



Ashmore Precinct Infrastructure Plan

City of Sydney



city of villages

Sydney2030/Green/Global/Connected

Contents

1.0	Introduction	1
2.0	Background	2
2.1	Location	2
2.2	History of the site	3
2.3	Current population characteristics	4
2.4	Predicted population characteristics	5
2.5	Cultural and social profile	5
2.6	Planning controls	6
2.7	Vision for Ashmore	8
3.0	Purpose of infrastructure plan	9
3.1	Likely staging of development	9
3.2	Methodology	10
4.0	Ashmore infrastructure audit	12
	Part A - Physical infrastructure audit	13
	Part B - Social infrastructure audit: Community facilities and services	17
5.0	Public transport and access	22
6.0	Traffic and parking	23
6.1	Traffic management	23
6.2	Parking	25
7.0	Public domain	26
7.1	Provision of infrastructure	26
7.2	Public domain strategy	26
8.0	Stormwater management	28
9.0	Sustainability	29
9.1	Water	29
9.2	Sydney Park stormwater harvesting project	29
9.3	Ecological sustainable development	30
9.4	Urban ecology	30

10.0 Social planning and infrastructure provision	31
10.1 Community facilities and services in the Ashmore area	31
10.2 City South community facilities	31
10.3 Findings for the City South area	32
10.4 NSW Government-provided facilities and services	33
10.5 Health, family and community services	34
10.6 Education	34
10.7 Childcare	35
10.8 Open space and recreation	36
10.9 Open space provision in Ashmore	36
10.10 Community development	37
11.0 Communication and engagement strategy	38
11.1 Community and stakeholder engagement	38
11.2 Positioning and transparency for the City of Sydney	38
12.0 Implementation	39
12.1 Implementation action plan	39
Appendix 1	41
List of Community Facilities in the City South Area1	

1.0

Introduction

The Ashmore Precinct (Ashmore) is located in Erskineville and adjacent to Alexandria. It is bounded by Ashmore Street, Mitchell Road, Coulson Street and the Bankstown rail line. It is the largest industrial estate identified for urban renewal outside Green Square. It is 17.4 hectares in area, with approximately 13.5 hectares of the site having redevelopment potential. The location and context of Ashmore is shown in Figure 1.

Ashmore presents an opportunity to make a positive contribution to the City's *Sustainable Sydney 2030* vision and targets and when complete will deliver new homes, a new road network, public open space, stormwater management and pedestrian and cycle links

The redevelopment will also create opportunities for new retail and commercial uses around a large park, and with it, associated opportunities for new jobs. Ashmore has the potential to achieve about 3,785 new homes which equates to about 6,300 residents and over 15,500 square metres of open space.

Re-development in Ashmore has commenced with 'Motto' on MacDonald and Eve Street and 'Glo' developments on Eve Street and Coulson Street. There are also some low scales townhouses on Goddard Street and single storey Victorian terraces on Eve Street and Coulson Street. More recently construction of the 'Erko' development by Leighton has commenced. However, the successful transformation of Ashmore must be accompanied by the appropriate level of supporting social and physical infrastructure to support the new and existing community. This Infrastructure Plan identifies:

- the infrastructure that is required;
- the indicative stage at which the infrastructure is required to be implemented;
- the anticipated costs of the infrastructure; and
- the responsibility for the delivery of the infrastructure.

This Infrastructure Plan complements the planning controls that will guide the redevelopment of Ashmore and which are to be fully incorporated into *Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012* and *Sydney Development Control Plan 2012*.

2.0

Background

2.1 Location

Ashmore is surrounded to the north by the Erskineville Oval Conservation Area, to the east by the Cooper Estate Conservation Area, and to the west of the rail line, the Macdonaldtown Conservation Area. The predominant built form in these conservation areas is one and two storey Victorian terraces.

The 'Sydney Park Village' development on Mitchell Road and Coulson Street is located to the south of Ashmore. It has a range of building heights from six storeys to 10 storeys. The 'Verve' development is also located to the south of Ashmore and has a maximum building height of six storeys.

The 13.5 hectares that remain for redevelopment are characterised by mostly large low scale industrial buildings on large land holdings, including owner-occupied strata industrial units. Ashmore is a fully functioning industrial estate, with few vacancy rates. This reflects its location being close to the eastern suburbs, Central Sydney Central Business District, port and airport. The site is relatively flat and low lying with sandy soils. It was once a swamp and it has a relatively high water table being approximately 2-2.5 metres below the surface.



Figure 1: Ashmore Precinct location and context

2.2 History of the Site

Ashmore was previously occupied by Metters Ltd (1907 – 1974), who were an Australian manufacturer of cast iron stoves (including the famous Kooka Stove), enamelled bathroom, sanitary and kitchen ware. Fred Metters began his stove making business in Adelaide. The first Sydney branch of Metters was established in Alice Street, Newtown in 1902, assembling stoves manufactured in Adelaide. It soon proved to be too small and expensive a venture, so a larger site at Alexandria/Erskineville (now part of the Ashmore) was secured and local manufacture commenced in 1907. By the 1930s the factory had expanded to cover a total area of 26 acres, making it one of the largest industrial sites in the district (see Figures 2 and 3).

Also located on the site were the steel engineering companies McPherson's Pty Ltd and Hadfields Steel Works. Hadfields Steel Works operated on 4 acres of the site from 1915 to c.1970s. The foundry smelted steel to produce steel castings for railways, tramways, shipbuilding, and mining operations. Both Hadfields and McPhersons were involved in manufacturing components for the construction of the Sydney Harbour Bridge.

These factories employed thousands of workers, many of whom lived in Erskineville, Alexandria, Newtown and other local suburbs. In the mid 1940s, for example, Hadfields Steel Works employed 500 men; Metters over 2000.



Figure 2: Hadfield's factory on Mitchell Road

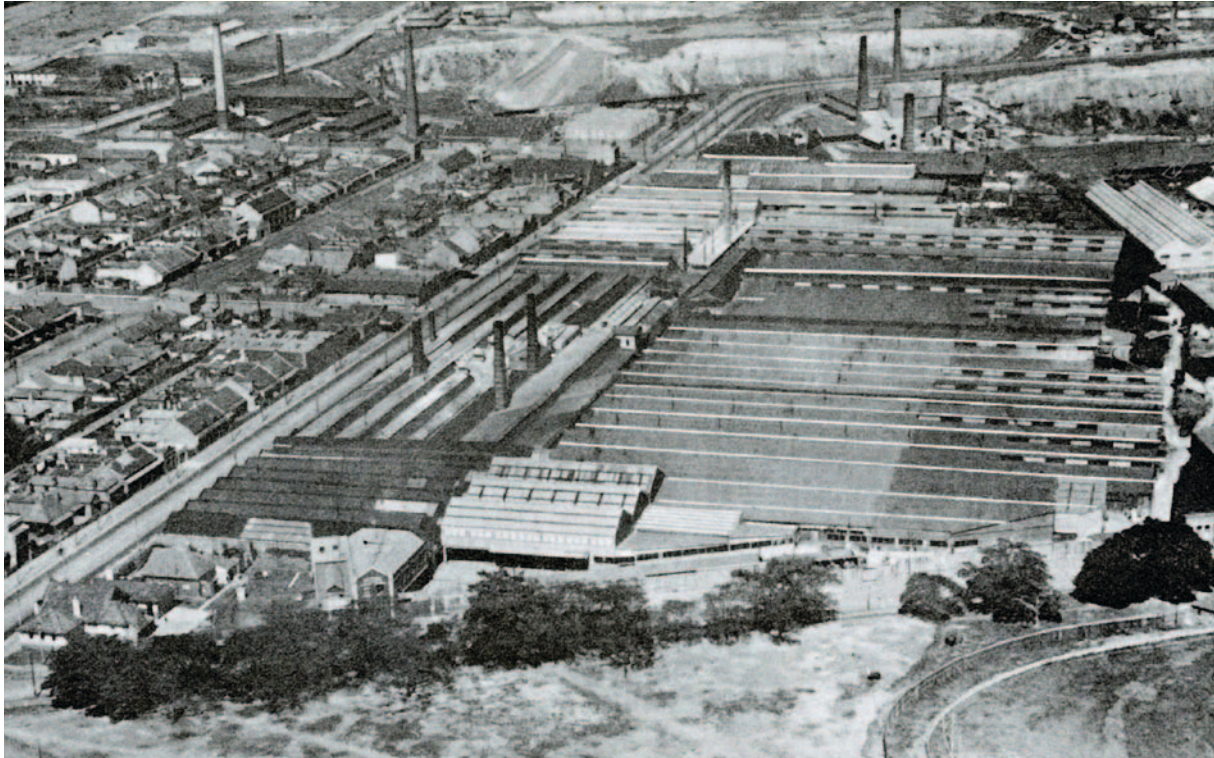


Figure 3: Metters factory (looking south from the approximate location of Erskineville Oval)

2.3 Current population characteristics

In 2011, 6,847 people lived in Erskineville. There was a slightly higher proportion of males to females (51% or 3,501 as compared to 3,347) and this was higher in the 30 to 54 aged group. There was an increase in the number of young children aged 0 to 4 (+97), a decrease in the number of 18 to 24 year olds (-208) and an increase in the number of 35 to 59 year olds (+459).

The majority of residents are high income earners, with a significant amount of residents utilised public transport, cycling, and walking to get around, with over 20% not owning a car. 2011 census information was not available but in 2006 only 3.5% of the population is unemployed (lower than the City of Sydney at 5.1%) and 37.3% of all employed person were professionals (City of Sydney was 14.7%).

In 2011 the most common ancestries in Erskineville were:

- English -25.4%
- Australian - 19.5%
- Irish - 11.1%
- Scottish - 8.0%

The main non-English speaking languages spoken at home were:

- Cantonese - 1.5%
- Mandarin - 1.1%
- Spanish – 1.1%
- Vietnamese 1.0%
- Greek – 1.0%

By 2027 it is forecast that development in Ashmore could bring approximately 6300 new residents.

Ashmore lies within an area defined by the City's research team as 'City South' which includes the King Street, Redfern Street and Green Square village areas (see Table 1) , which is fast becoming a family area. In comparison to other areas within the City of Sydney local government area, 13.9% of all households included dependent children (< 18 years), the highest proportion anywhere in the City. The Villages of Green Square and King Street in particular have high proportions of families with children, with 17.2% and 15.0% respectively, the two highest proportions of all villages.

Table 1: Composition of City South Village Areas

Redfern Street	West Redfern, Chippendale, Darlington, Eveleigh, Golden Grove and parts of Waterloo and Alexandria.
King Street	Newtown and Erskineville and parts of Camperdown and Alexandria.
Green Square & City South	Beaconsfield, Rosebery, Zetland, parts of Alexandria, Waterloo and St Peters.

2.4 Predicted population characteristics

The City's research team predicts that in the City South area the populations of 'babies and pre-schoolers', 'primary schoolers' and 'secondary schoolers' will more than double by 2031. This means that there will be more than 13,000 children and young people living in City South. More specifically it is likely that this trend will continue in Ashmore, as the demographic of those sites already developed in the precinct show that there are a similar number of children in Ashmore to the larger Erskineville area. In 2031, City South will have the largest population of children and young people with more than half the City's entire population of under 18's living in City South

Ashmore also has more couples without children than in Erskineville, and the largest groups in City South's population will remain the 'young workforce' (24-34) and 'parents and homebuilders' (35-49), which combined will represent more than 50% of the area's population in 2031. It is also forecast that City South will also be home to the largest population of people over 60 in 2031, with more than 15,000 people of 13.0% of the Area's total population. The fastest growth is expected amongst seniors (70-84 years) which will increase by 166.9% to almost 6,250 residents.

