



# Pymont Peninsula Place Strategy, Social infrastructure assessment

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Department of Planning,  
Industry and  
Environment

October 2020



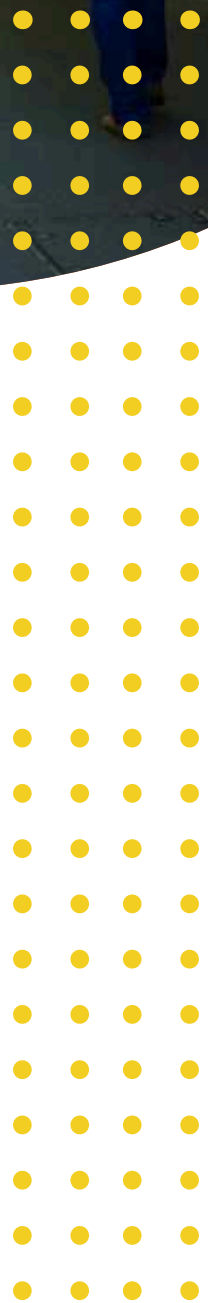
**Report title: Pyrmont Peninsula Place Strategy, Social Infrastructure Assessment**

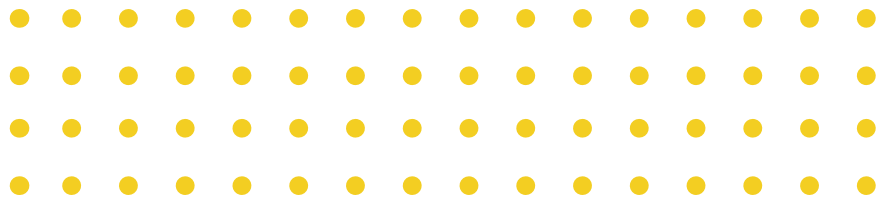
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# Table of contents

<b>1. Introduction</b>	<b>4</b>	6.7. Emergency services	55
1.1. Purpose of this report	4	6.8. Education	58
1.2. Our approach	4	<b>7. Cultural facilities analysis</b>	<b>62</b>
1.3. About the Pyrmont Peninsula	5	7.1. Cultural facility definitions	62
1.4. Defining social infrastructure	6	7.2. Cultural facility hierarchy	62
1.5. Why is social infrastructure important?	7	7.3. Museums and galleries	65
<b>2. Population drivers</b>	<b>9</b>	7.4. Theatre & performance space	68
2.1. Current population characteristics	9	7.5. Studios (artist, sound, and creative)	71
2.2. What does this mean for social infrastructure needs in the Pyrmont Peninsula?	13	7.6. Creative art centres	73
<b>3. Strategic drivers</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8. Introduction to open space and recreation facilities</b>	<b>76</b>
3.1. State Government	16	8.1. Audit and mapping approach	76
3.2. City of Sydney strategies and plans	20	8.2. Benchmarking approach	76
3.3. What are the implications for social infrastructure in the Pyrmont Peninsula?	24	8.3. Definitions	77
<b>4. Community, cultural, and recreational participation drivers</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>9. Open space analysis</b>	<b>79</b>
4.1. Community participation trends	25	9.1. Approach to open space analysis	79
4.2. Cultural participation trends	26	9.2. Quantity of open space	80
4.3. Open space and recreation participation trends	28	9.3. Proximity and access	81
4.4. What does this mean for social infrastructure within the Pyrmont Peninsula?	30	9.4. Hierarchy, size and function	83
<b>5. Community drivers: expressed need</b>	<b>31</b>	9.5. Quality and capacity	85
5.1. Pyrmont Peninsula Planning Framework (2019)	31	<b>10. Recreation facilities</b>	<b>87</b>
5.2. City Plan 2036 (2019, City of Sydney LSPS)	31	10.1. Play spaces	87
5.3. Harris Street Wellbeing Survey, 2015 – 2018	32	10.2. Outdoor fitness stations	91
5.4. Pyrmont Peninsula Place Strategy Phase 1 engagement	32	10.3. Aquatic facilities	94
5.5. What does community engagement indicate for social infrastructure?	35	10.4. Sports fields and ovals	97
<b>6. Community facilities</b>	<b>37</b>	10.5. Indoor recreation centres and courts	101
6.1. Community facility definitions	37	10.6. Off-leash dog areas	105
6.2. Community facility hierarchy	37	10.7. Passive boating and water recreation	108
6.3. Community centres needs analysis	40	10.8. Community gardens	110
6.4. Library needs analysis	45	10.9. Youth precincts	112
6.5. Early education and care services needs analysis	49	<b>11. Issues and gaps (needs summary)</b>	<b>114</b>
6.6. Health	53	11.1. Issues and gaps community and cultural	114
		11.2. Issues and gaps open space and recreation	116
		11.3. Action plan	117
		<b>Precedents</b>	<b>122</b>

# 1. Introduction

The Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (the department) is leading the development of the Pyrmont Peninsula Place Strategy (Place Strategy) in response to the Greater Sydney Commission’s review of planning for the Western Harbour Precinct, including the Pyrmont Peninsula. This report provides an assessment of the social infrastructure needed to support the current and forecast resident, worker and visitor populations of the Pyrmont Peninsula.

## 1.1. Purpose of this report

The development of the Place Strategy requires a range of studies to be completed to ensure leading practice, evidence based planning for this special mixed use residential, employment and tourist area. This report focuses on social infrastructure that services the Prymont Peninsula. Its purpose is to:

- Provide an inventory of existing social infrastructure within and servicing, the Pyrmont Peninsula, inclusive of community, cultural, and recreation facilities and open space
- Describe the social infrastructure needs now and into the future to 2041 based on a range of indicators, and
- Determine the likely gaps in social infrastructure provision including the type of social infrastructure, their location, management models, and innovative delivery mechanisms.

## 1.2. Our approach

A range of indicators have been applied to determine the social infrastructure needs and opportunities for the Pyrmont Peninsula, as shown in Figure 1 including:

- Population growth and demographic drivers
- Strategic context
- Place context
- Participation trends
- Community drivers (expressed need)
- Social infrastructure inventory and mapping
- Benchmarking, and
- Case studies and best practice.

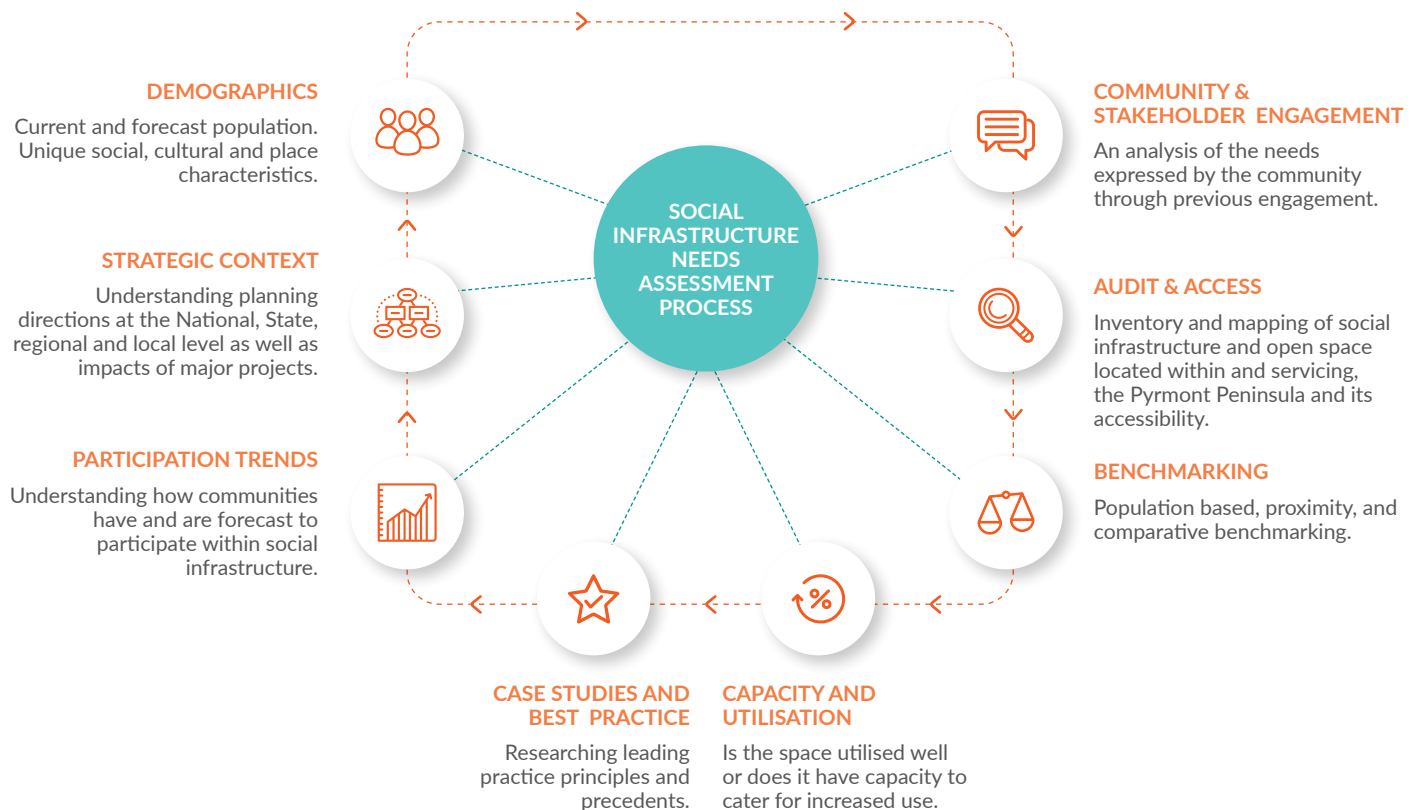


Figure 1 - Indicators of need to inform social infrastructure assessment

### 1.3. About the Pyrmont Peninsula

#### Pyrmont Peninsula location and boundaries

The Pyrmont Peninsula is located in the north of the City of Sydney Local Government Area (LGA) and is broadly defined by the Greater Sydney Commission defined boundaries as shown in Figure 2. The Pyrmont Peninsula is bounded by the shore of Johnston's Bay and Darling Harbour in the north, the Goods Line, Pier Street and Harbour Street in the east, Broadway in the south and Wattle Street and the shore of Blackwattle Bay in the west.

The Pyrmont Peninsula encompasses the whole of Pyrmont, Wentworth Park and most of Ultimo suburb, as well as a part of Darling Harbour. It aligns closely, but due to the inclusion of Darling Harbour, not exactly, with the City of Sydney's Harris Street Village boundary



Figure 2 - Pyrmont Peninsula boundary, source: Department of Planning, Industry and Environment

#### Sub-precincts

The Place Strategy identifies a number of sub-precincts within the Pyrmont Peninsula which will have differing growth scenarios and may result in unique social infrastructure needs and opportunities. The sub-precincts include:

- Pirrama
- Darling Island
- Pyrmont Village
- Tumbalong Park
- Ultimo
- Wentworth Park, and
- Blackwattle Bay.

These sub-precincts are shown below in Figure 3.

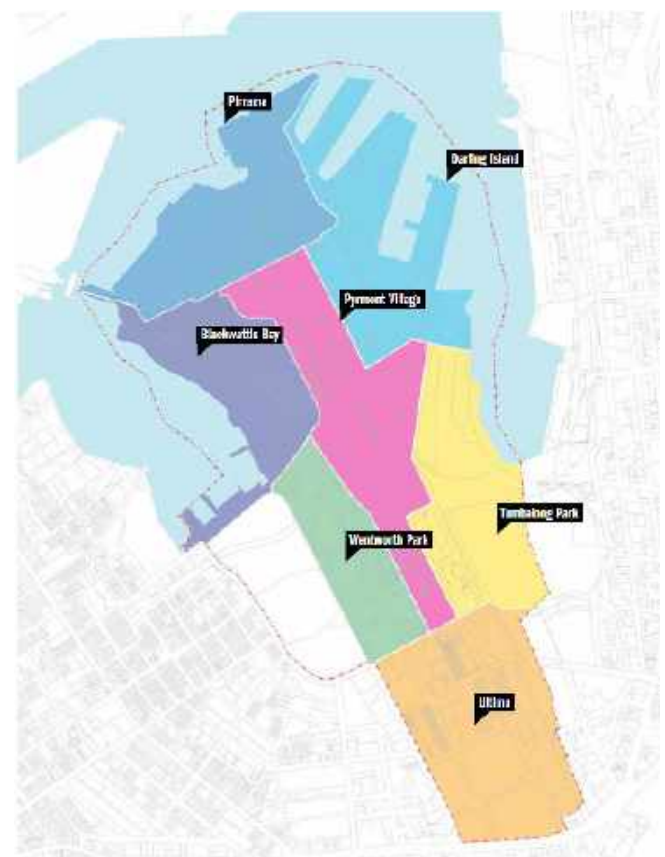
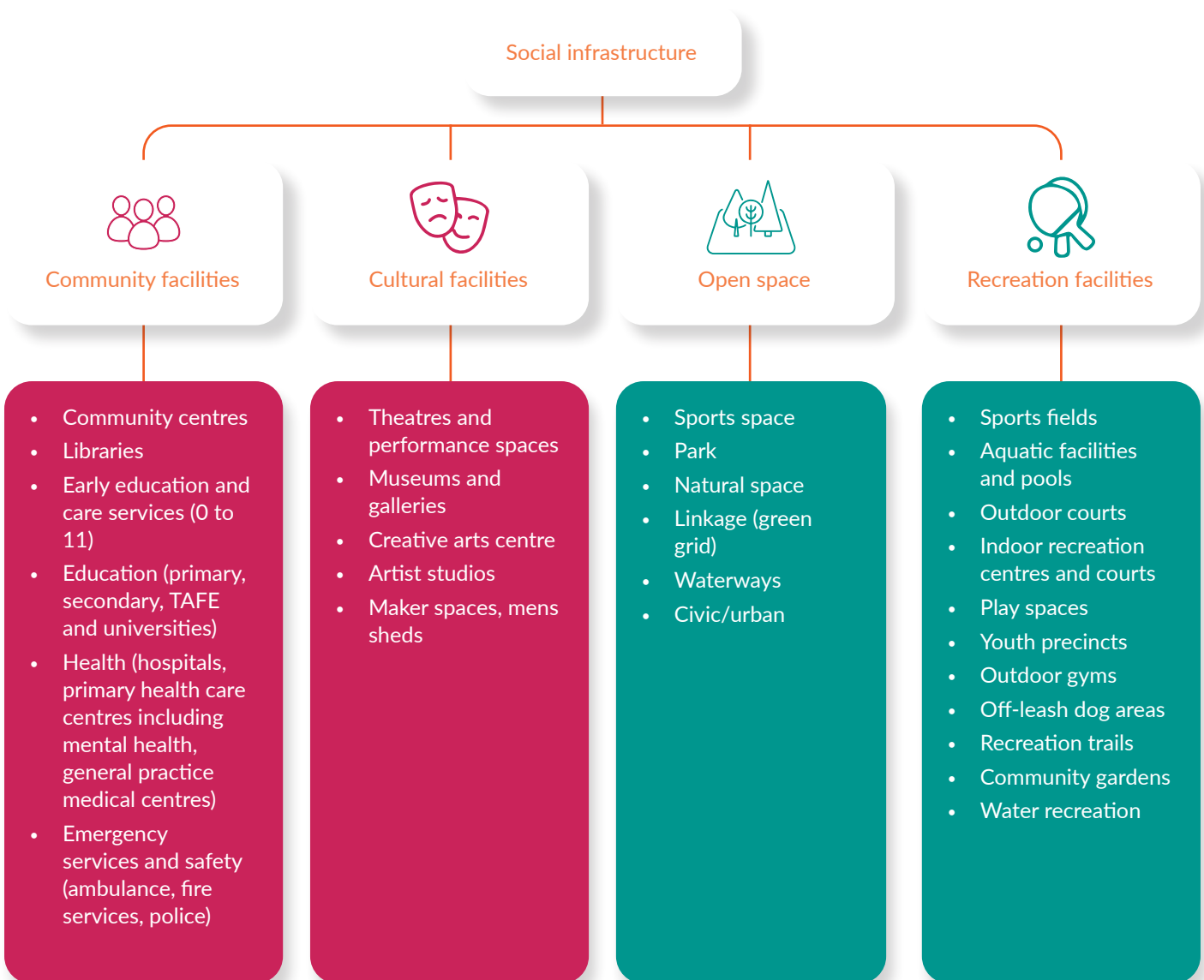


Figure 3 - Pyrmont Peninsula sub-precincts, source: Hassell, July 2020

## 1.4. Defining social infrastructure

This report defines social infrastructure as the assets or physical spaces where people can participate in social, recreational and cultural life. Definitions of social infrastructure often refer to the role it has in contributing to people's quality of life and providing the 'glue that binds communities together'.

Social infrastructure is an umbrella term that includes community facilities, cultural facilities, open space and recreation facilities. An outline of what is considered to be 'social infrastructure' in this report is detailed below.



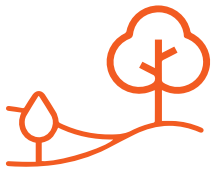
## 1.5. Why is social infrastructure important?



### Social benefits

Community facilities such as libraries, community centres, arts and cultural centres and other community facilities deliver significant social outcomes to individuals and groups and are the places where people can meet (formally and informally), participate in community programs, learn, attend community events, and create social capital. The availability of social infrastructure, both public and privately owned, enables the presence of social supports and essential community and cultural services that are necessary to help people thrive.

Open space and recreation facilities support participation in sport and recreation which also reduces the risk of health conditions and improves social and emotional health and wellbeing. While living in a dense urban area can increase people's risk of mental illness, living close to green space is shown to have positive impacts on mental health. Access to green space is linked to increased physical activity, relaxation, social interaction, stress reduction and mental health benefits across all ages, socio-economic groups and genders. However, it is the quality and variety of green space that is important, rather than the number of spaces.



### Sustainability and resilience benefits

Social infrastructure builds socially sustainable and resilient communities. It encourages the community to come together, share resources, access services, and meet each-other and learn about the different cultures living in the area, building community cohesion and capacity - the foundations of resilience. Access to social infrastructure helps to build healthy, strong and empowered communities that have more resources and support to draw on when dealing with chronic stresses and stresses. Community and cultural programs deliver multiple benefits, which can be understood in terms of social, cultural and economic terms. Social benefits include improved community cohesion, capacity building, and wellbeing (physical and mental). They establish networks, safety and trust which are the fundamentals of social capital. Feelings of trust in a community are an established measure of social capital, a key social indicator used internationally.



### Liveability and place benefits

Liveable places are those that have great access to social infrastructure that enables life-long learning and creative expression; creates healthier communities; and bridges social and cultural networks and supports. Liveable places deliver higher rates of wellbeing and responding improved quality of life for residents. Social infrastructure also enables 'place making,' creating spaces for people to meet, connect and participate in meaningful activities. Social infrastructure strengthens local and place identity and character and contribute to the vitality of urban centres and local identity. It is ideally situated on landmark sites with distinctive architecture and quality design. Local stories and culture can be ingrained in the building fabric to assist in fostering community identity and ownership.

The co-location of varied community facilities and open and civic spaces in one place can support social cohesion and appreciation of diversity through active mixing of social groups, across the generational, cultural, income and education spectrum. In high density communities they have a key role as 'community living rooms', 'community backyards' and 'break-out spaces'.



### Productivity and economy benefits

Investment in social infrastructure also has economic benefits with libraries, work hubs, subsidised office spaces, early education and care (childcare) and artists studios providing spaces to learn, engage in or access the workforce and activating town centres and local economies.

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

The City's Tech Start Ups Action Plan also highlights the importance of access to affordable space in desirable locations (such as the Pyrmont Peninsula) to support the growth of this important economic growth sector.

Social infrastructure can also strengthen precinct distinctiveness and creativity in the public domain and support sector sustainability to increase access and create markets.



Part 2

Drivers of need:

Population, strategic,  
participation trends  
and community  
engagement



## 2. Population drivers

Existing and projected populations (residents, workers and visitors) are key drivers or indicators of social infrastructure need. This section provides a brief overview of the existing (based on 2016 ABS data) and projected population (to 2041) of the Pyrmont Peninsula. This population data underpins the social infrastructure benchmarking and assessment in this study. For a more detailed understanding of the existing and projected demographics of the Pyrmont Peninsula, refer to the Pyrmont Peninsula Place Strategy Demographic Profile Paper.

### 2.1. Current population characteristics

The Pyrmont Peninsula is a high density area characterised by a relatively young median age that is culturally diverse and highly educated. There are many students living in the Peninsula with abundant educational and employment opportunities located within close proximity. Overall, there is a high proportion of residents who walk to work, but comparatively lower proportions who use public transport.

In 2017, there were more than 36,000 workers in the Pyrmont Peninsula and a large number of day and overnight visitors who come to the area each day to study, shop, visit museums, galleries and parks and participate in other tourist activities. (The number of visitors to the Pyrmont Peninsula is unknown, but more than 680,000 visit the City of Sydney LGA each day).

#### 2.1.1. Total population

At the time of the 2016 census, the usual resident population (URP) of the Pyrmont Peninsula was 18,654. In 2020, the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) for the Pyrmont Peninsula is 20,931.

#### 2.1.2. Age profile

The Pyrmont Peninsula's population is characterised by a relatively young age profile with a median age of 31 (younger than the LGA at 32 and Greater Sydney at 36 years) and the most populous groups span 18-49 years of age. However, the median age differs across suburbs with Ultimo having a much younger median age of 26 (due to a high number of students) and Pyrmont having an older median age of 34 years.

#### 2.1.3. Cultural diversity

The Pyrmont Peninsula is culturally diverse and home to people from over 50 countries. More than half of residents were born overseas (56%), much higher compared to the LGA (48%) and Greater Sydney (37%). The population of overseas born residents is significantly higher (70%) in Ultimo. The main overseas countries of birth are China (11%), followed by the United Kingdom, South Korea, India, Thailand, New Zealand, Indonesia and Malaysia.

#### 2.1.4. Education

The University of Technology Sydney (UTS) and TAFE NSW, Ultimo campus are located within the Pyrmont Peninsula meaning the area is home to many students. In 2016, 14% of residents were attending University and 3% were attending TAFE NSW, Ultimo campus, higher than the LGA and Greater Sydney at 6% and 2% respectively. When comparing suburbs within the Pyrmont Peninsula, the majority of students live in Ultimo (37% of residents) as opposed to Pyrmont (6% of residents).

#### 2.1.5. Density and movement

The vast majority of residents live in high density dwellings (90%), much higher compared to the LGA (75%). The Pyrmont Peninsula has a high population density of 133 persons per hectare, compared to the LGA (78 persons per hectare) and Greater Sydney (4 persons per hectare).

#### 2.1.6. Household types

The Pyrmont Peninsula is characterised by a lower proportion of 'lone person' households (26%) compared to the LGA (33%), and a higher proportion of 'couples without children', 'couples with children' and 'group' households.

#### 2.1.7. Incomes

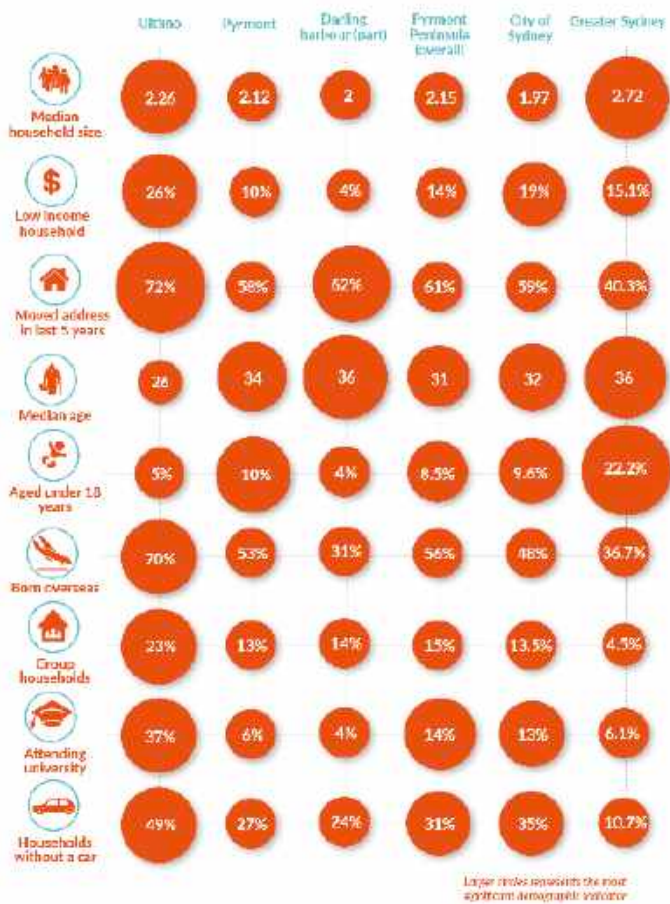
Overall, the Pyrmont Peninsula has a higher than average household weekly income of \$2,136 (compared to the LGA at \$1,915 and Greater Sydney at \$1,745). But income varies across suburbs with a low median income of \$1,197 in Ultimo and much higher at \$2,273 in Pyrmont.

#### 2.1.8. Travel to work

In 2016, the majority of the population walked to work (38%), much higher than the LGA (24%) and Greater Sydney (4%). Correspondingly, a much lower proportion of the Pyrmont Peninsula's residents travel to work by public transport (22%) compared to 35% across the LGA.

### 2.1.11. Demographic differences between suburbs

As noted, there are demographic differences across suburbs within the Pyrmont Peninsula, which include Ultimo, Pyrmont and a small part of Darling Harbour that can influence place-based planning and infrastructure and service needs. These are particularly noted around students living in the Pyrmont Peninsula, household income, cultural diversity, and residents who have moved from the area in the past 5 years as shown below:



### 2.1.9. Jobs in the Pyrmont Peninsula

The Pyrmont Precinct Floor Space and Employment Survey, 2017 (FES) identifies 36,919 workers in the Pyrmont Peninsula, a 20.3% increase since 2012.

In 2017 the top 5 employment industries were:

- Creative Industries (6,741 workers, 18.3% of total employment)
- Higher Education and Research (6,490 workers, 17.6% of total employment)
- ICT (6,323 workers, 17.1% of total employment)
- Tourist Cultural and Leisure (5,736 workers, 15.5% total employment), and
- Professional and Business Services (5,324 workers, 14.4% of total employment).

### 2.1.10. Visitors

The City of Sydney Baseline Infrastructure Assessment Study (2019) identifies that the City of Sydney experiences 680,000 daily and overnight visitors for range of purposes and services including:

- Shopping
- Health and education
- Recreation and entertainment
- Accommodation
- Personal business, and
- Work related business.

This data is not available at the Pyrmont Peninsula level.



Figure 4 - Residents, workers and visitors enjoying a festival in the Pyrmont Peninsula. Source: Pyrmont Festival website

### 2.1.12. Forecast growth

Forecast resident and worker populations for the Pyrmont Peninsula are based on scenario modelling by Hassell, the department's main series population forecasts, and the Economic Development Strategy (PWC, July 2020). It assumes the inclusion of a metro station within the Pyrmont Peninsula. The NSW Government is continuing to investigate the feasibility of building a metro station in Pyrmont. This includes further industry engagement and transport and economic modelling to assess its feasibility and affordability.

#### Resident population growth

An additional 3,991 dwellings equating to 8,500 residents are forecast to 2041 based on a household size of 2.13 person per household.

**Table 1 - Forecast resident population growth scenario 1 (source: Hassell based on the department main series population projections to 2041)**

Year	Population	Change
2021	20,500	
2041	29,000	+8,500

#### Employment growth

An additional 23,000 jobs are forecast across the Pyrmont Peninsula by 2041. Forecasts are based on the Economic Development Strategy (PWC, July 2020).

**Table 2 - Forecast job growth scenario 1 (source: EDS, PWC July 2020)**

Year	Jobs	Change
2021	37,000	
2041	60,000	+23,000

#### Forecast growth by sub-precinct

Table 3 breaks forecast resident and employment growth down by sub-precinct. It shows that the areas forecast to support the largest residential growth is Ultimo, Blackwattle Bay and Tumbalong Park. The areas forecast to support the largest employment growth include Ultimo, Blackwattle Bay, Tumbalong and Darling Island.

**Table 3 - Forecast growth 2021 - 2041 by sub-precinct**

Sub-precinct	Forecast resident growth (2021 - 2041)	Forecast job growth (2021 - 2041)
Pirrama	+190	+350
Pyrmont Village	+135	+1,380
Darling Island	+600	+2,730
Blackwattle Bay	+2,055	+5,770
Tumbalong Park	+2,055	+2,870
Wentworth Park	+1,115	+1,200
Ultimo	+2,350	+8,700
<b>Total growth</b>	<b>+8,500</b>	<b>+23,000</b>

### 2.1.13. Sub-precinct forecasts

Figure 5 shows a summary of potential residential and job growth by sub-precinct to 2041 and shows the most significant growth potential is in the Blackwattle Bay, Ultimo and Tumbalong Park sub-precincts.

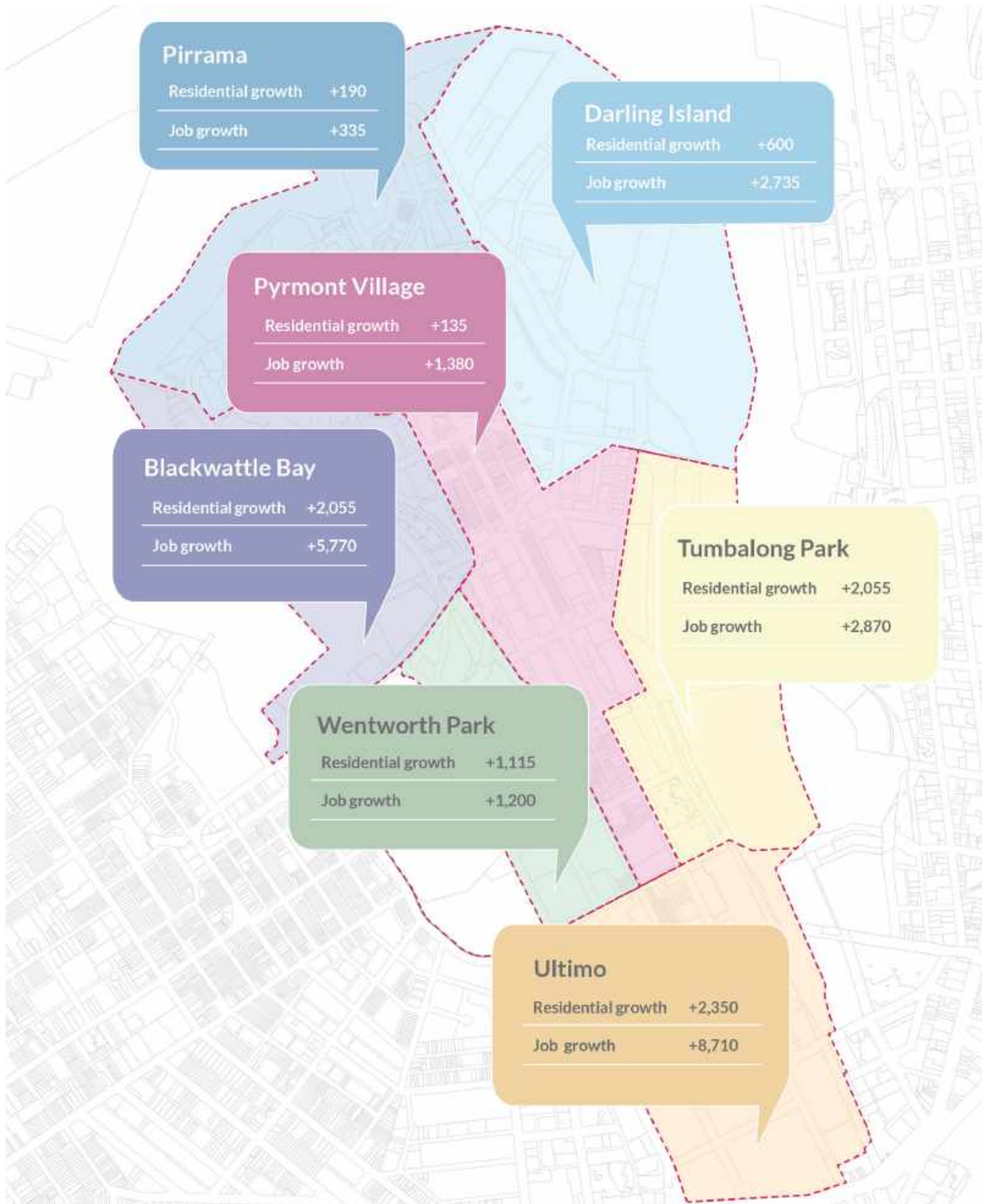


Figure 5 - Sub-precinct population forecasts

## 2.2. What does this mean for social infrastructure needs in the Pymont Peninsula?

The following themes from the current and forecast demographic profile will drive planning and delivery of social infrastructure to support the growing resident, worker and visitor populations of the Pymont Peninsula.

### First Nations People

The Pymont Peninsula is home to the Gadigal People of the Eora Nation. Future planning for the Pymont Peninsula can recognise, celebrate and learn from Aboriginal connection to country within the design and activation of social infrastructure, particularly open space and cultural facilities.



### Increasing resident and worker population

The Pymont Peninsula's population is forecast to grow by 8,500 people and up to 60,000 workers by 2041 placing increased pressure on existing social infrastructure and driving demand for increased provision. Given the very high residential and job density of the area, open space away from the home or office that meets a range of recreation needs in a limited space, that minimises conflict between users and neighbours, and that also functions as a "backyard" for residents living in apartments, will be a priority. There should also be consideration of the inclusion of communal social gathering spaces (both indoor and outdoors) within future high density development.



### Children and families

The Pymont Peninsula has a similar proportion of children aged 0 to 11 years to the City of Sydney, however Pymont suburb has higher proportions of children. Families need access to quality early education and care services (including long day care, preschool and out of school hours care), primary school, and school holiday programs including arts, cultural, technological and recreational. Children and families need access to open space and recreation facilities for play, exercise and relaxation. Future planning should consider the needs of families with children including: open spaces that can host celebrations; accessible facilities located near public transport or parking; accessible play spaces suitable for different ages and abilities; and dedicated parent's rooms.



### Young people and students

While the proportion of residents 12 to 17 years is similar to the City of Sydney LGA, there is a higher proportion of young residents aged 18-24 years, and a very high proportion of students attending university (37% in Ultimo). As many students are international, this results in much higher demand during university term for libraries and parks, leisure centres and recreation facilities (particularly outdoor courts and free spaces). While there is a spectrum of interests across this age group, common implications for future open space and recreation planning include:

- Indoor and outdoor study, technologically equipped study spaces
- Access to open spaces that provide opportunities for socialising, relaxing, reading and studying
- Access to affordable, unstructured and informal recreation facilities such as outdoor courts and gyms, and
- Integrated technology, such as charging stations and power outlets and free Wi-Fi areas, located near transport and shops.



### Older people

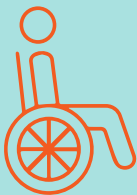
While there are many students and families living here, the Pymont Peninsula has an ageing population, with more than 100% increase in the number of residents aged 70 years and over by 2041 (the growth will be strongest in Pymont). Participation in social, cultural and recreation activities brings many benefits as people age, including improved health and wellbeing and social connection. There will be a need for social infrastructure that supports activities for older people such as creative and performing arts participation and viewing, gentle exercise, swimming and walking, access to libraries and life long learning. Social infrastructure should also be universally designed so that they are accessible as people become more frail. Accessible connections to local parks and services are also important.

The City of Sydney's Open Space and Recreation Needs Study (2016) identified a need to provide more circuit-style walking paths within parks, implement Wellness Walks as part of the Greening Streets Program and deliver fitness equipment suitable for seniors.



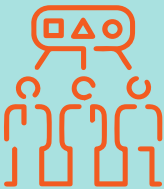
### Working aged people

The significant proportion of residents in the workforce indicates a demand for increased hours in which they can access social infrastructure, including parks and public domain lit up and safe to use at night, community centres and indoor recreation centres open outside of work hours, particularly in the evenings and on weekends, and places to participate in and produce arts and culture. Considerations for future planning include: extending opening hours to accommodate people who work, providing lighting for use at night time, and arts and cultural activations and spaces.



### People with disability

While the Pyrmont Peninsula has a relatively low proportion of residents with disability (2%) with an ageing population and a high number of day and overnight visitors (a proportion of whom will have access issues), there is a need to consider universally accessible design principles in the design of the public domain, open space and social, cultural and recreational facilities.



### Culturally and Linguistically Diverse

With 56% of the population born overseas (and 70% in the suburb of Ultimo), the area is culturally diverse. Social infrastructure can facilitate cross-cultural relationships as well as new connections for recently arrived residents. Culturally diverse residents may also have a range of cultural and recreational interests that social infrastructure should respond to including demand for activities such as badminton, swimming, outdoor ping pong, dancing and walking in the evenings. We also know that indoor recreational facilities and courts are in higher demand from

culturally diverse communities (and is evidenced by the popularity of the Ultimo Community Centre). The City of Sydney's Open Space and Recreation Study recommends that district/regional parks provide infrastructure for social get togethers including BBQ, picnic tables and support amenities, and that consideration should be given to the provision of recreation facilities that might appeal to various CALD groups.



### Workers

There are more than 35,000 workers in the Pyrmont Peninsula which is forecast to increase to 60,000 (+23,000) by 2041. These workers come to the area each day and trigger increased demand for social infrastructure including indoor recreation facilities such as multipurpose courts, gyms and pools (before, during and after work), increased pressure on existing open space areas (for lunchtime relaxation, exercise and socialising) and early childhood education and care.

The Pyrmont Peninsula aims to attract increased creative and innovation workers, and local parks and public domain will need to be designed to support flexible work arrangements, playful and recreational elements, and have integrated technology. Workers place a higher demand weekdays (particularly before work and lunchtimes) for use of parks, leisure centres and recreation facilities and increase demand for active transport routes and access to public transport.



### Visitors

While this report does not benchmark demand driven by visitors, it is reasonable to assume that some members of this broad group access facilities and services during their visits, in particular parks and the public domain – both day and night. Visitors will impact on higher use of footpaths and active transport links, higher use of public domain and areas along the foreshore, public transport and parking impacts during tourist season, including from tourist coaches. There is significant evidence that day visitors such as university students place significant pressure on access to outdoor free recreational facilities such as courts and fitness equipment, and also impact on local access to these facilities.



## Impacts of a temporal community

The Pymont Peninsula is a diverse and mixed use area with locally, regionally and metropolitan significant places and spaces that attract a range of day, overnight and short term workers and visitors. This means that at different times of the week and year, there are changing number of people moving around, visiting, socialising and recreating here. The temporal nature of the population includes:

- Approximately 37,000 workers in the area, mostly working weekdays in creative industries, higher education, ICT, and professional business services; while others working nights and weekends in tourism, culture, leisure and entertainment industries. These workers will add demand for access to open space and recreation facilities before and after work and at lunch times; require quality local spaces for breaks and for flexible work; active transport connections; good public transports connections; and access to retail, food services and entertainment before and after work.
- Thousands of students, in addition to the around 3,000 who live in the Pymont Peninsula, visit each day and access parks, recreation facilities (including courts and leisure centres), and community facilities such as libraries.
- Tourists, including those staying in the more than 3,200 hotel rooms/serviced apartments, seek to visit local parks, museums/galleries and other cultural facilities, and may use local active transport routes and public transport, and access retail, entertainment and food services.
- Transient populations, including the 72% of residents who live in Ultimo (most likely students) who have moved at least once in the past 5 years.

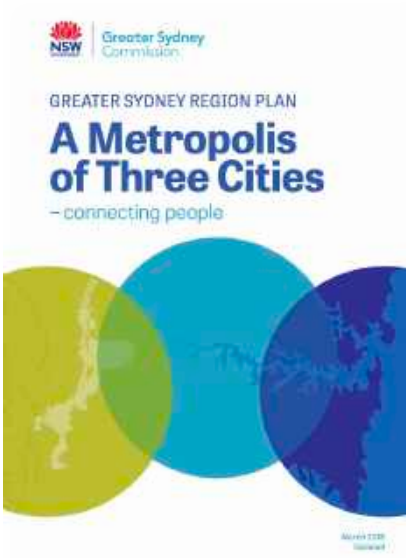
This impacts on the place through:

- Higher demand weekdays (particularly before work and at lunchtime) for use of parks, indoor leisure centres and recreation facilities; increased use of active transport routes and access to public transport.
- Higher demand during university term for libraries and parks, leisure centres and recreation facilities.
- Higher use of footpaths and active transport links; public transport and parking impacts during tourist season, including from tourist coaches.

### 3. Strategic drivers

State, Metropolitan and local strategies and plans are key drivers of social infrastructure design and delivery. This section provides a summary of key strategic drivers and implications for future social infrastructure within the Pyrmont Peninsula.

#### 3.1. State Government



#### Greater Sydney Region Plan

The Greater Sydney Region Plan, A Metropolis of Three Cities, envisages the creation of three distinct cities that will be the focus of economic, social and cultural activity for residents by 2056. The Pyrmont Peninsula is in the Eastern Harbour City – Australia’s global gateway with Sydney CBD as its metropolitan centre;

#### The Pyrmont Peninsula’s place in Sydney’s ‘Innovation corridor’

There is a particular focus on making the Harbour CBD (including the Pyrmont Peninsula) stronger and more competitive, aiding the growth of the financial and professional sector. It recognises an ‘Innovation Corridor’ from Walsh Bay, through to Royal Prince Alfred Hospital that includes the high-tech and start-up hubs in Pyrmont and Ultimo. Social, cultural and open spaces play a key role in making an area competitive and able to attract talent for innovation to occur.

