



CITY OF CANADA BAY
COUNCIL

Social Infrastructure (Community) Strategy and Action Plan

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Executive summary

BACKGROUND

The Canada Bay Local Government Area (LGA) is forecast to grow by an additional 32,000 people by 2036, mostly in urban renewal areas of the Rhodes Peninsula and the Parramatta Road Transformation area. To respond to existing and future social infrastructure needs, City of Canada Bay Council (Council) has prepared a Social Infrastructure (Community) Strategy and Action Plan (the Strategy and Action Plan) that provides the evidence to support Council's planning over the short, medium (2026) and longer (2036) term.

Council, in partnership with other government agencies and the private and community sectors, is a key provider of social infrastructure that supports the delivery of services and programs within it, and builds inclusive, connected and resilient communities, urban centres, streets and suburbs.

Social infrastructure refers to "hard" infrastructure such as community centres, venues for hire, libraries, arts and cultural centre, schools, childcare, health facilities, seniors and youth spaces, and scout halls. Services and programs refer to the "soft" infrastructure generally hosted within these facilities.

STRATEGIC CONTEXT

YOUR Future 2030, Council's Community Strategic Plan (CSP), and regional plans, including Resilient Sydney, the Greater Sydney Region Plan, and the Eastern City District Plan, have identified the need to deliver additional social infrastructure in centres and neighbourhoods that will address population growth, both to service existing residents and workers but also to respond to the demands of the future community and to address Sydney's declining social cohesion. A priority for the Eastern District Plan is to provide services and social infrastructure to meet people's changing needs (A Metropolis of Three Cities: objective 6). This includes optimising the use of available public land for social infrastructure.

In addition to the urban renewal areas of Rhodes and North Strathfield/Strathfield Triangle, Canada Bay LGA is adjacent to Wentworth Point and Sydney Olympic Park, which are also expanding rapidly with an additional 40,000 residents connected to key centres. There are also major infrastructure drivers across the LGA that may impact on increased demand for social infrastructure including the Sydney Metro West Project which includes a concept plan for an existing suburban station, with Concord West, North Strathfield, and Burwood North (Concord) noted as potential candidates, and Transport for NSW is considering Five Dock as a potential station site.

Council's CSP themes include that residents will have "full access to high quality services that facilitate inclusive participation in community life" and "a diverse range of opportunities to engage in lifelong learning that promotes health and wellbeing." The Local Strategic Planning Statement (LSPS) will include priorities to provide services and social infrastructure to meet people's changing needs.

PEOPLE AND PLACE CONTEXT

The continued growth of the LGA can be attributed to the significant urban development occurring in Rhodes and the Strathfield Triangle/North Strathfield area as well as redevelopment in Five Dock/Canada Bay and Breakfast Point-Mortlake/Cabarita. Key demographic trends include:

- An increasing population and increasing population density (however some areas with a declining or stable population)
- A diversity of age, ethnicity, language and income distributed across the area. The suburbs of Strathfield Triangle, North Strathfield and Rhodes are dissimilar to the rest of LGA, being younger, more culturally and linguistically diverse and having lower median incomes, and
- An ageing population that will increase demand for aged services and elderly assistance.

The LGA's population is forecast to increase from 88,000 in 2016 to 120,00 in 2036, an increase of 32,000 (25%). Increase are forecast across all age groups but most significantly for young people (12 to 24) and older people (60 years and over):

- Seniors 85 and over (68% growth) from 1,936 to 3,227
- Seniors 70 to 84 (84% growth) from 6,777 to 12,412 residents
- Empty nesters and retirees 60 to 69 (42%) increasing from 8,097 to 11,514
- Secondary school 12 to 17 years (42%) increasing from 4,313 to 6,169
- Tertiary aged 18 to 24 (42%) increasing from 8,449 to 11,182.

Implications of current and forecast demographics on demand for social infrastructure include:

- An additional 32,000 residents will place increased demand on existing social infrastructure and pressures for increased community floor space, and access to social, cultural, and creative/artistic services and programs.
- Culturally diverse residents in the LGA's west, including newly arrived residents will need access to facilities, programs and services to connect with their community, access government services, learn English language skills, and participate in culturally appropriate activities.
- Spaces within multipurpose facilities that enable access to low cost programs and that are accessible by public transport will be important for older people, particularly in Drummoyne-Russell Lea-Rodd Point, Concord, and Abbotsford-Wareemba-Chiswick.
- Five Dock-Canada Bay, Concord, and North Strathfield/Strathfield Triangle will experience the greatest growth in the number of children aged 0 to 4 years to 2036, and Rhodes, Concord, and Five Dock-Canada Bay will experience the greatest growth in the number of children aged 5 to 11 years to 2036 impacting on childcare, school and school holiday programs, and family activities.
- Young people aged 12 to 17 years need access to places to study and access to technology and Wi-Fi, to gather, and opportunities to participate in healthy activities with their peers. Rhodes, North Strathfield, Strathfield Triangle and Five Dock-Canada Bay will experience the greatest growth in the number of young people aged 12 to 17 years to 2036.
- Areas such as Rhodes West (241 persons per hectare), Strathfield Triangle (167 persons per hectare), Breakfast Point-Mortlake (102 persons per hectare), have significantly higher population densities than the LGA (44 persons per hectare) and Greater Sydney (3.9

persons per hectare). Residents living in high density apartment living need access to indoor hireable spaces to hold celebrations and events, to participate in community life in "third places" away from the home, and for children and students to study away from the home.

- Potential metro stations in North Strathfield, Five Dock, and Burwood North (Concord) will increase residential populations in these areas increasing demand for floor space as well as provide opportunities for developer contributions.

WHAT DO WE HAVE?

There are a total of 138 social infrastructure facilities across the LGA owned by Council, NSW Government agencies, community organisations, and the private sector. The majority (62%) of facilities are early education and care, schools or venues for hire (unstaffed). There are no purpose built district or LGA wide level arts, cultural, or performance venues in the LGA or nearby in neighbouring LGAs. There is a concentration of facilities and services in Concord, Drummoyne, and Five Dock local centres. There is a lack of facilities in North Strathfield, Strathfield Triangle and Abbotsford-Wareemba, Russell Lea-Rodd Point, and Concord West (Concord West has no Council facilities within the suburb).

Council owns 41 or 30% of social infrastructure facilities in the area. Council owned facilities include:

- 2 staffed community centres (1 staffed by Council, 1 leased to NFP)
- 11 early education and care centres (2 Council operated, 9 leased)
- 2 libraries (with additionally the Learning Space connected to The Connection)
- 2 seniors centres (1 Council operated, 1 leased)
- 4 local level arts and cultural spaces (all leased)
- 1 HACC facility (leased Meals on Wheels)

- 3 Early Childhood Health Centres
- 5 scout/guide halls (there are an additional 4 scout hall buildings owned by Scouts NSW, some on Council land), and
- 11 unstaffed venues for hire (2 leased).

Other than The Connection and Council's libraries, Council's facilities are community venues for hire (unstaffed and not multipurpose). Many facilities (scout halls, venues for hire, seniors centres) are not located near town centres, or easily accessible by public or active transport.

STAKEHOLDER NEEDS

Community engagement with the general community, completed to inform the LSPS, tells us that 56% of residents surveyed would like to see more community facilities in their town centres and 61% would like to see more community facilities in their neighbourhoods as they grow. Engagement with stakeholders for this study indicated the following priorities:

- Facilities are needed to enable community connections
- Future facilities should be adaptable and multipurpose
- There is demand for accessible (for people with disabilities, and near transport) and affordable facilities, services and programs
- Facilities should be connected and visible - near town centres, transport and other services
- There is demand for arts, cultural and creative facilities including places for collaboration
- There is access to a wide range of services and programs locally, but demand is for seniors, disability and multicultural programs and services to the future
- Greater partnership and collaboration between Council, tenants and local services is needed
- Use of existing assets should be optimised, and
- There is a need to look at new funding and delivery models for existing and future social infrastructure.

POPULATION BENCHMARKING

Community centre floor space

There is 3,458m² of Council owned community centre floor space across the LGA. Based on an industry recognised standard of 80m² per 1,000 people, the LGA is currently experiencing a below benchmark provision of community centre floor space. Across the LGA there is currently 39m² of floor space per 1,000 people with a high of 107m² in Rhodes, and a low of 0m² in North Strathfield/Strathfield. By 2026 across the LGA floor space per 1,000 people will decline to 34m² and by 2036 to 29m².

At the same time there is an above benchmark provision of single purpose buildings of up to 8 by 2036. There is high utilisation of Council's larger facilities and those near town centres, and lower utilisation of smaller buildings which are not centrally located.

Libraries

Council has 3 libraries, 2 standalone and 1 as part of the multipurpose community centre The Connection. The total library floor space is 4,082m². There is no library floor space in the library catchment of Drummoyne/Russell Lea/Chiswick, but consultation, an ageing population and poor transport links indicate a need for library space in this area.

Benchmarking indicates there is demand for an additional library in the Drummoyne/Russell Lea/Chiswick library catchment (1,284m² in 2019 increasing to 1,344m² in 2036); additional library floor space in Rhodes (296m² increasing to 736m² by 2036).

Library services are in high demand and Council's library services have a total of 39,471 library memberships (to September 2018), with Concord accounting for 49.4% (or 19,497); Five Dock for 45.5% (or 17,969); Rhodes for 5.1% (or 1,994), and Home Library for 0.3% (or 101) of memberships.

Early education and care & schools

Based on NSW utilisation benchmarks there is a gap in provision of early education and care places, for children aged under 5 years (long day care, preschools). Future early education and care places will most likely be met by the private sector in high growth areas.

However, with growth in the number of primary school aged children, there is a need for a new Out of School Hours Care facility in Rhodes East as part of any future new school.

Arts and cultural facilities

There is a network (8) of small arts and cultural spaces throughout the LGA including maker spaces, creative spaces, and galleries. Based on benchmarks there is a gap of one LGA wide arts & cultural/civic centre. There are opportunities to share under utilised facilities for creative uses and increase opportunities for creative and cultural groups to collaborate for improved community arts and cultural outcomes.

Schools

NSW Department of Education does not have benchmarks for assessing future demand for public school places. However, based on forecast population growth, and current school capacity, there will be demand for 1 new primary school in Rhodes East and increased capacity at schools in Concord, Concord West, Five Dock and North Strathfield.

STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN

Section 11 provides a detailed Strategy and Action Plan to address identified social infrastructure (community) needs in the years 2019, 2026 and 2036. The Strategy and Action Plan includes priority locations, funding and delivery options and Council's role in delivery.

There are four strategies:

Strategy 1:

Improve and share the community spaces and places we already have

Strategy 2:

New multipurpose community facilities to address existing gaps and forecast population growth

Strategy 3:

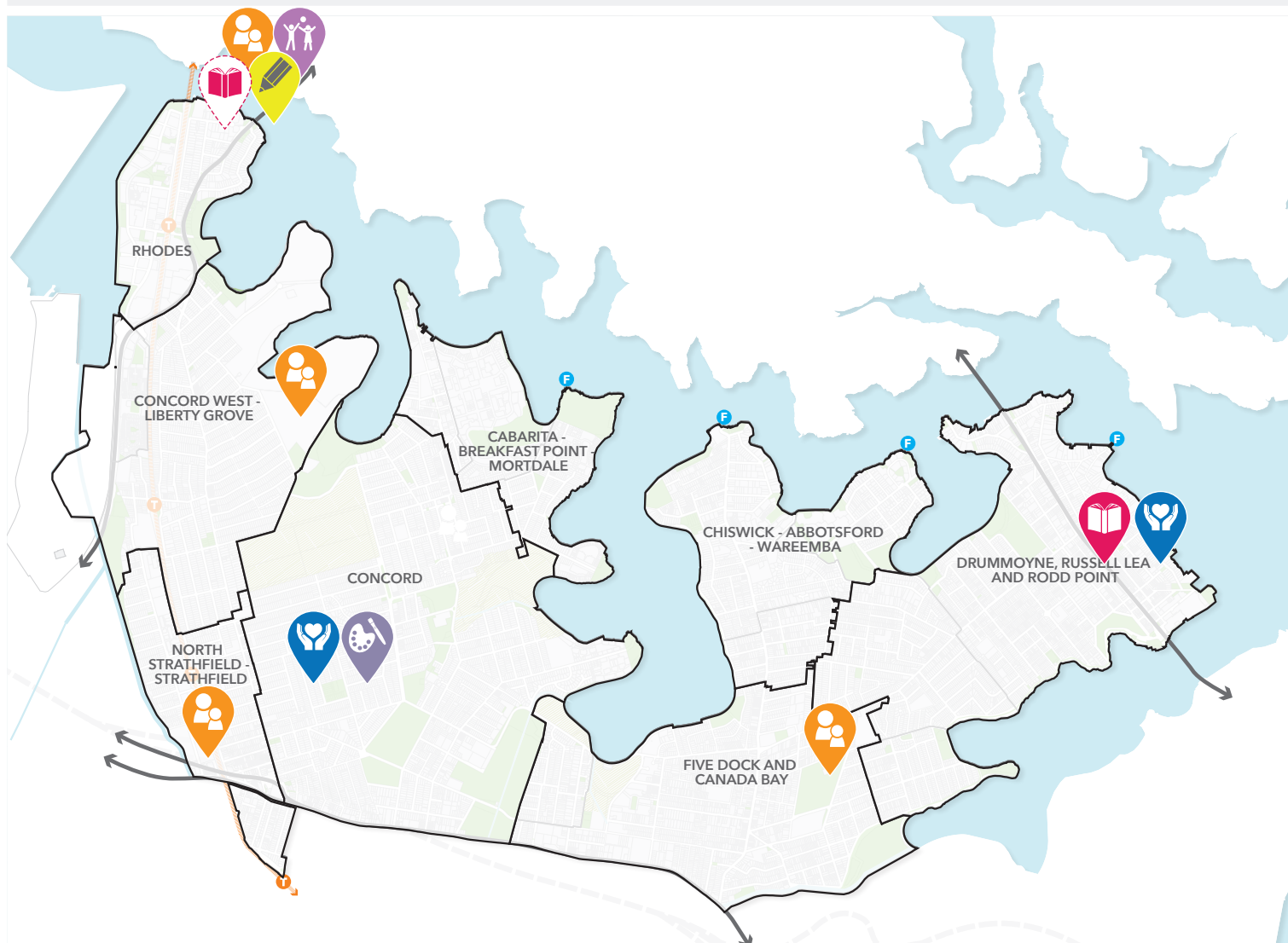
Services and programs responding to existing and emerging community and cultural interests

Strategy 4:

Build and maintain effective partnerships between Council, service providers, the private sector and government agencies.




High level proposed new facilities are shown by planning catchment over-page.

PROPOSED NEW COMMUNITY FACILITIES BY 2036



KEY

New facilities

-  Library - new
-  Multi-purpose community centre - new
-  Arts/cultural/creative space - new
-  Local community venue - new
-  School - new
-  Out of School Hours Care facility - new

Upgraded facilities / additional services

-  Library - upgrade/improvement

Note: Icons show which planning catchment new or upgraded facilities are located within, not the exact location.



PART A CONTEXT

1. Introduction

1.1. BACKGROUND

The City of Canada Bay Local Government Area (LGA) is set alongside the Parramatta River, approximately 6 kilometres west of the Sydney CBD. The LGA covers 20 square kilometres that are predominantly residential – both established, low density and new, high density suburbs - as well as commercial centres and some industrial areas. The area has experienced significant growth over the past five years and is projected to be home to an additional 24,000 people by 2036, mostly in urban renewal areas of the Rhodes Peninsula and the Parramatta Road Transformation area. The LGA is also adjacent to Wentworth Point, and Sydney Olympic Park which are expanding rapidly with an additional 40,000 residents connected to key centres.

YOUR Future 2030, City of Canada Bay Council's (Council's) Community Strategic Plan (CSP), and regional plans, including Resilient Sydney, the Greater Sydney Region Plan, and Eastern City District Plan, have identified the need to deliver social infrastructure that will address Sydney's growth, both to service existing residents and workers but also to respond to the demands of the future community and to address Sydney's declining social cohesion.

Council is a key provider of social infrastructure that support the delivery of services and programs, and build inclusive, connected and resilient communities and activate centres, streets and suburbs.

To respond to existing and future social infrastructure needs, Council is preparing a Social Infrastructure (Community) Strategy and Action Plan (the Strategy

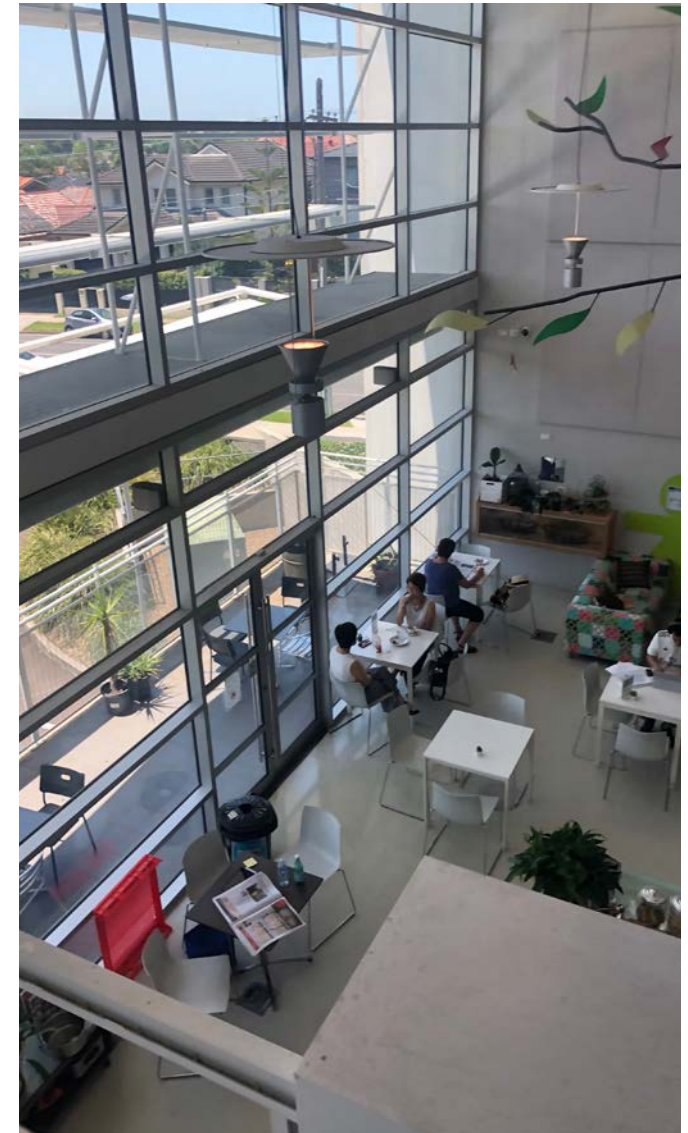
and Action Plan) that provides the evidence to support Council's planning over the short, medium and longer term.

1.2. PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

This report provides a Strategy and Action Plan for social infrastructure (community) to 2019, 2026 and 2036.

The Strategy and Action Plan has been developed alongside a suite of other focus area strategies - open space and recreation, housing, economic productivity, biodiversity, traffic and transport - as part of a significant review of Council's planning framework.

This review includes the development of the Local Strategic Planning Statement (LSPS), the land use strategy for the next 20 years and implementation through a revised Local Environmental Plan (LEP) and Development Control Plan (DCP).



1.3. APPROACH

The approach to assessing the need for social infrastructure takes into consideration multiple indicators including:

- Demographics and research - What are the characteristics of the existing and future community and what social infrastructure needs does this indicate?
- Strategic context - What's the big picture planning and thinking that will shape the character of local areas and the LGA into the future?
- Auditing, utilisation and quality assessment - What social infrastructure currently exists or is planned? What is the existing quality of social infrastructure? How do people access it?
- Benchmarking - What do industry benchmarks and best practice trends indicate by facility type, for the LGA and each planning catchment area?
- Community/stakeholder engagement - What has the community told us about what they need?

One of the above indicators is not more important than the other, instead all of these five indicators need to be read together to determine the future social infrastructure needs for Canada Bay LGA.



2. What is social infrastructure and why is it important?

Quality social infrastructure plays an important role in the social fabric of a community, supporting and facilitating community harmony and cohesion. Social infrastructure provides places and opportunities for people to meet each other and interact, engage and participate in community events, co-work, and learn new skills. These places are central to the development of social capital, and result in greater community cohesion.

Public social infrastructure typically provides meeting places and focal points for local residents; child care; space for social enterprises and businesses; links to the historical and cultural features of a community; and a range of important local and State Government services including places for education and learning.

To work well, social infrastructure must meet the changing needs of a community. Like all communities across Sydney, the Canada Bay LGA is continually changing and so too are the social infrastructure needs of its population.

2.1. WHAT IS SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE?

For the purposes of this study, the term “social infrastructure” refers to hard and soft form including facilities, places, spaces, services and programs.

2.1.1. Defining social infrastructure

“Facilities” refer to hard infrastructure such as:

- Community centres and venues for hire
- Libraries
- Arts and cultural spaces
- Schools and tertiary education facilities
- Early childhood education and care centres (childcare and OSHC)
- Health facilities
- Age specific spaces – such as: youth centres, seniors centres, and
- Leased facilities (e.g. scout halls, clubhouses, function centres).

“Services and programs” refers to soft infrastructure generally hosted within the facilities (or in public spaces) which support the community.

2.1.2. Council's role

Under the Local Government Act 1993 and the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 and Amendments 1997 the provision of community facilities is a prescribed function. The Act also prescribes that NSW local councils have a role to deliver community programs and activities particularly relating to the needs of children, cultural diversity, and social justice, and where these

services or programs are not being provided by other sectors in the community, local government is required to:

- Provide directly or on behalf of other levels of government, after due consultation, adequate, equitable and appropriate services and facilities for the community and to ensure that those services and facilities are managed efficiently and effectively
- Exercise its functions in a manner that is consistent with and actively promotes the multicultural principles
- Promote and to provide and plan for the needs of children
- Manage, develop, protect, restore, enhance and conserve the environment of the area for which it is responsible, in a manner that is consistent with and promotes the principles of ecologically sustainable development
- Have regard to the long term and cumulative effects of its decisions
- Bear in mind that it is the custodian and trustee of public assets and to effectively plan for, account for and manage the assets for which it is responsible, and
- Exercise its functions in a manner that is consistent with and promotes social justice principles of equity, access, participation and rights.

2.2. WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE?



Liveability of Canada Bay

Liveable places are those that have great access to essential social infrastructure that enable life-long learning and creative expression; create team-players and healthier communities; and bridge social networks and supports. Liveable places attract not only higher rates of wellbeing, but also social capital, ensuring a great quality of life for residents.

The availability of social infrastructure, both Council and non-Council owned, enables the presence of social supports and essential community services that are necessary to help people thrive. Social infrastructure also enables 'place making,' creating spaces for people to meet, connect and participate in meaningful and healthy activities. Social infrastructure and open space strengthens local and community identity, and helps meet the essential needs of the community, including our social and recreation needs.

Community spaces contribute to the vitality of urban centres and local identity. They are ideally situated on landmark sites and have distinctive architecture and quality design. Local stories and culture can be ingrained in the building fabric to assist in fostering community identity and ownership.



Resilience of Canada Bay & creation of social capital

Access to social infrastructure is key to both the social and environmental sustainability in the LGA. Social infrastructure is also vital to encourage the community to come together, share resources, access services and meet each-other and learn about the different cultures living in the area, building community cohesion.

Access to social infrastructure helps to build healthy, strong and empowered communities who have more resources and support to draw on when dealing with chronic stresses. Community programs deliver multiple benefits, which can be understood in terms of social (and cultural) and economic terms. Social benefits include improved community cohesion, capacity building, and wellbeing (physical and mental). Community programs establish networks, safety and trust which are the fundamentals of social capital. Feelings of trust in a community are an established measure of social capital, a key social indicator used internationally. They further provide additional benefits to Council through positive public relations for Council, happier and safer communities, reducing workloads, and activation of Council's currently unstaffed community venues and public places.

Social capital focuses centrally on our many social connections, and the benefits and resources these bring to the wellbeing of individuals and of the community. Planning for social capital can facilitate opportunities for communities to develop neighbourliness, a welcoming attitude, cooperation, and trust. These factors contribute to the development of resilience within and amongst communities which supports the ability to adapt and respond to change (such as population growth, demographic trends, environmental challenges and economic conditions). These considerations can increase local social capital and social and economic outcomes for all. Planning for liveable and socially sustainable communities can be created in four ways by enabling:

- Spaces that enable incidental connections
- Spaces and events that enable connections between groups
- Opportunities for shared value and community life, and
- Voice and influence.



Productivity of Canada Bay and economic growth

Investment in social infrastructure and open space not only has social and physical wellbeing benefits, but also significant economic benefits for the community. Social infrastructure such as libraries, work hubs, subsidised office spaces, child care and open spaces such as cycling and walking tracks provide much needed spaces to learn, engage in or access the workforce to enable everyone to achieve their full potential. SGS Economics has found that equitable access to facilities, programs and services can lead to:

- Improved employment opportunities, increased workforce participation and an increase in human capital
- Increased learning opportunities – help people to innovate and express themselves, improve personal satisfaction and wellbeing
- Increased social interaction, cultural appreciation and community cohesion/identity, and
- Opportunities for local ownership, entrepreneurship, employment, opportunities for partnerships, increased capacity to attract further investment.

A study by SGS Economics and Planning, 'The Library Dividend' (2012) found that every \$100 invested by Local or State Government in Queensland public libraries delivers \$230 worth of value back to the community. Providing these important spaces for lifelong learning and study means that children have opportunities to succeed at school and university. Women can more easily return to work when childcare 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 enables people of all ages and abilities to access resources, programs and services and be included within events and activities that support lifelong learning and contribute to the wider community. The economic benefits of community programs include enabling people to engage in further learning and work, through volunteering, foundation skills courses and breaking down the barriers to participation. Volunteer contributions through community programs and services are significant and diverse, and are both social benefits and economic benefits.



3. Strategic context

Council plans for social infrastructure development and management within a strategic framework that informs decision making. This framework is driven by strategies and plans at the State, regional and local government level, including major infrastructure projects.

3.1. NSW GOVERNMENT

Better Placed (NSW Government Architect)

Better Placed is an integrated design policy for the built environment of NSW and seeks to place good design at the centre of all development processes from project definition to concept design through to construction and maintenance. Better Placed is based around seven distinct objectives that together seek to create a 'well-designed built environment that is healthy, responsive, integrated, equitable and resilient':

- Better fit: contextual, local and of its place
- Better performance: sustainable, adaptable and durable
- Better for the community: inclusive, connected and diverse
- Better for people: safe, comfortable and liveable
- Better working: functional, efficient and fit for purpose
- Better value: creating and adding value, and
- Better look and feel: engaging, inviting and attractive.

The principles above should also be applied to social infrastructure, creating functional facilities and spaces that people want to visit, feel comfortable within, that are fit for purpose and provide opportunities to build social capital.

NSW Government Education and Communities: five-year strategic plan 2012-2017

The Strategic Plan acknowledges the role of education and training in building strong, cohesive communities, and the level of influence the Department of Education and Communities (DE&C) has on an individual's life through its role in delivering early childhood education to adult learning and training. The long term priorities over 2012-2017 were to:

- Improve literacy and numeracy for all children
- Develop leaders in education and increase their capacity to deliver outcomes
- Close gaps in achievement in areas of disadvantage
- Innovate and undertake continual improvement to respond to changing needs of the population
- Develop staff and support them delivering excellence, and
- Form strong partnerships with parents and families, industry, and non-government education providers.

The Plan does not provide any strategic guidance on the location of new or extensions to existing educational institutions. DE&C is preparing an updated strategic plan for 2031 and a School Cluster Asset Plan, which aligns with the Department of Planning and Environment boundaries.

Sydney Local Health District Strategic Plan 2012-2017

The Sydney Local Health District (SLHD) services the Canada Bay LGA as well as the City of Sydney, Inner West, Canterbury-Bankstown, Burwood and Strathfield LGAs. The SLHD provides tertiary, acute, primary care and health improvement services. The District includes principal teaching hospitals at Royal Prince Alfred (RPA) and Concord Repatriation General Hospital (CRGH) and district hospitals at Balmain and Canterbury which are complemented by a range of community-based health services.