2.5 Cultural and social profile

City South is home to the City's largest Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community with 46% of the City's Indigenous population living in City South. The village of Redfern is of national importance to the wider Indigenous community, and has the largest Indigenous community in the City, with 622 of City South's 1001 indigenous residents.

The local residential population in and around Ashmore is characterised by a large number of families, a high Gay Lesbian, Bi and Transgender (GLBT) community, and a high proportion of worker and inner city /CBD workers. Other characteristic include:

- In 2011, almost 44% of City South's population was born overseas, and a third of which have arrived in the past 5 years. The largest linguistically diverse communities in City South include those born in China, Indonesia and South Korea;
- The proportion of immigrants in City South is increasing, especially as new immigrants buy homes in developments in Green Square and City South in particular;
- City South has significant amounts of disadvantage, with the largest amount of social housing. More than 2,500 household's live in social housing, 2,200 in the Redfern Street Village group alone;
- Erskineville has a higher proportion of males to females and a prominent Gay Lesbian Bi sexual and Transgender community;
- Erskineville has the highest proportion of high income households (41%), and yet significant disadvantage persists amongst households in social housing, meaning these members of the Erskineville community face aspects of economic exclusion; and
- A recent household survey completed by the City of Sydney identified that 23 out of 119 Erskineville residents surveyed as gay male (or 20%).

2.6 Planning controls

Planning controls for Ashmore have evolved over a number of years. When Council and the Central Sydney Planning Committee (CSPC) approved the *Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012* (Sydney LEP 2012) in March 2012 the planning controls for two sites owned by Goodman were deferred. This was because the then Minister for Planning had directed Council to exhibit height and floorspace ratio controls that significantly exceeded those endorsed by the Council and the CSPC. The Minister's direction responded to a submission made by Goodman to the Department of Planning and Infrastructure. It required a floor space ratio (FSR) increase from 1.75:1 to 2.75:1 and an increase in heights from 25 metres (7 storeys) and 30 metres (9 storeys) to 60 metres (19 storeys) across both sites.

The Sydney Development Control Plan 2012 excludes the whole of Ashmore.

As a consequence of this deferral, Ashmore is subject to four planning documents. Their applicability is summarised below:

- Sydney LEP 2012: applies to Ashmore but excludes the two Goodman sites (57 Ashmore Street and 165-175 Mitchell Road);
- Sydney DCP 2012: excludes the whole of Ashmore;
- South Sydney Local Environmental Plan 1998: only applies to the two Goodman sites; and
- South Sydney Development Control Plan 1997: Urban design - Part G Special Precinct No. 7 – Ashmore Precinct (the Ashmore DCP 2006): applies to the whole of Ashmore as long as it is consistent with the Sydney LEP 2012.

Draft planning controls were publicly exhibited from 23 July to 23 August 2013. The proposed planning controls have been informed by further studies that the City has undertaken covering urban design, traffic and parking, and social sustainability issues. The findings and recommendations from these studies have been incorporated into this Infrastructure Plan.

The timeline in Figure 4 details the history of the planning for Ashmore.

The City is also currently reviewing the City of Sydney Development Contributions Plan 2006. This review is needed because:

- the plans are out of date and have not been reviewed for 8 years;
- the plans do not reflect contemporary strategic planning priorities, including Sustainable Sydney 2030;
- the plans' works schedules do not reflect current City of Sydney capital works programming, including for Green Square;
- the plans do not reflect NSW legislative reforms to development contributions in recent years; and
- the plans are unwieldy and there is significant scope to make them more user-friendly.

Whilst it is still uncertain what changes to Section 94 Contributions Plans will result from the changes to the NSW planning legislation, the most likely scenario is that councils will require a number of years to implement the reforms, including preparing new Local Plans addressing development contributions and Local Infrastructure Plans including new works schedules.

Currently there are a number of items listed for Ashmore in the City's Contributions Plan 2006, including the provision of McPherson Park and some roads. It is intended that these items will remain as listed items. Additionally, the review will incorporate findings and recommendations from the Community Facilities Strategy being undertaken by the City.

	1995	1998	2003	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Ashmore is identified as an area of urban renewal (Strategy for a Sustainable City of South Sydney)	June											
South Sydney Local Environmental Plan rezones the Ashmore 'Mixed Use' permits residential development		April										
Masterplanning of Ashmore commences												
State Government releases it's Metropolitan Strategy with dwelling and employment targets				December								
A site specific Development Control Plan for Ashmore is adopted by Council					August							
Sustainable Sydney 2030 published setting new density and open space targets for Ashmore							June					
Erskineville, Alexandria (west) and Newtown (south) Urban Design Study is exhibited								March				
City engages consultants to undertake traffic assessment, and assess stormwater management options								September - December				
Erskineville, Alexandria (west) and Newtown (south) Urban Design Study is finalised								October				
City Plan LEP reported to Council and CSPC									September			
Former Dept. of Planning directs the City to increase building heights, and densities for Goodman sites									November			
City Plan exhibition commences										February		
Lord Mayor hosts local community information session										March		
Public exhibition of the draft amendment of the Ashmore DCP9										December - February		
City assess submissions and commissions further technical studies											July	
City hosts Erko Open - gives community opportunity to hear outcomes on technical studies												March
Council endorses public exhibition of draft planning controls												May
Council considers (for approval) draft planning controls and Ashmore Infrastructure Plan												December

Figure 4: Timeline detailing the planning history of the Ashmore Precinct

2.7 Vision for Ashmore

Ashmore will be a sustainable neighbourhood that accommodates a diverse population and will be well integrated with the predominantly residential areas of Erskineville and Alexandria. Development will provide high quality public domain, including new streets, a central park, McPherson Park and bike links to facilitate pedestrian and cycle movement through the precinct.

Ashmore will have a strong landscaped character, with development being setback from the street to provide a landscape buffer of native species between new buildings and the public domain. All new streets will provide street trees for shade and amenity.

Development will provide a mix of dwelling type, from terraces to apartments with some associated retail and commercial uses to serve the new population and the population of existing adjacent neighbourhoods.

The Urban Strategy at Figure 5 graphically depicts the key physical elements that will deliver the vision for Ashmore.

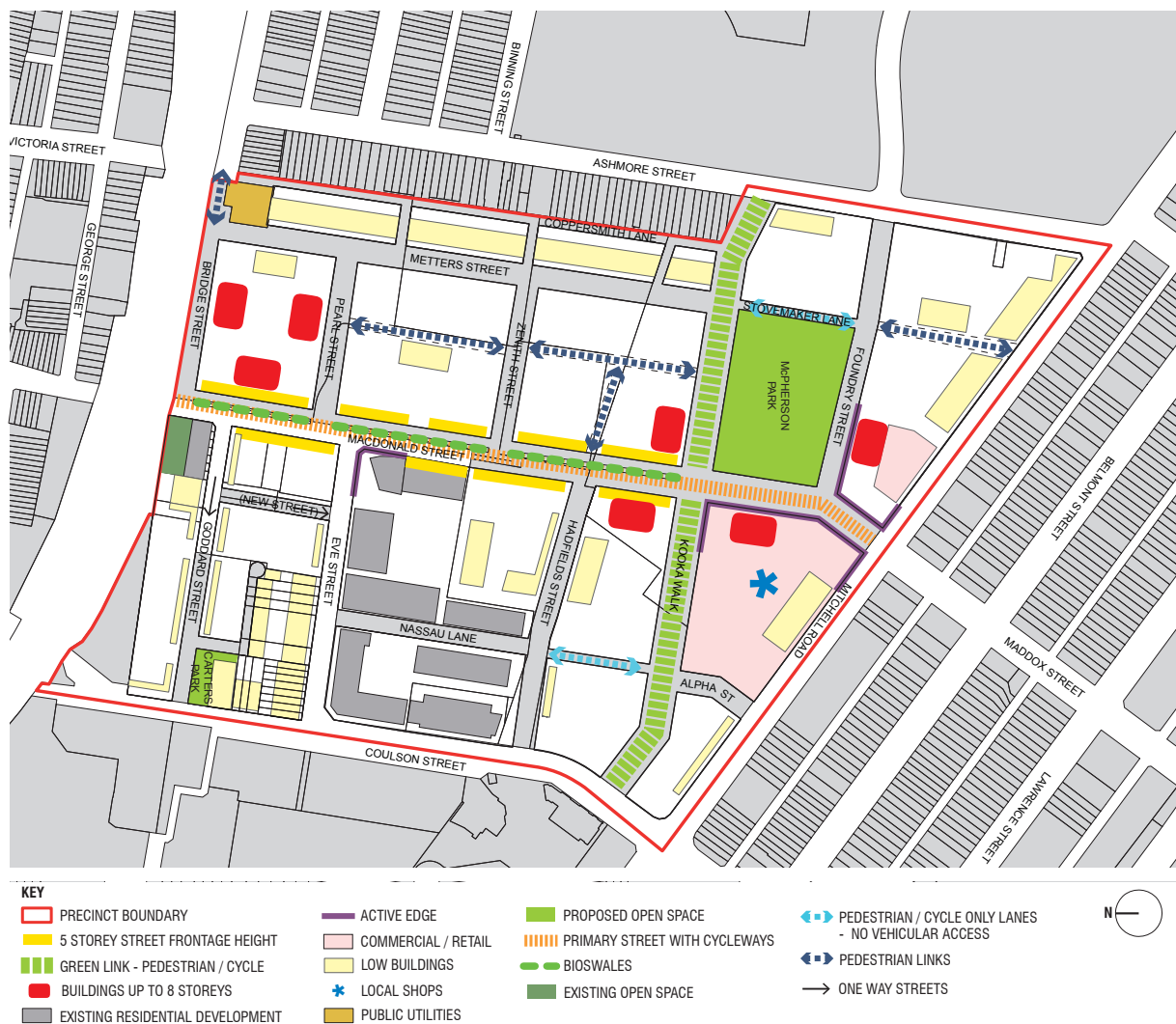


Figure 5: Ashmore Urban Strategy

3.0

Purpose of infrastructure plan

Planning for the delivery of infrastructure requires a strategic approach. This plan seeks to identify the social and physical infrastructure that is in place and planned for Ashmore and the immediately surrounding neighbourhoods of Alexandria and Erskineville.

This plan seeks to ensure that the necessary infrastructure is in place as development occurs. It identifies items of infrastructure that are likely to be impacted by development and whether they have been identified in a study, policy or plan. It identifies when the infrastructure is likely to be required, and who is responsible for its provision, and where available, indicative costs.

This plan also seeks to identify opportunities to strengthen infrastructure provision and prioritisation across both Council and the NSW Government to optimise community benefit and ensure that the different levels of Government (and their responsibilities) are best placed to respond to the emerging challenges and demands associated with the growth of Ashmore. It seeks partnership with the agencies to ensure the delivery of infrastructure is provided in an efficient, integrated and timely way.