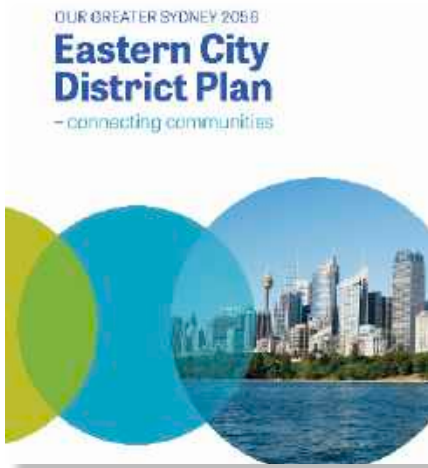
#### Strategic directions for social infrastructure

Key Directions within the Region Plan regarding the delivery of social infrastructure are:

- A city supported by infrastructure that contains *Objective 1: Infrastructure supports the three cities, Objective 2 Infrastructure aligns with forecast growth, and Objective 4: Infrastructure use is optimised.*
- A city for people which contains *Objective 6: Service and infrastructure meet communities changing needs and Objective 9 Greater Sydney celebrates the arts and supports creative industries and innovation, and*
- A city in its landscape which contains *Objective 31: Public open space is accessible, protected and enhanced.*

Collaboration is also a key theme of the plan, with encouragement for cross governmental collaboration as well as innovative processes to delivery infrastructure and achieving strategic aims.





### Eastern City District Plan

The Eastern City District Plan contains planning priorities to deliver the infrastructure, livability, productivity and sustainability outcomes envisioned in A Metropolis of Three Cities at a district level. Relevant planning priorities include:

- Planning for a city supported by infrastructure;
- Working through collaboration;
- Providing services and social infrastructure to meet peoples changing needs;
- Fostering healthy, creative, culturally rich and socially connected; communities; and
- Delivering high quality open space.

The Plan includes the following Study Area specific actions:

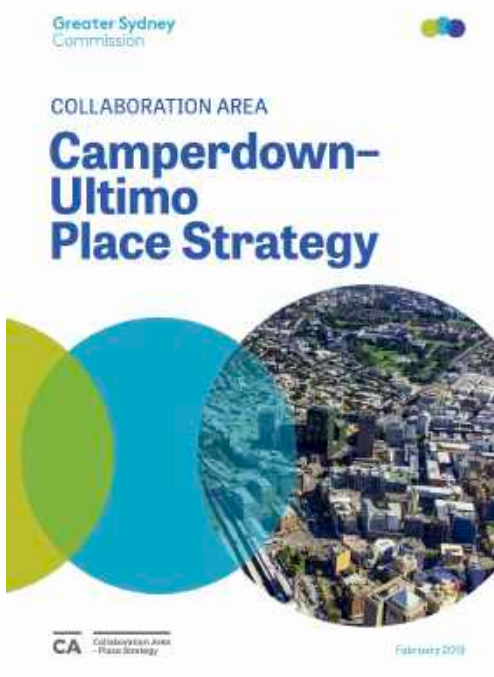
- Supporting creative enterprise and cultural expression by supporting the capacity for creative industries, arts and cultural uses to locate near to major cultural institution.
- There are a large number of start-ups attracted to locations like Pymont and Ultimo. Digital and cultural industries require events spaces, and affordable and scalable office spaces.
- Competitive innovation precincts depend on high levels of amenity and walkability, with good transport connections spurring the rapid exchange of ideas and the establishment of networks. They require proximity to affordable and diverse housing options that can be multipurpose, and a range of cultural, entertainment and leisure activities, including strong night-time activities.
- Recent expansion of digital and creative industries has reduced the availability of suitable workspaces and substantially increased rents. Planning controls to allow a sufficient supply of workspaces for a range of permissible uses and activities and allowing for suitable night-time operations. Urban regeneration projects should capitalise on opportunities to deliver cultural infrastructure, and walking and cycling connections, alongside these spaces.



### Western Harbour Precinct including the Pymont Peninsula Planning Framework Review Report

The Review has provided ten findings to the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces. Relevant findings include:

- Finding 1: More comprehensive and detailed planning at the local level is required to deliver the Innovation Corridor vision for the Western Harbour Precinct and Pymont Peninsula.
- Finding 5: There are barriers to a connected and reliable transport network supported by a fine grain pedestrian network.
- Finding 6: Community infrastructure facilities, such as swimming pools and sports fields, are in high demand serving a growing number of residents, workers, students and visitors.
  - Growth over the past 20 years has increased pressure on community facilities in Pymont and Ultimo. Sports fields at Wentworth Park and other local sports facilities are experience longer periods of high demand due to the limited number of facilities being used by both workers and residents.
  - The City of Sydney has indicated that additional community facilities are programmed for delivery in 2024.
  - Growth in population has also required an upgrade and construction of a new primary school. The new Ultimo Public School will have capacity for 800 students. Temporary use of the Wentworth Park to facilitate the upgrade of the Ultimo Public School has provided a solution in an otherwise constrained location.
  - The needs of the residents, workers and visitors to Pymont/Ultimo are changing as the resident and worker population increases and patterns of activity change. The demand for community services, facilities and public open space in the Review Area are increasing and expected to continue to increase in the future.
  - Enhancing liveability and enabling diversity among contributors to innovation is a key element of successful Innovation Corridors.
  - Finding 9: A number of major projects are being planned but are disconnected from each other.



## Camperdown-Ultimo Place Strategy

Ultimo at the south end of the Pyrmont Peninsula, falls into the Camperdown-Ultimo Place Strategy. The Camperdown-Ultimo Place Strategy sets a strong vision of what the area will be like into the future, supported by objectives and actions: *“By 2036, Camperdown-Ultimo Collaboration Area is Australia’s innovation and technology capital. Industry, business, health, education and skills institutions work together, and talent, creativity, research and partnerships thrive. Low carbon living, green spaces, places for people and easy connections support resilience, amenity, vitality and growth.”*

Key objectives to achieve the vision, and relating to social infrastructure and open space include:

- 5. Excellent public transport, walking and cycling, and great places
- 6. Authenticity, character, outstanding architecture, engaging streetscapes and built environment
- 8. Diverse local community, and
- 9. Attractiveness, liveability and reliance on sustainable shared resources.

The existing distinct character and place and nearby institutions such as the ABC and Powerhouse, also contributes to the multiplier effect on existing innovation, creative industries and tech start ups.

Key challenges for the area linking to social infrastructure and open space include: Poor pedestrian amenity on high traffic road; lack of affordable housing for the community, students, key and creative workers and limited short-medium term accommodating for academic and health visitors; lack of and growing demand for local open space and community facilities and services and limited capacity to provide these services and facilities.

Key actions in the Camperdown-Ultimo Place Strategy, relating to social infrastructure and open space include:

- Action 16: Encourage active street frontages and prioritise pedestrians and cyclists along identified streets with a high place value, (including Harris Street).
- Action 17: Foster vibrant places by activating nighttime precincts, activating ground floor areas, and developing and promoting meeting places and cultural assets.
- Action 18: Encourage partnership projects that celebrate local culture and events through cross-promotion and concurrent locational events and leverage opportunities to create destination activities.
- Action 20: Integrate and connect existing institutional campuses to provide shared open space and access for the wider community, including weekend use.
- Action 21: Develop an Infrastructure Strategy that identifies open space, social and civic infrastructure for growing residents, workers, students and visitors.
- Action 29: Identify, prioritise and implement projects that enhance the Liveable Green Network and Greater Sydney Green Grid, increase tree canopy cover and vegetation and optimise access to multi-use, shared green spaces (including Harris Street and the Powerhouse Precinct).
- Action 30: Promote community use and activities in shared or public open spaces.
- Action 34: Investigate community engagement in ‘living lab’ research programs.



### Better Placed, Government Architect NSW

'Better Placed' is a design led NSW Government policy intent upon guiding the delivery of world-class planning and design outcomes. The policy establishes 7 principles for the built environment,

1. Contextual, local and of its place.
2. Sustainable, efficient and durable.
3. Equitable, inclusive and diverse.
4. Enjoyable, safe and comfortable.
5. Functional, responsive and fit for purpose.
6. Value-creating and cost effective.
7. Distinctive, visually interesting and appealing.



### Greener Places, Government Architect NSW

'Greener Places' is a NSW Government policy that acknowledges the fundamental role that green infrastructure will play in ensuring community sustainability moving into the future. Adopting a strategic approach to greening, the policy outlines 4 guiding principles,

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

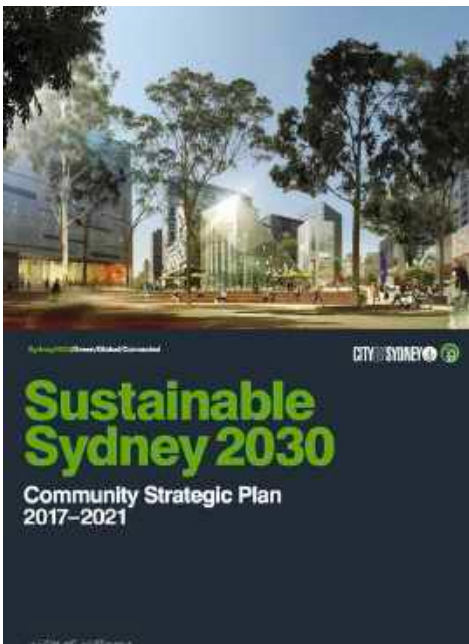


### NSW Cultural Infrastructure Plan 2025+

The *Cultural Infrastructure Plan 2025+* provides the strategic framework for how the NSW Government will invest in and support cultural infrastructure across the state until 2025 and beyond. The Plan articulates the strategic priorities for NSW to be a place where culture is recognised as an integral part of communities and a key element of creating great places for people to live, work, visit, play and do business including goals to ensure that:

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

### 3.2. City of Sydney strategies and plans

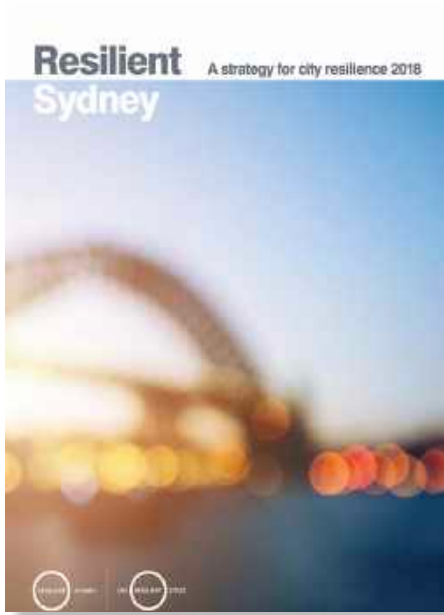


#### Sustainable Sydney 2030

Sustainable Sydney 2030 is a plan for the sustainable development of the City of Sydney LGA to 2030 and beyond. Sustainable Sydney 2030 expresses the community's vision and the city's commitment to a green, global, connected city.

- **Green** aims to reduce the city's carbon emissions, with a network of green infrastructure to reduce energy, water and waste water demands through actions that have a modest environmental impact – green with trees, parks, gardens and linked open spaces. It is also about planning for new housing opportunities integrated with vital transport, facilities, infrastructure and open space.
- **Global** aims to ensure Sydney remains Australia's global city and international gateway with world-renowned tourist attractions and sustained investment in cultural infrastructure and facilities. It's about providing the social, cultural and recreational facilities that build social capital that helps to attract and retain global talent.
- **Connected** aims to create a city of connected villages and communities. A city that is easy to get around physically by walking, cycling and high-quality public transport and connected 'virtually' by world-class telecommunications. The villages continue to be strong focal points for community life creating a sense of belonging and social wellbeing and the city's communities feel connected to each other, have increased access to affordable housing; community facilities, programs and services as well as participation in cultural and artistic expression, performance, events and festivals.

“Every resident will be within reasonable walking distance to most local services, including fresh food, childcare, health services and leisure, social, learning and cultural infrastructure” — Sustainable Sydney 2030.



## Resilient Sydney Strategy

100 Resilient Cities describes urban resilience as the capacity of individuals, communities, institutions, businesses and systems within a city to survive, adapt and thrive no matter what kinds of chronic stresses and acute shocks they experience. Chronic stresses weaken the fabric of a city on a day-to-day or cyclical basis, for example lack of social infrastructure, green spaces and inadequate transport.

'Resilient Sydney – A Strategy for city resilience', is a 5-year plan guided by five strategic directions. The plan acknowledges that the provision of adequate local, village and metropolitan infrastructure, as well as the systems and networks that make up Greater Sydney, are critical to increasing resilience overall. The plan's Directions are:

- People centred: include communities in the decision making that shapes their lives
- Live with climate: adapt to climate changes to ensure our communities are safe and comfortable, while safeguarding our economy and environment
- Connect for strength: encourage a sense of belonging and equal access to engage in society, the economy and all the city has to offer
- Get ready: Understanding the infrastructure and service network and managing risk through the provision and maintenance to future-proof the city and community and,
- One city: work to overcome impediments caused by multi-layered government in infrastructure delivery.

The five strategic directions will inform this study to ensure social infrastructure is resilient, now and into the future.



## City Plan 2036

City Plan 2036 is the City of Sydney's draft Local Strategic Planning Statement (LSPS). It sets out a 20-year land use vision, balancing the need for housing and economic activities while protecting and enhancing local character, heritage, public places and spaces.

The 4 priorities most relevant for this Study and associated actions are detailed below:

### 1. Movement for walkable neighbourhoods and a connected city

Pymont (suburb) is noted as a pivotal location in the Eastern City District's Innovation Corridor. A station at Pymont as part of Sydney Metro West would be a catalyst for economic and employment growth in the area. The indirect benefits of locating a station in Pymont are substantial including that it would relieve congestion Movement for walkable neighbourhoods and a connected city allowing opportunities to transition movement corridors like Harris Street to better places for walking, cycling, working, visiting and investing.

### 2. Align development and growth with supporting infrastructure

The City faces a number of challenges in funding infrastructure. Acquiring land is relatively costly as the area is highly developed and in high demand. This affects some infrastructure, such as open space, more than other types of infrastructure that can be co-located in buildings. Specific actions include:

- I2.6. Develop and implement funding and finance mechanisms for planning proposals to ensure the City can manage the supply of community infrastructure for its residents, workers and visitors.
- I2.8. Investigate opportunities for partnerships to contribute to infrastructure delivery and operation, including public-private and not-for-profit partnerships.

### 3. Supporting community wellbeing with social infrastructure

This priority considers the central role open space, community and cultural infrastructure plays in health, wellbeing and liveability. Specific actions include:

- I3.2. Plan for an provide open space to meeting the following criteria and outcomes:
  - All residents and workers are to be within 400 metres of quality, functional open space.
  - Plan to increase public open space provision to meet or exceed 15 per cent of the City's total land area.
  - Minor urban renewal areas and individual sites are to provide between 9 and 15 per cent of the land as public open space in a consolidated and accessible location, with high-density projects delivering 15%, as described in the Open Space, Sports and Recreation Needs Study 2016.
  - At least 15 per cent of the site area of NSW Government urban renewal projects and major urban renewal projects are to be delivered as public open space in a consolidated and accessible location.
  - Sunlight to existing parks and public squares is protected and new parks and squares receive adequate sunlight.
  - Integrate the recreational opportunities and benefits of waterways and the 'blue grid' into open space and recreational planning.

### 4. A creative and socially connected city

The City of Sydney's approach to the social and cultural life of its communities is guided by A City of All: Social Sustainability Policy and Action Plan 2018–2028 and Creative City: Cultural Policy and Action Plan 2014–2024. Actions from the LSPS include:

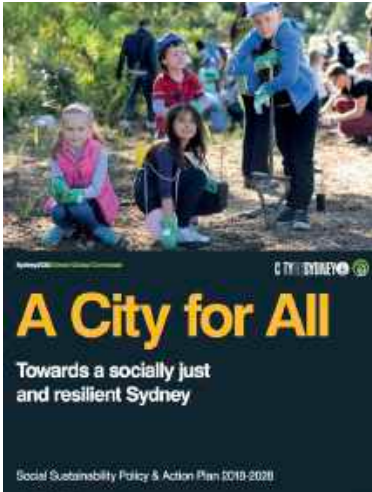
- L1.4. Encourage the inclusion of soundproof music practice rooms and communal rooms for entertainment and sharing tools, domestic equipment and children's toys in high density housing developments and plan for the inclusion of such spaces in NSW Government projects and major urban renewal precincts.
- L1.6. Encourage proponents to incorporate appropriate cultural infrastructure and creative workspaces into new development, for example, through the use of planning agreements and plan for the inclusion of such spaces in NSW Government projects and in major urban renewal precincts.
- L1.8. Review planning controls to streamline approval processes and provide guidance for small-scale cultural uses.



### Open Space, Sports and Recreation Needs Study 2016

The City of Sydney Open Space, Sports and Recreation Needs Study provides a series of directions and recommendations for the future planning, provision, development and management of public open space and recreation facilities located within the City of Sydney. Its key directions are summarised below:

1. **More open space for a growing population:** open space acquisition to address community demand and needs.
2. **Better parks, sport and recreation facilities:** improving the quality and capacity of open space, sport and recreation facilities.
3. **Improve the provision and diversity of sport and recreation facilities:** providing an appropriate range and distribution of recreation and sporting opportunities.
4. **Access to recreation in the City will be inclusive and accessible for all:** providing barrier free opportunities for all of the community to use and enjoy our parks, sport and recreation facilities.
5. **Linking the network:** achieving a linked open space, sport and recreation facility network.
6. **Involving the community:** facilitate and encourage participation in an open space, sport and recreation facility development and use.
7. **Recreation will be environmentally sustainable:** contributing to the City and Local Government Area's environmental targets.
8. **Looking after our parks, sport and recreation facilities:** efficient and effective planning, management and maintenance of our resources.
9. **Beyond the boundary:** sub-regional open space, sport and recreational planning and co-ordination.



### Social Sustainability Policy and Action Plan, 2018

Social sustainability is a framework that puts people at the heart of cities. It recognises that our personal wellbeing impacts on, and is impacted by, our collective wellbeing. Cities that make equality and social justice central to their growth are stronger and more resilient, creating opportunities for everyone to thrive. Building a strong, inclusive society is a shared responsibility for governments, business and the wider community.

The City of Sydney’s policy identifies the City’s strengths to build on and the challenges they should address. It articulates the City’s role in strengthening the wellbeing and resilience of our community. The action plan sets out a range of activities the City will carry out with stakeholders and the wider community. Over the next decade, their aim is to build a strong, resilient, equitable and sustainable city for everyone.

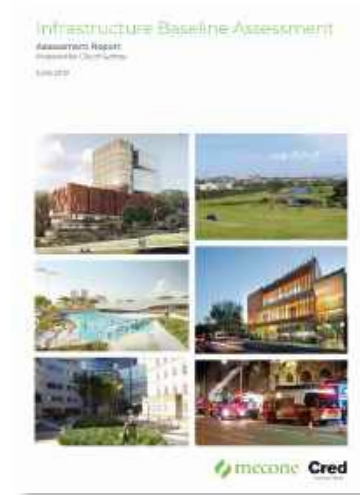
A City for All responds to the United Nations sustainable development goals (SDGs) and is based on 10 foundation principles. The action plan sets out 4 strategic directions, which provide a roadmap for a socially just and resilient Sydney:

- Inclusive city: social justice and opportunity.
- Connected city: Diverse, cohesive, communities.
- Liveable city: Quality places and spaces.
- Engaged city: Good governance and active participation.

The 10 principles are:

1. Sydney is on Gadigal Country: we recognise First Peoples first.
2. Sydney is a just city that respects human rights and dignity.
3. Sydney’s communities’ strengths are valued and supported.
4. Sydney is a welcoming, socially connected city that embraces diversity.
5. Sydney is a vibrant city where creative and cultural expression is valued and celebrated.
6. Sydney is a safe and accessible city for people of all ages and abilities.

7. Sydney’s environment supports health and wellbeing.
8. Sydney is a democratic city where people can participate and influence local decisions.
9. Sydney’s governance is effective, balanced and accountable.
10. Sydney is a collaborative city where responsibility for community wellbeing is shared.



### Baseline Infrastructure Study, 2019

The Baseline Infrastructure Assessment (Mecone and Cred Consulting), April, 2019 provided a desktop analysis for the existing provision and forecast demand (20 2036) resulting from growth for a range of social infrastructure categories. The work comes with the proviso that “While the project provides some information as to the role, connectivity and quality of assets, the Infrastructure Assessment Framework should be used by the City as part of a detailed analysis of individual assets in the planning of infrastructure to meet future demand”.



### 3.3. What are the implications for social infrastructure in the Pymont Peninsula?

The key themes from the strategic review that should drive planning and delivery of social infrastructure to support the growing resident, worker and visitor populations of the Pymont Peninsula are:



In response to the Eastern City District Plan and the LSPS, the Pymont Peninsula needs to grow as a place for innovation, culture and creativity (from the local to Metropolitan level) to support Sydney's status as a global city, and support employment and the NSW economy into the future. Its social infrastructure needs to be of high quality and able to attract innovation industries and workers. But it also needs to respect and support the local community that live there and consider the different and temporal needs of residents, workers and visitors.



As the resident, worker and visitor populations grow, investments are needed in the right amount, and right types of social infrastructure (including community, open space, recreational, and cultural) to support a diverse range of needs. The City's baseline infrastructure study has identified future deficits for the area particularly relating to local arts and cultural facilities and recreational facilities such as courts and sports-fields.



Social and environmental resilience is key to any growth in the Pymont Peninsula, including in the timely delivery of social infrastructure and open space that will make the area more liveable, create social connectivity and support productivity and activation. This includes ensuring that existing and future populations have access to social infrastructure in walking distance from their homes and that future new high density development deliver public open space outcomes onsite.



Movement around the Pymont Peninsula needs to be improved with the delivery of quality pedestrian and cycle links to support active transport and recreational opportunities and connecting open space and social infrastructure a high priority. The City's Open Space, Sports and Recreation Strategy has identified a number of recreational links required to improve access between major parks in the Pymont Peninsula.



Innovative and partnership approaches to the delivery of required local to regional social infrastructure will be required including around funding and finance models, delivery of new open space and social infrastructure where there is limited/no ground level land available.



## 4. Community, cultural, and recreational participation drivers

Social and cultural interests and trends, work and leisure patterns, and changing demographics impacts on how which social, cultural and recreational activities people participate in and the types of social infrastructure we need to support this participation. This sections looks at the participation drivers that will impact on the types of social infrastructure needed to support the Pymont Peninsula.

### 4.1. Community participation trends

The way that people participate in community and cultural activities has changed over time, and this influences use of communal spaces and the subsequent need for community assets. While there is no data specifically on community participation, through volunteering participation and demand for community spaces, the following trends have been identified:



There is increasingly a demand for incidental volunteering opportunities as opposed to ongoing and regular volunteering.



People are increasingly interested in activities and programs that occur after work and on weekends.



People are looking for opportunities to participate in programs where they can connect socially, build new relationships and contribute to their community.



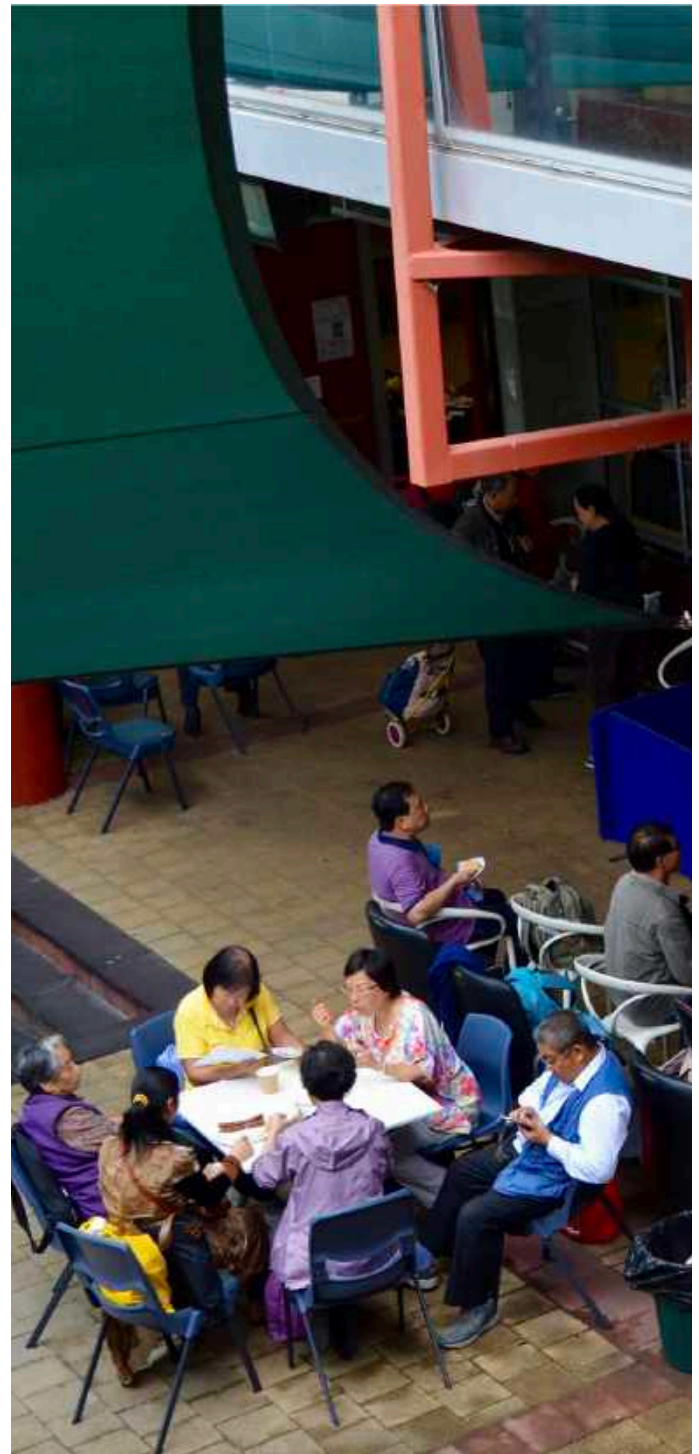
There is increasing interest in programs and services that support capacity building, DIY and sustainability outcomes as demonstrated by the increasing number of maker spaces.



People are increasingly interested in accessing and borrowing new technologies, particularly the ones that people can't afford to buy.



People want to participate in community activities outside of the home, particularly for those of who live in high density housing.



## 4.2. Cultural participation trends

Due to technological advancements in how cultural participation is recorded and measured, there is now more data available about how people participate in cultural and creative activities. Research shows that cultural participation and attendance across Australia is increasing.

As shown below, results from the Australia Council for the Arts National Arts Participation Survey 2016 indicate that the majority of Australians engage with the arts in some way or another, with 46% actively participating in creative activity, and with the most popular live attendance categories including:

- Live music (54% attended)
- Dance and theatre (53%)
- Visual arts and craft (46%), and
- Festivals (45%).

Arts and cultural participation and cultural infrastructure needs may differ between demographic groups such as women, children, older people, people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, and people with disability. While there is very limited data available about the specific arts and cultural participation preferences of specific groups, the overview on the next page gives insights into levels of participation based on research and makes assumptions about cultural infrastructure needs based on our professional experience.



Results from the ABS survey of Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues and Events 2017-2018 show that:

**Over 82% of Australians attended at least one arts and cultural venue or event in the year prior, with attendance increasing since 2013-2014.**

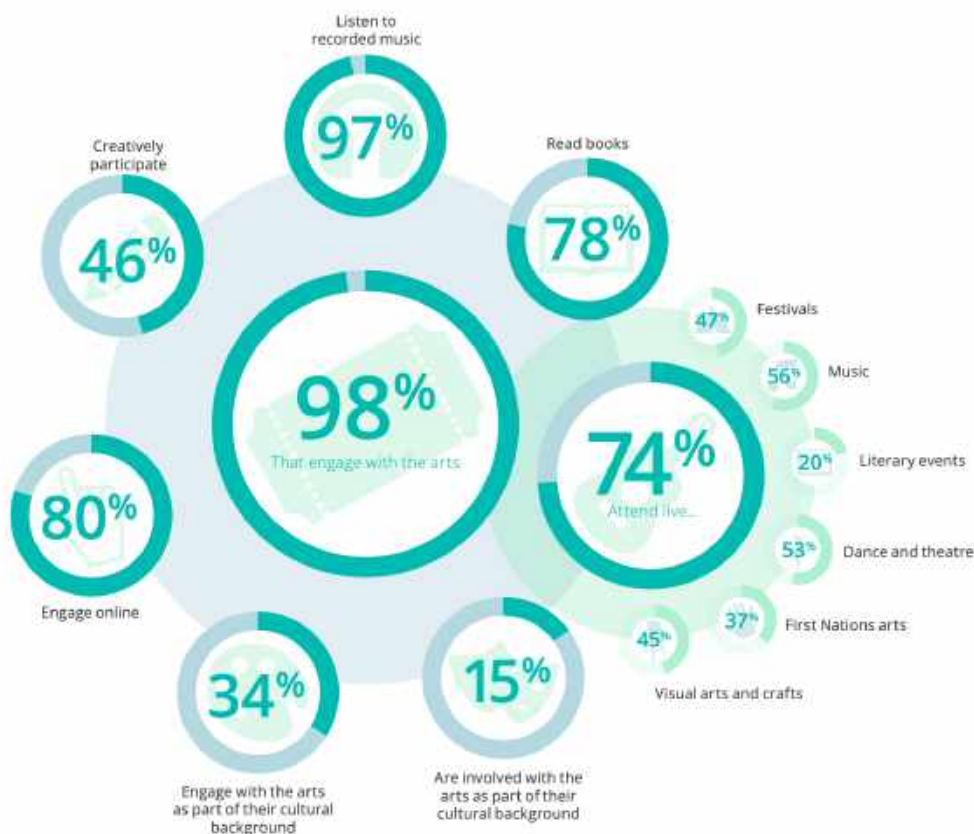


Figure 6 - Cultural participation trends, Source: Create NSW 2019

### 4.2.1. Cultural participation trends, by demographic groups

All data in the overview below is sourced from the Australia Council for the Arts National Participation Survey 2017-2018 or the ABS Survey of Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues and Events 2017-2018. These reflect high-level assumptions based on our professional experience.

#### Children

89% of Australians agree that the arts are an important part of the education of each Australian. The vast majority of Australian children attend cultural venues or events and participate in creative activities. Local governments are an important provider of after school arts activities and ensuring cultural infrastructure is fit for purpose (for example with children's workshop space) and can support participation.

#### Young people

Young people (aged 16-24) are much more creatively engaged than other Australians. In 2013, almost two thirds of young people created arts. Young people are also much more likely to use the internet to connect with the arts: in 2013, 80% of young people participated in the arts online with 41% participating creatively online. Cultural infrastructure can provide access to spaces where young people can learn and develop their creative skills, including providing access to digital and new technology resources.

#### People from culturally diverse backgrounds

People from culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) backgrounds are more likely to engage with the arts – both creating and attending. Among Australia Council National Participation survey respondents from CALD backgrounds, half engaged with the arts of their cultural background in 2016 (52%), and four in five attended arts overall (80%).

However, barriers to participation may include language, transport and cost barriers. Ensuring Cultural infrastructure is flexible, welcoming, accessible and culturally appropriate is a priority to support ongoing participation and inclusion for culturally diverse communities, particularly for new migrants.

#### Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

The proportion of First Nations people attending Indigenous or non-Indigenous arts and cultural venues and events increased between 2008 and 2014-15 (48% to 59%), including an increase in those attending libraries, museums and art galleries (32% to 37%). In addition, more Australians than ever are engaging with the arts of Australia's First Nations peoples. Create NSW has identified a need for infrastructure that supports cultural practice and economic empowerment of Aboriginal communities.

#### People with disability

Arts and cultural participation is lower for people with disability however increased by 12% between 2009-2016, indicating participation is becoming more accessible. Barriers to participation include cost, supervision, access to venues, and transport options as well as other factors. Ensuring cultural infrastructure is accessible will enable participation for all abilities.

#### People living in apartments and higher density

People living in higher density areas often need access to spaces outside the home to participate in cultural activities that may require more space than is available in an apartment, or that is noisy such as music practice. Ensuring there is adequate and fit-for-purpose Cultural Infrastructure in proximity to higher density areas will support participation.

#### Men and women

Overall, women have a higher cultural participation rate compared to men (37% vs. 25%), and there may be differences in cultural participation. The largest difference between female and male participation rates is for craft activities (56% female participation compared to 25%). Other large differences were for designing websites, computer games or interactive software (7% female participation compared to 20% for males).

#### Older people

Arts participation and attendance is lower for older people, however has proven benefits for our ageing population. Barriers to participation may include cost, ability, accessibility and transport. It is important that older people can participate in cultural activity in spaces near their home and that meet their access needs.

#### Household income

People living in households in the highest income quintile have a higher participation rate (35%) than those in the lowest (29%). Barriers to participation for lower socioeconomic groups may include cost, lack of time or transport. Ensuring cultural infrastructure is affordable, accessible and in proximity to public transport will support participation.

### 4.3. Open space and recreation participation trends

There are a number of emerging trends nationally and locally in terms of participation in open space and recreation that will influence the types of open space and recreational facilities needed for the Pyrmont Peninsula's residents, workers and visitors.



#### Popularity of walking on the rise

Activities done on paths and trails are popular such as walking, bush walking and running is the top recreation activity in Greater Sydney.



#### Individualisation of sports and fitness

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



#### & increasing demand for indoor recreation

Demand for indoor recreation is increasing for a number of reasons. One of those is increasing multi cultural communities and their sporting preferences that often can be catered for in indoor recreation facilities (e.g. basketball, badminton, table tennis, futsal). Other reasons include climate comfort, safety at night and co-location with other facilities.



#### Increasingly time poor

People are generally spending less time recreating, but they are expecting more from their physical activity.



#### Casualisation of sports and recreation

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



#### Increasing participation of women and girls

Women and girls' decisions to engage and participate in sport, active recreation and physical activity is heavily influenced by a complex value system which fluctuates according to age and the life stage. Against the trends of participation, the number of women participating formal sports, particularly all football codes, is increasing.



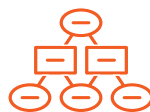
#### Impact of climate on outdoor recreation

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



#### Adventure sports

'Extreme' lifestyle, adventure and alternative sports are becoming more mainstream, particularly with younger generations. Examples include hiking, skateboarding, BMX and rock-climbing.



#### New business models for sports associations

Market pressures and new business models - Market forces are likely to exert greater pressure on sport, with loosely organised community sports associations replaced by organisations with corporate structures and more formal governance systems.



#### Accessible recreation

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

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



#### Cultural diversification

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

### 4.3.1. National participation trends

The Australian Sports Commission (ASC) AusPlay survey tracks the recreation activities (both sport and non-sport physical activities) Australians participate in.

- A majority of Australians (55%) participate in sport or other physical activities at least 3 times a week. The most popular physical recreation activities were recreational walking, fitness/gym, swimming, and athletics
- Over the age of 18, sporting clubs are not the main way Australians participate in physical activity. Of the 89% of adults that participate in physical activity, 20% participate in sport based activity only, 31% in non-sport related physical activity and 38% in both
- Participation declines as age increases
- The major motivation for participation in physical activities is for physical health and fitness, followed by fun and enjoyment, and social reasons, and
- Not enough time, and poor health or injury, are the main barriers to participation.

### 4.3.2. Eastern City District participation trends

According to the NSW Office of Sport, the most popular formal organised sport (where the players are registered to a State Sporting Organisation) that Eastern City District residents are participating in include:

- Football (Soccer)
- Tennis (Competition)
- Golf
- Basketball (SSO)
- Oztag

**Table 4 - Participation in formal organised sport in the Eastern City (Source: NSW Office of Sport)**

Sport	Participation	
	No.	%
Football	26,484	2.61%
Tennis (Competition)	17,827	1.76%
Golf	15,747	1.55%
Basketball (SSO)	11,112	1.10%
Oztag	8,928	0.88%
Netball	8,912	0.88%
Rugby League	6,030	0.60%
Sailing (Competition)	6,029	0.60%
Cricket	5,728	0.57%
Rugby Union	5,683	0.64%
AFL	4,956	0.49%
Gymnastics	4,549	0.45%
Little Athletics	2,762	0.28%
Swimming (Competition)	2,214	0.22%
Water Polo	2,184	0.22%
Hockey	1,622	0.16%

### 4.3.3. City of Sydney participation trends

AusPlay provides national data on the number of people participating in sport and physical activity and how they participate. On 31 October 2019, Sport Australia released the latest AusPlay results covering data collected in the 2018/19 financial year.

The top six sport and recreation activities residents within the City of Sydney are participating in are:

- Fitness / Gym (42%)
- Walking (Recreational) (36%)
- Swimming (26%)
- Jogging, running and athletics (19%)
- Cycling (11%)
- Yoga (9%).

The top 3 sporting activities for males in City of Sydney include: Fitness/gym (44%), Walking (recreational) (31%) and Swimming (24%).

The top 3 sporting activities for females in City of Sydney include: Walking (recreational) (42%), Fitness/gym (39%),and Swimming (27%).

The top three sports club participation activities for all residents within the City of Sydney are:

- Football/Soccer (3.1%)
- Tennis (2.4%)
- Golf (1.7%)

#### 4.4. What does this mean for social infrastructure within the Pyrmont Peninsula?

The key themes from the review of community, cultural and recreation trends that should drive planning and delivery of social infrastructure to support the current and future population of the Pyrmont Peninsula are:



##### Community spaces as a third place

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

##### Co-located and multi-functional facilities

Community facilities should be co-located, multi-functional and interconnected with other services and facilities to meet the diverse needs of communities.

Community hubs that have the potential to combine a traditional community hall, library or even recreation activities are considered best practice, and spaces should be flexible and multi-purpose in order to respond and adapt to the changing future community.

##### Opportunistic, temporary and adaptive reuse

In areas experiencing change, including redevelopment sites and commercial areas, there are opportunities for pop up social infrastructure to be located as a temporary use of under utilised commercial spaces, or spaces planned for renewal and redevelopment.

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

Another trend is to re-purpose and single-use community assets that may not be meeting their original purpose (such as baby health centres) into cultural program spaces. This approach can activate what were poorly utilised spaces and provide needed cultural infrastructure for cultural programs.

##### There is a need to plan for multi-purpose open spaces that support both formal and informal recreation & respond to walking as the number 1 recreational activity.

National sport and recreation trends tell us that the nature of sport and recreation is changing from planning for sports use only, to planning for a spectrum of recreation uses within the same sporting space.

This means that our open spaces need to be multi-purpose, including not only fields or courts but also other features such as play, walking loops, outdoor fitness equipment and open spaces that support informal social sport or large outdoor gatherings of family and friends.

##### Our facilities and amenities blocks need to be inclusive, safe and welcoming to support all users.

Other important trends to note include the growing participation of women in organised sport, which can have implications for facilities such as amenities blocks. It's important that these blocks are inclusive, have private changing areas, and feel safe and welcoming for all users.

##### There is a growing desire for indoor recreation opportunities.

Climate changes and cultural preferences also indicate a movement towards the increased popularity of indoor sports and recreation facilities that cater for popular sports such as basketball, badminton, table tennis and futsal in an often air-conditioned setting. Features such as solar panels and water harvesting can help off-set the larger carbon footprint these types of facilities could otherwise have. There is particularly high demand from culturally diverse communities.

##### We need to make our big parks work harder

Regional and district parks will need to take on a variety of roles. While traditionally, a hierarchy of parks have dedicated uses, even big parks will need to service multiple roles including at the local level for neighbouring residents. On the flip-side, due to shortages of sporting facilities, passive parks are becoming more active spaces with people using them for informal sports.

## 5. Community drivers: expressed need

An important indicator of social infrastructure demand are the needs, priorities and opportunities as expressed by the community who live, work, and visit the Pyrmont Peninsula. Those stakeholders who have experience in accessing, using and caring for the local open spaces, community, recreational, and cultural facilities. This section provides a summary of existing and relevant community engagement including engagement to inform the Pyrmont Peninsula Planning Framework (2019), City Plan 2036 (2019), City of Sydney Wellbeing Survey (2018), and Pyrmont Peninsula Place Strategy (Stage 1 consultation).

### 5.1. Pyrmont Peninsula Planning Framework (2019)

GSC Western Harbour Precinct including Pyrmont Peninsula Planning Framework Engagement Report, September, 2019.

Engagement for the Western Harbour Precinct aimed to provide an opportunity for stakeholder views to be heard on the future development of the area. In relation to social infrastructure and open space and recreation, the following was identified:

- Some infrastructure is perceived to be at capacity, including open space, recreation facilities, social infrastructure, community facilities and primary education services.
- There is a need to improve transport connectivity, particularly pedestrian and cycle links east-west and north-south across the Pyrmont Peninsula and to provide greater capacity on the Light Rail.
- The area is already successful in attracting innovation enterprises and there is a need to maintain and enhance the village nature of Pyrmont Peninsula, its heritage and liveability and its attractiveness to residents, visitors and innovative businesses.

Local government, industry and community feedback included:

- A metro station should be provided in Pyrmont as part of Sydney Metro West project to catalyse economic and employment growth.
- Delivers the publicly accessible and continuous 'Harbour Walk'.
- The local character, including close-knit community ties and an appropriate built-form should be protected and enhanced.
- There is a need to maintain and enhance social infrastructure to support the existing population of residents, workers and visitors as well as future growth. This includes improved access to open space and parklands (including the foreshore), schools and affordable housing.
- The existing open space, social infrastructure, public transport, pedestrian and cycle links and the road network are seen to be at capacity. This is seen as a barrier to further development.

- Consider how the younger generation of knowledge workers want to live and work in the precinct, including the need to attract and maintain innovation and startup industries, as well as visitors, with vibrant walkable streetscapes, wayfinding and sight-lines to the water.
- Active transport options such as walking and cycling should also be prioritised and end-of-trip facilities enhanced.
- There is the potential to leverage development balanced with good amenity outcomes in the Bays Precinct and Sydney Fish Market.