By 2021, the SLHD population is expected to reach 642,000 people. It has an ageing population, with the number of residents aged 70 years old and above expected to increase by 30% over the next decade. Population growth ageing and increasing births are projected to result in increased health care demands in the district. Cultural and socio-economic diversity will also continue to pose a challenge of equitable service delivery and require collaborative engagement with local communities and health providers. To keep up with the District's health needs, SLHD will work with NSW Health to establish the required capital and asset infrastructure.

3.2. GREATER SYDNEY AND REGIONAL PLANNING

Resilient Sydney – A strategy for city resilience 2018

The 100 Resilient Cities initiative – pioneered by the Rockefeller Foundation - helps cities around the world become more resilient to the physical, social and economic challenges that are a growing part of the 21st century. Resilient Sydney Strategy recognises no one organisation can solve our problems and instead looks at how we can work together, across boundaries to protect and champion the needs and interests of communities for metropolitan Sydney. This Strategy sets the direction to strengthen our ability to survive, adapt and thrive in the face of increasing global uncertainty, local shocks and stresses and calls for business, government, academia, communities and individuals to lead and work as one city.

Direction 3 Connect for Strength aims for every Sydneysider to feel they belong in our community and city. This is to address Sydney's declining social cohesion and result in an outcome where people have equal access to engage in society, the economy and all the city has to offer.

Greater Sydney Region Plan: A Metropolis of Three Cities (Greater Sydney Commission)

The Greater Sydney Region Plan: A Metropolis of Three Cities is built on a vision where people live within 30 minutes of their jobs, education and health facilities, services and great places. The Plan includes a focus on universal design, resilient and socially connected communities with walkable streets, and great places that bring people together.

The Plan seeks to transform Greater Sydney into a metropolis of three cities – the Western Parkland City; Central River City and the Eastern Harbour City (of which the City of Canada Bay is located), guided by ten strategic directions. Relevant directions include:

- A city for people. Celebrating diversity and putting people at the heart of planning. This includes services and infrastructure that meet communities' changing needs and to create healthy, resilient and socially connected communities. The arts, creative industries and innovation is highly supported.
- A city of great places. Designing places for people.
- A collaborative city. Working together to grow a Greater Sydney.
- A city supported by infrastructure and supporting new developments.

Eastern City District Plan (Greater Sydney Commission)

The Eastern City District includes the Canada Bay LGA along with Bayside, Burwood, City of Sydney, Inner West, Randwick, Strathfield, Waverley and Woollahra LGAs. The Plan aims to:

- Nurture quality lifestyles through well- designed housing in neighbourhoods close to transport and other infrastructure.
- Create sustainable communities through vibrant public places, walking and cycling, and cultural, artistic and tourism assets.
- Align growth with infrastructure, including transport, social and green infrastructure, and delivering sustainable, smart and adaptable solutions.

- Through collaborative approaches, increase the use of public resources such as social infrastructure.

The planning priorities, which align to the objectives of the regional plan, and associated actions that aim to increase community cohesion and social connectedness include:

- Planning Priority E3: Providing services and social infrastructure to meet people's changing needs (A Metropolis of Three Cities: objective 6). This includes optimising the use of available public land for social infrastructure.
- Planning Priority E4: Fostering healthy, creative, culturally rich and socially connected communities (A Metropolis of Three Cities: objective 7, 8 and 9) through the delivery of healthy, safe and inclusive places for all ages and abilities, supporting active, resilient and socially connected communities and facilitating opportunities for creative and artistic expression and participation.
- Planning Priority E6: Creating and renewing great places and local centres and respecting the District's heritage (A Metropolis of Three Cities: objective 12). Actions including using a place-based approach to deliver great places and integrating social infrastructure to support social connections and provide a community hub.

3.3. CANADA BAY COUNCIL

Community Strategic Plan

Council's Community Strategic Plan has five key themes that inform social infrastructure planning:

- Theme 1: Inclusive, involved and prosperous
 - Goal 1.1: All residents have full access to high-quality services that facilitate inclusion and participation in community life
 - Goal 1.2: The community has a diverse range of opportunities to engage in recreation and lifelong learning that promotes health and wellbeing, and
 - Goal 1.3: Our sense of place and of belonging is strong with our diversity respected and celebrated and local heritage and character promoted in friendly village neighbourhoods and vibrant and prosperous centres.
- Theme 2: Environmentally responsible.
- Theme 3 Easy to get around.
- Theme 4: Engaged and future focussed.
- Theme 5: Visionary, smart and accountable.

Draft Local Strategic Planning Statement

The Local Strategic Planning Statement (LSPS) sets out the 20-year vision for land use in the local area, the special character and values that are to be preserved and how change will be managed into the future.

City of Canada Bay Community Facilities Blueprint (2011-2031)

The Blueprint (informed by the Community Facilities Resourcing Strategy 2011, Cred Consulting) defines community facilities as programmed and staffed places to engage in, or conduct, a range of community, recreational, social, or health related activities that enhance community wellbeing.

The vision in the Blueprint is that: The City of Canada Bay will have a range of sustainable, strategically located and accessible multipurpose community facilities that support community connections and promote community wellbeing.

The Blueprint was driven by the following 7 Principles. Community facilities will be:

1. Sustainable
2. Multipurpose and flexible
3. Accessible
4. Equitably and appropriately located across the City
5. Safe and of high quality
6. Provided and managed in partnership with key stakeholders and communities, and
7. Promote a positive local identity.

The Blueprint set three key directions:

1. Rationalise the number of single purpose community facilities to a smaller number of multipurpose community centres. This would include disposal of some facilities, redevelopment of others and change of use for some community centres to venues for hire
2. Create three strategically located community hubs in

Rhodes/Liberty Grove, Five Dock and Drummoyne Activity Hubs, in sites that are well connected to public transports commercial, retail and community activity, and

3. Staff and provide neighbourhood functions within future community centres.

City of Canada Bay Positive Ageing Strategy (2010)

The Positive Ageing Strategy 2010, a plan for older people 55+ in the area to remain healthy, active and supported. Relevant actions include:

- Host regular health forums on a variety of topics related to ageing
- Investigate the possibility of broadening the use of the Hydrotherapy Pool at Lucas Garden's School to include older people
- Resource the Access Committee sub-committee to continue to review development applications to ensure that disabled parking and access is adequate in community buildings
- Continue to support Senior Leisure Bus Trip outings, and
- Continue to monitor options for funding a HACC Capital Facility in the area.

City of Canada Bay Community Harmony Strategy (2010)

The Community Harmony Strategy identifies the way in which Council can assist people from Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) communities to access Council's services and facilities. Key actions identified in this Strategy that relate to the Community Facilities

Resourcing Strategy include:

- Promote and advertise Council's structure, programs, services, facilities and funding opportunities through local and regional CALD groups, forums, network and ethnic media
- Continue working with multicultural groups and relevant service providers to ensure that newly arrived residents are welcomed and integrated into the community
- Facilitate exhibitions from CALD artists and communities, and
- Continue funding for Drummoyne Community Centre to run English classes.

Canada Bay Library Services Strategic Plan 2012 to 2017

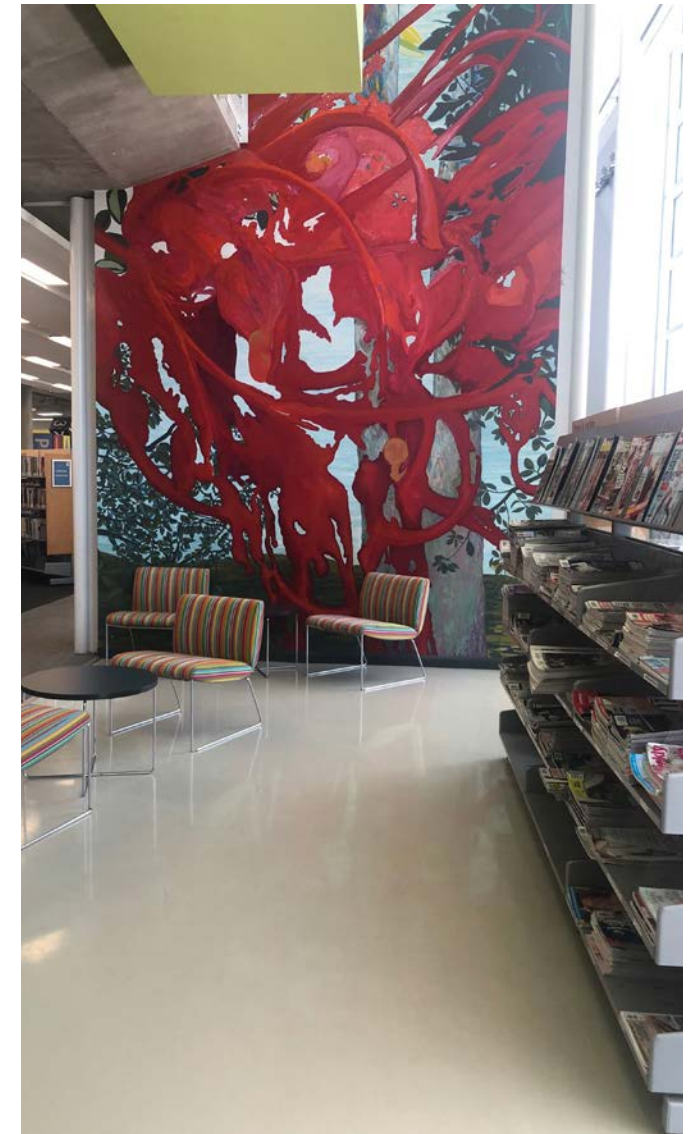
The Library Services Strategic Plan's vision is to bring people and knowledge together. This will be achieved by enabling free access to information, sharing knowledge, providing inclusive and accessible services for all, improving the popular traditional services while adapting to innovations, striving to be ethically, financially, socially and environmentally sustainable as a resilient community resource, providing adaptable and flexible spaces and services, and reflecting and enhancing the culture of the LGA. The Plan includes the following outcome areas:

1. Bringing our community and library services together
2. Relevant and responsible collections
3. Knowledgeable and skilled staff, and
4. Delivering through technology.

Child and Family Needs Strategy (2013)

The Child and Family Needs Strategy responded to the increasing population of children and families living in the area. Relevant strategies include:

- Encourage the expansion of child care places for under two-year olds through existing Council services, not for profit providers, and the private sector
- In partnership with the Department of Education and Communities, develop community/educational facilities that reflect the needs of children and families
- Assess the feasibility of expanding the number of children's library programs in order to address the high demand demonstrated for these activities
- Continue to assist with promotion of local parenting programs and resources, including their inclusion in the new child and family website, and



- Facilitate the development of supported playgroups in partnership with appropriate organisations such as Playgroups NSW and Sydney Day Nurseries (SDN) for targeted communities.

Fair use of Council facilities

In 2012, Council and New Democracy Foundation worked with a single Citizens' Panel of 36 randomly selected participants to agree the priority services and funding for the LGA.

Twelve of the recommendations of the 2012 Citizens' Panel related to the subsidised use of Council facilities and the desire of the panelists to maintain the fabric of existing local services while balancing the need for equitable and careful use of resources.

Many of their recommendations related to services, programs and facilities for children, families and seniors. The Citizens' Panel specifically recommended that certainty needed to be provided to community based early childhood services around rental lease agreements. Services were to be consulted and engaged with on an individual basis with the aim to preserve the fabric of community based early childhood services.

City of Canada Bay Cultural Plan 2015-2021

The purpose of the Plan is to "create stronger and more strategic relationships with people around identifiable activity hubs focus on place management for cultural development [and] discovering what makes a place distinctive, authentic, and memorable. It is about the experience they have as individuals and communities. Cultural markers, public art and interpretive features can

inform residents, visitors and future generations about the significance and meaning of special places, people and stories" (pg.4). To achieve this, the Plan aims to ensure the development of appropriate infrastructure, support of creative industries and ensuring that the links between cultural identity and community wellbeing are energetic.

Relevant directions include:

- Cultural Infrastructure is about the venues, sites and mechanisms that enable cultural activity to take place – art galleries, performance spaces, libraries, community cultural centres, outdoor event venues and studios – and includes staffing and servicing capacity internal and external to Council. Recognising and responding to the diverse needs for cultural space, taking into account local and regional existing provision and needs; provide cultural programs in existing facilities and responding to emerging technologies through programs and services, particularly in local libraries.
- Creative Industries is about the design, production or servicing of creative or knowledge based products. Supporting local creatives and communities seeking opportunities to enjoy a cultural experience in traditional creative spaces (i.e. galleries) or other spaces (i.e. small bars and retail spaces). Providing adequate physical spaces (i.e. building size, clustering, accessibility) in the right locations is also an important consideration.
- Place Making in town centres and the urban environment is about understanding the role of the town centre in fostering a distinctive cultural identity and is an important destination for everyone – families, people working from home, seniors and young people – and a place to enhance civic pride and community



identity. Cultural interventions play an ongoing role in urban development and renewal and providing quality people places.

- Community Cultures is about building cultural capacity improved the quality of life and sense of belonging for individual and the wider community. Strong communities have sustainable connections, trust, cooperation and common purposes, which can be nurtured through opportunities to tell stories, build creative skills and be active participants. This could include the extension of cultural programming, support intercultural and intergenerational community-led projects and providing cultural information and programs.

Disability Inclusion Action Plan (2017 to 2021)

Council recognises that improved access and inclusive practices will benefit all its residents and visitors including people with disability, families with young children, older people, and those experiencing temporary injury or illness. The Plan's strategies and actions aim to help reduce barriers and provide guidance to those who advocate for equity of access for people of all abilities.

The DIAP recommends that the needs of people with disability should be considered when planning for future places and spaces, and that people with disability should be encouraged to participate in mainstream programs.

Five Dock Town Centre Strategy and Urban Design Study

The Five Dock Town Centre Strategy and Urban Design Study recommends providing a community focus in Five Dock including a community cluster of activity. As a centre

that provides the "heart" of the local community, it needs a mix of local services and uses including retail, civic, and recreation. Clustering attractors such as supermarkets, libraries, banks, schools, clubs and car parks is a strategy for long-term prosperity; and identifying opportunities for Council owned land.

In relation to the Five Dock Library, the Study recommends seeking opportunities to open up private landholdings for community events and/or public use, such as the forecourt of St Albans Church or the terrace in front of Five Dock Library.

3.4. INFRASTRUCTURE DRIVERS

Sydney Metro West

The Sydney Metro West project has a concept plan for a new metro station under an existing suburban station on the T1 Northern Line east of Sydney Olympic Park, with both Concord West and North Strathfield noted as potential candidates.

Transport for NSW is investigating three areas within the LGA – North Strathfield, Burwood North (Concord), and Five Dock areas. A key criteria influencing the final station locations is the urban renewal potential to deliver housing and jobs close to the station and leading to an intensification of land use activities where new stations are constructed.

Metro West would significantly improve the public transport connectivity but could create population pressure and alter the existing character in the areas where the stations are located. For example, Five Dock is already anticipated to increase from the current 11,583 to 16,387 in 2036 (or 41.46%).

WestConnex

The M4 East - The Legacy Project aims to redevelop residual land, following the construction of WestConnex, to open space and recreational facilities. This project includes areas surrounding the Motorway in Strathfield and Concord which previously were not utilised. In relation to social infrastructure, the following is proposed:

Powells Creek and Green Links Enhancement Plan, Strathfield

- Further facilities including a community centre and

creek landscaping are visualized but are not within the scope of the legacy project.

Parramatta Road Corridor Urban Transformation Strategy (Landcom)

The Transformation Strategy sets out the vision, land use and transport principles to accommodate the Corridor over the next 30 years. The Strategy aims to provide more housing, including the provision of diverse and affordable housing, a series of well-serviced and well-connected communities, a diverse range of spaces, places and links, and coordinate and deliver land use change in an orderly and efficient manner.

Eight 'Precincts' have been identified along the Corridor. Three precincts, Kings Bay, Burwood-Concord and Homebush Precincts are within the Canada Bay LGA and Homebush, which is just outside the LGA boundary. In terms of social infrastructure provision within the precincts, the Parramatta Road Open Space and Infrastructure Study (2015) designates the following projects:

- Kings Bay Precinct: a long day childcare centre; a community meeting space (minimum 300sqm); approximately six additional primary school teaching spaces and associated support facilities; and approximately four additional secondary school teaching spaces and associated facilities.

- Burwood-Concord Precinct: a long day childcare centre; a community meeting space (minimum 300sqm); upgrade/rebuild of the Concord Community Centre as a regional multipurpose facility approximately two additional primary school teaching spaces and associated support facilities; and approximately nine additional secondary school teaching spaces and associated facilities.
- Homebush Precinct: (located outside the LGA): five long day childcare centre; three community meeting spaces (minimum 300sqm and potentially co-located within an existing or new multipurpose facility or a school); community health centre; approximately 44 additional primary school teaching spaces and associated support facilities; and approximately 42 additional secondary school teaching spaces and associated facilities.

Revised draft Plan for Rhodes

Rhodes was identified as a Planned Precinct in 2015 by DP&E focusing on the existing opportunities and future potential of the peninsula. In 2017, Council and DP&E released a draft precinct plan, which established a vision and objectives for land east of the railway line (Rhodes East). The vision for the precinct is: Rhodes will be a great place to live, work and visit.

A revised draft Plan for Rhodes was on public exhibition from December 2018 to 28 February 2019. Council made a submission to the revised draft that raised concerns with the proposal.

The following planning principles relevant to this work are:

- Theme 1: Place
 - Ensure the quality of the public domain is considered in future planning.
- Theme 4: Landuse
 - Provide for a local school that can accommodate up to 1,000 students. Co-locate new community facilities near walking and cycling routes.
- Theme 5: Movement
 - Ensure strong pedestrian and cycling connections to promote active transport within the precinct, including the upgraded Cavell Avenue and Blaxland Road cycling path linking the train station and foreshore and pedestrian bridge to McIlwaine Park.

As the precinct has been expanded and revised character areas have been defined the Department is currently investigating the capacity of future development to pay a SIC contribution. A potential SIC rate will be determined through an analysis of the value uplift of the different character areas, infrastructure needs and costs and development feasibility to ensure any change does not impact on the ability of the development to be delivered. The following are community facilities that have been identified in the Draft Plan to be provided to support the proposed growth in Rhodes:

- Additional facilities recommended for Rhodes East as upgrades to the existing community centre, an alternative site or a mixed-use scheme, and
- A primary school site for up to 1,000 students in consultation with School Infrastructure NSW on the corner bounded by Blaxland Road, Leeds Street and Cavell Avenue. The minimum land requirement is 1

hectare, subject to detailed design. Advice from NSW Department of Education is that the school is most likely to be 800 student capacity given the limited .

Sydney Olympic Park Masterplan

Sydney Olympic Park has been identified as a “lifestyle precinct” as part of the Greater Parramatta and Olympic Park growth area identified by the Greater Sydney Commission. The Sydney Olympic Park Master Plan 2030 (2018 Review) is a comprehensive plan guiding the long-term development of Sydney Olympic Park. It is a plan for the revitalisation of Sydney Olympic Park with a vibrant new town centre, educational facilities, shopping precinct, new homes, more jobs and increased open space and community facilities.

The plan identifies 10,700 new dwellings in the Sydney Olympic Park Town Centre by 2030. The Sydney Olympic Park Master Plan 2030 proposes to provide social infrastructure in accordance with the recommendations of the Sydney Olympic Park Master Plan Community Facilities Strategy, including a library and multipurpose community centre.

Concord Community and Recreation Precinct Strategy

The Concord Community and Recreation Precinct is one of the most strategically important recreation precincts in Sydney's Inner West, providing approximately 40 hectares (including public indoor space, i.e. Five Dock Leisure Centre) of continuous recreational open space and approximately 780 metres of bayside frontage. The Concord Community and Recreation Precinct Strategy

(August 2018) whilst not adopted by Council includes a plan for the redevelopment of Concord Oval.

4. Population context



4.1. ABOUT THE CANADA BAY AREA

The LGA covers an area of 20 square kilometres that is predominantly residential, including both established, low density and new, high density suburbs, as well as commercial centres and some industrial areas. The City of Canada Bay is a vibrant and interesting City in the heart of the inner west of Sydney.

The area is located on the banks of the Parramatta River, approximately 6 kilometres from the Sydney Central Business District (CBD) and is bound by the neighbouring LGAs of the Inner West; Burwood, Strathfield and Parramatta. The 36 kilometres of Parramatta River defines the LGA which includes the suburbs of Abbotsford, Breakfast Point, Cabarita, Chiswick, Concord, Concord West, Drummoyne, Five Dock, Liberty Grove, Mortlake, North Strathfield, Rhodes (East and West), Rodd Point, Russell Lea, Strathfield (Triangle) and Wareemba.

4.2. CURRENT POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

In 2016, the population of the LGA was 88,015, an increase of 12,253 people since 2011. The average household size was 2.52 with a population density of 47.31 persons per hectare. The continued growth of the LGA can be attributed to the significant urban development occurring in Rhodes and the Strathfield Triangle/North Strathfield area as well as redevelopment in Five Dock/Canada Bay and Breakfast Point-Mortlake/Cabarita.

Key demographic trends include:

- An increasing population and increasing population density (however some areas with a declining or stable population)
- There is a diversity of age, ethnicity, language and income distributed across the area
- The suburbs of Strathfield Triangle, North Strathfield and Rhodes are dissimilar to the rest of LGA, being younger, more ethnically and linguistically diverse and having lower median incomes, and
- The LGA's ageing population will increase demand for aged services and elderly assistance.

Diverse spatial distribution of age groups across suburbs

The LGA contains suburbs with concentrations of diverse age groups. The spatial distribution of age groups across the LGA is extreme with high density suburbs such as Strathfield and Rhodes containing much younger populations than lower density suburbs such as Abbotsford and Chiswick. This age diversity across the LGA can be demonstrated through a comparison of Strathfield Triangle and Abbotsford Wareemba.

Strathfield (Triangle) contains:

- Larger percentage of 'Young workforce' (45.8% compared to 19.0% LGA-wide)
- Larger percentage of 'Tertiary education & independence' (21.2% compared to 9.2% LGA-wide)
- Smaller percentage of 'Older workers & pre-retirees' (4.6% compared to 11.8% LGA-wide), and
- Smaller percentage of 'Empty nesters and retirees' (2.7% compared to 9.3% LGA-wide).

Abbotsford - Wareemba contains:

- Larger percentage of 'Empty nesters and retirees' (12.9% compared to 9.3% LGA-wide)
- Larger percentage of 'Seniors' (11.3% compared to 7.9% LGA-wide)
- Smaller percentage of 'Young workforce' (11.7% compared to 19.0% LGA-wide), and
- Smaller percentage of 'Tertiary education & independence' (6.0% compared to 9.2% LGA-wide)

The age variances between suburbs is also reflected in the proportion of group households in Strathfield (Triangle) and Rhodes, 22.9% and 13.7% respectively, in comparison to 0.6% in Cabarita and 2.8% in Abbotsford.

Increasing medium and high density housing types

Recent growth in the LGA has been largely due to the redevelopment of previous industrial sites into residential developments, particularly high density housing. Population growth is expected to continue, especially in Rhodes and Breakfast Point. There has also been some infill medium and high density development in town centres. There has been a large increase in high and medium dwellings with an increase of 3,605 high density dwellings and 1,124 medium density dwellings between 2011 and 2016. Overall, 61.6% of the dwellings in the LGA were medium or high density, compared to 44% in Greater Sydney.

An increasing proportion of people born overseas, particularly from China, Italy and South Korea

The LGA continues to be increasingly culturally diverse, encompassing older migrant populations from Italy alongside newer migrant populations from China and Korea. 40.5% of the population was born overseas, 38.2% in non-English speaking countries. The number of people born overseas from non-English speaking backgrounds increased by 35.3% (+8,691 people) between 2011 and 2016. During this period, the number of people born in China doubled and there was a significant increase in people from South Korea and India moving into the area. The five areas with the highest percentages of people who were born overseas were:

- Strathfield (Triangle) (77.9%)
- Rhodes (West) (77.6%)
- Rhodes (75.5%)
- Liberty Grove (56.4%), and
- North Strathfield (50.7%).

Of people who were born overseas, around a quarter arrived in Australia between 2011 and 2016: 24.7% or 8,806 people. The areas with the highest proportion of people who recently arrived in Australia (as a proportion of total overseas born population) were:

- Strathfield (Triangle) (52.2%)
- Rhodes (West) (46.2%)
- Rhodes (45.2%)
- North Strathfield (25.9%), and
- Liberty Grove (22%).

An increasing proportion of residents who speak a language other than English, particularly Chinese languages, Italian and Korean

In 2016, 40.8% of the population spoke a language other than English in comparison to 35.8% in Greater Sydney. Chinese languages, Korean and Italian are the most prevalent languages spoken in the LGA. Table 1 shows the main five non-English languages and shows a significant increase in the number of people speaking Mandarin between 2011 and 2016.

Proportions of non-English speaking residents varied across the LGA ranging from a low of 21.1% in Drummoyne to a high of 79.2% in Strathfield (Triangle). The five areas with the highest percentages of people speaking a language other than English at home were:

- Strathfield (Triangle) (79.2%)
- Rhodes (West) (78.7%)
- Rhodes (76.3%)
- Liberty Grove (59.1%), and
- North Strathfield (51.9%).

Some suburbs have high numbers of residents identifying as not fluent in English, with 16.8% of Strathfield Triangle residents and 15.4% of Rhodes residents not fluent in English. This aligns with numbers of recent overseas arrivals in the City of Canada Bay, where these people also tend to be located in Strathfield Triangle and Rhodes, 52.2% and 45.2% respectively.

TABLE 1 - TOP 5 NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING LANGUAGES (SOURCE: PROFILE.ID)

LANGUAGE (EXCLUDES ENGLISH)	2016		GREATER SYDNEY %	2011		GREATER SYDNEY %	CHANGE
	NUMBER	%		NUMBER	%		2011 TO 2016
Mandarin	8,657	9.8	4.7	3,831	5.1	3.0	+4,826
Italian	6,207	7.1	1.3	6,671	8.8	1.6	-464
Korean	3,546	4.0	1.2	2,384	3.1	1.1	+1,162
Cantonese	3,466	3.9	2.9	2,803	3.7	3.0	+663
Greek	1,948	2.2	1.6	2,113	2.8	1.8	-165

Highly educated population, with areas with high proportions of students

The proportion of people with a tertiary qualification was significantly higher than Greater Sydney (38% v 28.3%) and the LGA had a lower proportion of people with no qualification than Greater Sydney (31.5% v 37.7%).

In 2016, 7.5% of the LGA's population were attending a University compared to 6.1% in Greater Sydney. While the LGA had a higher proportion of people attending a University, it is important to note that this varied across the City. Proportions ranged from a low of 4.6% in Chiswick to a high of 19.2% in Rhodes (West). The five areas with the highest proportions of students were:

- Rhodes (West) (19.2%)
- Rhodes (18.4%)
- Strathfield (Triangle) (17.3%)
- North Strathfield (8.9%), and
- Rhodes (East) (7.6%).

High and increasing median household incomes, however some income inequality

The median weekly household income of residents was \$2,058, which increased by \$242 since 2011 and is higher than the Greater Sydney median income of \$1,745.

However, there is some income inequality throughout the LGA. The areas with the highest median weekly household incomes are:

- Cabarita: \$2,660
- Drummoyne: \$2,358, and
- Chiswick: \$2,278.

The areas with the lowest median weekly household income are:

- Strathfield (Triangle): \$1,605
- Rhodes (West): \$1,677, and
- Rhodes: \$1,695.

Some areas also have a high proportion of low income households (median weekly income lower than \$650 per week), specifically:

- Rhodes (West) (19.4%)
- Rhodes (19.1%)
- Strathfield (Triangle) (18.2%)
- Five Dock – Canada Bay (15.4%, and
- Abbotsford – Wareemba (14.9%)

Lower than average unemployment

In 2016, 5.0% of the City of Canada Bay's labour force was classed as unemployed compared to 6.0% in Greater Sydney. However, proportions ranged from a low of 2.6% in Cabarita to a high of 9.5% in Rhodes (West) which may be due to the high numbers of newly arrived residents living in the area. The five areas with the highest unemployment rates were:

- Rhodes (West) (9.5%)
- Rhodes (9.3%)
- Strathfield (Triangle) (9.1%)
- Rhodes (East) (6.4%), and
- North Strathfield (5.8%).