It is proposed that this plan will be reviewed every six months to ensure it is responding to development, so that required infrastructure provision is integrated with the development as it occurs.

3.1 Likely staging of development

Ashmore has the potential to deliver approximately 3,485 new homes which equates to a new population of about 6300 residents (assuming that each dwelling has 1.8 people). It is also recognised that development is likely to take a number of years, due to complex landownerships including industrial strata ownership. The industrial areas in the precinct provide a wide range of service and products and currently there are very few vacant tenancies. Table 2 and Figure 6 detail the predicted development staging including dwelling numbers and associated population. This will be reviewed every six months to ensure it is in line with landowners and developer interest.

Table 2: Indicative dwelling numbers and population

Year	Population	Dwelling Numbers
2013 (under construction or development application being assessed)	907	504
2017	2590	1439
2021	1095	608
2025	1681	934
Total	6273	3485



Figure 6: Ashmore indicative staging of development to 2025


3.2 Methodology

This Infrastructure Plan has been prepared by the City with inputs from an in-house working group made up of specialists in planning, stormwater engineering, social planning, infrastructure design and delivery, transport planning, traffic operations and community engagement.

The issues identified are also derived from comments made by the community during the 'Have your say' consultations undertaken by the City such as on draft planning controls, and on-going liaison with the community by City staff.

Section 4 of this Infrastructure Plan contains an extensive audit of infrastructure items detailing specific items/issues, what actions are being taken to address them, whether investigations have been undertaken or are afoot to understand and address them, responsible agency, indicative cost if available, and indicative timeframe for delivery of the infrastructure item or addressing the issue. The issues were also assessed against current policies, projects and general operational services. This was to establish if there is a sufficiently established process in place to deliver infrastructure that would meet the increased demand associated with development in Ashmore. Those services that are not the responsibility of the City, public transport provision for example, are highlighted as items to be addressed with the relevant NSW agencies. The audit is in two main parts, the first covering physical or 'hard' infrastructure and the second covering social or 'soft' infrastructure.

Complementing the audit, Sections 5 to 10 of the Infrastructure Plan describe in detail each item, its current status, whether it is a recent improvement to the provision of a service for example, or the recommendations of a study that require following up. The proposed approach to address the issue is also explained, together with details of any deficiencies and the action required to address them.



The Implementation Action Plan in Section 12 provides a summary of the actions identified to deliver the infrastructure and the assigning responsibility.

A key component of this Infrastructure Plan is the communication and engagement strategy explained Section 11. The delivery of the infrastructure needed to support redevelopment of Ashmore cannot be done by the City alone. The participation and engagement of all stakeholders are key, and clear communication of the actions needed underpins the aim of the plan. It is intended that the Infrastructure Plan is made available for review to all stakeholders and updated on a regular basis

The communication and engagement strategy recognises that engagement with the relevant NSW agencies and commitment in the delivery of improved services to meet the demand of new development will be an ongoing process. Progress will be captured in the six-monthly review of the Infrastructure Plan.

4.0

Ashmore infrastructure audit

Abbreviations

ACFRMSP	Alexandra Canal Floodplain Risk Management Study and Plan
CoS	City of Sydney
DEC	NSW Department of Education and Communities
IAP	Infrastructure Action Plan
NA	Not applicable
RMS	Roads and Maritime Services
TfNSW	Transport for New South Wales
TMAP	Transport Management and Accessibility Plan
WSUD	Water Sensitive Urban Design

Part A - Physical infrastructure audit

Issue	Action Taken/Mitigation	Relevant Studies	Responsibility	Funding/Cost	Implementation Timeframe
Public Transport and Access (refer to Section 5.0)					
Population growth in Erskineville and Alexandria has placed pressure on the capacity of the public transport network and raised concerns about its coverage and quality.					
Buses					
Limited evening and weekend services on Mitchell Rd and Erskineville Rd.	Underway - Working group with NSW agencies	NA	TfNSW	Unknown	Improved bus timetable in operation since October 2013, with increased services for 308 route
Capacity problems in peak hour on existing 308 service.	Promote locally improved services		CoS to work with TfNSW		
Nearby cross regional routes could be re-directed to include services for the Ashmore population with improved connection to Green Square and Eastern Suburbs (routes 355, 370).					
Train					
Over-crowding in peak hour, which has been relieved by timetable changes which provides some increase in services from St Peters station.	Underway - TfNSW October 2013 timetable changes address some of these issues	NA	TfNSW	Unknown	Improved timetable and rail capacity in operation since October 2013
Erskineville Station not accessible for people with reduced mobility (prams etc).	Station improvements have been identified by TfNSW in the Rail Strategy, but no timing is given for specific project		CoS to work with TfNSW		
Cycleway					
Cycleway provision and connections to stations (both Erskineville and St Peters) may require improvement.	Ongoing - Improved cycleway provision and connections to Erskineville station are planned. Better access to St Peters Station (as it is also a close distance for Ashmore residents) will help to manage demand at Erskineville	Cycle Strategy and Action Plan 2013-2017	CoS/ developers	Unknown - determined through site re-development	Evaluate to respond to development pressures

Issue	Action Taken/Mitigation	Relevant Studies	Responsibility	Funding/Cost	Implementation Timeframe
Traffic and Parking (refer to Section 6.0)					
Development in Ashmore will have some effect on traffic in Erskineville. However, Ashmore development has a minor effect on the wider state road network, as other development such as increasing port activity and general growth will be the primary cause of congestion. This is the main constraint for Ashmore. Implementation of traffic management measures will be required over the long-term.	To be investigated - Signalisation of Mitchell Rd/Maddox St Restricting parking on Mitchell Rd (north and south) between Fountain St and Copeland St Two lane filter onto Sydney Park Road. Continue to work with RMS on intersection improvements and other traffic management as and when needed and within the context of wider network	AECOM study Section 94 Contributions Plan Cycle Strategy and Action Plan 2013-2017	CoS RMS	Improvements not costed. Partly funded through Capital Works budget and development consent	Evaluate to respond to development pressures
Impacts of commuter parking near Erskineville station and Mitchell Rd, Belmont St.	Investigated and not found to be an issue	Erskineville Parking Study 2012	CoS	NA	Evaluate to respond to development pressures
Traffic impacts west of the rail line.	Ongoing - Will use on-going monitoring to assess the effectiveness of traffic management	AECOM study	CoS	NA	Evaluate to respond to development pressures
Additional pressure on existing on-street parking.	Ongoing - Identified solutions include: - Car share opportunities - Improving walking and cycling infrastructure (on-site and through site) - No parking permits for residents in new buildings, however, this needs to be supported by on-street parking restrictions.	CoS Parking Policy	CoS	NA	Evaluate to respond to development pressures

Issue	Action Taken/Mitigation	Relevant Studies	Responsibility	Funding/Cost	Implementation Timeframe
Traffic impacts on surrounding streets in Erskineville and Alexandria.	<p>Ongoing - Signal phasing on Coulson St/Mitchell Rd</p> <p>Ban right turn on Harley St</p> <p>Localised upgrades to be monitored and implemented when required</p>	AECOM Study ⁹	CoS Developers	<p>Infrastructure Concept Design - \$400,000</p> <p>Total infrastructure and public domain works not costed yet</p> <p>Funded through Capital Works budget and development consent</p>	<p>Evaluate to respond to development pressures</p> <p>Developed further once Ashmore Public Infrastructure Concept Design is completed (by end 2014)</p>
Public Domain (refer to section 7.0)					
<p>Develop road levels and drainage design.</p> <p>Staged construction of new roads that cross different landownerships.</p> <p>Implementation of new roads (MacDonald St).</p> <p>Develop concept design for the public open spaces (McPherson Park, Carters Park, Kooka Walk) and integration of open space, detention and sports facility needs.</p> <p>Integration with the existing infrastructure.</p> <p>Integrated public domain infrastructure (street furniture, pavement and kerb materials, street lighting, street trees and WSUD).</p>	<p>Ongoing - In-house projects underway and detailed through the development assessment process</p>	<p>Ashmore Public Infrastructure Concept Design (CoS 2014)</p> <p>Public Domain Strategy (CoS 2014)</p>	CoS Developers	<p>Infrastructure Concept Design - \$400,000</p> <p>Total infrastructure and public domain works not costed yet</p> <p>Funded through Capital Works budget and development consent</p>	<p>Evaluate to respond to development pressures</p> <p>Developed further once Ashmore Public Infrastructure Concept Design is completed (by end 2014)</p>
<p>Key places and spaces - heritage, street and public art.</p> <p>Creating sense of place.</p> <p>Bulk and scale of buildings.</p> <p>Relationship with public domain.</p> <p>Design excellence.</p> <p>Ecology protection/management of biodiversity (Coppersmith Lane in particular).</p>	<p>Ongoing - Review as part of the development assessment and planning controls</p> <p>City's Community Development/Urban Renewal Coordinator</p>	<p>Ashmore Urban Design Study (CoS 2013)</p> <p>Erskineville, Social Sustainability Assessment for the Ashmore Precinct (CRED Consultants 2013)</p> <p>Ashmore DCP 2013 (CoS)</p> <p>Draft Ashmore Public Domain Strategy (CoS 2014)</p> <p>Urban Ecology Strategic Action Plan (CoS 2013)</p>	CoS Developers	Funded through CoS operational budget and developers	Ongoing - as development occurs

Issue	Action Taken/Mitigation	Relevant Studies	Responsibility	Funding/Cost	Implementation Timeframe
Stormwater Management (refer to Section 8.0)					
Parts of Ashmore prone to flooding and overland flows. Timing and cost of implementation of Alexandra Canal Floodplain Risk Management Plan recommendations. Responsibility/funding and staging of delivery. Existing culverts and pipes through the precinct and relationship with future basement car parks. Upgrade of network between Ashmore and Alexandra Canal. Resolving flooding on Mitchell Rd/Coulson St and staging. Relationship between open space and detention. Use of WSUD to reduce stormwater pollutants.	To be investigated - Develop implementation strategy as recommendations of ACFRMSP can only be implemented after completion Ashmore Public Infrastructure Concept Design Develop Public Infrastructure Concept Design	Alexandra Canal Floodplain Risk Management Study and Plan (CoS 2014) Ashmore Public Infrastructure Concept Design (CoS 2014) Ashmore Public Domain Strategy (CoS 2014)	CoS Sydney Water Federal/NSW Government Agencies for funding streams Developers	Options identified through ACFRMSP with differing levels of effectiveness: Option 1 \$8M Option 2 \$25M (preferred) Funding streams Federal/NSW Government Agencies, CoS and developers	Implementation of the ACFRMP after the completion of the Ashmore Public Infrastructure Concept Design (by 2014)
Sustainability (refer to section 9.0)					
Water re-use including stormwater harvesting and sewer mining; dual reticulation. Water efficiency measures.	To be investigated - Review to maximise opportunities	Managed through the development assessment process Ashmore Public Infrastructure Concept Design (CoS 2014) Public Domain Strategy (CoS 2014) Decentralised Water Master (CoS 2013)	CoS Relevant NSW Government authority	Unknown	To be investigated
Ecology Building standards including green roofs and walls	Underway - Draft planning controls in Ashmore DCP to manage ecology through development assessment process. To be Investigated - Opportunities for additional sustainability measures for new development, including green roofs and walls	Draft Urban Ecology Strategic Action Plan (CoS 2013) Ashmore DCP 2013 Draft Green Roofs and Walls Policy (CoS 2013)	CoS Developers	Unknown – part of development cost	Evaluate through the development assessment process

