW	
Public open space and recreation facilities						
AQUATIC FACILITIES (1: 100,000 to 150,000 people)	1 (Sydney Olympic Park aquatic centre)	0.3	Meets demand, however, current facility already functions as regional and state facility	1 (Sydney Olympic Park aquatic centre, currently functions as regional and state facility)	0.8	Meets demand
PLAYSPACES (1:2,000 people)	10 playspaces in Sydney Olympic Park	14	- 4 playspaces below benchmark demand	10 playspaces in Sydney Olympic Park + 4 playspaces in other parts of Catchment 6	39	-25 playspaces below benchmark demand
INDOOR COURTS (1:20,000 people)	2 in Tennis Centre, 5 in Netball Central, 2 large spaces in Sports Hall	2	Meets demand in terms of benchmark number; however, many of these existing facilities cater to a regional catchment and are already highly utilised.	2 in Tennis Centre, 5 in Netball Central, 2 large spaces in Sports Hall	4	Meets demand in terms of benchmark number; however, many of these existing facilities cater to a regional catchment and are already highly utilised.
OUTDOOR COURTS (1:10,000 people)	15 tennis courts, 1 futsal and two unused clay courts in Tennis Centre	3	In addition, Council has identified a significant gap in the wider Catchment 6, would also require more courts to cater to the high forecast worker population	15 tennis courts, 1 futsal and two unused clay courts in Tennis Centre 4 noted in CIS in Catchment 6	8	In addition, Council has identified a significant gap in the wider Catchment 6, would also require more courts to cater to the high forecast worker population
SPORTSFIELDS (1 field for formal sports: 4,500 to 6,000 people)	2 (Tom Wills and Haslam Oval)	6	- 4 sportsfields below benchmark demand	2 (Tom Wills and Haslam Oval)	17	- 15 sportsfields below benchmark demand

* Estimated workers will use indoor and outdoor recreation facilities, therefore, as per accepted standards, 10% of estimated workers have been accounted as part of benchmark calculations for these categories. Please refer to appendix 10.5 to see more details on benchmark standards.

Social infrastructure type	Sydney Olympic Park (2051)			Catchment 6 (2051) - Includes Sydney Olympic Park		
	Current provision 2021	Benchmark demand 2051	Benchmark gap 2051	Current provision 2021	Benchmark demand 2051	Benchmark gap 2051
		Estimated residents - 28,550 Estimated workers* - 37,550			Estimated residents - 78,356 Estimated workers* - 45,833	
FITNESS STATION (1:4,500 TO 6,000 people)	3 (Bicentennial Park, Linear Park, and one within pop-up park development site)	2	Meets benchmark demand; however, existing facilities are already highly used, more will required to cater to growing population and changing recreation trends.	3	7	- 4 stations below benchmark demand
SKATE FACILITIES (1:4,500 TO 6,000 people)	2 (Sydney Olympic Park Monster Skatepark, BMX, Mountain X)	0.6	Meets benchmark demand; however, the existing facilities already serve a regional catchment and are highly utilised.	2 (Sydney Olympic Park Monster Skatepark, BMX, Mountain X)	1.6	Meets benchmark demand; however, the existing facilities already serve a regional catchment and are highly utilised.
OFF-LEASH DOG PARKS (1:4,500 TO 6,000 people)	2 (off leash area behind P5 Car Park, new near Bicentennial Park)	6	- 4 off-leash dog parks below benchmark demand	2 in Sydney Olympic Park, 1 in Newington at Pierre de Coubertin Off-Leash Area, 1 in Silverwater at Deakin Park	17	- 13 off-leash dog parks below benchmark demand

* Estimated workers will use indoor and outdoor recreation facilities, therefore, as per accepted standards, 10% of estimated workers have been accounted as part of benchmark calculations for these categories. Please refer to appendix 10.5 to see more details on benchmark standards.

7.3. Proximity-based benchmarking

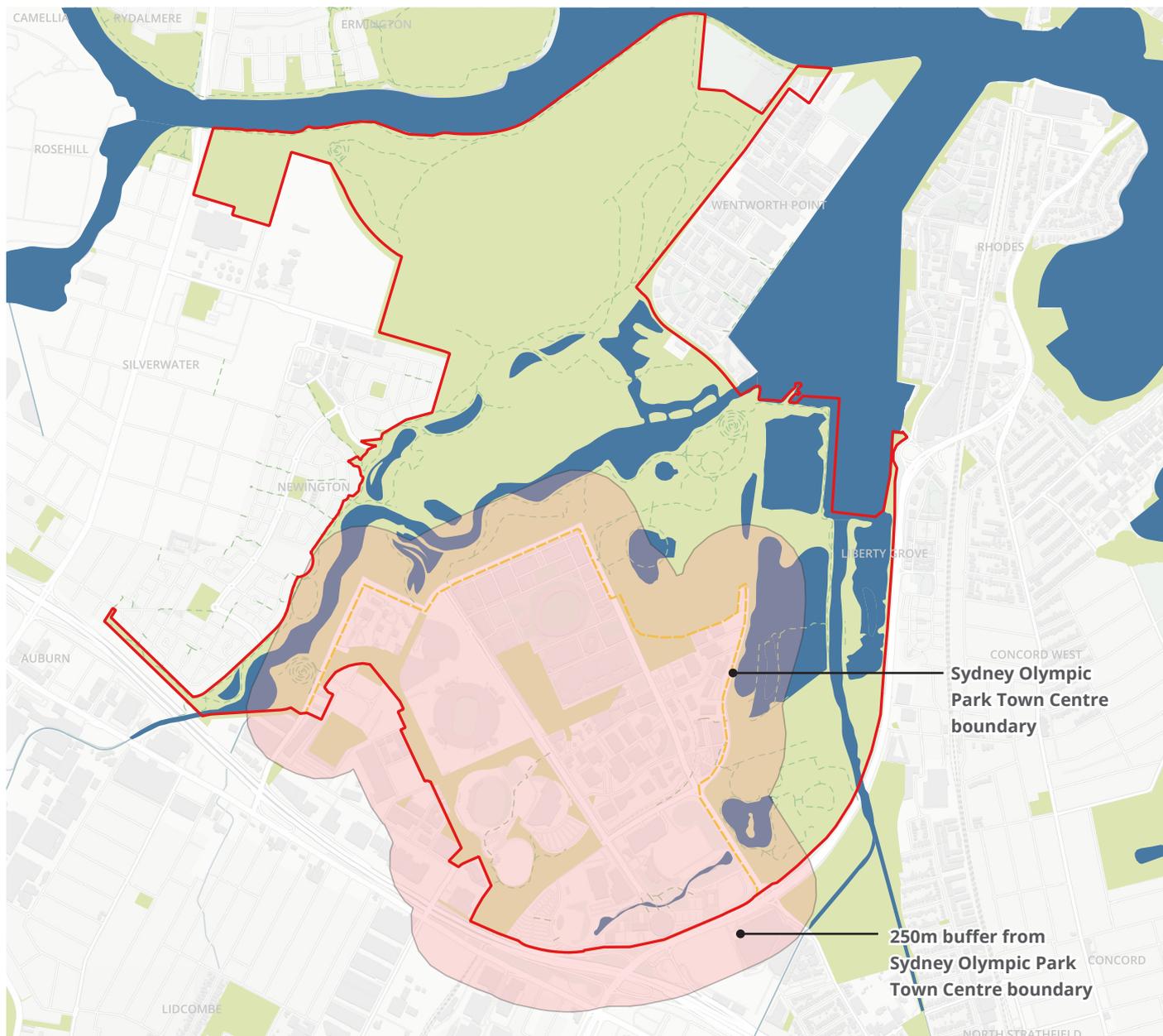


Figure 11 - 250m buffer from Sydney Olympic Park Town Centre

City of Parramatta Community Infrastructure Strategy sets the proximity benchmark that all high-density areas must be within 250m (approximately 2 - 3 minutes' walk) from or parks and passive recreation areas.

Considering future development in Sydney Olympic Park is likely to be high density and likely to be located within the Town Centre area, quality local parks and plazas should be provided within a 250m distance to support the future resident population.

At the same time, Wentworth Point and Carter Street Precinct have acknowledged limited access to parks and passive recreation areas. Quality recreation links with day and night lighting should connect these areas to parks and passive recreation areas within Sydney Olympic Park.

8. Social infrastructure needs and opportunities

Drawing from findings in this report, this section outlines social and community infrastructure needs and opportunities for the *Sydney Olympic Park Master Plan 2050*.

Considering the development within Sydney Olympic Park will be of significant scale within an area that is mostly owned and managed by a State Government body, there is an opportunity to deliver social infrastructure that not only caters to the future residents and workers in Sydney Olympic Park, but also caters to the needs of the wider Catchment 6 in City of Parramatta.

As a result, this section outlines social infrastructure opportunities for Sydney Olympic Park and wider Catchment 6. Where relevant, this section also highlights the size and number of infrastructure required to service Sydney Olympic Park versus the wider Catchment 6. This includes:

- One new 4,865 sqm of multipurpose community hub and library based on a benchmarked demand of library floorspace of approx 2,000 sqm + community and cultural floorspace of 2,865 sqm to cater to Sydney Olympic Park. It should be noted that the whole of Catchment 6 requires an additional 6,361 sqm.
- New cultural production and presentation spaces such as maker spaces, artist studios, large production space, performance spaces and exhibition spaces. It is noted that a new cultural facility of regional significance is proposed at Sydney Olympic Park.
- Additional early childhood education and care centres to cater to future population growth. There is an opportunity to deliver a leading practice early childhood education and care centre with a bio-diversity focus co-located with Sydney Olympic Park's Parklands.
- Primary and high schools (refer to advice from School Infrastructure NSW).
- One additional indoor recreation centre to cater to growing to address identified significant gap in the surroundings, size standard 0.75 ha.
- Two to four additional multipurpose outdoor courts that can also act as civic spaces for markets, events and hard surface exercise areas.
- Four additional playspaces.

- One to two additional outdoor fitness stations.
- Four additional sportsfields to cater to future Sydney Olympic Park residents. This can be used for formal and informal sports.
- One to two additional community gardens.
- Opportunity for additional off-leash dog parks to support future population growth.
- Informal adventure recreation facilities such as skateable elements and climbing walls.
- Additional recreational links and loops.



Blaxland Riverside Park
(Photo source: Cred Consulting)

8.1. Needs and opportunities by type



Darling Square Library
(Photo source: City of Sydney)

Library

Function: Collections, study spaces, digital spaces, messy spaces, hireable rooms, intergenerational living room, cafe, quiet rooms

Hierarchy: District

Benchmarked size / number: Approximately 2,000 sqm

Location considerations:

- close to Town Centre, well-connected to public transport, and
- consider co-location with public open space.

Other considerations:

- currently two libraries in Catchment 6 – Wentworth Point (2,200 sqm) and Newington (150 sqm) with limited opportunities to expand, and
- considerations on management of multiple district libraries within one Catchment.



Juanita Neilson Community Centre
(Photo source: City of Sydney)

Multipurpose community hub

Function: Community space, subsidised office space, co-working space, cultural participation space, meeting and event spaces, youth spaces, senior spaces and hireable spaces for worship and religious uses

Hierarchy: District

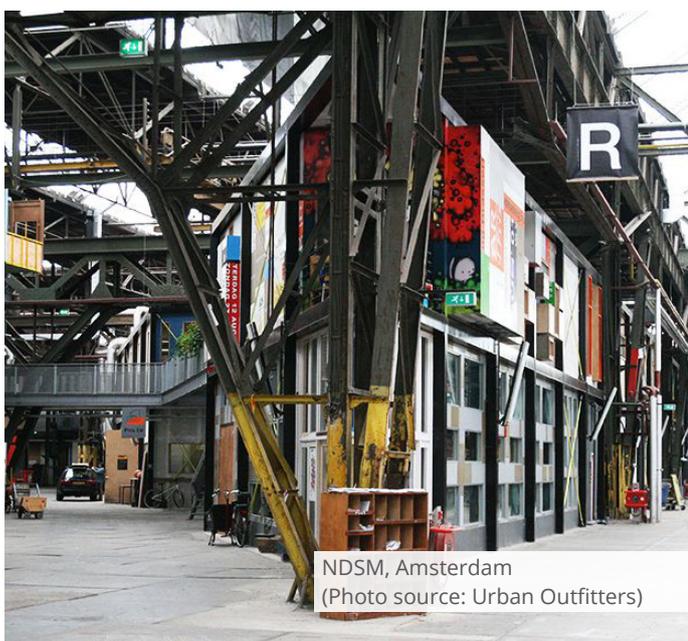
Benchmarked size / number: Approximately 2,865 sqm to cater to Sydney Olympic Park, or 6,361 sqm to cater to Catchment 6

Location considerations:

- close to Town Centre, well-connected to public transport
- consider co-location with public open space, and
- co-location with library.

Other considerations:

- identified need in City of Parramatta's *Community Infrastructure Strategy* (CIS)
- two community centres in Catchment 6 – Wentworth Point (1,000 sqm) and Newington (485 sqm)
- no affordable community spaces in Sydney Olympic Park
- community spaces are in high demand, and
- high demand for cultural spaces to participate in cultural activities including those related to the diversity of the community.



NDSM, Amsterdam
(Photo source: Urban Outfitters)



Natural OSHC programs
(Photo source: Natural Leaders)

Cultural production spaces

Function: Artist studios, large spaces

Hierarchy: District / regional

Benchmarked size / number: Could be small studio spaces or large spaces

Location considerations:

- as part of future developments or adaptively repurpose existing facilities, and
- should be well-connected to public transport

Other considerations:

- Sydney Olympic Park and City of Parramatta will be home to anchor cultural venues/destinations such as the New Powerhouse Parramatta Museum, ABC and high number of universities with cultural foci.
- There is an acknowledged limited supply of cultural production spaces in Western Sydney region.
- The Vision outlines a need for more cultural production, participation and presentation spaces in Sydney Olympic Park in the future.

Early childhood education and care (ECEC)

Function: Long day care (LDC) and out of school hours care (OOSH)

Hierarchy: Local

Benchmarked size / number: By 2051, there will be a demand for an additional 890 LDC places, and 640 OOSH places for Sydney Olympic Park. Advocate for ECEC centres across Sydney Olympic Park.

Location consideration:

- Town Centre
- part of future development, and
- integrate with future schools.

Other considerations:

- There is significant benchmark demand for ECEC places.
- There is an opportunity to develop a leading practice ECEC facility with a biodiversity and nature focus that leverage Sydney Olympic Park's abundant nature. Numerous scientific research studies and publications show that children's social, psychological, academic and physical health is positively impacted when they have daily contact with nature.



Nature primary school
(Photo source: Port Macquarie Hastings Council)



Green school
(Photo source: Inhabitat)

Primary school

Hierarchy: Local

Size / number: Refer to advice from School Infrastructure NSW. By 2051, there will be a likely demand for primary school(s) to cater to an additional 1,175 children aged 5 to 11 years old living within Sydney Olympic Park.

Location consideration:

- Close to public transport with two-three road frontage.

Other considerations:

- To plan for schools, School Infrastructure NSW considers a range of factors including long-term trends in population; the likely uptake of new housing by those with school-aged children; the ratio of government and non-government school attendance, and the size and location of existing schools. As a first preference and where appropriate, School Infrastructure NSW will optimise use of existing assets, including responses of realigning school intake areas to redistribute demand and use of temporary classrooms.
- There is an opportunity to develop a leading practice sustainability and biodiversity focus primary school and provide a differentiated offer when compared to existing schools nearby.

Secondary school

Hierarchy: District

Size / number: Refer to advice from School Infrastructure NSW. By 2051, there will be a likely demand for secondary school(s) to cater to an additional 888 people aged 12 to 17 years old living within Sydney Olympic Park.

Location consideration:

- Close to public transport with two-three road frontage.

Other considerations:

- A new high school is under development in Wentworth Point that will cater to approximately 1,500 new students.
- There is an opportunity to develop a leading-practice sports focus secondary school and provide a differentiated offer when compared to existing schools nearby.



Sao Luis Sports and Arts Gymnasium
(Photo source: Archdaily)

Indoor recreation centre

Function: Indoor courts, community gym, flexible spaces.

Hierarchy: District.

Size / number: One additional indoor recreation centre.

Location considerations:

- should be well-connected to public transport
- part of future development
- expansion of existing facilities, and
- repurpose existing spaces, such as car parks.

Other considerations:

- Identified need in City of Parramatta *Community Infrastructure Strategy* – 2 indoor courts for Carter Street Precinct, 4 indoor courts for Wentworth Point.
- Sydney Olympic Park has the following indoor sports venues - Sports Hall (2 large halls), Tennis Centre (2 courts), Netball Central (5 courts).
- However, they are facilities that already cater to a regional catchment and are highly utilised with limited opportunity to cater to the future growth.

- Existing Sports Hall is not used to its full potential because it is typically closed for community use when there are major events in the RAS, and is typically closed for six weeks in a year during the Easter show.
- Limited indoor recreation centres in neighbouring LGAs which also have significant forecast population growth.



Multipurpose outdoor courts

Function: Multipurpose and flexible.

Hierarchy: Local.

Benchmarked size / number: An additional 2 to 4 courts in Sydney Olympic Park to cater to its resident and worker population and the wider Catchment 6 population.

Standard measurements (Office of Sport) for outdoor courts are 0.75 ha, which may include courts such as 4-6 tennis courts and 15 netball courts.

Location considerations:

- as part of Town Centre public domain
- as part of large forecourts of venues
- repurpose existing car park roof tops, and
- deliver as part of new development at podium level.

Other considerations:

- High demand for outdoor courts. Sydney Olympic Park Authority staff have identified a need for more outdoor basketball courts to respond to changing recreation trends.
- Sydney Olympic Park will have a high young population who will need access to outdoor courts.
- Culturally-diverse populations use outdoor courts for casual and informal recreation more than for competition or training.
- Can be used for local event and markets.



Sportsfield in Sydney Olympic Park
(Photo source: Athletic Centre)

Sportsfields

Function: Formal and informal sports

Hierarchy: Local

Benchmarked size / number: An additional four sportsfields to cater to future Sydney Olympic Park residents. In addition, advocate for an active transport bridge across the Parramatta River to provide access to sportsfields in George Kendall Riverside Park that are under redevelopment.

Location considerations:

- near existing sportsfields
- near Town Centre, and
- near sporting precincts.

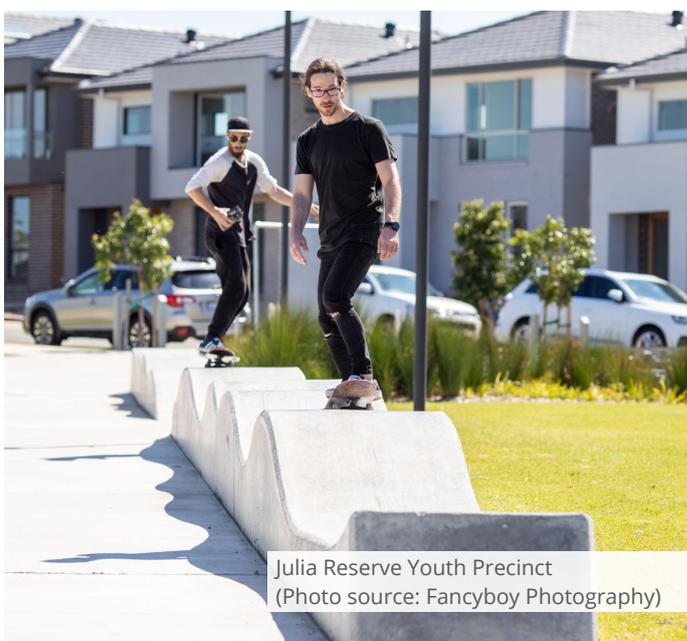
Other considerations:

- Currently there are 2 sportsfields in Sydney Olympic Park – Tom Wills Field, Haslam Oval.
- There is a benchmark demand for four additional sportsfields for formal sports with line markings, lighting, toilets and other amenities to support club based team sports.

- While informal/ social sports can be played in other green spaces (parks) without line markings, lights or amenities, if parks are the only option, they can become dominated by sports impacting on enjoyment of these spaces by the rest of the community for informal play, walking their dogs, picnics and exercise. So, consideration must be given to making future sportsfields available for social and informal sports, wherever possible, to minimise impact on other green spaces.
- Sportsfields generally have a 35 to 50 hour week use capacity which means that the more people using them, the more wear and tear to the surface, the higher the maintenance costs and maintenance times.
- While multipurpose design and use is an emerging complaint in areas with constrained land, conflict between user groups will need to be considered and management of this will be required.
- There will be new schools in Sydney Olympic Park, Wentworth Point and Carter Street, with the expectation that they will share sportsfields and parks being delivered for the community. This will also increase demand for, and use of, existing and future sportsfields and their capacity to service the community.



Community garden
(Photo source: City of Sydney)



Julia Reserve Youth Precinct
(Photo source: Fancyboy Photography)

Community garden

Hierarchy: Local

Location considerations:

- as part of future residential development in the Town Centre at podium level
- as part of future community hub in the Town Centre at podium level, and
- as part of existing open spaces in Sydney Olympic Park, where feasible.

Other considerations:

- opportunity to develop community gardens with a First Nations focus.
- provide access to fresh produce and foster connection to nature, and
- Council to consider management options.