### 5.2. City Plan 2036 (2019, City of Sydney LSPS)

At a workshop of 30 residents, they indicated support for the Innovation Corridor with a range of affordable housing options to attract and retain talent, but identified the following areas of concern/opportunities for improvement in the Innovation Corridor (including Pyrmont Peninsula):

- Provide affordable housing to support growing workforce in the Innovation Corridor.
- Over emphasis on catering for big corporates - a mix of business sizes and types is required.
- Central Station is not supporting the ambitions for the area (e.g. quality of surrounding streetscape and public spaces, safety, role as a landmark, etc).
- Further prioritisation of quality and nature of public and open spaces, especially near employment areas.
- Provide open space to allow workers to meet and relax while also improving the overall amenity of the area.

Through the online survey, in relation to the Harris Street Village, relevant improvements recommended included:

- More cafes, bars & restaurants.
- Reduce private vehicle usage (education, shared zones, pedestrian malls).
- Rents are too high for many cultural activities.
- More urban greening, more community gardens.
- More independent shops and free spaces for people would increase community participation.

### 5.3. Harris Street Wellbeing Survey, 2015 – 2018

City of Sydney engages with their community around their wellbeing every 3 years to inform social sustainability services. Engagement with the community between 2015 and 2018 found that in the Harris Street Village:

- Dissatisfaction level has gone up with higher percentage of residents not “feeling part of their community” at Harris Street as well as at an overall level.
- There was a drop in the percentage of residents who agree that there are enough opportunities in their local area to participate in arts and cultural activities.



Figure 7 - Harris Street Village well-being survey findings



Figure 8 - Harris Street Village well-being survey findings

### 5.4. Pyrmont Peninsula Place Strategy Phase 1 engagement

As part of the wider engagement process for the development of the Place Strategy the Department has developed the 10 Directions document to inform the Place Strategy process. The objective of this first phase of engagement was to test these directions with organisations and individuals who are part of the Pyrmont Peninsula community. 217 survey responses and 131 social pinpoint comments received. In relation to social infrastructure, the following feedback was received:

#### What do people love?

The Survey identified the following

- With the ABC, TAFE NSW, Ultimo campus, Powerhouse Museum and UTS forming a creative hub close to Central Station, participants saw the potential an expanded innovation hub in the area.
- The Fish Markets, the ICC, The Star and Darling Harbour were seen as the key tourist attractions.
- Local community facilities were seen as important, along with free local events.
- There is a strong sense of community and ownership in the area. The connections across the Pyrmont Peninsula overall, and in areas such as Jacksons Landing are highly prized.
- The area’s parks, reserves, pocket parks and community gardens were important to respondents, particularly the foreshore green belt, Pirrama Park and Wentworth Park.

*“The actual amount of open space for the public including; legislated preservation of green spaces all of Wentworth Park, the Ribbon Walk - around the Peninsula.”*

- While respondents valued the area’s harbour views and waterfront access, they also recognised the character of the working harbour.

*“The connection to the boats and water craft - from the fishmarket to the Dragonboats on the water.”*

- The diversity of the area’s businesses – from boutique shops to bars, pubs and restaurants – was prized, as was the element of the working harbour.

*“A good living environment close to CBD, universities and institutions such as the Maritime Museum and the Powerhouse Museum.”*



The Social Pinpoint identified the following:

- The Pyrmont Peninsula’s rich heritage and unique character of the area, as well as its location near the water and proximity to the CBD, are seen as important.
- The Powerhouse Museum (59 people). This is seen as one of the most important features of the Peninsula.
- The most liked comments - a total of 44 likes -are related to the value of the waterfront.

*“Great waterfront park access for families, residents and community members to enjoy.”*

- Heritage (23 likes). The area’s terraces are considered important, along with precincts such as Ways Terrace, Harris Street, St Bartholomew’s Park and Union Square.
- Parklands and the waterfront green belt (20 people)
- While there were 13 ‘dislikes’ on The Star, there were 23 ‘likes’ for the facility”.



Figure 9 - Social pinpoint survey outcomes: Source: Pyrmont Place Strategy Phase 1 Engagement Report, June 2020

### Favourite places

Great places around Pyrmont Peninsula are closely related to what people love about the area:

- National tourist attractions closer to the CBD such as the Darling Harbour area, the Australian National Maritime Museum and The Star Casino are all considered great places that people celebrate in the area.
- Pirrama Park (23 likes) is highly celebrated

*“I love the open space at Pirrama Park and how it’s often used as an outdoor market place and for local festivals.”*

- The ICC is considered a best practice building in fitting with the surrounding character - 16 total likes.

*“The ICC is great! The Government did a really good job building this.”*

- The social housing options are also noted by respondents as great places that provide affordable housing close to the city.
- The opinion on The Star is split - 29 likes and 13 dislikes.



Figure 10 - Social pinpoint survey outcomes: Source: Pyrmont Place Strategy Phase 1 Engagement Report, June 2020

## What would people change?

- Participants felt that a Metro Station and improved light rail services would attract commercial interest and allow job growth.

*“Better transport which will bring more facilities to the area like shops, cafes, small and big businesses, jobs and activities to the area.”*

- Amenities valued by respondents include homeless shelters, increased parking, cleaner streetscape, wayfinding facilities and improved pavements.

*“I would welcome more amenities for children (though we have a wonderful park at the bottom of Harris Street which caters to youngsters) and more “outdoor gyms”.*

- Respondents called for improvements at Pirrama Park and Bank Street, as well as additional playgrounds and parkland on the west side of the harbour.

*“It is important to preserve and increase the local public recreation areas including the foreshore walk, green space and sporting facilities.”*

- Participants wanted access to Blackwattle Bay, an improved link between Pymont Bridge and Union Square and beautification of the foreshore walk.

*“Complete the foreshore walk between Pymont and Glebe.”*

- Increasing cultural and arts offerings were suggested.

*“More arts/theatre in the area (reinstating the Theatre Royal would be an improvement).”*

- The proposed relocation of the Powerhouse Museum was very unpopular. Since this engagement took place the Government announced their decision to retain the Museum at Ultimo.

*“No, just like the Powerhouse Museum to stay where it is and untouched!”*

- Increased cycle connections and prioritising pedestrians were called for with respondents suggesting rerouting cycleways around the waterfront to avoid traffic.

*“The big intersection on Pymont Bridge Rd leading to the ANZAC bridge - hopeless intersection during busy periods.”*

The Social Pinpoint identified the following:

- Improved cycleway connection, particularly through the Old Glebe Island Bridge (31 likes, 9 dislikes).

*“Glebe Island Bridge was replaced because there was a need for greater capacity across the waterway and because demolishing the bridge and widening it wasn't a viable option”*

- Pedestrian accessibility around light rail infrastructure.
- Incentives for re-development.

*“Surely we can encourage the private sector to invest in upgrading this? The City of Sydney and NSW Government should be encouraging building owners/developers to improve land like this.”*

- 38 likes indicate participants consider that the current industrial usage of the waterfront, particularly Blackwattle Bay, can be improved to further serve community needs. However, one participant added to the discussion that the history of the working harbour should be maintained as those facilities need to be kept close to the city centre.
- 25 participants agree renovation should be considered for Wentworth Park.

*“Areas north and south of the fields could be redesigned to provide interesting green space”*

- 4 pins were dropped in the main shopping street of Harris Street, which could have more retail activation, pedestrian and parking facilities. *“It would be good to have a pedestrian crossing around this part of Harris Street.”*



Figure 11 - Social pinpoint survey outcomes: Source: Pymont Place Strategy Phase 1 Engagement Report, June 2020

## 5.5. What does community engagement indicate for social infrastructure?



### **Engagement indicates that some social infrastructure is at capacity with a need for more affordable spaces to support social and cultural programs**

- Some social infrastructure is at capacity including open space and primary school facilities. Some residents have reported that the Pymont Community Centre has no space for more programs to be delivered and that there is a high demand to deliver, and participate in, more community programs.
- More affordable spaces are needed to support cultural and creative uses and the community.
- Improved access for the community to participate in arts and cultural activities is desirable.

### **There is a strong desire to improve access to the foreshore and parklands through better pedestrian and cycling links**

- New and improved social infrastructure should be delivered to support growth including improved access to the foreshore and parklands.
- Delivery of the public accessible and continuous “Harbour Walk” should be considered. Improved pedestrian connections and cycleways to destinations are a priority.
- Improved pedestrian and cycle links for recreation and active transport are needed to support future growth.

### **The private sector is seen to have a role in social infrastructure provision**

- The private sector should be encouraged to contribute to improvements to social infrastructure that it uses, or impacts upon, and to contribute to the delivery of new social infrastructure.

### **The village character of the area is highly valued**

- While innovation is supported, it's important to retain the village nature of the area, its heritage and liveability and retain the close-knit community and community-ties.

### **Engagement indicates that the community seeks a diverse range of activities from public spaces**

- Green spaces and open spaces are a priority for improvement across the Pymont Peninsula. Public spaces, parks, and infrastructure design should respond to the interests of residents and visitors, but also to young knowledge workers.
- Public spaces should enable incidental connections and community interaction.
- There is an expressed desire for more play, outdoor gyms and inviting public spaces for young people.

A photograph of a library bookshelf. The books are arranged on shelves, and a sign above them reads "CHINESE BOOKS" in English and "中文書籍" in Chinese. In the background, another sign reads "NEW BOOKS". A decorative grid of white dots is overlaid on the left side of the image.

CHINESE BOOKS  
中文書籍

# Part 3

Community and  
cultural facilities audit  
and needs analysis



## 6. Community facilities

This section analyses existing community facilities servicing the Pyrmont Peninsula by type. It includes auditing and mapping; benchmarking current and forecast demand against proximity and population benchmarks; and needs. Community facilities can be defined as the physical places that provide a platform for community participation, social interaction, celebrations, learning and program and service delivery.

### 6.1. Community facility definitions

The following community facilities, are included in this baseline assessment:

Type	Hierarchy
<b>Community centres</b>	
Integrated multipurpose community centre	District (Village)
Local community centre: Could include: Neighbourhood service centre; community kiosk; venue for hire; subsidised office space; town hall	Local (satellite)
<b>Libraries</b>	
Libraries	Metropolitan Branch (village) Library Link
<b>Early education and care</b>	
Long day care, preschool, occasional care (centre based care for children aged 0 to 5 years)	Local
Out of School Hours Care (children 5 to 12 years)	District
<b>Health</b>	
Community health centre	District
Hospitals	District/Regional
Early childhood health centres	District/Regional
<b>Emergency services</b>	
Police station, Ambulance, Fire Station, SES, Rescue	District/Regional
<b>Education</b>	
Primary School	Local
High School	District
Tertiary	Metropolitan
Special school	Sub-regional

### 6.2. Community facility hierarchy

#### *Metropolitan (Greater Sydney)*

The City of Sydney LGA is Australia's global city, and therefore major NSW and metropolitan infrastructure is located here. This scale of infrastructure is delivered and managed by State agencies.

#### *Eastern City District Level*

As the Pyrmont Peninsula is a centre for creative industries, community facilities in the Pyrmont Peninsula also serves the Eastern Sydney District. This scale of infrastructure is often delivered and managed by State agencies. There are no Eastern City District Level community facilities in the Pyrmont Peninsula.

#### *LGA wide level or sub-regional facilities*

Usually serve populations of one LGA or around 100,000 people. Regional facilities may serve two or more LGAs (100,000+). Sub-regional facilities can include major civic centres and major libraries. There are no LGA-wide or sub-regional community facilities in the Pyrmont Peninsula.

#### *District (or village or catchment level) facilities*

Are more specialised and operate on a geographic planning catchment area, usually for about 30,000 to 50,000 people. District level facilities would usually have a staff presence and could include: multipurpose community centres; including a district or branch library; community arts spaces. They service a catchment of 5 to 15km and a travel time of 15 to 30minute drive or cycle. Ultimo Community Centre is an example of district level community centre in the Pyrmont Peninsula.

#### *Local level (or satellite) facilities*

Are focused on neighbourhood needs and are usually planned to serve a catchment of about 5,000 to 20,000 people. Local level facilities provide a basis for community involvement. They service a local catchment of 1 to 5km and a 5 to 15minute walk or drive. The Pyrmont Community Centre is an example of a local level community facility in the Pyrmont Peninsula.

### 6.2.1. Basis of needs analysis

Community facility needs have been assessed by type against a range of indicators including:

- Key drivers including: demographics, strategic context, participation trends and community engagement findings as identified in Part 2 of this report and specific findings for each community facility type as relevant.
- Current provision: inventory and mapping of existing community facilities. All public and private community and cultural facilities that are located within the Pymont Peninsula have been audited and mapped and where available their ownership, age, and capacity have been included. Any community facilities located outside the Pymont Peninsula in close proximity (within 800m walking distance) have also been audited, but these have not been included as part of population benchmarking analysis.
- Benchmarking demand against:
  - proximity (400m and 800m aerial distance)
  - population, and
  - comparisons with other comparable areas (such as other City of Sydney villages).
- Best practice trends and case studies.

It should be noted that benchmarks are included as an indicator of need only.

### Summary of all community facilities

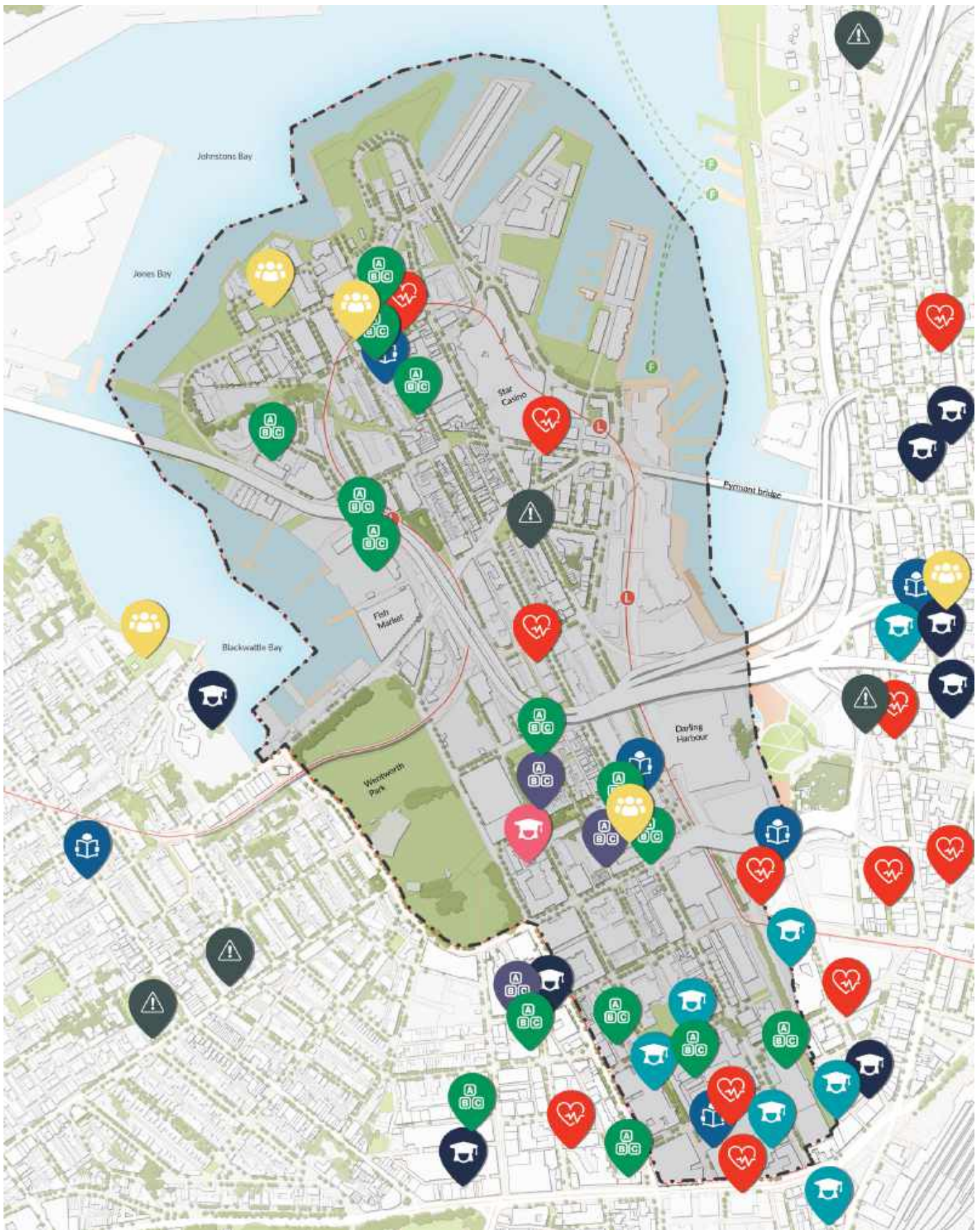
As shown in Figure 13 (overpage), there are a total of 26 community facilities located within the Pymont Peninsula. These facilities are detailed by type in this Section.

These include:

- 3 community centres including 2 public and 1 private:
  - 1 district multipurpose community centre (the Ultimo Community Centre)
  - 1 local community centre (the Pymont Community Centre)
  - 1 private community centre in Jacksons Landing (for Jacksons Landing residents only)
- 2 libraries (one public) and 1 library link:
  - Ultimo library (located within the Ultimo Community Centre)
  - UTS Library (not accessible to the public)
  - Pymont Library Link (located within the Pymont Community Centre)
- 1 primary school
  - The recently upgraded Ultimo Public School
- 0 high schools
- 5 tertiary institutions
- 3 Out of School Hours Care services
- 11 long day care centres & preschools
- 1 emergency services facility - the NSW Fire Brigade Service, and
- 0 public health facilities. However there are 5 privately owned and operated medical centres.



Figure 12 - Ultimo Community Centre is a vibrant hub within the Pymont Peninsula



- |  |                  |   |                    |   |                           |   |                      |   |                |
|--|------------------|---|--------------------|---|---------------------------|---|----------------------|---|----------------|
|  | Community centre |  | Library            |  | Long day care & preschool |  | OOSH & Vacation care |  | Primary school |
|  | High school      |  | Tertiary education |  | Health facility           |  | Emergency facility   |   |                |

Figure 13 - Audit of all community facilities (public and private) in the Pyrmont Peninsula and within an 800m walking catchment

## 6.3. Community centres needs analysis



### 6.3.1. Audit of existing community centres

The Pyrmont Peninsula has 2 public community centres - one local (Pyrmont Community Centre) and one district level multipurpose centre (Ultimo Community Centre). These community centres provide various facilities including courts, community program rooms, halls, and rooms for hire. The Pyrmont Peninsula also has 1 private community centre that is accessible for the residents of Jacksons Landing only. There are 2 community centres (including town hall) outside the Pyrmont Peninsula that are within an 800m walking catchment.



#### Pyrmont Community Centre

Owner: City of Sydney

Manager: City of Sydney

Area: 835 sq.m

Hierarchy: Local

Condition: Good

The Pyrmont community centre is a multi-use facilities that provides spaces for a range of community and cultural programs including fitness, recreation playgroup and after-school and holiday care programs.



#### Ultimo Community Centre

Owner: City of Sydney

Manager: City of Sydney

Area: 5,500 sq.m

Hierarchy: District

Condition: Good (23 years old)

The Ultimo community centre provides facilities for sports, recreation, learning and arts and craft. The centre's services and programs include after-school and holiday care, aged and disability services, art groups, court, hall and room hire and a community library.



#### Jackson's landing (privately owned and operated)

Jackson's landing has two community facilities that are available for free for its residents only. Facilities include The Station, a community hall for private and community events and Poe Still, a community room suitable of small meetings.

### Outside the Pyrmont Peninsula within an 800m walking catchment



#### Walter Burley Griffin incinerator

Area: 221 sq.m



#### Sydney Town Hall

Area: 12,000 sq.m



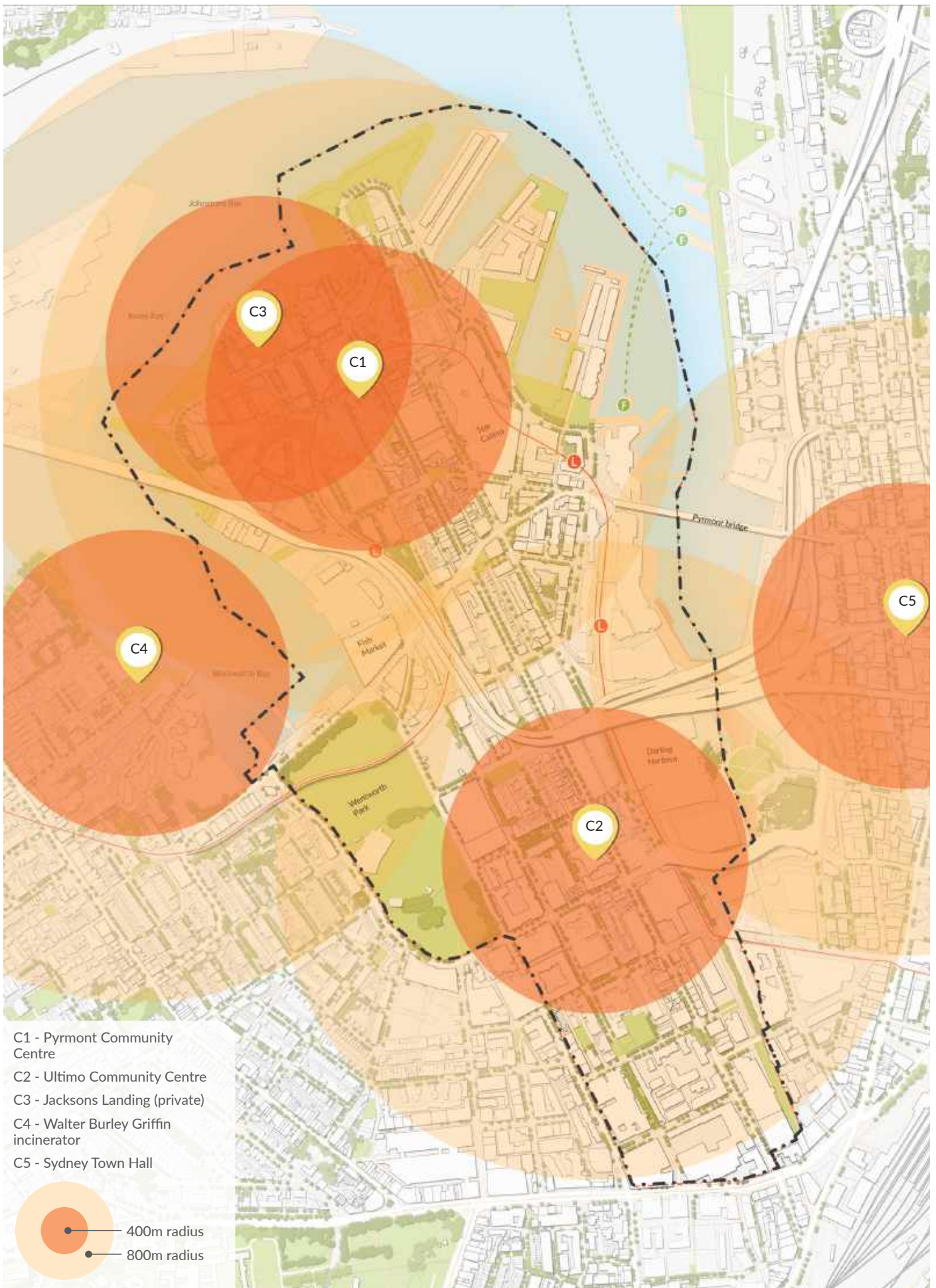
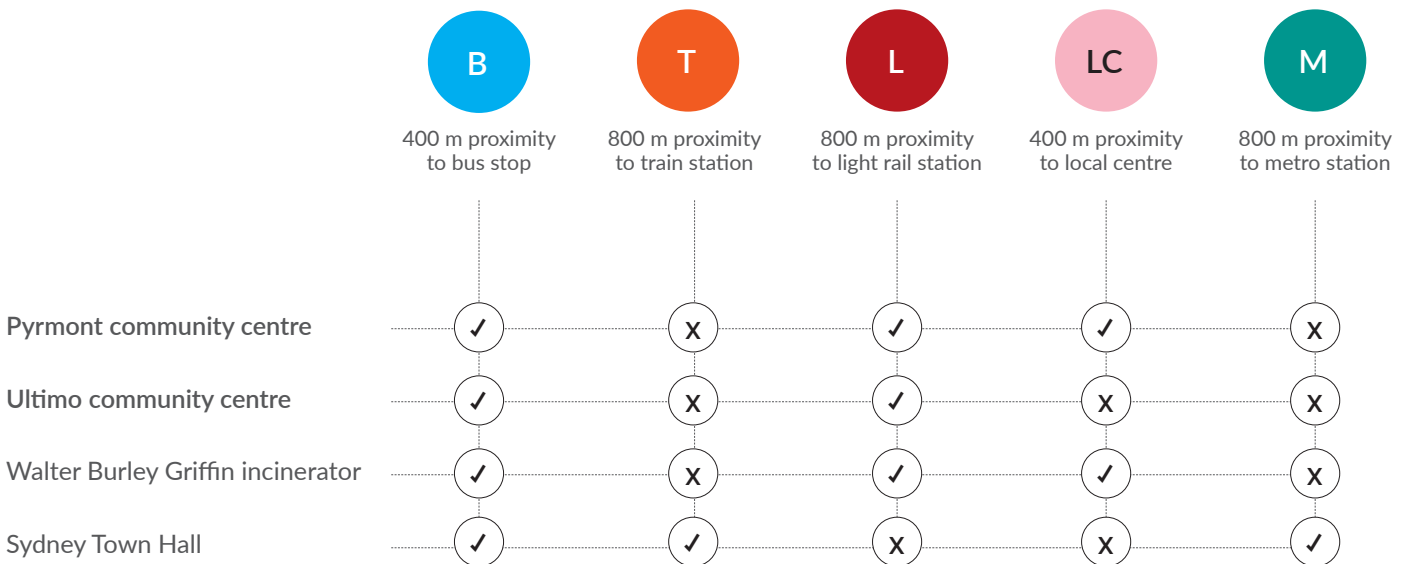


Figure 14 - Audit of community centres in the Pyrmont Peninsula and within an 800m walking catchment

### 6.3.2. Proximity and access

All areas are within 800m walking distance of a community centre. But early radius mapping indicates that there is a gap in provision of community centres within 400m walking distance in the area around the Fish markets and between the Light Rail stops.



### 6.3.3. Capacity and utilisation

The City of Sydney’s two community centres are highly utilised with the Pymont community centre at capacity based on utilisation data and interviews with the City of Sydney. Utilisation for the 2018/19 financial year for utilisation and bookings shows the total number of bookings outside of standard programming: 613, the total number of attendees: 120,223 (This does not include the Child Care provider onsite). The City is looking at options for the building and a 2019 Mayoral Minute noted that the facility is at capacity and in need of an upgrade / modest extension currently under consideration by Council.

#### Operating hours

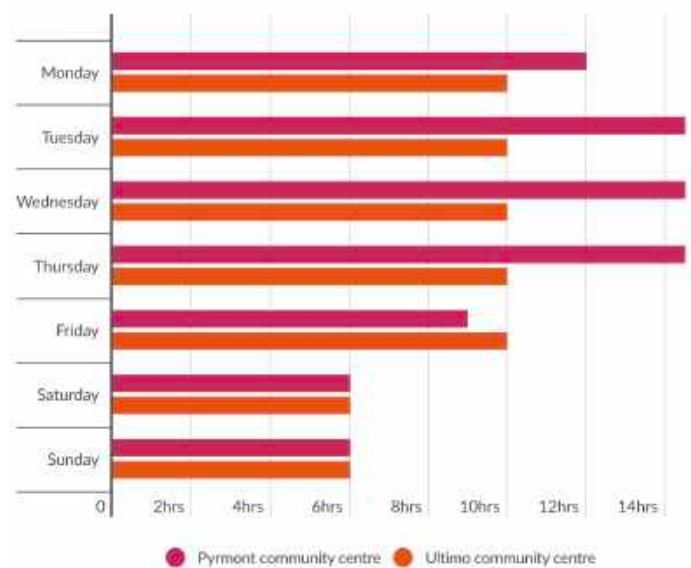
The two Council owned community centres within the Pymont Peninsula are collectively operational for 138.5 hours per week. Although Ultimo community centre is a district facility and Pymont community centre is a local facility, the centre in Pymont is open for longer hours than the one in Ultimo.

**76.5 hrs/week**

Pymont community centre

**62 hrs/week**

Ultimo community centre



### 6.3.4. Population based benchmarking

#### Approach to benchmarking

Two population based benchmarks have been applied to assess community centre demand based on both the number and size of buildings required.

#### #1: m<sup>2</sup> per population benchmark of 80m<sup>2</sup> per 1,000 people

A m<sup>2</sup> per 1,000 people benchmark gives an indication of the amount of community centre floor space that would ideally be provided if opportunity exists, feasibility is

demonstrated, funding is available and the local context and site opportunities and limitations, as well as the broader provision close by, are taken into account. This benchmark is also useful for determining future developer contributions.

#### #2 Number of facilities: 1 district per 20,000 - 30,000 people, 3.5 local per 20,000 - 30,000 people

A number of buildings per village or catchment (such as the Pymont Peninsula) population. As recommended within a number of community facility benchmark assessments.

#### Floor space benchmarking

Table 5 - Floor space benchmarking for community centres

Year	Population	Benchmark demand	Current provision	Deficit
2021	20,500	1,640m <sup>2</sup>	6,335 m <sup>2</sup>	Above benchmark provision (+4,695m <sup>2</sup> GFA)
2041	29,000	2,279m <sup>2</sup>		Above benchmark provision (+4,056m <sup>2</sup> GFA)

#### No. of facilities benchmarking

Table 6 - No. of facilities benchmarking for community centres

Year	Population	Hierarchy	Benchmark demand	Current provision	Deficit
2021	20,500	District	0.6 to 0.9 facilities	1	Sufficient provision
2041	29,000		0.9 to 1.4 facilities		Sufficient provision
2021	20,500	Local	2.4 to 3.6 facilities	1	2.4 to 2.6 facilities
2041	29,000		3.4 to 5.6 facilities		3.4 to 4.6 facilities

### 6.3.5. Key findings

**Audit:** There are currently 2 Council owned community centres (1 local and 1 district level) providing a total of 6,335 m<sup>2</sup> of community centre floor space. There is 1 privately owned communal facility at Jacksons Landing.

**Accessibility:** All areas are within 800m walking distance of a community centre. But early radius mapping indicates that there is a gap in provision of community centres within 400m walking distance in the area around the Fish markets and between the Light Rail Stops largely comprising the Blackwattle Bay sub-precinct and Wentworth Park sub-precinct.

**Benchmarking gaps:** While there is currently sufficient community centre floor space, there is an under-supply (based on the City's benchmarks) of 1.4 to 2.7 local community spaces in 2020 increasing to 2.0 to 3.4 by 2041. Additionally, there will be a need to deliver accessible community floor space to future residents within the Blackwattle Bay masterplanned area. A future 2,000+ residents will require around 160m<sup>2</sup> based on a benchmark of 80m<sup>2</sup> per 1,000 people.

#### Opportunities:

- If improved pedestrian connections and access are delivered to the Pymont Village sub-precinct through a future metro, contribute to reconfiguration of existing Pymont Community Centre (equivalent to approximately 160m<sup>2</sup> of floor space resulting from forecast population growth in Blackwattle Bay sub-precinct) to increase capacity of that facility.
- If there is no future metro, or improved pedestrian connections metro proceeds, then local community floor space of around 160m<sup>2</sup> should be provided within the Blackwattle Bay sub-precinct prsubject to local feasibility and community engagement. With 100% of residents living in apartments they will need spaces to connect and participate in community programs out of their homes.
- Deliver new communal meeting spaces/rooms within new high density development. Responding to current best practice and the LSPS action to encourage the inclusion of soundproof music practice rooms and communal rooms in high density housing developments and plan for the inclusion of such spaces in NSW Government projects and major urban renewal precincts.
- Support the growing CALD community with community space for opportunities for social connection with each other and the wider community, and for seeking information and support. City engagement indicated a need expressed for shop-front information services for people with low-English skills.



## 6.4. Library needs analysis

### 6.4.1. Audit of existing libraries

The Pyrmont Peninsula has a total of 1 public library (at Ultimo community centre), 1 Library Link (at Pyrmont community centre) and 1 university library at UTS (which is not accessible to the broader community). Both City of Sydney libraries are small totalling only 258m<sup>2</sup> combined. The new City of Sydney Darling Square Library is within 200m of the Pyrmont Peninsula border, and there are 3 libraries outside the Pyrmont Peninsula which are within a 1km walking catchment of the area.



Local

#### Ultimo library

Owner: City of Sydney

Manager: City of Sydney

Area: 143 sq.m

Condition: Good

Ultimo library is located on level 1 of the Ultimo community centre. It has a dedicated children's area that has regular programming including a bilingual storytelling sessions.

L1



Link

#### Pyrmont Library Link

Owner: City of Sydney

Manager: City of Sydney

Area: 115 sq.m

Condition: Good

The Pyrmont Link is located in the Pyrmont Community Centre. It's not a staffed branch, but it provides a convenient way for members to collect and return books from the 500,000 items held at other branches. It also provides free wifi.

L2



Eastern District

#### UTS library

Owner: UTS

Manager: UTS

Condition: Excellent

UTS Library provides vital services to the university community. However, it is not accessible by the general community.

L3

### Outside the Pyrmont Peninsula within an 800m walking catchment



Local

L4

#### Darling Square library (City of Sydney)

The new Darling Square library is a hub for learning, innovation and creativity. It is spread over 2 floors of The Exchange.



Local

L5

#### Town hall library express (City of Sydney) - Library Link

Public

Town Hall Library Express is located in Town Hall House. It houses paperbacks for loan, as well as a magazine and newspaper collection for browsing. It's not a staffed branch.



Local

L6

#### Glebe library (City of Sydney)

Public

The Glebe Library is in the heart of the inner city village on Glebe Point Road. The library is surrounded by a shaded garden and grassed area and serves as an outdoor reading space.



Metropolitan

L7

#### Fisher library, University of Sydney

Public

The Fisher Library is a 24 hour space for University of Sydney students and staff. It is also open to members of the public. Its collection focuses on humanities, social science and commercial disciplines.

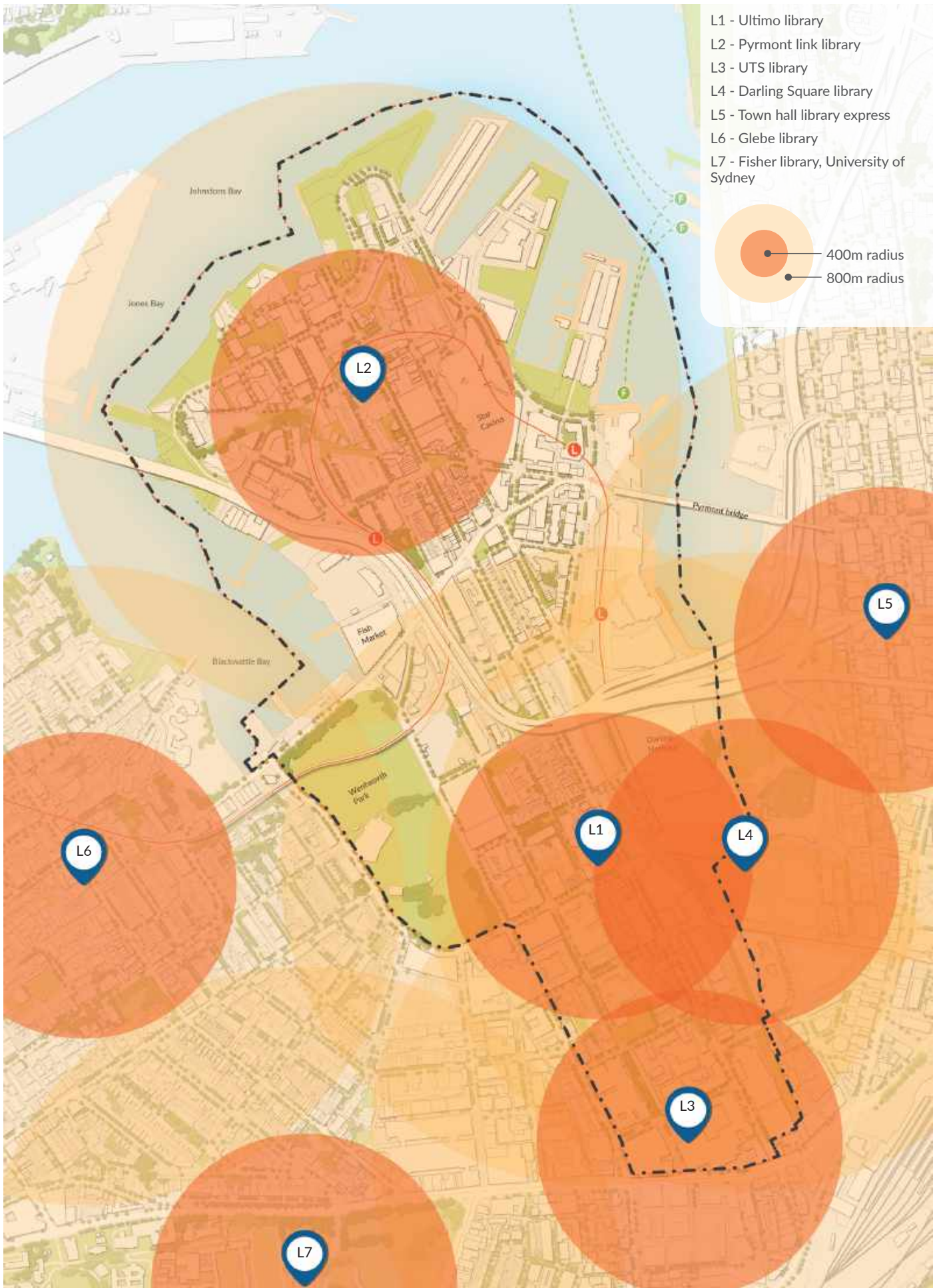
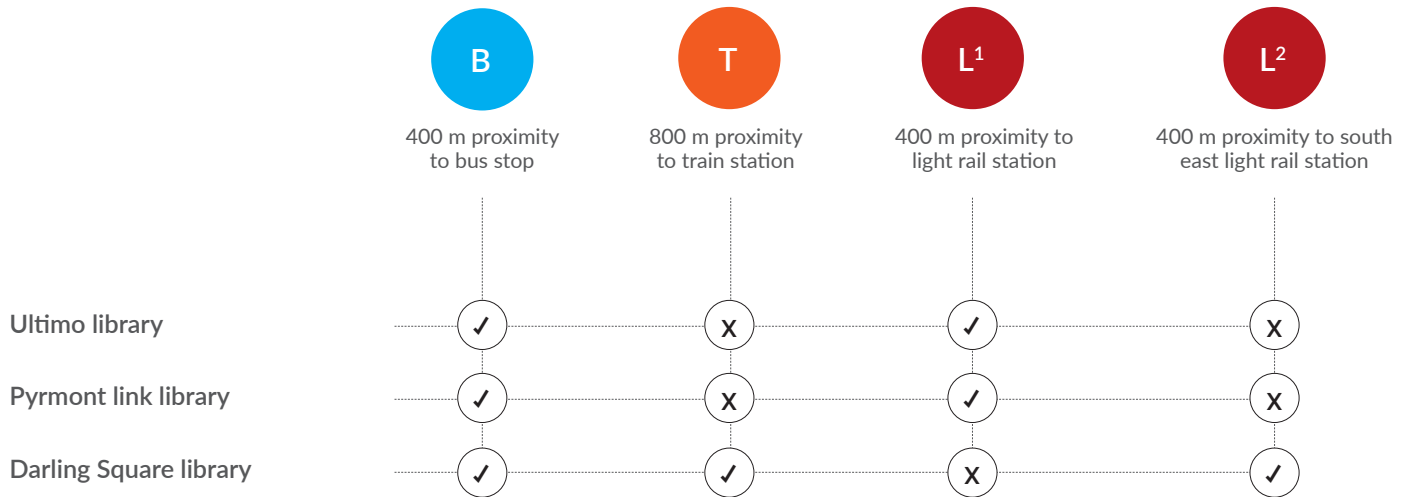


Figure 15 - Audit of community centres in the Pyrmont Peninsula and within an 800m walking catchment

### 6.4.2. Proximity and access

All areas are within 800m walking distance of a library service. But early radius mapping indicates that there is a gap in provision of public libraries within 400m walking distance in the area around the Fish markets and between the Light Rail stops.



### 6.4.3. Capacity and utilisation

The new Darling Square library has the capacity to service the southern part of the Pymont Peninsula and the forecast population growth in the short term. However, given that it will be servicing forecast population growth in the Haymarket Village also, may not have the capacity to support forecast growth in areas such as Blackwattle Bay and Tumbalong Park in the longer term.

#### Operating hours

Collectively the three libraries (including Darling Square lib.) are operational for 173 hours per week, with Pymont link library being open for the longest hours. However, the Pymont link library is unstaffed and serves as location to borrow and return books from other branches. Hence, Darling Square library which is outside the Pymont Peninsula is the most accessible in terms of operational hours both during weekdays and weekends.