Part B - Social infrastructure audit: Community facilities and services

Issue	Action Taken/Mitigation	Relevant Studies	Responsibility	Funding/Cost	Implementation Timeframe	
Education (refer to Section 10.0)						
Predicted number of additional school spaces required by 2027 is 360 spaces. Current school catchment area does not serve immediate neighbourhoods Erskineville Primary School may not have sufficient space to expand if required How is Alexandria Park Community School perceived compared with other secondary schools	Underway - Integrate Ashmore in the Green Square Social Infrastructure Working Group	Social Sustainability Study for Ashmore Precinct (CRED 2013)	DEC CoS with DEC	Unknown -responsibility of NSW Government	Evaluate to respond to development pressures	
		Community Facilities Strategy (CoS Draft)				
Health (refer to Section 10.0)						
Adequate provision of healthcare services Who is talking to the local healthcare providers	To be investigated - CoS to contact with Family and Community services	Not known	NSW Government	Unknown -responsibility of NSW Government	Evaluate to respond to development pressures	
Community facilities planning (refer to Section 10.0)						
Section 10.0) Family and Children's facilities Childcare facilities Over 55 space (older people's space) Youth space Multipurpose community centres Cultural facilities Libraries Community office space Non-City community facilities Neighbourhood Service Centres	Underway - Ensure provision for population growth in Ashmore in the preparation City's Community Facilities Strategy	Community Facilities Strategy (CoS Draft)	CoS Developers	Unknown to be considered in Section 94 Contributions Plan review and Community Facilities Strategy	Evaluate to respond to development pressures	
Childcare	Underway - CoS recently completed its Childcare Needs Analysis Study	Draft Ashmore DCP 2013 Childcare Needs Analysis Study 2013	CoS Developers	Unknown	Evaluate to respond to development pressures	
Sport and recreation facilities co-ordination with wider area for open space provision	To be investigated - Review provision of active and passive recreation spaces required	Open Space and Recreation Needs Study 2007 Section 94 Contributions Plan review	CoS	Unknown	To be investigated	

The following is an audit of all facilities and services currently available within close proximity to Ashmore. Those facilities that are located more than 800 metres walking distance are noted.

Facility/Service	Facility	Service	Category	Functions	Floor Space	Capacity
Local Facility						
1. Sydney Park Community Room + CARES Facility Sydney Park Rd St Peters	✓		Community Centre small	Road safety course Community room	320m ²	Capacity to be used for community activities.
2. SDN Erskineville Children's Education and Care Centre 88 Swanson St Erskineville	✓	✓	Child Care Centre	Long Day Care Centre	NA	67 place centre. At capacity.
3. Gowrie Childcare Centre 1 Elliott Avenue Erskineville	✓	✓	Child Care Centre	Long Day Care Centre	NA	79 place centre. At capacity with waiting list.
4. Sydney Park Childcare Centre 177 Mitchell Rd Alexandria	✓	✓	Child Care Centre	Long Day Care Centre	NA	A 45 place centre. At capacity.
5. Alexandria Childcare Centre 41 Henderson Rd Alexandria	✓	✓	Child Care Centre	Long Day Care Centre	NA	66 places at capacity with long waiting lists.
6. KU Sunbeam Kindergarten 8 Lyne St Alexandria	✓	✓	Child Care Centre	Preschool	743m ²	30 but only takes 28. May stop taking 2 year olds as higher staff needed and cannot manage with existing funding.
7. SDN Linthorpe St Children's Education and Care Centre 3 Linthorpe St Newtown	✓	✓	Child Care Centre	Long Day Care	NA	48 place centre. Long waiting list
8. Erskineville Public School Swanson St Sydney	✓	✓	Primary School	Primary School and OSHC	NA	Currently 309 children attending. 2013 estimate 360 children and at capacity.
9. St Mary's Primary School (not in 800m radius) 54 Swanson St Erskineville	✓	✓	Primary School	Catholic Primary School and OSHC	NA	187 up to 200 next year. Can only take one class per year. 70 enrolments for kindagarten but only 34 places.
10. Camdenville Public School + Out of School Hours Care Laura St Newtown	✓	✓	Primary School	Public School and OSHC	NA	Under capacity. Around 190 planned for next year could take up to 300. Parents would need to drive children to school.

Facility/Service	Facility	Service	Category	Functions	Floor Space	Capacity
11. Newtown Primary School Norfolk St Newtown	✓	✓	Primary School	Public Primary School and OSCH	NA	290 children currently.
District Facility						
12. Wunanbiri Pre-School Belmont St Alexandria (behind the Alexandria Park Community School)	✓	✓	Child Care	Indigenous specific Preschool	NA	39 places. At capacity.
13. Cliff Noble Centre 24 Suttor St Alexandria	✓	✓	Seniors Centre/ Community Centre	Seniors Centre during day Monday to Friday. Evening and weekend venue hire.	517m ²	Has capacity for increased use.
14. Alleena Home Care 126 Henderson Rd Alexandria		✓	Seniors services	Aged care service for Indigenous residents	213m ²	Service has capacity to address increased needs of Indigenous population.
15. Tom Foster Community Centre /Community Care (not in 800m radius) 11-13 Darley St Newtown	✓	✓	Seniors Centre/ Community Centre	Community centre, community garden, venue for hire. Marrickville Council facility.	NA	Has capacity for more using the centre.
16. Alexandria Park Community School and Community Centre (not in 800m radius) Power Ave Alexandria	✓	✓	High School + community centre	High School and community centre. Has capacity for more students.	NA	Has capacity to take more students and handle growth.
17. Newtown High School of the Performing Arts 350 King St Newtown	✓	✓	High School	Selective High School with x% local enrolments.	NA	School can only take a small number of enrolments from the local area. Has NSW wide catchment for selective.
18. Huntley Industrial Estate/Wrap with Love 4/4 Huntley St Alexandria	✓		Community office space	Community Office Space for Wrap with Love	93m ²	Office space only but capacity for more volunteers to deliver service.
19. Erskineville Town Hall Erskineville Rd Erskineville	✓		Town Hall + community office space	Community hall, office space + meeting rooms	484m ²	Has capacity for increased use.

Facility/Service	Facility	Service	Category	Functions	Floor Space	Capacity
20. Alexandria Town Hall 73 Garden St Alexandria	✓		Town Hall + community office space	AGP G: Community Office -Space South Sydney Community Aid 1: Hall + meeting room	1,023m ²	Hall and meeting room available for hire.
21. King Street Theatre King St Newtown	✓		Cultural Centre	Theatre/Cultural Hub Venue hire available	NA	Available for venue hire for rehearsals and functions.
22. Pact Youth Theatre 107-125 Railway Parade Erskineville	✓	✓	Cultural Centre	Youth Community Theatre + outdoor area	554m ²	Popular youth theatre. Plans to relocate to new multipurpose facility.
23. Sydney Park Brick Kilns and Chimneys Sydney Park Rd Sydney Park	✓		Cultural Centre	Vacant (used for cultural projects on occasion)	300m ²	Capacity for cultural programs.
24. Tom Bass Sculpture School Clara St Erskineville	✓		Cultural Centre/ Community Office Space	Artist studio/sculpture program space	600m ²	Only takes students, not publically accessible.
25. New Theatre 542 King St Newtown	✓		Cultural Centre	Community theatre	NA	Popular theatre.
26. Joseph Sargent Centre, 6 Prospect St Erskineville	✓	✓	Youth Centre + courts/ Venue for hire	Kitchen + Office space 1: Erskineville Youth Program Outdoor playground and court	387m ²	Has capacity for increased use of meeting space.
27. Twenty10 (not in 800m radius) 43/45 Bedford St Newtown		✓	Youth Service/GLBTQI	Youth counselling service for GLBTQI	NA	Capacity to service the area.
Regional Facility						
NA						

The following is an audit of all facilities and services currently available within close proximity to Ashmore. Those facilities that are located more than 800 metres walking distance are noted.

Category	Description
Local	Servicing 5,000 – 10,000 people
District	Servicing 20,000 – 50,000 people
Regional	Servicing 50,000+ people

5.0

Public transport and access

Population growth in the Erskineville and Alexandria area has placed pressure on the capacity of the public transport network and raised concerns about its coverage and quality. Rail services at Erskineville (the Bankstown line) have been subjected to very high levels of peak-hour crowding, while service frequency and hours of operation are problematic on the 308, and 355 and 370 bus routes.

New metropolitan public transport timetables were introduced on 20 October 2013. While crowding and patronage surveys have not yet been released, the new rail timetable significantly increased peak hour capacity on the Bankstown Line, and extended hours of operation on the Bankstown and the Inner West Line.

Prior to the new timetable, Sydney Trains' surveys indicated that the Bankstown Line was the second most crowded on the metropolitan network, with average inbound peak hour loads of 144%. The timetable addresses this crowding by adding a further 3 trains per hour to the Bankstown Line in the peak. The additional services are limited stops, which do not serve Erskineville. However, they will serve (slightly busier) St Peters station, and will reduce train loads on all services by averaging the passenger demand of the Bankstown Line over more trains. Trains arriving at Erskineville are expected to be significantly less crowded, with average loads not likely to exceed 120%.

Prior to the October timetable, most trains stopping at Erskineville operated via Museum, which increased travel times for some passengers with destinations close to Town Hall or Wynyard. The new timetable now alternates trains via Museum and via Central, which should address crowding on the more popular via-Town Hall services.

Surrounding rail stations at St Peters, Green Square, Newtown and Macdonaldtown all experience a slight increase in peak services, and/or an extension of operating hours later into the evening.

Prior to the October timetable, the Ashmore locality was poorly served by bus services, with low frequencies and very limited operating hours on the 308 route, which links Marrickville Metro to the CBD via Mitchell Road, passing the eastern boundary of the Ashmore precinct. Weekend services were as infrequent as every three hours, and weekday services terminated before 6pm.

The Ashmore precinct is relatively close to good east west bus services in the form of the 370 (on Sydney Park Road) and the 355 (on Erskineville Road and Swanson Street). However, service frequency is low, and the 355 route does not yet use low-floor buses.

As of October 2013, there have been substantial increases in frequency and operating hours, with inbound weekday 308 services increased from 19 to 34/day, and Sunday services more than tripled from 4 to 16. The last weekday 308 bus has been extended from 5.50 to 10.51pm. It is likely that this bus service will eventually become a key City-bound route for Ashmore and Alexandria residents. There has been no change to the 355 service, although evening hours for the 370 service have been extended very slightly. Ultimately, full time and frequent services will be required on both the 355 and 370 to provide Ashmore residents with east-west travel options.

Given the long lead time required for changes to rail timetables and, to a lesser extent, bus timetables, it will be important to closely monitor service demand to ensure that the severe crowding experienced in 2012/13 is not replicated. Depending on the pace of residential population growth, options may include rail timetable revisions in 2016 to coincide with the integration of new South-West Rail Link services, or adding Erskineville to the stopping patterns of some trains on the Illawarra main line.

6.0

Traffic and parking

6.1 Traffic management

The City commissioned AECOM in 2013 to undertake an assessment of the impacts of traffic and parking resulting from the proposed Ashmore planning controls to establish the extra demand on local infrastructure and roads. The assessment sets out the impacts on the local road network at various stages of development, and proposes mitigation measures in response to the increased vehicle travel movements.