Adventure recreation

Function: Skateable elements, climbing wall, dance mirror wall

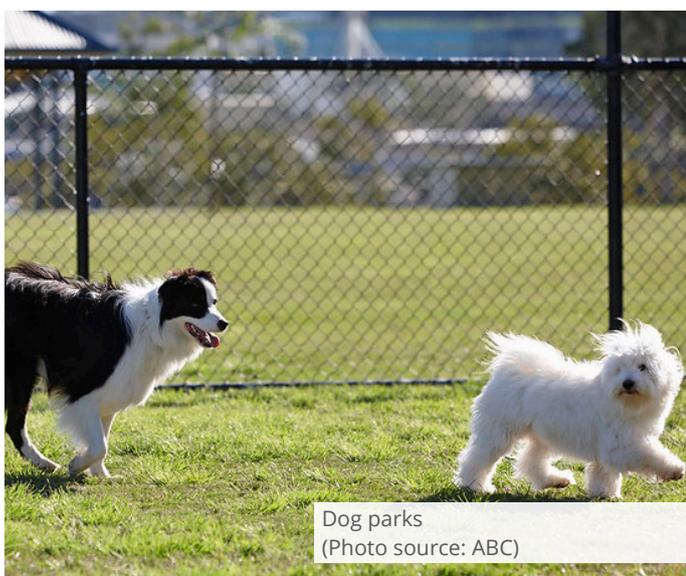
Hierarchy: Local

Location considerations:

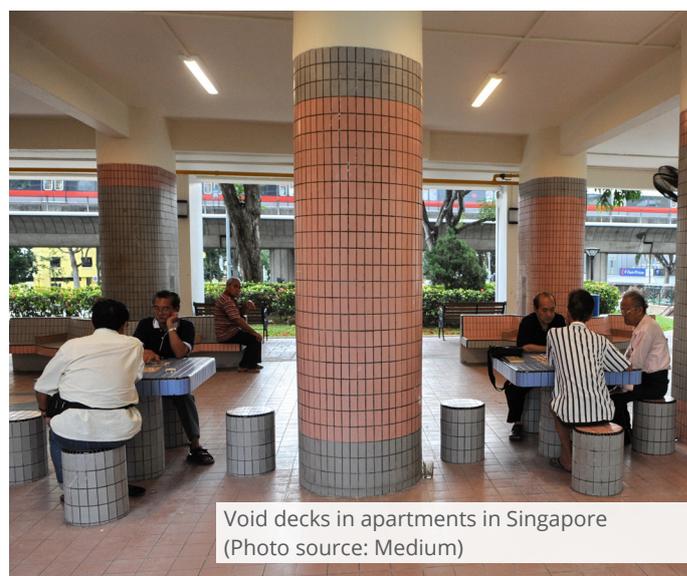
- as part of Town Centre
- part of future indoor recreation centre, and
- integrate with existing venues.

Other considerations:

- Sydney Olympic Park has three skate and mountain bike facilities, however, they already service a regional catchment.
- Sydney Olympic Park will have a high young people population.
- Respond to changing recreation trends.
- Offer diverse recreation opportunities using minimal space.



Dog parks
(Photo source: ABC)



Void decks in apartments in Singapore
(Photo source: Medium)

Off-leash dog park

Function: Fenced large dog areas, fenced small dog areas

Hierarchy: Local

Size / number: Additional off-leash dog parks to cater to future Sydney Olympic Park population.

Location considerations:

- Investigate if there are any areas along the parkland edges close to public transport (Metro and Light Rail stops) and in proximity to areas of high density activity and away from ecologically sensitive areas.
- Integrate as part of future Town Centre parks.

Other considerations:

- Sydney Olympic Park has two off-leash dog parks.
- There is an increasing demand for dog off-leash areas across Greater Sydney.
- Consider environmentally-protected areas.

Publicly-accessible communal open space

Function: Playspaces and play elements; gardens for relaxation, social gatherings, events and outdoor working; communal garden beds; dog runs and lawns, and fitness and exercise areas.

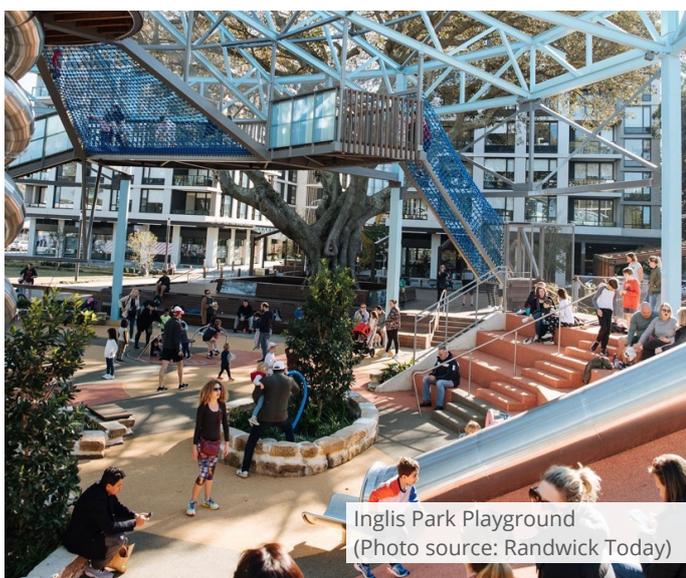
Hierarchy: Local

Location considerations:

- part of future development.

Other considerations:

- Advocate for porous ground floor in future residential development, similar to void decks in Singapore that all members of the community can access and use
- Advocate for publicly accessible communal open space to maximise access to public spaces and broaden recreational offer.



Playspaces

Function: Skill-based play, natural play, sensory play, imaginative play

Hierarchy: Local

Benchmarked size / number: An additional four playspaces to cater to future Sydney Olympic Park residents.

Location considerations:

- Town Centre.
- integrate with future development, and
- along the parkland edges close to public transport (Metro and Light Rail stops) in proximity to areas of high density activity and away from ecologically sensitive areas.

Other considerations:

- Sydney Olympic Park has ten existing playspaces across its Parklands.
- There will be a high children and teenage population in Sydney Olympic Park in the future who will need access to playspaces.
- Provide spectator areas as part of playspaces to facilitate intergenerational spaces.
- Identified need for teenage (13+years) playspaces for Sydney Olympic Park in City of Parramatta's *Community Infrastructure Strategy*.

Outdoor fitness stations

Hierarchy: Local

Benchmarked size / number: An additional 1 to 2 outdoor fitness stations to cater to future Sydney Olympic Park residents.

Location considerations:

- as part of public domain, and
- along the parkland edges close to public transport (Metro and Light Rail stops) in proximity to areas of high-density activity and away from ecologically-sensitive areas.

Other considerations:

- Sydney Olympic Park currently has 3 outdoor fitness stations.
- Opportunity to develop nature-based and innovation outdoor fitness stations.
- Sydney Olympic Park will have a high young people population, who will need access to these facilities.
- Respond to changing recreation trends.
- Consider locating outdoor fitness stations where lighting can be provided to encourage day and night time use. Supplement with good signage and way-finding to direct people to the outdoor fitness stations.



Parramatta Rive Walk
(Photo source: City of Parramatta)



Burswood Park, WA
(Photo source: Burswood Park)

Recreational loops and links

Hierarchy: Local

Location considerations:

- connecting Sydney Olympic Park to Wentworth Point and Carter Street, and
- connect Town Centre to Sydney Olympic Park Parklands.

Other considerations:

- High demand for recreational links and loops across Greater Sydney.
- Green, safe, legible, comfortable, educational, nighttime use and exercise elements.
- Create attractive walking circuits to encourage higher levels of physical activity and exercise through verge planting, traffic calming, wide footpaths, seating, shade, and places to stop such as parklets or skate and play features, streets can provide places for existing and future residents to recreate and come together with neighbours.
- Identify appropriate streets and Parklands within Sydney Olympic Park to focus investment in – ones that present the greatest opportunities to ‘loop’ and connect local, district and regional destinations.

Diversified recreational offer

Location considerations:

- across Parklands.

Other considerations:

- Provide sheltered spaces to perform and exercise in groups. With rising heat and rain, communities worry about sun protection, shelter from rain, and others can require protection from the heat, such as Muslim traditions that may require full body covering for modesty.
- Provide large places to gather for everyday social gathering, as well as for events and functions. This is especially important for areas with high cultural diversity, where places to gather facilitate deeper bonds with family and communities as well as developing personal associations with place in new environments.
- We know that in the future Sydney Olympic Park will be highly used by people from diverse cultures. Provide lighting at night at key locations including along water bodies, sporting fields, and public spaces to enable night time recreation, where appropriate.



Cultural seating in Afghan Bazaar, VIC
(Photo source: Archdaily)

Public art

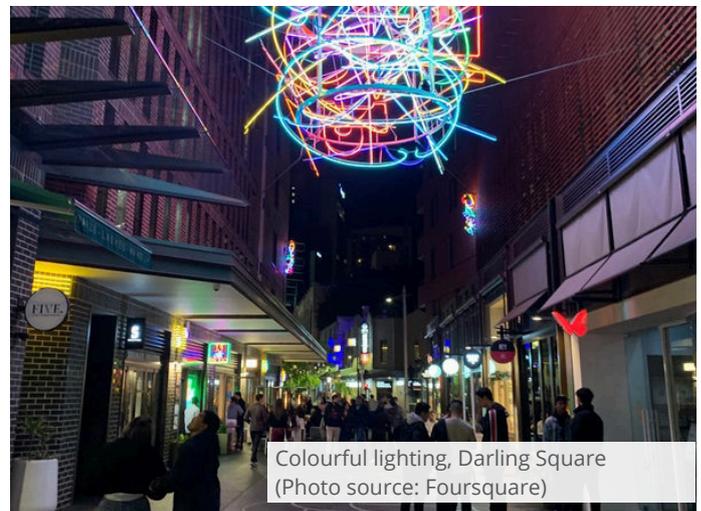
Function: Public art and visual elements that represent the cultural diversity of the people who live, work and visit the area.

Location considerations:

- as part of Town Centre.
- integrate with future development, and
- across Parklands.

Other considerations:

- There will be people from diverse cultural backgrounds who will live, work and visit Sydney Olympic Park. It will be important to integrate public art across the public domain and in the Parklands (where possible) that can bring a sense of vibrancy and character to the area, while promoting social cohesion.
- Planning and implementing public art throughout the area will require taking into account a range of scales and proportions, contexts and themes, position and orientation, day and nighttime art, as well as temporary and permanent art.



Colourful lighting, Darling Square
(Photo source: Foursquare)



Alkaff Bridge, Singapore
(Photo source: Playart)

9. Case studies

This section brings together national and global social infrastructure best practices relevant to the Sydney Olympic Park. Drawing on the best practices, future social infrastructure in Sydney Olympic Park should:

- Partner with the Wangal People to design with Country and, where appropriate, integrate the cultural importance and stories throughout Sydney Olympic Park.
- Deliver opportunistic and destination social infrastructure that not only caters to the needs of residents and workers within Sydney Olympic Park, but also contributes to the wider Catchment 6 and City of Parramatta area and strengthen the local culture, place character and quality of place.
- Create flexible, multipurpose and co-located social infrastructure that can transform into different spaces to cater to the varying needs of the community, and for the space to change over time responding to changing needs.
- Provide social infrastructure as part of a network means that public facilities, public open space, streets and services can all work together to deliver services across local, district and regional catchments.
- Create opportunities for people to connect with the surrounding natural landscape and provide immersive experiences.
- Consider further activating and connecting the Parramatta River foreshore for increased social activity.
- Consider streets as shared spaces to increase public space available for events and community activities.
- Create various common gathering spaces (sizes, types of spaces, indoor/outdoor, passive/active) to enable residents, workers and the visitors to meet and connect.
- Program a range of activities, both indoor and outdoor – will help grow skills, strengthen and strengthen connection to nature.
- Create opportunistic ‘collision spaces’ for knowledge spill and sharing of idea that is centrally located to enable workers from different businesses to meet.

Flexible, multipurpose public facilities



The Connection, City of Canada Bay

Co-located services with community hubs

The City of Canada Bay has delivered a modern, multipurpose community Precinct – The Connection, Rhodes – that provides services and programs for the growing and changing needs of the population.

The Connection caters for a wide range of events and purposes: from small group classes in The Meeting Space and workshops on the latest digital technology in The Learning Space (Council-run public library), to celebrations for 300+ guests in The Event Space, and digital art exhibitions in The Digital Gallery. The Learning Space is a library that is co-located within the Connection’s community spaces.

The Connection provides spaces for the whole community to undertake a range of activities, incorporating ecological sustainable design principles and a mix of community and income-generating uses to assist operating costs, assisting in ensuring the precinct is financially sustainable.





Woollahra Library, Woollahra Municipal Council

Library within mixed-use development

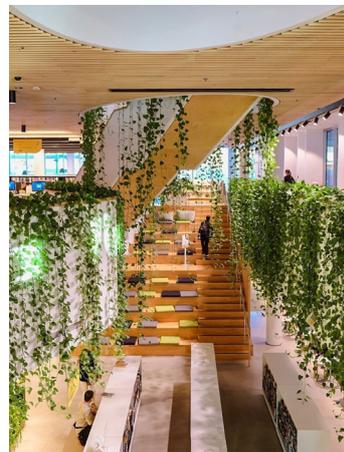
Woollahra Library opened in 2016 with the design by BVN. Part of a new development with other commercial and retail buildings, the Library has been designed to attract a broad range of demographics and by offering a variety of spaces, programs, activities, events and resources. The Library now serves as a play area, study centre, work space, meeting point, information source, function centre, book custodian, record keeper and support centre.

The Library fit-out takes inspiration from its previous location. Formerly a library tucked in the midst of the lush Blackburn Gardens with an expansive water view of the Double Bay, the new design is about bringing the garden into the building.

A series of organic-shaped voids adorned with hanging gardens welcome users into the space, connecting and opening up the three levels. Entering the Library on level one, visitors can take a peek into the Automated Returns Room and watch books being automatically sorted. Being the community floor, this level also offers a Multi-Function room, Quick Browsing Collection and a Junior Library.

In the middle of the floor plate is the stairs or “the forum”. Designed to be agile and multipurpose, the stairs can be used for a different number of activities such as individual seating, reading, and theatre seating for watching a movie on the retractable screen. It leads up to level two, where most of the collection sits, with a variety of reading and study spaces scattered throughout including a dedicated young adult space.

The top floor, level three, is the quiet level. It provides a local history area, a quiet room and a series of study spaces – catering to the needs of individuals and different group sizes. Visitors can also access some collection on this level and enjoy a quiet reading time around the fireplace.



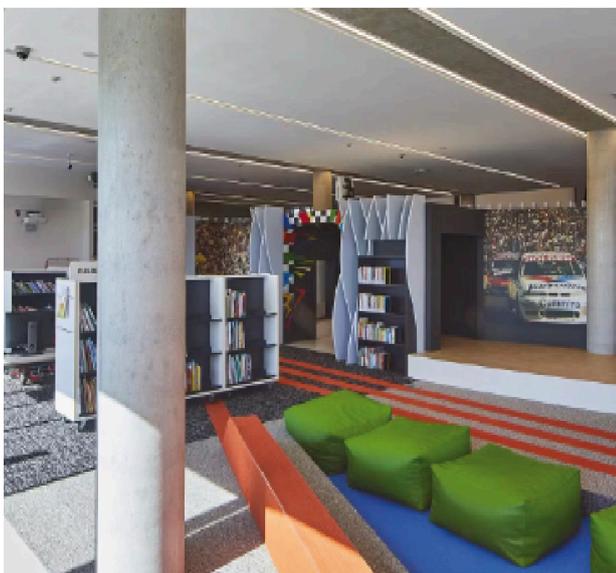
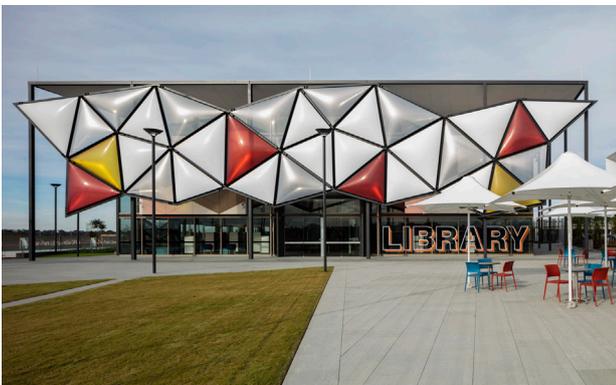


Oran Park Community and Library Hub

Multi-storey community hub

Oran Park Library and Community Hub is a modern and innovative community facility located in the heart of Oran Park, providing a range of resources, services and events to the local community.

It is a significant community facility located at the heart of the vibrant Oran Park Town Centre in Camden Council. It serves as a central hub offering educational, cultural, and recreational amenities to the local community. The Library provides study and digital access and group meeting facilities in addition to traditional Library facilities; the community resources centre will provide a range of highly flexible multipurpose group meeting and activity spaces as well as sessional offices for community support organisations. The Library and Community Resource Centre is located on the main Civic Square on Central Avenue opposite the new Town Park. The Civic Square is located along Central Avenue and links the new Council Administration Building.



Surry Hills Library and Community Centre, City of Sydney

Multi-storey community hub

Surry Hills Library and community centre provides a diverse range of services to the communities of Surry Hills and surrounds.

The first Surry Hills Library and community facility built in 1956 was a small and modest building.

Since then, the community of Surry Hills has continuously changed. Different cultural groups and business sectors have ebbed and flowed in the area.

The need for a new community facility was recognised in 2004. It was viewed as an opportunity to deliver a new facility that reached high-level sustainability and design standards. In 2005, architecture firm FJMT, headed by Richard Francis-Jones, was awarded the project.

Community consultation contributed to the design concepts. In 2007, the old community centre was demolished to make way for an innovative hybrid building containing a new library, community centre and childcare facility. The Surry Hills Library and community centre achieves excellence in sustainable design. It set new benchmarks in environmental performance for multipurpose public buildings.





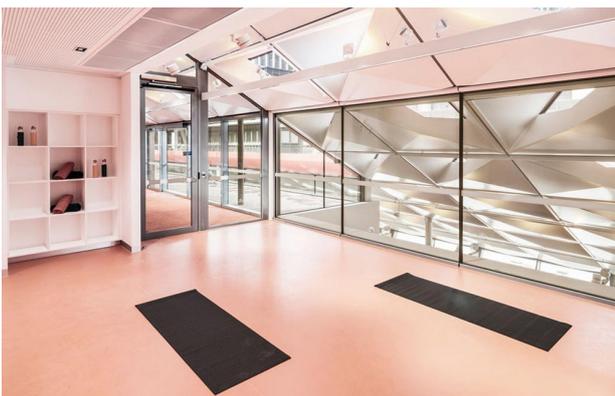
PHIVE Parramatta

Multi-storey community hub

PHIVE Parramatta is a community, cultural and civic hub in the heart of Parramatta CBD. It provides spaces for social connection and collaboration, cultural experiences, accessing Council services and even having a bite to eat.

PHIVE Parramatta is a 6-level building, which is a major civic and cultural precinct in Western Sydney. This includes:

- Level 1: Public space, including a cafe and a children's play area
- Level 2: City of Parramatta Council customer service centre, Parramatta Library, and Parramatta Museum
- Level 3: Meeting rooms and event spaces
- Level 4: Offices for City of Parramatta Council and other organizations
- Level 5: Rooftop terrace with views of the city
- Level 6: Mechanical and electrical plant



Our Tampines Hub

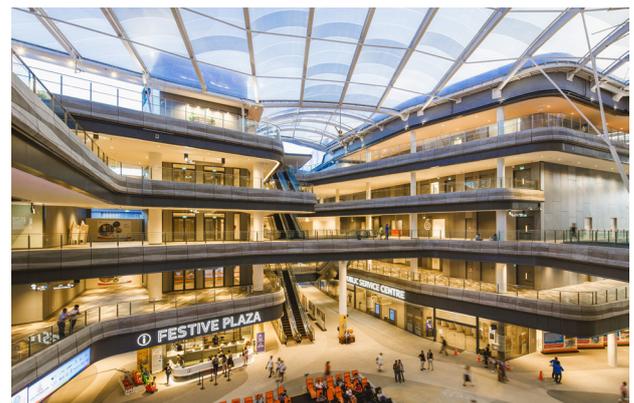
Multi-storey community hub

Our Tampines Hub (OTH) is Singapore's largest integrated community and lifestyle hub, bringing together multiple agencies and offering a comprehensive range of services and facilities.

Led by People's Association, OTH represents a new model of a community-focused development, celebrating the full sense of community through meaningful engagement, enriching residents through multiple experiences and empowering them to stake ownership of the hub, so as to build a robust identity for Tampines and a truly sustainable community.

Residents can enjoy a range of facilities such as sports facilities, a regional library, community club programmes and facilities, arts programmes and facilities, hawker centre and retail shops. OTH currently serves more than 250,000 residents and approximately 80,000 households.

With an enhanced transportation node of 3 new MRT stations along the Downtown Line at Tampines Town Centre (Tampines West, Tampines, Tampines East), OTH is a convenient and accessible hub with something for everyone.