**49 hrs/week**

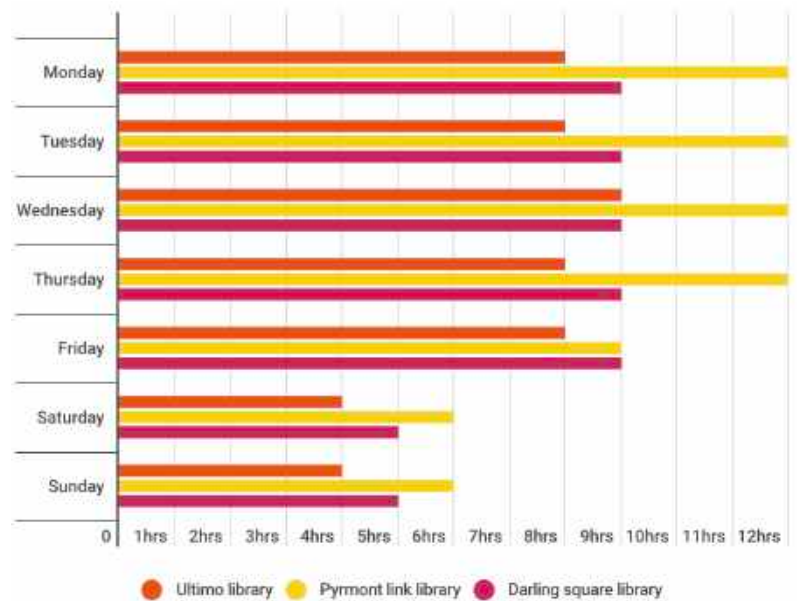
Ultimo library

**69 hrs/week**

Pymont link library

**55 hrs/week**

Darling square library



## 6.4.4. Population based benchmarking

### Approach to benchmarking

Public libraries have several well-developed provision standards. These standards, or benchmarks, include those outlined by the State Library of New South Wales People Places Guidelines (revised April 2019) as well as the Guidelines, Standards and Outcome Measures for Public Libraries, developed by the Australian Public Library Alliance. The revised People Places, A guide for public library buildings in NSW benchmarks has been used for consistency with other NSW councils. This includes benchmarking demand for both residents and workers.

The City sets a benchmark of 1 library per village/catchment and a 1,500m<sup>2</sup> minimum size for a branch library.



Figure 16 - Ultimo Library is small but mighty, with a collection that caters towards local needs.

### Floor space benchmarking

Table 7 - Floor space benchmarking for libraries.

Year	Population residents	Workers	Benchmark demand	Current provision	Deficit
2021	20,500	37,000	2,481m <sup>2</sup>	258 m <sup>2</sup>	2,223 m <sup>2</sup>
2041	29,000	60,000	3,398m <sup>2</sup>		3,140m <sup>2</sup>

### No. of facilities benchmarking

Table 8 - No. of facilities benchmarking for libraries.

Year	Population residents	Hierarchy	Benchmark	Current provision	Deficit
2021	20,500	Branch	1	1 (small within multipurpose centre) + library link	NIL
2041	29,000				NIL

## 6.4.5. Needs analysis

**Audit:** There are currently 2 small libraries within the Pymont Peninsula - the Ultimo Library within the Ultimo Community Centre, and the library link at the Pymont Community Centre. These libraries combine provide 258m<sup>2</sup> of library floor space. The City sets a benchmark of a minimum size of 1,400m<sup>2</sup> for a branch library. Ultimo falls well below this.

**Accessibility:** All areas are within 800m walking distance of a library. But early radius mapping indicates that there is a gap in provision of public libraries within 400m walking distance in the area around the Fish markets and between the Light Rail stops.

**Benchmarking gaps:** Benchmarking against NSW Library standards indicates that the Pymont Peninsula is significantly below floor space needs with a current deficit of 2,102m<sup>2</sup> increasing to 3,398m<sup>2</sup> by 2041 for residents and workers.

While the new Darling Square Library is in Darling Harbour on the border of the Pymont Peninsula, it will be required to meet the significant demand from the

Chinatown/Haymarket Village and the high number of students in the area.

**Opportunities:** Deliver a new library of a minimum 1,400m<sup>2</sup> servicing the entire Pymont Peninsula, and located in physically accessible location to the Pymont Village and Blackwattle Bay sub-precincts. This future library could potentially consolidate small library spaces in Ultimo and Pymont, freeing up community floor space in these buildings for community and cultural programs (in high demand for the area).

There are also opportunities to deliver this in alternate ways such as partnering with the knowledge and industry sector in the Peninsula (e.g. Google) to provide a tech library at the Powerhouse Museum, giving the community access to emerging technologies and building on the narrative of innovation in the peninsula. Commercial development can also include lounge foyer areas that will support workers to access Internet, tables and seating in an informal work/study setting. Residential development can also include communal library spaces. within developments.



### 6.5.1. Audit of existing early education and care services

The Pymont Peninsula has a total of 11 early education and care services providing a total of 1,068 places for children aged 0 to 11 years. There are 4 early education and care services outside the Pymont Peninsula within an 800m walking catchment that provide a total of 447 places.

#### Early education and care (children aged under 5 years)

There are 7 early education and care services in the Pymont Peninsula (1 in Ultimo and 6 in Pymont). Six of these are long day care centres, 1 is a preschool, one is a combined LDC and preschool. These centres provide 710 long day care places. Fees for LDCs vary from \$154 per day maximum to \$118 minimum. Generally fees are lower than Sydney CBD ones, perhaps reflecting lower rental costs.

#### Early education and care (children aged 5 to 11 years)

There are 4 Out of School Hours Care (OSHC) services providing before and after school care and vacation care services. These services provide 358 OSHC places in total.

**Table 9 - Early education and care services within Pymont Peninsula**

Map Ref	Name of service	Type of service	Ownership	No. of places
E1	Ultimo children's program	Vacation Care and Out of School Hours Care	Council owned	60
E2	Pymont children's program	Vacation Care and Out of School Hours Care	Council owned	30
E3	Thrive elc Pymont pty ltd	Long Day Care	Private	42 places
E4	KU Maybanke preschool	Long Day Care and Preschool	Large community based provider	30 places
E5	KU Ultimo children's centre	Long Day Care	Large community based provider	65 places
E6	Magic pudding child care centre	Long Day Care	Community based	61 places
E7	SDN Pymont children's education and care centre	Long Day Care	Large community based provider	40 places
E8	Believe playschool pty ltd	Long Day Care	Private	60 places
E9	SDN Ultimo children's education and care centre	Long Day Care	Large community based provider	55 places
E10	Kindy patch Ultimo 1	Long Day Care	Private	45 places
E11	Bliss early learning Pymont	Long Day Care	Private	68 places
E12	Bliss early learning Pymont 2	Long Day Care	Private	73 places
E13	Kids capers Ultimo	Vacation Care and Out of School Hours Care	Private	68 places
E14	Inner city care childcare centre	Long Day Care	Community based	44 places

**Table 10 - Early education and care services outside Pymont Peninsula within an 800m walking catchment**

Map Ref	Name of service	Type of service	Ownership	No. of places
E15	Mindchamps early learning @ broadway	Long Day Care	Private	53 places
E16	International grammar school	Vacation Care and Out of School Hours Care	City of Sydney	200 places
E17	IGS preschool	Preschool	City of Sydney	120 places
E18	Little zak's academy Ultimo	Long Day Care	Private	74 places

## Service provision and quality – all early education and care

The services are run by a mix of providers, from KU Children's Services, SDN Children's Services, one service run by a corporate provider - G8 Education, 2 Council owned services and a number of small private providers. There are a higher proportion of not-for-profit centres than in most suburbs with 44% of services being operated by Council or community based providers.

Service sizes are small to moderate ranging from a 30 place LDC to a larger 74 place LDC. The largest services are both at International Grammar School, a 200 place before and after school program and a 120 place preschool.

Several of the education and care centres in these parts of the City are connected to, or situated on the grounds of, larger educational institutions. In addition to the two services within the International Grammar School there is Inner City Kids, situated within the ABC headquarters, the SDN Ultimo Centre run under contract by SDN for TAFE NSW, Ultimo campus, and the Magic Pudding Centre run by UTS Children's Services for UTS students and staff.

Services are slightly higher quality than state averages with 50% of the rated services rated as Exceeding the National Quality Standard (compared to 26% of all services in NSW), 37% rated as Meeting the NQS and only 12% rated as Working Toward the Standard (compared to 24% of all services in NSW).



Figure 17 - Ultimo children's program. Source: /www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au



Figure 18 - Pyrmont children's program. Source: /www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au



Figure 19 - Example of private early childcare and education centres in the Pyrmont Peninsula. Source: SDN childcare services

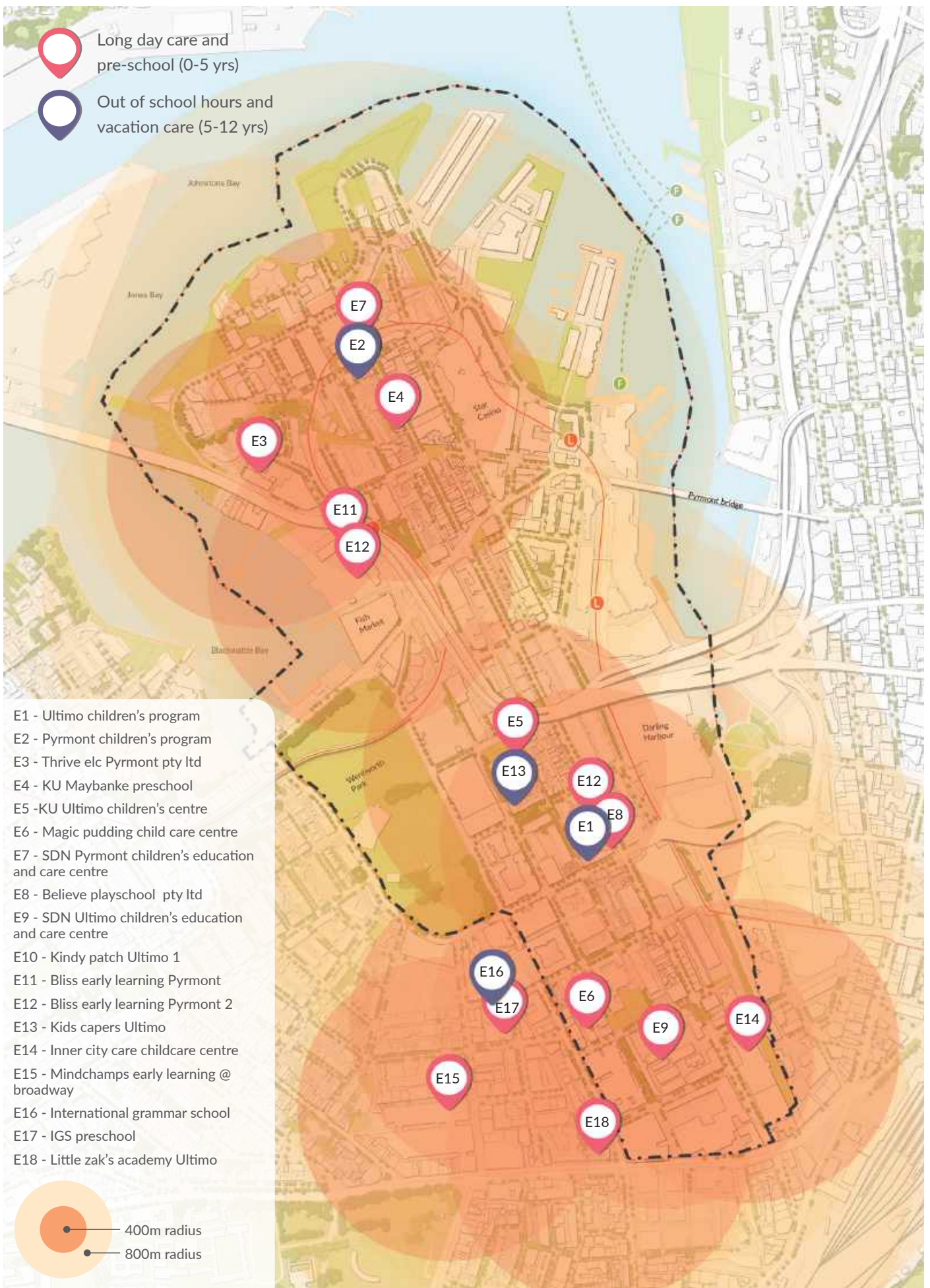
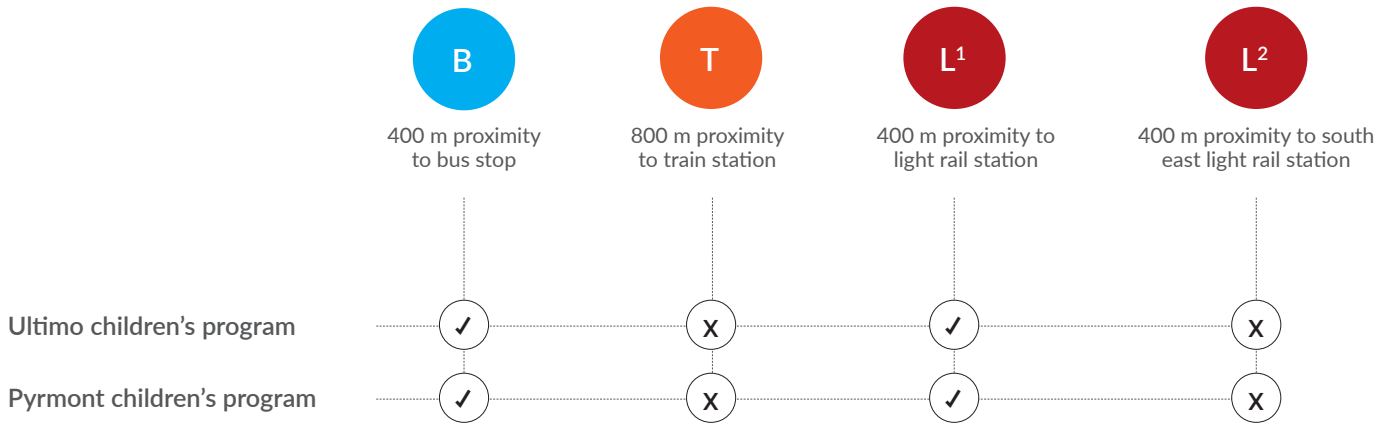


Figure 20 - Audit of early education and childcare services in the Pyrmont Peninsula and within an 800m walking catchment

### 6.5.2. Proximity and access

There is good proximity access to early education and care services with almost all areas of the Pymont Peninsula able to access an early education and care centre within 400m walking distance (based on radius mapping).



### 6.5.4. Early education and care workforce needs

The 2019 City of Sydney Child Care Needs Analysis found that almost one fifth of respondents to a survey conducted as part of this research were not using their preferred childcare or Out of School Hours Care. The report highlighted that many of these parents worked outside regular business hours such as shift workers and that current provision of childcare is “predicated on regular (as we know it now) business hours”. The report pointed out that childcare’s services industrial frameworks are also based on regular business hours and that such care thus became unaffordable because of the cost impost to a service provider operating outside of regular business that would be passed on to families through increased fees.

The study concluded that “currently it is very challenging to identify a sustainable, flexible and affordable model of extended hours childcare and out of school hours care” and that “The current ECEC and OSHC models may not be fit for purpose for the future of work.”

The study also noted that working from home is not a substitute for childcare and that freelance/contingent parent workers still need access to child care, and “this child care is most likely to vary as freelance work ebbs and flows”.

The study also examined projections of the need for care by non-resident workers in the Pymont area and the amount of this care actually exceeded the care needed by residents. It is highly likely that much of this care would be required by shift workers, casual workers and freelance workers but was clear in pointing out that current models of care available do not cater to these worker’s needs and it is not financially viable

for the services to do so. Where childcare services have offered care outside of business hours in the City of Sydney in the past, they have not been able to sustain this because the cost of provision was higher than the market would bear.

### 6.5.3. Needs analysis

City of Sydney has recently delivered its Child Care Needs Analysis 2020. The report gives predictions aligned to population forecasts and outlines the detailed methodology for estimating future demand. The analysis indicates sufficient childcare till 2036 based on existing population forecasts, ageing population, exiting facilities and limited demand from workers.

With a forecast of between 13,000 and 23,000 additional workers however (potentially 10,000 higher than the City’s forecasts for the Pymont Peninsula), the potential for future workplaces to deliver work-based care on-site should be supported to take pressure of early education and care for residential growth.



6.6.1. Audit of existing health facilities

There are no public healthcare services (community health centre, early childhood health centre and hospitals) in the Pymont Peninsula. The Pymont Peninsula has 5 privately owned and operated medical centres. There are 8 privately owned and operated medical centres outside the Pymont Peninsula within an 800m walking catchment.

Table 11 - Medical centres within Pymont Peninsula

Map Ref	Name of medical service	Does it offer bulk billing?
H1	Star City medical centre	No
H2	Pymont doctors	Yes
H3	Pymont medical centre	Yes
H4	Myhealth medical centre, Darling Square	Yes
H5	UTS health service	No

Table 12 - Medical centres outside Pymont Peninsula within an 800m walking catchment

Map Ref	Name of medical service	Does it offer bulk billing?
H6	Ultimo Medical Practice	Yes
H7	Sydney Children’s Hospitals Foundation	Yes
H8	Myhealth Central Park	Yes
H9	Dr Lun - general practice	Yes
H10	Dr Ng’s surgery	Yes
H11	Dr Dominic Pak	Yes
H12	Worldciti medical	Yes
H13	Strathfield health care clinic	Yes

6.6.2. Proximity and access

Figure 23 shows that all of the Pymont Peninsula has access to a medical centre within 400m or 800m. One area to note however is that Blackwattle Bay only has access within 800m, with the closest medical centre located either at Star City Medical Centre or Pymont Medical Centre. There may be opportunities for the new population growth predicted at Blackwattle Bay to support a new medical centre.

6.6.3. Needs analysis

The Baseline Infrastructure Study found that there is a gap in 1 primary healthcare centre for the Harris Street Village. This is most likely to be needed in the Blackwattle Bay sub-precinct.

As the area is ageing, there may also be greater demand for senior’s housing and health services by 2041 including affordable services that bulk bill.



Figure 21 - Example of private medical centres in Study Area. Source: AirBNB



Figure 22 - Example of private medical centres in Study Area. Source: AirBNB

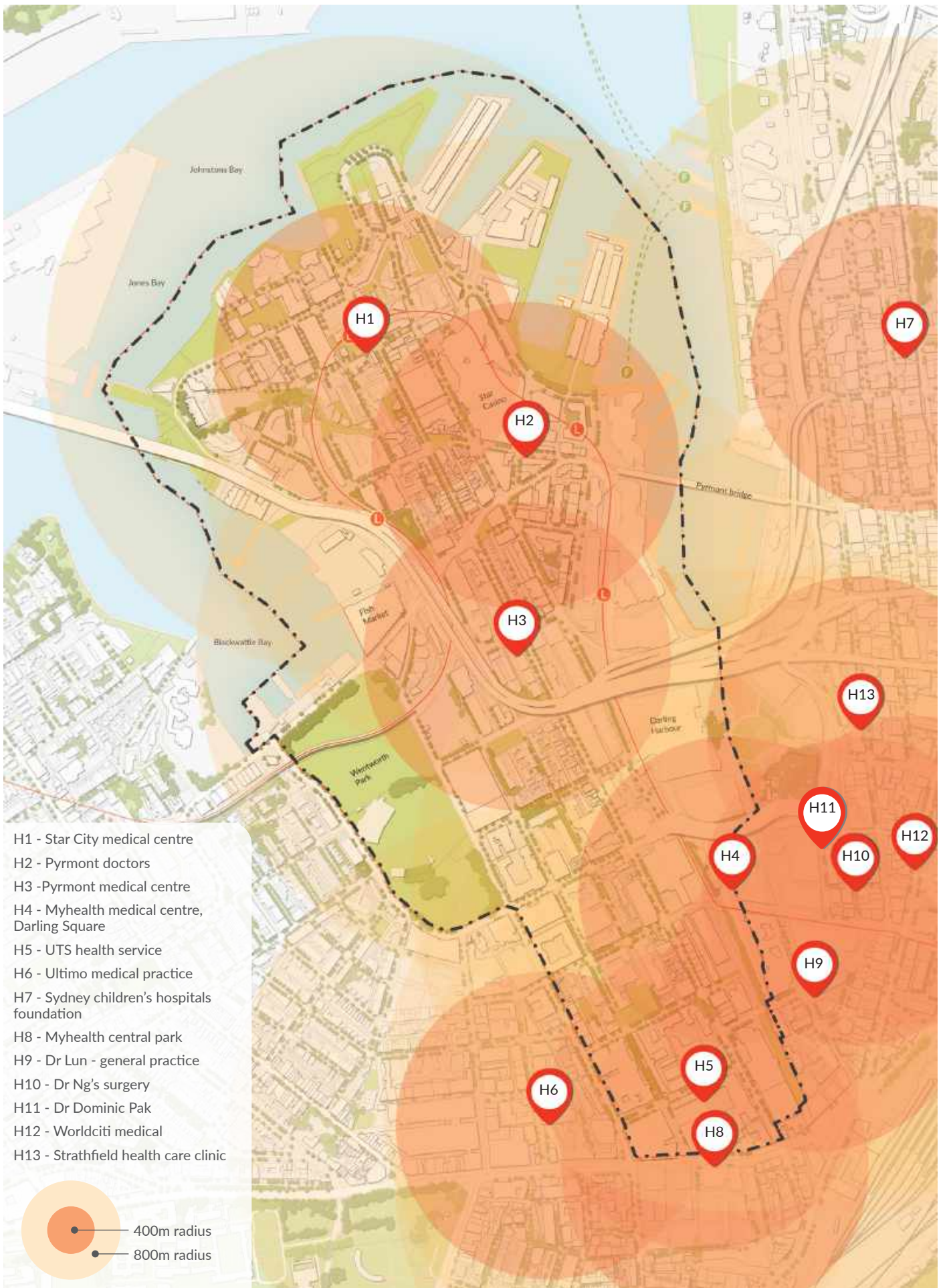


Figure 23 - Audit of medical centres in the Pyrmont Peninsula and within an 800m walking catchment

## 6.7. Emergency services



### 6.7.1. Audit of existing emergency services

There is 1 emergency service within the Pymont Peninsula - NSW Fire Brigade Station. There are 2 fire brigade stations outside the Pymont Peninsula within a 1km walking catchment. The Pymont Peninsula is serviced by 2 police stations which are located within 800m walking catchment of the area.



**NSW fire brigade station - Pymont**

Pymont Fire Station was built in 1906. This locally listed heritage building was restored and upgraded in 2013 after extensive consultation with the Metro East Command and is widely considered a win for urban development within Pymont.

### Services outside the Pymont Peninsula



**Glebe Police Station**

Glebe police station is within the Leichhardt police area command that only caters to the Glebe suburb within the precinct area.



**Day Street Police Station**

Day street police station is within the Sydney city police area command that services the Pymont, Ultimo and Sydney suburbs within the precinct area.



**NSW Fire Brigade Station - Glebe**

Similar to the Pymont fire brigade station, the Glebe station is also a historic building which is still used for its original purpose.



**NSW Fire Brigade Station - The Rocks**

The Rocks fire brigade station is located on high ground above the hungry mile (the city's former shipping hub) and very close to the southern end of the Sydney Harbour Bridge.

- F1- NSW Fire Brigade Station, Pyrmont
- F2- Glebe Police Station
- F3- NSW Fire Brigade Station, Glebe
- F4- Day Street Police Station
- F5- NSW Fire Brigade Station, The Rocks

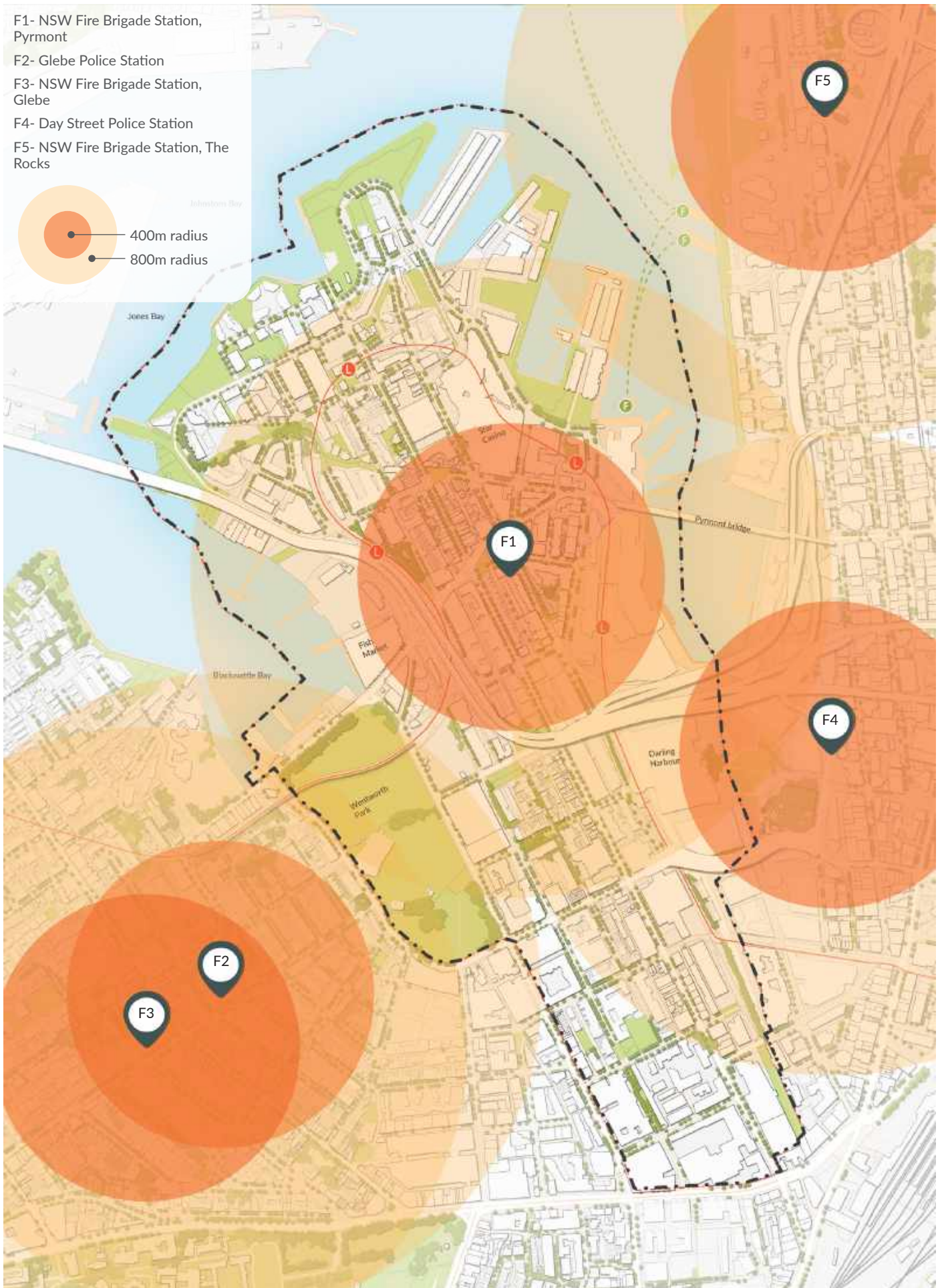
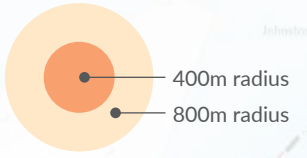


Figure 24 - Audit of emergency services in the Pyrmont Peninsula and within an 800m walking catchment



### 6.7.2. Proximity and access

The area is well serviced with location of a fire station within the Pymont Peninsula, the nearest Police Station is Day Street which services the Ultimo Pymont Area.

### 6.7.3. Population based benchmarking

A number of buildings per village or catchment (such as the Pymont Peninsula) population benchmark has been applied to assess the number of facilities required as recommended within a number of emergency services benchmark assessments.

### 6.7.4. Needs analysis

The area is well serviced with location of a fire station within the Pymont Peninsula, the nearest Police Station is Day Street which services the Ultimo and Pymont Area. The Glebe police station services the portion of Glebe suburb within the Pymont Peninsula. Due to the forecast high density of both residents, visitors and workers in the Pymont Peninsula, the strategic placement of an emergency response kiosk may be required in high pedestrian traffic areas such as Darling Harbour.

### No. of facilities benchmarking

**Table 13 - No. of facilities benchmarking for fire station. Benchmark applied 1 per 60,000 people**

Year	Population residents	Benchmark demand	Current provision	Deficit
2021	20,500	0.3 facility	1	Above benchmark provision (+0.7 facility)
2041	29,000	0.5 facility		Above benchmark provision (+0.6 facility)

**Table 14 - No. of facilities benchmarking for police station. Benchmark applied 1 per 108,000 people**

Year	Population residents	Benchmark demand	Current provision	Deficit
2021	20,500	0.2 facility	0	NIL
2041	29,000			



### 6.8.1. Audit of education facilities

The Pyrmont Peninsula has 1 primary school and 3 tertiary education centres. Although there is no high school within the Pyrmont Peninsula, it is serviced by Sydney Secondary College, Blackwattle Bay Campus which is within an 800m walking catchment. There are 8 high schools (including Sydney Secondary College) and 2 tertiary education centres outside the Pyrmont Peninsula within an 800m walking catchment.



**Ultimo Public School (NSW Department of Education)**

Primary school | 314 students

Owned by NSW Education



**University of Technology, City Campus, Ultimo**

Tertiary education



**TAFE NSW, Ultimo campus**

Tertiary education

Owned by NSW TAFE



**Ultimo TAFE College**

Tertiary education

Owned by NSW TAFE



**Sydney School of Entrepreneurship**

Tertiary education

Owned by NSW Education



**University Of Technology, City Campus, Haymarket**

Tertiary education

Owned by NSW Education

**Table 15 - Education centres outside Study Area within an 800m walking catchment**

Map Ref	Name	Level of education	Hierarchy	Ownership
S7	Oxford College Sydney	High school	District	Private
S8	Sydney Secondary College Blackwattle Bay Campus	High school - years 11 to 12 only	District	NSW Department of Education
S9	International Grammar School	High school	District	City of Sydney
S10	Australian Performing Arts Grammar School	High school	District	Private
S11	Curtin University Sydney	Tertiary education	Regional	Private
S12	Australian International High School	High school	District	Private
S13	University of Newcastle Sydney campus	Tertiary education	Regional	Private
S14	St Andrew's Cathedral School	High school	District	Private
S15	Macquarie Grammar School	High school	District	Private
S16	Holmes Secondary College	High school	District	Private



Figure 25 - School catchment of Ultimo public school. Source: NSW public school finder



Figure 26 - School catchment of Sydney secondary college, Blackwattle Bay. Source: NSW public school finder

As shown, the Pyrmont Peninsula is in the primary school catchment for Ultimo Public School, and the secondary school catchment for Sydney Secondary College, Blackwattle Bay Campus.

### 6.8.2. Proximity and access

400m and 800m radius mapping show that primary school aged children in the north of the Pyrmont Peninsula do not have walking distance access to Ultimo Public School.

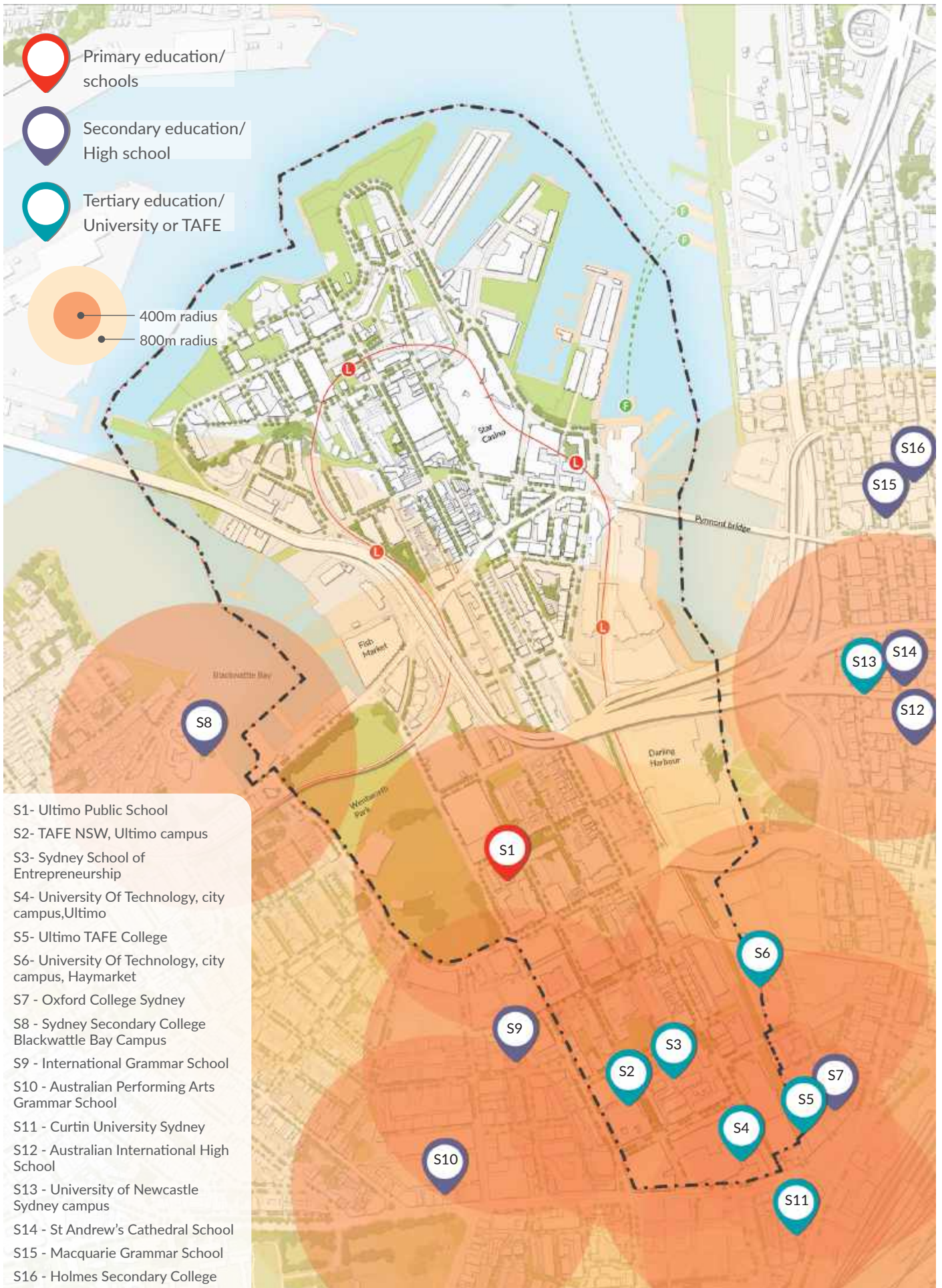


Figure 27 - Audit of education centres in the Pyrmont Peninsula and within an 800m walking catchment

### 6.8.3. Capacity and utilisation

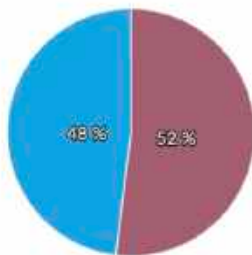
#### Primary school capacity and utilisation

In 2019 there were 314 enrolments at Ultimo Public School, this is a slight decline since 2014 when there was 325 enrolments. The Ultimo Public School upgrade is now finished and the school is now operational. The new school provides the latest education facilities for up to 800 students, serving the needs of the growing community. The school has a high proportion of students from non-English speaking backgrounds.

#### Students

Total enrolments: 314

Boys 150  
Girls 164



Full-time equivalent enrolments: 314.0

Indigenous students



Language background other than English



Figure 28 - Student enrolments. Source: My school website

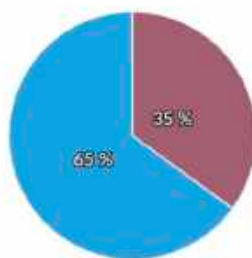
#### High school capacity and utilisation

In 2019 there were 777 enrolments at Sydney Secondary College Blackwattle Bay Campus. This is an increase from 2014 when there were 623 students enrolled. The school has a much higher proportion of male student as opposed to female students.

#### Students

Total enrolments: 777

Boys 502  
Girls 275



Full-time equivalent enrolments: 775.4

Indigenous students



Language background other than English



Figure 29 - Student enrolments. Source: My school website

### 6.8.4. Population benchmarking

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

#### 6.8.5. Needs analysis

**Audit:** The Pymont Peninsula has 1 primary school and 3 tertiary education centres. Although there is no high school within the Pymont Peninsula, it is serviced by Sydney Secondary College, Blackwattle Bay Campus (senior campus only) that is within an 800m walking catchment & there is a new Inner Sydney high school in Cleveland Street.

**Accessibility:** 400m and 800m radius mapping show that primary school aged children in the north of Pymont area do not have walking distance access to Ultimo Public School.

**Benchmarking gaps:** No gap in education facilities based on current service levels.

**Opportunities:** None required.



## 7. Cultural facilities analysis

This section provides a baseline assessment of the existing cultural facilities servicing the Pyrmont Peninsula by type, including auditing and mapping all cultural facilities; benchmarking current and forecast demand against proximity and population benchmarks; and early findings and opportunities. Further analysis will be delivered at the next stage of development of this study.

### 7.1. Cultural facility definitions

Given that Sydney is Australia's global city, the measure of arts and cultural facilities within the Pyrmont Peninsula is more complex than other types of social infrastructure. Unlike other types, arts and cultural facilities within the Pyrmont Peninsula ranges from those providing for a metropolitan (even international) level provision such as the ICC and Maritime Museum, which are the responsibility of the State Government; through to local creative arts centres (i.e. Pine Street Creative Space, not in the Pyrmont Peninsula) which are within the responsibility of the City of Sydney.

For the purposes of this study cultural facilities audited include:

- Museums and galleries
- Theatre and performance spaces
- Function and conference centres
- Artists and creative studios, and
- Creative arts spaces.

It should be noted that the 2016 'Mapping Culture: venues and infrastructure in the City of Sydney' undertaken by University of Western Sydney will be used as the basis for how arts and cultural infrastructure outcomes will be further defined in the future iterations of this study, having consideration of the following cultural facility functions:

- Performance and exhibition space (including museums, live music and multipurpose venues)
- Community and participation space (including maker-spaces, co-working, startups). Note there is cross over within community facilities and libraries categories;
- Commercial and enterprise space (including creative manufacturing and recreation)
- Festival, event and public space (including open spaces, market spaces, public art, temporary spaces, such as Oxford Street creative spaces program), and
- Practice, education and development space (including development spaces, not for profit art-run centres, arts and craft facilities, rehearsal spaces). Note there is cross over with early education and care categories.

### 7.2. Cultural facility hierarchy

#### *Metropolitan (Greater Sydney)*

The City of Sydney LGA is Australia's global city, and therefore major NSW and metropolitan infrastructure is located here. This scale of infrastructure is delivered and managed by State agencies. The ICC and Maritime Museum are examples of metropolitan level facilities in this area.

As the Pyrmont Peninsula is a centre for creative industries, arts, culture and recreation the Pyrmont Peninsula also serves the District. This scale of infrastructure is often delivered and managed by State agencies. The Powerhouse Museum (MAAS) is an example of an Eastern City District Level cultural facility in the Pyrmont Peninsula. The Government recently announced the decision to retain the existing museum in Ultimo, while also developing a new world-class facility in Parramatta.

#### *LGA wide level or sub-regional facilities*

Usually serve populations of one LGA of around 100,000 people. Regional facilities may serve two or more LGAs (100,000+). Sub-regional facilities can include major civic centres and major libraries. There are no LGA-wide or sub-regional cultural facilities in the Pyrmont Peninsula.

#### *District (or village or catchment level) facilities*

Are more specialised and operate on a geographic planning catchment area, usually for about 30,000 to 50,000 people. District level facilities would usually have a staff presence and could include: multi-purpose community centres; including a district or branch library; community arts spaces. They service a catchment of 5 to 15km and a travel time of 15 to 30minute drive or cycle. There are no purpose built district level cultural facilities in the Pyrmont Peninsula.

#### *Local level (or satellite) facilities*

Are focused on neighbourhood needs and are usually planned to serve a catchment of about 5,000 to 20,000 people. Local level facilities provide a basis for community involvement. They service a local catchment of 1 to 5km and a 5 to 15minute walk or drive. There are no local level purpose built cultural facilities in the Pyrmont Peninsula, however arts and cultural programs are delivered from some community centres such as Ultimo and Pyrmont.

### 7.2.1. Summary of all cultural facilities

As shown in Figure 31 (over page), there are a total of 33 cultural facilities located within the Pyrmont Peninsula. However, there is only 1 local level community accessible cultural space. These facilities are detailed by type in this Section.

Almost all arts and cultural facilities either serve a Metropolitan catchment or are a private business and not publicly accessible. There are no local public or community arts and cultural facilities in the Pyrmont Peninsula.

These include:

- 5 museums and galleries. These are all metropolitan museums. There is one one gallery, the UTS Gallery, there are no small private or community art galleries.
- 3 Theatres. These are all metropolitan level. There are no local theatres or rehearsal spaces in the Pyrmont Peninsula.
- 1 rehearsal space leased to Readymade through the City's Accommodation Grants Program.
- 1 Function and Conference Centre - the International Convention Centre at Darling Harbour.
- 16 Live Music Venue - it should be noted that these are mostly small bars, pubs and clubs that can have live music within them (as per Create NSW audit).
- 6 studios - these are all private sound/recording studios. There are no artists studio for practice or production in the Pyrmont Peninsula.
- 1 creative arts centre, this is a private centre. There are no Council owned creative arts centre for the community to participate in or practice arts and culture.