Relatively advantaged, however with pockets of disadvantage

The SEIFA Index of Disadvantage measures the relative socio-economic disadvantage based on a range of data including income, education level, unemployment and jobs in unskilled occupants. The lower the score, the higher the disadvantage.

The LGA's SEIFA Index in 2016 was 1,068, indicating that the area as a whole has a low level of relative disadvantage. All suburbs are less relatively disadvantaged compared to Greater Sydney (1,018) and the Inner West area (1,032.5), apart from Strathfield (Triangle) which is significantly relatively disadvantaged with a SEIFA index of 982.8.

Lower rates of disability, however some areas with high proportions of people needing assistance

The LGA reported a lower proportion of people who reported needing assistance with core activities compared to Greater Sydney, 4.2% as opposed to 4.9% for Greater Sydney. As is expected, disability increases with age and the highest rates of disability were in the older age groups: 85 and over and 80 to 84. Some areas had very high rates of disability and this corresponds to areas with older populations:

- Rhodes (East) (9.6%) (this likely reflects people completing the Census while in hospital)
- Concord (5.9%)
- Five Dock – Canada Bay (5.6%)
- Abbotsford – Wareemba (5.5%), and
- Chiswick (5.5%).

Increasing group and couples without children households

In 2016 the LGA had:

- A lower proportion of couples with children households than Greater Sydney (31% compared to 35%). Concord West (46%), Concord (43%), Liberty Grove (43%), Russell-Lea-Rodd Point (41%), and Cabarita (37%) had higher than average couple with children households
- A higher proportion of couples without children
Couples without children made up 26% of all households and experienced highest proportional increase between 2011 and 2016
- A higher proportion of group households (6% compared to 5% in Greater Sydney) with a high of 23% in Strathfield (Triangle) and 14% in Rhodes/Rhodes West, and
- A similar proportion of lone person households (20%) with a high of 28% in Cabarita, 26% in Drummoyne, and 25% Abbotsford/Wareemba (where there more residents aged 70 years and over), 24% in Rhodes East (with higher proportions of students).

Varying levels of housing stress

Residents are predominantly homeowners with 57% of households either purchasing or fully owning their home. 32% were renting privately and a very low proportion (2.7%) were in social housing.

Across the LGA, 9.7% of households are in housing stress, lower than Greater Sydney at 12%. However, some areas were in higher than average housing stress, and these areas also have higher than average (more than 43% of residents) who rent:

- Strathfield (Triangle) (24%)
- Rhodes (West) (23%)
- Rhodes (22%), and
- North Strathfield (12.4%).

4.3. ACCESS TO TRANSPORT

Slightly higher proportion of people traveling by public transport to work

Analysis of the method of travel to work of the LGA's residents in 2016, compared to Greater Sydney, shows that 28.7% used public transport, while 53% used a private vehicle, compared with 22.7% and 58.1% respectively in Greater Sydney. 1,722 people rode their bike or walked to work in 2016.

Some areas with high proportions of households without a car

Analysis of car ownership in 2016, indicates 42% of households in the LGA had access to two or more motor vehicles, compared to 46% in Greater Sydney.

In 2016, 9.7% of households did not have a car (compared to 10.7% Greater Sydney). Households located along the western and northern railway including Strathfield Triangle, North Strathfield and Rhodes were most likely to not have a car as opposed to households located closer to Parramatta River, including Cabarita (1%) and Liberty Grove (4%). This is perhaps due to these suburbs' level of access to Sydney's railway network and the prevalence of lower income residents, students, and people who have recently arrived in Australia. The five areas with the highest percentages of households without a car were:

- Strathfield (Triangle) (24.7%)
- Rhodes (West) (17.8%)
- Rhodes (17.3%)
- North Strathfield (11.8%), and
- Five Dock - Canada Bay (9.9%).



4.4. HOW IS CANADA BAY LGA GOING TO CHANGE?

The LGA is one of Sydney's fastest growing areas, with urban renewal area, infrastructure projects and growth in neighbouring areas.

4.4.1. Urban renewal areas & infrastructure drivers

- The LGA is adjacent to Wentworth Point, and Sydney Olympic Park which are expanding rapidly with an additional 40,000 residents forecast to be connected to the LGA's key centres.
- In the mid to longer term, it is expected that there will be greater intensification of housing around the rail stations in Burwood North, North Strathfield and Strathfield, as well as other centres such as Drummoyne and Five Dock.
- Potential development sites have been identified in Rhodes, North Strathfield, Strathfield, while future opportunities are likely in Five Dock-Canada Bay. Areas with rail stations, such as North Strathfield, Strathfield and Concord West are anticipated to undergo intensification of residential stock.
- Population increase will be focused on key centres including North Strathfield, Five Dock, Strathfield and Rhodes, while areas on the periphery including Chiswick and Abbotsford will see more stable population growth.
- Detailed plans for Sydney Metro West and the Burwood, Strathfield Triangle and Homebush Precincts have not yet been announced but will be likely to increase population forecasts around three potential new metro stations North Strathfield, Burwood North (Concord) and Five Dock.

4.4.2. Population forecasts by age group

Internal Council forecasting indicates that the LGAs population is forecast to increase from 88,015 in 2016 to 120,164 in 2036, an increase of 32,149 people.

As shown in Table 2, between 2016 and 2036, increases are forecast across all service age groups but most significantly for young people (12 to 24) and older people (60 years and over):

- Seniors 85 and over (68% growth) from 1,936 to 3,227
- Seniors 70 to 84 (84% growth) from 6,777 to 12,412 residents
- Empty nesters and retirees 60 to 69 (42%) increasing from 8,097 to 11,514
- Secondary school 12 to 17 years (42%) increasing from 4,313 to 6,169
- Tertiary aged 18 to 24 (42%) increasing from 8,449 to 11,182.

TABLE 2 - CITY OF CANADA BAY POPULATION FORECASTS BY SERVICE GROUPS (SOURCE: FORECAST.ID 2019)

AGE GROUP	2016	% POP.	2026	% POP.	2036	% POP.	CHANGE 2016-36 #
Babies and pre-schoolers (0 to 4)	5,633	6.4%	6,068	6%	7,170	6%	1,577
Primary schoolers (5 to 11)	6,425	7.3%	6,574	6.5%	7,615	6.4%	1,265
Secondary schoolers (12 to 17)	4,313	4.9%	5,461	5.4%	6,169	5.1%	1,815
Tertiary education and independence (18 to 24)	8,449	9.6%	9,406	9.3%	11,182	9.3%	2,726
Young workforce (25 to 34)	17,163	19.5%	18,407	18.2%	22,329	18.6%	5,188
Parents and homebuilders (35 to 49)	18,923	21.5%	21,137	20.9%	24,744	20.6%	5,831
Older workers and pre-retirees (50 to 59)	10,298	11.7%	11,934	11.8%	13,496	11.3%	3,281
Empty nesters and retirees (60 to 69)	8,097	9.2%	9,911	9.8%	11,514	9.6%	3,439
Seniors(70 to 84)	6,777	7.7%	9,810	9.7%	12,412	10.4%	5,720
Elderly aged (85 and over)	1,936	2.2%	2,427	2.4%	3,227	2.7%	1,308

4.4.3. Population forecasts by planning catchment

Planning for local government social infrastructure is based on local (neighbourhood), district (planning catchment area) and sub-regional (LGA) needs and a place-based approach to the design of local neighbourhoods and centres. Place-based planning reflects an appreciation of cultural and environmental diversity and a sense of belonging.

For the purpose of this study, place-based planning is across seven 'planning catchment areas.'

Detailed population characteristics of each of these planning catchments is provided in Appendix 1.

As shown in Table 3, the planning catchment areas forecast to have the greatest increase to 2036 are:

- Rhodes (East and West) +8,784
- Five Dock and Canada Bay +8,472
- Concord +5,744, and
- North Strathfield/Strathfield Triangle +3,297.

While the majority of growth is concentrated in these catchments, other catchments such as Drummoyne-Russell Lea-Rodd Point and Chiswick-Abbotsford-Wareemba remain static.

TABLE 3 - POPULATION FORECASTS BY PLANNING CATCHMENT (SOURCE: SGS, 2019)

CATCHMENT	2016	2026	CHANGE 2016-2026 (#)	2036	CHANGE 2016-2036 (#)
Abbotsford - Wareemba - Chiswick	10,376	11,330	954	11,812	1,436
Breakfast Point - Mortlake - Cabarita	7,700	8,023	323	8,291	591
Concord	13,718	15,222	1,504	19,462	5,744
Concord West - Liberty Grove	7,379	8,436	1,057	9,584	2,204
Drummoyne-Russell Lea-Rodd Point	19,563	20,441	878	21,184	1,621
Five Dock - Canada Bay	10,978	14,324	3,346	19,449	8,472
North Strathfield - Strathfield	6,471	7,988	1,517	9,768	3,297
Rhodes (East/West)	11,830	15,371	3,542	20,614	8,784
LGA	88,015	101,135	13,120	120,164	32,149

4.4.4. Service age group growth

Children

The number of 0 to 4 year olds will increase from 5,633 in 2016 to 7,170 in 2036. The areas with the highest number of 0 to 4 year olds in 2016 were:

- Drummoyne-Russell Lea-Rodd Point – 1,265
- Rhodes (East/West) – 950, and
- Concord – 862.

Five Dock-Canada Bay (336), Concord (314), and North Strathfield/Strathfield Triangle (224) will experience the greatest growth in the number of children aged 0 to 4 to 2036.

The number of 5 to 11 year olds will increase from 6,767 in 2016 to 7,615 in 2036. The areas with the highest number of 5 to 11 year olds in 2016 were:

- Drummoyne-Russell Lea-Rodd Point – 1,536
- Concord – 1,280, and
- Five Dock- Canada Bay – 968.

Rhodes (336), Concord (264), and Five Dock-Canada Bay (194) will experience the greatest growth in the number of children aged 5 to 11 years to 2036.

Young people

The number of 12 to 17 year olds will increase from 4,313 in 2016 to 6,169 in 2036. The areas with the highest number of 12 to 17 year olds in 2016 were:

- Concord – 1,176
- Drummoyne-Russell Lea-Rodd Point – 1,082, and
- Five Dock-Canada Bay (734).

Rhodes (348), North Strathfield, Strathfield Triangle (230) and Five Dock-Canada Bay (+190) will experience the greatest growth in the number of young people to 2036.

Seniors 70+

The number of older people 70 years and over will increase from 8,713 in 2016 to 15,741 in 2036. The areas with the highest number of 70 year olds in 2016 were:

- Drummoyne-Russell Lea-Rodd Point – 2,700
- Concord – 1,932, and
- Abbotsford-Wareemba-Chiswick – 1,454.

Rhodes (1,192), Concord (875), and Drummoyne-Russell Lea-Rodd Point (756) and Mortlake-Breakfast Point-Cabarita (+749) will experience the greatest growth in the number of seniors aged 70 + years to 2036.



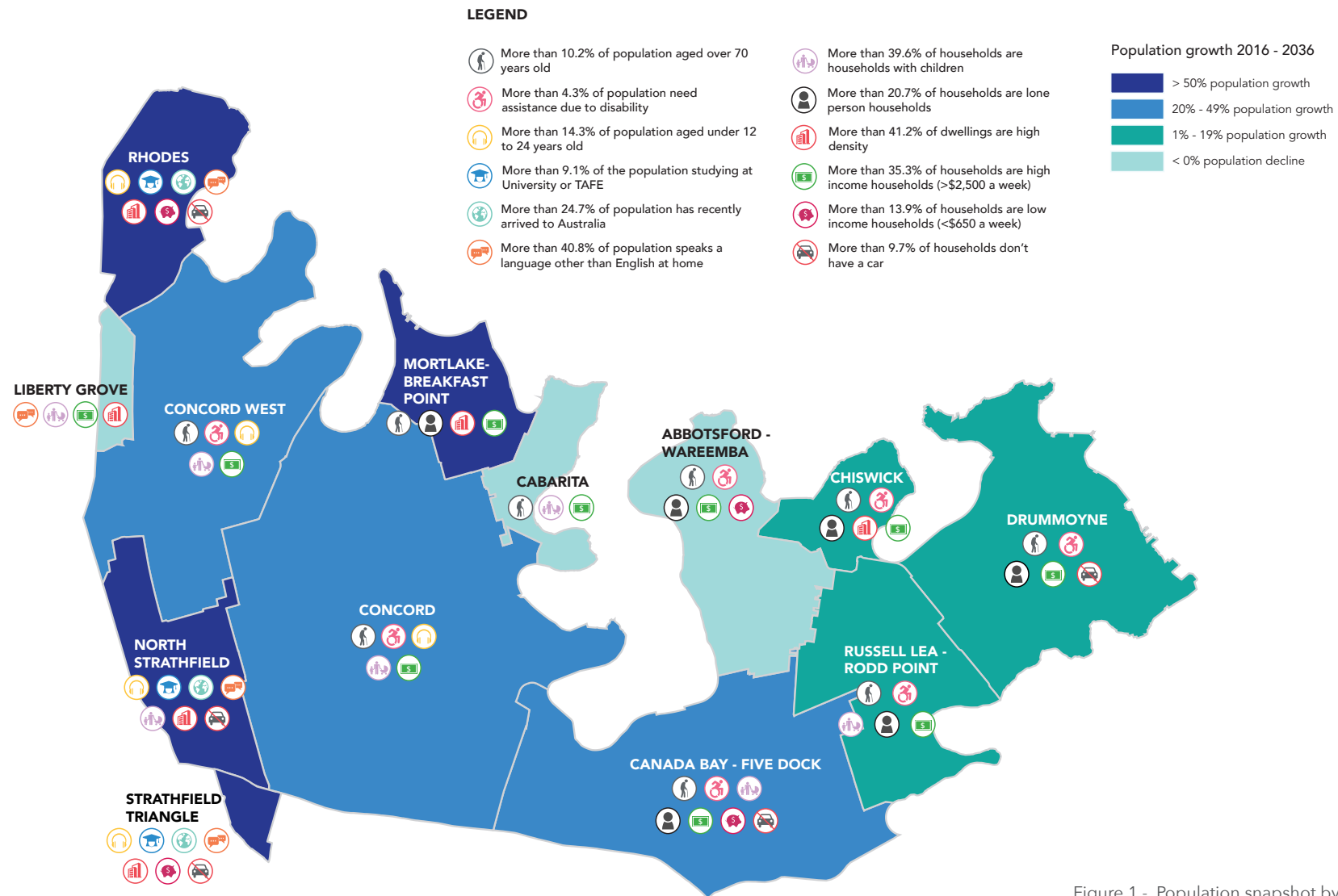


Figure 1 - Population snapshot by suburb

4.5. IMPLICATIONS OF POPULATION CONTEXT

Growth

Growth and change of Canada Bay LGA's population will place increased demands on existing social infrastructure and pressures for increased community floor space, and access to social, cultural, and creative/artistic services and programs. Based on population forecasts this pressure will be felt the most in Rhodes (East and West), Five Dock and Canada Bay, Concord, and North Strathfield/Strathfield Triangle planning catchments.

Cultural diversity

North Strathfield/Strathfield Triangle, Rhodes (East and West) and Liberty Grove (suburb) have the most highly culturally diverse residents, many of whom are recent arrivals, and with an increasing proportion speaking Mandarin, Cantonese and Korean. Culturally diverse residents, including newly arrived residents need access to social infrastructure facilities, programs and services to connect with their community and build relationships, access government services, learn English language skills, and participate in culturally appropriate activities.

Seniors

While there has been a move away from age specific single purpose facilities, seniors need places to socially connect, participate in health and wellbeing activities, and access social support services. Spaces within multipurpose facilities that enable access to low cost programs are important for older people as is availability of senior's housing in the local area; and facilities, services and programs that are accessible by public transport. The areas with the highest priority needs based on

current population of seniors aged 70 years and over are Drummoyne-Russell Lea-Rodd Point, Concord, and Abbotsford-Wareemba-Chiswick. Future high growth areas needing improved social infrastructure for seniors are Rhodes, Concord, Drummoyne-Russell Lea-Rodd Point, and Breakfast Point-Mortlake-Cabarita.

Children and families

Children and families need access to early education and care (childcare), Out of School Hours Care, primary schools, vacation care and holiday programs, library services, and family support services and programs. Five Dock-Canada Bay, Concord, and North Strathfield/Strathfield Triangle will experience the greatest growth in the number of children aged 0 to 4 to 2036, and Rhodes, Concord, and Five Dock-Canada Bay will experience the greatest growth in the number of children aged 5 to 11 years to 2036.

Young people and students

Young people aged 12 to 17 years need access to high school and places to study and access technology and Wi-Fi, to gather with friends away from the home, and to participate in healthy and creative activities with their peers. Concord, Drummoyne-Russell Lea-Rodd Point, and Five Dock-Canada Bay have the highest number of young people currently who need access to these facilities and services. Rhodes, North Strathfield, Strathfield Triangle and Five Dock-Canada Bay will experience the greatest growth in the number of young people to 2036.

Density & household change

Areas such as Rhodes West (241 persons per hectare), Strathfield Triangle (167 persons per hectare), and Breakfast Point-Mortlake (102 persons per hectare), have significantly higher population densities than the LGA (44 persons per hectare) and Greater Sydney (3.9 persons per hectare). Residents living in high density apartment living need access to indoor hireable spaces to hold celebrations and events, family parties, to participate in community life in "third places" away from the home, and for children and students to study away from the home. Areas such as Rhodes East and Strathfield Triangle will see increasing density to 2036.

Accessibility to social infrastructure

While generally residents of Canada Bay are employed, educated and moderate to high income earners, there are areas with higher disadvantage where access to social infrastructure services and programs needs to be low cost or free. These areas include: Rhodes, North Strathfield, Strathfield Triangle.

Additionally, some areas have poor access to public transport to access facilities, programs and services that are not in walking distance of their homes, including: Drummoyne (where there are also higher proportions of older residents) and North Strathfield, Strathfield Triangle.



PART B WHAT DO WE HAVE?

5. Existing social infrastructure

5.1. SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE HIERARCHY

Social infrastructure can be delivered, owned, or managed by a range of agencies including local government, State Government agencies, the private or community sectors. Social infrastructure is categorised into the following hierarchy, based on population size:

Sub-regional (LGA)

Sub-regional facilities usually serve populations of one LGA of around 100,000 people. Regional facilities may serve two or more LGAs (100,000+). Sub-regional facilities can include major cultural or civic facilities such as civic centres, performing arts centres (around 400+ seating capacity), major libraries, exhibition space, and higher order entertainment facilities. These facilities service a radius of more than 15km and travel time of 30 minutes.

Sub-regional: The Concourse, Chatswood
(there are no regional facilities in Canada Bay LGA)

10,000m²: Concert hall, theatre, civic pavilion and studio, Chatswood library (5,000m²)



District (planning catchment area)

District level facilities are more specialised and operate on a geographic planning catchment area, usually for about 30,000 to 50,000 people. District level facilities are most often located in activity centres, ideally linked to public transport and in locations where people have a cause to gather and visit. District facilities provide a range of activity and program space and often accommodate community organisations and service providers. District level facilities would usually have a staff presence whether that is a local government or service provider personnel and could include: multipurpose community centres; civic and cultural facilities, including a district or branch library; community arts spaces; and entertainment facilities and services. They service a catchment of 5 to 15km and a travel time of 15 to 30minute drive or cycle.

The Connection, Rhodes

1,050m²: space include The Meeting Space, The Event Space and The Learning Space



Local facilities (neighbourhood)

Local level services and facilities are focussed on neighbourhood needs and are usually planned to serve a catchment of about 5,000 to 20,000 people. Local level facilities provide a basis for community involvement and the development of social capital through opportunities to build social networks and community connections. Local level facilities typically include multi-purpose community centres providing flexible spaces for local activities and programs and may also offer access to family support, health and other support services. They service a local catchment of 1 to 5km and a 5 to 15minute walk or drive.

Chiswick Community Centre

128m²: Spaces include: Kitchen, Toilets, Small hall (capacity 60 to 70 people)



5.2. WHAT SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE (HARD) DO WE HAVE?

This section provides an audit of all social infrastructure within the LGA owned by Council, NGOs, private sector, and Government agencies. As shown in Table 4, there are a total of 138 social infrastructure facilities across the LGA.

Figure 2 maps the distribution of social infrastructure facilities by type across the LGA’s suburbs. The map shows:

- There is a concentration of facilities in Concord, Drummoyne, and Five Dock – local centres
- There are no Council owned community centres, venues or libraries in Concord West or North Strathfield.
- There is a lack of facilities in North Strathfield, Strathfield Triangle and Abbotsford-Wareemba, Concord West, and Russell Lea-Rodd Point.

TABLE 4 - COMMUNITY FACILITIES WITHIN THE LGA BY TYPE

TYPE	NUMBER
Church hall	6
Community centre	1
Early Childhood Health Centre	3
HACC facility	3
Health facility	3
High school	4
Long day care/preschool	44
Library (+ The Learning Space at The Connection)	2
Multi-purpose community centre (The Connection, includes library)	1
Arts and cultural	7
OSHC	13
Primary School	16
Proposed primary school	1 (Rhodes East)
Scout hall	10
Seniors centre	2
Venue for hire	22
Total	138

Council owns 41 or 30% of social infrastructure facilities in the area.

TABLE 5 - COMMUNITY FACILITIES WITHIN THE LGA BY OWNERSHIP

OWNER	TYPE	NUMBER
Council	Community centre, HACC facility, LDC, Libraries, Museums and Galleries, Preschool, OSHC, Seniors Centre, Venue for hire, Work and creative space	41
Private	Halls, Health facility, High School, Primary School, Long Day Care, OSHC, Preschool, Venue for hire	60
Faith Based Organisations	Church halls, Schools (primary/ high)	15
NGO	OSHC, Work and creative space	3
DET	High school, LDC, Primary school, Proposed primary school (1)	15
NSW Health	HACC, health	4
TOTAL		138

ALL COMMUNITY FACILITIES

LIBRARIES

-  L1 - Concord Municipal Library
- L2 - Five Dock Public Library

MULTIPURPOSE COMMUNITY CENTRES

-  N1 - The Connection & Learning Centre
- N2 - Drummoyne Community Centre


VENUE FOR HIRE - COUNCIL OWNED

-  C1 - Rhodes Community Centre
- C2 - Concord Community Centre
- C3 - Chiswick Community Centre
- C4 - City of Canada Bay Civic Hall
- C5 - Concord Memorial Hall
- C6 - Drummoyne Oval Community facility and Pavillion
- C7 - Concord Community Recreation and Bowling Club
- C8 - Conservatory at Cabarita
- C9 - Tigers at Five Dock (privately operated)
- C10 - Campbell Park Community Hall
- C11 - Cabarita Swimming Centre meeting room (privately operated)
- C12 - Rothwell Park (room)


Privately owned:

-  C10 - Canada Bay Club
-  C11 - Barnwell Park Golf Club Function Centre
-  C12 - Club Five Dock
-  C13 - Concord RSL and Community Club
-  C14 - Concord Golf Club - Bowling Club
-  C16 - Drummoyne Sailing Club
-  C17 - Massey Park Golf Club
-  C18 - Sydney Womens Rowing Club
-  C19 - Breakfast Point Country Club
-  C20 - Dobroyd Aquatic Club Hall
-  C21 - Abbotsford Public School Hall
-  C22 - Victoria Avenue School Hall


ARTS AND CULTURE

-  M1 - City of Canada Bay Museum
- M2 - Ralph Honner Kokoda Education Centre
-  M3 - DAS gallery57 (privately operated)
-  W1 - Communy Drop Off Centre
- W2 - Woodworkers Association of NSW
- W4 - Lapidary Club


Privately owned:

-  W3 - Harry's Shed
- W6 - Harry's Tech Shed


SENIORS CENTRE

-  T1 - Concord Senior Citizens Centre
- T2 - Drummoyne Senior Citizen's Centre


SCOUT HALLS

-  S2 - 1st Yaralla Sea Scouts
- S3 - Girl Guides Hall
- S4 - Abbotsford Sea Scouts Building
- S6 - 1st Cabarita-Mortlake Scout Group
- S7 - Drummoyne Girl Guide Hall
- S10 - Five Dock Scout Hall




Privately owned (Scouts NSW):

-  S1 - Concord Scout Hall
- S5 - Mortlake Scout Hall
- S8 - Drummoyne Scout Hall
- S9 - 2nd Abbotsford "Port Neptune" Scout Hall

HACC FACILITY

-  A1 - Concord Food Services Building
- A2 - Kalparrin Dementia Day Centre - HACC
- A3 - Kindalín Frail Aged and Respite Day Centre -

HEALTH FACILITY




-  H1 - Concord Repatriation General Hospital
-  H2 - Canada Bay Private Hospital
-  H3 - Centre for Digestive Diseases

HIGH SCHOOL

Public:












-  D1 - Concord High School

Private:







-  D2 - Rosebank College
-  D3 - The Domremy College
-  D4 - The McDonald College

PRIMARY SCHOOL

Public:







-  P1 - Abbotsford Public School
-  P3 - Concord Public School
-  P4 - Concord West Public School
-  P5 - Drummoyne Public School
-  P6 - Five Dock Public School
-  P7 - Lucas Gardens School (recently upgraded)
-  P8 - Mortlake Public School
-  P10 - Russell Lea Public School (new school - almost complete)
-  P15 - Strathfield North Public School
-  P16 - Victoria Avenue Public School (new school - complete)
-  P17 - Rhodes East Public School (proposed/planning)

Private:

-  P2 - All Hallow Primary School
-  P9 - Our Lady of the Assumption
-  P11 - St Ambrose Primary School
-  P12 - St Marks Primary School
-  P13 - St Marys Primary School
-  P14 - St Patrick's Catholic School

CHURCH HALL

Privately owned:

-  Z1 - Concord Uniting Church
-  Z2 - St Andrew's Anglican Church Abbotsford
-  Z3 - St Marks
-  Z4 - St Bede's Anglican Church
-  Z5 - Drummoyne Presbyterian
-  Z6 - St Albans Anglican Church

LONG DAY CARE & PRE-SCHOOLS

-  F1 - Abbotsford Long Day Care Centre
- F3 - Cabarita Mortlake Kindergarten
- F9 - Concord Kindergarten
- F13 - Drummoyne Preschool Kindergarten
- F24 - Kiddies on First Early Learning Childcare Centre
- F27 - KU Concord Children's Centre
- F38 - St Andrews Kindergn
- F41 - Victoria Avenue Children's Centre
- F42 - Wellbank Children's Centre
- F44 - Concord Occasional Care
- F45 - Victoria Avenue Early Childhood Health Centre
- F46 - Chiswick Early Childhood Health Centre
- F47 - Five Dock Early Childhood Health Centre

Privately owned:


- F2 - Breakfast Point Child Care Centre
- F4 - Caring 4 Kids
- F5 - Caring 4 Kids Five Dock
- F6 - Cherry Bridge Station Five Dock Early Learning and Childcare Centre
- F7 - Cherry Bridge Station Rhodes
- F8 - College Street Child Care Centre
- F10 - Concord West Child Care Service
- F11 - Concord West Rhodes Preschool
- F12 - Cubby College
- F14 - Explore and Develop Breakfast Point
- F15 - Five Dock Public School Preschool
- F16 - Garfield Street Children's Centre
- F17 - Greenwood Early Education Centre Concord
- F18 - Greenwood Five Dock
- F19 - Happy Little Campers Early Childhood Learning & Development Centre
- F20 - Headstart Early Learning Centre Five Dock
- F21 - Integricare Ardill House North Strathfield
- F22 - Integricare Christian Preschool Drummoyne
- F23 - Jennys Kindergarten and Early Learning Centre - Mortlake

- F25 - Kids @ Play Early Learning Centre
- F26 - Kids @ Play Adams Lane
- F28 - Laugh and Learn Children's Centre
- F29 - Learn and Play Children's Centre (Rhodes)
- F30 - Little Pines Early Childhood Education and Care
- F31 - Montessori Child Care Centre
- F32 - Only About Children Concord
- F33 - Only About Children Rhodes Corporate Park
- F34 - Papilio Early Learning North Strathfield
- F35 - Papilio Early Learning North Strathfield
- F36 - Rhodes Central Preschool Kindergarten
- F37 - Rhodes Children's Centre
- F39 - St Marys Multicultural Child Care Centre - Rhodes
- F40 - ToBeMe Early Learning - Five Dock
- F42 - Wellbank Children's Centre
- F43 - Yaralla Child Care Centre
- F44 - Concord Occasional Care

OUT OF SCHOOL HOURS CARE (OSHC)

-  G3 - Concord Out of Hours Care

Privately owned:

-  G1 - Abbotsford Community Centre
- G2 - Concord Out of Hours Care
- G3 - All Hallows Out of School Hours Child Care Service
- G4 - Cubbyhouse at Victoria Avenue
- G5 - Five Dock Public School Parents and Citizens Association
- G6 - Gowrie NSW Drummoyne Outside School Hours Care
- G7 - Gowrie NSW St Marks Outside School Hours Care
- G8 - Mortlake Before & After School Care Out of Hours
- G9 - North Strathfield Kids Out of School Hours Care
- G10 - Russell Lea Kids Out of School Hours Care
- G11 - Shiny Star Play Centre OSHC
- G12 - St Mary's Concord Out of Hours Child Care
- G13 - St Patrick's OSHClub Mortlake

5.3. COUNCIL OWNED SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE (HARD)

5.3.1. Audit of Council facilities

Council owns 41 facilities including:

- 2 staffed multipurpose community centres (1 staffed by Council, 1 leased to NFP)
- 11 early education and care centres (2 Council operated, 9 leased)
- 2 libraries (2 libraries are standalone, The Learning Space is part of The Connection multipurpose community centre)
- 2 seniors centres (1 Council operated, 1 leased)
- 4 local level arts and cultural spaces (all leased)
- 1 HACC facility (leased Meals on Wheels)
- 3 Early Childhood Health Centres
- 5 scout/guide halls (there are an additional 4 scout hall buildings owned by Scouts NSW, some on Council land), and
- 11 unstaffed venues for hire (2 leased).