Public open space and recreation: hard surface, rooftop, linking and nature



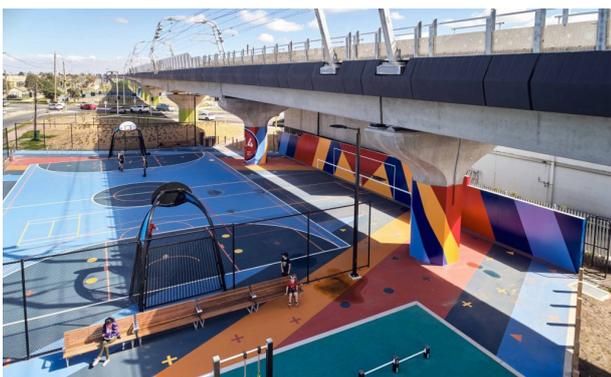
The Underline, Dandenong

Under bridge hard surface recreation

Melbourne's busiest rail line has undergone a transformation with the \$1.6 billion Caulfield to Dandenong Level Crossing Removal Project. ASPECT Studios collaborated with multidisciplinary partners to complete the overall bid proposal of an elevated rail solution for this corridor, which has resulted in the creation of a whole new public realm.

The removal of nine level crossings along the rail corridor opens up space for a public realm that was previously unavailable and provides more opportunities for community use under the rail line. The project is a demonstration of how our rail corridors can be transformed from being mere conduits for trains to become key structural elements of our cities. The elevation creates more than 11 football fields (225,000 m²/22.5 ha) of open space, parklands and new community areas, as well as 17km of pedestrian and cyclist paths.

Underutilised spaces or leftover spaces in Sydney Olympic Park can be converted to community uses that become an active hub for the youth.



The Goods Line, Ultimo

Linear urban open spaces

The Goods Line is a urban linear park that is designed for daily use by students and workers alike. With elements of sit, play and relaxation incorporated into a linear strip of open space, the needs of many local residents and commuters are met.

Public open space has traditionally shown to exhibit larger footprints and are wider. The Goods Line, and many other linear parks like it, have demonstrated that parks do not need to only be in a square shape, but adapted to better fit into an urban environment.

Location and demographics are key in determining the feasibility of an urban linear park. Yet with the right conditions, a successful community open space can be fostered that is narrower and within a high density location, while retaining land area.

The Goods Line features several concepts of seating, as seen in the figures below. Differing seating arrangements allow for a variety of users across the park, increasing accessibility and usability.

Streets and laneways that connect key social infrastructure in Sydney Olympic Park can be provide spaces such as the Goods Line within linear urban spaces.





The GreenWay, Inner West

Environmental and active travel corridor

The GreenWay is a 5.8km environmental and active travel corridor linking the Cooks River at Earlowood with the Parramatta River at Iron Cove.

It mostly follows the route of the Inner West Light Rail and Hawthorne Canal and features bike paths and foreshore walks, cultural and historical sites, cafés, bushcare sites and a range of parks, playgrounds and sporting facilities.

The key elements of the Cooks River to Iron Cove GreenWay are:

- The GreenWay Trail, a shared, off-road pedestrian and cycling path linking the Cooks River Cycleway at Earlowood to the Iron Cove Bay Run at Haberfield.
- Creating a north/south “bush link”, including community bushcare sites which provide valuable habitat and “stepping stones” for native flora and fauna.
- The “GreenWay Trellis” aims to extend the GreenWay through neighbouring parks, reserves, and private properties, with quiet “green” streets for walking and cycling, and native plantings in parks, reserves and backyards to provide habitat for native flora and fauna.



Ryde River Walk, Ryde

Looping connection recreation infrastructure

Ryde River Walk was created to improve the community's enjoyment of the unique attractions along the foreshore of Parramatta River, with better public access and enhanced recreational facilities.

From Gladesville Bridge to Ryde Bridge, Ryde River Walk provides walkers and cyclists with breathtaking river and city skyline views as it meanders into bays, parks and playgrounds, through bushland and mangroves, past historic sites, Aboriginal cultural heritage sites and art installations.

The twelve-kilometre bridge-to-bridge walk explores a remarkable sweep of the northern shore of the Parramatta River and visually captures the important role our city plays in the life and history of greater Sydney.

Construction of Ryde River Walk began in 2007 with the adoption of the Ryde River Walk Master Plan and the first stage was officially opened in 2008. It includes a shared pedestrian and bike pathway from Meadowbank Park through to the eastern end of Kissing Point Park and a shared path in Morrison Bay Park.





Burwood Park, Burwood

Recreational elements for a diverse community

Burwood Park is a historical park located in the heart of Burwood within only a five minute walk to the shops and Westfield. The park has a pleasant setting with open space and provided a great range of activities and attractions.

Burwood is home to a highly culturally-diverse population, and Burwood Park's activities/elements leverage the diverse community's recreational practices to activate the Park.

Community engagement with multicultural communities show that there is more appetite and desire for informal casual/social sport. Burwood Park's outdoor table tennis tables is actively used by the community and activates the area throughout the day. This also ensures the increased passive surveillance in the Park.

The future community in Sydney Olympic Park will be culturally diverse and will require varied elements to activate the parks and to ensure they are used day and night by different user groups.



Brisbane River outdoor fitness station, Brisbane City

Outdoor fitness station

More than 170 of Brisbane City Council's parks have exercise equipment installed in them as part of a commitment to providing opportunities for residents to exercise and get fit outside for free.

In 2015, Council installed a series of outdoor fitness stations along the southern bank of the Brisbane River between Orleigh Park and Davies Park. These provide points of interest and opportunity for exercise along an important water-side active transport trail.

Each fitness station in the circuit is different, with some including simple, static equipment for chin-ups, sit-ups and step-ups as well as a larger area with interactive and movable equipment with cardio and resistance, particularly popular amongst older residents. Many pieces of equipment have instructions for use.

The future community in Sydney Olympic Park will be culturally diverse and young and will require different types of outdoor fitness stations for active recreation.





Julia Reserve Youth Precinct, Oran Park

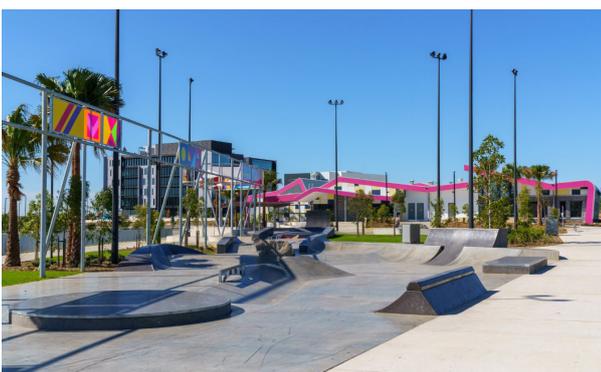
Co-locating youth Precinct with community spaces

Julia Reserve Youth Precinct is an example of co-locating youth precincts with community spaces that help create a multi-functional hub for the community.

The Youth Precinct is located in the heart of Oran Park Town and is a key part of the Civil Precinct which includes the new Council building, Oran Park Podium Shopping Centre, commercial space, a smart work hub and a library.

Julia Reserve Youth Precinct is a 5.2 ha park, located in the heart of Oran Park Town offering a number of attractions for young people and sitting at the centrepiece is an integrated multi-dimensional skate park with skateable elements featured throughout the park. The 5.2 ha park includes a range of features and facilities including:

- Skate areas that cater for intermediate to advanced skaters, as well as areas for beginners to safely develop their skills
- Parkour facility
- Multiuse courts
- Kick-about areas
- Ping-pong tables, and
- Recreational amenities such as shelters, shared-use pathways, and seating.



Park and Play, Copenhagen

Rooftop play

A new playground called 'Park 'n' Play' has been built above Copenhagen's harbour scenery in bright red. It is located 24m above sea level on the roof of a car park and it has set new standards in the way people think about designing public spaces. This project's challenge was to create centrally located parking facilities that would optimally integrate into the surroundings of the modern Nordhavn city district. Nordhavn is a rapidly growing urban city which will have thousands of new residents. Such an ambitious urban renewal required ambitious approaches to recreation spaces addressed by this.





Hercules Street Park, Brisbane

A multipurpose park

The Northshore riverside park cost \$10 million to develop and was officially opened to the public in January 2020. It includes facilities such as:

- Kids playground
- Aquatic play features
- Outdoor gym/exercise area
- Multicourt play area
- Off-leash dog park
- BBQs, toilets and shaded pergolas.

The large multisports court delivers six informal sports (inc. handball and half-court basketball). It has ping pong tables and seating adjacent completes this 'active zone', a rebound wall and bold colours create a visual statement to complement the active vibe of the space, and the considered use of colour and linework define areas and activity spaces.

The aquatic play area is the waterfall/water misting area. This turns on randomly throughout the day, to get wet and cool off while it is running. This is particularly relevant for Parramatta given its rising heat challenges.



São Luís Sports & Arts Gymnasium, Sao Paulo

Multi-storey indoor recreation centre

Crowning a decade of architectural renovation, the São Luís Gymnasium represents a new phase in the long history of the institution. A school traditionally connected with the community around it, now offers a welcoming shelter to sports and cultural events not only students but also the entire city.

Occupying the same area of the previous building, completely demolished for this project, the gym has expanded from one to four sports courts – two as grass soccer fields in the top slab and two others revealed when retractable bleachers slides into a stack.

The option of retractable bleachers on one side only allows direct visual exchange with the city through the façades – especially with the huge trees that surround the corner where the new Gymnasium is built.

The entire environment is designed to encourage social interaction – turning courts, bleachers and all the connection spaces into living rooms, constantly integrated to the visual presence of city.



Public facilities to support workers, innovation and creativity



Fab City Campus, Amsterdam

Urban prototyping and experimental spaces

Fab City is a global project to develop locally productive and globally connected self-sufficient cities by 2054. The idea of a Fab City originates from the worldwide network of Fab Labs; local fabrication laboratories that use digital technologies to “make almost anything”. The main objective of the Fab City Prototypes project is to set up a European experimentation playground – on- and offline – to implement, test and iterate innovative business opportunities at the local scale in cities’ neighbourhoods, and create open markets for products and services that support the development of circular economy.

In early April 2016, a temporary and freely accessible Fab City Campus was built at the head of Amsterdam’s Java Island in the city’s Eastern Harbour District. Conceived as a green, self-sustaining city, the Fab City Campus comprised some 50 innovative pavilions, installations and prototypes. More than 400 young students, professionals, artists and creatives developed the site into a sustainable urban area, where they worked, created, explored and presented their solutions to current urban issues.

The Campus was inhabited by students, scientists and (social) entrepreneurs, and also functioned as a big maker space: a place to collectively experiment, prototype and test new ways of creating an improved future urban environment. It consisted of several pavilions showing different innovative ideas for the connected, self-sufficient and circular city.



Tonsley Innovation District, Tonsley

Collision space + knowledge spill

A 61-hectare site located 10km south of Adelaide, Tonsley is recognised as the global benchmark for re-imagining and redeveloping traditional manufacturing facilities. The industry sectors located within the district include Clean tech and renewable energy; health, medical devices and assistive technologies; mining and energy services; and automation, software and simulation.

Innovation Ecosystem:

The combination of economic, physical and networking assets at Tonsley Innovation District provides an environment that is conducive to the sort of connections and collaborations that leads to innovation. The target industry sectors relate to the industry clustering concept of ‘related variety’, where the greatest opportunity for innovation is where there is enough common ground to start a relationship, but enough differentiation for each party to bring new expertise into a collaboration.

Physical spaces that encourage collaboration:

The buildings, spaces and infrastructure are organised to enable and encourage heightened collaboration and innovation. The District is designed as a pedestrian friendly network of high quality formal and informal places for people to meet and exchange ideas, such as the award-winning Central Forest. Designers are now referring to these kinds of physical features as ‘collision spaces’, locations that support serendipitous encounters that can lead to the kind of knowledge spill over that feeds innovation.





Chiswick Park Precinct, London

An enjoy work philosophy

The Chiswick Park Precinct is more than just a location for business. Located close to Gunnersbury Train Station, its office spaces, retail spaces, restaurants, events plaza and other community facilities create an enjoy-work experience for employers and employees. The footbridge walk from the Precinct leads to Chiswick Train Station in four minutes.

The Precinct includes:

- 75 Companies
- 12 office buildings
- 10,000+ workers
- 45,000 sq. ft of on-park retail, and
- Sustainability.

The Precinct encourages environmental sustainability practices with initiatives including recycling of green waste, reduction of carbon footprint, on-site food recycling, sustainable energy and more.

Enjoy-Work Philosophy

The enjoy-work philosophy of the Precinct believes that people stay longer and work harder when they have a happy workplace. Variety of public spaces, community spaces and programmes exist in the Chiswick Park area to encourage social connection.

Across the Precinct there are 33 acres of Landscaped gardens that support a range of passive and active recreation, cultural, creative and team building activities and events. 75% workers engaged in 42 social events conducted last year (2019), including a fireworks event.



Australian Technology Park, Eveleigh

A place for work + play

The Australian Technology Park (ATP) is a site located 3.5km south west of Sydney's CBD. The park is home to the Seven Network and provides commercial office spaces to the NSW Government, the Commonwealth Bank of Australia and Uber Sydney. The ATP also includes the National Innovation Centre, which houses the administrative offices of the ATP innovators such as the research and development interests of the universities who are involved in the Precinct.

The built environment creates knowledge spillover by providing opportunities for social interactions among knowledge intensive workers, as well as providing a destination for Sydney residents to meet, socialise, host special events, engage in active and passive recreation. The social infrastructure at the ATP includes:

- a dedicated childcare centre
- locomotive Workshop will include a supermarket, a health and fitness club and al fresco dining
- pop-up events in the Workshop
- Yerragbingin House (community building) includes Australia's first indigenous rooftop farm, solar panels, a community centre, a childcare centre and a gym
- Australian Technology Park Basketball Court
- 2 x tennis courts,
- outdoor ping pong table
- skatepark and outdoor exercise stations, and
- outdoor seating, and bicycle parking.



Design for Country + community



Yerrabingin South Eveleigh Native Rooftop Farm, South Eveleigh

World's first native rooftop farm

Built on the 500sqm rooftop space of an office building, the South Eveleigh Native Rooftop Farm uses principles of First Nations knowledge, collaborative design and permaculture to create and maintain the Australia's first native rooftop farm for urban food production. On the roof of Yerrabingin House, over 2,000 edible, medicinal and culturally-significant plants are grown.

This is a world-first native rooftop farm project to deliver an environmentally-friendly rooftop greenspace on the edge of the bustling city. It provides a unique and authentic cultural heritage experience that interweaves tacit knowledge and collaborative design thinking into the new public domain. This cultural community garden is one of only a few sites in Australia to offer an array of engagement and educational experiences focused on celebrating and remembering Aboriginal culture and delivering environmentally conscious native landscapes and place making designs enriched with Indigenous narratives. It is also an event space, with 16+ events per month.

Yerrabingin (Pronounced: yer-ra-bing-gin) means 'we walk together'. Yerrabingin comes from the Indigenous language of Mooktung, spoken by the Bidawal and Maneroo people of the south eastern high country of NSW.



Niwa National Centre for Maori Environmental Research

Dedicated Maori Environmental Research Centre

Te Kūwaha, NIWA's National Centre for Māori Environmental Research is a dedicated Māori research team, with a vision to work in partnership with others to enable complementary knowledge systems to support kaitiakitanga and provide environmental research excellence that enhances the social, environmental and economic aspirations of whānau, hapū and iwi, Maori communities and Maori business.

The aim is to:

- Provide environmental research of benefit to Māori through the formation of robust and meaningful partnerships with iwi, hapū and Māori organisations.
- Work collaboratively with Māori, other research providers, central and local government agencies, to identify and respond to Māori research priorities.
- Develop a distinctive body of knowledge at the interface between indigenous knowledge and research, science and technology.

Te Kūwaha is committed to the development of effective long-term relationships with Māori that have environmental and commercial needs.

NIWA is also working alongside Māori to develop gateways to science and technology partnerships that are helping grow the Māori economy.



10. Appendices

10.1. Relevant Strategies

10.1.1. International

United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a framework of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with a total of 169 Targets spanning economic, environmental and social development. They outline a plan for all countries to engage actively in making our world better for its people, with no-one left behind.

The United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals recognise that access to high-quality public space (which includes social infrastructure) is critical to social, economic and environmental sustainability.

The New Urban Agenda, a document that provides guidance for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals includes a commitment to:

"Promoting safe, inclusive, accessible, green and quality public spaces, including streets, sidewalks and cycling lanes, squares, waterfront areas, gardens and parks, that are multi-functional areas for social interaction and inclusion, human health and well being, economic exchange, cultural expression and dialogue among a wide diversity of people and cultures, and that are designed and managed to ensure human development and build peaceful, inclusive and participatory societies as well as to promote living together, connectivity and social inclusion."



10.1.2. NSW Government strategies

A range of NSW Government strategies have been assessed to identify relevant strategic directions for Sydney Olympic Park. These include

- Great Public Spaces Guide, NSW Department of Planning and Environment, 2016.
- Everyone Can Play, NSW Office of Sport, 2017.
- Draft Greener Places Design Guide, Government Architect NSW, 2019.
- NSW Premier's Priorities, NSW Government, 2019.
- Draft Connecting with Country, NSW Government, 2020.
- NSW Ageing Strategy, NSW Government, 2018.
- Cultural Infrastructure 2025+, NSW Government, 2019.
- Women in Sport Strategy, NSW Office of Sport, 2019.
- Joint Use of Schools Facilities and Land Policy, NSW Department of Education, 2019.
- People Places: A Guide for Public Library Buildings in New South Wales, NSW State Library, 2013.
- Central City District Plan 2056, Greater Sydney Commission, 2018.
- Turn Down the Heat Strategy and Action Plan, NSW Government, 2018.
- Draft place-based infrastructure compact (PIC), NSW Government, 2019.

Great Public Spaces Guide

Great Public Spaces Guide is a NSW Government guide that outlines an approach to place and seeks to help communities, industry, councils and State government take action in creating great public spaces.

Public spaces are our open spaces, public facilities and streets. Quality open spaces make for liveable, sustainable and healthy neighbourhoods. Public open spaces include parks, gardens, playspaces, public beaches, riverbanks, waterfronts, publicly accessible bushland and outdoor playing fields and courts. They provide us with places to exercise, play, rest, participate in social activities, and contribute to healthy, happy and resilient communities.

Ideas and opportunities to help create great open spaces include:

- Am I able to get there?
- Am I able to play and participate?
- Am I able to stay?
- Am I able to connect?

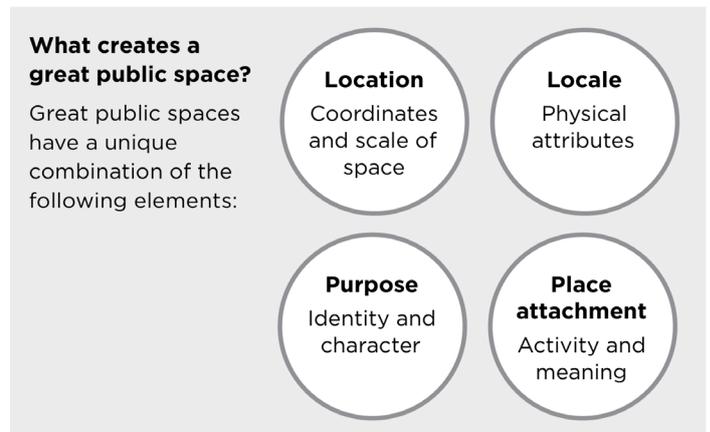
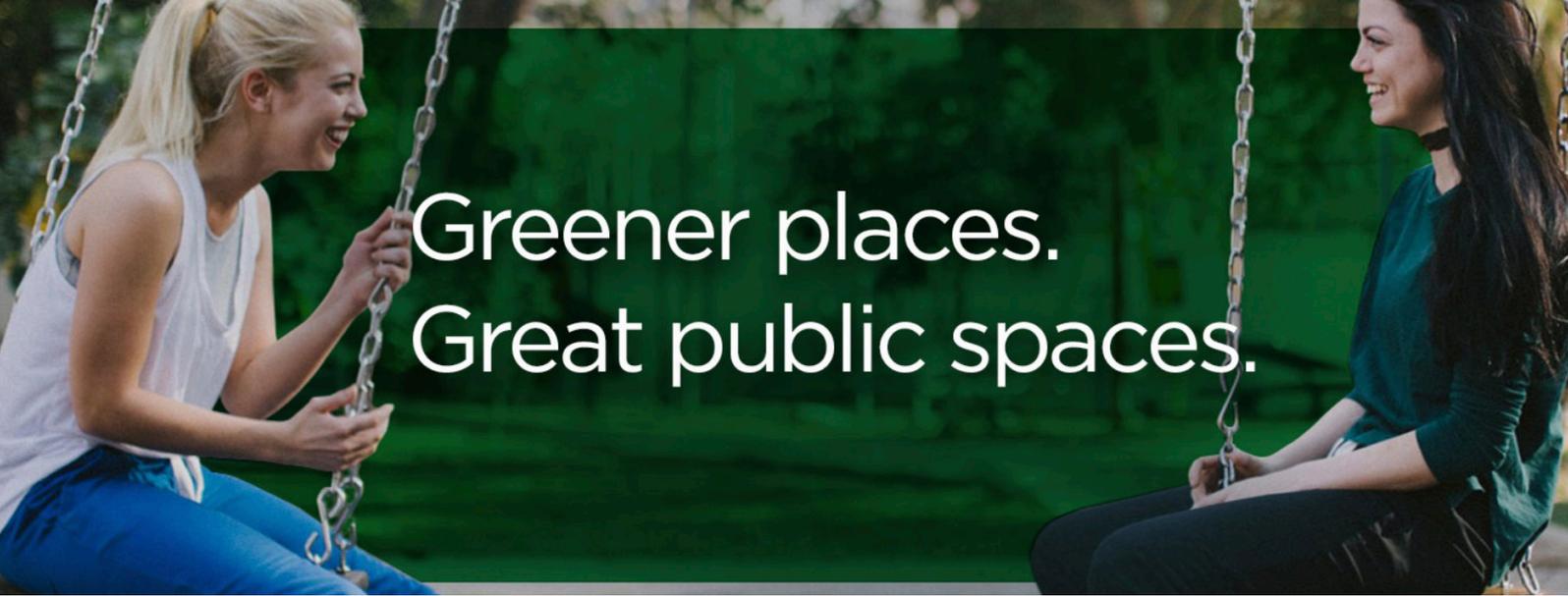


Figure 12 - Commitments to connecting with Country (source: Draft Connecting with Country, Government Architect NSW)

Everyone Can Play

'Everyone Can Play' is a set of design principles and best practice recommendations for playspaces in NSW, focusing on inclusive playspaces. An inclusive playspace invites people of all ages, abilities and cultures to come together to socialise and thrive. The principles focus on addressing three questions:

- Can I get there?
- Can I play?
- Can I stay?