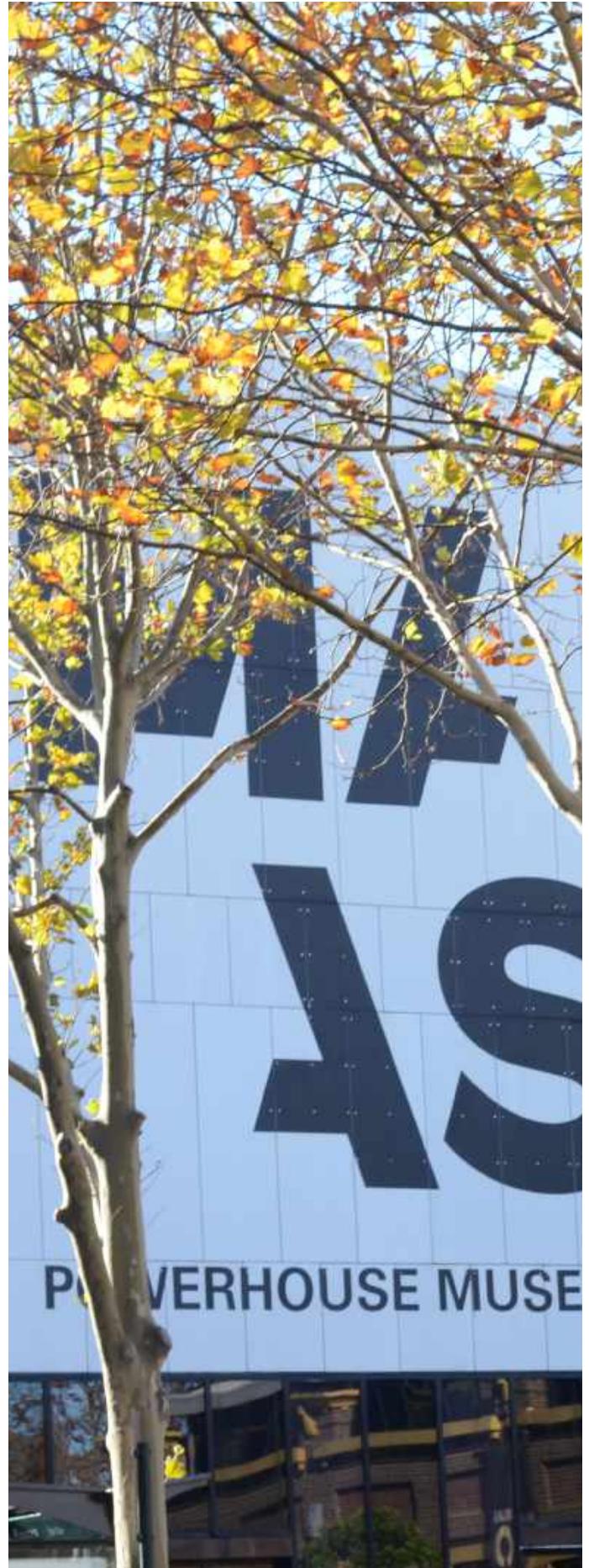


Figure 30 - The Powerhouse Museum is a much-loved cultural institution within the Pyrmont Peninsula

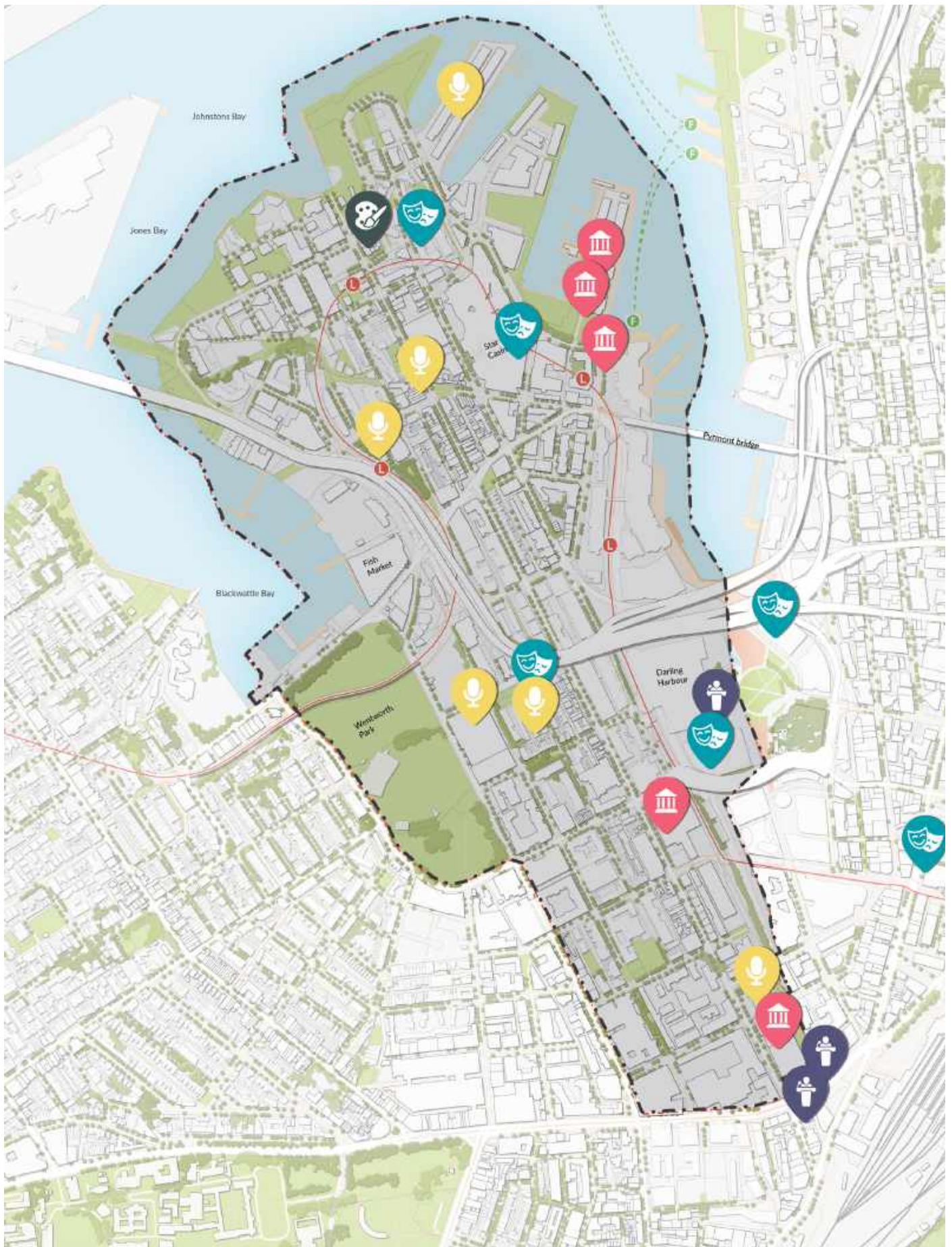


Figure 31 - Audit of all cultural facilities in the Pyrmont Peninsula and within an 800m walking catchment





### 7.3.1. Audit of museums and galleries

There are 5 museums and galleries within the Pyrmont Peninsula, out of which 4 are owned and operated by the State Government. The Pyrmont Peninsula does not have any private galleries. However, these are all Metropolitan or City-wide museums and galleries. There are no local/district level private or public art galleries or museums located in the Pyrmont Peninsula.



Metropolitan

M1

#### Powerhouse Museum

State Government

The Powerhouse museum is a branch of the Museum for applied arts and science. Opportunities for local and other cultural uses for this facility are possible.



Metropolitan

M3

#### The Australian National Maritime Museum

State Government

The maritime museum is the national centre for maritime collections, exhibitions, research, archaeology and stories of the sea.



Metropolitan

M2

#### Wharf 7 Heritage Centre

State Government

This heritage centre is a two minutes' walk from the Australian national maritime museum. It holds collections of the Australian National Maritime Museum and Sydney Heritage Fleet.



Metropolitan

M4

#### Sydney Heritage Fleet

State Government

Sydney Heritage Fleet is a mobile museum that goes to sea. It is a community-based non-profit organisation that operates with 450 dedicated volunteer workers who restore, operate and maintain the fleet of historic vessels.

Table 16 - Other museums and galleries within Study Area

Map Ref	Name	Ownership
M5	UTS Gallery	Owned by NSW Education and operated by UTS

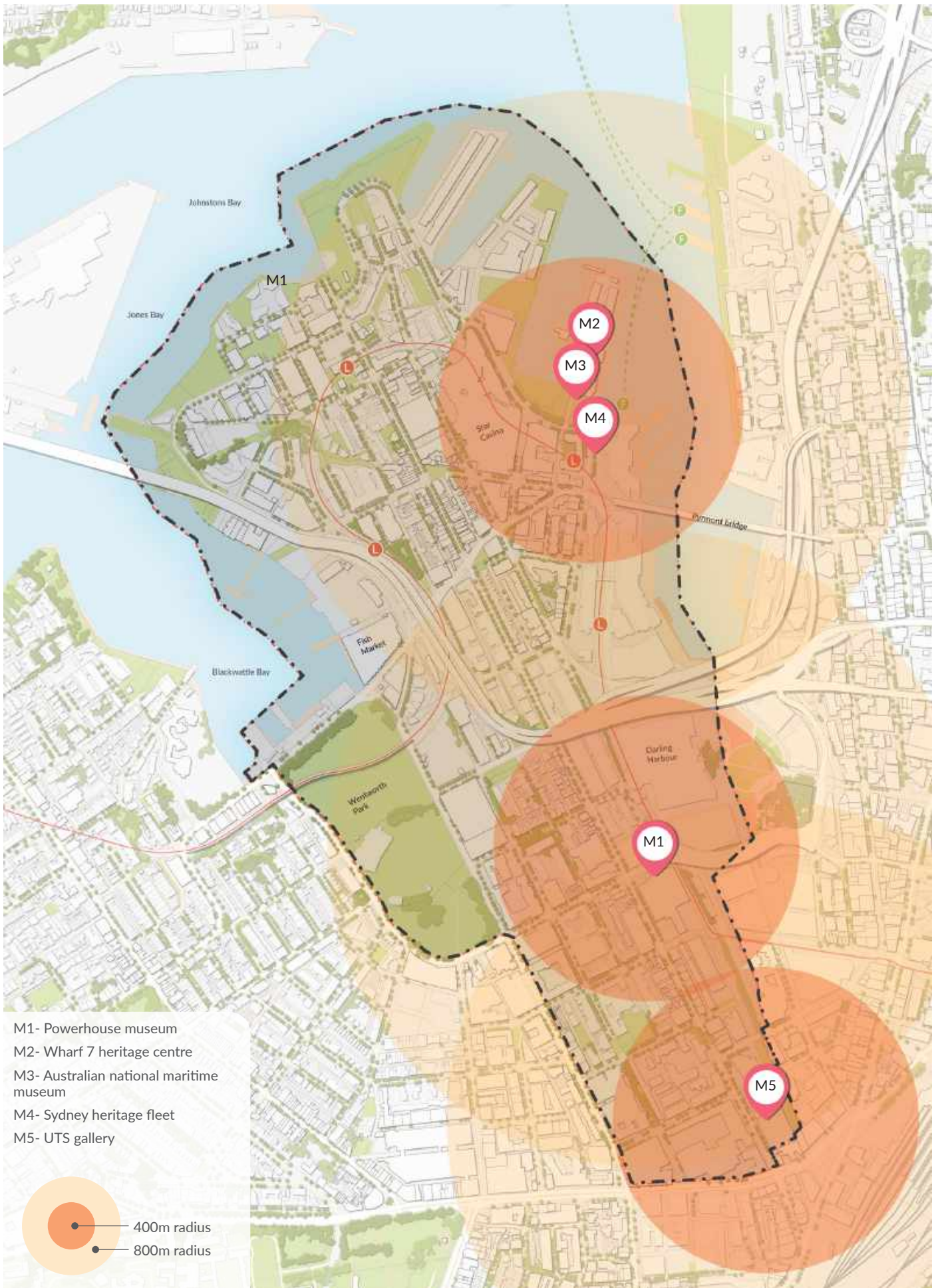


Figure 32 - Audit of museums and galleries in the Pyrmont Peninsula and within an 800m walking catchment

### 7.3.2. Proximity and access

Most of the Pymont Peninsula can access a museum or gallery within a 400m walking catchment with the exception of area around the fish market in Pymont.

The four government owned museums and galleries inside the Pymont Peninsula are collectively operational for 164.5 hours per week. The Australian National Maritime Museum is open for the longest. However, these facilities are used more often by visitors rather than residents of the community.

There are no local art galleries within 400m or 800m of residents.

**49 hrs/ per week**

Powerhouse museum

**45 hrs/ per week**

Wharf 7 heritage centre

**52.5 hrs/ per week**

The Australian national maritime museum

**18 hrs/ per week**

Sydney heritage fleet

### 7.3.3. Population benchmarking

There are no benchmarks for museums and galleries but benchmarks will be applied to other arts and cultural facility types.

#### 7.3.4. Needs analysis

**Audit:** There are 6 museums and galleries within the Pymont Peninsula, out of which 4 are owned and operated by the State Government. However, these are all Metropolitan or City-wide museums and galleries.

**Accessibility:** There are no local/district level private or public art galleries or museums located in the Pymont Peninsula or within 400m or 800m from residential dwellings.

**Benchmarking gaps:** Non applicable.

**Opportunities:** Provision of local community gallery to service the Pymont Peninsula and aligning with the City's goals in its Creative City Policy and Action Plan.



### 7.4.1. Audit of theatre and performance space

There are 3 theatres and 2 function & conference centres within the Pyrmont Peninsula. The Create NSW audit has also identified live music spaces within the Pyrmont Peninsula as licensed venues for performances. There are 4 theatres and 2 function & conference centres outside the Pyrmont Peninsula within a 1km walking catchment of the area. The ICC is an international level space for conferences, international performances and major events. There are no local or district level theatres within the Pyrmont Peninsula and no rehearsal spaces.

**Table 17 - Theatres, function and conference spaces within the Pyrmont Peninsula**

Map Ref	Name	Type
T1	Theatre of Image	Theatre
T2	Lyric Theatre	Theatre
T3	ICC Sydney Theatre	Theatre/Function and Conference Centre
T4	Readymade Works Inc	Rehearsal space
V1	ICC Sydney	Function & conference centre
V2	UTS Great Hall	Function & conference centre

**Table 18 - Theatres, function and conference spaces outside the Pyrmont Peninsula within an 800m walking catchment**

Map Ref	Name	Type
T5	ARA Darling Quarter Theatre	Theatre
T6	Metro Theatre	Theatre
T7	Capitol Theatre	Theatre
T8	State theatre	Theatre
V3	Embassy conference centre	Function & conference centre
V4	Sydney video conference centre pty ltd	Function & conference centre



#### Sydney lyric theatre

*Private*

The Sydney lyric theatre has a 2,000 seating capacity and attracts people from around the City.



#### ICC Sydney

*Private*

The ICC has 70 meeting rooms, three large theatres, two ball rooms, 35,000sqm of exhibition space and foyer space which can hold cocktails.

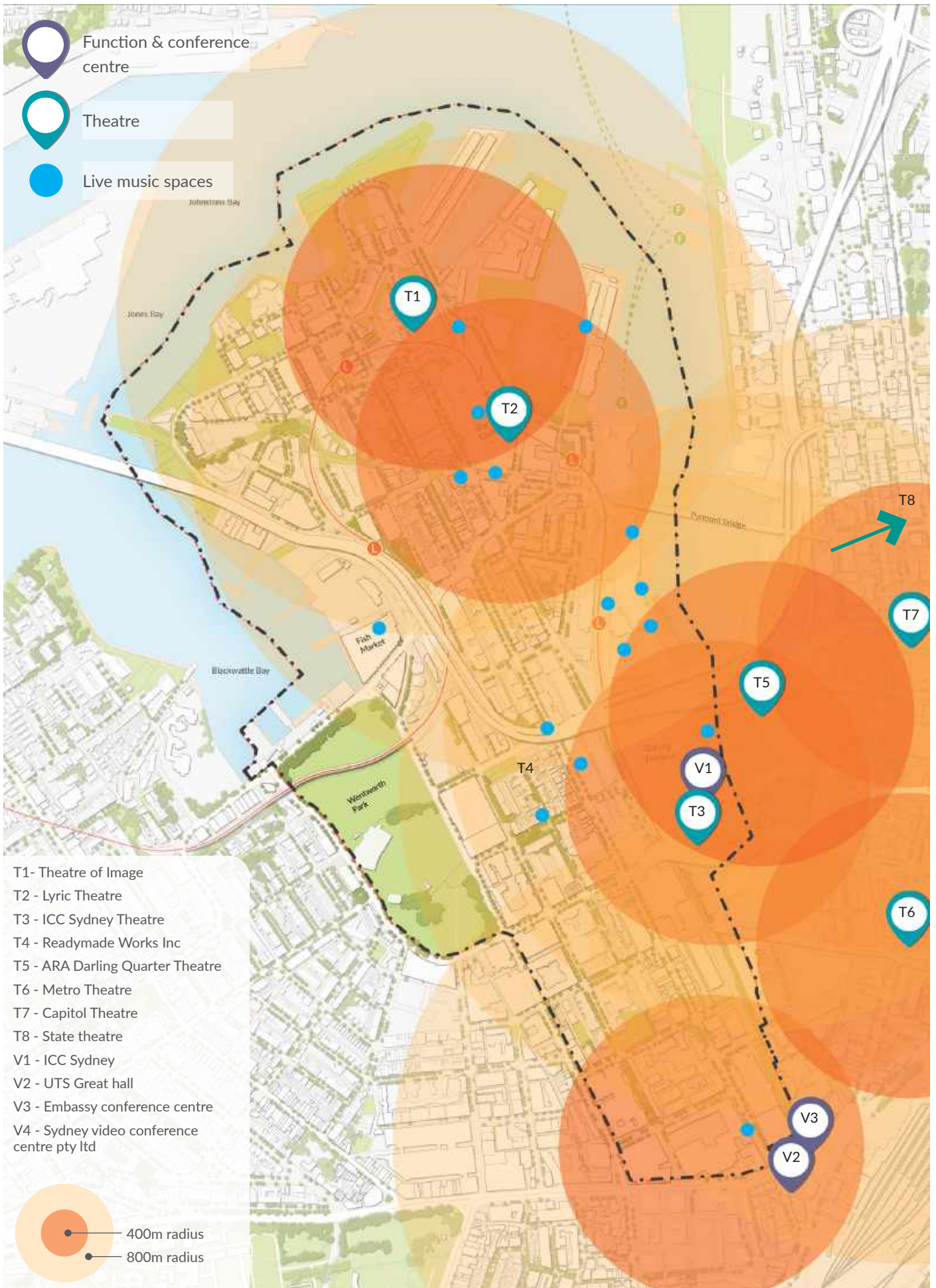


Figure 33 - Audit of theatres, function and conference spaces in the Pyrmont Peninsula and within an 800m walking catchment

### 7.4.2. Proximity and access

Most of the Pymont Peninsula can access a metropolitan or LGA wide level theatre or function & conference centre within a 400m walking catchment with the exception of area around the fish market in Pymont.

The whole Pymont Peninsula can access a cafe, bar or restaurant which has live music potential.

However, there are no local or district level performance centres or theatres, and no rehearsal space located within the Pymont Peninsula or within 400m of the boundary.

### 7.4.3. Population benchmarking

The City sets a benchmark of 1 major civic/performance space per 100 - 150,000 people. With the ICC and other facilities in the Pymont Peninsula this benchmark has been met for current and forecast populations.

There are no benchmarks currently for local theatre and performance space, there is an anecdotally understood gap of local performance, theatre and rehearsal space in the Pymont Peninsula and across the City of Sydney in general.

### 7.4.5. Capacity and needs

The City of Sydney's cultural research identifies the need for more rehearsal spaces for performances, dance and small scale theatre spaces for the small to medium sector - particularly flexible black box models that can accommodate media, digital, performance and multimedia.

The Pymont Peninsula is currently home to the popular Destructive Steps street dance festival and Readymade works who would both benefit from such a flexible performance space and already attract large audiences of students and young families to their performances.

In the cultural sector survey undertaken for the State Government's Cultural Infrastructure Plan 2025 (p44), respondents rated the importance of cultural infrastructure needs as follows:

- 86.2% space to rehearse or develop an artistic practice.
- 85.9% exhibition space.
- 84.7% flexible space to hire to collaborate with peers.
- 83.6% performance space.

City of Sydney is recommending that additional flexible small to medium theatre space is provided at Barangaroo. A greater need for the Pymont Peninsula is production and rehearsal space.

### 7.4.4. Needs analysis

**Audit:** There are 3 theatres and 2 function & conference centres within the Pymont Peninsula. The Create NSW audit has also identified live music spaces within the Pymont Peninsula as licensed venues for performances. There are 4 theatres and 2 function & conference centres outside the Pymont Peninsula within a 1km walking catchment of the area. The ICC is an international level space for conferences, international performances and major events.

**Accessibility:** There are no local or district level theatres within the Pymont Peninsula and no rehearsal spaces.

**Benchmarking gaps:** The City sets a benchmark of 1 major civic/performance space per 100 - 150,000 people. Within the ICC and other facilities in the Pymont

Peninsula this benchmark has been met for current and forecast populations.

There are no benchmarks currently for local theatre and performance space, there is an anecdotally understood gap of local performance, theatre and rehearsal space in the Pymont Peninsula and across the City of Sydney in general.

#### Opportunities:

- Refurbish and enhance public access to existing auditoriums/lecture theatres within the Powerhouse Museum to allow for local performances and theatre rehearsals.

## 7.5. Studios (artist, sound, and creative)



### 7.5.1. Audit of studios

The City is committed to supporting local artists through the provision of a range of short term and long term artist and creative for the production of arts and culture. There are no dedicated artist studios or City of Sydney creative spaces within the Pyrmont Peninsula. However, the Create NSW audit has identified 6 sound and video studios as places of production.

**Table 19 - Sound and video studios within the Pyrmont Peninsula**

Map Ref	Name of studio	Ownership
A1	Sound Reservoir	Private
A2	Buzz Pringle	Private
A3	Extreme Production Music	Private
A4	Dino Music	Private
A5	ReadyMade Rehearsal Studio	Private
A6	ABC TV Studio	Private



Figure 34 - Example of sound and video production studios in the Pyrmont Peninsula. Source: Sound reservoir

### 7.5.2. Needs analysis

**Opportunities:** The Pyrmont Peninsula is a centre for arts, culture and creativity at a metropolitan and regional level. However there are no local level artist or creative spaces here for artists to practice and produce arts and culture.

- There are opportunities through future development to deliver artists studios and creative arts spaces for practice and production particularly on NSW Government land.
- There are opportunities to deliver creative live/work spaces as part of future residential development.
- Investment to increase capacity for cultural production studios within or close to cultural tourism destinations such as the Fish markets site are an opportunity to increase cultural and economic exchange for local creatives and visitors alike. Artists can diversify their income streams with opportunities to host community classes and workshops, showcase their work, share skills and resources through open studios and maker spaces.

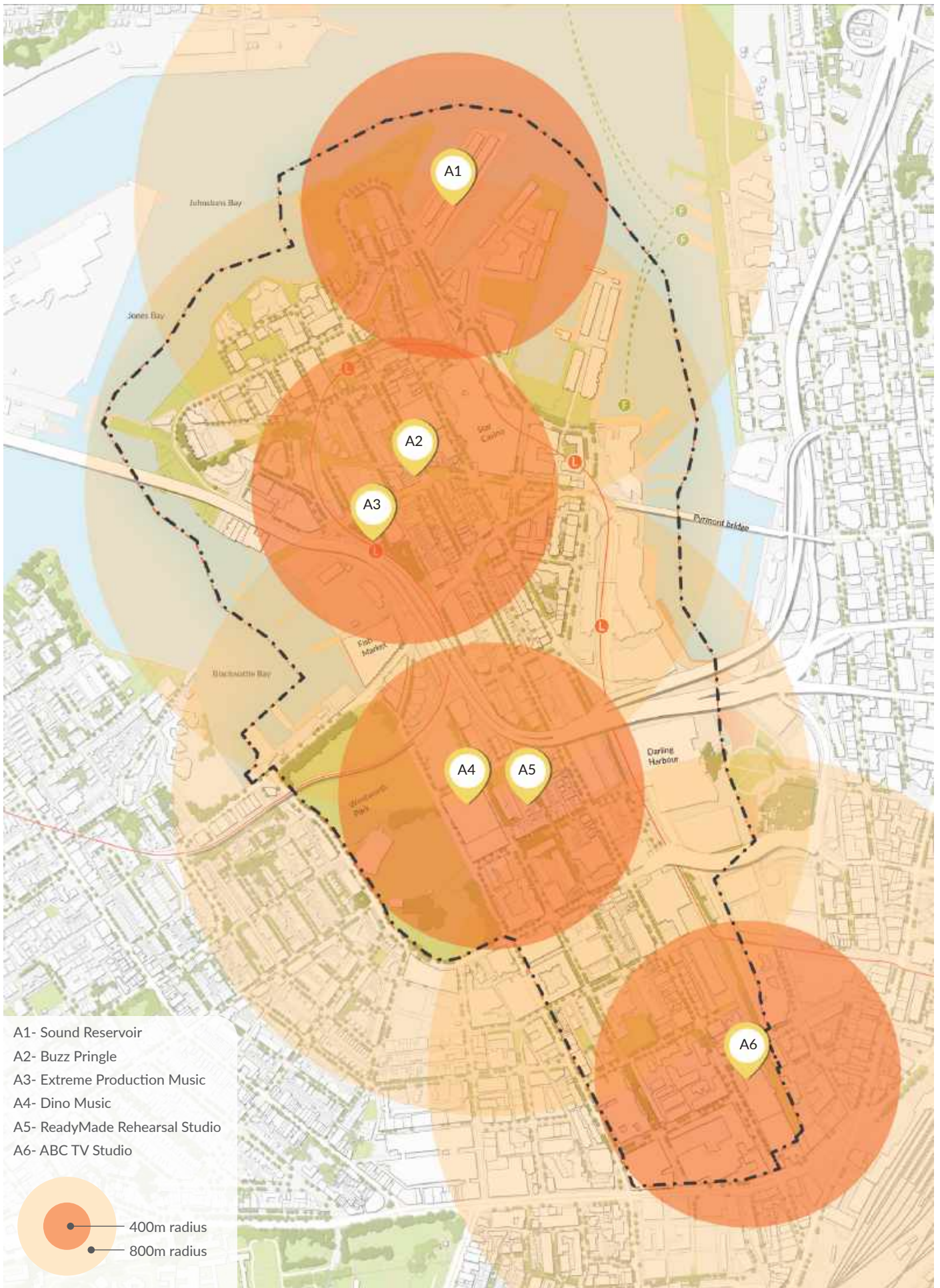


Figure 35 - Audit of artist studios and creative spaces in the Pyrmont Peninsula and within an 800m walking catchment





### 7.6.1. Audit and proximity

Creative arts centres provide the space for local communities to learn about, and participate in, creative arts activities. The City's Pine Street Creative Arts Centre is an example of a creative arts centre. The Pyrmont Peninsula has no Council owned and operated creative art centres within the Pyrmont Peninsula or within 400m or 800m walking distance.



#### Culture at Work

Private

Culture at work is an arts and science creative hub that promotes community participation in arts through collaborations, studio residencies, exhibitions, public talks and public programs. It also creates educational programs for primary schools linked to the NSW curriculum through its CREATIVE SPARKS program.

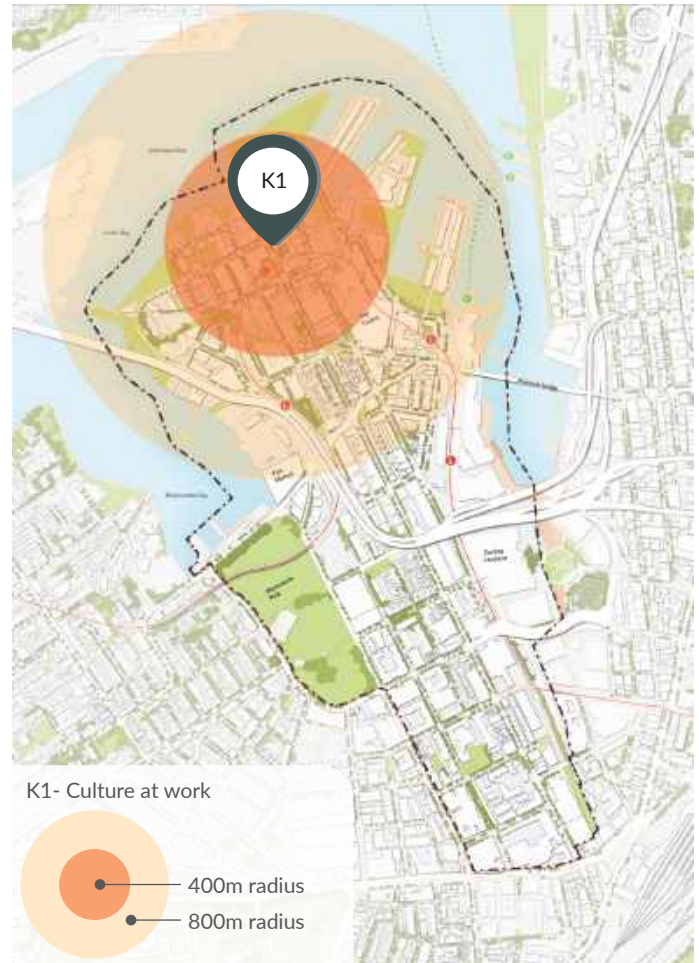


Figure 36 - Audit of creative art spaces in the Pyrmont Peninsula

## 7.6.2. Population based benchmarking

A number of buildings per village or catchment (such as the Pymont Peninsula) population. As recommended within a number of arts and cultural benchmark assessments.

### No. of facilities benchmarking

Table 20 - No. of facilities benchmarking for local and district arts centres

Year	Population residents	Hierarchy	Benchmark	Current provision	Benchmark demand	Deficit
2020	20,500	District	1 per 20,000 - 30,000 residents	0	0.7 to 1 facilities	1 - 1.5 facilities
2041	29,000				0.9 to 1.4 facilities	1 - 1.5 facilities
2020 (existing)	20,500	Local	1 per 20,000 - 30,000 residents	1	1 - 1.5 facilities	0
2041	29,000				1 - 1.5 facilities	0

### 7.6.3. Needs analysis

**Audit:** There are no local or Council owned creative district arts centres in the Pymont Peninsula. However there is one not for profit local arts centre in the area.

**Accessibility:** There are no publicly owned district creative arts centres within 400m or 800m walking distance of all dwellings.

**Benchmarking gaps:** The City sets a benchmark of 1 district arts centre per 20,000 - 30,000 residents benchmarks indicate that there is a gap of up to 1 creative arts centre for the Pymont Peninsula by 2021 increasing to 1.5 by 2041.

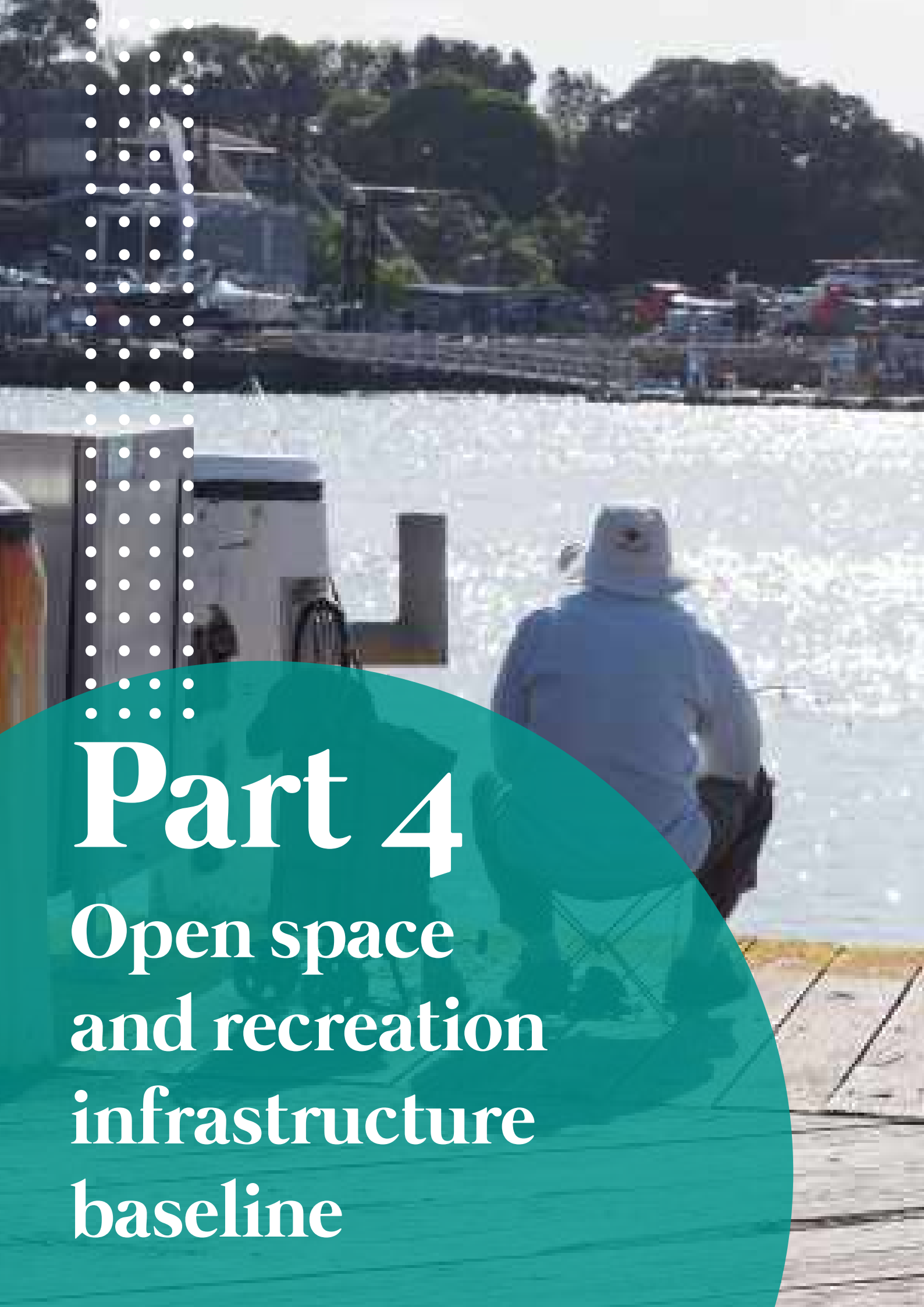
#### Opportunities:

Making Space for Culture in Sydney, 2020 identifies a loss of over 100,000m<sup>2</sup> of cultural infrastructure across the City of Sydney area in the past ten years, correlating with a retraction in industry growth and a narrowing of the cultural workforce. The study outlines the significant economic and social impacts of a decline in cultural infrastructure in Sydney. The highest priority identified by the City of Sydney research is creative studio spaces for cultural production workspace for a diversity of artists and creatives to build, design, manufacture and create new work. Often these creative spaces are clustered in old industrial buildings, some of which still remain in Pymont. They have been impacted by gentrification and are not necessarily compatible within new urban residential developments.

Opportunities at sites such as the Fish markets and MAAS are ideal for clustering the small scale cultural infrastructure required to sustain these seedbeds of Sydney's creative ecosystem. These sites both offer strategic opportunity to help secure new economic, tourism, cultural and educational opportunities as a result of the precinct's current transformation and the co-location of spaces for research and development, production and innovation. Both the Greater Sydney Commission's Eastern City District and the City of Sydney's Local Strategic Planning Statement prioritise the development of an Innovation and Technology Precinct connecting Pymont, Ultimo, Chippendale and Camperdown.

The Powerhouse Museum site in Ultimo is strategically positioned to benefit from and contribute to this developing precinct with adaptive reuse of industrial heritage buildings for cultural production purposes. A cultural production hub in the Ultimo Innovation Precinct could focus on manufacture, production, education and demonstration of diverse creative specialisations and production. This could reflect employment practices and supply chains of the Powerhouse Museum site such as object and architectural design, set design, textile production, rehearsal, curation and research for Australian cultural content.

Co-location spaces for community participation is a sustainable model similar to the City's Pine Street Creative Arts Centre in Chippendale.



# Part 4

Open space  
and recreation  
infrastructure  
baseline

## 8. Introduction to Open space and recreation facilities

This part of the report aims to understand open space and recreation infrastructure needs. It includes an analysis of open space and recreation facilities in order to determine what open space and recreation facilities will be needed to meet the needs of the Pymont Peninsula.

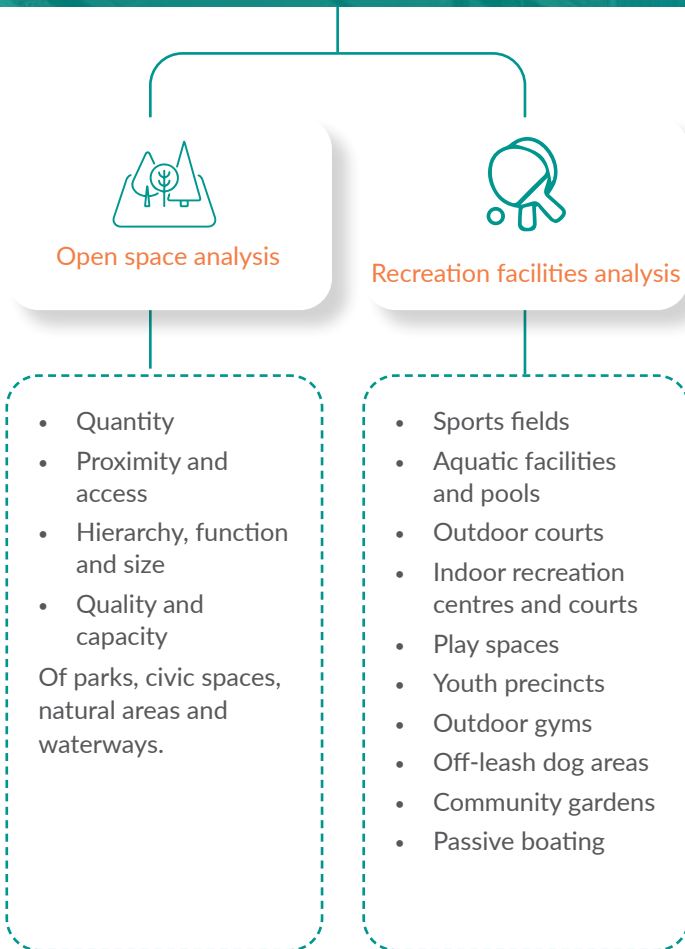


Figure 37 - Part 4 open space and recreation structure

Part 4 of this study analyses the open space and recreation opportunities that are available to residents and workers living within the Pymont Peninsula.

It is broken into two sections as shown by Figure 37 including:

- Open space analysis (breaking open space within the Pymont Peninsula down into quantity, proximity and access, hierarchy, function and size and quality and capacity).
- Recreation facilities analysis which audits and analyses facilities by type across the Pymont Peninsula.

### 8.1. Audit and mapping approach

All open spaces and recreation facilities within the Pymont Peninsula have been audited and mapped and where available their ownership, age and capacity have been included. We have also audited any recreation facilities located outside the Pymont Peninsula in close proximity (within 800m walking distance) but these have not been included for benchmarking purposes.

### 8.2. Benchmarking approach

This baseline report provide early benchmarking against:

- Proximity.
- Population benchmarks.

Benchmarking is just one of many indicators that can be used to understand the community and cultural facility needs of a community. Benchmarking provides an indication of the demand for infrastructure in terms of the number or size of infrastructure in an ideal situation.

### 8.3. Definitions

#### What is open space?

For the purposes of this study, open space is broadly defined as:

*Land that is publicly owned and used for recreation, leisure and outdoor entertainment purposes. This includes recreation spaces (such as parks and play spaces), sports grounds, community/civic spaces (such as urban public space and plazas that form part of our public domain), linkage parks (such as recreation trails) and natural areas.*

The open space analysis is based on open spaces identified in the City of Sydney's infrastructure baseline, which includes both civic spaces (e.g. Union Square) and parkland.

While we have audited private and communal recreation facilities (e.g. UTS sports hall), for benchmarking purposes only Government owned or managed facilities have been counted within the quantum benchmarks.

#### What is recreation?

Recreation includes a broad range of passive and active leisure activities that we participate in for fun, relaxation, health and wellbeing and to connect to our families and communities. This includes casual activities like going for a walk or a picnic with friends, fitness activities, and social, organised and elite sporting activities.

In keeping with recreation trends, it's important to approach recreation planning as a spectrum (see Figure 38), ranging from passive recreation such as visiting gardens or enjoying nature, through to personal fitness such as using outdoor gym equipment though to organised, representative and elite sport.

#### What are recreation facilities?

Recreation facilities are the built infrastructure that supports recreation activities, such as: Facilities in open space e.g. BBQs, play spaces, furniture; Sports fields and courts; Indoor leisure centres; Aquatic centres; Recreation trails, and Water-based recreation (e.g. sailing clubs).



Figure 38 - Recreation as a spectrum

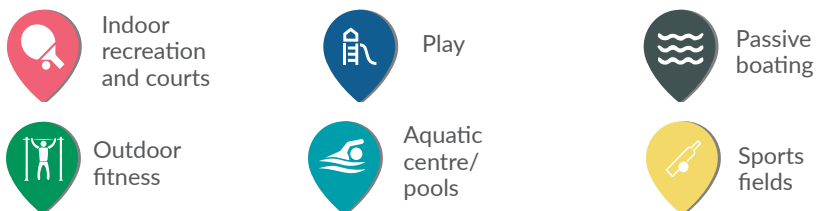


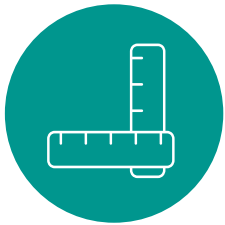
Figure 39 - Audit of all open space and recreation facilities in the Pyrmont Peninsula and within an 800m walking catchment

## 9. Open space analysis

This section analyses the open space within the Pymont Peninsula according to the following approaches: Quantity; proximity and access; quality and capacity (will be completed phase 2 of this report); hierarchy, size and function. Collectively these different forms of analysis paint a picture of the Pymont Peninsula's open space needs.

### 9.1. Approach to open space analysis

Based on current approaches to open space and recreation planning this section breaks down open space analysis according to:



#### Quantity

- How much open space do we have now?
- How much open space is there per person?
- How will this change as the population grows?



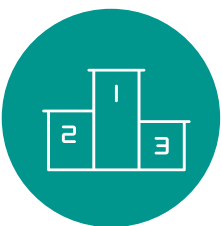
#### Proximity and access

- Can we access our open space?
- Can residents easily walk to a park within 400m?



#### Hierarchy, function and size

- How do different parks service different open space needs?
- Are there diverse types of open space available to cater for different activities and functions?



#### Quality and capacity

- What are resident's experience of open space and recreation facilities?
- Does the quality of open space and recreation facilities vary?
- Are there needs for improvements to increase capacity?