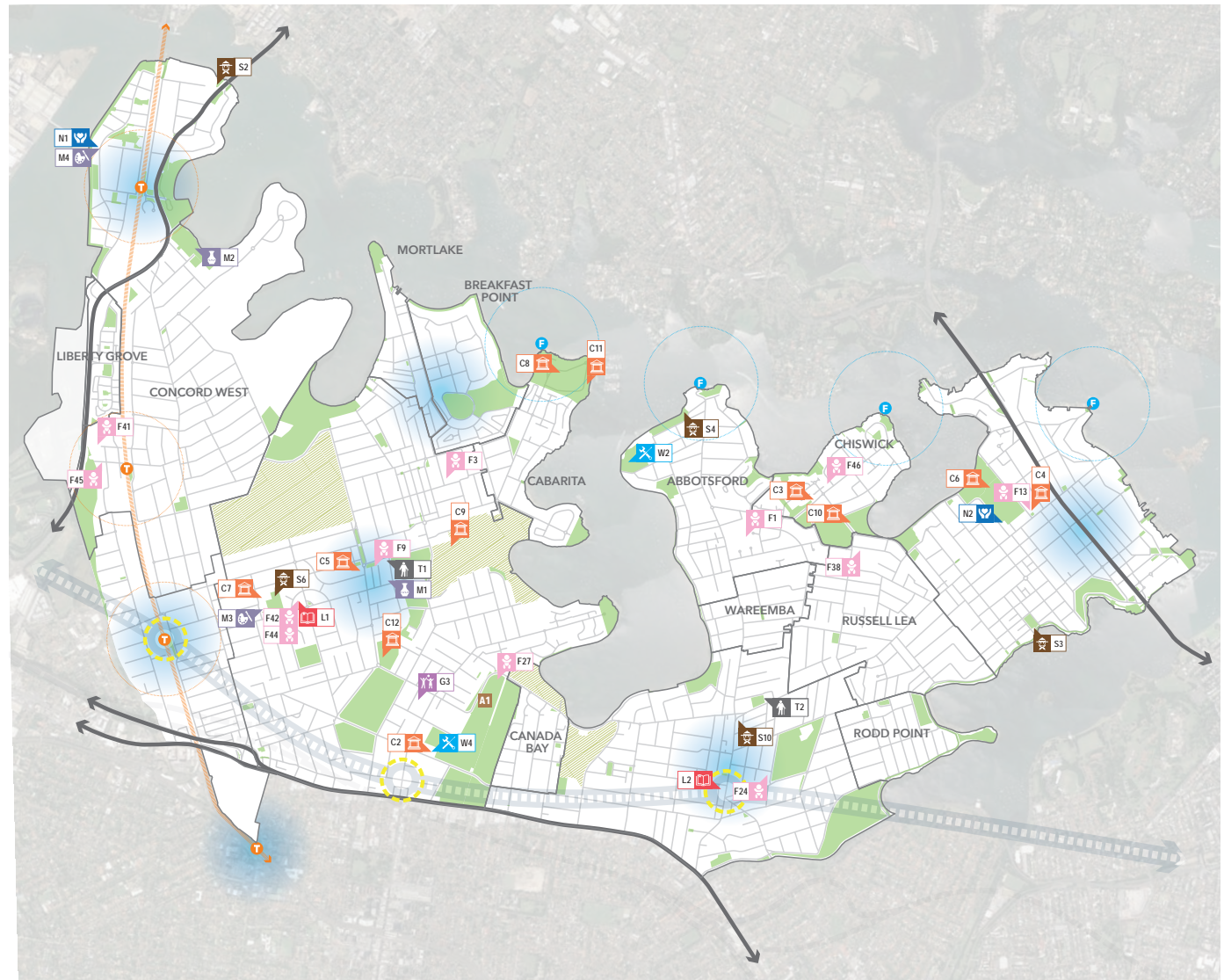


Figure 3 - Map of all social infrastructure (hard) in Canada Bay LGA



Strategic / Local Centres



Indicative Metro Station

COUNCIL OWNED COMMUNITY FACILITIES

LIBRARIES



- L1 - Concord Municipal Library
- L2 - Five Dock Public Library

MULTIPURPOSE COMMUNITY CENTRES



- N1 - The Connection & Learning Centre
- N2 - Drummoyne Community Centre

VENUE FOR HIRE - COUNCIL OWNED



- C1 - Rhodes Community Centre
- C2 - Concord Community Centre
- C3 - Chiswick Community Centre
- C4 - City of Canada Bay Civic Hall
- C5 - Concord Memorial Hall
- C6 - Drummoyne Oval Community facility and Pavillion
- C7 - Concord Community Recreation and Bowling Club
- C8 - Conservatory at Cabarita
- C9 - Tigers at Five Dock (privately operated)
- C10 - Campbell Park Community Hall
- C11 - Cabarita Swimming Centre meeting room (privately operated)
- C12 - Rothwell Park (room)

SENIORS CENTRE



- T1 - Concord Senior Citizens Centre
- T2 - Drummoyne Senior Citizen's Centre

ARTS AND CULTURE



- M1 - City of Canada Bay Museum
- M2 - Ralph Honner Kokoda Education Centre
- M3 - DAS gallery57 (privately operated)



- W1 - Community Drop Off Centre
- W2 - Woodworkers Association of NSW
- W4 - Lapidary Club

LONG DAY CARE & PRE-SCHOOLS



- F1 - Abbotsford Long Day Care Centre
- F3 - Cabarita Mortlake Kindergarten
- F9 - Concord Kindergarten
- F13 - Drummoyne Preschool Kindergarten
- F24 - Kiddies on First Early Learning Childcare Centre
- F27 - KU Concord Children's Centre
- F38 - St Andrews Kindergarten
- F41 - Victoria Avenue Children's Centre
- F42 - Wellbank Children's Centre
- F44 - Concord Occasional Care

OUT OF SCHOOL HOURS CARE (OSHC)



- G3 - Concord Out of Hours Care

SCOUT HALLS



- S2 - 1st Yaralla Sea Scouts
- S3 - Girl Guides Hall
- S4 - Abbotsford Sea Scouts Building
- S6 - 1st Cabarita-Mortlake Scout Group
- S7 - Drummoyne Girl Guide Hall
- S10 - Five Dock Scout Hall

HACC FACILITY



- A1 - Concord Food Services Building

5.3.2. Council facilities by planning catchment

As shown in Figure 7.

The majority of social infrastructure facilities in the LGA are concentrated in Concord planning catchment which has a total of 16 community facilities located within the catchment. The only staffed community centres are located in Rhodes and Drummoyne. There is a gap within the centre of the LGA for a staffed community centre (Concord/Five Dock area).

- Concord West has no Council community centres or venues for hire.
- North Strathfield/Strathfield has no Council community centres or venues for hire.
- Libraries are accessible across the LGA in Concord, Rhodes, and Five Dock catchments, but not in the Drummoyne catchment.
- There are no arts and cultural spaces in Five Dock-Canada Bay, Drummoyne-Russell Lea-Rodd Point, or Cabarita-Mortlake-Breakfast Point, or Concord West.

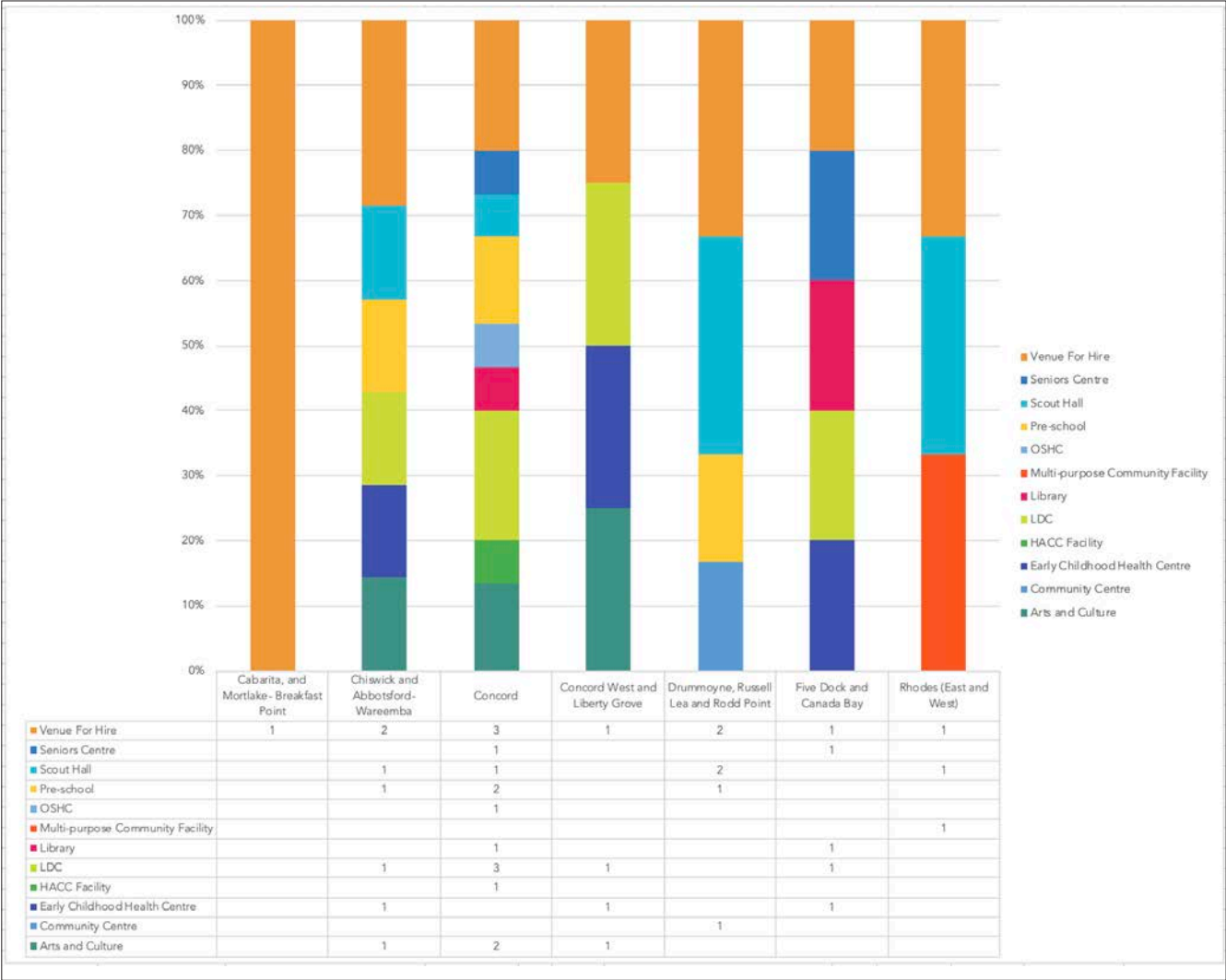


Figure 4 - Council facilities by planning catchment

5.4. FACILITIES IN NEIGHBOURING LGAS

Community facilities in neighbouring LGAs that are accessible to Canada Bay residents are mostly local level facilities that are highly used by communities in that location. Facilities near suburb borders are shown in Figure 5 and include:

- New Wentworth Point Library and Community Centre (district facility)
- Ashfield Library (local facility)
- Burwood Pavilion (local facility)
- Haberfield Library (local facility)
- Club Burwood (Local Performance space being delivered)
- SOPA (regional facility)
- Burwood Library and Community Hub (district facility), and
- Strathfield Library (local facility).
- Sydney Olympic Park (regional and at capacity with elite uses), and
- Club Burwood (proposed theatre) (local).

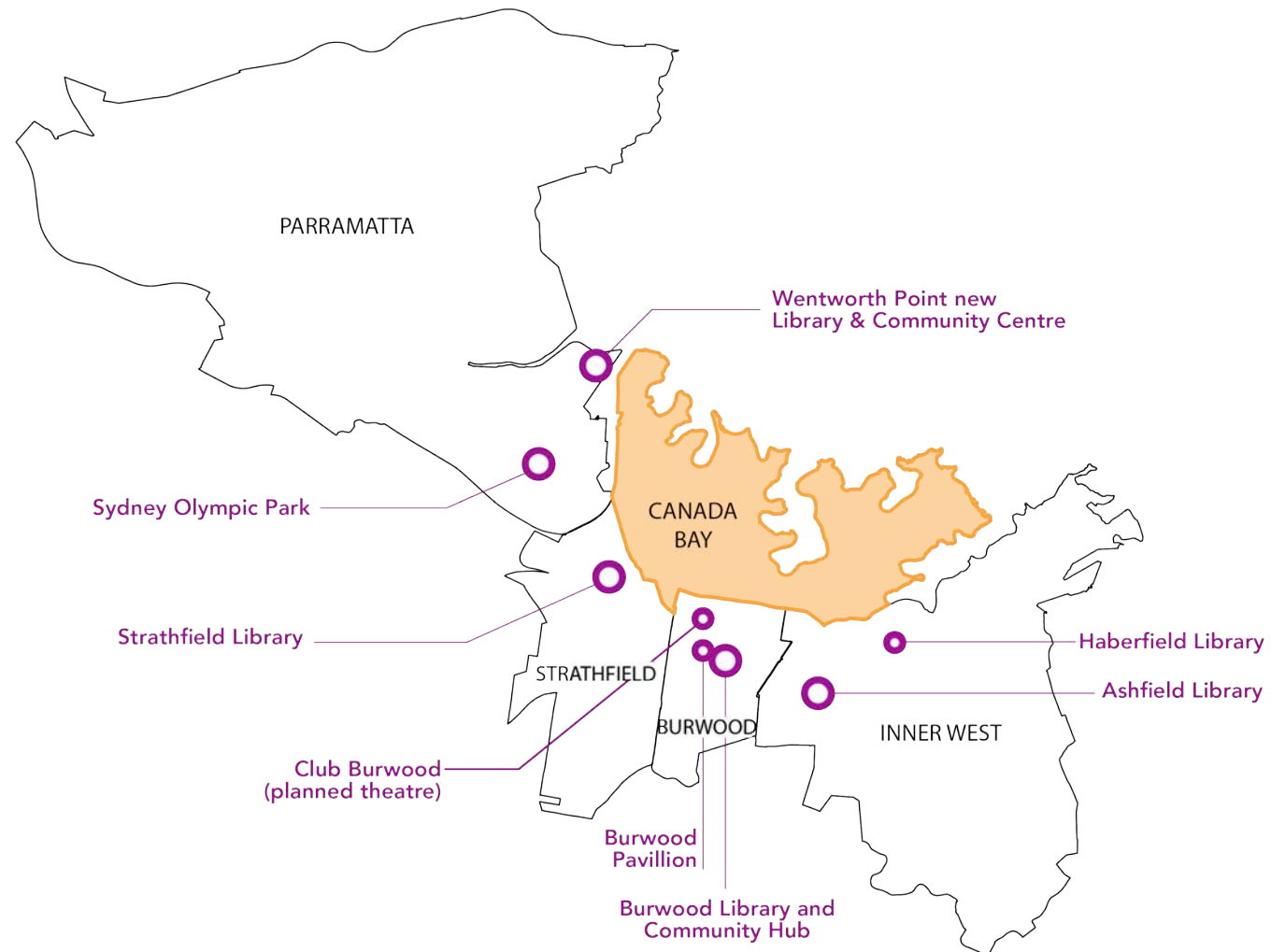


Figure 5 - Social infrastructure in neighbouring LGAs accessible to Canada Bay LGA

6. Existing social infrastructure (services and programs)

6.1. AUDIT OF COMMUNITY SERVICES

Table shows that:

- Apart from the 44 child care (under 5s) and 13 OSHC services within the LGA, there are 14 social services in the area.
- The majority of regional services are located in City of Parramatta or Inner West LGAs and provide outreach services to Canada Bay's residents.
- There are very few regional social services located in the LGA. For example, while Canada Bay clients make up approximately 50% of all Home and Community Care (HACC) clients in the Inner West region all HACC services (other than Meals on Wheels) are based in neighbouring LGAs and provide outreach services in the area.
- The area is well serviced with hospitals with the Concord General Hospital (in Concord West) and Canada Bay Private Hospital (Concord) located in the LGA.

6.2. COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

Table 7 provides an audit of the community programs that are delivered (as at January 2018) across the Canada Bay LGA. This audit does not include sports or recreational programs which have been audited as part of the Social Infrastructure (open space and recreation) Strategy.

Across the LGA there are:

- 5 children's and family programs (two of these are provided at Council libraries). Baby Rhyme Time and Toddler Time are held in Mandarin, Korean and English at The Learning Space)
- 1 disability program
- 10 programs that target the general community (including health and wellbeing and arts and cultural programs)
- 1 multicultural specific program
- 10 senior's programs, and
- 2 youth programs.

6.3. COMMUNITY-LED (INFORMAL) PROGRAMS

Across Sydney's emerging culturally diverse communities, particularly in older Chinese and Korean communities and with seniors - public spaces, forecourts, sheltered spaces are being used as informal community spaces for dance, exercise and meetups. Knitting, conversation and other groups also meet in free and informal spaces in Council libraries.

TABLE 6 - COMMUNITY PROGRAMS IN THE LGA (SOURCE: COUNCIL, INTERVIEWS, GOOGLE)

PROGRAM NAME	TARGET GROUP	OPERATED BY	FACILITY/LOCATION
Home Visiting Program for new mothers	Children and family	The Infants Home	Across the LGA (service based in Ashfield)
Bayside Kids Holiday Program	Children and family	Council	Five Dock Leisure Centre
Baby Rhymetime (Library)	Children and family	Council	Five Dock and Concord Library & The Learning Space
Storytime (Library)	Children and family	Council	Five Dock and Concord Library & The Learning Space
Toddler Time	Children and family	Council	Five Dock and Concord Library
Fitness programs – young people with disability	Disability	Participate Australia/FRANS	NGO
Salsa, art classes, guitar classes, ukulele classes, movies under the stars	General community	Chiswick Community Activities Group	Chiswick
Heritage exhibitions	General community	City of Canada Bay heritage society	Concord
Children's art classes, English Conversation, Exercise (yoga, tai chi), women's groups, peer support, walking groups, craft and handicrafts, games, men's group, information, outings.	General community	Drummoyne Community Centre	Drummoyne Community Centre Inc.
Exercise programs, ballet, tap, yoga, dancing, handicraft, quilt making, table tennis for seniors	General community	Concord Senior Citizens Club	Private and community providers
Drawing, watercolours, and Acrylics/oils (beginners to advance)	General community	Drummoyne Arts Society	Five Dock and Concord Library
3 hour weekly self managed art groups	General community	Drummoyne Arts Society	DAS 57
Martial Arts	General community	The Connection	The Connection
Dance Classes (latin)	General community	The Connection	The Connection
Multicultural groups	Private and community providers	The Connection	The Connection
Woodworking courses and exhibition	General community	Woodworkers Association of NSW Inc.	Woodworkers Guild

PROGRAM NAME	TARGET GROUP	OPERATED BY	FACILITY/LOCATION
Introduction to embroidery; Contemporary stitch and design course; Judges accreditation course; summer school; exhibitions; one off events	General community	Embroiders Guild	Embroiders Guild
Beginner English classes & conversation practice (The Connection)	Multicultural	Rhodes Multicultural Association	Rhodes Community Centre, Rhodes
Concord Drummoyne Food Services	Seniors, Disability	Concord Food services	Drummoyne
Harry's Men's Shed	Seniors, Men	Concord Men's Shed	Concord Community Centre, Concord
Harrys Tech Shed	Seniors, Men	Concord Men's Shed	The Connection, Rhodes
Sir Roden and Lady Cutler	Seniors, Disability	Sir Roden and Lady Cutler	Concord
Senior Social Group	Seniors	CoAslt	Concord
Concord Italian Community Bingo Group	Seniors, multicultural	CoAsit	Concord
Bayrider Service	Seniors	Drummoyne Community Centre	Drummoyne
Seniors Citizens Lunches (Thursdays) & monthly outings	Seniors	Drummoyne Senior Citizens lunches	Drummoyne Senior Citizens Club
Active Adults	Seniors	Council	Bus Trips
Bay Connection bus trips	Seniors	Council	Bus Trips
Home Library Service	Seniors, Disability	Council	LGA
Youth Space at Concord Library	Young People	Council	Concord Library
Youth Space at Five Dock Library	Young people	Council	Five Dock Library

6.4. PROGRAMS IN COUNCIL LIBRARIES

Council's libraries delivered 957 programs in 2017/18.

Attendees at events have increased from 14,791 in 2011/12 to 21,484 in 2016/17. There is an emerging trend and emphasis on lifelong learning particularly in assistance with setting up small businesses and gaining employment skills. The top five attended events include:

1. Rhymetime – 8,452
2. Storytime – 5,803
3. Toddlertime – 5,377
4. Authortalk – 1,284, and
5. Special events – 1,053.

The large attendance at children's events suggest the library is an important asset for parents seeking educational and social opportunities for children.

TABLE 7 - PROGRAMS IN COUNCIL LIBRARIES (SOURCE: INTERNAL COUNCIL RESEARCH)

EVENT	QUARTER 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	TOTAL
After School Book Group	11	9	9	10	39
Author Talk	7	10	5	11	33
Book Group	8	6	6	6	26
Group Visit (visits to library from early education and care)	11	7	2	6	26
Multicultural programs	4	4	10	6	24
Rhymetime	29	30	25	30	114
School Holiday	7	1	10	3	21
Special Event	9	2	3	5	19
Storytime	35	44	45	48	172
Toddlertime	26	29	23	30	108
Youth Space	4	8	67	11	90
School Visit			2		2
Partnerships with community groups	19	13	11	13	56
HSC		3		2	5
Individual Visit (Home Library)	9	19	22	36	86
Nursing Home Visit (Home Library)	6	12	14	23	55
Youth Outreach		2			2
Workshops and Masterclasses (The Learning Space)	7		5	17	29
Drop-in session	16	12	13	9	50
Grand Total	208	211	272	266	957



PART C WHAT DO WE NEED?

7. Stakeholder and community engagement

7.1. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT FOR CSP

7.1.1. Community Strategic Plan Engagement

Council engaged with more than 1,200 community members to inform the Community Strategic Plan 2030. Key findings from the engagement (Community Strategic Plan 2030, Community Engagement Report, Elton Consulting) included a desire for infrastructure and services for a growing population including:

- There was a widespread feeling across all activities that the provision of infrastructure and services is not keeping pace with population growth.
- Public transport, schools, open space, recreation and health infrastructure and services were commonly identified as priorities for increased focus.
- Many community members expressed a desire for Council to work with the State Government to ensure infrastructure is delivered in a timely manner.
- Providing services in accessible local centres was also frequently mentioned as important for the area's ageing population.

In relation to community facilities and services the community indicated that they were highly valued including:

- Libraries were consistently the highest valued community facilities.
- The Connection at Rhodes was identified as an excellent facility that gives the community access to leading technology. The 'learn to code' lessons were considered an important program to build community capacity. Ensuring facilities remain technologically relevant by providing contemporary programs and

adequate power/recharging points was a high priority for many, especially young people.

- Providing services for older residents was also widely identified as a key priority. Many noted that community facilities and programs play an important role in building community connections and reducing social isolation for older people.
- Ensuring services are provided locally, improving community and public transport and access to key services and facilities were high priorities for many.

Social infrastructure (facilities, services and programs) priorities through engagement included:

- Provide community services to support community diversity, social inclusion and wellbeing, in particular for the ageing population, people with disability, children's services, youth, people from diverse cultural backgrounds and sporting and leisure activities.
- Provide community facilities that cater for pedestrian and cycle paths, libraries, sporting fields and centres, swimming pools, childcare centres, community centres and other leisure activities.
- Maintain community safety around local centres, on roads, for pedestrians and cyclists and for people with disability to enable them to get around.
- Provide more opportunities for people to participate in community life through community events and providing services and programs.
- Provide opportunities to recognise and celebrate the diversity of the community through artistic expression, cultural programs and cultural events.

7.2. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT FOR LSPS

Council engaged Place Design to complete community engagement to inform the LSPS. Around 400 people completed the survey. The following key findings emerged relating to social infrastructure:

Community engagement for LSPS tells us that:

- 56% of residents surveyed would like to see more community facilities in their town centres, and
- 61% would like to see more community facilities in their neighbourhoods as they grow.
- Libraries, community halls/function centres and early childhood centres all rated as highly important with strong use.

As Canada Bay changes, what would you like to see in your local centre?