Greener places. Great public spaces.

Draft Greener Places Design Guide, GANSW

Greener Places is a NSW Government policy that acknowledges the fundamental role that green infrastructure will play in ensuring community sustainability moving into the future. Adopting a strategic approach to greening, the policy outlines four guiding principles:

1. Integration: green infrastructure, urban development and Grey infrastructure.
2. Connectivity: creating a network of open spaces.
3. Multi-functionality: establishing multiple ecosystems.
4. Participation: involve stakeholders.

Its Open Space for Recreation section provides information on how to design, plan and implement green infrastructure in urban areas throughout NSW. The draft guide provides a consistent methodology to help State and local government, and industry, create a network of green infrastructure.

This Guide responds to the Premier's Priorities: Greening our City, seeking to increase the tree canopy and green cover across Greater Sydney by one million trees by 2022, and Greener Public Spaces, aiming to increase the proportion of homes in urban areas with 10 minutes' walk of quality green, open and public spaces by 10 per cent by 2023.

Strategies recommended for providing open space and recreation include:

- improve the provision and diversity of open space for recreation
- understand the demands on existing open space, and plan for open space in new and growing communities
- improve the quality of open space for better parks and facilities
- use open space to connect people to nature, and
- link to the network of green infrastructure

- encourage physical activity by providing better parks and better amenity
- provide open space that is multifunctional and fit for purpose
- design versatile, flexible spaces, and
- consider life cycle costs, management and maintenance.

The Design Guide advocates for quality of open space over quantum of open space

The Government Architect NSW has noted in its *Draft Open Space for Recreation Design Guide* that planning that relies on a spatial standard such as 2.8ha /1000 people is not effective without high levels of quality control and often works against opportunities for multiple use and innovative solutions, particularly in high-density urban areas. A large amount of poor quality open space may not meet a community's needs as well as a smaller, high quality open spaces.

Evidence from around the world indicates a focus on quality and accessibility to open space including active recreation areas, green streets, walking and cycling infrastructure will deliver improved health, social cohesion, vibrant local economies, productivity, and environmental benefits.

The *Draft Open Space for Recreation Design Guide* further notes that the quality of open space is key to its usability and attractiveness. Quality indicators can include for example:

- amenity (e.g. maintenance, noise, facilities and equipment, aesthetics)
- access (visual and physical access, disability access)
- safety
- size, shape and topography, and
- vegetation and setting.

Connecting with Country, GANSW

Connecting with Country is a framework for understanding the value of Aboriginal knowledge in the design and planning of places. It includes the Design Objectives for NSW, as shown in Figure 13.

Connecting with Country is informed largely by the experiences and knowledges of people who work on, and are from, Countries in and around the Sydney basin. As such, the principles and framework that follow reflect an emphasis on this part of NSW and we acknowledge that further work is required to determine the appropriateness of these principles and framework for the other Countries of NSW.

For local government, the intent of *Connecting with Country* is to help them respond to and advocate for community needs in local planning policies and projects. The ambition of *Connecting with Country* is that everyone who is involved in delivering government projects will adopt the following commitment:

"Through our projects, we commit to helping support the health and wellbeing of Country by valuing, respecting, and being guided by Aboriginal people, who know that if we care for Country – it will care for us."

The ambition of the commitment to improving health and wellbeing of Country is to help realise three long-term strategic goals:

- Reduce the impacts of natural events such as fire, drought, and flooding through sustainable land and water use practices.
- Value and respect Aboriginal cultural knowledge with Aboriginal people co-leading design and development of all NSW infrastructure projects.
- Ensure Country is cared for appropriately and sensitive sites are protected by Aboriginal people having access to their homelands to continue their cultural practices.

Connecting with Country provides statements for commitment and principles for action to help project teams fulfill their commitment to Country. These are practical ways of implementing each the seven commitments.

7 Commitments

<p>1.</p> <p>We will respect the rights of Aboriginal peoples to Indigenous cultural intellectual property, and we will support the right of Country to be cared for.</p>	<p>2.</p> <p>We will prioritise Aboriginal people's relationship to Country, and their cultural protocols, through education and enterprise by and for Aboriginal people.</p>	<p>3.</p> <p>We will prioritise financial and economic benefits to the Country where we are working, and by extension to the Traditional Custodians of that Country.</p>	<p>4.</p> <p>We will share tangible and intangible benefits with the Country where we are working, and by extension the Traditional Custodians of that Country, including current and future generations.</p>
<p>5.</p> <p>We will respect the diversity of Aboriginal cultures, but we will prioritise the local, place-specific cultural identity of the Country we're working on.</p> <p>Aboriginal people will determine the representation of their cultural materials, customs, and knowledge.</p>	<p>6.</p> <p>We will prioritise recognition and responsibility of Aboriginal people, supporting capacity building across Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities, and across government project teams.</p>	<p>7.</p> <p>We will support Aboriginal people to continue their practices of managing land, water, and air through their ongoing reciprocal relationships with Country.</p> <p>We will create opportunities for traditional first cultures to flourish.</p>	

Figure 13 - Commitments to connecting with Country (source: *Connecting with Country*, Government Architect NSW)

NSW Ageing Strategy

The *NSW Ageing Strategy* includes relevant priorities around health and wellbeing, getting around, and inclusive communities. Key social infrastructure needs include:

- Limited transport options is a major barrier, including living in an isolated area, cost, physical barriers, poor-quality footpaths and a lack of accessible parking.
- Caring roles are associated with poor physical and mental health.
- Social isolation and loneliness are growing concerns.

Cultural Infrastructure 2025+

The *Cultural Infrastructure Plan 2025+* provides the strategic framework for how the NSW Government will invest in and support cultural infrastructure across the state until 2025 and beyond. The Plan articulates the strategic priorities for NSW to be a place where:

- Everyone can access the infrastructure they need to make culture part of their everyday lives.
- There is an increased availability of affordable, fit-for-purpose and sustainable space to support growth of the cultural sector and creative industries.
- Cultural infrastructure delivery and funding is supported by partnerships across NSW Government, local councils, cultural organisations, philanthropists and business.
- Greater Sydney's three cities become a leading cultural capital in the Asia-Pacific and continue to grow the visitor economy, employment and growth.
- Creativity and access to culture thrives across NSW through a strategic and coordinated approach to cultural infrastructure planning.

The Plan recognises cultural infrastructure is required to support growth in the creative sector and to build the skills required for the future, as it plays a critical role in education and supporting education across a variety of streams a disciplines.

Women in Sport Strategy, Office of Sport

The *Women in Sport Strategy* focus areas include participation; places and spaces; leveraging investment, and leadership. 'Places and spaces' acknowledges that facilities influence participation. The Strategy encourages facility providers to apply a gender lens to the design of regionally significant facilities. Appropriate facilities are those that exhibit universal design principles, prioritise safety, have family friendly social spaces and are clean and easy to access.

Improving the quality of existing surfaces, lighting and amenities is identified as the minimal critical strategy to reduce immediate barriers for women and girls. Equitable allocation of playing spaces, training venues and other resources was also identified as a key need.

Joint Use of Schools Facilities and Land Policy, Department of Education

The Department of Education's *Joint Use of School Facilities and Land Policy* encourages shared use of school facilities (such as open space and sporting facilities), with significant investment in new, upgraded or maintained facilities.

'Joint use' is where the Department and other parties make significant investments (land and/or capital) in new facilities, upgrading facilities or maintaining facilities. The asset is typically shared between the school and the other parties over an extended period of time, or the lifetime of the asset. These projects are voluntary and intended to be of mutual benefit to all parties. The Department recognises that all parties to a Joint Use Program Agreement must have mutually beneficial outcomes that meet their requirements in ways that build trust and openness.

Benefits of joint use agreements may include cost-sharing for maintenance of school grounds and buildings, and improved access to places and social infrastructure to be physically active for families and individual community members.

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

The People Places document is a guide for developing public library buildings that provides information on the planning tools, needs assessment process. The guide includes five sections that can be used for the development of libraries. To assist the development of library facilities and library the guide outlines four approaches to identify the needs. A needs assessment can be based on the following methods:

- 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 benchmark¹.

The guide also provides proactive advice on designing critical features of public libraries such as acoustics and lighting and emphasises that library services should respond to the demographic needs of the area; for example, libraries should be designed for an aging population.

1. GHD, 2015, Department of Planning and Environment, Camellia Precinct, Social Infrastructure Study Preliminary Report'

Central City District Plan 2056

Greater Sydney
Commission

OUR GREATER SYDNEY 2056

Central City District Plan

—connecting communities



March 2018

The *Central City District Plan* is a 20-year plan to manage growth in the context of economic, social and environmental matters to achieve the 40-year vision of Greater Sydney. It is a guide for implementing the Greater Sydney Region Plan, A Metropolis of Three Cities, at a district level is a bridge between regional and local planning. The plan identifies Sydney Olympic Park as being part of the GPOP Economic corridor. Relevant directions and priorities are listed in Table 6.

Sydney Green Grid, Government Architect NSW (GANSW), 2017



The *Sydney Green Grid* recognises the integral role that open space plays in supporting the character and community of cities and suburbs. The site is located within the 'West Central District: Parramatta River Foreshore,' and has the opportunity to engage with the proposed green grid opportunities – particularly those relating to green infrastructure.



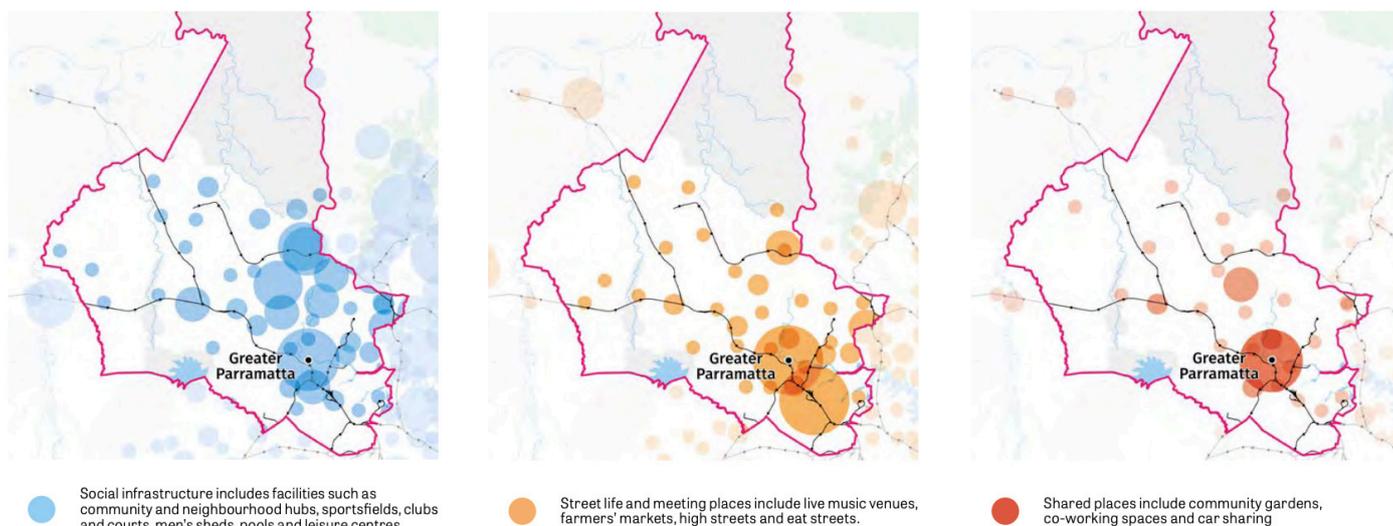


Figure 14 - Social Connectors, Central City District Plan

Table 6 - Relevant directions and priorities from Central City District Plan

Directions	Potential Indicators	Planning Priorities
Infrastructure supporting new developments	Increased 30 – minute access to a metropolitan centre / cluster	C1 – Planning for a city supported by infrastructure
A city for people – Celebrating diversity and putting people at the heart of planning	Increased walkable access to local centres	C1 – Providing services and social infrastructure to meet people's changing needs C2 – Fostering healthy, creative, culturally rich and socially connected communities
A city of great places – Designing places for people	Increased access to open space	C6 – Creating and renewing great places and local centres, and respecting the District's heritage
Jobs and skills for the city	Increased jobs in metropolitan and strategic centres	C8 – Delivering a more connected and competitive GOPP economic corridor
A city in its landscape – Valuing green spaces and landscape	Increased urban tree canopy Expanded Greater Sydney Green Grid	C13 – Protecting and improving the health and enjoyment of the District's waterways C14 – Creating a Parkland City urban structure and identity, with South Creek as a defining spatial element C15 – Protecting and enhancing bushland, biodiversity and scenic and cultural landscapes C16 – Increasing urban tree canopy cover and delivering Green Grid connections C17 – Delivering high-quality open space

URBAN HEAT IMPACTS ALL ASPECTS OF OUR CITIES



Turn Down the Heat Strategy and Action Plan (WSROC), 2018

Urban heat island effect is the tendency of cities to be much warmer than their rural counterparts. Urban surfaces such as roads and roofs absorb, hold and re-radiate heat, raising the temperature in our urban areas. This effect is often worsened by development activity when green spaces are replaced with more hard surfaces that absorb heat, such as the growth happening in Western Sydney today. Human activities such as traffic, industry, and electricity usage generate heat that adds to the urban heat island effect.

Western Sydney is already experiencing the impacts of urban heat and heatwaves on its people, places, businesses, infrastructure and environment. As the cost of heat is being felt across Western Sydney, momentum is building to take action to reduce the impacts of urban heat and capture the social, economic and environmental benefits associated with these actions.

The *Turn Down the Heat Strategy and Action Plan* identifies the following strategic directions in order to reduce urban heat in Western Sydney:

- take action, together
- design and plan to cool the built environment
- innovative and responsive infrastructure
- cool with green space and water, and
- build a community that is healthy and prepared.

Urban cooling is being addressed in Sydney Olympic Park through SIMPACT in Bi-centennial Park and in the Town Centre in partnership with Western Sydney University, University of Technology Sydney and Sydney Water.

10.1.3. Local context

Community Strategic Plan 2018-2038: Butbutt Yura Barra Ngurra

The Parramatta Community Strategic Plan (CSP) was developed by Council on behalf of the community and based on community feedback, identifies priorities and aspirations for the next 20 years, and provides a roadmap for how to get there.

The CSP outlines themes and relevant outcomes, directions and three year delivery program actions to achieve the vision working with various stakeholders, and includes, with relevant directions for open space, recreation and social infrastructure outlined in the table below.

Table 7 - Relevant directions from the CSP Goals

Goals	Strategic Directions
Fair – We can all benefit from the opportunities our City offers	1.1 Invest in services and facilities for our growing economy 1.3 Support people to live active and healthy lives 1.4 Ensure everyone has access to education and learning opportunities 1.5 Empower communities to be strong and resilient by building individual and community capability 1.6 Engage and consult the community in decision-making
Accessible – We can all get to where we want to go	2.1 Design our City so that it is usable by people of all ages and abilities 2.3 Make our City more enjoyable and safe for walking and cycling
Green – We care for and enjoy our environment	3.1 Protect and enhance our natural environment 3.2 Improve our river and waterways 3.4 Provide green spaces for recreation, relaxation and enjoyment 3.6 Promote energy and water efficiency, renewable energy sources, and reduced emissions and waste
Welcoming – We celebrate culture and diversity – past, present and future	4.1 Acknowledge the Darug peoples as the traditional custodians of this land and make Parramatta a leading city of reconciliation 4.2 Promote the growth of arts and culture and champion the role that culture plays in city-building
Thriving – We benefit from having a thriving CBD and local centres	5.3 Plan and deliver a vibrant, attractive and safe CBD and local centres
Innovative - We collaborate and champion new ideas to create a better future	6.1 Engage in strategic planning and implement innovative solutions to manage the growth of our City 6.2 Support collaboration and partnerships to deliver key outcomes for our City 6.3 Embrace technology, creativity and innovation to solve complex problems and improve our City 6.5 Manage the City's assets and financial resources in a responsible manner and provide the best possible services for the community



Figure 15 - Parramatta Community Strategic Plan

City of Parramatta Local Planning Statement 2036

The *Local Strategic Planning Statement 2036* (LSPS) sets out a 20-year land use planning vision for the City of Parramatta. It balances the need for housing and economic growth, while also protecting and enhancing housing diversity, heritage and local character.

Further, the LSPS aims to protect the City's environmental assets and improve the health and liveability of the City. Relevant priorities are listed in the table below.

Table 8 - Relevant priorities from LSPS 2036

Theme	Planning Priorities
Infrastructure	<p>Movement for walkable neighbourhoods and a connected city – To plan local neighbourhoods so people have access to daily needs within a 5–10 minute walk, advocate for mass transit and transport services, ensure land uses match mobility investment and managing roads to reduce impacts and create great places.</p> <p>Supporting community wellbeing with social infrastructure – To plan, collaborate and partner with others to deliver local infrastructure, such as open space and community and cultural facilities, and state infrastructure, such as health, education and emergency services for the wellbeing of our changing community.</p>
Liveability	<p>A creative and socially connected city – To take a people-focused approach to planning and place making, create inclusive and accessible places and improve planning to support cultural activity and spaces.</p> <p>Creating great places – To plan for accessible local centres and high streets to be the heart of local communities, protect the character of our distinctive heritage neighborhoods and iconic places, and deliver design excellence and high amenity in the built environment.</p>
Sustainability	<p>Protecting and enhancing the natural environment for a resilient city – To improve the city's waterways, biodiversity corridors, green spaces and tree canopy to support the environment and a healthy community.</p> <p>Increasing resilience of people and infrastructure against natural and urban hazards – To manage the risks to people and infrastructure from flooding and stormwater, contaminated land, noise, and the longer-term implications of sea-level rise.</p>

Environment Sustainability Strategy

The *City of Parramatta Environmental Sustainability Strategy* outlines key environmental sustainability directions and priorities to meet the demands of the growing city, its residents, workers and visitors. The relevant strategic goals and actions are listed in the table below.



Figure 16 - City of Parramatta Environmental Sustainability Strategy

Table 9 - Relevant actions from Environment Sustainability Strategy

Theme	Goals	Strategic Actions
Parks & green space	Protect, enhance and increase our parks and green spaces to make them a community feature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximise quality green and open space in new-growth Precincts Develop a New Open Space and Recreation Plan Implement Parra Play policies through formal playspaces Promote the use of shared green space by educating and engaging our community Continue to activate our parks and open spaces via our bike and walking networks
The urban forest	Increase canopy cover to 40% by 2050 (based on 2016 levels)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritise street tree planting along cycleways and the Parramatta Ways walking network Get our community more involved in National Tree Day and similar events Develop a community engagement program to provide information and improve understanding of the value of trees in our City
Water use	No net increase in potable water consumption by 2038 (based on 2015 levels)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase water sensitive urban design and rain gardens in developments and in public domain Further investigate the development of our new natural swimming facilities on the river
Sustainable transport	10% of trips made by walking and cycling by 2038	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10% of trips made by walking and cycling by 2038 Support implementation of the Parramatta Ways Walking Strategy
Urban heat	Improve liveability by cooling the city and protecting people and communities from heat stress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect, enhance and increase our existing bushland, parks and green spaces Improve public and community space design to reduce summer heat by incorporating shade structures, drinking fountains, water features, and by capturing rainwater to irrigate trees and plants and cool public spaces Encourage and promote green infrastructure such as green roofs and walls and water sensitive urban design

Socially Sustainable Parramatta Framework, 2017

Goals identified as part of the *Socially Sustainable Parramatta Framework* that are relevant to Sydney Olympic Park include:

- Children are our future – Work to ensure every child in Parramatta is healthy, nurtured, happy and will thrive.
- All people can learn, share and grow – Facilitate formal and informal learning opportunities at all ages, to help people improve their circumstances, reach their full potential and share their own knowledge, creativity and culture.
- Green, inclusive and safe places to share – Design, build and maintain public spaces and neighbourhoods that are green, safe and inclusive for all.
- All people have access to the resources they need to live healthy, active lives – Improve health outcomes, starting with disadvantaged groups in our community.
- We trust each other, are welcoming, and feel good about being here – Facilitate social connections to foster strong, culturally diverse, inclusive and empowered communities.