The final report provides the City with an understanding of the issues surrounding the redevelopment of Ashmore and has considered:

- future network growth;
- traffic issues;
- parking;
- public transport implications; and
- network upgrades.

These factors were all taken into consideration to ensure that the local road network operates at a satisfactory level during and after completion of the redevelopment.

Should redevelopment in Ashmore proceed at the predicated levels, a series of infrastructure improvements will be required to be implemented in stages until full redevelopment (around 2025/2027). These modifications will allow the network to continue to operate efficiently, and taking into consideration additional background traffic growth. Figure 7 graphically shows the upgrades that are recommended.



Figure 7: Ashmore Precinct Traffic Management Measures

The study undertook traffic counts over two weekdays and a weekend (Saturday 11am -2pm) to establish current traffic volumes in the area. Counts were taken from a range of intersections either adjacent to Ashmore or in the surrounding streets (to the west of the Illawarra rail line for example). An assessment was then undertaken to establish how well each intersection currently performs and is likely to perform as redevelopment occurs. The results of the study found that Mitchell Road will experience the majority of traffic growth resulting from redevelopment. Those streets to the west of the rail line will experience more traffic volumes but the study found that the intersections would still operate at a satisfactory level. There are a number of streets in this localised area that have been highlighted by the local community to be of specific concern. Traffic surveys to determine volumes and speed have recently been commissioned by the City in Smiths Lane and the Shared Zone in Ashmore Street. An analysis of the surveys will determine if further works are required. This will provide a baseline for traffic movements to monitor performance.

It is noted that some of the recommendations in the AECOM study will require consultation with RMS as the measures are on roads within RMS' management.

The new internal streets in Ashmore will be subject to local parking restrictions. These restrictions will be installed prior to occupation of the development. It is likely that the restrictions will be a maximum parking time of 2 hours and will be in operation between 8am and 10pm seven days of the week. Motorbike parking, bicycle parking and car share facilities will also need to be considered.

The following intersection improvements, as shown at Figure 7, should also be made:

- Mitchell Road / Maddox Street Intersection signalisation by 2017.
- Modification to the lane configuration of Mitchell Road at its intersection with Sydney Park Road by 2017 (no major infrastructure upgrades required).
- Various parking restrictions along Mitchell Road (no major infrastructure upgrades required).

The intersection layouts for site accesses for Ashmore Street/Fox Avenue and Coulson Street/Eve Street has also been assessed (using SIDRA 5.1 modelling tool) and found:

- Both Give Way intersections with all movements permitted will operate satisfactorily beyond 2027;
- At Ashmore Street/Fox Avenue/Site Access Intersection, kerb extensions to narrow carriageways and calm traffic must be considered;
- Pedestrian crossing must be considered across Coulson Street which would connect with the proposed pedestrian link from Coulson Street to Sydney Park Road;
- No volumes were provided for the minor site accesses off Coulson Street (east of Eve Street) and Mitchell Street (south of Maddox Street);
- The Coulson Street minor access (east of Eve Street) should be configured as a Give Way intersection with all movements permitted; and
- Mitchell Street minor access (south of Maddox Street) should be configured as a Left in-Left Out intersection to reduce any impacts on the operation of Mitchell Street.

It is important to understand the cumulative impacts that redevelopment will have on the internal localised streets, particularly Ashmore Street, Eve Street and Coulson Street. The staging plan in Figure 6 is indicative and development may not follow this predicted growth. It is recommended that development approvals be reviewed every six months as part of the IAP to establish whether an assessment of the internal streets should be undertaken. This will help to establish how well the streets are operating, and will determine local traffic management measures (temporary and permanent) that would need to be considered as redevelopment occurs.

AECOM did not include development traffic to the minor accesses in the future scenarios. This will need to be reviewed as part of an assessment of a development application.

Pedestrian and cycle connectivity with adjacent schools, Erskineville train station and the City are also important considerations. The City has identified the following actions that require further investigation for existing and future footpath and cycleway networks as redevelopment occurs:

- As Ashmore Street and Bridge Street are the main pedestrian/cycle routes to Erskineville village, Erskineville train station and the 355 bus service some footpath widening should be considered on Bridge Street, between Victoria Street and Erskineville Road/Swanston Street;
- Kerb extensions at Ashmore Street/ Bridge Street intersection, to narrow carriageways and calm traffic should be considered;
- Footway improvements are scheduled in the current Capital Works Program for Bray and Concord Streets;

- Contra Flow cycleway are proposed for Concord and Flora Streets;
- City Projects is currently managing the Coulson Street Through Site Link. This project provides an additional link to Sydney Park.
- An investigation on lighting on Ashmore, Bridge and Coulson Streets is required to determine if any additional lighting is necessary due to the expected increase in pedestrians and cyclists.

6.2 Parking

Erskineville Parking Study

In March 2012, the City engaged GTA Consultants to undertake the Erskineville Parking Study. The objective of the study was to provide the City with options to better manage parking in Erskineville streets. The area currently has a mix of unrestricted streets, streets with 2P 8am-6pm weekdays and streets with 2P 8am-10pm seven days a week. The study recommended consideration of timed permit parking (2P 8am-10pm) with an exemption for eligible residents with a parking permit for the study area.

In November 2012, the City consulted 2,306 properties in Erskineville to identify streets with strong support for timed permit parking. The proposed changes sought to limit any vehicle which does not have a local area permit to two-hours (2P) of parking from 8am to 10pm, seven days a week. A total of 364 submissions were received.

All submissions were reviewed to identify streets with strong support for timed permit parking and an implementation plan in response to the recommendations of the Study and submissions was prepared. The implementation plan was undertaken as a two stage process, involving area-wide consultation with all properties in the study area. The second stage involved street-by-street consultation only in streets with strong support for timed permit parking. No further action was taken in streets opposed to, or without strong support for, timed permit parking.

Alexandria Parking Trial

A resident parking scheme with visitor parking permits was trialled in Alexandria for 12 months, commencing on 30 July 2012. As part of the trial, the City committed to survey residents after six months and at the end of the trial to gather feedback on the parking changes. At the end of the review period, the City received a total of 212 submissions.

The six month review revealed that support for timed permit parking in both Belmont Street (between Fountain and Harley Streets) and Sydney Street had changed. In June and July 2012, these streets opposed the introduction of timed permit parking but following the six month review, supported timed permit parking. Taking account of the change in support, City staff prepared detailed parking plans for both Belmont and Sydney Streets and re-consulted residents in May 2013. The parking changes were subsequently endorsed by the Traffic Committee on 19 June 2013 with new parking signs installed on 23 July 2013.

The 12-month review of the Alexandria Parking Trial was undertaken in September 2013. This review informed residents that:

- the trialled permit parking changes in Alexandria streets would be permanently adopted; and
- the trial of visitor parking permits in the area would continue until the Draft Neighbourhood Parking Policy is adopted by Council.

7.0

Public domain

Development in Ashmore will require significant new public infrastructure to support future housing, including new streets and open spaces, drainage networks and stormwater infrastructure. The City is responsible to co-ordinate delivery of this public infrastructure to ensure that it meets a specified standard, and that it is in the correct location and delivered in a timely manner.

7.1 Provision of infrastructure

In order to co-ordinate delivery of this public infrastructure across multiple landholdings, the City is in the process of commissioning a concept design for the roads, open spaces and stormwater drainage networks. This concept design will also consider staging to co-ordinate delivery of this public infrastructure across the multiple landholdings.

The work is currently out to tender. It is envisaged that once complete the concept design will provide Council with a complete design across the precinct for drainage, services and public domain. The project will span a number of sites held in different ownership and will provide the required detail (that is not currently available) so that this essential infrastructure can be achieved during the likely staged development of Ashmore. The design will guide future developments and any necessary City works to ensure appropriate delivery of the planned public domain, services and drainage network from development assessment to construction.

The project will provide Council with concept plans detailing stormwater drainage systems, road design and a coordinated landscape concept. It will also coordinate concept designs for all precinct services such as electricity sewage and gas.

The project will consider the surrounding road and drainage networks with which the precinct infrastructure will need to integrate. The design is to build on the modelling undertaken to date as part of the broader Alexandra Canal Catchment Flood Study, August 2011. The project will further develop the flood mitigation strategies developed under the Alexandra Canal Catchment Floodplain Risk Management Study and Plan, to ensure that the design for the Ashmore Precinct supports the overall flood mitigation strategy for the area.

7.2 Public domain strategy

The City is preparing a public domain strategy that will also guide the design of public domain in Ashmore. This strategy establishes the design coordination, material palette and technical links necessary to facilitate broad integration between the City's Sustainable Sydney 2030 strategy, Development Controls Plans, Design Codes and Technical Construction Specification manuals. The key objectives of this strategy include:

- Principles to foster place making, public amenity and safety;
- Heritage interpretation principles to support the natural, social and cultural history of Ashmore;
- Accessibility principles to encourage and reinforce public transport, pedestrian and cyclists into and around the precinct; and
- Green community infrastructure to deliver best practice ecological, economic and social outcomes.

It will also provide practical illustrative and design co-ordination consideration necessary to develop a consistent high quality public domain that will include:

- Street typologies;
- Integrated transport and access;
- Pedestrian and cyclist amenity;
- Public art;
- Sustainable design of the public domain;
- Planting and trees;
- Lighting; and
- Material and public domain furniture.

It is intended that the public domain strategy will be a source of reference to achieve consistent decision making for the City and developers, to inform project briefs, sketch designs, concept designs, voluntary planning agreements and development applications. It is intended that this strategy will be completed at the same time as the concept design for infrastructure, around late 2014.



Figure 8: Kirsova Playground, Erskineville

8.0

Stormwater management

Cardno consultants were commissioned by the City to undertake a Floodplain Risk Management Study and Plan for the Alexandra Canal catchment. Ashmore sits within the Munni Street catchment within the wider Alexandra Canal catchment. This study was undertaken to define the existing flooding behaviour and associated hazards and to investigate possible management options to reduce flood damage and risk and make recommendations for options.

The study also takes into consideration potential impacts of climate change in accordance with the NSW Government's Floodplain Development Policy. Community consultations were also undertaken to ensure that community concerns are also addressed.

The recommendations of the study have identified measures into three categories. Ashmore sits within the first category, flood modification measures, which seeks to prevent, avoid or reduce the likelihood of flood risks. These measures reduce the risk to life and property through modification of the flood behaviour in the catchment.

The Munni Street catchment discharges into the Alexandra Canal through a concrete channel near Burrows Road. The catchment incorporates a mix of residential and industrial land uses. The upper part of the catchment is primarily residential and flowpaths tend to be overland on the roads. The overland flow path west of the Illawarra rail line forms a ponding resulting in backwater flows on MacDonald Street due to the restricted carriageway due to the rail line underpass. Ponding in this area is in the order of 10.8 metres in the 100 year flood event.

A significant isolated ponding area occurs north of Erskineville Oval and Copeland Street, which are to the immediate north of Ashmore. This is controlled by a high point and limited capacity of Fox Avenue as well as the obstruction of the oval itself. Ponding in this area can be in excess of one metre in the 100 year event and affects a number of properties.