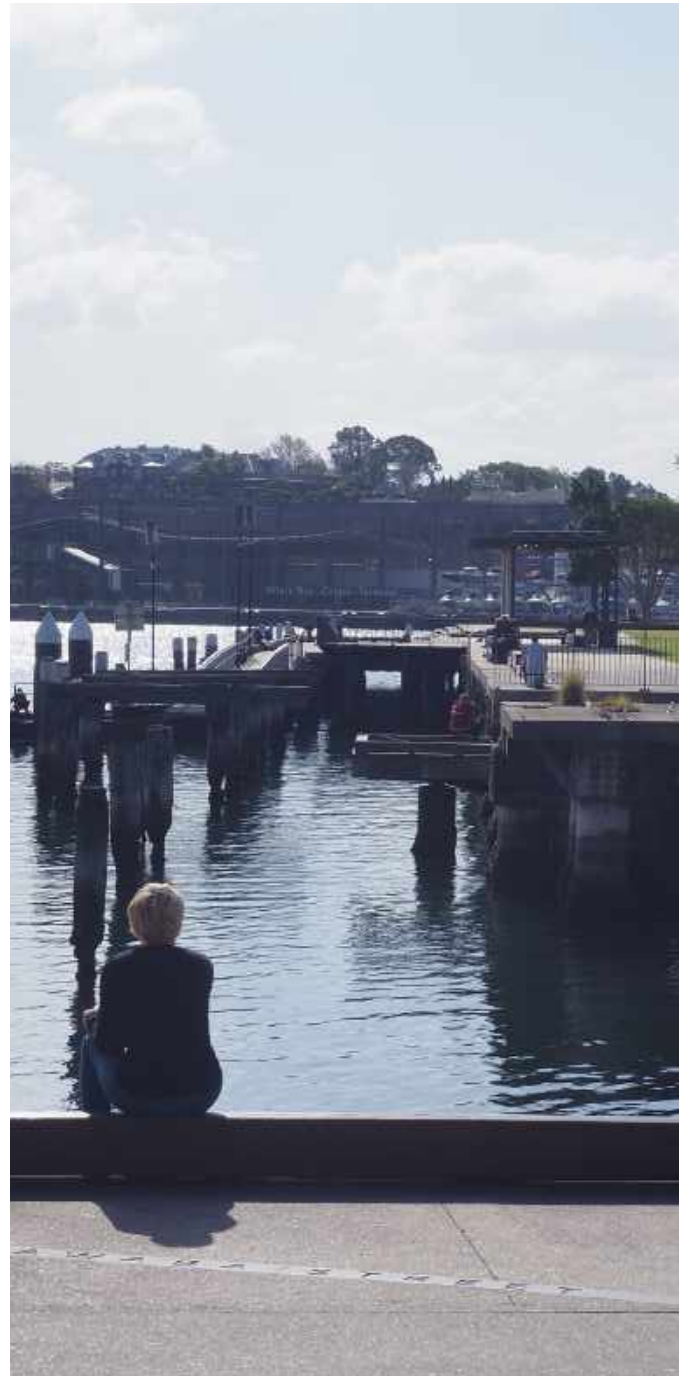


Figure 40 - Sitting by the water's edge at Pirrama Park

## 9.2. Quantity of open space

**Quantum of open space is a high level indicator of how the Pymont Peninsula is performing in terms of the total amount of open space there is available per person living there. This can be benchmarked based on the quantum of open space per person, and the % of a site or place.**

Measuring the quantity of open space is a high level indicator of how the Pymont Peninsula is performing in terms of its open space provision.

As a high level indicator, quantum does not account for accessibility barriers that may be present – such as highways, or rail – and must be read in conjunction with proximity and connectivity. Despite this drawback, quantum is a tool to establish minimum benchmarks for open space as future development occurs.

**Data source:** City of Sydney baseline as the data source, cross-referenced with the Pymont Peninsula boundary.

There are two approaches to understanding the quantity of open space:

### 9.2.1. Quantum – proportion of the site

*#1 The quantity of open space as a proportion of the total land area of the site.*

**Pymont Peninsula target: 15% of the total area is open space**

The City of Sydney’s LSPS has a clear target that at least 15 per cent of the site area of NSW Government urban renewal projects and major urban renewal projects are to be delivered as public open space in a consolidated and accessible location.



Figure 41 - Despite its location just outside the Pymont Peninsula boundary, Tumbalong Park is a significant open space servicing the Tumbalong Sub-precinct

### 9.2.2. Key findings

*# 1 overall quantity of open space as a proportion of the total land area of the site findings*

- **Pymont Peninsula land total:** 180ha
- **Total open space:** 31ha
- **Proportion of Pymont Peninsula as open space:** 17%
- **Target met:** The Pymont Peninsula currently meets the City of Sydney’s target of 15% open space.

Despite 17% of the Pymont Peninsula being open space, this differs between the sub-precincts. Table 21 below shows how Pymont’s overall open space provision is heavily reliant on its large fringe parks (Wentworth Park and Pirrama Park), with these sub-precincts having a large proportion of open space compared to others.

**Table 21 - Open space as proportion of sub-precincts**

Sub-precinct	ha of open space	% of open space
Pirrama	5.4	24
Pymont Village	0.4	2
Darling Island	2.3	8
Blackwattle Bay	1.8	9
Tumbalong Park	5.2	22
Wentworth Park	13.9	49
Ultimo	2.1	7

It is important to read Table 21 in context, understanding that each sub-precinct is not an island and may have significant open space just beyond the border (e.g. Tumbalong sub-precinct does not include Tumbalong Park). Other built form characteristics, such as a significant heritage core in Pymont Village, may also limit opportunities for large parks within these sub-precincts.

Taking this into account, Table 21 demonstrates the high need to ensure there are easy public transport, walking and cycling connections from Pymont Village, Ultimo and Darling Island to the large anchor Pirrama, Wentworth, Tumbalong Parks.

It also shows that Blackwattle Bay needs to increase open space by at least 1.2ha to meet the City’s 15% target.



### 9.3. Proximity and access

Regardless of the amount of open space there may be in a particular area, if it's not easy to get to, it's not likely to be used. This is why it's important to plan for open space by considering both the amount of open space, as well as how people can access it.



Figure 42 - The Goods Line is an example of enhancing pedestrian and cycling access, while serving as an open space destination, programmed to support a diverse range of uses.

#### 9.3.1. Approach

The Greater Sydney Commission indicates that all residents should have access to Regional Open Space within 5km, District Open Space within 2km and that all dwellings should be within 400m of quality open space of at least 0.3ha.

Dwellings in high density should also be within 200m of quality open space of at least 0.1ha.

Proximity and connectivity benchmarks can assess the geographic distribution and accessibility of open space in terms of how far people need to travel to access open space. There may be different proximity benchmarks for different types of open space: for example, local open space should be within walking distance of most people, but regional open space could be further away. When applying proximity benchmarks, connectivity and access should be considered – for example, how walkable are the main access routes, is their a main road or rail line obstructing access?

#### Pymont Peninsula target:

All residents and workers are to be within 400 metres of quality, functional open space of at least 0.3ha.

All residents within high density, can walk to a park with 200m of at least 0.1ha to 0.3ha.

#### 9.3.2. Key findings

Figure 43 illustrates pedestrian walking catchments (pedsheds) of 200m for parks 0.1 - 0.3ha in size, and 400m for parks greater than 0.3ha.

Analysis has also taken into account significant barriers including cliff-faces (raised parks such as Grassy Knoll, Gipa Park), significantly sloped streets (part of William Henry Street, Quarry Street, Fig Street), and high traffic roads/streets including the Western Distributer, Harris Street and Darling Drive that become mental, if not physical, barriers for pedestrians.

Figure 43 shows that the majority of the Pymont Peninsula has access to a park within walking distance, including larger parks above 0.3ha that can facilitate a diverse range of activities. The one clear gap in the Pymont Peninsula is located at the Blackwattle Bay redevelopment site, indicating the significant need for new open space across the redevelopment site, including a district park of at least 2ha at the Bank St area to allow for a diverse range of recreation activities.

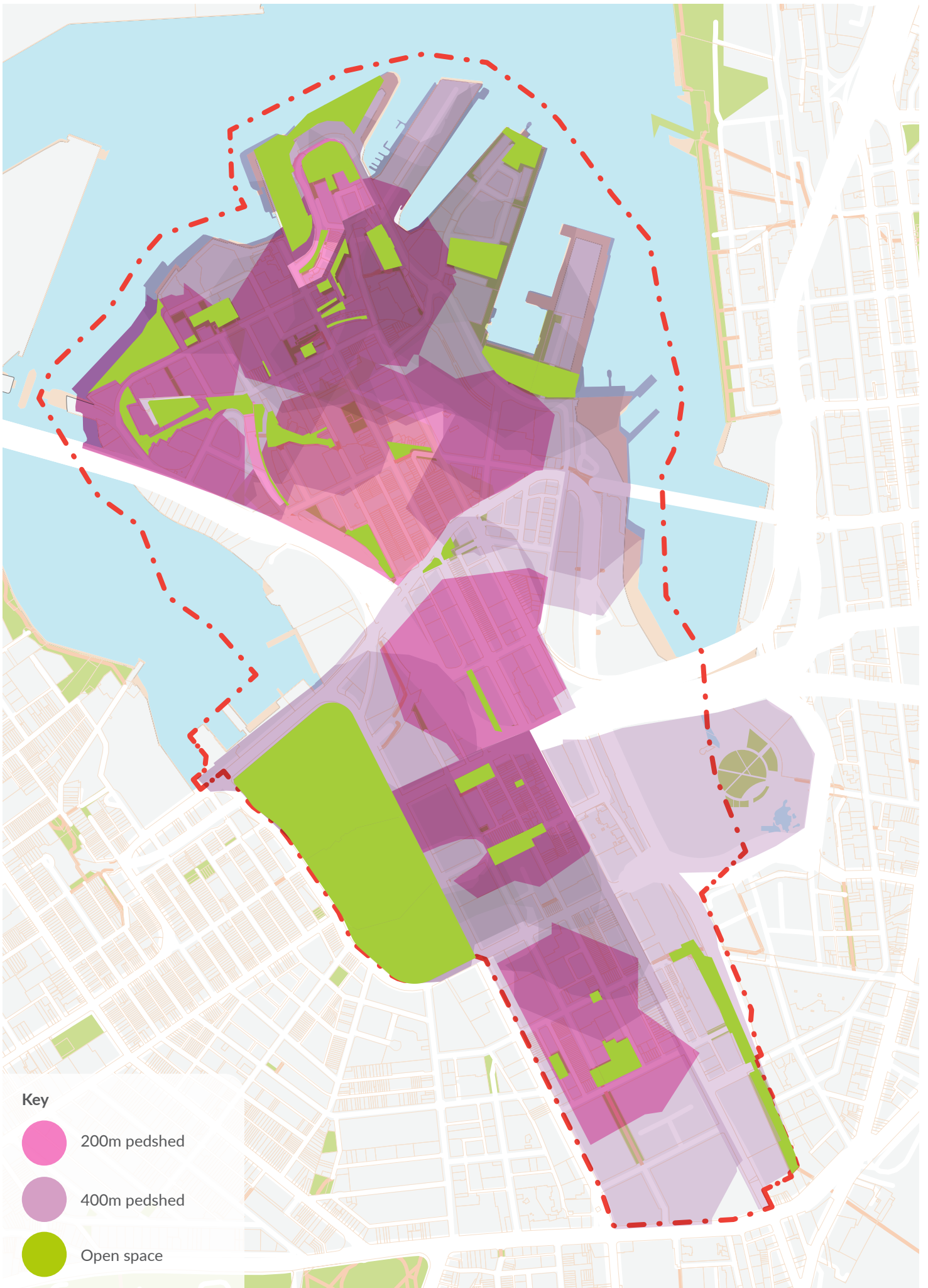


Figure 43 - 400m and 200m Pedshed analysis of the Pymont Peninsula

## 9.4. Hierarchy, size and function

Having a diversity of open spaces that range in hierarchy and size (from regional, down to local), and functions (sports spaces through to natural areas) are important to ensure an area can meet the needs of a diverse population. Understanding hierarchy and function gives an understanding of the types and sizes of parks within the Pymont Peninsula in order to assess whether a diversity of recreation needs are being met.

### 9.4.1. Approach

#### Hierarchy

Hierarchy and size gives an indication of the scale of parks within the Pymont Peninsula. Hierarchy can range from Regional parks that are unlimited in size and service the whole of the City of Sydney and beyond, to Neighbourhood parks that service locals and are usually around 0.3ha or less.

The City of Sydney's hierarchy has been applied to assessing open space within the Pymont Peninsula as shown in Table 22 below:

#### Size

Size is another element that can shape what a park can offer to the community. To maximise the diversity of uses a park can offer, the minimum ideal size for a park is 3,000m<sup>2</sup> which is one benchmark to understand open space function, useability and service levels.

#### Function

Function indicates how an open space functions and what it is primarily used for. Our approach to assessing function is based on the Government Architect's Greener Places definitions as described in Table 23 below.

**Table 22 - City of Sydney Hierarchy**

Catchment	Description	Typical Scale	Catchment from home
Regional	Any large or unique area with good links to public transport that attract visitations from the whole of the City of Sydney or broader than the City, including tourists.	Unlimited	Unlimited
District	Serving more than one Village Area. Are generally large or significant areas that attract visitors from surrounding suburbs and offer a more diverse range of activities. Can cater for a wide cross section of community interests, including informal recreation and sporting opportunities. Provides a diverse range of facilities to encourage longer stays.	1-5ha	2-3ha
Local	Serving residents within a Village Area. Open space that provides facilities for visitors within walking distance for 30-60 minute stays. Open space areas that are positioned and designed to attract residents living within a 0.5km radius. Cater for informal recreation, relaxation and children's play, and should be within walking distance of all households.	0.3 - 1ha	500m
Neighbourhood	Serving residents within immediate locality. Open space in easy walking distance from home to provide for short stay activities, usually children's play.	0.1ha - 0.3	400m
Small Neighborhood	Usually pocket or small parks that include a small rest area or very small play for passersby to stop and rest.	Less than 0.1ha	NA

**Table 23 - Government architect Greener Places function**

Function	
Sports space	Primary function is to support formal/organised sporting activities
Park	Primary function is to support informal recreation activities
Natural space	Primary function is to support biodiversity
Linkage (green grid)	Primary function is to connect one open space are to another with recreational green links
Waterways	Primary function to connect and support water-based recreation
Civic/urban public space	Public space in urban, developed areas, includes elements of the public domain such as streets and plazas, often hard surface and event ready spaces.

## 9.4.2. Key findings

### Hierarchy

Figure 44 breaks down open space within the Pymont Peninsula by its hierarchy. It shows that a significant majority of open spaces are either Neighbourhood or small neighbourhood (56%) and local (33%), with only 3% of parks being categorised as district, and 8% regional.

While having a relatively low proportion of district parks, the provision of regional parks is relatively high for a study area of this size, reflecting the access residents have to regionally significant open spaces like Wentworth and Tumbalong park that can offer high quality spaces and facilities for recreation.

### Size

Figure 45 illustrates that the majority of open spaces (62%) within the Pymont Peninsula are less than 0.3ha or 3,000m<sup>2</sup>. This means that parks may be constrained in terms of the uses they can offer the community. Opportunities to enhance connections to the larger fringe parks, while strengthening connections between small neighbourhood and pocket parks should be explored within the Place Strategy.

### Function

The majority of open spaces within the Pymont Peninsula function as 'parks', which are typically places for informal, social recreation activities.

This is closely followed by civic/urban spaces (36%) which corresponds with the above hierarchy and size analysis that shows many local to neighbourhood parks that are below 3,000m<sup>2</sup> within the Pymont Peninsula. The Pymont Peninsula has many civic/urban parks such as Union Square or Scott Street Plaza that offer central places for the community, or respite from the dense, busy and urban environment.

There are also many linkage open spaces within the Pymont Peninsula, with many open spaces (like the Goods Line, or John Street Cliff Top Walk) that connect one place to another through a recreational link. These linkage open spaces are important to continue developing in the Pymont Peninsula to ensure that people can both access recreation opportunities, as well as use open space as a safe and enjoyable way to move across the city on foot or bike.

3% of the Pymont Peninsula is sports space, reflecting the highly dense and limited land space for large fields and courts across the precinct (noting that all courts are provided alongside recreation facilities and therefore do not fall into the open space assessment).

3% of the Pymont Peninsula is 'natural' reflecting the highly urbanised nature of the Pymont Peninsula.

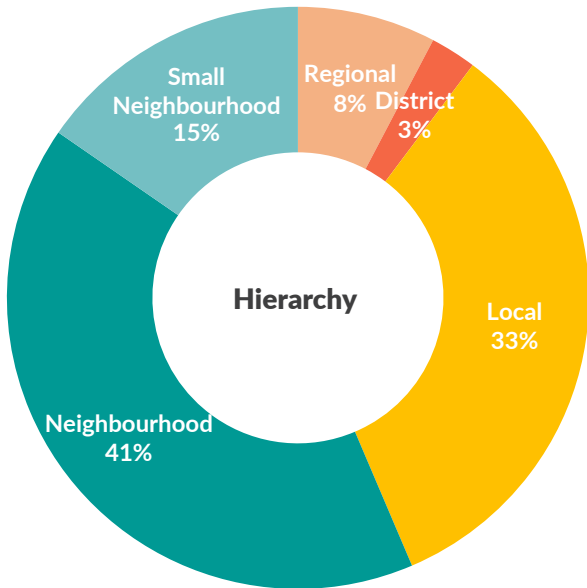


Figure 44 - Analysis of open space by hierarchy

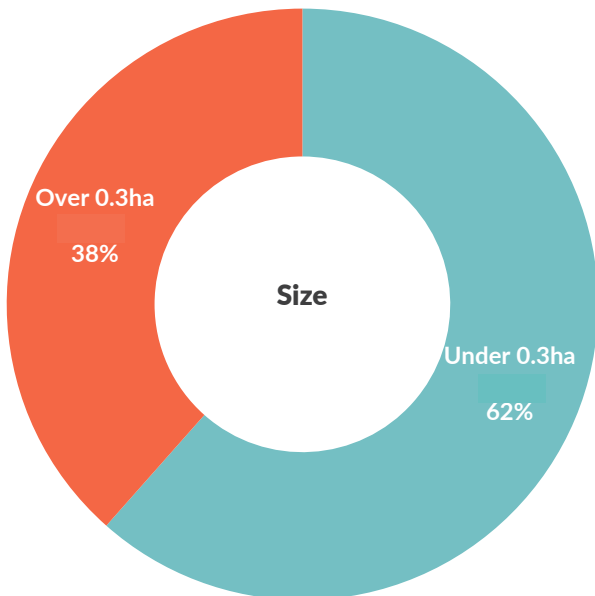


Figure 45 - Analysis of open space by size

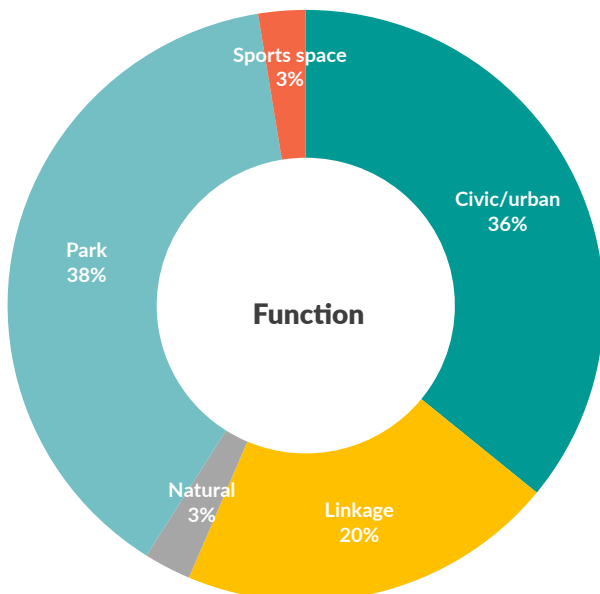


Figure 46 - Analysis of open space by function

## 9.5. Quality and capacity

The quality of open space is key to its usability and attractiveness. Quality indicators can include for example amenity (e.g. maintenance, noise, facilities and equipment, aesthetics); access (visual and physical access, disability access); safety; size, shape and topography; vegetation and setting. A large amount of poor quality open space may not meet a community's needs as well as a smaller, high quality open spaces.

### 9.5.1. Approach

In places like the Pymont Peninsula, where finding new land for open space can be scarce, and land values are high, increasing the quality of existing open space can be one way to unlock capacity.

Our assessment of open space within the Pymont Peninsula is based off a qualitative assessment of open space, as well as web-scraping community reviews of open spaces (in lieu of community engagement).

Our qualitative assessment is based off the following to rate each park either very poor, poor, fair, good or excellent:

- Is it visually interesting?
- Is it comfortable to rest in?
- Does it offer recreation activities?
- Does it have adequate shade and shelter?
- Does it feel safe and welcoming for all ages, abilities and genders?



Figure 47 - Quality analysis of open space

### 9.5.2. Key findings

Table 22 below summarises the findings of the quality assessment (for full Audit see Appendix A). It shows that overall the Pymont Peninsula has a large proportion of parks rated excellent (18%) and good (35%), with the majority of parks rated fair (38%).

This is because the Pymont Peninsula benefits from many best practice, and unique open spaces ranging from Pirrama Park through to Jones St Pocket Park, as well as well-loved open spaces like McKee St Park and Quarry Green.

There were no parks found to be 'very poor' and only 9% of parks were rated as poor.



Quarry Green, Pirrama Park and The Goods Line are examples of 'excellent' parks within the Pymont Peninsula

### 9.5.3. Needs analysis

#### **New open space through development**

To expand open space provision to support future growth, particularly in Ultimo and Blackwattle Bay, new open space is required. Given the limited capacity of the Pyrmont Peninsula, ensure the delivery of 15% of all future development sites as public open space including the Blackwattle Bay redevelopment in alignment with targets set in the City's LSPS. This translates to the need for a district park 1.5-2ha as well as additional communal and public local parks across the development. There are also opportunities to increase the amount of open space in Ultimo through the expansion of the Goods Line, further embellishment of Mary Ann St Park, and closing the beginning of Jones Street (adjoining UTS and TAFE NSW, Ultimo campus) to traffic.

#### **Increase capacity of existing open space**

Around 63% of parks are below 0.3ha and of little recreational value. There are opportunities to increase capacity of what is there already. A number of actions are included in the City's Open Space, Sports and Recreation Needs study including:

- Increase capacity of existing larger parks to accommodate casual active recreation including Metcalfe Park, Pyrmont.
- Negotiate with Wentworth Park Sports Complex for increased sporting use of infield.

The lease at Wentworth Park for greyhound racing expires in 2027 and the current lease holder has advised Government it is interested in relocating the facility in the future. This provides an opportunity to reuse this space for other community, recreation and open space activities.

#### **Linkage parks to increase capacity and connectivity**

Aligning with the City's actions in the LSPS, Recreation and Open Space Needs Study, Greening Sydney and Liveable Green Network Implementation Plan, create new recreational walkable linkage parks, with amenities including shade, seating, bubblers and toilets, connecting to large parks including:

- Links to Wentworth Park, Pirrama Park and Tumbalong Park
- The Bays Precinct from Bank Street foreshore access around Pyrmont to Blackwattle Bay Park and Glebe Island, and
- Wentworth Park to Central Pyrmont/Ultimo.

This also responds to the high proportion of parks in the Pyrmont Peninsula that are less than 0.3ha with little recreational value.

#### **Open space for innovation clusters and workers**

Upgrade parks that are in proximity to innovation and creative industry clusters with wifi, power points and recreational facilities like table tennis, half courts and skate friendly furniture. For new innovation clusters developers can deliver public open space that supports the needs of their workers and the local community.

#### **Environmental stewardship and leadership and protection of biodiversity**

Initiate partnership to increase biodiversity along transport/utility corridors. Promote and enhance endemic species planting in the following utility corridors including Pyrmont Light Rail Corridor.

# 10. Recreation facilities



## 10.1. Play spaces

### 10.1.1. Audit of play spaces

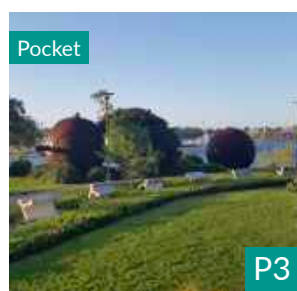
The Pymont Peninsula has a total of eight play spaces, including two regional play spaces, two neighbourhood play spaces and four pocket play spaces. The quality of play spaces across the Pymont Peninsula is generally high, ranging from destination water play areas at Tumbalong Park and Pirrama Park, to integrated pocket play opportunities at the Goods Line.

#### Within the Pymont Peninsula



#### Pirrama Park

An extensive, partially fenced playground located within a scenic harbourside park. Public toilets and a café kiosk are adjacent to the playground.



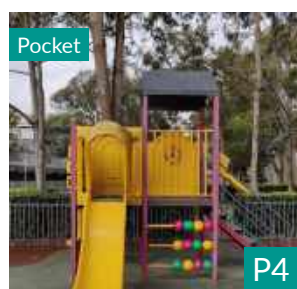
#### Waterfront Park

A small playground featuring equipment for younger children is adjacent to barbecue and picnic facilities within the harbourside park.



#### Tumbalong Park Playground

Features equipment for children of all ages. Public toilets available. As it is located on the immediate border of the Pymont Peninsula, we have included it within our analysis.



#### Fig Lane Park Playground

This pocket playground includes separate fenced area for toddlers and an unfenced area for older children with adjacent barbecue and picnic facilities. The play space is currently being upgraded.



#### James Watkinson Reserve Playground

This local playground with natural shade and adjacent barbecue facilities features spectacular views over Darling Harbour.



#### McKee Street Reserve

A local shaded playground suitable for toddlers and younger children. Picnic and barbecue facilities are located within the Reserve.



#### Wentworth Park Playground

A shaded popular playground with equipment for children of all ages.



#### Goods line

Linear park that includes some Child-friendly play features.

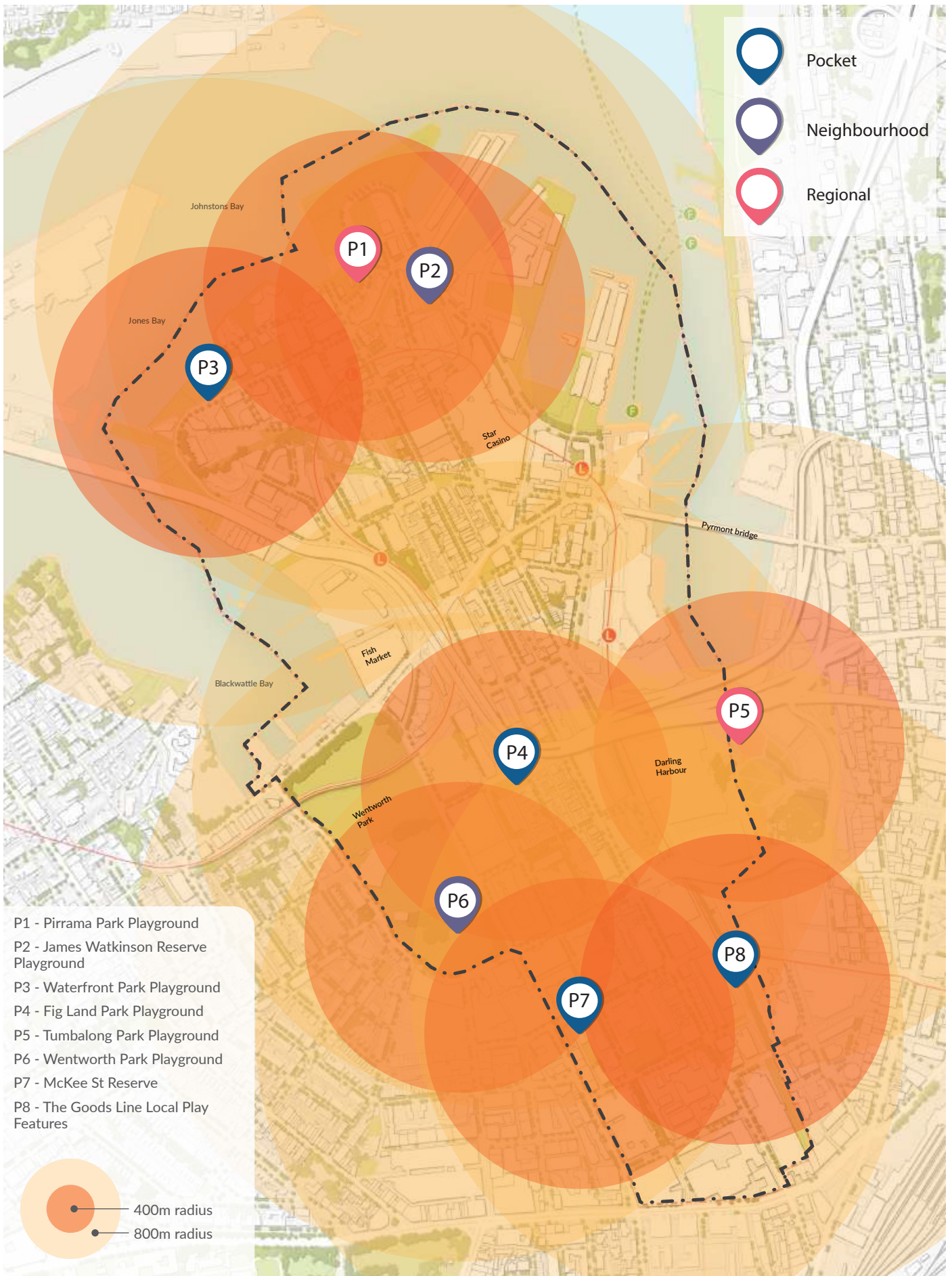


Figure 48 - Audit of play spaces within the Pyrmont Peninsula



### 10.1.2. Proximity and access

Figure 48 shows that all of the Pymont Peninsula is located within an 800m radius of play spaces, however when observing the 400m catchments, early findings indicate that there is a gap in provision of play spaces in the centre of the Pymont Peninsula from the Fish markets, across to Pymont Bridge.

### 10.1.3. Population based benchmarking

Parks and Leisure Australia (2012) identify a benchmark provision of: **One play space per 2,000 people (including district and regional provision).**

As Table 24 shows, there is currently 8 existing play spaces within the Pymont Peninsula. This means that there is an existing gap of 2.3 play spaces, growing to 6.5 in 2041.



**Table 24 - Play spaces population benchmarking. Benchmark applied: 1: 2,000 residents**

Year	Population	Benchmark demand	Current provision	Deficit
2021	20,500	10.3	8	2.3
2041	29,000	14.5		6.5

### 10.1.4. Best practice trends for delivery

Best practice is to provide a diverse range of play opportunities which include play spaces for different age groups, risky and adventure play spaces to support healthy development, places to play and interact with nature, and inclusive play for all abilities.

It should be noted that Pirrama Park and Tumbalong Park are examples of best practice play within the Pymont Peninsula. As these play spaces demonstrate, the provision of play is rapidly expanding beyond the notion of traditional, fixed play equipment in a park. Considerations include:

#### The value of free play

Playgrounds should promote free play to build social skills, confidence, and self-esteem. As children’s schedules fill up with activities, the free play opportunities provided by playgrounds become more important. The provision of flexible spaces for ball games and active play.

#### Nature

Playground design increasingly integrating play equipment and the living landscape that stimulate contact with nature. Designing nature back into children’s lives not only to benefits children’s play create richer play experience for all users. Imaginative, exploratory and social play.

In addition to physical activities like running, jumping, climbing and swinging, playgrounds should promote fantasy and dramatic play, as research suggests that the latter types of play improve children’s cognitive development, peer relationships and emotional well-being. Encouraging exploratory play allows children to navigate and manage risks and which encourages independent mobility, particularly as children get older.

#### Support amenities

The provision of accessible toilets, seating, shade, bubblers provide a comfortable environment both for children and carers to stay and enjoy the facilities.

#### The street as a play space

There is a growing trend to integrate children’s needs into the streetscape through play streets and play yards. Play trails incorporate play spaces into pathway networks providing opportunities for play along the way and encourage use by children and families. Examples might include small areas along a trail that encourage parents and kids to interact and learn about their environment from leaves and trees to spiders and ants. Playful public art can also be an example of public domain features that cater for children.

## Inclusive play

Approaches to designing inclusive play spaces are changing. More than only installing a wheelchair accessible swing, or installing an accessible toilet, inclusive play strives to remove obstacles and barriers that prevent people of all ages, abilities (both physical and mental) and cultural backgrounds from being invited to play. The Department of Planning has recently released 'Everyone can Play,' a best practice toolkit for local government to use as a reference guide to ensure that anyone regardless of age, ability or cultural background can play. Applying universal design theory, the principles behind the toolkit are the three questions: 'Can I get there?', 'Can I play?', and 'Can I stay?' The six design principles behind Everyone can Play are as follows:

- 1. Find:** Communicate the purpose and location of play elements, facilities and amenities - a play space needs to be legible regardless of ability, age or language spoken.
- 2. Fit:** Provide a range of play opportunities for people of all abilities and sizes - a universal approach would be to ensure where possible and appropriate, that play equipment is large enough for adults as well as children.
- 3. Choose:** Enable exciting individual experiences and social interaction by providing a variety of play options for a variety of levels.
- 4. Join in:** Create opportunities for everyone to connect - if there is only a small play piece is it engaging and accessible for all people?

**5. Thrive:** Challenge and involve people of all capabilities - beyond play equipment are there imaginative and unique play opportunities such as different scents and textures through plants, sand or water? Are there different zones for different ages, levels and abilities?

**6. Belong:** Create a place that is welcoming and comfortable - is the play space comfortable for family and carers to stay? Is there seating and shade to promote social interaction?

Applying these principles to the upgrade of strategic play spaces, and the design of new ones is particularly important in Fairfield City, considering it has a significantly higher proportion of people reporting need for assistance due to disability than Greater Sydney.

A universal design approach would be to design play equipment to be large enough for both adults and children to ensure all ages can use them, or to either fence, or create clear barriers through landscaping in all parks to decrease the likelihood of children running into traffic.

The Northern Beaches inclusive play network demonstrates how a network can be designed to provide diverse play experiences across an LGA. Additionally the use of sensory elements is important for people with all abilities, with one space set to include accessible gardening activities in 2019. The 'seniors playground' in Hyde Park also highlights how different spaces can be directed towards different ages.

### 10.1.5. Needs Analysis

**Audit:** The Pyrmont Peninsula has a total of eight play spaces, including two regional, two neighbourhood and four pocket play spaces.

**Accessibility:** all of the Pyrmont Peninsula is located within an 800m radius of play spaces, however there is a gap in 400m catchments in the centre of the Pyrmont Peninsula from the Fish markets, across to Pyrmont Bridge.

**Benchmarking gaps:** there is an existing gap of 2.3 play spaces, growing to a gap of 6.5 play spaces in 2041.

**Best practice trends for delivery:** Despite having examples of best practice play within the Pyrmont Peninsula, there is a gap of inclusive play opportunities.

**Opportunities:** To meet a gap of 6.5 play spaces, there is opportunity to incorporate elements of play creatively across the precinct. This includes the opportunity to create a linked play network to regional and neighbourhood play through additional play spaces in pocket parks, and child-friendly public domain treatments that make the Pyrmont Peninsula a more fun and friendly

place for children and adults alike.

While there are two existing regional play spaces within the Pyrmont Peninsula, future development also presents opportunities to enhance existing play opportunities to include inclusive play. This can happen at a range of scales from local, through to regional. The City of Sydney already has plans to introduce inclusive play at Pirrama Park. The City's Open Space and Recreation Needs Study identified inclusive play as an action for Pirrama Park.

The identified need for a large 2ha park at Blackwattle bay should also include a new regional, inclusive play space.

There may also be potential for Mary Ann St Park to support play equipment/swing sets suitable for both children and adults.

## 10.2. Outdoor fitness stations



### 10.2.1. Audit of outdoor fitness stations

The Pyrmont Peninsula has two outdoor fitness stations. One is located at Wentworth Park and is managed by the City of Sydney, while the other is located at Darling Quarter, and while publicly accessible is managed privately. A third outdoor fitness station is planned for inclusion within Pirrama Park and is due for completion mid 2020.

#### Within the Pyrmont Peninsula



Static

#### Wentworth Park

The Wentworth Park Outdoor Gym is located in Wentworth Park, Glebe, and can be accessed via Railway Street. This gym has calisthenics equipment in a cluster designed for strength training.



Static

#### Darling Quarter

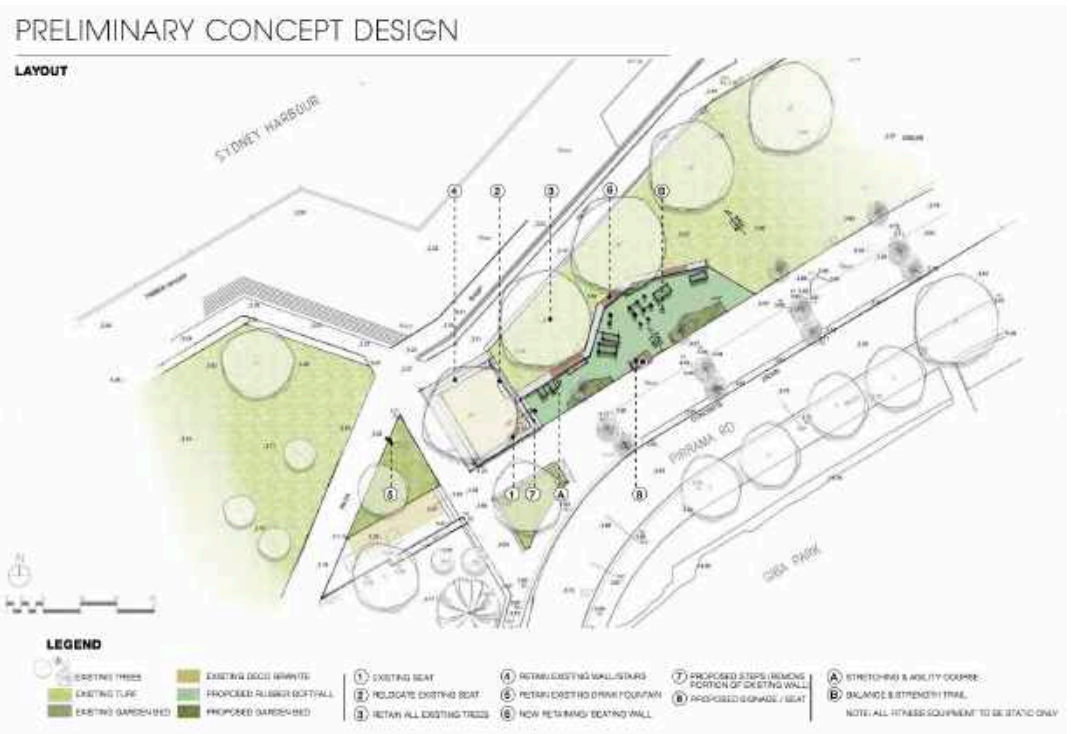
The Tumbalong Park Outdoor Gym is located in Tumbalong Park, Darling Harbour, and can be accessed via Harbour Street. This gym has calisthenics equipment in a hub designed for strength training.



Static (planned)

#### Pirrama Park

Pirrama Park was nominated as a site for outdoor fitness equipment. The proposed fitness area will include: new static fitness equipment for high and low intensity strength training; platforms and stairs for cardiovascular exercises.



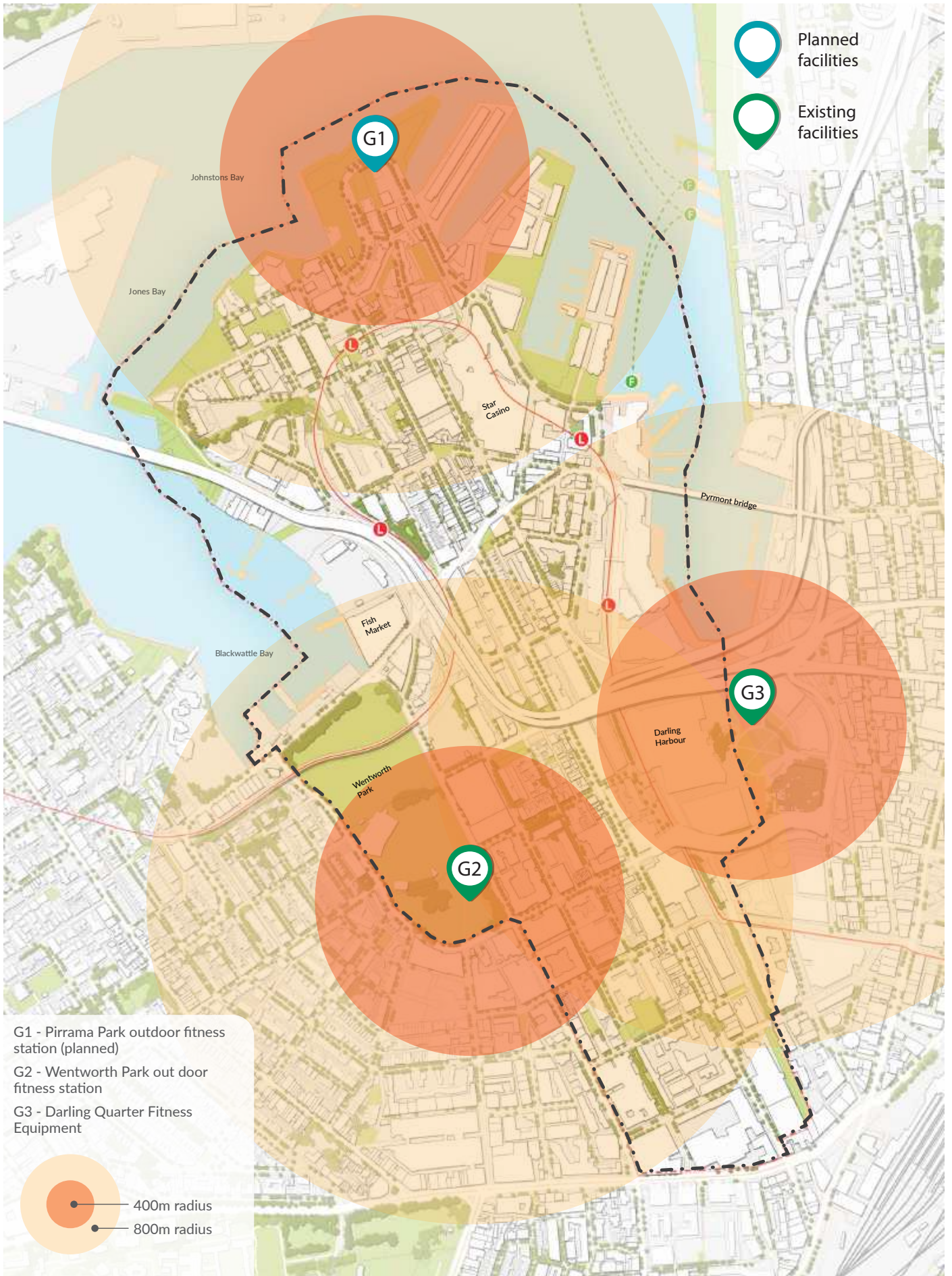


Figure 49 - Audit of outdoor fitness station in the Pyrmont Peninsula and within 800m of the area

### 10.2.2. Proximity and access

Figure 49 shows that while most of the Study Area is located within an 800m radius of outdoor fitness stations, there is a gap along the Blackwattle Bay border through to the Pymont ferry wharf. When analysing the 400m catchments, the gap is much larger and covers most of the Pymont suburb.