Active Parramatta

Active Parramatta by the City of Parramatta strives to provide healthy and active opportunities for residents, workers and visitors to improve their health and wellbeing, and encourage active participation. Relevant objectives include:

- Improve community cohesion by using health and active participation to reduce barriers.
- Increase participation to improve the communities' health and wellbeing.
- Improve the quality and participation of local sporting clubs.
- Provide literacy and educational programs to connect residents with their communities.

Cool Parramatta

The Parramatta LGA and the Sydney Olympic Park have more hot days than Sydney and this in turn impacts the way its residents experience the place. The *Cool Parramatta Toolkit* was developed by City of Parramatta to provide its residents tips and ways to stay cool when the temperature rises.

Economic Development Plan, 2017

The *Economic Development Plan* (EDP) seeks to create more jobs in Parramatta by stimulating the economy and making it more competitive. The Economic Vision that is relevant to Sydney Olympic Park are:

Part 4 of EDP – Where do we want to be in the future?

1. Urban transformation and sustainability

Major employment centres will have an environment that is people friendly, inspiring and sustainable. The relevant actions that relate to urban transformation and sustainability include:

- Implement Parramatta Ways to connect green spaces across our neighbourhoods and improve walkability by greening our streets and improving shading and amenity.
- 2. Increasing Education and training
 - Continue to support lifelong learning programs across all libraries and community centres.
- 3. Travel improvements between Parramatta and Western Sydney
 - Overall planning for the city such as urban heat and green space.

Parramatta Ways Walking Strategy, 2017

Parramatta Ways Walking Strategy is a plan to improve walkability across Parramatta LGA. The plan aims to form a network of streetscapes, open space and river corridors to make the city more attractive for walking.

Relevant objectives include:

- Create a Walkable City: Connect Parramatta by making walking safe, comfortable and attractive for all users across the LGA.
- Improve the Environment: Improve the environmental performance of streets and walkways through significant tree planting and enhanced green corridor connections.
- Support Healthy Lifestyles: Create an environment that encourages active living and improves wellbeing.
- Engage the Community: Enable opportunities for increased community engagement and participation.

Parramatta Bike Plan, 2017

The *Parramatta Bike Plan 2017-2037* outlines a cycling network in the Parramatta LGA that aims to demonstrate that an improvement in cycling infrastructure and increase in cycling will contribute to a more reliable and efficient integrated transport network for all users.

The objectives of the Plan are:

- To enhance the productivity and liveability of Parramatta through an increase in cycling, helping foster healthy and connected residents, workers and visitors.
- For cycling to be safe, and perceived as a safe and attractive option for all members of the community, for those aged 8 to 80.
- To increase the proportion of people cycling in Parramatta to 5% of all trips to work, and 10% for those ending in the CBD.
- An example of a successful implementation of the Bike Plan is the creation of a Bike Library service, developed in response to the increased need for essential exercise for physical and mental health.

Culture and Our City, A Cultural Plan for Parramatta's CBD, 2017

The Cultural Plan for Parramatta sets a way forward for cultural and social success in the face of unprecedented rapid growth.

The Plan consists of four strategic goals:

- Always was, always will be a gathering place.
- Diversity is our strength and everyone is welcome.
- Ideas and imagination are the heartbeat of our City.
- By design, our City incubates creativity, industry and new knowledge.

The City has noted to focus on these actions in particular:

- Support creativity.
- Celebrate and support our artists, dreamers, designers, storytellers, digital innovators, curators, scientists and architects to inspire connections and transform the way we live, come together, see ourselves and influence the world. What you will see by 2021:
 - Parramatta has a reputation as a cultural hub of ideas, imagination and artistic leadership
 - A well-resourced community and professional creative workforce, with access to a mix of new and adapted creative spaces
 - Our CBD neighbourhoods and Precincts are energised with arts and cultural activation across sports, science, community and technology, food and diversity
 - Our public spaces, buildings and streets are enhanced with a visual aesthetic that is purposeful,

playful and reflective of our community, and

- A leading performance, visual arts and literary destination with arts and cultural venues right in the heart of our City.

Additional relevant actions identified as part of this strategy include:

- 1.11 – Innovate our annual program of events and activations to reflect our community's changing interests in our outdoor, public and natural environments.
- 1.29 – Prioritise the use of public space for online activation, increasing shared spaces for people to work, socialise, collaborate or make.
- 2.7 – Expand the range of everyday activations in our public spaces.
- 2.9 – Expand engagement of families and children in public spaces and programming.
- 2.20 – Provide a fantastic experience for our sporting fans that extends their connection with Parramatta and invites them to return.
- 2.28 – Broker underutilised spaces for after-hours innovation, events and activations.
- 3.19 – Identify partners, funding sources and possible sites for the new exhibition spaces.
- 4.7 – Deliver the Civic Link cultural spine as a vibrant space in the heart of the Council.
- 4.9 – Work to establish an integrated approach with private and public investment to attract and foster a cultural ecology throughout this key public domain.

Disability Inclusion Action Plan, 2017

The Disability Inclusion Plan outlines the practical steps the City of Parramatta Council will take over the next four years to create a more inclusive community for people with disability who are living in the Parramatta LGA. Relevant objectives that will impact Sydney Olympic Park include:

- 2.1 Ensure new and upgraded public buildings, facilities and open spaces meet Disability Discrimination Act (DDA).
- 2.2 Provide continuous accessible travel pathways throughout the LGA.
- 2.4 Increase access to public spaces.
- 2.5 Increase the number of accessible public toilets in the LGA.
- 2.6 Encourage the promotion of accessible for all design (universal design principles) in the planning of infrastructure and buildings.
- 2.8 Increase access to parking and transport.
- 2.10 Increase access to recreational and sporting programs.
- 2.11 Increase access to Riverside performances and programs .
- 2.12 Improve access and inclusion to Council's library, community and cultural services and activities.

Crime Prevention Plan, 2019

The *Crime Prevention Plan 2019-2023* outlines City of Parramatta's plans for a safer Parramatta. It sets out 67 actions that will reduce crime and antisocial behaviour, improve the look and feel of public spaces in the CBD and neighbourhoods, and generate a sense of community attachment.

Relevant actions include:

- 2.2. Meet with relevant stakeholders to discuss issues relating to safety in and around the transport interchange including issues relating to young people, service provision and public space.
- 2.4. Consult with and consider the needs of young people before installing signage which may restrict their mobility needs such as skateboarding or roller blading.
- 2.5. Provide additional facilities for and in consultation with older adolescent young people in parks and reserves.
- 2.9. Explore the use of public art which empowers women and improves perceptions of safety in the public domain.

Community Engagement Strategy, 2019

The *Community Engagement Strategy* acts as a guide for consultation, research and engagement, in order to ensure best practice engagement with Parramatta's communities now and into the future.

The objectives identified as part of the *Community Engagement Strategy* include:

- To provide a best practice, consistent and considered approach to engagement that is meaningful and appropriate for our diverse communities of all ages and abilities
- Report back to the community on engagement activities so they are aware of the outcomes.

High-Growth Areas (Draft), July 2020

High-Growth Areas section of Council's *Community Infrastructure Strategy* addresses 12 high growth areas, providing a snapshot of what is happening today in each area from a planning perspective, highlighting specific considerations that should inform infrastructure planning, and identifying future directions and opportunities for community infrastructure provision to meet the community's needs.

Sydney Olympic Park Town Centre, which is part of Sydney Olympic Park, is identified as a high-growth area. The key recommendations for Sydney Olympic Park Town Centre include:

- Advocate and engage with Sydney Olympic Park Authority (SOPA) in the planning and delivery of the proposed community hub (total 3,500m²).

- Seek to advocate with SOPA for the inclusion of subsidised space within proposed community facilities.
- Continue to advocate and engage with SOPA in planning and delivery of the proposed early childhood education and care facilities as part of Sydney Olympic Park Master Plan 2030, to meet community needs. The community will need out of school hours care services and additional long day care places by 2041, with additional places for workers.
- Through upgraded and new district and local open space, deliver improved access to a diversity of recreation elements providing for informal passive and active recreation.
- Deliver improved connectivity and accessibility in and out of Sydney Olympic Park Town Centre, including pedestrian and cycle connections.
- Advocate for the provision of open space and recreation facilities within private development to support the needs of residents, including families with children.
- Advocate and plan for the provision of affordable rental housing.
- Any upgrades to existing and additional playspaces should target the 'teenager' age groups, and provide an increase in sensory, imaginative and natural play types.

Access and Equity Policy (2013)

The *Access and Equity Policy (2013)* aims to ensure that all community members have an opportunity to enhance their overall social, cultural and economic wellbeing.

The policy supports people who are identified as disadvantaged and at high risk. These groups include disengaged youth, unemployed people and people living in government housing, etc. The policy stipulates the council as the responsible authority to ensure an enhanced recognition of disadvantaged or high-risk people. For example, the policy states that:

- Council's approach to design and building of public spaces, infrastructure and buildings will comply with the Building Code of Australia to reflect the principles of accessibility and inclusiveness.
- 'Plain English' will be used in all external documents where possible.

10.2. Audit of social infrastructure within Sydney Olympic Park

Public open space

Archery Park

Archery Park is located on Bennelong Parkway, between Haslams Creek and Nuwi Wetland, and is 6 hectares in size. This large open space features bocce courts, picnic shelters, free barbecues, archery field and archery centre.

Badu Mangroves

The 65 hectare Badu Mangroves, located within Bicentennial Park and listed on the Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia, is an ecologically significant estuarine wetland system. In conjunction with Bicentennial Park, Badu Mangroves supports public interpretation and school education programs and passive recreational activities. It also includes walking and cycling paths, boardwalks, viewing towers, bird hide, and interpretive material.

Bicentennial Park

The 36 hectare park offers facilities including two playgrounds, waterplay area, free barbecues, picnic pavilions, pedestrian/cycle pathways and the Treillage Tower with a high viewing platform. It also includes boardwalk over the fishways, interpretation material, and viewing platforms over Lake Belvedere. This Park is highly used during weekends.

Blaxland Riverside Park

Blaxland Riverside Park is a 20 hectare site, situated on the Parramatta River and bordered by Wilson Park, Newington Armory and Silverwater Correctional Centre.

Blaxland Riverside Park is located on the banks of the Parramatta River and offers a range of open spaces suitable for picnics, recreation and events. The Park has free barbecues, shade shelters, plenty of parking, playground and waterplay area.

The playspace at Blaxland Riverside Park provides a diverse and challenging environment for people of all ages to play, socialise, get active and build memories. Spreading over 3 hectares, there are 12 specific play elements integrated into landforms and artificial surfaces, including a multi-level tree house and an outdoor water play area that is open from 10am to 4pm.

Brickpit Park

The Brickpit is located between Sydney Showground and Wentworth Common – the north eastern corner of the Town Centre. The Ring Walk is raised 18.5 metres above the sandstone floor of the Brickpit and is 550 metres in circumference. The outer panel of the ring includes the

Brickpit history through the voices of workers recounting their experiences, urban ecology, soundscapes of frog and bird calls and the water management scheme.

Cathy Freeman Park

Cathy Freeman Park (formerly known as The Overflow) is home of the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games Cauldron, a number of artworks and a children's playground. The Olympic Cauldron at Sydney Olympic Park, reignited on special occasions, stands on 24 stainless steel columns, with a 10 metre curtain of water falling from its edge, providing a wonderful, wet playground to cool off in.

Haslams Creek & Narawang Wetland

Narawang Wetland is a 1.6km corridor of 3 irrigation ponds, 22 freshwater habitat ponds and native plantings. Paths and boardwalks weave through the wetland and link with regional pedestrian/cycle access routes.

Narawang Wetland supports multiple important functions including a floodplain for Haslams Creek, providing habitat for native fauna including the Green and Golden Bell Frog and Latham's Snipe, and supplementary habitat for species in the adjoining Newington Nature Reserve.

Jacaranda Square

Jacaranda Square provides an 'everyday' park for the community, as well as an easy thoroughfare for commuters to access the railway station from the eastern end. The Square is designed for passive recreation and community gathering particularly aimed at employees of Sydney Olympic Park to enjoy on an office break, it includes seating, shade structure and a cafe set among a landscape of native trees. Since 2019, many successful activation programs have been run at Jacaranda Square.

Kronos Hill

Kronos Hill is situated next to Haslams Creek, at the northern end of Olympic Boulevard. The parkland includes pedestrian/cycle paths across Kronos Hill. It provides significant views of the area offering easy access to the Parklands and P5 car park from the venues in the Town Centre. It has constraints due to being a contaminated site.

It includes an adjoining little Kronos Hill area that is currently underutilised passive open space due to limited facilities such as no seats and shelters.

Newington Armory

It is a 52 hectare riverside landscape with hills and woodlands and features over 100 heritage buildings. The precinct is evolving into a cultural and recreational hub and includes public programs and activities.

Newington Armory is also a unique arts precinct which includes a gallery, theatre, outdoor amphitheatre and visual arts studios. The Gallery is the home to the largest annual metropolitan ARTEXPRESS exhibition.

The Armory Theatre has been transformed from a naval non-explosive storehouse to a flexible performance space with a maximum audience capacity of 250 people for small theatrical performances, concerts, meetings and workshops.

A range of outdoor recreational activities and tours are available from the Armory, including the Heritage Train Discovery Tour, disc golf, bicycle and Segway hire.

The Newington Armory includes the Murama Healing Space. The Murama Healing Space is inspired by community and enabled by Sydney Olympic Park Authority as an evolving hub for local, regional and international Indigenous arts, learning and collaboration. The Healing Space has been seed funded by Create NSW 'Western Sydney Making Spaces Initiative' and is becoming a symbol for community healing and a new way of government and community working together. The Healing Space is already home to an amazing collection of personal artworks, stories and cultural materials from Community. It also includes the Murama Dance ground, a functional art installation that provides the community with a safe place to gather and participate in cultural and spiritual activities.

Newington Nature Reserve

The 47 hectare Reserve has two distinct parts: 13 hectare remnant woodland of Sydney Turpentine-Ironbark Forest and a 34 hectare highly engineered estuarine wetland system. The Reserve is not publicly accessible and preserved for conservation.

Stockroute Park

Located off Herb Elliot Avenue, Stockroute Park is a sculptural landscape that links Sydney Olympic Park to the Olympic Games in Ancient Greece and celebrates the Greek origins of many Australian citizens.

Wentworth Common

Wentworth Common is an 18 hectare site and was the former location of the State Brickworks. It is now a large open recreational space providing picnic shelters, free barbecues, pedestrian/cycle paths, toilets and parking. There is also an adventure playground featuring a flying fox with a sandpit, a slide, climbing frame, swings and shade sails. A smaller playground for younger children

has a waterplay area, swings and a giant sandpit. It is a contaminated site with some restrictions due to ground conditions. Wentworth Common has been identified as an underutilised area by previous studies and activity can be further promoted at peak hours.

Wilson Park

Wilson Park, 13 hectares in size, is a sporting and community asset for the local community and contains two playing fields, car park and amenity buildings. Wilson Park is the new home of Cricket in New South Wales. Stage One of Wilson Park development will include:

- An International Cricket Council compliant sized cricket oval with a square housing 15 playing width wickets.
- A smaller sized community cricket oval (completed as part of Stage 2).
- 43 outdoor practice wickets replicating a variety of grass wickets both domestically and abroad (date of first use subject to turf establishment).
- 15-lane indoor facility.
- High performance sports and community change rooms.
- A two-story cricket centre including an internal atrium, gymnasium, community facilities, library, sports science and sports medicine facilities and sports administration offices.

Woo-la-ra

Woo-la-ra (of Aboriginal origin, meaning 'look-out place'), is located near the ferry wharf, and comprises of two constructed, grassed elevated landforms: the conical Silverwater Marker and the naturalistic hill known as Woo-la-ra.

Pedestrian / cycle paths lead to Woo-la-ra's summit and provide 360 degree views of the adjacent Newington Nature Reserve, surrounding lands and Sydney city skyline. Woo-la-ra has constraints for beneficial reuse due to being a contaminated site.

Linear Park

Linear Park is the newest open space within Sydney Olympic Park. Designed following the release of the *Sydney Olympic Park Authority Masterplan 2030*, it aims to continue to develop the Olympic Games site into a vibrant commercial and residential zone. The park includes play equipment, public lighting, amenity block, community areas equipment and shade, signage, and furniture.

Bluebell Way

Bluebell Way is a landscaped green space with seating areas located between Bennelong Parkway and Betty Cuthbert Avenue.

Public facilities

Sydney Superdome

Sydney Superdome is the largest indoor live entertainment and sporting arena in Australia and was opened in November 1999. The innovative and functional design of the main arena allows it the flexibility to adapt to a multitude of uses and the capability to quickly change between sporting and entertainment events. The venue has hosted a variety of events including rock concerts, arena musicals, tennis, basketball, supercross/dirt bikes, religious services, school spectaculars and banquets.

Stadium Australia

Stadium Australia opened in 1999 with a seating capacity of more than 110,000, which made it the largest Olympic stadium in history and at that time the largest stadium in Australia.

In 2002, an \$80 million reconfiguration reduced the Stadium's capacity from 110,000 to 83,500. However, it can still accommodate 110,000 both seated and standing during major concerts/events. The Stadium can be reconfigured from oval to rectangular mode in just 12 hours making it the only stadium in the world which is designed to host five professional sporting codes — rugby league, rugby union, Australian rules, soccer and cricket.

Greater Western Sydney Giants Training Facility

An Australian Football League centre of excellence for the Greater Western Sydney Giants provides for training, an administration centre as well as a learning centre to support the community.

The Learning Life Centre featuring an indoor training field, gymnasium and running track. Adjacent to the facility is Tom Wills Community Field, which forms part of the training complex.

Sydney Olympic Park Aquatic Centre

The Sydney Olympic Park Aquatic Centre includes two Olympic-sized pools, a state of the art health club, spas and a sauna and steam room. It also has a world class diving tower, with programs which offer lessons on how to safely dive into the water, and different positioning when entering the water. A water wonderland offers hours of enjoyment for children and adults including Splasher's Water Playground, five spas, sauna, steam room, rapid river ride, spray jets, spurting volcanoes and giant water slide. There is a leisure garden featuring a circus arts trapeze school and urban jungle ropes course.

Sydney Olympic Park Archery Centre

Sydney Olympic Park Archery Centre runs a variety of programs aimed at school students, corporate groups, beginners and casual archers as well as higher performance advanced coaching.

Sydney Olympic Park Athletic Centre

The two-arena complex is used almost daily for school carnivals through to training and competition for high performance track and field events.

As a flexible multi-purpose facility, the venue hosts various sporting programs including soccer clinics and high performance soccer matches.

Sydney Olympic Park Hockey Centre

The Hockey Centre is a training and competition venue for players of all levels ranging from school teams to world-class athletes. There are two water-based synthetic pitches, seating for up to 4,000 spectators and all of the facilities needed for major international tournaments.

Quaycentre

Quaycentre is designed to meet the needs of a number of different users and is ideally suited for concerts, conferences, exhibitions, dinners, cocktail parties and sports of all kinds. The Sports Centre and it continues to play an important role as a multi purpose facility for a variety of corporate, school and sporting events.

Sydney Olympic Park Sports Halls

The Sports Halls are the state training venue for Volleyball NSW, Badminton NSW, Handball NSW and Table Tennis NSW. The multi-purpose halls are also suitable for indoor soccer, netball and various martial arts.

Sydney Olympic Park Tennis Centre

The Tennis Centre offers 15 plexicushion championship courts and two clay courts (not in use currently), which are available for hire to the general public and for programs to meet the needs of all tennis enthusiasts regardless of their age and ability. The Centre has room to increase the number of courts to 20 if required. The Tennis Centre runs healthy active kids' programs including Phizz Kids for 2.5 to 7 year olds and Aussie Mozzie for kids 5-7 years.

Sydney Showground

Sydney Showground consists of over 30 hectares, 20 pavilions and 100,000 m² of space for hire.

Sydney Showground includes the Stadium, which is oval shaped and was refurbished recently increasing its seating from 13,000 to 25,000 or a concert capacity of 45,000. The Stadium is ideal for concerts and festivals, sporting events and entertainment. It is the regular Sydney venue for music festivals, including Big Day Out, Stereosonic and Soundwave.

Monster Skatepark (private facility)

Monster Skatepark is the only international standard indoor/outdoor ramp set up in Australia. It has an indoor street course and outdoor vert and mini ramps as well as a shop and cafe.

Designed and built by riders for riders, Monster Skatepark caters for the needs of riders of all skill levels and riding tastes.

Monster BMX and MountainX

Monster BMX offers 306 metres of dirt jumps and bends designed for both freestylers and racers, from beginners through to professionals alike.

The Monster MountainX facility is a world-class mountain cross facility comprising 250 metres of meandering downhill dirt jumps and turns.

Netball Central

Netball Central is Australia's first purpose-designed netball facility providing a new home to Australia's largest female participation sport in New South Wales.