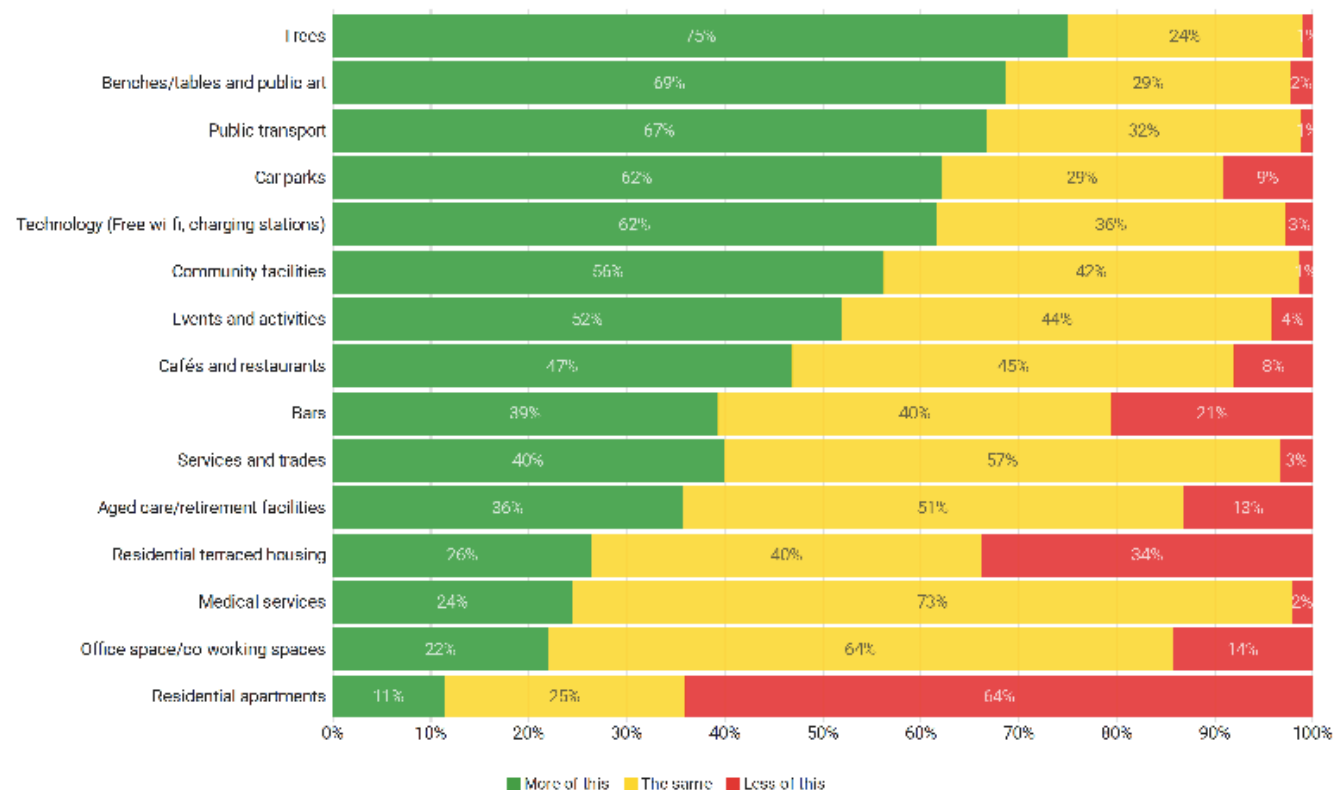


Figure 6 - Community preferences for their local centres (source: Place Design Group, Community Survey, 2019)

7.3. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Stakeholder engagement activities to inform the development of the Social Infrastructure (Community) Strategy took place in December 2018 and January 2019. This engagement targeted local community organisations and State Government Agencies. General community consultation was completed by Council and is summarised in section 7.3. This engagement included:

- Targeted online stakeholder survey (32 respondents between 6 December 2018 and 16 January 2019)
- 14 stakeholder interviews including with neighbouring councils, and
- 10 x Staff workshops / interviews.

7.3.1. Key findings

Facilities

Facilities are needed to enable community connections

- Across engagement activities, people indicated the importance of having community facilities and spaces that provide opportunities for social and cultural connections, particularly in light of increasing population density and high-rise living in the LGA. Stakeholders identified a need for facilities to cater to the needs of young people, older people, workers in the area, and culturally and linguistically diverse and newly arrived communities.
- The majority of survey respondents think the provision of “general community multipurpose hireable space” and “places for groups to meet” will be the most important facilities into the future. Stakeholders also highlighted a need for larger spaces for bigger groups to meet.

Adaptable and multipurpose facilities

- Across engagement activities, stakeholders indicated that, while they experience high rates of satisfaction with the facilities they use, the limited capacity of facilities puts high pressure on their organisations and restricts their expansion of programs and services.
- Facilities should be adaptable and suitable for a wide range of uses.

Accessible and affordable facilities

- Across engagement activities, the accessibility of facilities was a high priority (in terms of physical access). Stakeholders also emphasised the importance of ease of booking and customer services for these target groups.
- Council staff highlighted the important role that Council-facilities play in providing affordable spaces.

Connected facilities

- Stakeholders also identified that best practice facilities should be located in proximity to public transport, town centres and other community facilities. Some identified a lack of public transport as an obstacle to accessing some facilities throughout the LGA.

Cultural, creative and workshop spaces

- Key stakeholders, including neighbouring councils and community organisations, indicated a regional gap in the provision of cultural and creative facilities. In addition, stakeholders identified an increased need for workshop space due to increased high density living (e.g. men's sheds), including on weekends and at night.

Services and programs

Changing and increasing levels of participation

- Across engagement activities, stakeholders indicated that there is a need to further understand the services and program needs of the community in light of the

growing and changing population.

- The majority of survey respondents indicated that their organisation has seen the number of people they support increase over the past five years (65.5%), and expect to see this trend continue in to the future (58.6%).

Stakeholders identified a wide range of opportunities for services and programs

- Survey respondents think the top priorities for community services and program needs are aged-friendly facilities, services and programs (including community transport, accessible facilities, aged care), followed by support for people with disability and carers.
- Programs for parents and families, including newly arrived and culturally and linguistically diverse residents, were identified as a key priority by stakeholders. Places for children and young people to play were also prioritised.

Funding, resourcing and staffing are key pressures on delivery of services and programs

- The majority of survey respondents indicated that the strongest pressure on their organisation is funding (62%). 35% of survey respondents indicated that resourcing and staffing is the strongest pressure on their organisation.

Partnerships and engagement

Surveyed community organisations have had mostly positive experiences sharing facilities, services and resources. Survey respondents that share facilities, services or resources indicated mostly positive experiences in doing so, with benefits including capitalising on shared strengths and positive interaction and communication.

Stakeholders would like to see more collaboration across organisations, and across levels of government

Resourcing and operations

Staff identified there is a need to adequately resource facilities and management thereof, and manage community expectations:

- Staff identified that budget constraints, coupled with high expectations - "The Connection has set the standard for the rest of facilities" - balancing implement-ability and financial sustainability as key considerations
- Staff identified need to optimise the existing assets to improve access for community programs and activities and maximise use/useability
- Staff identified need to look at new funding and delivery models in terms of existing and future facilities, services and programs.

Ideas

Survey respondents had the following "big ideas" for the future of community facilities, services and programs within the LGA:

- Arts, culture and innovation centre and more arts programs
- Youth centre supporting mental health
- Build a couple of "Rhodes Connection" type facilities in various locations
- More facilities like the Concord Library
- Urban squares and covered space at Crane St car park for community gatherings
- An online tool that displays all facilities, programs, opportunities, gs and connect with other parties in the LGA and adjacent LGAs
- Develop Five Dock as a hub for entertainment, the arts and food, and
- Training and support for young people.

8. Population benchmarking by social infrastructure type

8.1. COMMUNITY CENTRES FLOOR SPACE

8.1.1. Council floor space by planning catchment

Council owns 14 buildings that, for the purposes of this study, are classified as community centre floor space, including staffed community centres, venues for hire, senior citizens centres, Concord Food Services buildings, and leased maker spaces.

It does not include function centres/venues leased to clubs for primarily commercial uses or scout/guide halls which are not accessible to the general community.

Overall, there is 3,538m² of Council owned community centre floor space across the LGA.

The planning catchments with the highest provision in 2019 are:

- Concord with 1,461m² of floor space
- Drummoyne-Russell Lea-Rodd Point, with 594m² of floor space, and
- Rhodes, with 740m² of floor space.

The planning catchments with the least Council owned community floor space are:

- North Strathfield/Strathfield with 0m², and
- Concord West with 0m².

TABLE 8 - TOTAL COMMUNITY FLOOR SPACE BY CATCHMENT (SOURCE: INTERNAL COUNCIL RESEARCH)

EXISTING FLOOR SPACE (2019)	FACILITY	SUBURB	FLOOR SPACE (M2)
Abbotsford-Wareemba-Chiswick	Chiswick Community Centre	Chiswick	156
	Woodworkers Association of NSW	Abbotsford	100
	Campbell Park Community Hall	Chiswick	80
			256
Breakfast Point-Mortlake-Cabarita	Conservatory at Cabarita	Cabarita	100
			100
Concord	Concord Senior Citizens Centre	Concord	314
	Concord Memorial Hall	Concord	190
	Concord Community Centre	Concord	630
	Concord Community Recreation and Bowling Club	Concord	142
	Lapidary Club	Concord	185
			1,461
Concord West-Liberty Grove			0
Drummoyne-Russell Lea-Rodd Point	Drummoyne Community Centre	Drummoyne	450
	Drummoyne Oval Community Facility	Drummoyne	144
			594
Five Dock-Canada Bay	Drummoyne Senior Citizens Centre	Drummoyne	300
			0
Rhodes	Rhodes Community Centre	Rhodes	210
		The Connection (not including library space)	530
			740
LGA TOTAL			3,538m2

8.1.2. Quantity of community facility floor per 1,000 residents

This study applies the benchmark of 80m² per 1,000 people to determine the floor space required per 1,000 people by LGA and by planning catchment.

This benchmark is consistently used in social infrastructure planning including for the City of Parramatta Social Infrastructure Strategy 2018.

Across the LGA there is currently 39m² of community centre floor space per 1,000 people. This is low compared to other Greater Sydney LGAs as shown in Figure 8.

As shown in Table 9, there is inequitable distribution of floor space across the LGA and the provision of floor space will decline across the LGA's planning catchments as the population increases. The areas with the least provision of floor space per 1,000 residents to 2036 are:

- North Strathfield: 0m² to 0m² in 2036
- Concord West: 0m² to 0m² in 2036
- Breakfast Point-Mortlake-Cabarita: 14m² declining to 12m² in 2036, and
- Five Dock-Canada Bay: 27m² declining to 15m² in 2036.

Figure 10 shows how Canada Bay compares to other LGAs (where data was available).

TABLE 9 - TOTAL COUNCIL OWNED COMMUNITY FLOOR SPACE (M2) 2019 TO 2036 BY PLANNING CATCHMENT

CATCHMENT	FLOOR SPACE (M2) PER PERSON 2019	FLOOR SPACE (M2) PER PERSON 2026	FLOOR SPACE (M2) PER PERSON 2036
Abbotsford-Wareemba-Chiswick	25	23	22
Breakfast Point-Mortlake-Cabarita*	14	13	12
Concord	107	96	75
Concord West - Liberty Grove	0	0	0
Drummoyne-Russell Lea-Rodd Point	30	29	28
Five Dock-Canada Bay	27	21	15
North Strathfield, Strathfield	0	0	0
Rhodes	63	48	36
LGA	39	34	29

*Breakfast Point is on community title and has onsite private facilities for use by residents.

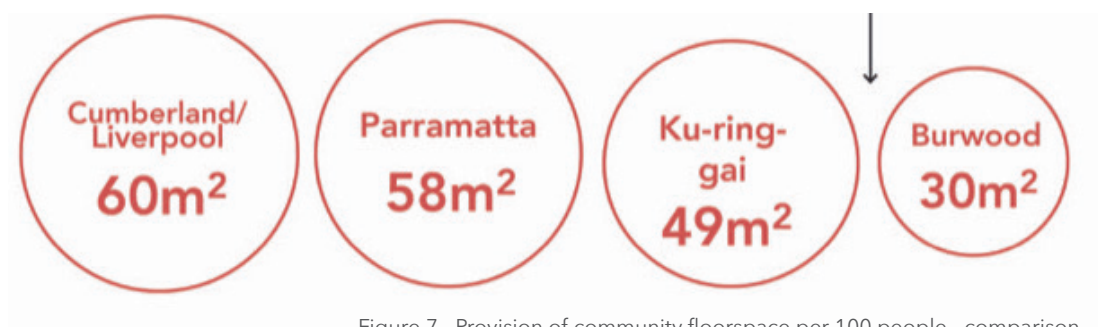


Figure 7 - Provision of community floorspace per 100 people - comparison

8.1.3. What does benchmarking tell us?

As Table 10 shows, Canada Bay is currently experiencing a below benchmark provision of community centre floor space. As shown in Table 11, to meet the benchmark of 80m² per 1,000 people, by 2036 Council would need to deliver an additional 6,075m² of community floor space. The catchments of highest need are:

- Rhodes with a demand of 206m² in 2019 increasing to 909m² in 2036
- Five Dock-Canada Bay with a demand for 578m² in 2019 increasing to 1,256m² in 2036

- North Strathfield, Strathfield, with a demand of 518m² in 2019 increasing to 1,101m² by 2036
- Concord-West-Liberty Grove with a demand for 590m² in 2019 increasing to 767m² by 2036.

However, despite having a significant gap in community floor space, Canada Bay has a surplus of smaller, single purpose community spaces or venues for hire. Based on benchmarks, the area with the largest surplus is Concord.

8.1.4. Quality of facilities

Condition assessment were not available for this study. However, overall Council owned and managed facilities are in good condition.

The exception is local scout and guide halls, and the Drummoyne Seniors Centre which Council leases to external community groups to manage. Many of these facilities are in poor to average condition, and there are opportunities to unlock the potential of these facilities, and “make them work harder” for shared and multipurpose use.

TABLE 10 - COMMUNITY FACILITY FLOOR SPACE BENCHMARKING - FLOORSACE (80M2/1000PEOPLE)

PLANNING CATCHMENT	CURRENT M2 (2019)	FLOOR SPACE NEEDED BASED ON 80M2 PER 1,000 BENCHMARK			GAP 2016 TO 2036		
		2016	2026	2036	2016	2026	2036
Abbotsford-Wareemba-Chiswick	336	830	906	945	-494	-570	-609
Breakfast Point-Mortlake - Cabarita	107	616	642	663	-509	-535	-556
Concord	1,461	1,097	1,218	1,557	364	243	-96
Concord West - Liberty Grove	0	590	675	767	--590	-675	-767
Drummoyne-Russel Lea-Rodd Point	594	1,565	1,635	1,695	--971	-1,041	-1,101
Five Dock - Canada Bay	300	878	1,146	1,556	-578	-846	-1,256
North Strathfield - Strathfield	0	518	639	781	-518	-639	-781
Rhodes	740	946	1,230	1,649	-206	-490	-909
LGA	3,538	7,041	8,091	9,613	-3,503	-4,553	-6,075

8.1.5. Distribution, proximity

As shown in Figures 11 and 12 there is inequitable distribution of local and district level community centres and venues for hire across the LGA's catchments. Figure 11 shows a 400m catchment around local community venues for hire, and a 2km catchment around multipurpose or district level staffed facilities. It shows:

- There are no local community venues in the Concord West North Strathfield/Strathfield or Five Dock catchments
- There are no local community venues in high growth areas such as Five Dock and in proximity to the potential Five Dock metro station
- The connection is mostly servicing Rhodes and potentially residents of Wentworth Point.
- There are no district level multipurpose community centres servicing the Concord, Concord West, North Strathfield, Five Dock catchments.
- There no district level multipurpose community centres in proximity to the proposed future metro stations in North Strathfield, Concord and Five Dock where future population growth is likely.

Figure 12 shows a 2km radius around existing Council owned staffed community facilities including The Connection in Rhodes (Council's only multipurpose community centre) and the Drummoyne Community Centre in Drummoyne. Figure 12 shows:

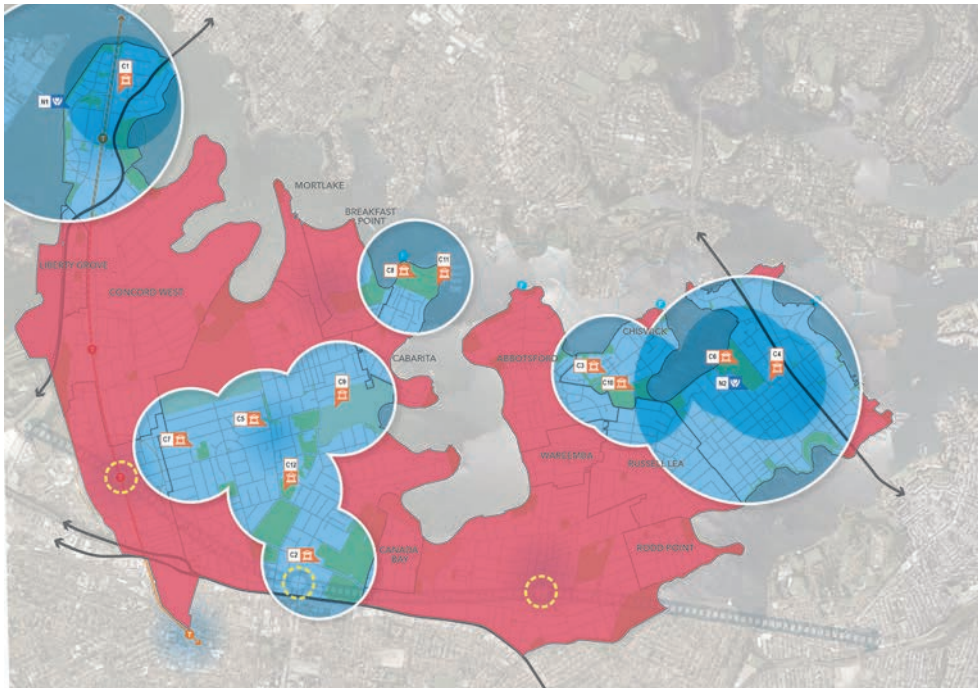


Figure 8 - 400m catchments (local facilities) and 2km catchment (district facilities)

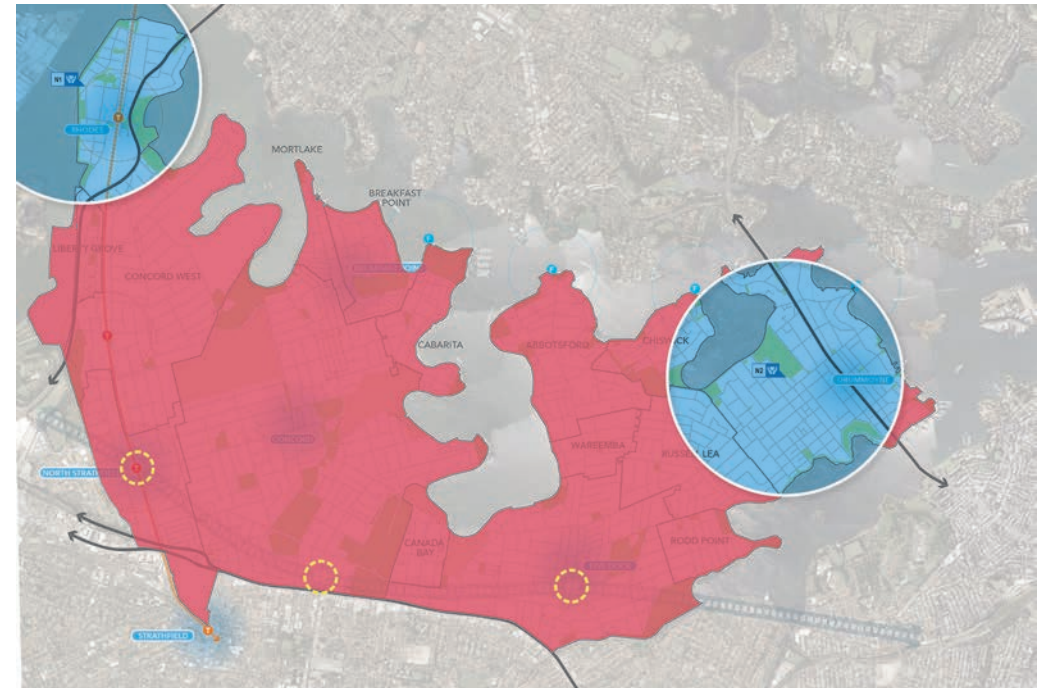


Figure 9 - 2km catchment district level staffed community centres

8.1.6. Utilisation

Available utilisation data as shown in Table 13 below for Council's community centres, as shown in Table 13 below, tells us that:

- There is a high use of Council's larger community spaces, with facilities in the town centres recording high occupancy rates including the Concord Senior Citizens Auditorium (98.63%) and Drummoyne Civic Hall (81.64%) and Chiswick Community Hall (81.92%).
- The utilisation of available smaller community spaces and meeting rooms is low and there may be capacity to increase use through a review of management models and programming (28.37%)

Future population growth in the LGA may impact the future demand on community facilities. The location of Council community facilities across the LGA may not be accessible to residents within those areas, such as Strathfield, North Strathfield and Five Dock, which are forecast for significant growth.

TABLE 11 - OCCUPANCY RATES COUNCIL'S HIREABLE COMMUNITY FACILITIES (2017-18) (SOURCE: COUNCIL, DOES NOT INCLUDE LIBRARY ROOMS FOR HIRE))

FACILITY	CAPACITY	DAYS OCCUPIED	OCCUPANCY RATE (%)
The Connection			
Rhodes – The Connection – Meeting Space	48 to 151	NA	NA
Rhodes – The Connection – Event Space	128 to 410	NA	NA
Rhodes – The Connection – Learning Space (Limited availability due to storage of equipment and tools used for library and scheduled programs).	24 to 43	NA	NA
Unstaffed venues for hire			
Chiswick Community Centre	Theatre - 60 Cocktail - 70	299	81.92
Concord Community Centre - Function Room	Theatre – 120 Dinner - 100	Theatre – 120 Dinner - 100	31
Concord Community Centre - Meeting Room	50	341	93.42
Concord Memorial Hall	30	108	29.59
Concord Senior Citizens Centre - Auditorium	Theatre – 100 Dinner - 80	360	98.63
Concord Senior Citizens Centre Meeting Room	20	25	6.85
Canada Bay (Drummoyne) Civic Hall	Theatre - 150	298	81.64
Drummoyne Oval Greg Davis Stand	Meeting – 80 Dinner - 100	134	36.71
Rhodes Community Centre - Small Meeting Room	Theatre – 40 Dinner - 30	59	16.16
Rhodes Community Centre - Large Room	Theatre – 60 Cocktail - 100	245	67.12

Drummoyne Community Centre and Senior Centres utilisation

No data is available for the following facilities as they are leased by Council to external providers:

- Drummoyne Community Centre is operated by the Drummoyne Community Centre Inc.
- Drummoyne Seniors Centre is operated by the Drummoyne Seniors Centre Inc.

The Connection

Since January 2017, there have been over 1,500 bookings. The main types of users are classified into five groups:

- Milestone celebrations
- Regular hirers
- Internal uses
- Corporates and community groups, and
- Not for profits.

One off bookings are for: birthday parties; weddings/engagement parties; social gatherings/parties; graduation ceremonies; conferences; meetings; seminars; training; performances.

The facility has a pool of around 30 regular bookers who utilise the meeting space on a weekly basis. The types of classes that they run including: dance classes; yoga/meditation; church services; senior meetups; playgroup; children's music class; art classes; English classes; prayer groups; and book clubs.



The Connection (source: Urbis)

8.2. LIBRARIES

8.2.1. Library floor space by catchment

Council has 3 libraries, 2 standalone and 1 (The Learning Space) as part of the multipurpose community centre – The Connection for a total of 4,082m². There is no library floor space in Drummoyne but consultation, an ageing population and poor transport links indicate a need for library space in this area.

LIBRARY	LIBRARY CATCHMENT	FLOOR SPACE
Concord Library	Breakfast Point, Mortlake, Cabarita, Concord, Concord West, Liberty Grove, North Strathfield, Strathfield Triangle	2,031m ²
Five Dock Library	Five Dock, Canada Bay, Abbotsford, Wareemba, Rodd Point, Drummoyne, Russell Lea, Chiswick	1,531m ²
The Learning Space, The Connection	Rhodes	520mm ²



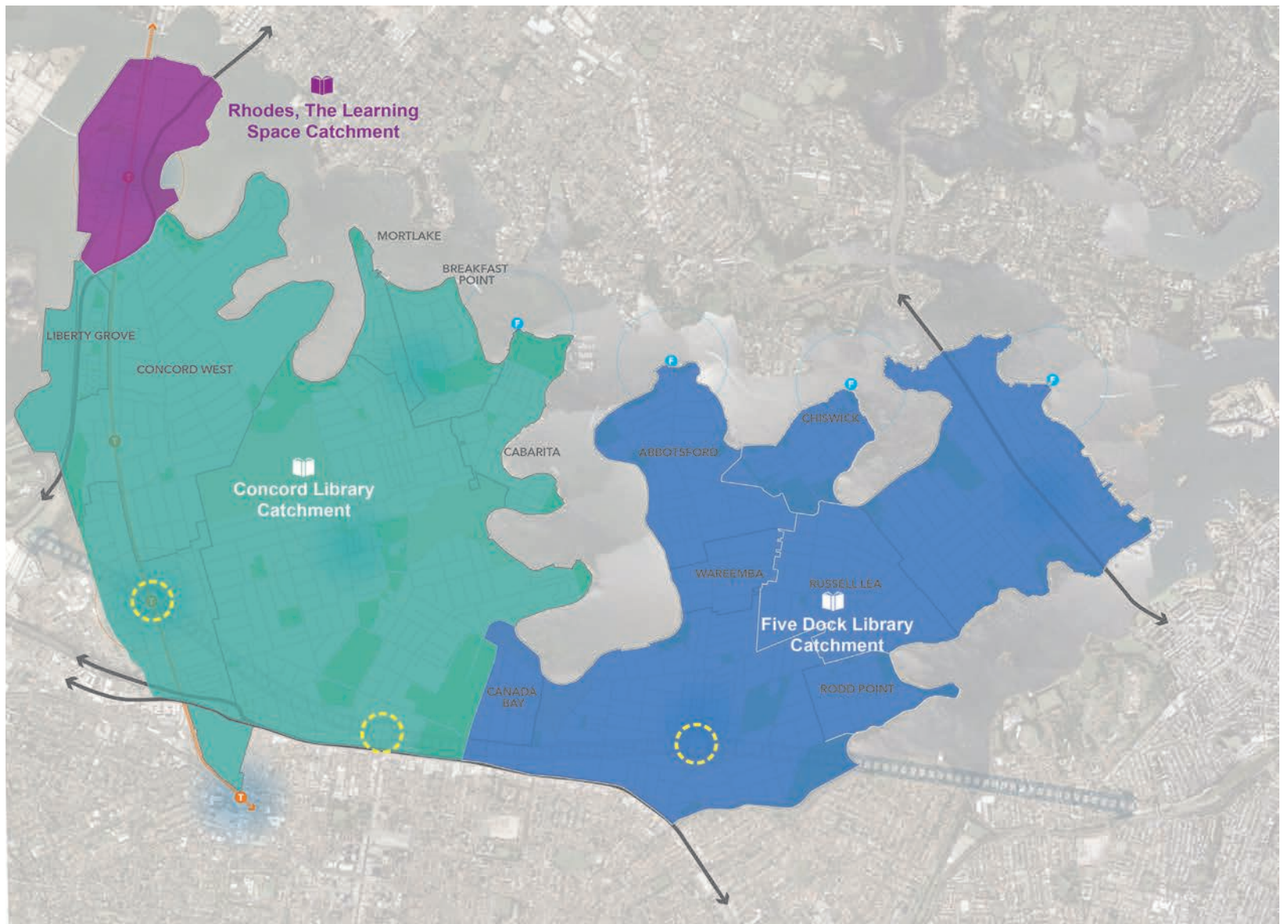


Figure 10 - City of Canada Bay Library provision by library planning catchment

8.2.2. Benchmarking

Benchmarking approach

The commonly used approach to benchmarking for libraries is the State Library of NSW People Places. New benchmarks were released in April 2019 and have been applied to forecast demand for future library space.

What does benchmarking tell us?

Planning for libraries is within 4 catchments as shown in Figure 13.

Table 12 shows the following library demand to 2036:

- Concord library catchment currently has an above benchmark provision of library floor space in 2019 but due to forecast population growth, there will be an under supply of library floor space of 121m² by 2036
- Five Dock library catchment has a current below benchmark floor space provision of 311m², this will increase to 387m² by 2026 and 684m² in 2036.
- Rhodes library catchment has a current (2019) under supply of library floor space of 286m², and due to forecast population growth in Rhodes East, this will increase demand for an additional 736m² of library floor space by 2036.

TABLE 12 - CANADA BAY LGA LIBRARY FLOOR SPACE BENCHMARKING BY PLANNING CATCHMENT

LIBRARY PLANNING CATCHMENT	CURRENT FLOOR SPACE	FLOOR SPACE NEEDED BASED ON 80M2 PER 1,000 BENCHMARK			GAP 2019 TO 2036		
		2019	2026	2036	2019	2026	2036
Breakfast Point - Mortlake - Cabarita/Concord/Concord-West-Liberty Grove/North Strathfield/Strathfield Triangle	2,031	1,762	1,909	2,152	+269	+122	-121
Five Dock/Canada Bay/Abbotsford/Wareemba/Rodd Point, Drummoyne, Russell Lea	1,531	1,842	1,918	2,215	-311	-387	-684
Rhodes	520	816	1,061	1,344	-286	-541	-736

8.2.3. Library membership & trends

Council's library services have a total of 39,471 library memberships (to September 2018). Concord Library accounting for 49.4% (or 19,497) Five Dock for 45.5% (or 17,969), Rhodes for 5.1% (or 1,994), and Home Library for 0.3% (or 101) of memberships.