### 10.2.3. Population based benchmarking

There are multiple approaches to outdoor fitness provision. At a minimum, Parks and Leisure Australia indicate a benchmark of 1 outdoor fitness station per 15,000 people (workers apportioned to demand of 0.2 residents).

Based on this benchmark, as shown by Table 25, in 2020 and in 2041 this benchmark is met within the Pymont Peninsula.

**Table 25 - Fitness Station benchmarking. Benchmark applied: 1: 15,000 people**

Year	Resident population	Benchmark demand	Provision (planned and existing)	Deficit
2021	27,900	1.9	3	0
2041	41,000	2.7		0

### 10.2.5. Best practice trends for delivery

Outdoor exercise equipment provides an opportunity to participation in one of the most popular recreation activities (fitness/gym) in an affordable and informal way. Physical activity in a natural or green environment has additional health and wellbeing benefits above participating indoors; while outdoor fitness stations also provide an opportunity for social connections and encourage physical recreation. Targeted areas for fitness activities also relieve pressure on other areas of open space. Outdoor exercise equipment can provide specific equipment to allow for gentle exercise for older people.

Best practice is to provide a mix of static and dynamic equipment for a range of users made of robust materials to handle exposed locations. Stations should provide for aerobic, anaerobic, stability and flexibility exercises. Where possible, duplicates should be provided of equipment that is likely to be popular. Signage, shade, seating and drinking fountains should be provided and charging stations could be included. Stations should be located in active areas e.g. pedestrian routes with good passive surveillance.

### 10.2.4. Needs Analysis

**Audit:** The Pymont Peninsula has a total of two existing outdoor fitness stations, with another planned for Pirrama Park due for completion in 2020.

**Accessibility:** There are some parts of the Pymont Peninsula that are not within an 800m radius of outdoor fitness stations, the gap is even larger when considering 400m catchments from existing facilities.

**Benchmarking gaps:** Zero population benchmarking gaps indicated to 2041.

**Best practice trends for delivery:** Despite having no gaps based on population benchmarking, all existing outdoor fitness station equipment is static, with a lack of dynamic options that are friendlier to use for diverse ages and abilities.

**Opportunities:** Opportunities to provide a mixture of dynamic and static outdoor fitness stations along the future active transport loop should be considered within the Place Strategy.

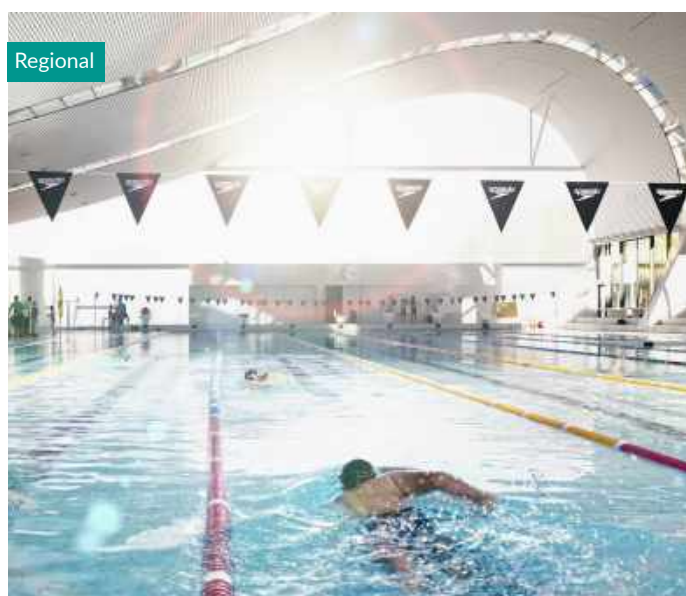


## 10.3. Aquatic facilities

### 10.3.1. Audit of aquatic facilities

The Pymont Peninsula has a one public aquatic centre with 3 indoor heated pools, a spa, health club and gym area. The Pymont Peninsula also includes one communal indoor pool available for Jacksons Landing residents. Outside of the Pymont Peninsula, Victoria Park Pool and Prince Alfred Park pools are also within 800m and potentially service Ultimo residents.

#### Within the Pymont Peninsula

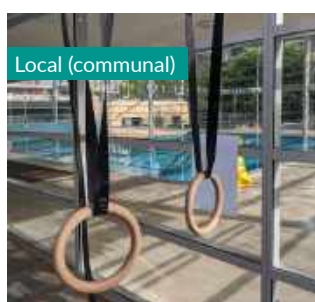


#### Ian Thorpe Aquatic Centre

Three indoor heated pools and a spa, health club with an extensive cardio and weights area, spin room and group fitness studio, and a sauna and steam room.

Facilities and features include:

- 50m Indoor Heated Lap Pool
- Leisure Pool
- Program Pool
- Spa, Sauna & Steam Room
- Fully equipped Gym
- Café



#### Glasshouse Pool (communal)

Communal pool and gym available to Jacksons Landing residents only. Includes a 20m, 5 lane pool, shower and fitness area.

#### Within proximity to the Pymont Peninsula



#### Prince Alfred Park Pool

Prince Alfred Park Pool is the City's first accessible heated outdoor pool with a ramp into the water. Its facilities include:

- 50m outdoor pool
- Splash deck with water toys for toddlers
- Change rooms and kiosk



#### Victoria Park Pool

Located within Victoria Park at the outer edge of the Pymont Peninsula, features a 50m heated outdoor pool, fitness centre and cafe.

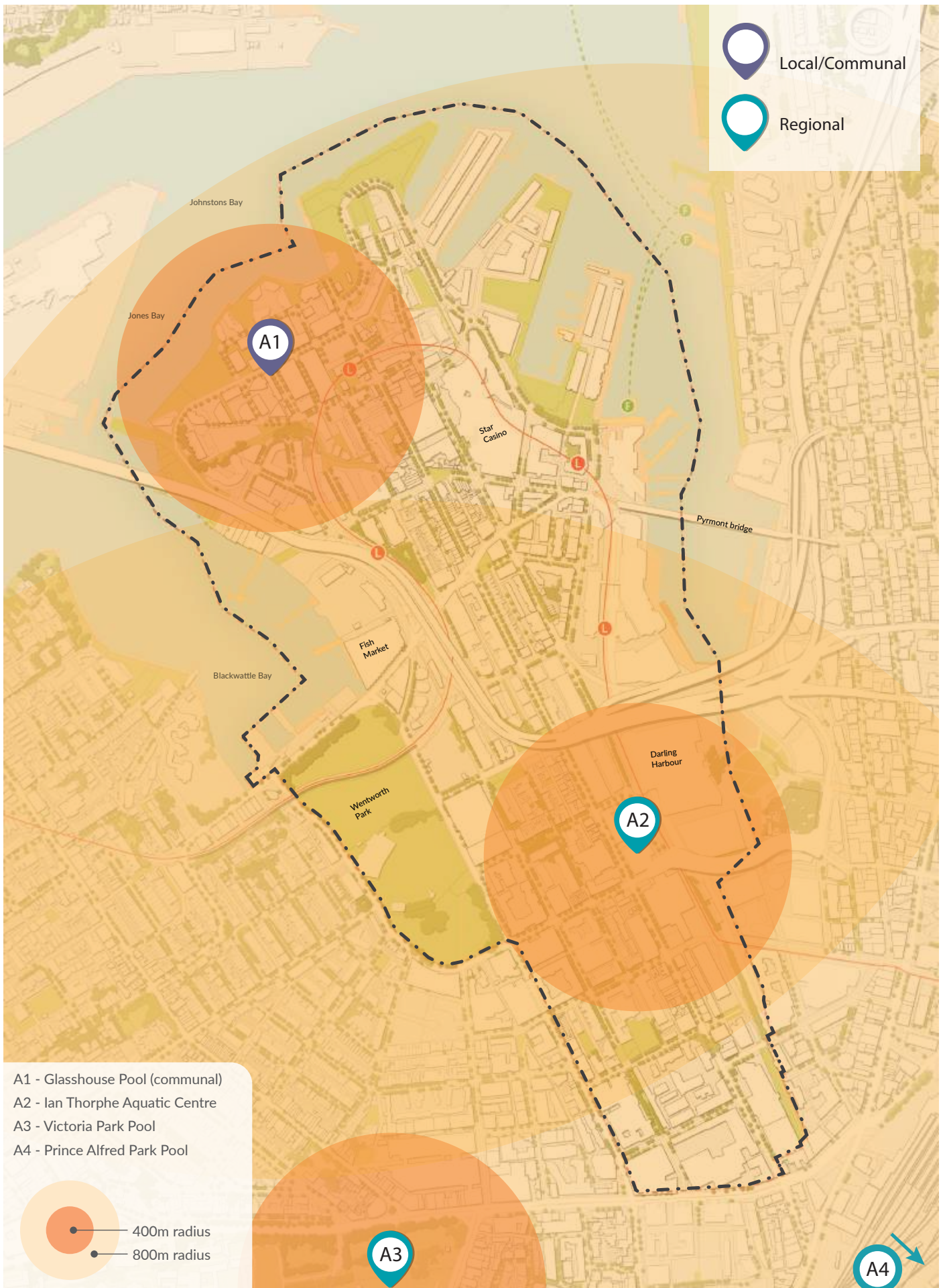


Figure 50 - Audit of aquatic facilities in the Pymont Peninsula and within 800m of the area

### 10.3.2. Proximity and access

Figure 50 shows that all of the Pymont Peninsula is located within 800m of an aquatic facility, however when you consider that A1 (Glasshouse/Jacksons landing communal pool) is a local facility only available to certain residents, the residents of Pymont suburb do not have walking access to a public pool (although generally pools are district or regional facilities with a 2km to 5km catchment).

### 10.3.3. Population based benchmarking

The City of Sydney’s Baseline Infrastructure Study uses the following benchmarks for indoor aquatic centres:

- 1:50,000 to 100,000 residents.

As there is currently one regional aquatic facility within the Pymont Peninsula (Ian Thorpe Aquatic Centre) and as shown by Table 26, in both 2020 and in 2041 this benchmark is met within the Pymont Peninsula.

### 10.3.4. Best practice trends for delivery

With increasing high density living, higher temperatures, and an ageing and culturally diverse population, swimming facilities are increasingly in demand. However, many councils across Australia face increasing costs of maintaining older facilities that are reaching end of life.

Current market focus trends include:

- Aquatic facilities that can adapt for family fun through the inclusion of slides and water spouts are very popular with children/families.
- Outdoor pools are important spaces for the community, friends and family to come together for leisure and play rather than laps only.
- Aquatic facilities are typically co-located with dry facilities such as gyms, exercise rooms, court spaces.
- There is an increased demand for Hydro-therapy/warm water pools from older residents, people with a disability, people with need for rehabilitation and continued demand for program related pools that meet health, relation, exercise, learn to swim and other activities.
- High quality wet and dry lounge areas that encourage people to sit down and relax – for outdoor pools includes tables seats and umbrellas to allow people to stay close to water in comfort.

- The current trend is to provide specialist pools for learn to swim, child water safety, rehabilitation, schools programs, squads, and unstructured family activities rather than standardised provision of 50/25m pools which are only suited to competition.

### 10.3.5. Key findings

**Audit:** The Pymont Peninsula has one regional aquatic centre, and one local communal pool. There are also two regional aquatic facilities within 800m proximity of the Pymont Peninsula’s Ultimo border.

**Accessibility:** As the catchment of a regional aquatic facility is 2km, all of the Pymont Peninsula has access to an indoor pool. However there is a lack of access to outdoor pools.

**Benchmarking gaps:** there is no forecast population gap for aquatic facilities to 2041.

**Best practice trends for delivery:** Despite having adequate access to indoor aquatic facilities, there is a lack of access to outdoor facilities.

**Opportunities:** As it is the foreshore areas that currently don’t have walking access to Ian Thorpe Aquatic Centre, there is the opportunity to explore the possibility of a regional harbourside pool and/ or designated swimming areas in Blackwattle Bay. This approach also draws on recreation trends that highlight the growing demand for swimming, and makes opportunistic use of the Pymont Peninsula’s unique waterfront setting.

Table 26 - Aquatic Centre benchmarking. Benchmark applied: 1: 50,000 - 100,000 residents

Year	Resident population	Benchmark demand	Provision (planned and existing)	Deficit
2021	27,900	0.6	1	0
2041	41,000	0.8		0

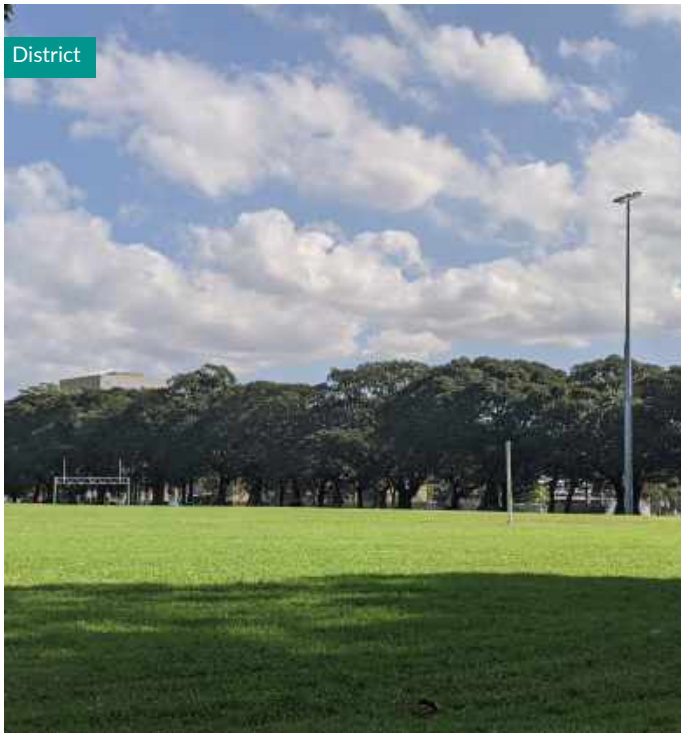


## 10.4. Sports fields and ovals



### 10.4.1. Audit of sports fields and ovals

Wentworth Park is the only major outdoor sporting space within the Pyrmont Peninsula, including four sports fields and a sport complex (privately managed) that includes an oval available for sporting use.



District

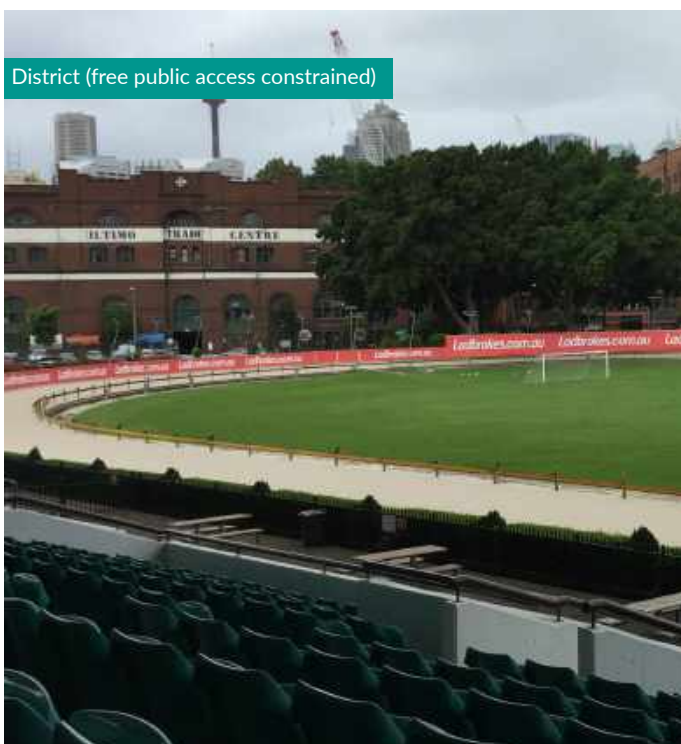
#### Wentworth Park

Wentworth Park's sports fields are a district facility which serves both the Glebe and Harris Street village areas. They support a mix of local training or social use and inter-club completion.

Due to the open nature of the sports fields, they also attract a lot of use from informal, social sport in addition to formal organised club sports.

Directions in the City of Sydney's Open Space, Sports and Recreation Needs Study, 2016 for Wentworth Park sports fields include:

- Investigation of synthetic surfaces, and
- Upgrades to lighting, change rooms, toilets and supporting amenities.



District (free public access constrained)

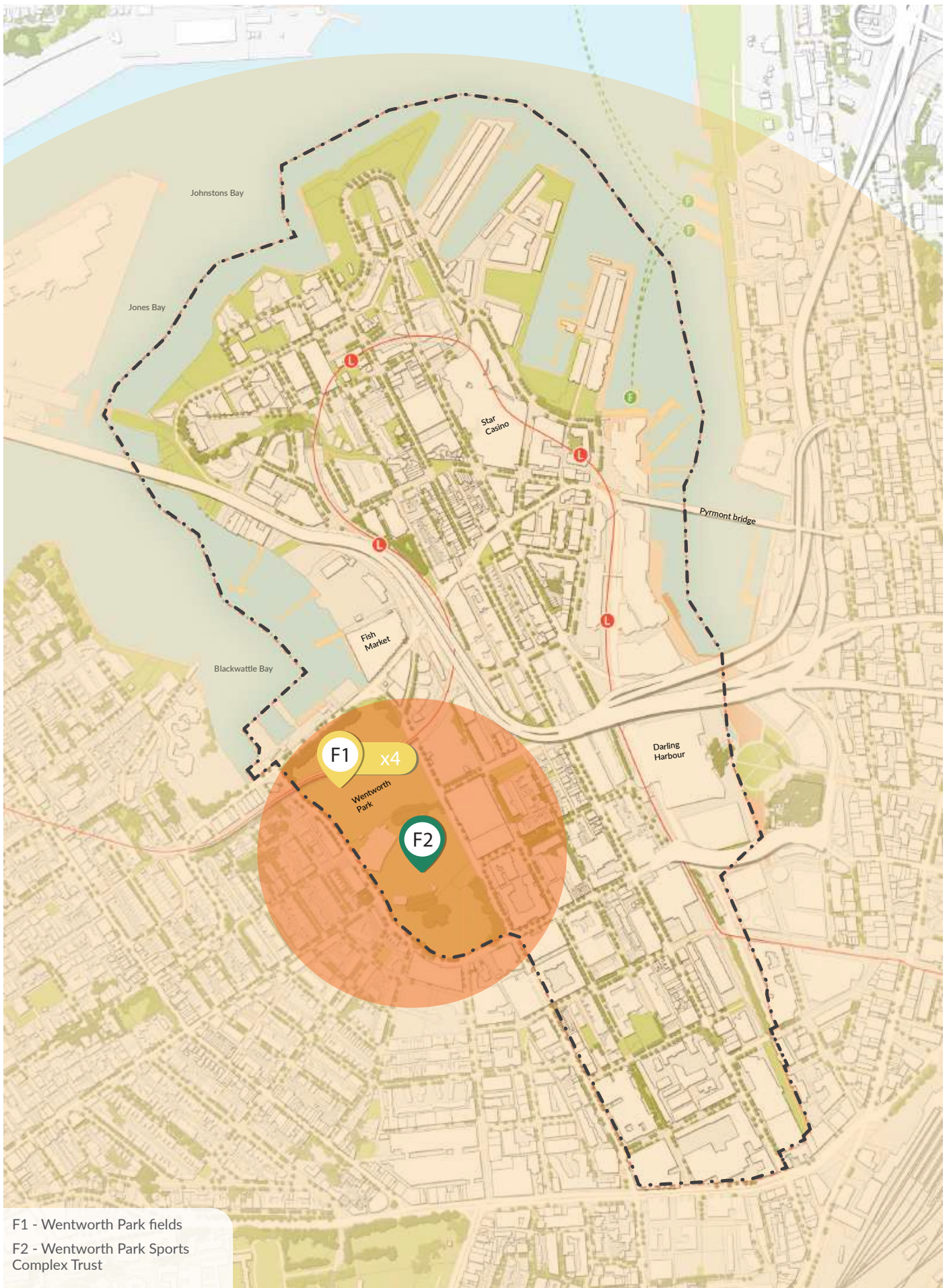
#### Wentworth Park Sports Complex Trust

The Wentworth Park Sports Complex (Crown land, managed by a Trust) includes a greyhound racing track that also serves as a sporting oval and field.

The oval is available for hire and can support Rugby Union, Rugby League or Soccer. The facility also includes 3,000 undercover spectator seats in the Grandstand. Hiring charges of the oval range from \$600 to \$6,000.

Directions for Wentworth Park Sports Complex Trust from the City of Sydney's Open Space, Sports and Recreation Needs Study, 2016 include:

- Negotiate with the Wentworth Park Sports Complex Trust for increased sporting use of the infield (p. 49).
- Long-term, develop additional sports fields with any redevelopment of Wentworth Park (following any relocation of the greyhound track) (City of Sydney, Open Space, Sports and Recreation Needs Study 2016, p. 49).



F1 - Wentworth Park fields  
 F2 - Wentworth Park Sports Complex Trust

Figure 51 - Audit of sports fields and ovals in the Pyrmont Peninsula and within 800m of the area

### 10.4.2. Proximity and access

Figure 51 below shows that all of the Pymont Peninsula is located within 2km of a sports field/oval. Wentworth Park, including its sports fields and ovals, serves formal sports functions for all of the Pymont Peninsula.

### 10.4.3. Population based benchmarking

The city of Sydney’s Baseline Infrastructure Study uses the following benchmarks for sporting fields

- Sporting Fields (residents) 1:5,600 residents
- Sporting Fields (workers) 1:120,000 workers

The Pymont Peninsula currently has 4 publicly accessible sporting fields all located at Wentworth Park, and an additional field within the Wentworth Park Sports complex (managed by a trust) that has not been included for benchmarking purposes as it is not fully public.

Table 27 below shows that in 2021 there no existing deficit and that the Pymont Peninsula is adequately serviced by Wentworth Park. This grows by 2041 to a need for 1.4 additional fields.

It should be noted that Wentworth Park also services the Glebe catchment, meaning that the need for even greater additional fields is likely. There is also a City-wide demand for additional sports fields (city-wide gap of 20 fields by 2031), and due to its size, Wentworth Park is the ideal location to help fill these gaps.

### 10.4.4. Best practice trends for delivery

#### There is a growing trend for the use of half and non-standard sized fields

With people becoming more time poor, the formal and large scale use of sports fields has decreased. However this has led to a surging trend for small sided modified games for juniors and for social field sport, including soccer, Oztag, and touch football, characterised by reduced numbers of players and smaller field size enables more players to utilise available field space. Half field, non-standard size fields are also valuable for casual active recreation.

There is a trend to the conversion of under-utilised tennis courts and bowling greens to futsal fields which can be run as a commercial enterprise, generating revenue for clubs and

Councils. Consideration should be given to the benefits of State Sporting Organisation affiliated competitions as opposed to private enterprise in this process.

#### Planning for a network of fields

Sporting fields have the potential to be managed and planned for as a network, meaning that frequent users, including sports clubs and organisations, can utilise different sporting grounds and clubs for training and competition purposes, as well as sharing the use of sporting grounds and club buildings by different sports clubs, organisations and codes (where appropriate) to maximise their utilisation, and reduce competition for spaces. Technology can play a key role in organising existing sporting fields as a network of spaces, with an app or website able to inform teams which fields are available for their sport during what times, as well as allow them to book the fields easily and efficiently.

#### Increasing the capacity of existing fields

There are opportunities to increase the capacity and utilisation of existing fields to meet demand, reducing demand for new facilities. The capacity and utilisation of sports fields is an important influence on the availability and quality of recreation opportunities. Capacity is impacted by turf type and quality, location (eg light spill or noise impacting on neighbours may mean that a field cannot be used at night), irrigation and drainage, and usage patterns. Increasing the capacity and use of existing fields can help to avoid or reduce the need for new fields.

#### Smarter configuration

Sports fields are generally provided at a city-wide level, for example across one LGA rather than a group of suburbs. Best practice is to provide sports fields in a double field format (e.g. two rectangular fields with a cricket pitch in the middle) to support summer and winter sports as well as senior and junior club-based sport. Associated infrastructure can include club houses (with storage, canteen, toilet and change facilities), spectator areas, play spaces, parking, and other recreation facilities such as multipurpose outdoor courts.

Table 27 - Sports field population benchmarking.

Year	Resident population	Worker population	Benchmark demand	Current provision	Deficit
2021	20,500	37,000	3.8	4	0
2041	29,000	60,000	5.4		1.4

### 10.4.5. Needs Analysis

**Audit:** The Pymont Peninsula has four sports fields and an additional oval/field within the Wentworth Park Sports Complex (managed by a trust with limited free public access).

**Accessibility:** As the catchment of regional sports fields is 2km, all of the Pymont Peninsula has access.

**Benchmarking gaps:** there is a forecast population gap of 1 field by 2041.

**Best practice trends for delivery:** There is opportunity to enhance the sporting fields at Wentworth Park by investigating synthetic surfaces to increase capacity. There is also opportunity to review field configurations for optimisation.

**Opportunities:** At least 1 additional synthetic sports field could be provided at Wentworth Park. Further capacity and utilisation data analysis will provide further detail on sports fields needs.

The lease at Wentworth Park for greyhound racing expires in 2027 and the current lease holder has advised Government it is interested in relocating the facility in the future. This provides an opportunity to consider improved sporting opportunities.

## 10.5. Indoor recreation centres and courts



### 10.5.1. Audit of indoor recreation centres and courts

The Pyrmont Peninsula has a total of 2 Council-owned indoor recreation centres, that collectively have 1 indoor court and 4 outdoor courts. Other private/communal indoor recreation and courts include the UTS Ross Milbourne Sports Hall and Jacksons Landing Tennis Courts.

#### Within the Pyrmont Peninsula

#### Within proximity to the Pyrmont Peninsula



##### Maybanke Recreation Centre (City of Sydney)

Maybanke includes an indoor facility that supports health-focused programs and 2 outdoor basketball courts (lower level) and 2 multi-purpose courts (upper level).



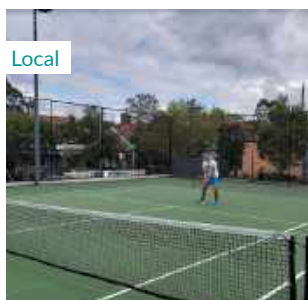
##### Coronation recreation centre and Tennis Courts (Prince Alfred Park) + basketball courts

5 plexicushion tennis courts (surface of the Australian Open), lights, community room, amenities and office.



##### Ultimo Community Centre (courts) (City of Sydney)

District community centre that includes local indoor recreation from fitness classes, through to social table tennis. Also includes formal court facilities: 2 multi-purpose courts (rooftop); 1 multi-purpose court (indoor).



##### Glebe Tennis Courts

The facilities at Glebe include 2 hard courts, lights, amenities and a kitchenette.



##### Jacksons Landing Tennis Courts (private/communal)

2 tennis courts available to Jacksons Landing residents free of charge, They are also available between Monday and Saturday to non-residents for \$24/hour Monday to Friday and \$30/hour Saturday.



##### Peter Forsyth Auditorium

1 indoor multi-purpose court (also suitable for indoor soccer, volleyball and netball) with sprung floor (supporting dance, physical theatre and rehearsals). Facility also includes 1 outdoor basketball court (also used as informal skate space).



##### Ross Milbourne Sports Hall, UTS

The indoor hall is used for indoor sport, dance performances and gatherings. Includes 1 multi-purpose court (basketball, netball, futsal/soccer, volleyball court and 3 badminton courts). Facility also includes Dance Studio, Gymnasium and meeting room.

- D1 - Jacksons Landing Tennis Courts
- D2 - Maybanke Recreation Centre
- D3 - Ultimo Community Centre
- D4 - Ross Milbourne Sports Hall
- D5 - Peter Forsyth Auditorium
- D6 - Glebe Tennis Courts
- D7 - Coronation Recreation Centre

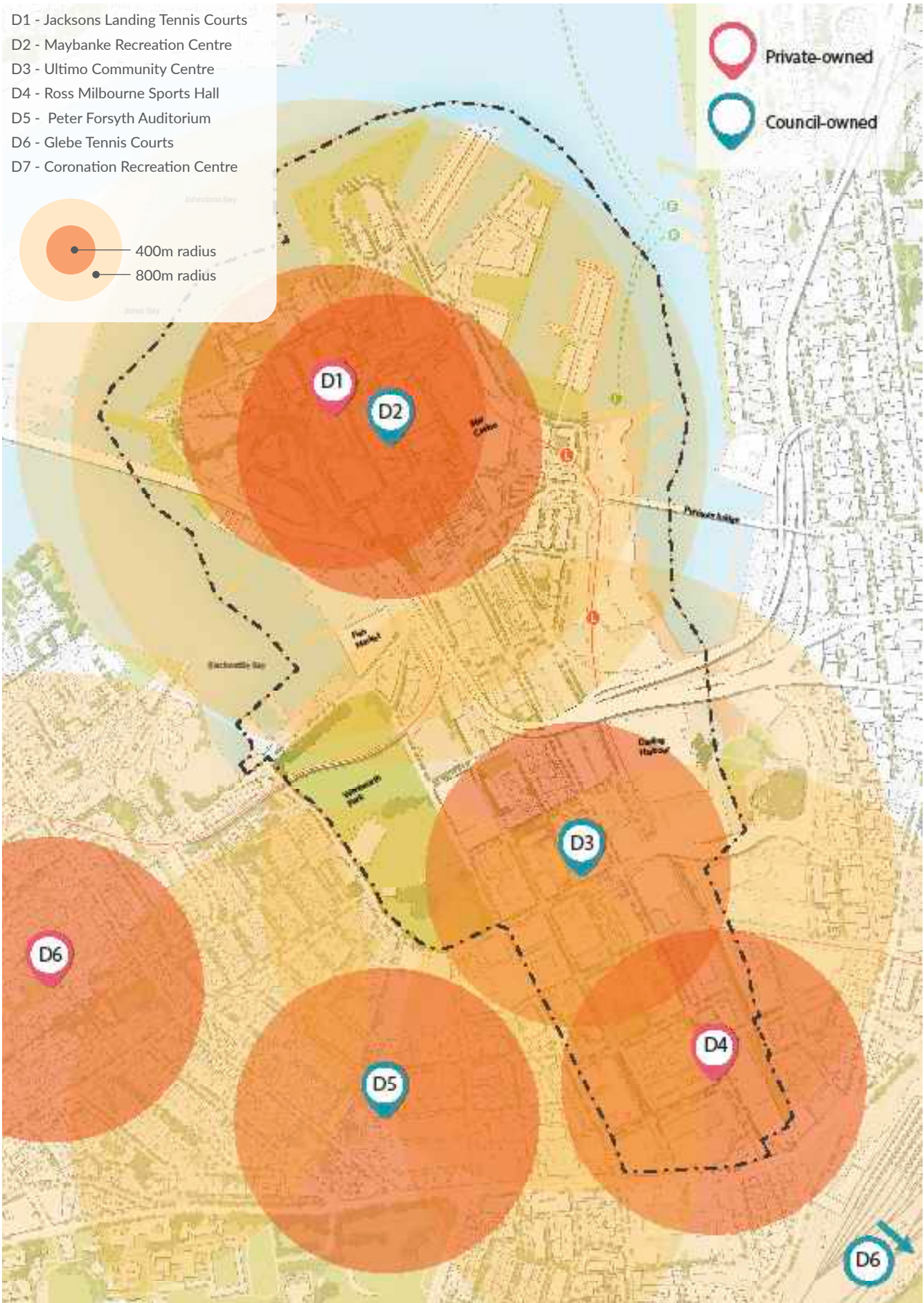
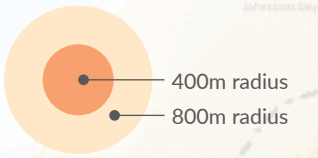


Figure 52 - Audit of indoor recreation centres and courts in the Pymont Peninsula and within 800m of the area



Figure 53 - Indoor Courts, Ultimo Community Centre. Source: City of Sydney

### 10.5.2. Proximity and access

Figure 52 shows that all of the Pymont Peninsula is located within 800m of an indoor recreation centre and courts. When analysing on the 400m level, a majority of residents have adequate access to indoor recreation centres and courts, however, only half are Council owned.

### 10.5.3. Population based benchmarking

The city of Sydney's Baseline Infrastructure Study uses the following benchmarks for indoor recreation centres, indoor courts, and outdoor courts:

- **Indoor recreation centres:** 1: 50,000 - 100,000 residents.
- **Indoor courts:** 1:10,000 residents and 1:100,000 workers.
- **Outdoor multi-purpose courts:** 1: 2,719 people (workers apportioned 0.2 demand of residents).

As shown in Table 28 the benchmarking needs for the Pymont Peninsula are:

- **Indoor recreation centres:** the current provision of an indoor recreation centre is met within the Pymont Peninsula through Ultimo Community Centre.
- **Indoor courts:** In 2020 there is an existing deficit of 1.3 indoor courts. By 2031 this is forecast to grow to 2.1 by 2031 and 2041.
- **Outdoor multi-purpose courts:** In 2020 there is an existing gap of 3.7 outdoor multipurpose courts, projected to grow to 6.1 in 2031, and 6.5 in 2041.

**Table 28 - Indoor recreation and courts benchmarking**

Year	Resident population	Workers	Benchmark demand	Current provision	Deficit
<b>Indoor leisure centre</b>					
2021	20,500	37,000	0.6	2	0
2041	29,000	60,000	0.8		0
<b>Indoor courts</b>					
2021	20,500	37,000	2.3	1	1.3
2041	29,000	60,000	3.2		2.2
<b>Outdoor courts</b>					
2021	20,500	37,000	10	4	6
2041	29,000	60,000	15		11

## 10.5.4. Best practice trends for delivery

### Indoor recreation centres

Indoor recreation centres should be provided close to public transport, and in areas of higher density, employment, or high cultural diversity. There are also opportunities to provide space for indoor recreation in other facilities such as community centres, in particular for activities such as table tennis, gymnastics and dance. In additional indoor recreation centres and courts should:

- Be flexible and multi-purpose to cater for diverse preferences and skill levels (e.g. cater to both competition level and casual/social sport).
- Be co-located with other community uses such as libraries, community centres, etc (to create a community hub), or with other services such as retail precincts and town centres.
- Joint use and shared arrangements with schools and other bodies also provide the opportunity to increase provision of courts. This could include sharing existing facilities, or jointly funding facilities that would be used by schools and the broader community. It also allows the potential to share upgrade and maintenance costs while still meeting recreation needs of the community.

### Indoor and outdoor courts

In the Pymont Peninsula where demand for courts space is high, recreation demand for multi-purpose court space for informal/casual use is expected to increase with population growth and the continued trend of students and young people in the area.

**Multi-purpose courts:** Multipurpose outdoor courts provide space for informal and social sport, and are increasingly popular in particular in areas with young populations and high cultural diversity. Multipurpose outdoor courts should be designed for safety including lighting for use at night. They should provide for a range of sports popular in the local area which may include futsal, basketball, netball, volleyball and tennis. Providing courts in a cluster (e.g. 4 courts) can support use by schools and for social/low level competitions or training. Grouping courts (e.g. minimum 2 courts together) enables better sharing of space, with enough space and hoops/goals for a number of groups of people to play at once. Consideration should also be given to creating a space that is welcoming for different groups including children and families as well as women and girls, rather than becoming a space dominated by one group (for example through signage, use of colour, or using non-competition standard markings to highlight the informality of the space).

Different types of courts also have different trends including:

**Basketball:** hoops and half courts are popular and well used for informal sport particularly for young adults. Outdoor courts are mostly used for social and informal games with some training use. Demand for competition use by basketball is focused on indoor courts.

**Tennis:** Tennis management practices are encouraging less provision of 1 and 2 court facilities and prefers min 4 court complexes for running competitions, coaching, efficient management and financial feasibility.

**Shared spaces:** Providing high quality sports facilities in schools can be shared with the community to deliver programs to support vulnerable groups, in particular newly arrived young people (rather than for increased use by club sport).

## 10.5.5. Key findings

**Audit:** the Pymont Peninsula has two public indoor recreation centres, one indoor multi-purpose court, and 3 multi-purpose outdoor courts. In addition to these facilities owned and managed by the City of Sydney, UTS also has an indoor sports hall and there are communal tennis courts at Jacksons Landing available to the wider community during the week for a fee.

**Accessibility:** There are two council-owned indoor recreation centres and courts within the Pymont Peninsula which means that while everyone has access within 800m, walking to a public court/recreation centre within 400m is more limited, with the central portion of the Pymont Peninsula out of reach.

**Benchmarking gaps:** Benchmarking shows that there is no future demand for an additional indoor recreation centre, however there is forecast demand for 2 additional multi-purpose indoor courts by 2041 and over 10 outdoor multi-purpose courts by 2041.

**Best practice trends for delivery:** best practice trends indicate clearly that future courts should be multi-purpose to accommodate the maximum range of uses, consideration should be given to clusters of courts (e.g. four courts together) to enable social use and potentially competition. Investigation should also be given to shared use arrangements for indoor recreation centres with either public or private bodies.

**Opportunities:** Within the Pymont Peninsula there is a need to supply an additional 2 indoor, and 5 outdoor multipurpose courts which require larger footprints than basketball courts of around 38 x 22m and can accommodate a range of users.

As land is highly constrained, the Place Strategy should explore the use of rooftops (set as a precedent by Ultimo Community Centre) and podiums within both public and private developments. There may be opportunities to explore public roof top recreation at future redevelopment sites, especially of public infrastructure.



## 10.6. Off-leash dog areas



### 10.6.1. Audit of off-leash areas

There are six off-leash dog areas in the Pyrmont Peninsula. These spaces are especially important in inner-city areas with high-density dwellings like the Pyrmont Peninsula. Outdoor exercise also benefits owners with dog parks bringing people together.



#### Waterfront Park

Available at all times.  
Prohibited areas include barbecue areas and playground.



#### Fig Lane Park

Available at all times.  
Prohibited areas include playground.



#### Giba Park

Available at all times.  
No prohibited areas.



#### Mary Ann Street Park

Available at all times.  
No prohibited areas.



#### Metcalfe Park

Available at all times.  
No prohibited areas.



#### Wentworth Park (North of Greyhound Stadium)

Available at all times.  
Prohibited areas include sports field during games, barbecue areas and playground.

### 10.6.2. Proximity and access

Figure 54 shows that all of the Pyrmont Peninsula is located within 800m of a off-leash dog area. When analysing on the 400m level, a large majority of residents have adequate access to off-leash dog areas.