The Netball Central complex comprises five international standard courts, an additional 'show' court with spectator seating for approximately 850 people, conference room and meeting facilities, an education and training room, athlete rehabilitation and physiotherapy facilities and amenities for players, officials and spectators.

Waterview in Bicentennial Park

Located in Bicentennial Park, Waterview in Bicentennial Park consists of five function rooms catering from 20 to over 800 guests for a banquet and 1,500 guests for cocktail events. The venue offers a 1,228 m² pillar-less event venue with natural light and black out facilities, and converts into five individual meeting rooms.

Waterview also is complimented by 120-seater outdoor cafe, Cafè at Waterview.

Cricket Centre

Cricket NSW opened their doors open to the public on 21 August 2023 for the official opening of the state-of-the-art \$60m Cricket Central facility at Wilson Park in Sydney Olympic Park.

The venue houses an International Cricket Council compliant oval, 15 indoor nets, including the majority that can be hired by the public, 43 outdoor turf lanes, a gym, 16 meeting rooms, outdoor terrace, amphitheatre, lecture theatre, Sports Science Sports Medicine facility including medical rooms, physio, rehab area, aquatic recovery and nutritionists and also the offices for Cricket NSW's administration.

Bike Hire

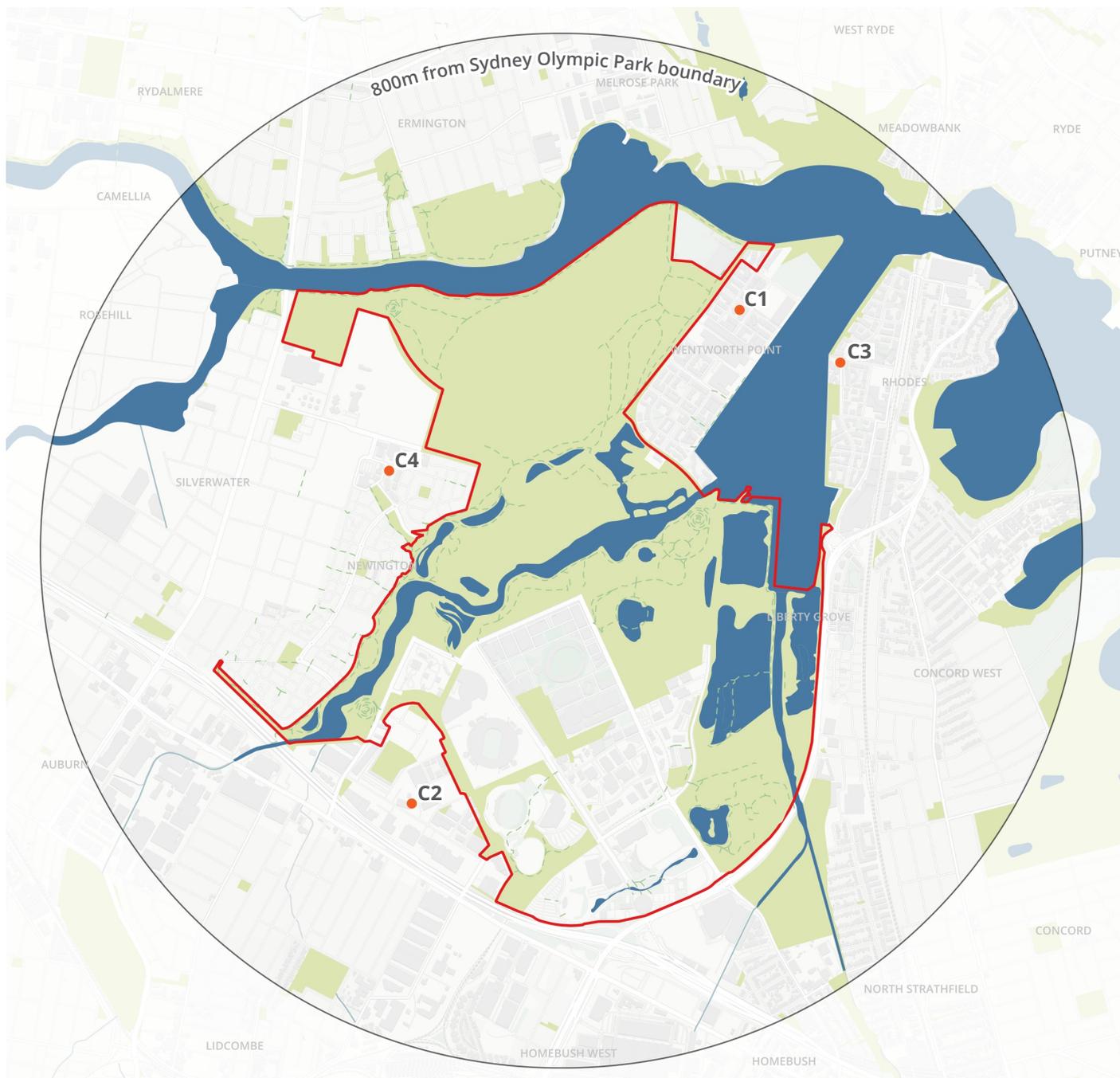
Sydney Olympic Park includes bike hire at two locations in Bicentennial Park and Blaxland Riverside Park that collectively include Western Sydney's largest bicycle hire fleet.

UrbnSurf (private facility)

A new open water surfing lagoon and recreational facility is being delivered at Sydney Olympic Park as part of the P5 car park. The project involves the construction of a world class sport, recreation, leisure, tourism and event facility and features a 'Wavegarden Cove' surfing lagoon. The project will deliver a major recreational and tourism facility to the Western Sydney region.

10.3. Audit of public facilities

Figure 17 - Community centres and halls within 800m of Sydney Olympic Park

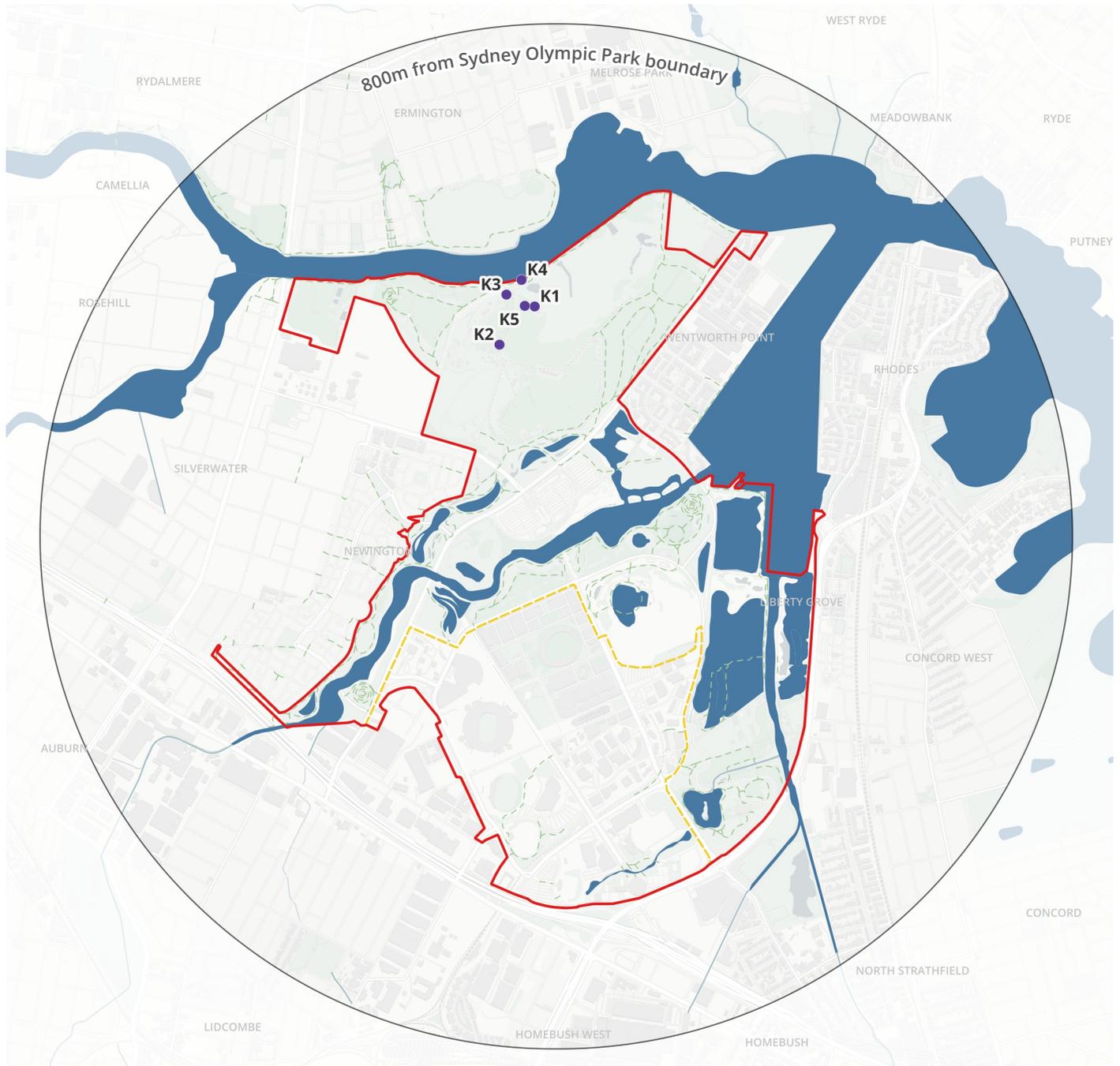


Community centres and halls

C1	Wentworth Point Community Centre
C2	Proposed community space in Carter Street Precinct
C3	The Connection
C4	Newington Community Centre

— Sydney Olympic Park boundary

Figure 18 - Cultural facilities within 800m of Sydney Olympic Park



Cultural facilities	
K1	Armory Gallery
K2	Armory Theatre
K3	Newington Armory Area
K4	Murama Healing Space
K5	Murama Dance Ground

- Sydney Olympic Park boundary
- Sydney Olympic Park Town Centre

Figure 19 - Early Childhood Education and Care within 400m of Sydney Olympic Park Town Centre

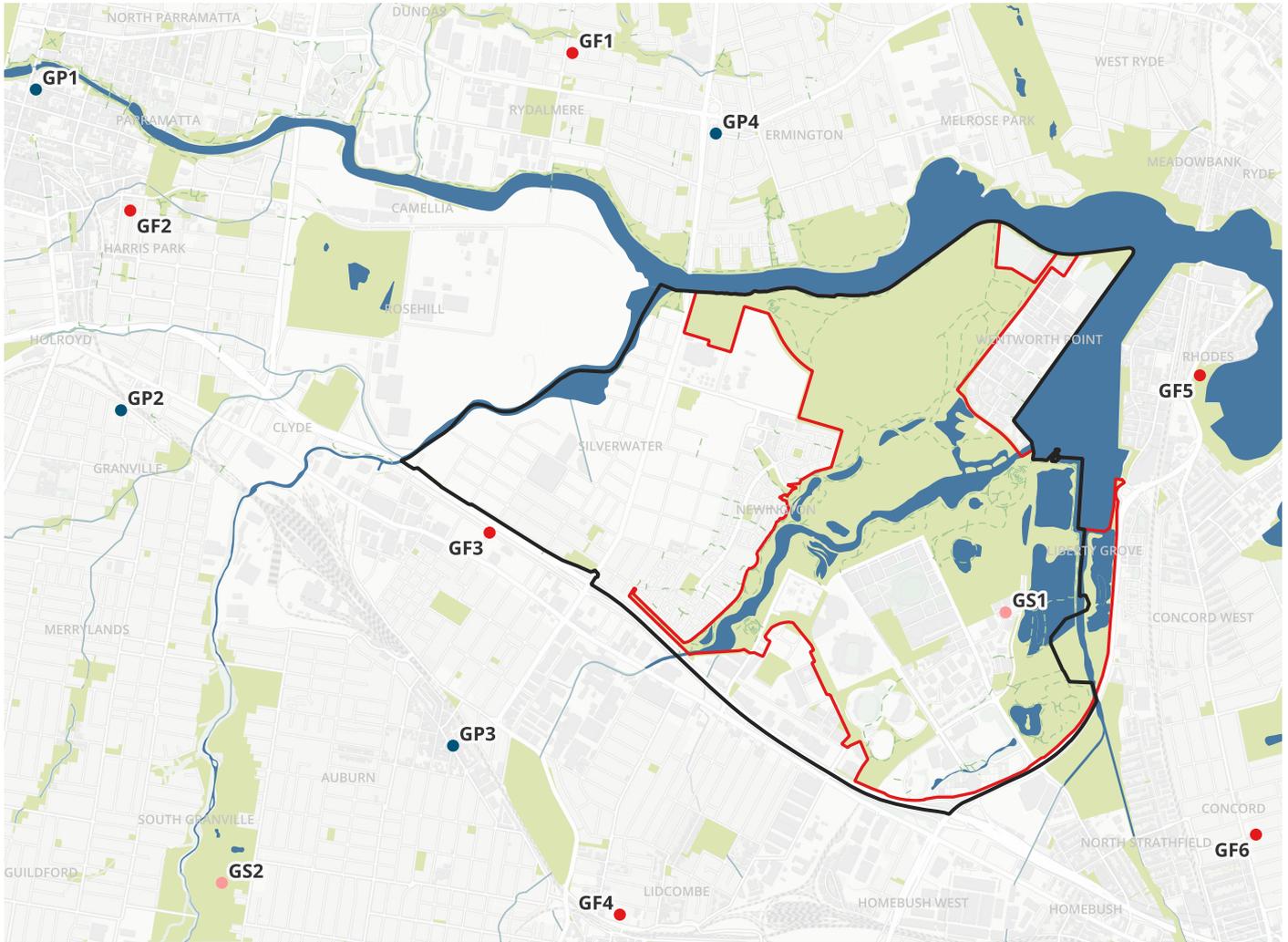
Early Childhood and Education Care (ECEC) facilities typically cater to a local catchment, therefore, the map below shows existing ECEC facilities within the Sydney Olympic Park.



Early Childhood Education and Care	
B1	Little Zak's Academy (90 places)
B2	Mini Masterminds (90 places)
B3	Woodstock Childcare (40 places)
B4	Woodstock Early Learning Centre (80 places)

- Sydney Olympic Park boundary
- - - Sydney Olympic Park Town Centre

Figure 20 - Government & Emergency Services facilities surrounding Sydney Olympic Park



Fire stations

GF1	Rydalmere Fire Station
GF2	Parramatta Fire Station
GF3	Silverwater Fire Station
GF4	Lidcombe Fire Station
GF5	Rhodes Fire Station
GF6	Concord Fire Station

Police stations

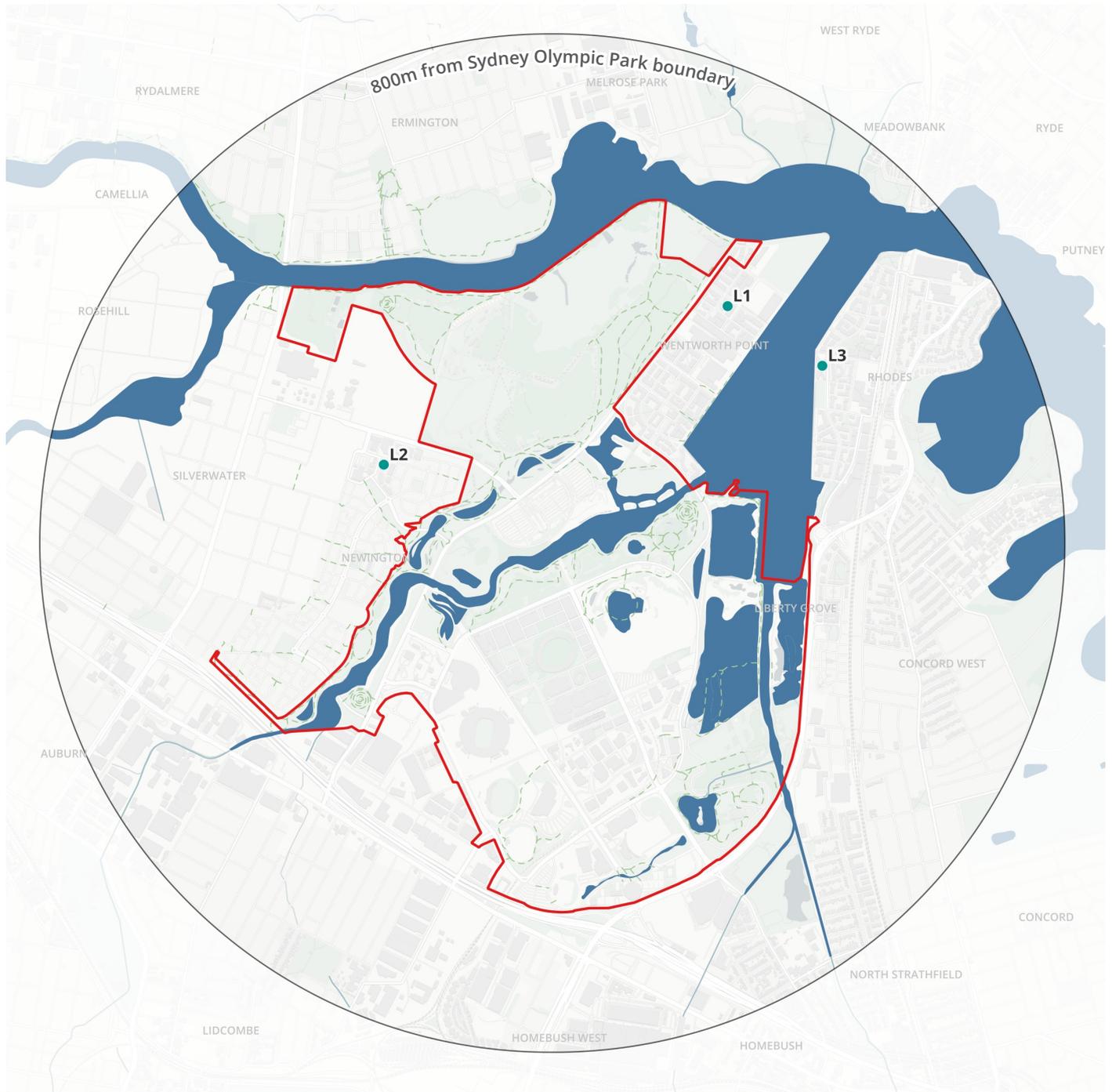
GP1	Parramatta Police Station
GP2	Granville Police Station
GP3	Auburn Police Station
GP4	Ermington Police Station

State Emergency Services

GS1	Metro SES Headquarters
GS2	Auburn SES

— Sydney Olympic Park boundary
 — Catchment 6

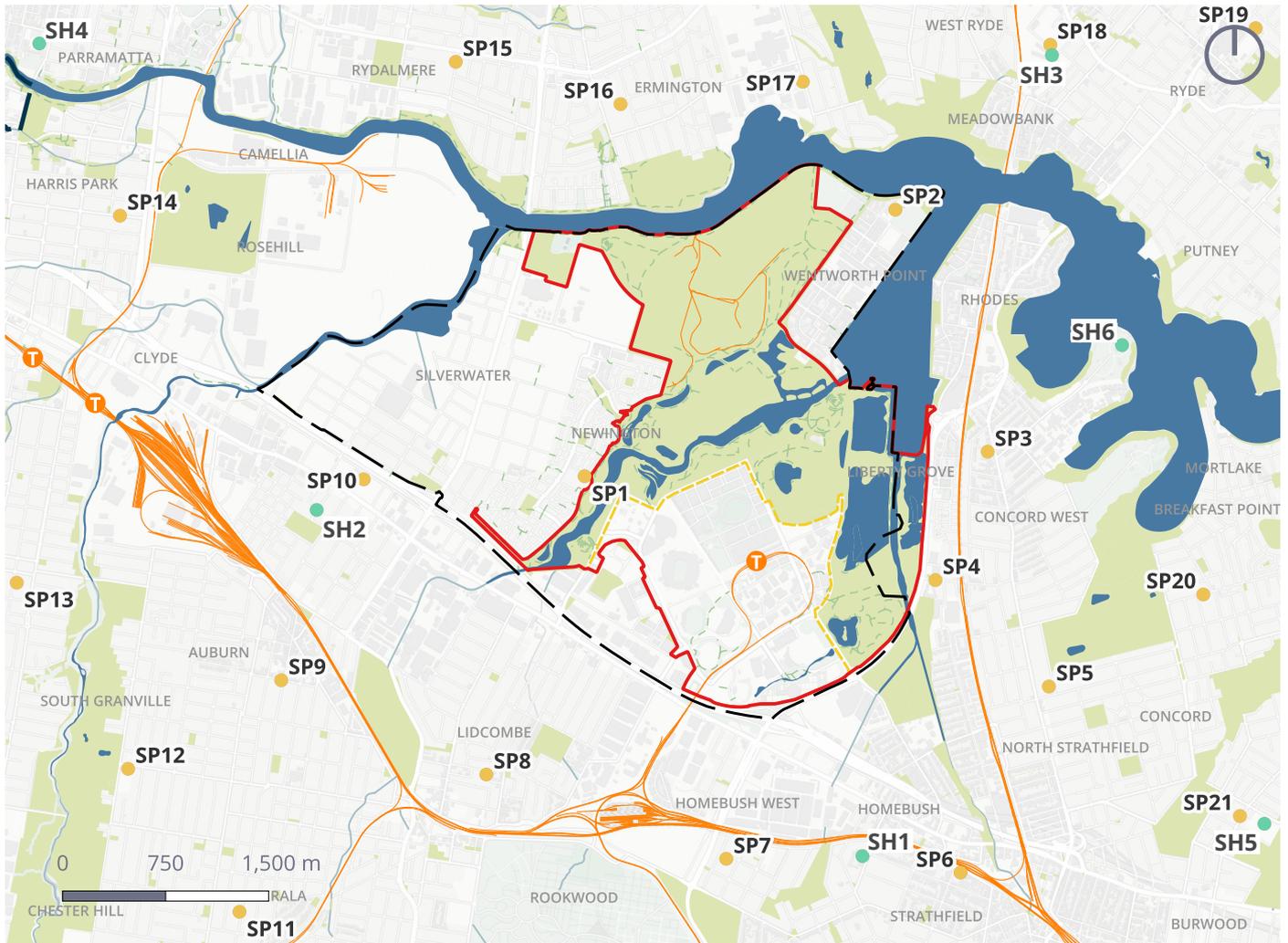
Figure 21 - Libraries within 800m of Sydney Olympic Park