While Concord and Five Dock have seen falling membership levels since 2013-14, the new library at Rhodes has rapidly increased its membership since opening in January 2017, now being at 1,994 at September 2018 (up from 864 in September 2017). It is anticipated that membership at Rhodes Library would steadily increase as community awareness of the service grows and combined with the suburbs steady population growth.

Library loans have increased across the City of Canada Bay library network by 4.39% between 2010/11 and 2015/16. This increase is significant when compared to the rest of NSW where rates have decreased by 13%. Online collections are dramatically increasing in usage, including an increase in streaming and almost doubling of all other formats. The digitisation of content including E-Books, streaming services and web based information services is changing the way the community is using library services.

There has been a large increase in the use of library Wi-Fi services, with Wi-Fi access increasing from 39,162 (2012/13) to 95,505, in 2016/17. However, computer terminal bookings have decreased. This may indicate that in the future, libraries may require more informal public spaces, including study quiet zones and informal meeting spaces, where users can access Wi-Fi on their own devices, rather than traditional computer stations.

The Home Library service has seen individual membership decreasing, and institutional membership (aged care facilities) increasing.

Library visits

There were 170,240 visits to Concord Library in 2017-18 and 165,035 to Five Dock Library.

	2017-18	2016-2017	2015-16
Concord	170,240	177,080	182,011
Five Dock	165,035	167,690	148,424
The Connection	NA	NA	NA

8.3. UTILISATION

As shown in Table 13, library meeting rooms are highly utilised by the community – most likely because they are staffed/ supervised spaces and free to hire.

TABLE 13 - UTILISATION OF COUNCIL FACILITIES (JULY 2017 TO MAY 2018) (SOURCE: INTERNAL COUNCIL DATA)

FACILITY	CAPACITY	DAYS OCCUPIED	OCCUPANCY RATE (%)	FEES PER HOUR (COMMUNITY RATE)
Five Dock Library - Bay Room	40	204	55.89	\$34 weekdays \$37 weekends
Concord Library (Function Room)	50	218	59.73	\$34 weekdays \$37 weekends

8.4. EARLY EDUCATION AND CARE

8.4.1. Children aged 0 to 5 years

Current supply

Centre-based education and care services (childcare) for children aged 0 to 5 years include Long Day Care and Preschool. These services are all regulated under National Regulations. Occasional Care Centres (OCC) for children aged 0 to 5 years is regulated under NSW Regulations.

Table 14 shows that there are currently 2,585 places in 57 centres across the LGA.

TABLE 14 - EARLY EDUCATION AND CARE FOR CHILDREN AGED 0 TO 5 YEARS BY CATCHMENT (AS AT DECEMBER 2018)

CATCHMENT	NO. OF SERVICES	NO. OF PLACES
Cabarita, and Mortlake- Breakfast Point	4	234
Chiswick and Abbotsford- Wareemba	2	95
Concord	7	310
Concord West and Liberty Grove	5	333
Drummoyne, Russell Lea and Rodd Point	5	221
Five Dock and Canada Bay	12	611
North Strathfield and Strathfield Triangle	3	273
Rhodes (East and West)	6	508
TOTAL LGA	57	2,585

Benchmarking approach

A benchmark of 1 place for every child aged 0 to 5 years has been applied based on NSW utilisation data of Commonwealth approved childcare by children in NSW in 2018 released by the Productivity Commission in January 2019. (Report on Government Services, Productivity Commission, Canberra). For 0-5 year olds this utilisation data shows that:

- Average weekly hours of attendance at long day care by a child in NSW is 28.4 hours per week .
- Commonwealth approved childcare (Long Day Care, Family Day Care, Occasional Child Care, Out of School Hours Care) in NSW is used by:
 - 8.8% of 0 year olds
 - 41.2% of 1 year olds
 - 57.9% of 2 year olds
 - 67.5% of 3 year olds
 - 63.2% of 4 year olds, and
 - 39.6% of 5 year olds.

What do the benchmarks tell us?

The benchmarks show that there is no current or forecast gap in supply of early education and care places for children aged 0 to 5 years across the LGA. However, at a planning catchment level, there is a current and forecast under supply in Chiswick-Abbotsford-Wareemba, and Drummoyne-Russell Lea-Rodd Point which are more established areas.

There is also a high supply of places in renewal areas such as Rhodes, where it is common for developers to include childcare centres as part of their community benefit offer, even though childcare is a commercial use of a site. Future reviews of DAs for new childcare centres should provide advice on supply and demand for care.

Five Dock is also showing an oversupply, however the area has a high number of workers which could impact on demand.

TABLE 15 - EARLY EDUCATION AND CARE PLACES REQUIRED (0 TO 5 YEAR OLDS) BASED ON BENCHMARK

	BENCHMARK DEMAND 1 PLACE FOR EVERY 4 CHILDREN AGED 0 TO 5 YEARS			
PLANNING CATCHMENT	2019	2026	2036	TOTAL PLACES 2019
Cabarita-Mortlake- Breakfast Point	166	151	152	234
Chiswick-Abbotsford- Wareemba	155	169	161	95
Concord	238	244	322	310
Concord West- Liberty Grove	145	163	184	333
Drummoyne-Russell Lea-Rodd Point	343	336	326	221
Five Dock-Canada Bay	198	205	286	611
North StrathfieldStrathfield Triangle	133	158	193	273
Rhodes (East and West)	247	264	306	508
TOTAL	1,627	1,688	1,928	2,585

8.4.2. Children aged 5 to 12 years old

Current supply

Education and care services for children aged 5 to 12 years include Out of School Hours Care (OSHC) which provide before and afterschool care and school holiday (vacation) care.

There are currently 1,320 OSHC places within 13 centres.

TABLE 16 - OSHC PLACES 5 TO 12 YEAR OLDS

CATCHMENT	NO. OF SERVICES	NO. OF PLACES
Cabarita, and Mortlake-Breakfast Point	1	56
Chiswick and Abbotsford-Wareemba	1	150
Concord	3	260
Concord West and Liberty Grove	1	100
Drummoyne, Russell Lea and Rodd Point	3	355
Five Dock and Canada Bay	2	260
North Strathfield and Strathfield Triangle	2	139
Rhodes (East and West)	0	0
TOTAL LGA	13	1,320

Benchmarking approach

A benchmark of 1 place for every 14 children aged 5 to 12 years has been applied based on NSW utilisation data of Commonwealth approved childcare by children in NSW in 2018 released by the Productivity Commission in January 2019. (Report on Government Services, Productivity Commission, Canberra). For 5 to 12 year olds 21.4% of 5-12 year olds each require access to 0.32 places average weekly hours of attendance at long day care by a child in NSW is 28.4 hours per week. This equates to 1 place for every 14 children.

What do the benchmarks tell us?

The benchmarks show that supply is currently meeting demand.

However, as a new school is planned for Rhodes it will be important that a purpose built OSHC facility is provided onsite to address future needs.

TABLE 17 - OSHC PLACES REQUIRED BASED ON BENCHMARK

	OSHC PLACES REQUIRED			NO. OF PLACES
Planning catchment	2019	2026	2026	Total places 2019
Cabarita, and Mortlake- Breakfast Point	41	40	38	56
Chiswick and Abbotsford-Wareemba	31	38	39	150
Concord	98	89	111	260
Concord West and Liberty Grove	56	56	54	100
Drummoyne, Russell Lea and Rodd Point	90	92	89	355
Five Dock and Canada Bay	61	66	77	260
North Strathfield and Strathfield Triangle	31	43	51	139
Rhodes (East and West)	26	43	55	0
TOTAL	435	466	514	1320

8.5. ARTS AND CULTURAL

8.5.1. What do we have?

As shown in Figure 14, there are currently 8 spaces within the LGA that include arts and cultural uses including:

- The Embroiders Guild - a purpose built privately owned and operated space within Concord Town Centre
- The Lapidary Club - a purpose built space owned by Council and leased to the Western Suburbs Lapidary Club in Gipps Street Concord
- Harry's Shed (Concord), Harry's Tech Shed (Rhodes), and the Woodworkers Association of NSW lease creative and workers space from Council
- There are three museums and galleries owned by Council - City of Canada Bay Museum, Ralph Honner Kokoda Education Centre and DAS Gallery 57 in Concord West (leased to DAS 57).

There is no LGA-wide cultural centre/civic space in the Canada Bay LGA.

8.5.2. What does benchmarking tell us?

There are no commonly used benchmarks for arts and cultural facilities. However, applying the Growth Centre Commission's benchmark of one LGA-wide major civic/performance space, there is demand for 1 major civic/performance space by 2036.

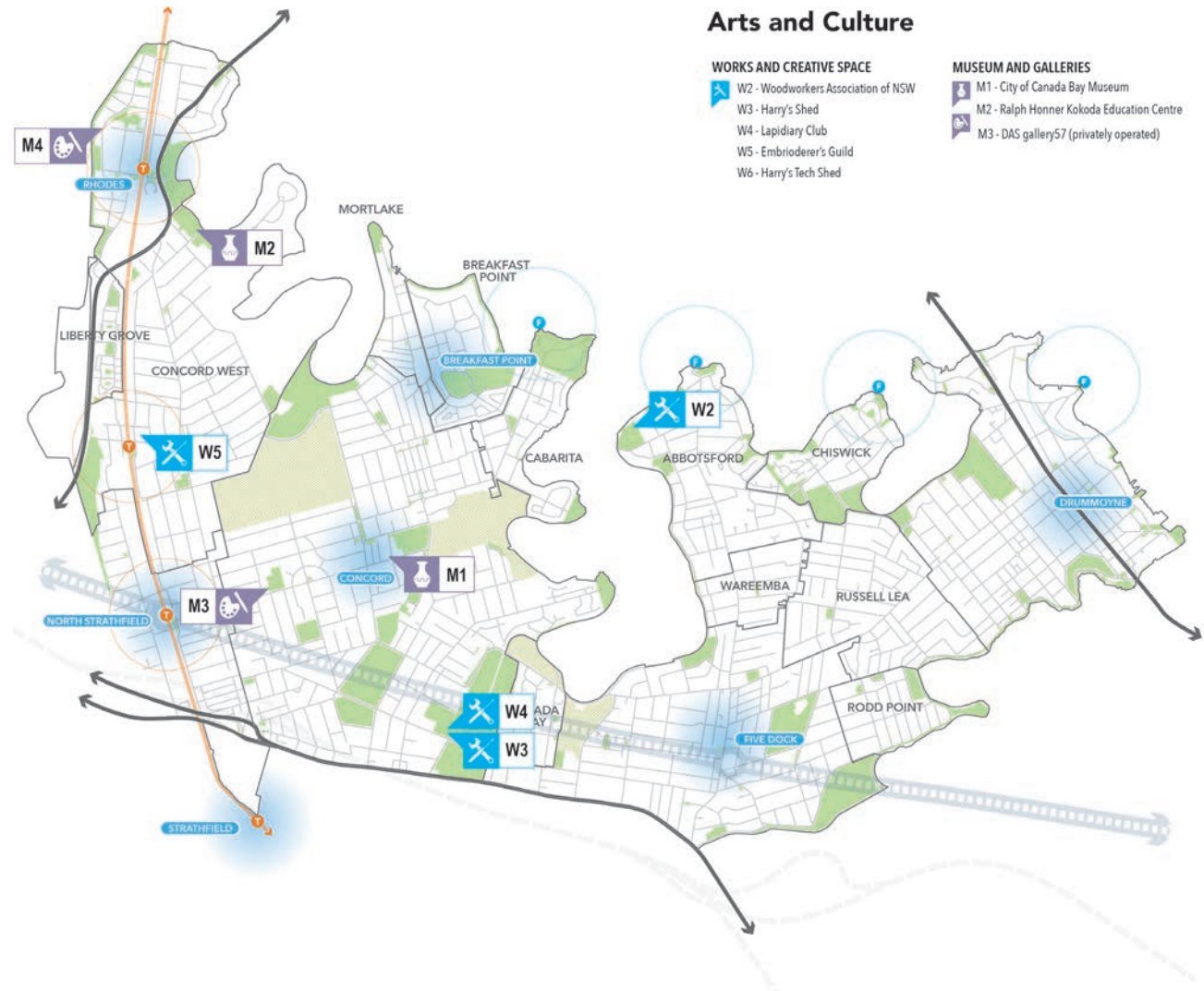


Figure 11 - Arts and cultural spaces in the LGA

8.6. SCHOOLS (PRIMARY AND HIGH SCHOOL)

8.6.1. What do we have now?

Within the Canada Bay LGA. there are currently:

- 4 high schools (1 public and 3 private)
 - Domremy College (private)
 - Concord High School (public)
 - Rosebank College (private), and
 - The McDonald College (private).
- 16 primary schools (10 public and 6 private), and
- 1 planned public primary school in Rhodes East. Given that the identified site will be 1ha, it is unlikely that the school will have capacity for more than 800 students as students will require 10m2.

Additionally, there are 6 public schools located in adjoining LGAs which have catchments that include suburbs within the Canada Bay LGA. These are:

- Ashfield Boys High School (760 capacity)
- Burwood Girls High School (1,150 capacity)
- Homebush Boys High School (1,220 capacity)
- Strathfield Girls High School (1,280 capacity)
- Sydney Secondary College Balmain Campus - years 7 to 10 (820 capacity)
- Sydney Secondary College Blackwattle Bay Campus - years 11 to 12 (740 capacity).

8.6.2 What do we need?

NSW Department of Education (DoE) does not currently have benchmarks to assess demand for new primary or high school places. New schools and school places are planned for based on growth and capacity of school facilities to accommodate this.

Primary schools

Table 21 shows Department of Education's projected future school enrolments and shows the main increases will be in:

- Victoria Avenue Public School in Concord West – 179% increase in enrolment.
- Russell Lea Public school in Russell Lea – 160% increase in enrolments
- Concord High School in Concord– 53% increase in enrolments

Figure 15 shows the catchments with the most significant forecast growth in the number of primary school aged children to 2036 will be:

- Rhodes - which will have 844 children aged 5 to 11, an increase of 307 from 2016 (and there is currently no primary school in Rhodes)
- Concord - which will have 1,544 children, an increase of 264 children from 2016, and
- Five Dock - Canada Bay, which will have 1,162 children, an increase of 194 children from 2016.

High schools

Figure 15 shows the planning catchments with the most significant forecast growth in the number of high school aged children to 2036 will be:

- Rhodes - which will have 658 young people aged 12 to 17 years, an increase of 348 from 2016
- Five Dock - Canada Bay, which will have 924 young people aged 12 to 17 years, an increase of 190 young people from 2016
- North Strathfield, Strathfield, which will have 606 young people an increase of 190 from 2016, and
- Concord, which will have 1,332 an increase of 156 young people by 2036.

There are no publicly available plans for new high schools or increased high school places servicing the Canada Bay LGA.

Priority areas for future primary schools or classrooms are:

- Rhodes/Rhodes East
- Concord West

Priority areas for future new high school classrooms are:

- Rhodes/Rhodes East
- Concord
- Concord West-Liberty Grove, and
- North Strathfield.

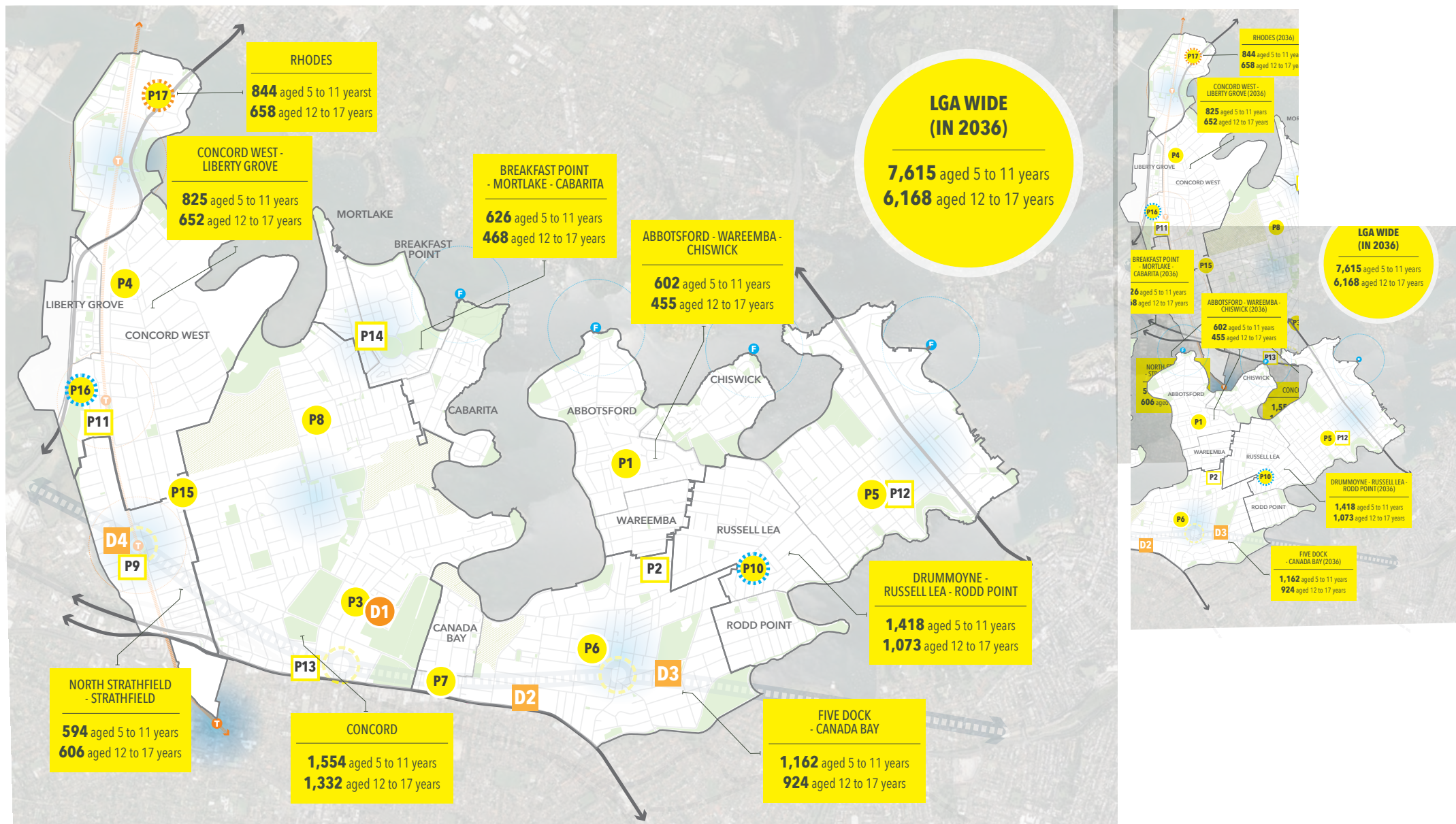


Figure 12 - Number of children forecast to be living in the LGA

TABLE 18 - DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS
(SOURCE: DOE, 2018)

SCHOOL NAME	2017 ENROLMENTS	PROJECTED 2031 ENROLMENTS	SCHOOL SITE AREA (M2)
Abbotsford PS	639	600 (decrease 6%)	25,086
Concord HS	1137	1740 (increase 53%)	33,765
Concord PS	280	305 (increase 9%)	11,643
Concord West PS	382	485 (increase 27%)	13,662
Drummoyne PS	687	555 (decrease 19%)	9,291
Five Dock PS	412	580 (increase 41%)	17,860
Lucas Gardens School	32		7,466
Mortlake PS	380	505 (increase 33%)	15,711
Rivendell School	53		
Russell Lea PS	177	400 (increase 160%)	11,790
Strathfield North PS	599	630 (increase 5%)	15,526
Victoria Avenue PS	238	665 (increase 179%)	13,554

8.7. YOUTH FACILITIES AND SERVICES

8.7.1. What do we have?

There are no youth specific community facilities or spaces in the LGA.

Five Dock and Concord Libraries run youth programs after school. The youth program at Five Dock Library is a youth drop-in program run by contractors with youth work qualifications and experience - and was in response to a need to engage young people in the library. This temporary service is successful and now a permanent program.

This is the only youth service in the LGA and should continue to be provided in this area given increased growth of young people in Five Dock, and the higher proportion of lower income and disadvantaged families living in the area.

8.7.2. What do we need?

There are currently 5,220 young people aged 12 to 17 in the LGA. By 2036 there will be an additional 948 young people aged 12 to 17 years. The catchments with the highest forecast growth are:

- Rhodes +348
- Five Dock - Canada Bay + 190
- Concord +156
- North Strathfield, Strathfield +120.

Through the delivery of any future new libraries or multipurpose community centres, Council should consider the provision of spaces appropriate for the delivery of youth services and programs. Best practice indicates that this includes spaces that are connected indoor and outdoor and with access to WiFi for study.

There may also be opportunities to partner with high schools for use of school premises for delivery of youth programs and services.



8.8. SENIORS

ABS Census data shows that the number of older people in City of Canada Bay is increasing. By 2036, the total population aged over 65 in the LGA will be 21,092, representing 17.5% of the total City of Canada Bay population. The largest increase in persons between 2016 and 2026 is forecast to be between the ages 75 to 79, which is expected to increase by 1,245 people and account for 3.4% of the population of City of Canada Bay.

Residential aged care spaces and expanded senior's services, including new centres and services for older people with higher support needs will be required in the City of Canada Bay to meet the growth of the LGA's aging population.

8.8.1. Seniors centres

Council owns two "seniors centres" – Concord Senior Citizens Centre is operated by Council and leased out for general community use, and Drummoyne Senior Citizens Centre is managed by a seniors committee. This centre is under utilised. Council leases the Concord Food Service Building to Meals and Wheels and there are two dementia specific facilities/services located in the LGA.

TABLE 19 - GOVERNMENT-OWNED RESIDENTIAL AGED CARE

NAME	QUALITY	OWNER	DESCRIPTION
Concord Senior Citizens Centre	Centrally located venue within Concord Town Centre close to public transport connections.	Council	A busy centre that runs a regular program of activities including Computer Pals for Seniors, ballet for seniors, table tennis, chess, exercise, pilates and art classes. The City of Canada Bay Museum is also located onsite.
Drummoyne Municipality Senior Citizens Club	Building is dated and the current condition is poor. The building is not located close to shops, services and public transport and the pedestrian environment is poor.	Council	A small centre located on Great North Road. The Club host Thursday luncheons and regular monthly outings.
Concord Food Services Building	Good	Council	Leased to HACC service
Kindalin Frail Aged and Respite Day Centre	NA	NSW Government	Dementia day centre
Kalparin Dementia Day Centre	NA	NSW Government	Dementia day centre

8.8.2. Residential aged care

There are 876 residential aged care beds across the LGA. The National Planning Benchmark for seniors housing is 1 bed for every 88 people 70 years or over. Based on this benchmark there is currently sufficient supply of residential aged care beds across the LGA, however by 2036 there will be a need for an additional 500 residential aged care beds. Table 20, details the forecast gaps in residential aged care beds supply for 2026 and 2036.

TABLE 20 - RESIDENTIAL AGED CARE BEDS BY CATCHMENT (AS AT JANUARY 2019)

PLANNING CATCHMENT	TOTAL BEDS RESIDENTIAL AGED CARE 2019	GAP 2019	GAP 2026	GAP 2036
Cabarita, and Mortlake-Breakfast Point	0	-80	-138	-161
Chiswick and Abbotsford-Wareemba	199	79	50	30
Concord	215	52	20	32
Concord West and Liberty Grove	0	-76	-101	-108
Drummoyne, Russell Lea and Rodd Point	341	135	73	30
Five Dock and Canada Bay	59	-50	-69	-114
North Strathfield and Strathfield Triangle	0	-27	-46	-66
Rhodes (East and West)	62	42	44	80
TOTAL	876	75	-235	-500

See Appendix 2 for an audit of residential aged care housing in the LGA.

9. Trends & best practice

The key trends and principles for social infrastructure delivery are summarised below. These trends and principles should inform the kinds of social infrastructure that is funded and developed within Canada Bay.

9.1. CO-LOCATED & SHARED

Co-location of Council social infrastructure with other service providers, including health, education, recreation or social service facilities, or within commercial or retail space can create efficiencies and synergies for service delivery, as well as enabling people to have their community, health, housing, education and recreation in one venue or precinct. It increases activation and leverage of visitation, as well as cross-promotion of services. The risks of co-location relate to the need to negotiate carefully for shared responsibility, the need for co-located services to be complementary and the interdependent of the services for mutual success. There is a trend toward partnerships in the delivery and management of community facilities and a demand from non-government community service providers for low cost accommodation. There is an increasing trend to providing shared community facilities on school sites. Some of the benefits of this approach include a reduction in the land needed for community facilities and, ideally, sharing ongoing maintenance and management costs. However, it is important to acknowledge the variety of challenges that arise when securing these spaces for community use, including the uncertainty of long-term tenure, child protection concerns, and restricted community access during the day.

CO-LOCATED AND MULTI-FUNCTIONAL: BLACKMAN PARK SCOUT HALL

Blackman Park Scout Hall is a 1,200m² multi-functional community and sporting facility co-located with sports fields including synthetic surfaces, as well as senior's exercise area, playground and BBQ area, and natural areas with walking paths.

The building is designed to have a simple, flexible shell that can also serve a variety of sporting and community uses. The large and small halls are available for hire for various community or family events and celebrations, while the facility also caters for sporting events through its change rooms, storage spaces and canteen. It also features solar panels and a solar hot water system to assist with the ongoing maintenance costs of the facility.

The sports uses include:

- Change rooms and toilets
- Sports storage sheds divided by code
- Referee room
- Canteen, and
- Covered viewing terrace.

Community uses include:

- Large hall
- Small hall
- Meeting room
- Kitchen and storage, and
- Toilets.



Image: AJA Architects



Image: AJA Architects

9.2. MULTIFUNCTIONAL AND ADAPTABLE

Multi-functional and adaptable spaces are particularly important in new and changing places, and there is a move away from single use facilities for single user groups to adaptable facilities. Adaptable spaces mean that the use and function can change over time as community needs change and/or grow. Co-located, multi-functional and multipurpose community hubs become focal points for the community, improving cohesion and connection rather than separating groups into different buildings by use or demographic (e.g. youth centres and senior's centres).

SOCIAL AND MULTI-FUNCTIONAL SPACES: BERALA COMMUNITY CENTRE

Berala Community Centre is a 600m² (not including outdoor spaces) multi-purpose centre designed to encourage people to meet, socialise and learn new skills and recreate. The centre is staffed Monday to Friday from 9am to 4pm and, like AC4C, has a diverse range of spaces available for hire including:

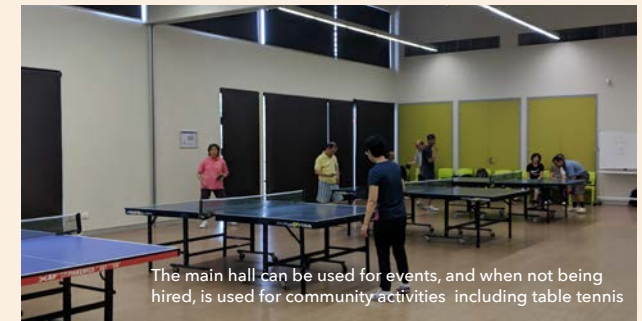
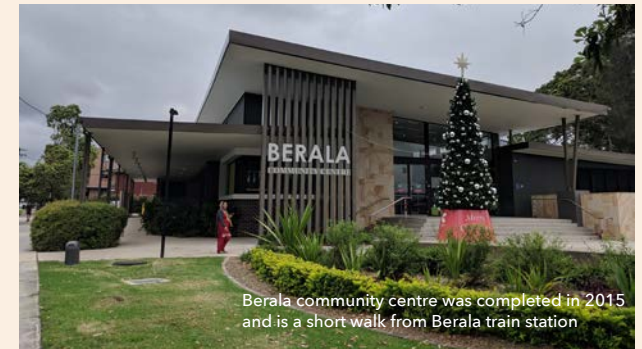
- Activity/training room (capacity for 30 people)
- A multi-functional room for around 20 people that can be divided into 2 rooms for up to 10 people
- Main hall for up to 144 people that can also divide, and is frequently used for table tennis, and
- Outdoor patio and outdoor veranda.