This means that Ashmore is inundated with stormwater flows from the west (MacDonald Street) and the north (Erskineville Oval). This overland flow accumulates at a trapped low point at the intersection of Mitchell Road and Coulson Street due to a high point which runs along Sydney Park Road and Huntley Street. Depths of water are around 0.9 metres and 1.3 metres further west of the intersection of Coulson Street.

The study has made the following recommendations to manage flooding in Ashmore:

- Upgrade the northern pipeline (on Copeland and Fox Streets that are outside Ashmore);
- An additional 1800mm diameter pipe from MacDonald Street to Coulson Street;
- Twin 1800 mm diameter pipes to run from the south east corner of Ashmore to Alexandra Canal via Huntley Street; and
- Future extension of the system upstream (west of the railway line) could also be considered in the future.

These recommendations are still preliminary, however, and although indicative scope and costs have been provided, the above recommendations may not be the final option adopted.

The study points out that potential increases to downstream flood levels and the proposed pipe crossing three major roads (Sydney Park Road/Euston Road and Huntley Street) with associated costs due to services and traffic management requirements are also a major factor for consideration.

The study also identifies the detention basin in Sydney Park. This measure comprises of inlets in MacDonald Street conveying run off through about 500 metres of pipeline to detention storage in Sydney Park. A potential constraint to the application of this measure is the elevation of Sydney Park.

There will also be some capacity in McPherson Park for stormwater flows (and detention) for water flowing from the north.

The Ashmore Public Infrastructure Concept Design project to be undertaken by the City will determine the drainage requirements through the precinct. It is envisaged that this project will be completed in late 2014, and will determine the best way forward.

9.0

Sustainability

9.1 Water

The City has prepared a Decentralised Water Master Plan 2012-2030. The objectives of the plan include reducing potable water use through water efficiency measures and increased water recycling, and improving the quality of stormwater discharged to waterways. These objectives have been set to achieve the environmental targets set out in Sustainable Sydney 2030, including:

- Supply 10% of water demand in the LGA with locally generated, recycled water; and
- Improve the health of our water ways by reducing the sediments, suspended solids and nutrients that are discharged into waterways from stormwater.

The City's urban renewal areas provide a unique opportunity to capture alternative water resourcing in private developments as they are being planned and built, as retro fitting buildings is very difficult.

There are a number of opportunities for Ashmore to contribute to the targets set out in the Decentralised Water Master Plan 2012-2030 and Sustainable Sydney 2030 including:

- Replacing mains water demand with recycled or alternative non-potable water generated from the precinct or from surrounding precincts or future recycled water grid;
- Reducing sediments, suspended solids and nutrients that are discharged to waterways from stormwater run-off through WSUD measures;
- Reducing mains water consumption through water efficiency programmes including water efficient fixtures and fittings, individual metering, etc; and
- Reducing mains water consumption for Council's own buildings and operations, in particular irrigation of the proposed public open spaces in Ashmore, by using recycled or alternative non-potable water supplies.

Planning controls are restricted in how much they can require sustainability measures as part of the development consent. However as discussed in Section 8.0, Ashmore is within a Alexandra Canal catchment floodplain which presents some opportunities to harvest and capture stormwater as it flows through the precinct, or by reusing stormwater harvested as part of the Sydney Park Stormwater Harvesting Project (discussed below). Opportunities for sewer mining and wastewater treatment and reuse also need further investigation.

The City is currently undertaking a stormwater harvesting project in Sydney Park which creates an opportunity to use the harvested water to irrigate the proposed McPherson Park, and Erskineville Oval and Harry Noble Park. This opportunity needs further assessment and will be undertaken as an action in the IAP.

9.2 Sydney Park stormwater harvesting project

The Sydney Park Stormwater Harvesting project has been developed in response to meeting the targets set out in Sustainable Sydney 2030. The first stage of the Sydney Park Stormwater Harvesting project has already been endorsed by Council and is currently being implemented. The works will see base flows and storm flows harvested from the urbanised Munni Street catchment and diverted into the Sydney Park ponds. The harvested water will be treated using bioretention and stored in the ponds to improve water quality. About 20 ML of water will then be extracted from the ponds each year and used to meet the City's water demands at Sydney Park. It has been estimated that up to 500 ML/year of water could be supplied off-site, mostly displacing potable water use.

The Decentralised Water Master Plan 2012-2030 was endorsed by Council in February 2013. It included a case study for stormwater harvesting at Sydney Park to supply recycled water to nearby industry and urban growth areas.

This project presents opportunities to extract, treat and supply water to off-site users such as:

- Industrial customers
- Residential and commercial customers currently established in the area
- Future residential and commercial customers in the urban renewal areas
- Open space irrigation

Should a demand for water be established, the supply solution would involve the extraction of water from one of the ponds in Sydney Park and treatment in a new, purpose built treatment plant. Once treated to a quality suitable for the end uses, the water would be delivered to off-site users through a recycled water network. This represents an opportunity to provide irrigation to the new McPherson Park in Ashmore but also the nearby Erskineville Oval and Harry Noble Parks.

This opportunity needs further investigation and is listed as an action in the IAP.

9.3 Ecological sustainable development

In NSW a State Environmental Planning Policy (BASIX) mandates provisions that aim to reduce consumption of mains supplied potable water, reduce emissions of greenhouse gases, and improve thermal comfort in all residential developments. BASIX sets the minimum standards that a development has to achieve.

Planning controls are not allowed to require standards that exceed BASIX's but the City encourages development to exceed the minimum BASIX standards. The City is also exploring a range of opportunities for renewable energy, and methods to implement it.

9.4 Urban ecology

The City exhibited in August/September 2013 its Urban Ecology Strategic Action Plan which puts a focus on ecology within its Local Government Area. Whilst it is recognised that biodiversity in Ashmore has been greatly reduced from its original state, there is potential to improve or enhance vegetation and fauna species, alongside with improving community awareness and appreciation of biodiversity. The plan aims to restore and conserve resilient ecosystems. A key component of this in Ashmore will be to ensure the management of existing biodiversity as redevelopment occurs. This can be undertaken through planning controls (in the Sydney DCP 2012) with specific planning provisions that seek to protect and conserve biodiversity, but also through the creation of new open spaces and landscaped setbacks by ensuring appropriate species are planted that encourage ecosystems to flourish.



Figure 9: XXX

10.0

Social planning and infrastructure provision

Social planning can be broadly defined as the maintenance and improvement of well-being for both current and future generations. In order to create a sustainable community it is important to consider the potential social impacts relate in the new residential development for both the existing community and the new community. Quality community infrastructure and services will play an important role in supporting and facilitating community coherence and connectedness both for the new residents and the existing community.

The City is working towards a network of community facilities, distributed across the City to provide an appropriate balance of large integrated, multipurpose community “hubs” and smaller, localised “satellite” facilities, along with specialist facilities such as libraries, aquatic facilities, creative cultural facilities and children’s services such as childcare.

10.1 Community facilities and services in the Ashmore area

An infrastructure audit conducted for the Ashmore locality completed in January 2013 found that there were 23 community facilities and services (including schools, childcare centres community centres and meeting spaces) located within reasonable walking distance of Ashmore. These are identified in the Ashmore Infrastructure Audit in Section 4.0. The majority are located to the north of Ashmore, around Erskineville Road or to the east in Alexandria, and include:

- Two general community centres/rooms;
- Six childcare facilities (335 places) plus 1 indigenous specific centre (39 spaces):all centres are at capacity with long waiting lists;
- Three primary schools (one is Catholic) all with out of school hours care facilities;
- Three seniors/community centres;
- Three community meeting spaces;
- Two community halls (Alexandria and Erskineville Town Halls also used for office space);
- Three theatres; and
- Two youth centres.

The City engaged CRED to undertake a Social Sustainability Assessment for Ashmore completed in 2013. This assessment found that local childcare centres are at capacity – the Gowrie Childcare Facility has a waiting list of 500 children – and Erskineville Primary School is nearing capacity. Demographic forecasts indicate the need for more childcare centres, and a plan for accommodating increased numbers of primary school aged children is urgently needed. A variety of quality programme space and services for working-aged people are in place but with the predicted growth in population more will also be required.

The City is currently developing a Community Facilities Strategy for the whole LGA, and will continue to monitor and support the availability of an appropriate amount and type of social infrastructure and services to Ashmore.

10.2 City South community facilities

Ashmore is located within the King Street Village Group – one of three Village Groups in the City South Area, the others being Redfern Street and Green Square and City South.

The City South Area provides a wide range of community facilities, some of which have recently benefitted from upgrades, such as the Prince Alfred Park pool, Erskineville Town Hall and the Coronation centre. There are three library branches, several community arts spaces, including Pine Street Creative Arts Centre, numerous childcare centres and open spaces.

The City's network of community facilities in the City South Area includes 39 community facilities that are either owned and/or operated by the City (refer to the audit in Section 4.0). They include facilities operated by the City (in either City owned or leased premises), community venues for hire and facilities leased through the accommodation grants program to community-based not-for-profit organisations. Appendix 1 details the facilities that are currently available in the City South Area, defined by Village Group and the type of activity.

There is a good range of facilities that cater for a broad spectrum of needs across the area. In addition recent improvements include Redfern Town Hall, which can continue to host a wide range of community and cultural events.

Additionally the former Royal South Sydney Hospital within the future Green Square Town Centre in Zetland has been identified as a critical site for the development of a new community precinct with associated community facilities, to provide:

- Spaces for the community, utilising the existing heritage buildings on the site;
- Spaces for a range of creative and cultural uses, as well as creative enterprises;
- A community hall to replace the Green Square Community Hall;
- Complementary facilities to the community facilities that are to be located in the Town Centre, including the new Green Square Library and Neighbourhood Service Centre, as well as a new aquatic facility in the Joynton Avenue area in Zetland; and
- Facilities and spaces that incorporating the local industrial heritage and history through public art, plaques, photos of the buildings and changes over time.

10.3 Findings for the City South area

The combined residential and workforce population growth means that the City South will have the greatest demand for community facilities of the four Areas that comprise the City of Sydney Local Government Area – North, South, East and West.

This is primarily attributable to the population of the Green Square Urban Renewal Area, which, along with Ashmore, is forecast to accommodate significant population growth over the next 20 years. Community facilities planning needs to be considered on an area-wide as well as a more localised context, as certain facilities, such as swimming pools, creative arts facilities and large open spaces can draw people from a wider geographic area than the local neighbourhood.

The City is committing a significant amount of its resources to deliver new facilities in the City South Area. The short to medium term strategy (within the next 10 years) is focused on delivering new facilities in the Green Square Town Centre and surrounds, however, and it is questionable whether the new population in Ashmore will feel connected with the new communities in Green Square to perceive those facilities as meeting their localised needs. Whilst new facilities such as the new aquatic facility and library will be strong attractors, the new community of Ashmore may feel more connected to the local communities of Erskineville and Alexandria and may look to access facilities in those areas, as well as Newtown.

Within these areas, a range of facilities are within walking distance of Ashmore, including the newly refurbished Erskineville Town Hall on Erskineville Road, which provides a range of spaces available for hire 7 days per week from 7am to midnight. This includes spaces suitable for rehearsals, community meetings, conferences and small private functions, including a large hall and/or a committee room available for hire.