Libraries	
L1	Newington Branch Library
L2	Wentworth Point Library
L3	The Learning Space, The Connection

 Sydney Olympic Park boundary

Figure 22 - Schools surrounding Sydney Olympic Park

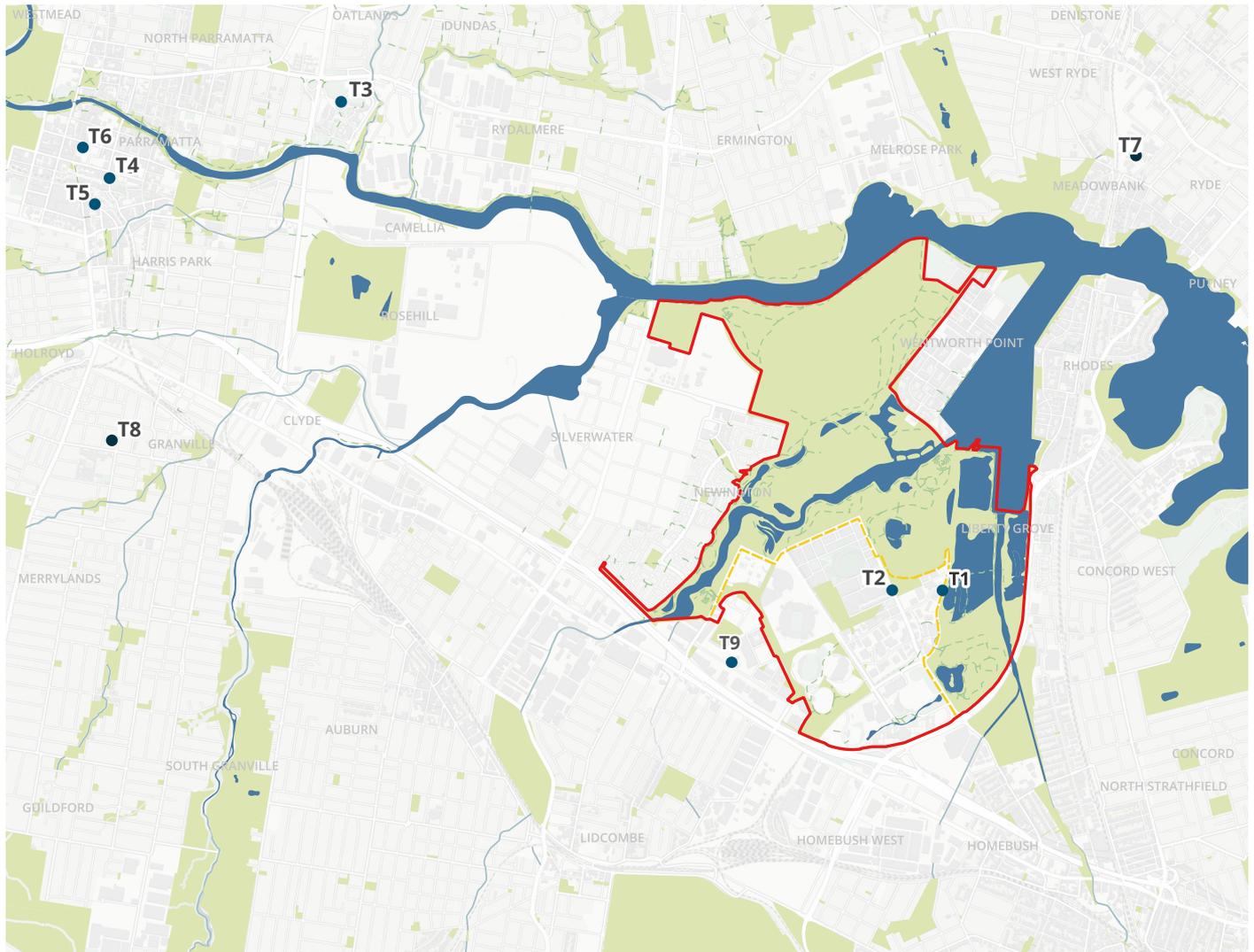


Primary school	
SP1	Newington Public School
SP2	Wentworth Point Public School
SP3	Concord West Public School
SP4	Victoria Avenue Public School
SP5	Strathfield North Public School
SP6	Homebush Public School
SP7	Homebush West Public School
SP8	Lidcombe Public School
SP9	Auburn Public School
SP10	Auburn North Public School
SP11	Berala Public School
SP12	Auburn West Public School
SP13	Granville East Public School
SP14	Rosehill Public School

SP15	Rydalmere Public School
SP16	Rydalmere East Public School
SP17	Melrose Park Public School
SP18	Meadowbank Public School
SP19	Ryde Public School
SP20	Mortlake Public School
SP21	Concord Public School
High school	
SH1	Homebush Boys High School
SH2	Auburn Girls High School
SH3	Marsden High School
SH4	Macarthur Girls High School
SH5	Concord High School
SH6	Rivendell School

— Sydney Olympic Park boundary
 - - - Catchment 6

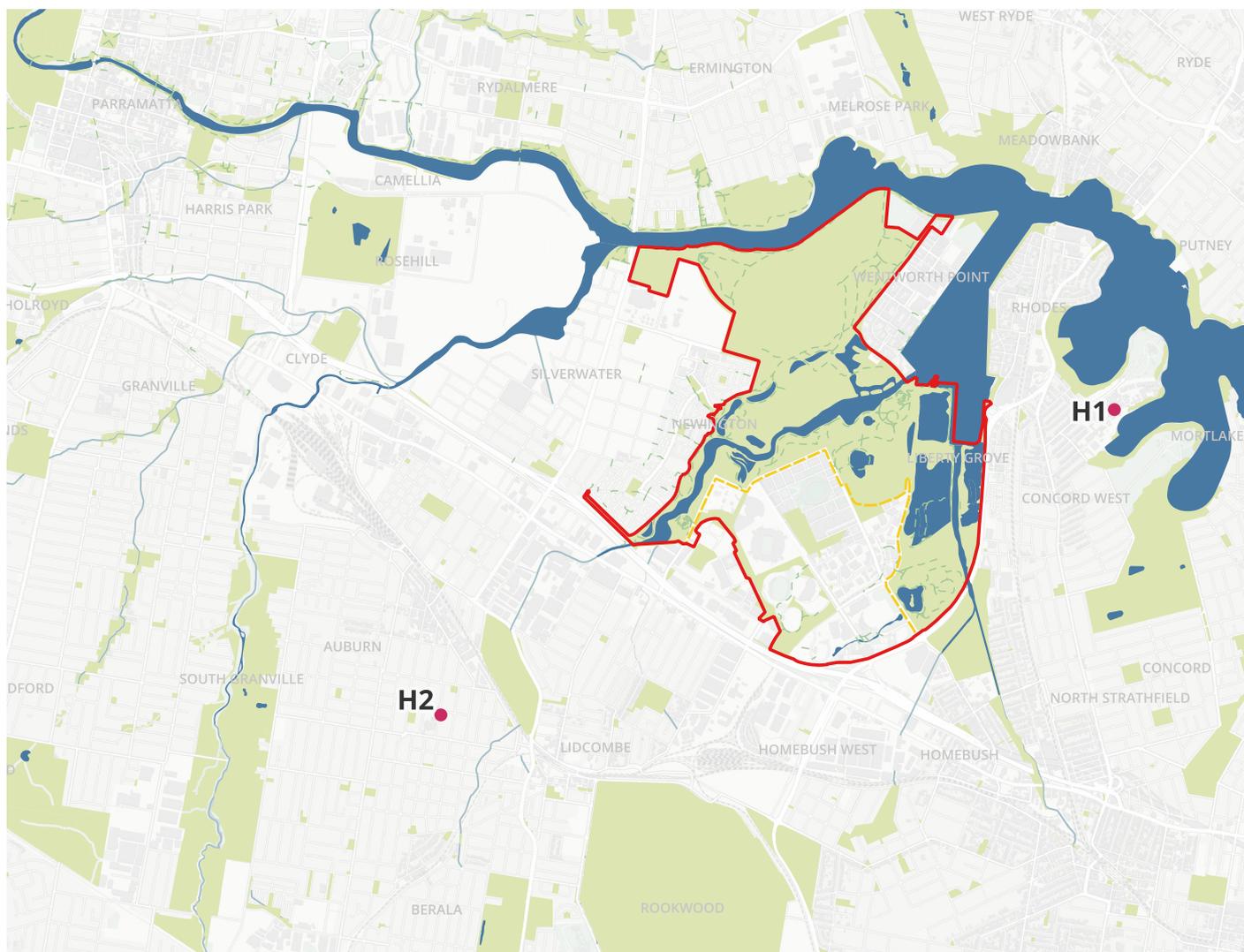
Figure 23 - Tertiary education surrounding Sydney Olympic Park



Tertiary education	
T1	Australian College of Physical Education
T2	Western Sydney University Sydney Olympic Park Campus
T3	Western Sydney University, North Parramatta Campus
T4	Western Sydney University, Parramatta City Campus
T5	Swinburne University of Technology
T6	University of New England
T7	TAFE NSW Meadowbank
T8	TAFE NSW Granville
T9	S P Jain School of Global Management

— Sydney Olympic Park boundary

Figure 24 - Hospitals surrounding Sydney Olympic Park



Hospitals	
H1	Concord Repatriation General Hospital
H2	Auburn Hospital and Community Health Services

— Sydney Olympic Park boundary

10.4. Audit of public open spaces

Figure 25 - Parks and natural areas within Sydney Olympic Park



- Open spaces
- Waterways
- Sydney Olympic Park boundary

Figure 26 - Playspaces within Sydney Olympic Park

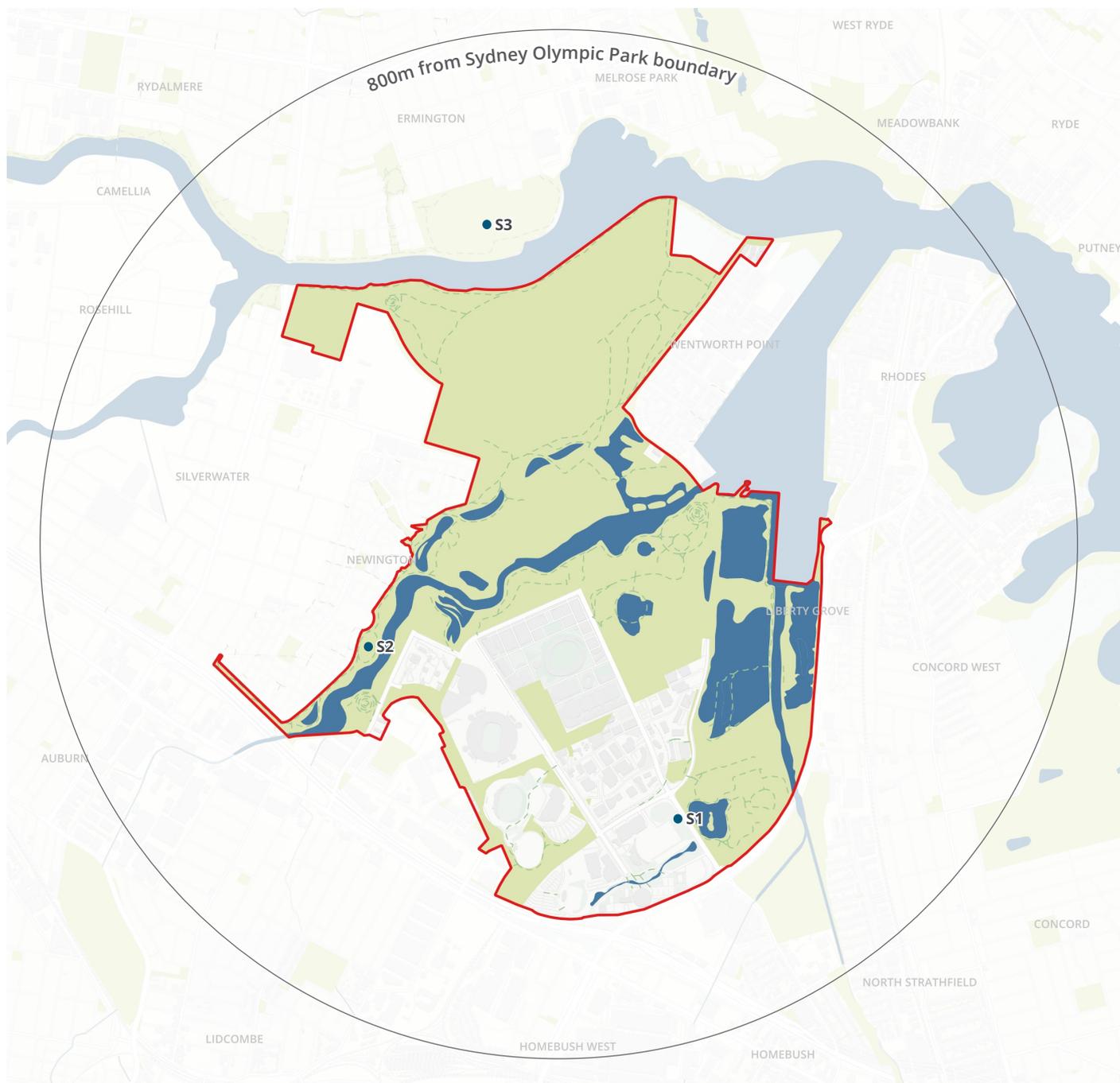
Playspaces typically cater to a local catchment, therefore, the map below shows existing playspaces facilities within the Sydney Olympic Park.



Playspaces	
V1	Cathy Freeman Park Playground
V2	Blaxland Riverside Park Playground
V3	Concord West Playground
V4	Junior Playground
V5	Village Green Playground
V6	Linear Park Playground
V7	Wentworth Common Junior Playground
V8	Wentworth Common Playground
V9	Aquatic Centre Splasher's Playground
V10	Linear Park Playground

— Sydney Olympic Park boundary

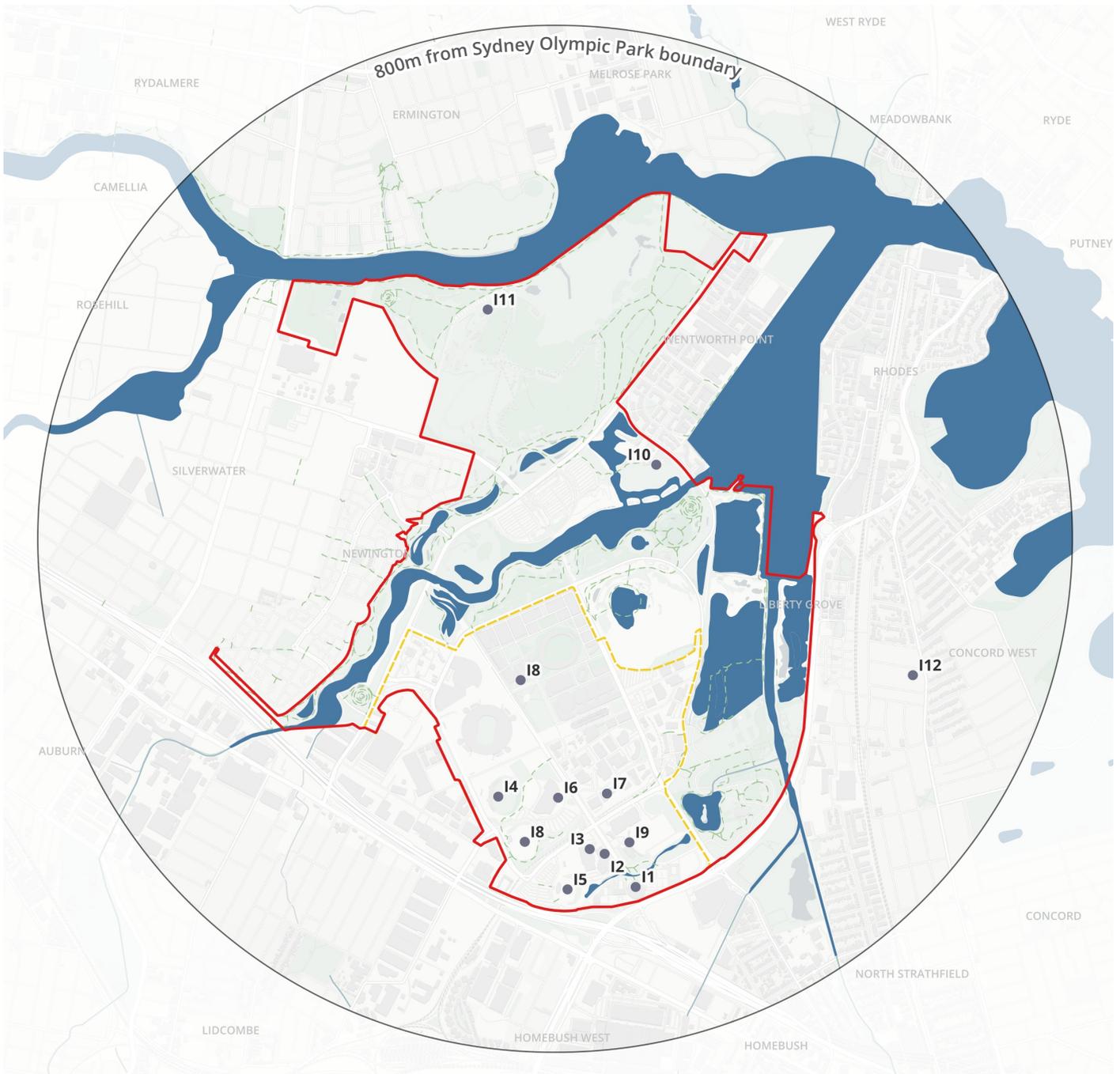
Figure 27 - Sportsfields within 800m of Sydney Olympic Park



Sportsfields	
S1	Tom Wills Community Field
S2	Haslam Field
S3	George Kendall Riverside Park playing fields

— Sydney Olympic Park boundary

Figure 28 - Indoor recreation centres within 800m of Sydney Olympic Park

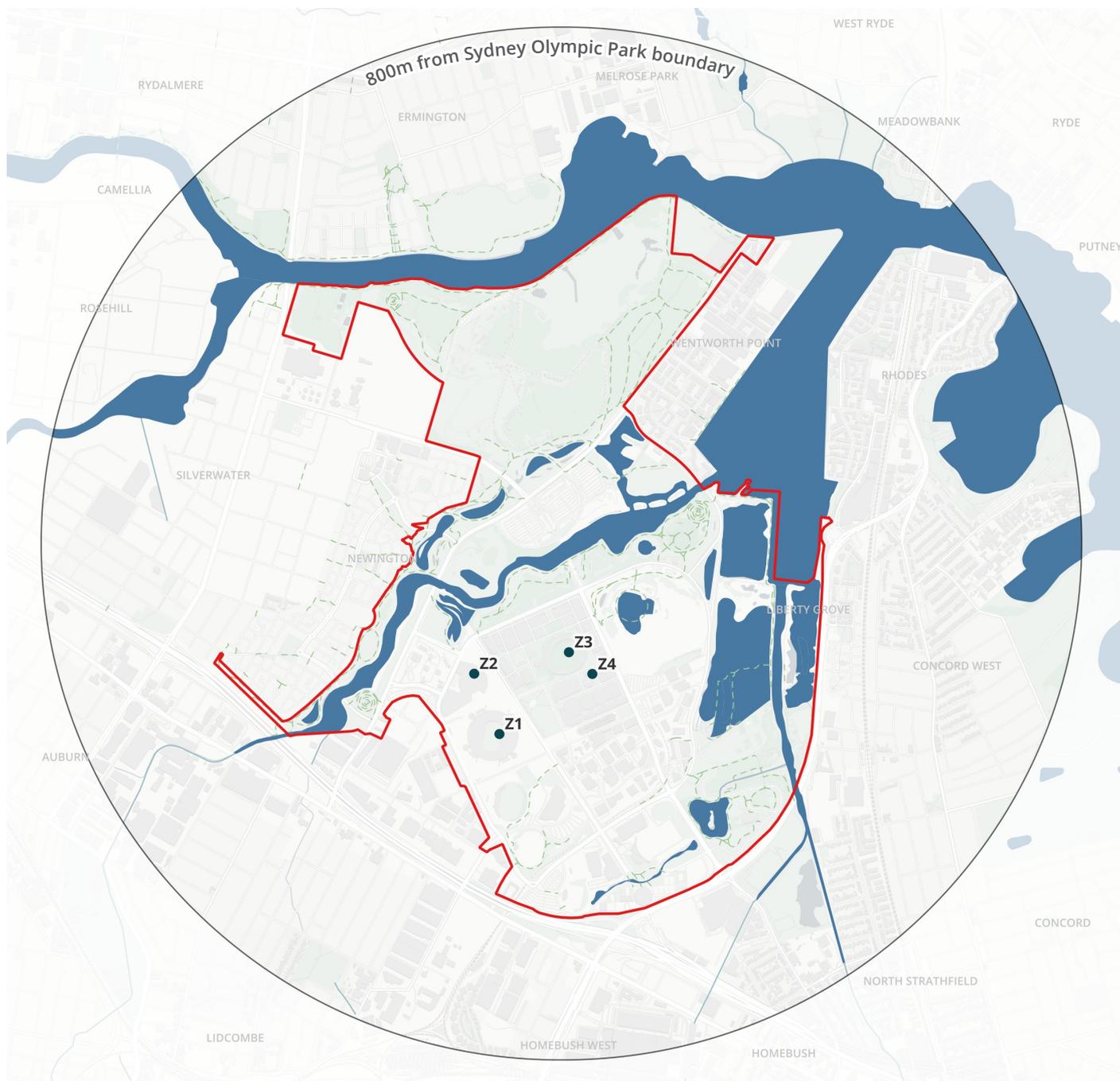


Indoor recreation	
11	Sydney Olympic Park Tennis Centre
12	Netball Central
13	Sydney Olympic Park Sports Centre (Quay Centre)
14	Sydney Olympic Park Athletic Centre
15	Sydney Olympic Park Hockey Centre
16	Sydney Olympic Park Aquatic Centre
17	NSW Institute of Sports
18	Sydney Olympic Park Sports Hall