The centre is a living room for the community, it has spaces for students to drop in an study, tennis table facilities for the community to use when the hall is not booked, access to technology and easy to move furniture to allow quick set-ups for meetings and programs. Each room also has a kitchenette and storage.

WHAT COULD THIS LOOK LIKE IN CANADA BAY?

Berala Community Centre is an example of a vibrant and well-loved community centre that has a small footprint, however is multi-functional and can easily adapt to suit the needs of different groups and different activities.

By responding to the diverse demographics of the community, the centre is constantly used as a place to learn, get active, meet each-other, study and have fun. The development of a new community centre in Canada Bay Place should demonstrate similar multi-functionality, ensuring high utilisation of the facility.



Harold Park Community Hall

The Harold Park Community Hall is located on level 1 within the Tramsheds complex in Forest Lodge. The former tram depot has been transformed to an accessible and sustainable community venue. The site preserves its heritage significance while providing modern facilities for contemporary events.

The Hall was delivered through a VPA as part of the Harold Park redevelopment.

The venue is available for hire 7 days a week from 7am to 10pm. The venue is used by a variety of groups including Jujitsu classes, children's birthday parties, dance groups, and community meetings.



Kensington Park Community Centre

After the closure of the Kensington Bowling Club Randwick City Council engaged with its community to redevelop the site as the Kensington Park Community Centre, co-located with recreational facilities. Kensington Park Community Centre is located adjacent to the Kensington Park Oval. The venue features two individual halls catering for groups of 100 and 130 people and offers space for dance or yoga classes, forums, meetings, birthday parties and workshops. With modern kitchen facilities and toilets, restricted parking, undercover awning areas and tables and chairs, the facility represents a high quality venue suitable for all types of events. Situated adjacent to the centre is a children's playground, half basketball court and outdoor gym exercise equipment.



9.3. A "THIRD PLACE"

The nature and purpose of social infrastructure, and particularly libraries, is changing to become a destinational or a 'third place' (after home or work). This is important in high density apartments, where people are living in apartment and need space away from the home to connect with their community, learn, study, or co-work. Community spaces are places for training, cultural activities and collaborative learning, incubation of new ideas, social enterprise, and exhibition space, as well as some specialised spaces for specific target groups, such as young people, children and seniors. Lounges and cafes are also becoming an integral part of community spaces. Design considerations include:

- Maker-spaces where people can work on projects, network and create, such as art or music studios
- Specialised spaces for specific target groups such as young people, children and seniors
- Lounges and cafes
- Meeting and training rooms for collaborative learning, and
- Exhibition space for community art.

Libraries are also an important of the civic fabric of centres and suburbs. New library facilities should be located to promote visibility and accessibility and to support visibility within the site. Accessibility and visibility through main street locations with a ground floor presence can be important to maximising utilisation and enhancing accessibility.

LIBRARIES AS A THIRD SPACE: WHITLAM LIBRARY, CABRAMATTA

Whitlam library is an example of how the boundaries of the traditional library can be pushed to deliver services that actively respond to community needs. Within the footprint of a 3,000m² library, recent renovations and creative re-use of spaces has seen the inclusion of 'the workery,' 'Studio 2166' and a VR technology space. These editions provide space for the community to make best use of the library's resources to develop business ideas, get creative in the studio to produce music and video, as well as learn and trial the very latest in technology. Access to these resources is important, particularly in areas of socio-economic disadvantage where residents may not be able to access their own VR technology, recording equipment or be able to rent office space. In addition the library has also extended it's opening hours to midnight, enabling students who may not have a dedicated quiet study space in their own home to be able to stay at the library into the evening.

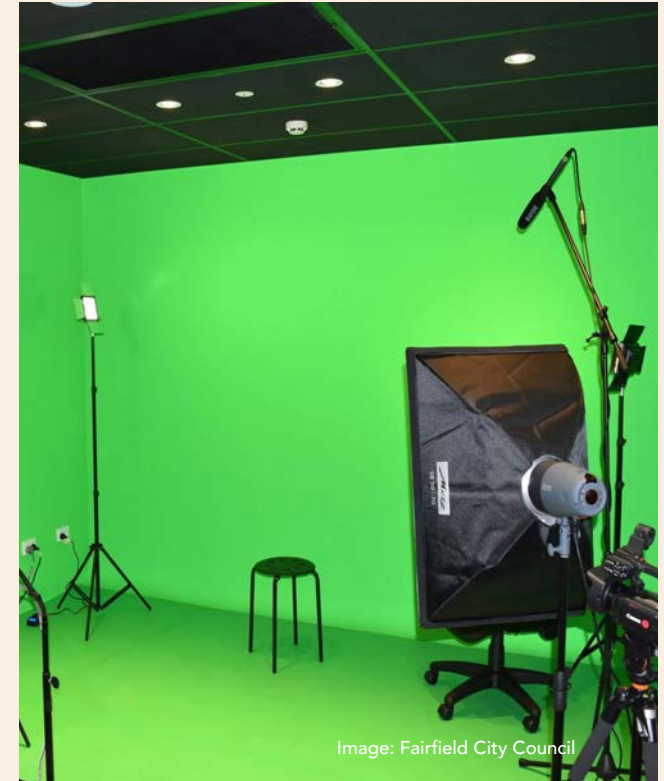


Image: Fairfield City Council

9.4. TEMPORARY, POP-UP AND ADAPTIVE REUSE

In areas experiencing change, including redevelopment sites and commercial areas (such as Rhodes East), there are opportunities for pop up social infrastructure (including cultural spaces, event space, and community office space) to be located as a temporary use of under utilised commercial spaces, or spaces planned for renewal and redevelopment.

Community kiosks that are adaptable and movable are also an emerging trend that can be utilised particularly in growth areas, while permanent infrastructure is being delivered.

GREEN SQUARE COMMUNITY KIOSK

The Green Square Community Kiosk is located in Joynton Avenue in Green Square. The Kiosk is located in the park and provides a small multipurpose community space including a kitchen, storage space and awning to support community and Council community development programs. The facility engages with outdoor seating and tables and is used for community meetings, the Infohub, English language classes and other community activities. The facility is compact and low cost.



THE FRONTYARD, INNER WEST COUNCIL

Frontyards is a former early childhood health centre that was unutilised in Marrickville and owned by Inner West Council. Council leases the space for a subsidised rent as a “Not-Only-Artist Run Initiative”. A pro-active, flexible space for practical skills-sharing, community cultural engagement and critical research. The aim is to challenge, facilitate and nurture collaborations between people with a passion for culture and to build a more resilient and sustainable independent arts community for the future.



9.5. CREATING TEMPORARY SPACES FOR CO-WORKING AND INCUBATOR SPACE

- The vacancy rates of commercial/office space and the limited market demand in Rhodes (as indicated by the employment strategy) provides the opportunity for the temporary use of these spaces for community and/or cultural uses
- The typically large commercial floorplate sizes would be ideal for a multiple use either by various smaller organisations or one or two larger organisations
- Opportunity for activation of commercial spaces that are sitting vacant while increasing the available spaces for community and cultural uses. It also diversifies the uses within the area creating more experiences for the local community to connect and interact.

TWT CREATIVE PRECINCT, ST LEONARDS

In August 2014, local property developer TWT Developments appointed Brand X to manage the activation and creative programming of a number of empty commercial buildings that make up the newly created TWT Creative Precinct in St Leonards. Together, this partnership has transformed space into artist studios, rehearsal space, gallery and creative retail for a proposed six year period before redevelopment.

In 2015, office space on Chandos St was provided to Brand X for the purposes of creating an Arts Incubator. This facility brings together visual artists, filmmakers, graphic designers, theatre producers and start-up business under one roof. The opening of the Arts Incubator increased the floor-plate of the TWT Creative Precinct over 3 blocks – making it the largest re-purpose creative precinct in Australia.

In March 2016, Brand X opened its first social enterprise cafe in Chandos St, St Leonards as part of the growing TWT Creative Precinct. X&Co serves the local business and residential community for breakfast and lunch 6-days a week, with proceeds from sales supporting the ongoing costs of managing the TWT Creative Precinct.

From 2013 to 2014, Brand X partnered with Fraser Property Australia and Sekisui House Australia to create a 1,000sqm space for community cultural use within the retail space at Central Park, Broadway, Chippendale.

The activation includes galleries, workspace for visual arts, creative retail, events space and rehearsal space for performing artists. During the 15-month tenancy, over 30,000 artist and members of the public used the space.



9.6. ACCESSIBLE AND NETWORKED

Social infrastructure should be equitably distributed across the Canada Bay LGA so that it can be accessed by a diverse range of residents (including older people, young people and transport disadvantaged). Community spaces should be in central locations, co-located with other compatible land uses such as shops, services or schools, meet universal design standards and be within easy walking distance (eg. 400m) to public transport along safe active transport and/or green links.

A networked approach to the planning and delivery of social infrastructure ensures that duplication of services, programs, spaces and amenities is avoided, while ensuring that needs are met in the spaces and places where it is most convenient for the community.

9.7. CO-LOCATED CULTURAL AND CREATIVE SPACES

Culture and creativity brings significant knock-on benefits for urban activation in town centres including economic benefits to local shops and restaurants as cultural activity pulls in audiences, as well as significant social benefits. In addition to building social capital and social cohesion through expression and the sharing of stories. There is a move to increase access to arts and creative spaces at the local and district level. This includes places to perform, exhibit, create and learn new skills. There is a rise in demand and interest for men's sheds, community sheds, and maker spaces. A new approach is to lease facilities to creative groups to manage, for example Brand X who manage the City of Sydney's new City East Creative Arts Centre (which is located as part of a multi-purpose community centre connected to a park in Darlinghurst).

9.8. COMMUNAL SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE FOR HIGH DENSITY LIVING

Increasing numbers of Canada Bay residents will be living within high density apartments into the future, there will be an increase in demand for shared community facilities. Communal internal spaces are becoming more common within private developments, providing spaces for neighbourhood gatherings, children's parties among other activities and contribute to the development of community within the building. Best practice is to locate these spaces near high activity areas (such as near communal laundries and mail rooms), and open spaces. The Social Isolation in Residential Flats Study (Faculty of Architecture, Design and Planning, The University of Sydney, 2012) identified that communal facilities should be "welcoming, activated and stimulating, as such spaces are more likely to be used." Such places are likely to contain elements, which are perceived by users as:

- Functional and useable
- Of a size that is adequate, and proportional to the number of residents living in the building
- Adaptable, providing spaces in which a range of activities can be taken, public and private – such as indoor fitness classes, music practice, or small family birthday parties
- Accessible and inclusive to all
- Account for amenity and have access to natural light where possible
- Safe (during the day and in the evening), and
- Encourage ownership through quality of design.



The new music practice room at Green Square library is bookable by the local community who cannot practice piano or other instruments in their apartments due to noise impacts. Private developers can also include communal rooms, such as practice rooms, within their residential development to provide additional amenity for residents and take pressure off public community facilities.

9.9. YOUTH SPACES AND SERVICES IN LIBRARIES

Libraries are an important, free space for young people to access and simply hang out, study or access resources they may not have at home such as books, computers, Internet or gaming devices. Subsequently, libraries are creating dedicated zones for young people, differentiated by youth friendly features such as lounge furniture (beanbags etc.) gaming console availability, vending machines or other signals that food and drink is ok, as well as tiered seating and performance space.

Key to ensuring that library youth spaces and programs are attractive to young people is by involving them directly. Some libraries establish a special youth advisory committee to ensure that youth spaces are reflective of what young people need and want, details are important, with youth input on furniture, resource and programming vital to the success of the space.



Youth Maker space at Westport library in Connecticut

10. Social infrastructure needs and priorities

This section provides a summary of the social infrastructure (community) needs as identified through the evidence in Chapters 1 to 9 of this report.

TABLE 21 - CITY OF CANADA BAY SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE (COMMUNITY) NEEDS ANALYSIS

EVIDENCE BASE	PRIORITY AREAS
Increased multipurpose community centre floor space, equitably distributed across the LGA and in proximity to town centres, transport and services	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canada Bay LGA's population will increase from 88,000 in 2016 to 101,000 (2026) and eventually to 120,000 (2036). This will result in increasing demand for community facilities for residents and workers to engage in social, cultural, health and learning activities. This increase also will result in more people living in high density and therefore the need for these "third spaces" outside apartments, will be of particular importance for the health and wellbeing of residents. There is currently (2019) an under benchmark supply of community centre floorspace of 3,583m² and based on population growth this will increase to 6,155m² by 2036 (<i>not including library floorspace</i>). Best practice benchmarks indicate a provision of 80m² per 1,000 residents. Currently Canada Bay has equivalent to 39m² per 1,000 people declining to 29m² per 1,000 people in 2036. There is only one multipurpose community centre in the LGA (The Connection) which also has a limited catchment. Best practise and stakeholder engagement indicated a need for more similar facilities across the LGA. Council has a number of new high quality community venues for hire. However, there are only two staffed community centres (The Connection, Rhodes staffed by Council and Drummoyne Neighbourhood Centre managed by an NFP). There is no staffed community centre servicing Concord, North Strathfield, Concord West, or Five Dock catchments. Stakeholders indicated a high demand for quality, multipurpose community facility floor space for intergenerational and multicultural needs. The LSPS survey results indicated a community desire for community facilities to be located in future town centres. Staff indicated need to optimise existing assets to improve access, usability, and ongoing costs. Larger multipurpose spaces are more highly utilised by the community. There is an under supply of large halls/ event space for groups of 200+ and for large cultural events, as identified through stakeholder engagement and the high utilisation of Council's large venues for hire. Potential additional growth and social infrastructure demand may result from proposed future Metro Stations. 	<p>By 2036, the following planning catchments will have the highest priority need for community centre floor space:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rhodes: demand of 206m² in 2019 increasing to 909m² in 2036 Five Dock-Canada Bay: demand of 578m² in 2019 increasing to 1,256m² in 2036 North Strathfield, Strathfield: demand of 518m² in 2019 increasing to 1,101m² by 2036 Concord-West-Liberty Grove: demand for 590m² in 2019 increasing to 767m² by 2036. <p>Additionally, based on benchmarks there is demand for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1x district level community centre to service the Concord, North Strathfield, Concord West, and Five Dock catchments. 1x LGA-wide level cultural/civic centre.

EVIDENCE BASE

PRIORITY AREAS

Increased library floor space/capacity and improved access to library services in the LGA's eastern planning catchments

- There is demand for additional floor space to address latent demand in the Drummoyne area, and significant forecast growth in Five Dock area. Five Dock library catchment has a current below benchmark floor space provision of 311m², this will increase to 387m² by 2026 and 684m² in 2036.
- Concord library catchment has an above benchmark provision of library floor space in 2019 but due to forecast population growth, there will be an under supply of 121m² by 2036.
- Rhodes library catchment has a 2019 under benchmark supply of library floor space of 286m² which will increase to 736m² by 2036.
- The Learning Space at The Connection is at capacity and highly utilised for study and co-working.
- Drummoyne / Chiswick / Russell Lea with a current under supply of 1,284m² increasing to 1,344m² in 2036. This area has a higher older population with limited access to existing libraries in Five Dock and Concord.
- Rhodes with a currently under supply of 286m² increasing to 736 by 2036. Rhodes East will have a high proportion of students living in apartments and students needing access to study space.

Adaptable, shared & temporary spaces to support arts, cultural and creative uses and co-working uses

- The Connection reports **very high use of The Learning Space for co-working hub and/or working spaces**. The employment strategy (SGS 2019) indicates a high proportion of vacancies in commercial properties in Rhodes. This could provide an opportunity to shift this demand for remote/co-working space, either as a short or long term proposition, to allow for other uses/activities and also increase the commercial occupancy in the area.
- Stakeholder engagement indicated a **demand for increased access to technology within Council's facilities** for all ages.
- Current social infrastructure trends show that **libraries are being used for a greater diversity of uses** including the inclusions of purpose-built or informal co-working, and incubator space within them
- Increasing **apartment living indicates that residents will need space away from the home to study/work** and reduce social isolation.
- There are a high proportion of lower income students living in North Strathfield/Strathfield Triangle that may not have access to adequate space, resources and/or technology to assist with their studies
- Under utilised scout halls and community centres provide a **significant opportunity to increase the arts, cultural and creative activities/programming** within the LGA.
- There are 8 arts and cultural spaces in the LGA, and opportunities for collaboration for increased program and service outcomes.
- Rhodes
- Five Dock
- North Strathfield/Strathfield Triangle
- Concord West

Managing supply of childcare by working with developers to encourage childcare where it is needed and discourage it where it may be oversupplied

- Benchmarking indicates that on an LGA-wide basis, there is **no current or forecast gap in supply of early education and care for children aged 0 to 5 years** across the LGA.
- However, provision varies by planning catchment. There is a **high supply of places for 0 to 5 year olds in renewal areas such as Rhodes**, where it is common for developers to include early education and care centres as part of their community benefit offer, even though this is essentially a commercial use. Future DA assessments for new centres could provide advice on supply and demand.
- There is demand (based on benchmarks) for new future places in areas such as Chiswick-Abbotsford-Wareemba, and Drummoyne, and Russell Lea - Rodd Point.
- The benchmarks show that on an LGA-wide basis there is **no current or forecast gap in supply of OSHC places across the LGA other than in Rhodes**. However, some OSHC services indicate that they are at capacity particularly in schools with high enrolments. Best practice is to provide purpose built OSHC on school sites. As a new school is planned for Rhodes it will be important that a purpose built OSHC facility is provided onsite to address future need.
- As part of the Parramatta Road Corridor Urban Transformation Strategy (Landcom) 1x childcare centre is proposed for the Kings Bay Precinct (Five Dock) and 1x childcare centre is proposed for the Burwood-Concord Precinct.

Encourage childcare for 0 to 5 years:

- Chiswick-Abbotsford-Wareemba
- Drummoyne, and Russell Lea - Rodd Point

Manage future supply for 0 to 5 years:

- Rhodes.

New Out of School Hours Care facility (5 to 12 year olds) in Rhodes East

Encourage provision of private, shared communal spaces within new high density residential development for music practice, study, gatherings and parties

- Communal rooms within residential development (located on rooftops and/or at podium level) take pressure off Council owned community facilities. They provide semi-private facilities that can be booked by residents for music practice, study space, birthday parties, or communal gatherings.
- Communal rooms are common in high density residential apartment buildings in China, Hong Kong, Singapore, Vienna, and Copenhagen.
- They can build improved social cohesion within vertical communities and reduce conflict relating to noise from gatherings and music rehearsal.

- **Rhodes East, North Strathfield/Strathfield Triangle** with high proportions of students, working households, and apartment living.
- **Five Dock, North Strathfield, Burwood North (Concord)** around future metro stations where there will be high proportions of residents in apartment living.

New primary and high school places to address population growth

- There is **high forecast population growth in primary school aged children** in:
 - **Rhodes** : 844 children aged 5 to 11, an increase of 307 from 2016 (currently no primary school in Rhodes)
 - **Concord**: 1,544 children, an increase of 264 children from 2016, and
 - **Five Dock - Canada Bay**: 1,162 children, an increase of 194 children from 2016.
 - There is **high forecast population growth in high school aged children** in:
 - **Rhodes**: 658 young people aged 12 to 17 years, an increase of 348 from 2016
 - **Five Dock - Canada Bay**: 924 young people aged 12 to 17 years, an increase of 190 young people from 2016
 - **North Strathfield, Strathfield**: 606 young people an increase of 190 from 2016, and
 - **Concord**: 1,332 an increase of 156 young people by 2036.
 - A new primary school for up to 800 students is proposed in Rhodes East (corner bounded by Blaxland Road, Leeds Street and Cavell Avenue). The NSW Government has proposed a 1 hectare site which is required to provide classroom space and outdoor space of around 10m² per student.
 - Department of Education indicate there will be a need for more teaching places in Victoria Avenue Public School, Russell Lea Public School, and Concord High School.
- Rhodes (East and West)
 - Concord
 - Concord West- Liberty Grove
 - North Strathfield, Strathfield Triangle
 - Five Dock

Partnership and collaboration and sharing between Council, state government agencies and service providers

- Council staff and neighbouring councils indicated the need and desire for greater regional collaboration and partnership with regards to delivering community facilities, services and programs.
 - Staff identified opportunities to work with Department of Education to improve the effectiveness of the shared use agreement implementation so the shared use of school facilities are whole of community assets.
 - Staff identified opportunities for partnership (funding and delivery) with State Government and adjoining Councils in providing future regional facilities (e.g. regional cooperation for arts and cultural facility needs).
 - Stakeholders would like to see more and improved collaboration with Council and across community organisations in order to deliver better community outcomes.
 - DAS57, the Embroiders Guild and the Woodworkers Association are local community-led organisations delivering a large number of arts and cultural activities in the LGA. Opportunity for greater collaboration and capacity building to support/increase programs and services. Also opportunities to connect with organisations leasing Council facilities such as Harrys Shed and Harrys Tech Shed.
 - New school facilities that include community halls/creative spaces to be shared with Council particularly if sharing public open space.
- Across the LGA

Welcoming facilities and programs that support intergenerational needs, lower income residents and multicultural residents.

- Stakeholder engagement and demographic analysis tell us that services for newly arrived migrants are particularly important in North Strathfield, Strathfield Triangle and Rhodes. This could include access to free spaces for community led activities - tai chi groups, English conversation classes, cooking groups - as well as spaces that can accommodate larger group gatherings to help build social connections.
 - Low cost or free spaces for groups to deliver community led/initiated social activities - including programs for young people and families in Five Dock & culturally diverse in Rhodes and North Strathfield/Strathfield.
 - Provide space for activities and programs for older people within future multipurpose community facilities, especially those located near public transport to mitigate the impacts of social isolation and provide opportunities for social connection and intergenerational learning.
 - The Drummoyne Senior Citizens Centre is an asset for the wider community but currently is not easily accessible to residents across the LGA. The implementation of a community bus service and improving the pedestrian environment around the centre would improve the overall accessibility of this centre.
- Programs for multicultural and newly arrived residents in the LGA's west:
- North Strathfield/Strathfield Triangle
 - Rhodes
 - Liberty Grove
- Programs for lower income resident, and access to low cost community space:
- Rhodes
 - North Strathfield/Strathfield Triangle
 - Families in Five Dock
- Programs and services for older people:
- Drummoyne, Russell Lea, Rodd Point
 - Chiswick, Abbotsford, Wareemba
- Programs and services for young people:
- North Strathfield/Strathfield Triangle
 - Rhodes
 - Five Dock

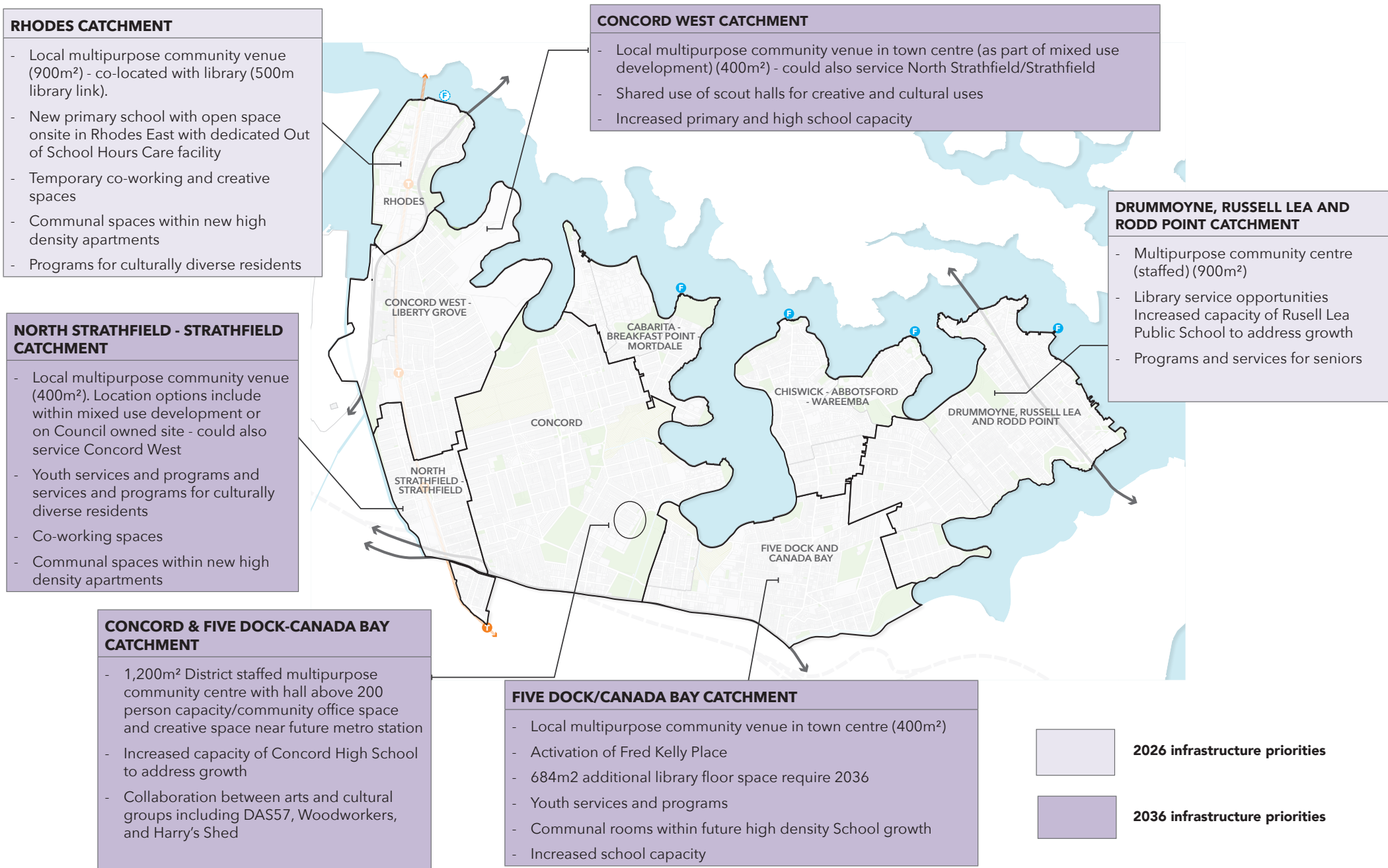


Figure 13 - Social infrastructure priorities by catchment

11. Strategies and Action Plan

This section provides Strategies and an Action Plan to support delivery of the priority social infrastructure needs identified.

The Strategy and Action Plan includes:

- **Actions** to deliver under each strategy
- **Location options** for actions based on:
 - existing gaps
 - demand based on forecast population growth
 - best practice principles including within town centres; walking distance to public transport; co-located with services.
- **Funding and delivery opportunities** against each action. A detailed analysis of funding and delivery options has been prepared by GLN Planning and has been provided as a separate document. A summary of funding and delivery options is included in the Action Plan.
- **Timeframe for delivery** either:
 - Short Term (2019 to 2021),
 - Medium Term (2021 to 2026), or
 - Long Term (2026 to 2036).
- Council's role in delivering each action. Figure 17 provides a description of the different roles Council can have in addressing social infrastructure needs.