The City has identified the longer term need for a large integrated community hub located in the King Street Village Group, to serve the communities of Newtown and Erskineville and surrounds. This may deliver a range of community spaces for hire, along with a new library and child care services. However this is not currently funded through the 10 Year Capital Works Plan, and until such time as more localised facilities are built accessible to the Ashmore site, it will be important to ensure that access to new facilities in and around Green Square Town Centre is maximised for new residents in Ashmore, including through accessibility planning such as walking and cycling access strategies.

The population growth forecast for Ashmore requires planning for new and refurbished community facilities in the King Street Village Group as well as the Green Square and City South Village Group to take into account the large and growing number of people in Erskineville who will need facilities within reasonable walking distance. The City's approach to social infrastructure planning aims for communities to have relatively equal access to facilities and services in their local area, throughout its 10 urban village groups.

Furthermore development in Ashmore could create opportunities for the provision of certain community facilities in the precinct itself and need to be investigated as they occur. This is highlighted in the IAP and provides an opportunity to ensure that future community facilities planning takes into consideration the location of Ashmore and the consideration of opportunities to provide new facilities that will serve the new and existing Ashmore community.

Ashmore and the predicted population growth will also need to be considered in the population context of the wider City South Area and integrated in the forthcoming review of community facilities provision for the area. This review will ensure the prioritisation of projects or identify opportunities that occur as the redevelopment of Ashmore occurs.

Key issues are as follows:

- The combined residential and workforce population growth forecast by 2031 is expected to result in the City South Area having the greatest demand for community facilities of the four City Areas. This represents overall population demand of between 20,000 and 75,000 more people than any other village area in the LGA. This will warrant significant investment in community facilities in the short to medium term (between now and 2021), especially in places of high growth such as Green Square and Ashmore.
- Given the majority of the population growth projected in the City South Area is forecast to occur by 2021, City South is a priority Area in terms of the City's investment in community facilities in the short to medium term (within the next 10 years).
- In the context of high density living and small homes, community facilities will play an increasingly important role as "community living rooms" – spaces for people to relax and socialise, as well as for the delivery of social programs and services. Ensuring adequate provision of open spaces and community facilities as "third spaces" or "community living rooms" is especially critical in a high density urban environment to support the livability of the City and the wellbeing of the community.
- Prioritise facilities also used by workforce and working-aged residents – including recreational facilities and swimming pools, libraries and cultural facilities.
- Prioritise facilities and services for children and families, since the forecast growth in the number of families with children aged under 1 in the area is expected to drive demand for childcare, early childhood health centres and out of school hours facilities (OOSH) in particular, as well as libraries and recreational facilities. Green Square is expected to have some of the highest demand for childcare anywhere in the City, making it a high priority for the area.
- Prioritise delivery of spaces appropriate and welcoming to secondary school children, along with recreational programming for young people.
- Ensure community centres are easily accessible to disadvantaged communities in Redfern, Waterloo and Erskineville, as these groups are traditionally high users of community centres as are less likely to afford to use commercial and retail equivalents.
- Ensure that community facilities include culturally appropriate spaces for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait islander community such as spaces for elders and outdoor meeting places.
- Ensure that facilities and services address the needs of Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) Communities, including through design of spaces, signage and information provision.

10.4 NSW Government-provided facilities and services

Provision of range of facilities and services accessible to Ashmore are the remit of NSW Government agencies. This includes health and education services and a range of community services, such as aged care, early childhood health and homelessness support services.

The City advocates on behalf of the wider community to seek to ensure that adequate facilities and services provided by other levels of government are available to those living and working within the LGA.

As part of this agenda, the City participates in cross-government forums. In recent years, it participated in an inter-agency Steering Group coordinated by the NSW Department of Premier and Cabinet, which was established to consider the social infrastructure needs arising from the Green Square urban renewal. This group included representatives from a range of agencies including NSW Health, NSW Police and DEC.

The City understands that the re-establishment of this working group is currently being considered by relevant agencies. The City will seek to continue to participate in these discussions, including to ensure that relevant NSW agencies are aware of development in Ashmore and are able to plan for adequate services to be in place as development occurs.

10.5 Health, family and community services

NSW Government health services are now delivered on a localised basis through Local Health Districts, which are supported by local boards. Ashmore is located within the Inner West Sydney Medicare Local. This network includes GPs, hospitals and allied health services. The clinical service, including psychological services, affordable pediatric speech therapy, and dental services for health care card holders, will complement existing public, private and NGO services.

In September 2013, services provided by NSW Family and Community Services (FACS) were restructured to a localised delivery model aligned with local health district boundaries, and the Ashmore locality is now serviced through the Sydney Local FACS District and its Director.

The District Director is responsible for housing, disability and community services service planning and development. Through this structure, FACS provides services to:

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders;
- children and young people;
- families;
- the homeless;
- people with a disability, their families and carers;
- women; and
- older people.

The City will continue to work with the relevant stakeholders in the Sydney South FACS District and also with the Inner West Sydney Medicare Local to help ensure that appropriate and effective services are available to the Ashmore community.

10.6 Education

NSW DEC has responsibility for ensuring sufficient primary and secondary school places are available to meet local communities' needs. The agency manages school enrolment demand on an ongoing basis, in cooperation with school principals. The City supports this work through assisting with information on forecast population growth, including that associated with urban renewal areas such as Ashmore.

City staff are in regular contact with the NSW Department of Education (DEC) regarding the forecasted population growth in the local population.

The findings from the Ashmore Social Sustainability Study 2013 found that at full redevelopment, the Ashmore precinct is likely to create an increased demand for an additional 360 spaces at Erskineville Public School.

The City has been in discussions with DEC on Ashmore. Initial discussions indicate that population growth associated with Ashmore can be accommodated in existing schools in the short to medium term, as schools within the appropriate catchment schools have capacity. Changing catchment boundaries and a greater utilisation of the primary facilities at Alexandria Park Community School will address demand. DEC has advised that the Alexandria Park Community School is currently at 50 per cent capacity and will also be able to accommodate the growth in high school children.

Discussions with DEC are ongoing.

10.7 Childcare

The City has recently completed a comprehensive Child Care Needs Analysis Study to investigate issues associated with child care supply and demand across the LGA, including the changing policy context impacting on supply, and changing population trends.

The study is published on the City's website, and its findings indicate a very strong and growing demand for child care facilities across all parts of the City. The current supply shortfall is estimated at more than 3,000 places.

The current estimated gap in demand has been assessed across every Village Group, and the Village Groups within the City South Area close to Ashmore have been identified as very high priorities for delivery, with the current undersupply of places estimated as follows:

- King Street – 366-place shortfall
- Green Square and City South – 353-place shortfall

The study concludes that a range of strategies are urgently needed to increase the supply of child care places to meet this shortfall, including increased delivery by the private and not-for-profit sectors, in part facilitated by the City, and increased action at all levels of government. The City has committed to investing \$55M to fast track the direct delivery of new child care centres, and will continue to facilitate delivery of new centres by the private sector through its planning instruments.

The Ashmore DCP 2013 identifies two preferred locations for new child care facilities. The locations is determined by:

- proximity to public transport;
- building footprints that are of a sufficient size to accommodate a childcare facility; and
- close proximity to open spaces.

These facilities would need to be supplied by a developer as part of a bigger development and are likely to be operated by a private or not-for-profit organisation.



Figure 10: Erskineville Public School

10.8 Open space and recreation

Well-planned open spaces have a multitude of benefits for a community, including creating a sense of place, and supporting the wellbeing of the community, including children and young people.

Council endorsed an Open Space and Recreation Needs Study in 2007. This study provides a strategy to guide the ongoing provision, use and management of the City's open spaces and recreation facilities network. It sits within a broader policy framework that includes strategies developed by the NSW Government. The aims of the study is to assist the City to deliver a cohesive, linked and well-managed system of open space, recreation and sporting facilities to meet the full range of recreational needs. The study highlights a number of issues:

- Uneven distribution of open spaces across the City;
- Relationship between open spaces and population is inconsistent;
- Urban renewal areas require early action to secure future provision;
- Accessibility to parks is highly variable across the City;
- Cycle and pedestrian access requires ongoing action; and
- Car dependency for access to district parks is increasing.

Since the finalisation of the study, there have been improvements made to the City's open spaces and the provision of improved recreational and sporting facilities. However, an ongoing review of the requirements of open space and recreational facilities is necessary to integrate the masterplanning of open spaces in the urban renewal areas, particularly in Ashmore and Green Square, and the assessment of the types of open spaces that are to be required as the urban renewal areas develop. An assessment of the demands for active sport pitches should also be considered.

10.9 Open space provision in Ashmore

Whilst there are large areas of open space close to Ashmore such as Sydney Park and Alexandria Park, a vast majority of the parks are further than reasonable walking distance from the centre of Ashmore (generally assessed at around 800 metres). Erskineville Oval is approximately 400 metres from Ashmore. It is an active sports field that is permanently leased to the Sydney Rabbits, leaving very little opportunity for the local community to use this space for passive recreation. Harry Noble Park is approximately 11,000 square metres and is approximately 500 metres from Ashmore. The entrance to Sydney Park by foot is approximately 800 metres from Ashmore but this park is classified as a regional facility, as it draws visitors from a wide area, and whilst it is relatively close proximity to the south eastern area of Ashmore it is not a local park that will offer opportunities for local residents to interact. Alexandria Park is approximately 40,000 square metres from Ashmore, but is approximately 1,300 metres away. The City is currently preparing a plan to connect Coulson Street to the south of Ashmore to Sydney Park Road.

The masterplanning of Ashmore has included a 7,400 square metre park (known as McPherson Park) which will be central to the precinct. It is envisaged that this park will be the 'village green' directly opposite the future local shops in Ashmore. It will be designed to allow for both active and passive recreation, to allow for social interaction. The Social Sustainability Assessment for the Ashmore Precinct 2013 recommended a quality park be provided in Ashmore, to create community connections and provide a green link through the precinct. Kooka Walk is a north south 20 metres wide 'green link' which will be a pedestrian and cyclist only link connecting Ashmore Street to Coulson Street.

Plans are underway to provide a new aquatic facility and gym in the Epsom Park Precinct, at Joynton Avenue in Zetland. It is anticipated that this will be delivered in late 2018, and is located approximately 2.5 kilometres from Ashmore. The newly completed Prince Alfred Park Pool is also approximately 2.5 kilometres from Ashmore.

10.10 Community development

The City has appointed a Community Development Urban Renewal Co-ordinator to help facilitate community integration. The full-time role has been principally set for three years in Green Square, then transitioning to include other urban renewal areas including Ashmore and Barangaroo. Review of capacity/ scale is recommended in 2014 as various project milestones are finalised. The role acts to foster co-operative relationships and establish partnerships between communities, non-government organisations, the City and the broader Sydney community, with a strong focus initially on the Green Square community. The purpose of the role is to work collaboratively with the different units with the City to ensure coordination of social and community matters and programmes.