Indoor recreation	
19	Greater Western Sydney Giants Training Facility (Private facility)
110	Sydney Olympic Park Archery Centre
111	Judo NSW Training Centre
112	Spitfire Paintball & Go Karts Sydney

— Sydney Olympic Park boundary
 — Sydney Olympic Park Town Centre

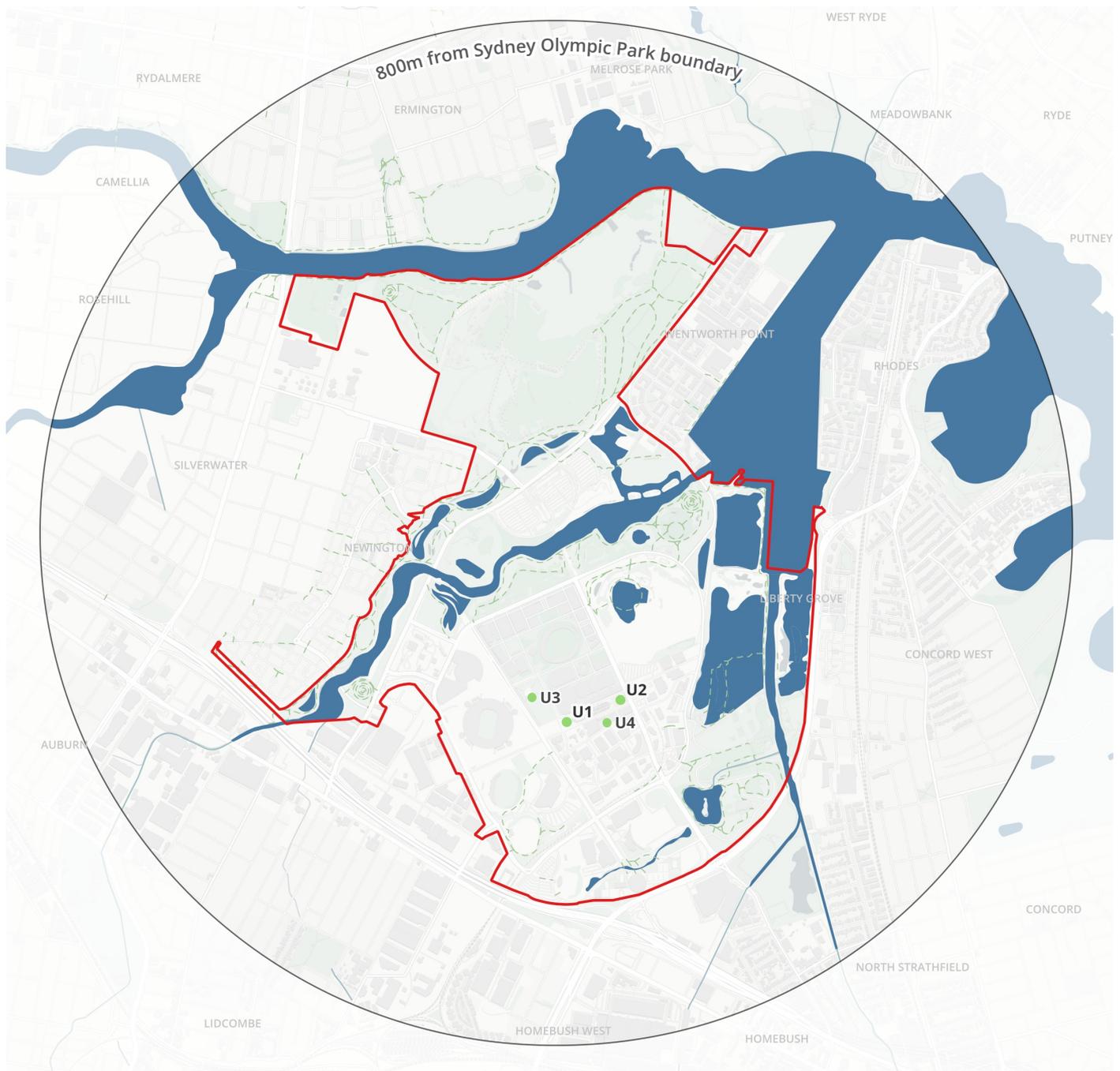
Figure 29 - Stadium / showgrounds within 800m of Sydney Olympic Park



Stadiums / showgrounds	
Z1	Stadium Australia
Z2	Sydney Superdome
Z3	Sydney Showground
Z4	Charles Moses Arena

— Sydney Olympic Park boundary

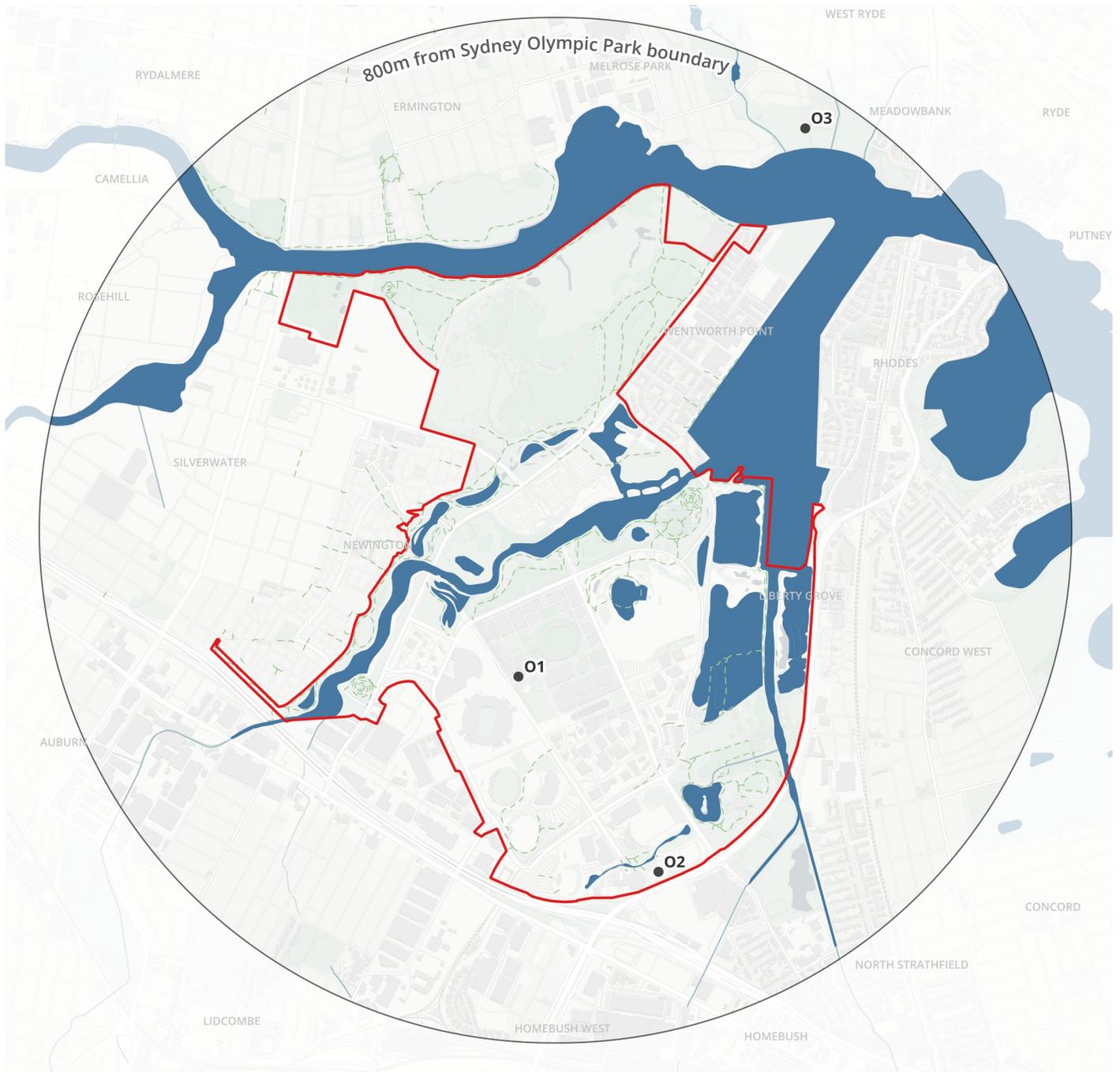
Figure 30 - Urban / civic parks within 800m of Sydney Olympic Park



Urban / civic parks	
U1	Sydney Olympic Park Station Square
U2	Jacaranda Square
U3	Cathy Freeman Park
U4	Stockroute Park

— Sydney Olympic Park boundary

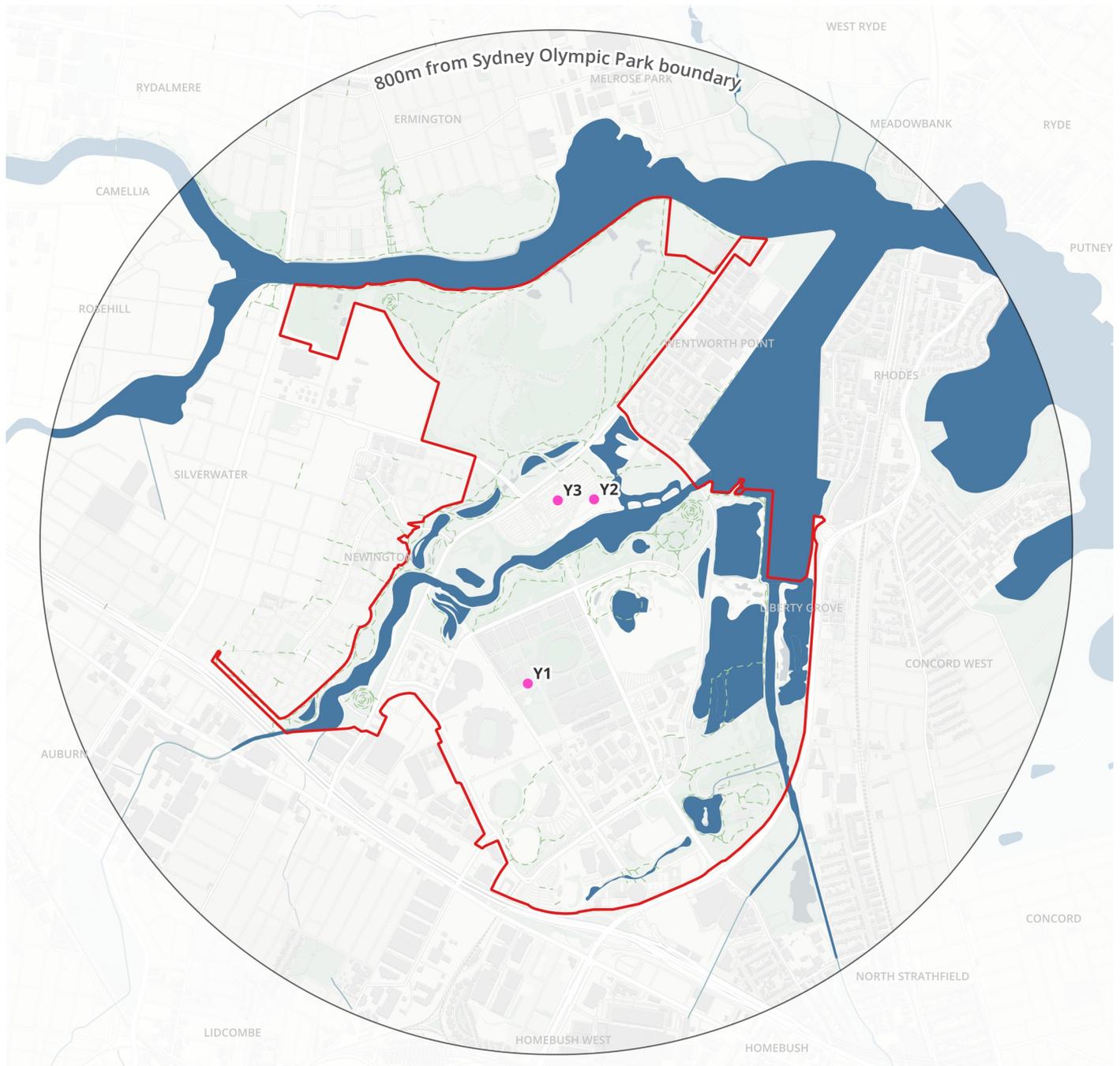
Figure 31 - Outdoor courts within 800m of Sydney Olympic Park



Outdoor courts	
O1	Basketball Hoops
O2	Tennis World
O3	West Ryde Rovers Club Netball Courts

— Sydney Olympic Park boundary

Figure 32 - Adventure sports within 800m of Sydney Olympic Park

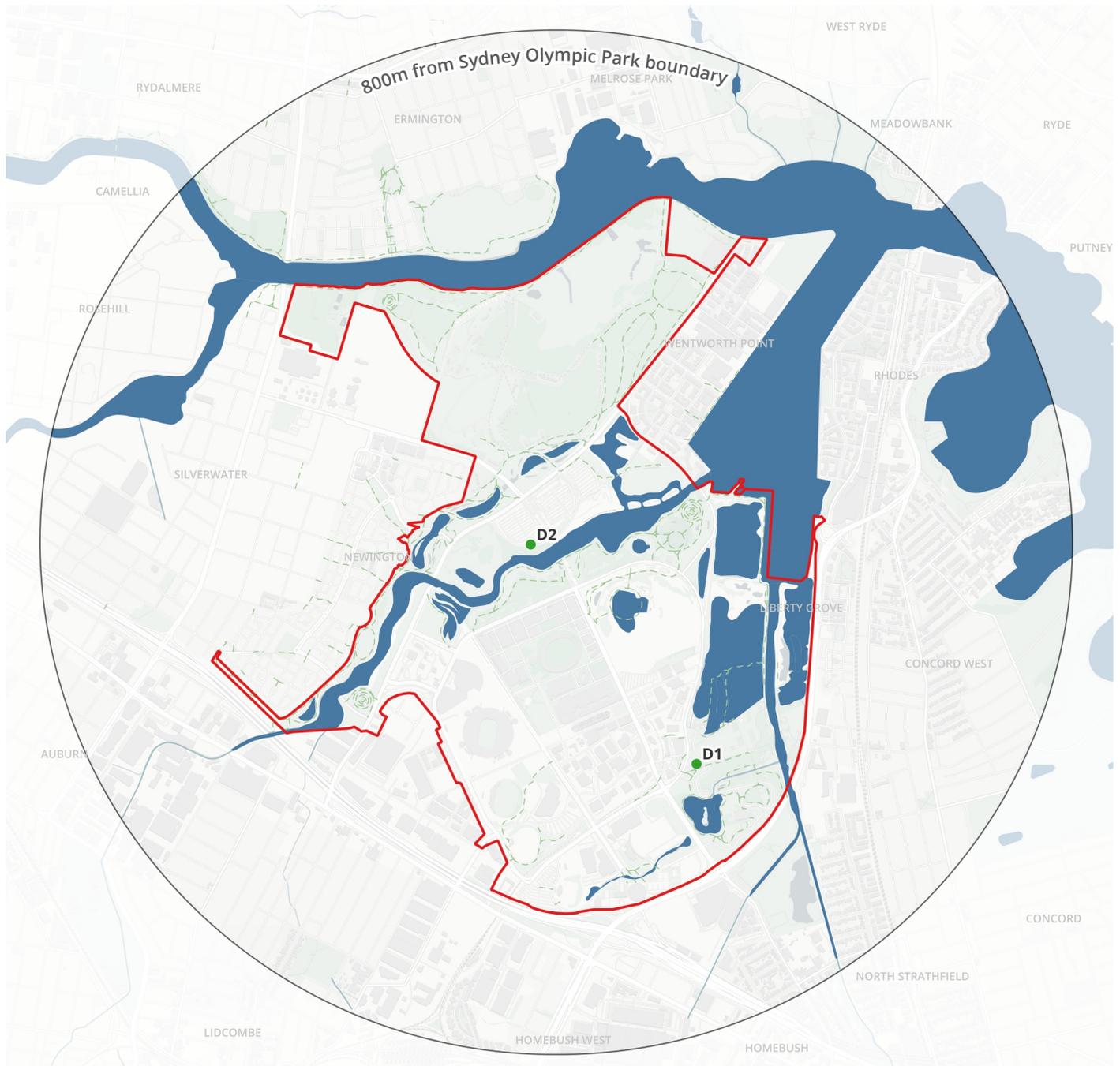


Youth facilities

Y1	Monster Skatepark
Y2	Monster BMX and Mountain X
Y3	UrbnSurf (under construction)

— Sydney Olympic Park boundary

Figure 33 - Off-leash dog parks within 800m of Sydney Olympic Park



Off-leash dog park	
D1	Bicentennial Park Off-leash Dog Area
D2	P5 Dog Park

— Sydney Olympic Park boundary

Figure 34 - Outdoor fitness station within 800m of Sydney Olympic Park



Outdoor fitness stations	
F1	Bicentennial Park Outdoor Fitness Station
F2	Linear Park Outdoor Fitness Station
F3	Pop-up Park Outdoor Fitness Station

— Sydney Olympic Park boundary

10.5. Population benchmark standards

Table 10 - Population benchmark standards

Social infrastructure types		Resident benchmark	Source	Worker benchmark		
Public facilities						
LIBRARY NUMBER AND FLOORSPACE		1 per 20,000 to 35,000 people	City of Parramatta CIS	No benchmarks		
		State library calculator	State Library NSW	State library calculator		
COMMUNITY FLOORSPACE		80sqm per 1,000 people	City of Parramatta CIS	No benchmarks		
CULTURAL FLOORSPACE		20sqm per 1,000 people	City of Ryde Social and Cultural Infrastructure Framework			
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION AND CARE	Long day care	1 per 2.48 children aged 0-4 years	City of Parramatta CIS			
	Out of school hours care	1 per 2.70 children aged 5-11 years				
SCHOOL	Primary	1 per 4,000 to 5,000 dwellings 'or' 1 per 8,000 to 10,000 people 2ha per school	Based on preliminary advice from Department of Education			
	High	1 per 8,000 to 10,000 dwellings 4 ha per school				
	Tertiary	No benchmarks				
SUBSIDISED SPACES		80sqm per 1,000 people	City of Parramatta CIS			
HOSPITAL BEDS		2 per 1,000 people	Wollongong Social Infrastructure Strategy 2018			
Public open spaces						
OPEN SPACE	Hectare approach	1ha/1,000 people for parks	City of Parramatta CIS	No benchmarks		
		1ha/1,000 people for sporting open space				
		1ha/1,000 people or more for natural areas and other open spaces				
AQUATIC FACILITIES	Regional	1 per 100,000 to 150,000 people		10% of the population participates in sporting activities (Open Space, Sports and Recreation Needs Study 2016)		
PLAYSPACES	All	1 per 2,000 people				
INDOOR RECREATION	Indoor courts	1 per 20,000 people		City of Parramatta CIS	No benchmarks	
	Indoor sports centre	1 per 50,000 to 100,000 people				
OUTDOOR RECREATION	Hard courts	1 per 10,000 people			City of Parramatta CIS	No benchmarks
	Fitness station	1 per 12,000 people				
	Skate facilities	1 per 50,000 people				
	Off-leash animal areas	1 per 50,000 people				