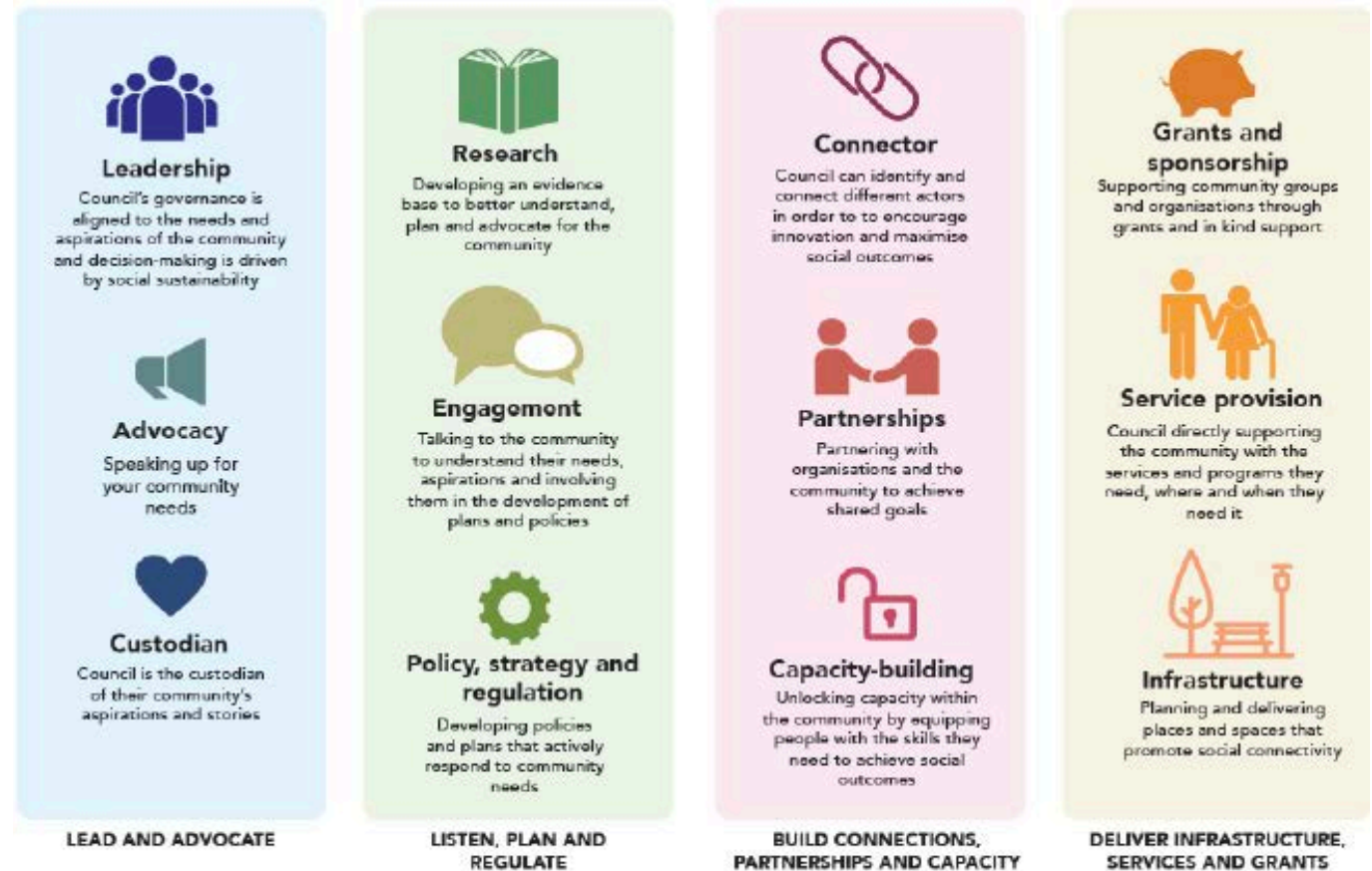


Figure 14 - The various roles of Council in the provision of social infrastructure (source: Cred Consulting 2019)

STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS	LOCATION	FUNDING AND DELIVERY	ST	MT	LT	COUNCIL'S ROLE
Strategy 1: Improve and share the community spaces and places we already have						
Action 1.1: Investigate shared use of Council owned under utilised, or poor quality scout halls for temporary or pop up arts and cultural uses.	Howse Park Goddard Park	Through EOI with arts and cultural groups		X		Build connections, partnerships, and capacity
Action 1.2: Investigate opportunities for deliver additional co-working and creative uses and programs in Rhodes.	Rhodes	None required	X			Build connections, partnerships and capacity
Action 1.3: Improvements to Fred Kelly Place as an event ready community space, providing programming space for Five Dock Library	Five Dock Library	Council funding	X			Deliver infrastructure, services and grants
Action 1.4: Improvements to 57A Wellbank Street, leased to DAS 57 for delivery of increased and improved creative and cultural programs for example, investigate opportunities for better use of the outdoor space.	57A Wellbank Street, Concord	Council funding		X		Deliver infrastructure, services and grants
Strategy 2: New multipurpose community facilities to address existing gaps and forecast population growth						
Action 2.1: New 400m ² local multipurpose community venue in Concord West or North Strathfield/Strathfield to support existing gap and future population growth in these planning catchments and delivered as part of future mixed use development.	Concord West Town Centre In proximity to Metro Station at North Strathfield	Funding and delivery concurrent with the review of planning densities. Either provided as stratum in a new building or in conjunction with a new local park requiring use of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> s7.11/2.7.12 contributions s7.4 planning agreements linked to value sharing scheme Direct developer provision through planning controls 			X	Deliver infrastructure, services and grants
Action 2.2 New multipurpose community centre (including office space for Drummoyne Neighbourhood Centre, community meeting rooms, kitchen, and 200 person capacity community hall) to replace the existing Drummoyne Community Centre building (900m ²).	Council administration building/civic hall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7.12 levies (low) Unlock the value of existing land to pay for facilities through joint venture with developer to develop the administration building/civic hall site and/or sale of Council-owned land surplus to needs. 			X	Deliver infrastructure, services and grants

STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS	LOCATION	FUNDING AND DELIVERY	ST	MT	LT	COUNCIL'S ROLE
Action 2.3: District level staffed multipurpose community centre with 400 person capacity hall, community office space, and creative space to service the Concord and Five Dock planning catchments.	Dependent on location of future metro station possibly.	Funding and delivery is dependent on delivery of future metro stations and growth related to this.			X	Build connections, partnerships and capacity
Action 2.4: New multipurpose local community venue in Rhodes East (900m ²) including library floor space (500m ²) for additional library programs, access to technology, and co-working/study space. Multipurpose community centre space designed to support indoor recreation activities within the hall space (e.g. badminton, table tennis)	Options include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Rhodes Community Centre site (which may be restrictive given heritage nature of existing centre) 4 Leeds Street (Council site), however site is not ideally located as it fronts a busy road. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rhodes Community Centre - assuming site can be delivered on the site, funding could be sourced through S7.11/s7.12 contributions paid by Rhodes East developers. Value sharing contributions are also a possibility. Leeds Street, as part of multi-story development through contributions from Rhodes East developers. 		X		Deliver infrastructure, services and grants
Action 2.5: Advocate for delivery of a new 800 student school in Rhodes East with co-located Out of School Hours Care service located onsite.	Rhodes East, DOE site	NSW Department of Education		X		Build connections, partnerships, and capacity
Action 2.6: Investigate opportunities for additional library floor space to service undersupply of floor space in the Five Dock library catchment.	Drummoyne - Council administration building Five Dock - near metro station	7.12 levies (low) Direct developer provision through planning controls Joint venture, where land is surplus to Council's requirements as identified in an adopted Property Strategy.			X	Deliver infrastructure, services and grants

STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS	LOCATION	FUNDING AND DELIVERY	ST	MT	LT	COUNCIL'S ROLE
Strategy 3: Services and programs responding to existing and emerging community and cultural interests						
Action 3.1: Continued access to free spaces to meet and gather in Five Dock and Concord Libraries, The Learning Space and inclusion of non-transactional free spaces for community led programs within future library and community centre spaces.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council libraries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council Community groups 	X	X	X	Build connections, partnerships and capacity
Action 3.2: Continue to partner with local community groups to deliver and facilitate multicultural programming at The Connection, The Rhodes Community Centre and identify opportunities to deliver multicultural programs in North Strathfield and Strathfield Triangle.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rhodes/Rhodes East North Strathfield/Strathfield 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council library funding Partnership with NGOs Grant funding 	X	X	X	Build connections, partnerships and capacity
Action 3.3: Continued provision of Five Dock Library youth program and consideration of youth programs at The Learning Space and Concord Libraries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Five Dock Concord Rhodes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council 	X	X	X	Deliver infrastructure, services and grants
Strategy 4: Build and maintain effective partnerships between Council, service providers, private sector, and government agencies						
Action 4.1: Negotiate with developers for the delivery of communal shared community spaces (e.g. study, music rooms, creative spaces) within future high density developments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rhodes/Rhodes East North Strathfield/Strathfield Five Dock Concord Concord West 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developers 	X	X	X	Listen, plan and regulate
Action 4.2: Review of existing community leases and establishment of policies and procedures to streamline Council's community leasing to align with the strategic directions of Council's CSP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All LGA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council 			X	Listen, plan and regulate
Action 4.3: Creation of a Cultural Network providing opportunities for local arts and cultural groups within Council venues to connect and collaborate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All LGA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council Arts and cultural groups 	X			Build connections, partnerships and capacity
Action 4.4: Advocate to the Department of Education to ensure that there is adequate open space within the future Rhodes East Primary School to support program and service needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rhodes East 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NSW Department of Education 	X			Lead and advocate

STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS	LOCATION	FUNDING AND DELIVERY	ST	MT	LT	COUNCIL'S ROLE
Action 4.5: Work with the Department of Education and local principals to improve the governance and implementation of the existing shared use arrangements for use of community facilities at Victoria Avenue Public School.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Strathfield 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council Local schools 	X			Lead and advocate
Action 4.6: Work with the Department of Education to investigate opportunities for use of school facilities at Five Dock Public School and future Rhodes East public school through a shared used agreement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Five Dock Rhodes East 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council Local schools 		X		Build partnerships, connections and capacity
Action 4.7: Engage regionally with neighbouring councils regarding the provision of a regional level cultural/performance space.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neighbouring councils 	X			Lead and advocate



APPENDICES

Appendix 1 - Catchment profiles

ABBOTSFORD-WAREEMBA-CHISWICK

Chiswick, Abbotsford and Wareemba are riverfront suburbs, home to 10,400 residents in 2019.

The catchment area is a high-income area, with a median household income of \$2,278 in Chiswick and \$2,038 in Abbotsford-Wareemba. This is higher than the median income across the LGA (\$2,058) and significantly higher when compared to Greater Sydney (\$1,745).

The age profile characteristics differ significantly across suburbs within the catchment. Chiswick is primarily a suburb of young professionals, with almost half (47.5%) of Chiswick residents aged 25 to 49 years old and lone person households (28.5%) making up the largest proportion of households, closely followed by couples without children (28.1%). Abbotsford-Wareemba, on the other hand, has a high proportion of residents post retirement age, being 60+ years (27%) compared to the LGA (19.5%), and a lower proportion of 18 to 24 year olds (6% vs 9.2%) and 25 to 34 year olds (11.7% vs 19%).

The catchment is serviced by two Sydney Ferries stop at Chiswick and Abbotsford wharves. However, access to quality, frequent public transport services is lacking, reflecting the modest number of households without a car (6.8% in Chiswick and 7.9% in Abbotsford – Wareemba compared to 9.8% across the LGA). However, the 'Bayrider' community bus shuttle does service this area. Overall, the area lacks effective public transport connections to other centres and services, especially outside peak hour.

The Chiswick suburb is home to Chiswick Community Centre, a council run multi-function space with a high occupancy rate (81.92%). However, there are no Council-

owned community facilities located within Abbotsford – Wareemba suburb, while non-council facilities including Abbotsford Sea Scouts Building, St Andrews Anglican Church and Woodworkers Association of NSW may provide alternate local hubs for meeting spaces and services.

Population snapshot

Population growth	2016	2026	2036
	10,376	11,330	11,571
Median Age	37 years old (Chiswick), 44 years old (Abbotsford-Wareemba)		
Household	- Couples with children 27.1% - Couples without children 27.8% - Lone person 26%		
Types of dwellings	- Separate house 28.1% - Medium density 27.6% - High density 43.2%		
Language other than English at home (28.9% total residents)	Chiswick - Italian 7.6% - Mandarin 5.5% - Cantonese 2.7%	Abbotsford-Wareemba - Italian 10.9% - Mandarin 2.5% - Greek 2.0%	
Median weekly household income	\$2,278 (Chiswick), \$2,038 (Abbotsford-Wareemba)		
Low income households	13.6%		
SEIFA Index of disadvantage	1092 (Chiswick), 1059 (Abbotsford-Wareemba)		

BREAKFAST POINT-MORTLAKE-CABARITA

Cabarita, Mortlake and Breakfast Point are riverfront suburbs, with extensive frontage to the Parramatta River. In 2019, the Cabarita & Mortlake-Breakfast Point Catchment Area population was 8,944. The area is home to 8,944 in 2019.

With a median age of 40 years in Mortlake-Breakfast Point and 48 years in Cabarita, residents of this catchment are older compared to the LGA-wide median age of 36 years. The area has a significantly higher median weekly household income (\$2,660 in Cabarita and \$2,166 in Mortlake-Breakfast Point) compared to Greater Sydney (\$1,745) and the LGA (\$2,058).

While overall the catchment has a much higher proportion of high-density dwellings (70.5% compared to 41.2% across the LGA and 23.5% in Greater Sydney) this is primarily concentrated in Mortlake-Breakfast Point (80.4%), with Cabarita having only 39.1% high-density dwellings. The catchment has a much higher proportion of households without children (35.7%) compared to the LGA (26.2%), however Cabarita has a much higher proportion (36.7%) compared to Mortlake-Breakfast Point (24.1%).

Overall, the catchment lacks high frequency public transport connections to regional centres and services, especially outside peak hour, although the location of a Sydney Ferries stop at Mortlake offers direct access to Sydney CBD. The lack of accessibility to effective public transport along with the high median weekly income of households, may be a contributing factor to the catchment having a low proportion of households without a car (1.1% in Cabarita and 3.8% in Mortlake – Breakfast Point) when compared to the LGA (42%).

There are three key parks along the river foreshore – Cabarita Park, Prince Edward Park and Wangal Park.

Cabarita Park is a large waterfront park with children's play facilities and is the backdrop to Cabarita Park Beach. Prince Edward Park is a small local park with play equipment and BBQs and is a popular wedding location in the area. Wangal Reserve is a peninsula bushland feature, located north of the Mortlake Ferry wharf. The Breakfast Point Community Hall and Village Green are a dominant feature of the southern end of the Wangal Reserve area.

Population snapshot 2016 to 2036

Population growth	2016	2026	2036
	7,700	8,023	8,291
Median Age	48 years old (Cabarita), 40 years old (Mortlake-Breakfast Point)		
Household	- Couples with children 27.1% - Couples without children 35.7% - Lone person 20.6%		
Types of dwellings	- Separate house 14.1% - Medium density 14.9% - High density 70.5%		
Language other than English at home (35.4% of total residents)	Cabarita - Italian 6.3% - Cantonese 4.9% - Mandarin 4.8%	Mortlake-Breakfast Point - Mandarin 10.7% - Cantonese 4.5% - Korean 3.6%	
Median weekly household income	\$2,660 (Cabarita), \$2,166 (Mortlake-Breakfast Point)		
Low income households	9%		
SEIFA Index of disadvantage	1116 (Cabarita), 1100 (Mortlake-Breakfast Point)		

CONCORD

The Concord catchment area was home to 15,223 people in 2019.

Concord residents have a median household income of \$2,093 which is similar to the median for the LGA (\$2,058) but higher than Greater Sydney (\$1,745). The catchment has a lower proportion of residents speaking a language other than English at home (30.6%) compared to Greater Sydney (35.8%), with the most common languages being Italian (11.1%, down from 12.3% in 2011), Chinese Languages (Mandarin: 5.8% and Cantonese 3.4%), and Greek (3.4%, down from 4.1% in 2011).

The majority of Concord is zoned low density residential however a significant portion of land at the southern boundary of Concord has been zoned high density residential as part of the Parramatta Road Urban Transformation Precinct. Significant change to urban form is likely in this area however the character of the suburb is likely to remain low density suburban.

Concord has a moderate rate for households without a car (8.2%). The suburb lacks high frequency public transport connections to Sydney CBD and other regional centres, however stations connected to the Sydney Trains Northern Line are located in the adjacent suburbs of North Strathfield and Concord West. Public transport connectivity would dramatically improve with the anticipated delivery of the Metro West project through the suburb.

Concord has a large amount of open space within the catchment containing large parks including St Lukes Park, Ron Routley Oval and Concord Oval.

Concord is the service hub for the LGA with a large

municipal library and function centre with numerous council and non-council community facilities including Concord Uniting Church, Concord Scout Hall. The Meeting Room within the Concord Community Centre has an occupancy rate of 93.42% and the auditorium in the Concord Senior Citizen's Centre was used 360 days in 2017/18 with an occupancy rate of 98.63% which suggests facilities in Concord are used by residents and groups across the LGA.

Population snapshot

Population growth	2016	2026	2036
	13,718	15,222	19,462
Median Age	41 years old		
Household	- Couples with children 43.2% - Couples without children 23% - Lone person 16.5%		
Types of dwellings	- Separate house 68.9% - Medium density 18.1% - High density 10.1%		
Language other than English at home (30.62% total residents)	- Italian 11.1% - Mandarin 5.8% - Cantonese 3.4%		
Median weekly household income	\$2,093		
Low income households (earning less than \$650 a week)	12.3%		
SEIFA Index of disadvantage	1064		

CONCORD WEST AND LIBERTY GROVE

In 2019, the Concord West and Liberty Grove Catchment Area was home to 8,699 residents. The catchment is a high-income area, with a median average weekly household income of \$2,110 in Concord West and \$2,230 in Liberty Grove, compared to \$2,058 across the LGA. The age profile differs across the catchment, with a median average age of 41 years in Concord West and 33 years in Liberty Grove (compared to 36 across the LGA).

While the Liberty Grove suburb is predominantly zoned medium and high density residential, the majority of the Concord West suburb is zoned low density residential however a significant portion of land around Concord West Station is zoned high density residential.

The majority of residents in the catchment are located within walking distance of Concord West Station which is located on the Northern Line with fast connections to Sydney CBD and other regional centres. The potential connection of Concord West Station to the Sydney Metro West project would dramatically increase transport connectivity in the catchment and would lead to increased high-density development.

Concord West suburb has a number of community facilities including Concord RSL and Community Club, Lapidary Club and Concord Uniting Church, however there are no facilities located in Liberty Grove suburb.

Population snapshot

Population growth	2016	2026	2036
	7,379	8,436	9,548
Median Age	41 years old (Concord West), 33 years old (Liberty Grove)		
Household	- Couples with children 45.8% - Couples without children 20.4% - Lone person 15.5%		
Types of dwellings	- Separate house 59.9% - Medium density 18.2% - High density 21.4%		
Language other than English at home (41.6% total residents)	Concord	Liberty Grove	
	- Italian 7.8% - Mandarin 4.8% - Cantonese 3.8%	- Korean 13.1% - Mandarin 10.39% - Cantonese 8.3%	
Median weekly household income	\$2,110 (Concord West), \$2,230 (Liberty Grove)		
Low income households	11.7%		
SEIFA Index of disadvantage	1061 (Concord West), 1085 (Liberty Grove)		

DRUMMOYNE, RUSSELL LEA, AND RODD POINT

The Drummoyne, Russell Lea and Rodd Point catchment area was home to 20,028 residents in 2019. While the majority of Drummoyne is zoned medium-density residential, Russell Lea – Rodd Point is predominantly low density residential.

The catchment is home to a high-income population, with a median weekly household income of \$2,358 in Drummoyne and \$2,161 in Russell Lea – Rodd Point, compared to \$2,038 across the LGA. The population is on average older, with a median age of 40 years in Drummoyne and 41 years in Russel Lea - Rodd Point.

There are a number of community facilities located in Drummoyne (including the City of Canada Bay Civic Hall, Girl Guides Hall and Drummoyne Community Centre), however there are no council facilities in Russel Lea and Rodd Point.

The catchment is well serviced in terms of public transport, with a Sydney Ferries stop located at Drummoyne Wharf and Victoria Rd providing frequent bus connections to Sydney CBD and other regional centres.

Population snapshot

Population growth	2016	2026	2036
	19,563	20,441	21,184
Median Age	40 years old (Drummoyne), 41 years old (Russel Lea-Rodd Point)		
Household	- Couples with children % - Couples without children % - Lone person %		
Types of dwellings	- Separate house % - Medium density % - High density %		
Language other than English at home (41.6% total residents)	Drummoyne - Italian 3.8% - Greek 3.0% - Mandarin 1.9%	Russell Lea - Rodd Point - Italian 11.7% - Greek 3.8% - Cantonese 2.2%	
Median weekly household income	\$2,358 (Drummoyne), \$2,161 (Russel Lea-Rodd Point)		
Low income households	10.8%		
SEIFA Index of disadvantage	1096 (Drummoyne), 1078 (Russel Lea-Rodd Point)		

FIVE DOCK-CANADA BAY

In 2019, the Five Dock-Canada Bay Catchment Area had a population of 11,605. In 2016, 13.4 % of Five Dock-Canada Bay residents spoke Italian at home (down from 15.6% in 2011).

The southern boundary of the catchment is zoned high density residential as part of the Parramatta Road Urban Transformation Precinct. Significant change to urban form including the development of high density residential is likely in this area.

Transport for NSW is investigating two areas within Five Dock-Canada Bay as potential sites for a Sydney West Metro station, Kings Bay and Five Dock. A key factor governing the locations will be the potential for urban renewal and the delivery of housing and employment close to the station. If either of these stations are realised, significant urban change, including high density residential development would be anticipated.

There are a number of regionally significant community resources located in Five Dock including Five Dock Library, Canada Bay Club and Drummoyne Senior Citizens Centre. The catchment accommodates three primary schools and 13 childcare centres. The Draft Parramatta Road Urban Transformation Strategy designates new social infrastructure for Kings Bay as part of the project which would be located in close proximity to Five Dock residents. This includes 1 new long day care centre, 1 community centre, and the provision of new primary and secondary school facilities. These facilities could be used by residents in Five Dock.

Population snapshot

Population growth	2016	2026	2036
	10,978	14,324	19,449
Median Age	40 years old		
Household	- Couples with children 35.6% - Couples without children 22.1% - Lone person 22.4%		
Types of dwellings	- Separate house 48.1% - Medium density 31% - High density 19.5%		
Language other than English at home (41.6% total residents)	- Italian 13.4% - Mandarin 3.4% - Cantonese 2.4%		
Median weekly household income	\$2,096		
Low income households	15.4%		
SEIFA Index of disadvantage	1051		

NORTH STRATHFIELD & STRATHFIELD TRIANGLE

The North Strathfield & Strathfield Triangle Catchment Area was home to 7,991 residents in 2019. While Strathfield Triangle suburb is a medium to high-density residential precinct located near Strathfield Train Station, the North Strathfield suburb is a medium-density mixed used residential and commercial precinct based around North Strathfield Train Station.

Residents of the catchment are young, highly diverse and highly educated. A high proportion of residents speak a language other than English at home (62.9% compared to 35.9% in Greater Sydney). The catchment has a low median weekly household income (\$1,988 in North Strathfield and \$1,605 in Strathfield Triangle) compared to the LGA at \$2,058. The majority of residents are located within walking distance of a train station, with fast connections to Sydney CBD and other regional centres. The potential connection of North Strathfield Station to the Sydney Metro West project would dramatically increase transport connectivity in the suburb and would lead to increased high-density development in the suburb.

The Draft Parramatta Road Urban Transformation Strategy designates new social infrastructure for Homebush as part of the project which would be located in close proximity to catchment residents. This includes 5 new long day care centres, 3 community meeting spaces of a min 300m², provision of primary and secondary school facilities and a Community Health Centre. These facilities could be used by residents in the Catchment.

Population snapshot

Population growth	2016	2026	2036
	6,471	7,988	9,768
Median Age	31 years old (North Strathfield), 28 years old (Strathfield Triangle)		
Household	- Couples with children 43.1% - Couples without children 21.3% - Lone person 16.5%		
Types of dwellings	- Separate house 24.9% - Medium density 13.9% - High density 59.6%		
Language other than English at home (62.9% total residents)	North Strathfield - Mandarin 11.9% - Korean 9.2% - Cantonese 5.6%	Strathfield (Triangle)	
Median weekly household income	\$1,988 (North Strathfield), \$1,605 (Strathfield Triangle)		
Low income households	13.5%		
SEIFA Index of disadvantage	1052 (North Strathfield), 983 (Strathfield Triangle)		

RHODES (EAST AND WEST)

The Rhodes Catchment Area is a high density mixed used residential and commercial precinct based around Rhodes Train Station. In 2019, Rhodes had a population of 12,728. The population is highly diverse and highly tertiary educated. Across the catchment, 78.7% of residents speaking a language other than English at home (compared to 35.8% in Greater Sydney) with 46.4% speaking a Chinese language. On average, residents are young with a median age of 29 years, compared to 36 years across Canada Bay.

A very high proportion of households in Rhodes do not own a car (17.3%) compared to 9.8% across the LGA. The majority of residents are located within walking distance of Rhodes Train Station which is located on the Northern Line with fast connections to Sydney CBD and other regional centres. There are six childcare centres in Rhodes but no schools. A new primary school is proposed for Rhodes however a time frame has not yet been set with the closest facilities being located in Concord West.

Rhodes Community Centre and The Connection are new multi-function spaces in Rhodes. Bennelong Bridge opened in 2016 connected Rhodes and Wentworth Point enabling pedestrian and public transport access across Homebush Bay. This may see increased use of Rhodes facilities by residents of Wentworth Point.

The NSW Government has earmarked Rhodes East as a Priority Precinct with up to 3,600 new homes to be delivered east of Concord Rd. This would see increased use of community facilities and services in Rhodes in the future.

Population snapshot

Population growth	2016	2026	2036
	11,830	15,371	20,614
Median Age	29		
Household	- Couples with children 20.6% - Couples without children 33.6% - Lone person 18.7%		
Types of dwellings	- Separate house 3.8% - Medium density 3.6% - High density 92.6%		
Language other than English at home (76.4% total residents)	- Mandarin (36.6%) - Korean (11.8%) - Cantonese (8.2%)		
Median weekly household income	\$1,695		
Low income households	19.1%		
SEIFA Index of disadvantage	1,058		

Appendix 2 Residential Aged Care in the Canada Bay LGA

	NAME	CATEGORY	ADDRESS	SUBURB
1	Drummoyne Community Centre	Community Centre	10 Cometrowe Street	Drummoyne
2	The Connection & Learning Centre	Community Centre & Library	30 Shoreline Dr	Rhodes
3	Concord Occasional Care	Early education and care	2/60 Flavelle St	Concord
4	Wellbank Children's Centre	Early education and care	60 Flavelle Street	Concord
5	Victoria Avenue Children's Centre	Early education and care	Victoria Avenue Public School, 64-66 Victoria Ave	Concord West
6	Abbotsford Long Day Care Centre	Early education and care	348 Great North Road	Abbotsford
7	KU Concord Children's Centre	Early education and care	2 Crane Street	Concord
8	Kiddies On First Early Learning Childcare Centre	Early education and care	130 First Avenue	Five Dock
9	Concord Out of Hours Care	Early education and care	Concord Public School, 66 Burwood Road	Concord
10	Cabarita Mortlake Kindergarten	Early education and care	Cnr William & Denison Street	Cabarita
11	Concord Kindergarten	Early education and care	Corner Bent & Brewer Streets	Concord
12	Drummoyne Preschool Kindergarten	Early education and care	2-4 Bayswater Street	Drummoyne
13	St Andrew's Kindergarten	Early education and care	St Andrews kindergarten, 40 Bay Road	Abbotsford
14	DAS Gallery 57	Arts and Cultural /Leased	57A Wellbank Street	Concord
15	Ralph Honner Kokoda Education Centre	Arts and Cultural/Leased	Rhodes Park, Killoola St	Concord West
16	Woodworkers Association of NSW	Arts and cultural /Leased	50A Spring St	Abbotsford
17	Lapidary Club	Arts and Cultural/ Leased	66 Victoria Avenue	Concord West
18	Concord Food Services Building	HACC/Leased	Crane Street	Concord
19	Mortlake Scout Hall	Scout Hall/Leased	Howse Park	Mortlake
20	Girl Guides Hall	Scout Hall/Leased	Montague Park	Drummoyne