Key outcomes from this role to date have been:

- Project managing interim social activation programmes dedicated to place making, capacity building and cultivation of leaders;
- Pilot info-hub: a collaborative space designed for meaningful engagement/ participation (internal and external stakeholders);
- Trial: Welcome Tote Pack targeting new apartment dwellers – building social connection/ knowledge of local business and understanding of strata/ Council services;
- Represent segment of community interests/ concerns through internal planning forums advocating for timely/ transparent consultation and co-design;
- Internal capacity: Community economic development through Sirolli Institute – leading to employment of two enterprise facilitators with Settlement Services Australia and associated resource board;
- Internal capacity: Asset based community development leading to greater comprehension of local government role in place making;
- Community business partnerships: brokerage of six partnerships ranging from wicking bed funding, design and creation between Green Square Growers and Martin Properties, to the Green Square Good Food month event in Joynton Park now generating \$100k in its second year in partnership with Yaama Dhiyaan hospitality school;
- Facilitation of over six matching grant applications and delivery on community led programs ranging from change making, cultural intelligence and neighbourhood meet ups to children's playgroups and promotion of Green Square's diversity;
- Support and facilitation of research partners such as a pilot Social Cohesion Survey in partnership with UNSW leading to a longitudinal study of Green Square;
- Activation of public domain and underutilised city assets;
- Establishment of community database; and
- Documentation and dissemination about the needs/ interests of the community across low and higher density sections of Green Square.

The City now includes place-based City Space teams which consist of multidisciplinary approaches seeking to integrate use of community facilities to reflect the four pillars of sustainability. The City is committed to transitioning policies and staff skill sets from welfare to community led practice and the community development co-ordinator role is essential in brokering and enabling these outcomes in urban renewal settings.

Community integration of the new and existing community in Ashmore has been a concern raised consistently by the local community in Erskineville and Alexandria. This role could expand into the Ashmore area, however, Green Square is also experiencing rapid growth, particularly in precincts like the Town Centre and other precincts such as Victoria Park, Epsom Park, Lachlan and North Rosebery. These precincts are likely to deliver approximately 20,000 new dwellings and 36,000 new residents in a similar timeframe to that of Ashmore. It is likely that additional resources will be required to effectively build partnerships between communities, organisations, the City and the broader Sydney community.

An important challenge will be the integration of the new community with the existing community, particularly the members of the community from lower socio-economic households and social housing tenants, to ensure that these members of the community continue to have access to social and economic opportunities and are not polarised.

It will be important to ensure that future programmes and initiatives are designed to ensure that all members of the Alexandria/Erskineville community feel welcome and able to participate in their area of interest or need.

11.0

Communication and engagement strategy

11.1 Community and stakeholder engagement

The City has undertaken an extensive programme of engagement and communication for Ashmore since the development of planning controls commenced in 2004. The programme has included the local community, landowners, NSW agencies and other stakeholders on the preparation and refinement of the planning controls. A timeline detailing some of the key milestones is at Figure 4.

It is recognised that there is a need for ongoing engagement with the local community, the NSW Government and other stakeholders to ensure the impacts of redevelopment are monitored and addressed in a strategic and coordinated manner.

The Ashmore Infrastructure Plan has been developed with input from a working group within the City made up of specialists in diverse fields including planning, stormwater engineering, social planning, infrastructure design and delivery, transport planning, traffic operations and community engagement.

Using information gained through studies, ongoing planning work and consultations with the community the infrastructure needs, gaps and required actions have been mapped out to set a framework for ensuring that the infrastructure is available as development in Ashmore occurs.

The Infrastructure Plan is a key communication tool designed to keep the community informed while providing a mechanism to identify and record changing community priorities and needs throughout the redevelopment of Ashmore. The plan is also an important tool for engaging with NSW infrastructure and services delivery agencies.

The Infrastructure Plan is to be available on the City's website for wide access to it by the community and other stakeholders.

It is important to keep the Infrastructure Plan up-to-date so that all parties can be assured that issues are being addressed and/or are being planned for. The Infrastructure Plan will be a 'living' document that will be reviewed and updated every six months by the City's internal working group. The review process will involve liaison with the local community and other stakeholders, including NSW agencies. This review will include updating the status of projects, initiatives and the prioritisation of issues and projects in the IAP to ensure that the plan responds to development pressures, timeframes and funding availability.

The Infrastructure Plan recognises that some services, such as public transport, education and health provision are not the responsibility of the City. The City will continue to regularly liaise with the responsible agencies identified to ensure timely provision, and will update the timing and provision of these services.

11.2 Positioning and transparency for the City of Sydney

There is an ongoing need for the City to communicate its role and promoting local projects associated with the redevelopment of Ashmore. Promotion of the benefits of new facilities and services to all stakeholders enhances transparency.

Information about NSW Government services such as improved frequency of public transport, or facilities from the private sector such as childcare would also be included in updates when appropriate. The City will also continue to play a role in liaising with the community about broader private development programmes in Ashmore such as staging of developments.

With population growth of Erskineville projected to be around 100% over the next 20 to 25 years the City aspires to develop a genuine relationship not only with the new Ashmore community, but also the existing neighbouring communities in Erskineville and Alexandria. There is a need for an enhanced programme of ongoing place making, sustainability education and capacity building to support the creation of a vibrant and resilient new community. This will contribute to social cohesion and social sustainability. These strategies are yet to be developed and the City looks forward to working closely with the community and stakeholders to achieve the Ashmore vision.

12.1 Implementation action plan

Project	Delivery Timeframe	Responsibility	Link with other Projects	Action
Public transport and access				
Public transport (bus and train) Cycle and pedestrian access	Ongoing	CoS NSW Agencies	N/A	Monitor performance and capacity against new development applications
Traffic and parking				
Implementation of traffic management measures Parking Impacts on surrounding streets	To be investigated	CoS/RMS	AECOM study	Monitor performance and capacity against new development applications Assess capacity of internal road network during development (staging, delivery of part roads etc)
Public domain				
Developing the design and implementation of new roads Developing the design of public open spaces and the public domain and implementation	To be investigated	CoS Developers	Ashmore Public Infrastructure Concept Design (CoS) Ashmore Public Domain Strategy	Monitor design and delivery against new development applications and implementation of capital works programme
Stormwater management				
Responsibility/funding and staging of delivery Upgrade of network between precinct and Alexandra Canal Resolving flooding on Mitchell Rd/Coulson St and staging Relationship with open space and detention	To be investigated	COS Alexandra Canal Floodplain Risk management Committee	Ashmore Public Infrastructure Concept Design (CoS) Alexandra Canal Floodplain Risk Management Study and Plan (CoS)	Investigations will commence once Ashmore Public Infrastructure Concept Design is completed
Sustainability				
Water re-use including stormwater harvesting and sewer mining; dual reticulation Water efficiency measures harvesting	To be investigated	CoS	Decentralised Water Master Plan 2012-2030 (CoS)	To be investigated

Project	Delivery Timeframe	Responsibility	Link with other Projects	Action
Community facilities planning				
Community facilities strategy	Underway - Ensure provision for population growth in Ashmore in the preparation City's Community Facilities Strategy	CoS	Community Facilities Strategy (CoS)	Underway
Open space and recreation				
Community development			Childcare Needs Assessment Study (CoS)	
Childcare				
Health				
Provision of healthcare services	To be investigated	NSW Government agencies		To be investigated
Education				
Provision of school places	Underway	DEC		Underway

List of Community Facilities in the City South Area

Facility Type	Facility Name	Current Uses
Children's services	Rosebery Child Care Centre	40 place long day care centre (operated by the Rosebery Parent Committee)
Children's services	Alexandria Child Care Centre	66 place long day care centre operated by the City of Sydney
Children's services	Chippendale Child Care Centre	36 place Long Day Care Centre
Children's services	KU James Cahill Pre-School	48 place preschool (leased by KU Children's Services)
Children's services	KU Sunbeam Kindergarten	37 place preschool (leased by KU Children's Services)
Children's services	Lois Barker Child Care Centre	45 place long day care centre (leased by SDN Children's Services) property)
Children's services	Redfern Occasional Child Care Centre	36 place occasional care centre operated by the City of Sydney
Active recreation	Perry Park Basketball Facility	Indoor basketball courts (leased to Sydney Basketball Association).
Active recreation	Prince Alfred Park Pool	Outdoor swimming pool
Active recreation	Waterloo skate park	Youth facility for skateboarding
Active recreation	Prince Alfred park Coronation Recreation Centre	Small community venue
Active recreation	Victoria Park Pool	50m pool Toddlers pool Crèche facilities Multipurpose program room Fitness centre Café on the park Swim shop
Community venue	Redfern Community Centre	Multipurpose community centre Youth space operated by City of Sydney Before and After School, and Vacation Care Outdoor amphitheatre Meeting rooms Recording studio

Facility Type	Facility Name	Current Uses
Community venue	Beaconsfield Community Centre	Community venue Leased to South East Neighbourhood Centre for classes Used for seniors lunches and programs
Community venue	Green Square Community Hall*	Community hall with kitchen
Community venue	Joynton Park Kiosk	Community kiosk building in Joynton Park
Community venue	Rosebery Community Centre	Community venue leased to Eastern Sydney Respite and Recreation and a community garden group
Community venue/active recreation	Ted McDermott Community Centre - Beaconsfield Park & Tennis Courts & youth space	Small facility collocated with tennis courts - currently vacant
Community venue	Waterloo Youth, Family and Community Centre	Youth facility with counselling rooms, office space and programs space
Community venue	Erskineville Town Hall	Neighbourhood Service Centre Community hall Community Office Space
Community venue	Carter Evans Day Centre	Day Care Centre for aged
Community venue	Community Road Education Scheme (CARES) Facility/Sydney Park Community Room - Sydney Bike	Community room Bike safety track & venue for hire
Community venue	Joseph Sargent Community Centre	Erskineville Youth Program operated by City of Sydney Community office and meeting space Playground
Community venue	Sydney Park Pavilion	Sports clubhouse and function room (used by Sydney Cricket Club)
Community venue	Alexandria Town Hall	Community hall and venue Leased Sydney Community Aid Co-op under the AGP Leased to Protective Behaviours Consultancy under the AGP
Community venue	Redfern Town Hall + Redfern Legal Centre	Community venue Community function space and meeting rooms Redfern Legal Centre leased under the AGP Community function space and meeting rooms

Facility Type	Facility Name	Current Uses
Aged care services	Alleena Home Care	Alexandria Aged Health Care Aged care for Indigenous residents
Aged care services	Cliff Noble Activity Centre	Over 55s Centre
Active recreation	Prince Alfred Park Coronation Recreation Centre	Small community venue to be managed by Tennis Courts Operator (jenkins)
Community venue	Redfern Oval Community Room	Multipurpose community room, for hire
Neighbourhood service centre	Redfern Neighbourhood Service Centre	Neighbourhood Service Centre
Arts/Culture	PACT Centre for Emerging Artists	Youth community theatre leased to PACT Centre for Emerging Artists
Arts/Culture	Tom Bass Sculpture School	Community arts space leased to Tom Bass Sculpture School
Arts/Active recreation	Pine Street Creative Arts Centre / Recreation Centre	Arts and Cultural Centre operated by the City of Sydney Basketball court Multimedia Art gallery Photographic studio
Library	Tote Building- interim Green Square Library	Interim Green Square Library Neighbourhood Service Centre
Library	Newtown Town Hall, Library, and Women's Library	Newtown Library Community Hall and meeting space Women's Library leased under the Accommodation Grants Program
Library	Waterloo Town Hall & Library	Waterloo library
School	Alexandria Park Community School	Primary and secondary education facility
School	Erskineville Primary	Primary education facility
School	St Mary's Primary school	Primary education facility