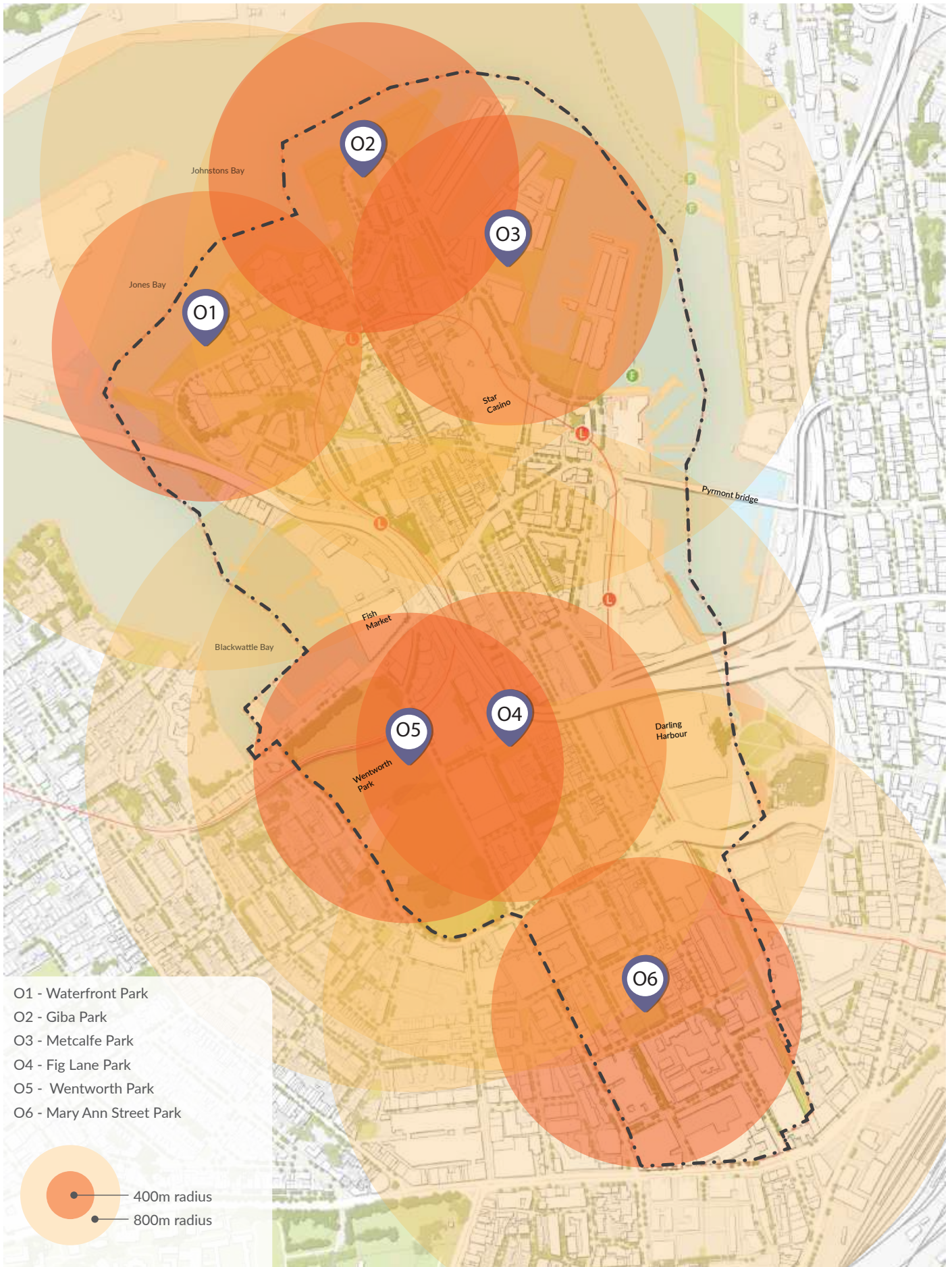


Figure 54 - Audit of off-leash areas in the Pyrmont Peninsula and within 800m of the area

### 10.6.4. Population based benchmarking

Parks and Leisure Australia recommends the following benchmark to measure demand for off-leash dog areas:

- 1:50,000 residents.

As there are currently six off-leash areas within the Pymont Peninsula as shown by Table 29, this benchmark is met up until 2041.

**Table 29 - Off-leash dog area population benchmarking**

Year	Population	Benchmark demand	Current provision	Deficit
2021	20,500	0.4	6	0
2041	29,000	0.6		0

### 10.6.3. Key findings

**Audit:** The Pymont Peninsula has six off leash dog areas that are always accessible at all times.

**Accessibility:** all of the study area is located within 800m of an off-leash area, however there is a gap in 400m accessibility in the central portion of the Pymont Peninsula.

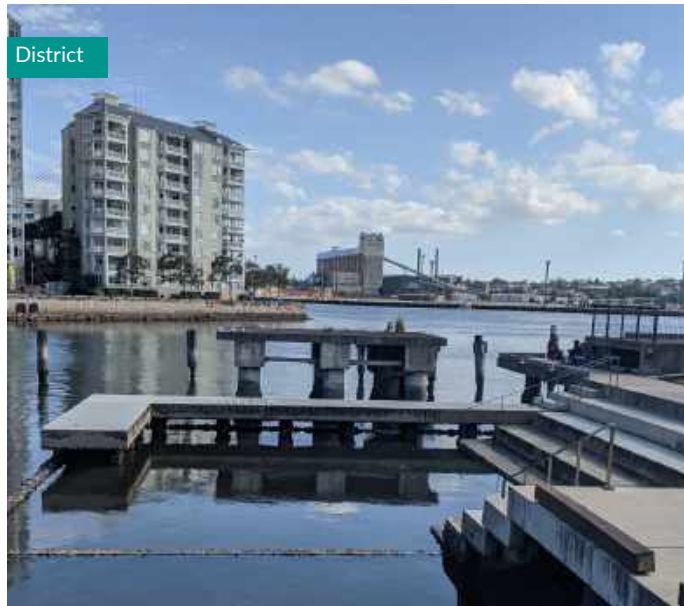
**Benchmarking gaps:** there is no forecast population gap for off-leash dog areas to 2041.



## 10.7. Passive boating and water recreation

### 10.7.1. Audit of passive boating and water recreation

There is 1 passive boating launch area at Pirrama Park, and six Dragon Boat clubs located on the Peninsula. As noted by the City of Sydney’s Open Space, Sports and Recreation Needs Study, passive boating is defined as non-motorised water craft such as kayaks, canoes and dragon boats. Sydney Harbour is one of the world’s busiest waterways on which cargo, commuters, tourist leisure and passive craft share an increasingly congested space. The calm waters west of the Harbour Bridge have been extensively used by passive boating including rowing clubs, kayaks, canoes and dragon boats.



#### Pirrama Park seawall steps launch point

Seawall steps into the water like that provided at Pirrama Park are a good example of how open space can also provide water recreation opportunities.

#### Dragon boat sheds

As shown by Figure 55 Bank St is a hub for Dragon Boat clubs due to the current dragon boat storage.

Name	Map Code
Blackwattle Bay Dragon Boat Club	B1
Sydney Tsunami Dragon Boat Club Inc	B2
ACCA Dragon Boat Racing Team	B3
Bluefins Dragon Boat Team	B4
Mavericks Dragon Boat Club	B5
NAGA Spirit Dragon Boating Club	B6

### 10.7.2. Proximity and access

Figure 55 illustrates that the west point of the Pymont Peninsula has some opportunities for water recreation however there are opportunities to enhance connection to the water through the provision of launch points and boat storage facilities.

### 10.7.3. Population based benchmarking

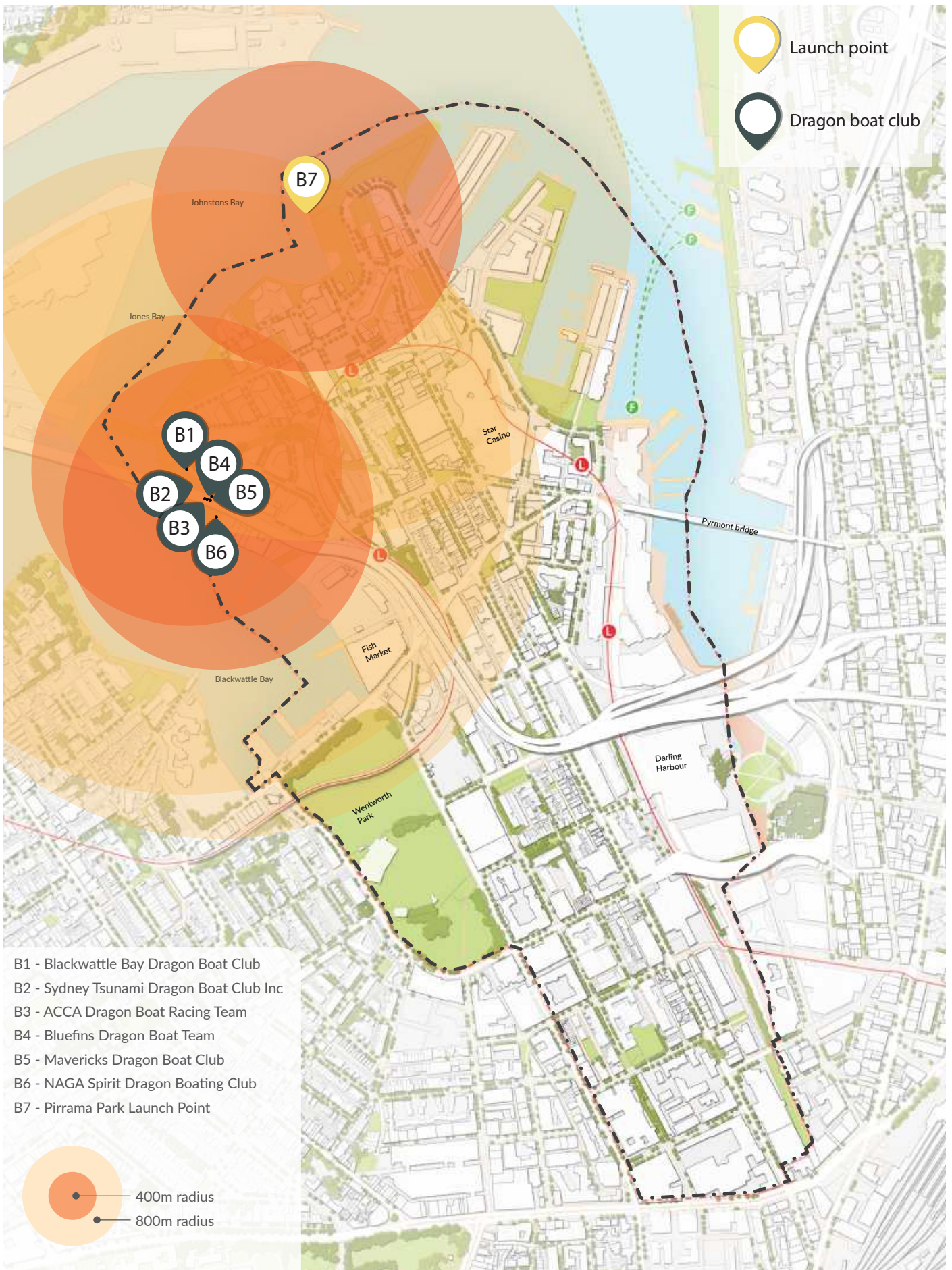
There are no established benchmarks for passive boating and water recreation.

### 10.7.4. Key findings

**Opportunities:** As the Pymont Peninsula is a peninsula that benefits from incredible access to Sydney Harbour, there are many opportunities to better utilise the water for recreation. This includes exploring increased opportunities for passive boating, and as discussed earlier, potentially swimming.

The City’s Recreation Needs Strategy indicates that where appropriate, provide landing sites for passive craft, such as ramps, pontoons and seawall steps.

There is also the opportunity through the Pymont Peninsula Place Strategy to develop public boating facilities at Bank Street, Pymont to accommodate passive-use boating activities including Dragon Boat racing. It’s important that these storage facilities are formalised with the redevelopment of Blackwattle Bay.



- B1 - Blackwattle Bay Dragon Boat Club
- B2 - Sydney Tsunami Dragon Boat Club Inc
- B3 - ACCA Dragon Boat Racing Team
- B4 - Bluefins Dragon Boat Team
- B5 - Mavericks Dragon Boat Club
- B6 - NAGA Spirit Dragon Boating Club
- B7 - Pirrama Park Launch Point

Figure 55 - Audit of passive boating and water recreation in the Pyrmont Peninsula and within 800m of the area

## 10.8. Community gardens



### 10.8.1. Audit of community gardens

Community gardens are places where people can connect with each other and nature by growing fruits, vegetables and flowers. There is one community garden within the Pymont Peninsula, located at McKee Street Reserve.

### 10.8.2. Proximity and access

Figure 56 shows that only the southern half of Pymont residents are within 800m of a community garden. When analysing on the 400m level, a larger gap is present as only those further south have adequate access to a community garden.

### 10.8.3. Best practice trends for delivery

Best practice community garden spaces include the following features:

**Location:** Linking community gardens to community spaces or centres, or within high density housing areas has become increasingly important. Locating gardens near community spaces and facilities provides opportunities to support and partner gardening projects. Sites in high density housing areas that are appropriately designed and managed for high productivity in a small area, will contribute to urban greening. These sites also provide appealing outdoor settings for residents.

**Design:** A mixed use design of community gardens including communal areas and individual spaces is considered good practice in a community garden. Large, family sized allotments, along with smaller plots will encourage a diverse range of users. It is also important to consider all-abilities access design for a community garden, by integrating raised garden beds, particularly giving people with a disability access to the garden bed. A wide range of amenities such as seating, tables, shade and storage are important inclusions in a community garden, as well as considerations for a meeting space, rain water tanks and solar panels are also important. Access to cooking facilities and kitchens can broaden the use and scope of the community garden.

**Environment:** Community gardens should include a well built and managed composting system. Community gardens should be designed to respond to climate change and have a positive impact on global warming. This includes various initiatives such as managed water use, drought tolerant plants, reduced use of chemicals, organic methods and energy efficiency.

**Access:** Community gardens should offer regular and consistent access to the garden and support broad community access. Opportunities for establishing low vandalism unfenced gardens should be considered. Approaches to security within a community garden should be included in management plans.

**Partnerships:** Links and partnerships with local schools and community groups should be encouraged and fostered<sup>1</sup>.



#### Ultimo community garden

Ultimo community garden is a 100% communal garden open only to members to plant and tend to the garden, although publicly accessible

### 10.8.4. Key findings

**Opportunities** to increase community gardens within the Pymont Peninsula should be explored, including opportunities to link to the Fish Market precinct.

<sup>1</sup> See: <https://cdn.marion.sa.gov.au/sp/Documents-Policies/Documents/City-of-Marion-Community-Garden-Framework.pdf?mtime=20180215141034>

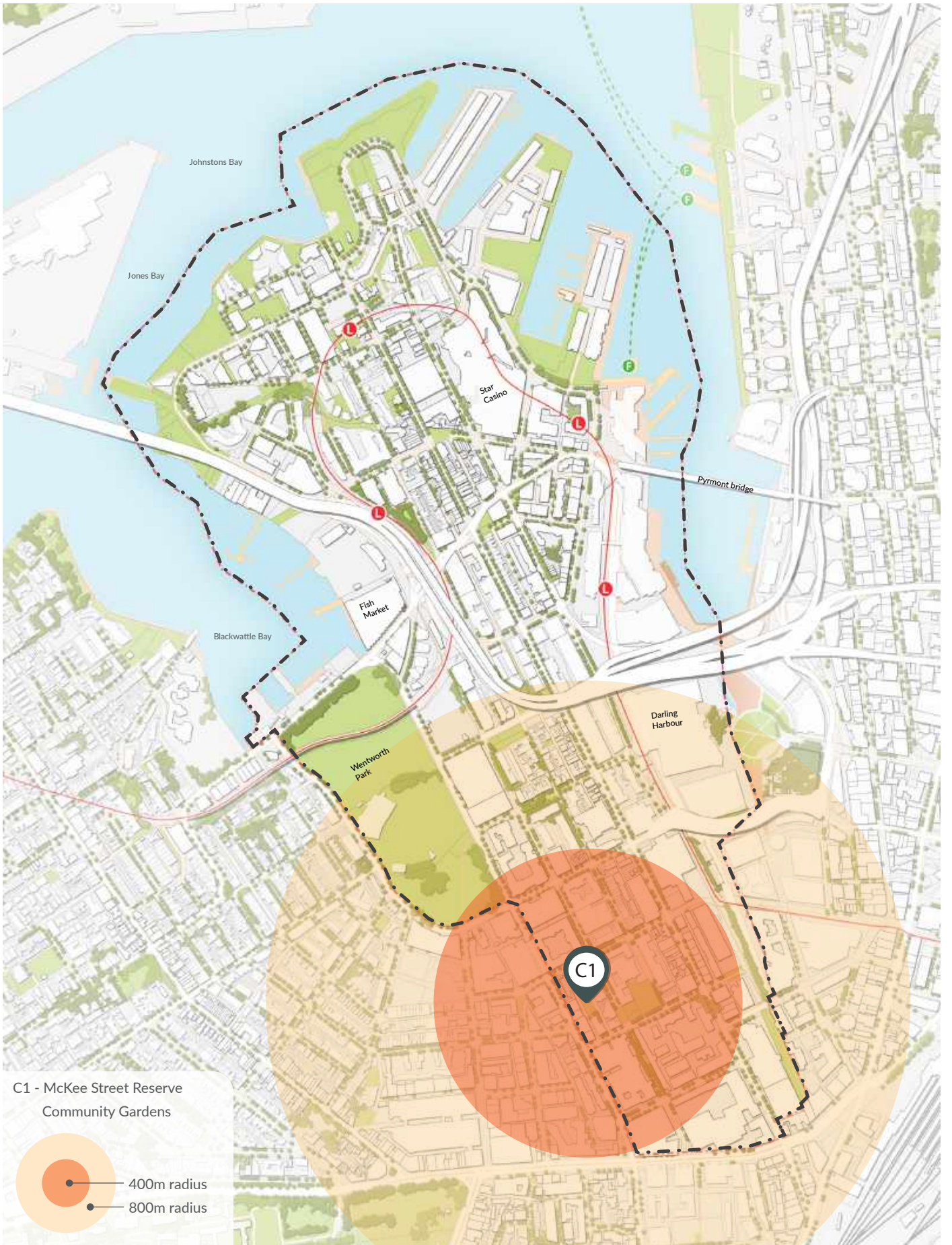


Figure 56 - Audit of community gardens in the Pyrmont Peninsula



### 10.9.1. Audit of youth precincts

While there are youth friendly elements within existing open spaces and recreation facilities such as the Goods Line and Maybank Recreation Centre, there is no dedicated outdoor youth precinct within the Pymont Peninsula.

### 10.9.2. Best practice trends for delivery

The major trend both nationally and internationally is a move toward the provision of holistic youth inclusive public spaces which provide multiple opportunities and challenges for a wider demographic of young people. Youth recreation spaces are now being considered in broader urban design and city planning to cater for the needs of young people.

The provision of skate parks/ramps is now considered to be just one part of a youth outdoor recreation space, rather than the sole or only component.

Youth recreation spaces can cater for a larger demographic of young people and be welcoming to both young girls and boys through additional inclusions such as wifi, tables to study at, power points, ping pong tables etc.

Best practice youth recreation spaces include the following features:

- Sufficient lighting into the evening
- Access to public transport (ideally within 400m), shops, schools and other community facilities
- Amenities such as seating, shelter, shade and bins
- Access to technology such as wi-fi, power, smart screens, speakers
- Involvement of young people in the design and management of the space, and
- Consideration of the needs of a range of young people including girls and culturally diverse young people.



Case study: Geelong Youth Activity Area

### 10.9.3. Key findings

With such a high population of young people in the Pymont Peninsula (particularly in Ultimo) there is a need for a youth precinct within the Pymont Peninsula. Opportunities to create a unique space for skating, basketball, gathering should be investigated in the underpasses that cut through the area. Regional sporting and gathering spaces should also be investigated along the Harbour foreshore.





# Part 5

## Gap analysis and Action Plan

# 11. Issues and gaps

## This section summarises needs and opportunities for the Pyrmont Peninsula and a recommended action plan

### 11.1. Issues and gaps community and cultural facilities

Below is a summary of the gaps and opportunities relating to all community and cultural facility types audit, benchmarked and assessed in Parts 3 and 4. These gaps and opportunities inform the Action Plan in Section 11.3.

#### Community centres

While the City's Ultimo and Pyrmont Community Centres, provide sufficient benchmarked provision of community centre floor space to support the current and forecast population of the Pyrmont Peninsula, there is a walkable catchment proximity gap to existing facilities for the Blackwattle Bay sub-precinct area and a below benchmark provision of community centres in terms of number of local centres. The Pyrmont Community Centre is also at capacity in terms of its program delivery, with the City looking at opportunities to expand or reallocate space in the building. Therefore expanded community centre floor space should be investigated for the Peninsula. Residents living in the future high density Blackwattle Bay development will also need access to community centre space to participate in community programs and connect socially and culturally. Opportunities to address this future community centre need include:

- If improved pedestrian connections and access are delivered to the Pyrmont Village sub-precinct through a future metro, contribute to reconfiguration of existing Pyrmont Community Centre (equivalent to approximately 160m<sup>2</sup> of floor space resulting from forecast population growth in Blackwattle Bay sub-precinct) to increase capacity of that facility.
- If there is no future metro, or improved pedestrian connections, then local community floor space of around 160m<sup>2</sup> should be provided within the Blackwattle Bay sub-precinct subject to local feasibility and community engagement.
- Deliver new communal meeting spaces/rooms within new high density development. Responding to current best practice and the LSPS actions to encourage the inclusion of soundproof music practice rooms and communal rooms in high density housing developments and plan for the inclusion of such spaces in NSW Government projects and major urban renewal precincts.
- Support the growing CALD community with community space for opportunities for social connection with each other and the wider community, and for seeking information and support. City engagement indicated a need expressed for shop-front information services for people with low-English skills.

#### Libraries

There are currently two small libraries within the Pyrmont Peninsula - the Ultimo Library within the Ultimo Community Centre, and the library link at the Pyrmont Community Centre. These libraries combine provide 258m<sup>2</sup> of library floor space. Benchmarking against NSW Library standards indicates that the Pyrmont Peninsula is significantly below floor space needs with a current deficit of 2,102m<sup>2</sup> increasing to 3,398m<sup>2</sup> by 2041 for residents and workers.

While the new Darling Square Library in Darling Harbour is on the border of the Pyrmont Peninsula, it will be required to meet the significant demand from the Chinatown/Haymarket Village and the high number of students in the area.

A new library of a minimum 1,400m<sup>2</sup> servicing the entire Pyrmont Peninsula, but located in the Pyrmont Village/ Blackwattle Bay sub precinct areas where there is currently a walkable catchment gap would address this gap. A future library in this location would require improved pedestrian connection between these two sub-precincts. This future library could potentially consolidate the small library spaces in Ultimo and Pyrmont, freeing up community floor space in these buildings for community and cultural programs (in high demand for the area).

There are opportunities to deliver this in alternate ways such as partnering with the knowledge and industry sector in the Peninsula (e.g. Google) to provide a tech library at the Powerhouse Museum, giving the community access to emerging technologies and building on the narrative of innovation in the peninsula. Commercial development can also include lounge foyer areas that will support workers to access Internet, tables and seating in an informal work/study setting. Residential development can also include communal library spaces.

#### Early education and care

The City's Child Care Needs Analysis indicated no current or forecast gap in supply in the Pyrmont Peninsula area. However, with a forecast of between 13,000 and 23,000 additional workers however (potentially 10,000 higher than the City's forecasts for the Pyrmont Peninsula), the potential for future workplaces to deliver work-based care on-site should be supported to take pressure of early education and care for residential growth.

#### Health

The Pyrmont Peninsula is well serviced with private medical health services. However, based on proximity access, the Blackwattle Bay precinct may need a medical health centre located within its development. Any future provision should be accessible and affordable.

## Education

The Pyrmont Peninsula is well serviced with access to universities, TAFE NSW, Ultimo campus, primary and secondary schools (Blackwattle Bay years 11 and 12 only) and additional places are not required. Schools Infrastructure NSW has advised additional primary and secondary school places are not required based on existing services.

## Galleries and museums

- The Pyrmont Peninsula has a number of metropolitan level museums however, there are no local/district level private or public art galleries or museums located in the Pyrmont Peninsula or within 400m or 800m from residential dwellings.
- There are opportunities to provide local community galleries as part of future private development, or as part of a co-located arts and cultural space to service the Pyrmont Peninsula and aligning with the City's goals in its Creative City Policy and Action Plan.

## Theatres and performance spaces

- The area is well serviced for metropolitan level theatres with 3 theatres and 2 function & conference centres within the Pyrmont Peninsula. There are no local or district level theatres within the Pyrmont Peninsula and no rehearsal spaces. There are no benchmarks currently for local theatre and performance space, there is an anecdotally understood gap of local performance, theatre and rehearsal space in the Pyrmont Peninsula and across the City of Sydney in general. The City of Sydney's cultural research identifies the need for more rehearsal spaces for performances, dance and small scale theatre spaces for the small to medium sector - particularly flexible black box models that can accommodate media, digital, performance and multimedia.
- Opportunities to address this need include: Refurbish and enhance public access to existing auditoriums/lecture theatres within the Powerhouse Museum to allow for local performances and theatre rehearsals.

## Artists studios

- The Pyrmont Peninsula is a centre for arts, culture and creativity at a metropolitan and regional level. However there are no local level artist or creative spaces here for artists to practice and produce arts and culture.
- There are opportunities through future development to deliver artists studios and creative arts spaces for practice and production particularly on NSW Government land.
- There are opportunities to deliver creative live/work spaces as part of future residential development.

## Creative arts centres & production spaces

- While the area is well serviced with metropolitan cultural facilities, there are no local or Council owned creative local of district arts centres in the Pyrmont Peninsula. There are no publicly owned district creative arts centres within 400m or 800m walking distance of all dwellings.
- The City sets a benchmark of 1 district arts centre per 20,000 - 30,000 residents benchmarks indicate that there is a gap of up to 1 creative arts centre for the Pyrmont Peninsula by 2021 increasing to 1.5 by 2041.
- Opportunities at sites such as the Fish markets and MAAS are ideal for clustering the small scale cultural infrastructure required to sustain local creative space for production These sites both offer strategic opportunity to help secure new economic, tourism, cultural and educational opportunities as a result of the precinct's current transformation and the co-location of spaces for research and development, production and innovation. Both the Greater Sydney Commission's Eastern City District and the City of Sydney's Local Strategic Planning Statement prioritise the development of an Innovation and Technology Precinct connecting Pyrmont, Ultimo, Chippendale and Camperdown.
- The Powerhouse Museum site in Ultimo is strategically positioned to benefit from and contribute to this developing area with adaptive reuse of industrial heritage buildings for cultural production purposes. A cultural production hub in the Ultimo Innovation Precinct could focus on manufacture, production, education and demonstration of diverse creative specialisation and production. This could reflect employment practices and supply chains of the Powerhouse Museum site such as object and architectural design, set design, textile production, rehearsal, curation and research for Australian cultural content.
- Investment to increase capacity for cultural production studios within or close to cultural tourism destinations such as the Fish markets site are an opportunity to increase cultural and economic exchange for local creatives and visitors alike. Artists can diversify their income streams with opportunities to host community classes and workshops, showcase their work, share skills and resources through open studios and maker spaces.
- Co-location spaces for community participation is a sustainable model similar to the City's East Sydney Community and Arts Centre in East Sydney. This facility offers a sustainable management model that would address current needs and co-locates creative studios, community participation and flexible rehearsal/performance spaces.

## 11.2. Issues and gaps open space and recreation facilities

Below is a summary of the gaps and opportunities which inform the Action Plan in Section 11.3.

### New open space

Overall the Pyrmont Peninsula meets the City of Sydney's target of 15% open space. Across the sub-precincts' open space provision varies considerably. The areas that require the most focus for new open space based on forecast growth of residents and workers include Ultimo (currently 6.8% open space), Blackwattle Bay (currently 6.5% open space), Darling Island (currently 5.2% open space) and Pyrmont Village (currently 2.2% open space).

Access to open space across the Pyrmont Peninsula for current residents is good with most areas within 200m or 400m walking distance to a park. The one area however without current access is Blackwattle Bay. New local and district open space will need to be provided in this area to support future residents and workers.

### Play

There is an existing play benchmarking gap of 2.3 play spaces, growing to a gap of 6.5 play spaces in 2041. Despite having examples of best practice play within the Pyrmont Peninsula, there is a gap of inclusive play opportunities.

To meet this gap, there is opportunity to incorporate elements of play creatively across the precinct. This includes the opportunity to create a linked play network to regional and neighbourhood play through additional play spaces in pocket parks, and child-friendly public domain treatments.

While there are two existing regional play spaces within the Pyrmont Peninsula, future development also presents opportunities to enhance existing play opportunities to include inclusive play. The identified need for a large 2ha park at Blackwattle Bay should also include a new regional, inclusive play space. There may also be potential for Mary Ann St Park to support play equipment/swing sets suitable for both children and adults.

### Outdoor fitness stations

Engagement for the Pyrmont Peninsula Place strategy identified an expressed need for more outdoor fitness stations. Opportunities to provide a mixture of dynamic and static outdoor fitness stations along the future active transport loop should be considered within the Place Strategy.

### Community gardens

There is one formal community garden currently in the precinct. Opportunities to increase community gardens within the Pyrmont Peninsula should be explored, including opportunities to link to the Fish Market precinct.

### Aquatic centre and pools

The Pyrmont Peninsula is currently serviced by Ian Thorpe Aquatic Centre, however there is the opportunity to explore the possibility of a regional harbourside pool and/or designated swimming areas in Blackwattle Bay. This approach also draws on recreation trends that highlight the growing demand for swimming, and makes opportunistic use of the Peninsula's unique waterfront setting.

### Sports fields

At least 1 additional synthetic sports field is required. Further capacity and utilisation data analysis will provide further detail on sports fields needs.

The lease at Wentworth Park for greyhound racing expires in 2027 and the current lease holder has advised Government it is interested in relocating the facility in the future. This provides an opportunity to respond to the demand for additional open space and recreation facilities in Pyrmont Peninsula in the longer term. These opportunities require further detailed examination and consultation with stakeholders. In the shorter term, opportunities to increase public access to the Sports Complex and field will also assist in fulfilling sporting field needs.

### Indoor and outdoor courts

Benchmarking shows that there is no future demand for an additional indoor recreation centre, however there is forecast demand for 2 additional multi-purpose indoor courts by 2041 and over 10 outdoor multi-purpose courts by 2041.

Multipurpose courts which require larger footprints than basketball courts of around 38 x 22m and can accommodate a range of users should be provided, especially in high student/worker zones such as Ultimo, Darling Island and Blackwattle Bay. As land is highly constrained, the Place Strategy should explore the use of rooftops (set as a precedent by Ultimo Community Centre) and podiums within both public and private developments and potential to expand recreation opportunities at Maybank Recreation Centre. As identified in the City of Sydney Recreation Strategy Volume 1, Wentworth Park is strategically located to provide improved access to open space not just for the residents of the Pyrmont Peninsula, but for Glebe Glebe Point Road Village and also Chinatown and CBD South (villages, which have lower provisions of quality open space.

### Passive boating and water recreation

The Pyrmont Peninsula benefits from incredible access to Sydney Harbour, meaning there are many opportunities to better utilise the water for recreation. There is a need to develop public boating facilities at Bank Street, Pyrmont to accommodate passive-use boating activities including Dragon Boat racing. It's important that these storage facilities are formalised with the redevelopment of Blackwattle Bay.

### Youth precinct

With a high population of young people in the Pyrmont Peninsula (particularly in Ultimo) there is a need for a youth precinct within the Pyrmont Peninsula. Opportunities to create a unique space for skating, basketball, gathering should be incorporated into future open space.

### 11.3. Action plan

Table 30 provides a summary of future social infrastructure needs that may be delivered, where considered feasible, through the Pyrmont Place Strategy.

**Table 30 - Summary of future social infrastructure needs**

	Open space and recreation facilities	Location	Delivery	Timing
1.	<b>Need: New open space to support forecast growth in Blackwattle Bay and provide for a range of active and passive recreational opportunities</b>			
	Access to open space across most areas of the Pyrmont Peninsula for current residents is good with most areas within 200m or 400m walking distance to a park. This excludes Blackwattle Bay which currently does not have good walkable access to open space. Additionally, while the Pyrmont Peninsula overall meets the City of Sydney's target of 15% open space, the areas that require the most focus for new open space based on forecast growth of residents and workers include Ultimo (currently 6.8% open space), Blackwattle Bay (currently 6.5% open space), Darling Island (currently 5.2% open space) and Pyrmont Village (currently 2.2% open space). Opportunities to increase open space include:			
	Provide a new consolidated local park at Bank St Blackwattle Bay, if feasible of around 1ha (Government Architect NSW recommends a minimum 0.3ha to 2ha for local parks within walking distance of houses). This could include a range of active and passive recreational opportunities for all ages and consider opportunities to deliver noisy recreation opportunities under the bridge including up to 4 x multipurpose courts.	Blackwattle Bay	State/ Developer/Local collaboration	Medium
	Closure of Jones St between Broadway and Mary Ann Street and creation of a new linear park.	Ultimo	State/Local	Medium
	Investigate open space and recreation improvements at Wentworth Park to increase capacity and community access to create a destination district park for active and passive uses (including through future community access to the tenured areas - greyhound racing and temporary pop up school).	Wentworth Park	Local/State	Medium
	New urban plaza connecting Allen Street light rail access to convention centre enhancing connections between Ultimo and Darling Harbour and creating additional open space in the areas.	Tumbalong Park	Developer	Long
Expand Carmichael Park through future master planning by closing part of Quarry Master Drive, potential additional expansion through renewal of adjoining apartment buildings and dedication of open space	Pirrama/ Blackwattle Bay	Developer	Long	
2.	<b>Need: Improved passive boating and water recreation opportunities</b>			
	The Pyrmont Peninsula benefits from incredible access to Sydney Harbour, meaning there are many opportunities to better utilise the water for recreation. The City's Recreation Needs Strategy indicates that where appropriate, provide landing sites for passive craft, such as ramps, pontoons and seawall steps.			
	Through future masterplanning for Blackwattle Bay and Banks Street include public boating facilities (launch points and storage (e.g. shared kayaks/canoes) & formalisation of dragon boat storage(see Need 1).	Blackwattle Bay	State/ Developer/Local collaboration	Medium
Investigate feasibility of a future harbour pool at Blackwattle Bay or Pirrama Park subject to water quality and working harbour constraints (can be temporary during summer use).	Blackwattle Bay/Pirrama Precinct	State/Local	Long	

	Open space and recreation facilities	Location	Delivery	Timing
<b>3.</b>	<b>Need: Improved play opportunities for children across the Precinct including inclusive play</b>			
	There is an existing play benchmarking gap of 2.3 play spaces, growing to a gap of 6.5 play spaces in 2041. Despite having examples of best practice play within the Pyrmont Peninsula, there is a gap of inclusive play opportunities. Opportunities to increase play include:			
	Consideration of an inclusive play space as part of any future park at Banks Street	Blackwattle Bay	State/ Developer/Local collaboration	Medium
	Address need for increased play opportunities through the incorporation of playful elements (e.g. climbing elements, playful public art, pavement treatments to encourage jumping etc.) along the active transport loop of Jones, Banks, Bowman, Pirrama, Murray, Pyrmont Streets and the Goods Line.	All	Developer/ State/Local	Medium
<b>4.</b>	<b>Need: Increased sportsfield provision to support resident and worker growth</b>			
	Only 3% of the Pyrmont Peninsula is sports space, reflecting the highly dense and limited land space for large fields and courts across the precinct. As part of any future masterplan for Wentworth Park, investigate feasibility of a new synthetic field to support increased capacity and use for both informal and formal sport and an identified undersupply of 1 synthetic field for the area.	Wentworth Park	City of Sydney	Medium - Long
<b>5.</b>	<b>Need: Improved and connected foreshore access for recreation</b>			
	Connected foreshore walk to support a high demand for informal recreational activities such as walking, cycling and play, and to connect open spaces as part of a network.	All	State/Local	Medium - Long
<b>6.</b>	<b>Need: Increased indoor and outdoor courts for informal recreation</b>			
	Benchmarking indicates that there is no future demand for an additional indoor recreation centre, however there is forecast demand for 2 additional multi-purpose indoor courts by 2041 and 10 outdoor multi-purpose courts by 2041. Indoor courts are in high demand from workers and residents from a range of age groups (including an ageing population in the Pyrmont Village) for a range of indoor ball games, health and wellbeing and fitness programs. Outdoor courts are in high demand from students, young people, children and families, and workers. Opportunities to deliver these include:			
	Provision of at least 2 x public new indoor courts provided as part of future development to support workers.	Darling Island	Developer	Medium
	Provision of at least 4 x public outdoor courts to support students and young people living in Ultimo.	Ultimo	Developer/UTS	Medium
	Investigate potential to expand recreational opportunities in existing venues including indoor courts for ball games, fitness and health and wellbeing programs.	Pyrmont Village	Council	Medium
As land is highly constrained, the Place Strategy should explore the use of rooftops (set as a precedent by Ultimo Community Centre) and podiums within both public and private developments. There may be opportunities to explore public roof top recreation at future redevelopment sites, especially of public infrastructure.	Major renewal sites	State/Developer	Medium	
<b>7.</b>	<b>Need: Increased informal outdoor recreational facilities for young people, students, workers and culturally diverse residents</b>			
	The Pyrmont Peninsula Precinct has a median age of around 26, and 37% of residents of Ultimo are aged 18 to 24 years. 56% of Pyrmont Peninsula's residents were born overseas with 11% born in China. Additionally there will be 23,000 new workers in the area by 2041.			
	Opportunities to deliver youth spaces along the Ultimo portion of a future active transport loop should be explored. Inclusions could consider skate-friendly public domain treatments, mirrors for dance (see Entertainment Centre) and access to power, seating with power, wifi and tables for individual/group study.	Ultimo/ Tumbalong Park	Local/State	Medium
	Incorporate 1 new outdoor fitness station along active transport loop to support workers.	Darling Island/ Blackwattle Bay	Developer/ State/Local	Medium

	Open space and recreation facilities	Location	Delivery	Timing
<b>8.</b>	<b>Need: Embellishments and enhancement to existing parks and open space areas to increase capacity and activation to support future growth of residents, workers and students</b>			
	Mary Ann St park upgrade to support students and residents. Upgrade to include seating, tables and Wifi to facilitate group outdoor study and play equipment suitable for both adults and children.	Ultimo	Local	Medium
	Transform area under Western Distributor between Pyrmont Bridge Road and Allen Street for community uses.	Blackwattle Bay/Ultimo/Pyrmont Village	State/Local	Medium - Long
	Investigate future opportunities for joint and shared use opportunities for open space and community facilities including within Blackwattle Bay campus, Ultimo Public School and around Wentworth Park.	Wentworth Park	State/Local	Ongoing
	Retain the continuing and important focus of Tumbalong Park for family activities and recreation	Tumbalong Park	State	Ongoing
<b>9.</b>	<b>Need: Improved active transport links across the Precinct to improve access to existing open space and recreational opportunities</b>			
	Aligning with the City's actions in the LSPS, Recreation and Open Space Needs Study, Greening Sydney and Liveable Green Network Implementation Plan, consider provision of new recreational walkable linkage parks, with amenities including: Links to Wentworth Park, Pirrama Park and Tumbalong Park The Bays Precinct from Bank Street foreshore access around Pyrmont to Blackwattle Bay Park and Glebe Island, and Wentworth Park to Central Pyrmont/Ultimo.	Blackwattle Bay/Ultimo/Wentworth Park/Tumbalong Park	State/local	Medium to long
	Restoration of Glebe Island Bridge or creation of a new bridge connection to serve as a linear park and walking/cycling link	Blackwattle Bay	State	Medium

	Community and cultural facilities	Location	Delivery Responsibility	Timing
<b>1.</b>	<b>Need: Increased provision of community floor space to support growth across the Precinct</b>			
	Collect contributions through future development to contribute toward reconfiguration of existing community facilities (e.g. the Pyrmont Community Centre) to increase community floor space, and improve pedestrian access from Blackwattle Bay sub precinct. The Pyrmont Community Centre is at capacity and an additional 8,500 future residents (including 2,000+ in the Blackwattle Bay precinct who will be living in apartments and trigger demand for 160m <sup>2</sup> of community floor space) will place increased demands on existing community centres.	Blackwattle Bay/ Pyrmont Village	Developer contributions/ Council	Medium (2021-2025)
	Encourage provision of communal rooms (for use by residents only) within private development for community activities such as music practice or indoor fitness	Future major renewal sites	Developer	Ongoing

	Community and cultural facilities	Location	Delivery Responsibility	Timing
<b>2.</b>	<b>Need: Increased library floor space by up to 3,000m2 to service the Pyrmont Peninsula Precinct</b>			
	<p>There is a current (2019) gap of approximately 2,223 m2 of library floor space in the Pyrmont Peninsula, increasing to 3,140 m2 in 2041, . Currently the Peninsula has access to 258m2 of library floor space within its boundaries, including at Pyrmont Community Centre (Library Link) and Ultimo Community Centre. New/additional library floor space to address current and forecast gaps could be delivered in a number of ways to ensure residents in the Blackwattle Bay and Pyrmont Village sub-precincts in particular have access to library facilities. Options could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased library floor space and/or capacity of libraries accessible to the Blackwattle Bay/Pyrmont Village sub-precincts</li> <li>• Improved pedestrian and public transport access to increase connectivity between Pyrmont Peninsula and existing library facilities, particularly Darling Exchange</li> <li>• Increased outreach services in the Pyrmont Peninsula area e.g. mobile library operating from Glebe</li> <li>• Partnering with the knowledge and industry sector in the Peninsular (e.g. Google) to provide a tech library in an appropriate building/space. Commercial development and residential development may also include lounge foyer areas to support workers and residents to access the internet.</li> </ul>	Blackwattle Bay/ Pyrmont Village area/ Ultimo	Developer contributions/ Council	Long (2031-2041)
<b>3.</b>	<b>Need: Increased cultural spaces for production, rehearsal and exhibition</b>			
	<p>Deliver a production space for creative arts of around 1,00m2 (which could me multiple small spaces) to support local production. This is a high priority needs identified by the City of Sydney which would provide creative studio spaces for cultural production for a diversity of artists and creatives to build, design, manufacture and create new work. Often these creative spaces are clustered in old industrial buildings, some of which still remain in Pyrmont. Sustainable management models such as East Sydney Community and Arts Centre should be considered. Opportunities at sites such as new and existing warehouses are ideal for clustering the small-scale cultural infrastructure required to sustain these seedbeds of Sydney's creative ecosystem.</p>	Powerhouse New & existing warehouses	State/ Private collaboration	Short to medium
	Encourage ground level creative and cultural spaces for participation, production and exhibition as part of new private development	Pyrmont Peninsula	Private/ Council	Ongoing
	Collaborate with MAAS to identify future opportunities to improve community access to existing auditoriums and theatres for local performance and rehearsal	MAAS	State/Council collaboration	Short to medium
	Encourage creative live/work spaces within new residential development to support local artists to live and create locally and contribute to cultural outcomes	Future major renewal sites	Private/ Council	Ongoing
<b>4.</b>	<b>Need: Work-based childcare to support 23,000 new workers</b>			
	Encourage provision of work-based childcare as part of any future large commercial redevelopment	Blackwattle Bay/ Ultimo	Private sector	Ongoing
<b>5.</b>	<b>Need: Improve access to affordable and quality medical services within the Precinct</b>			
	Encourage provision of affordable and quality medical centre through future major developments in the Precinct	Blackwattle Bay	State/private	Medium



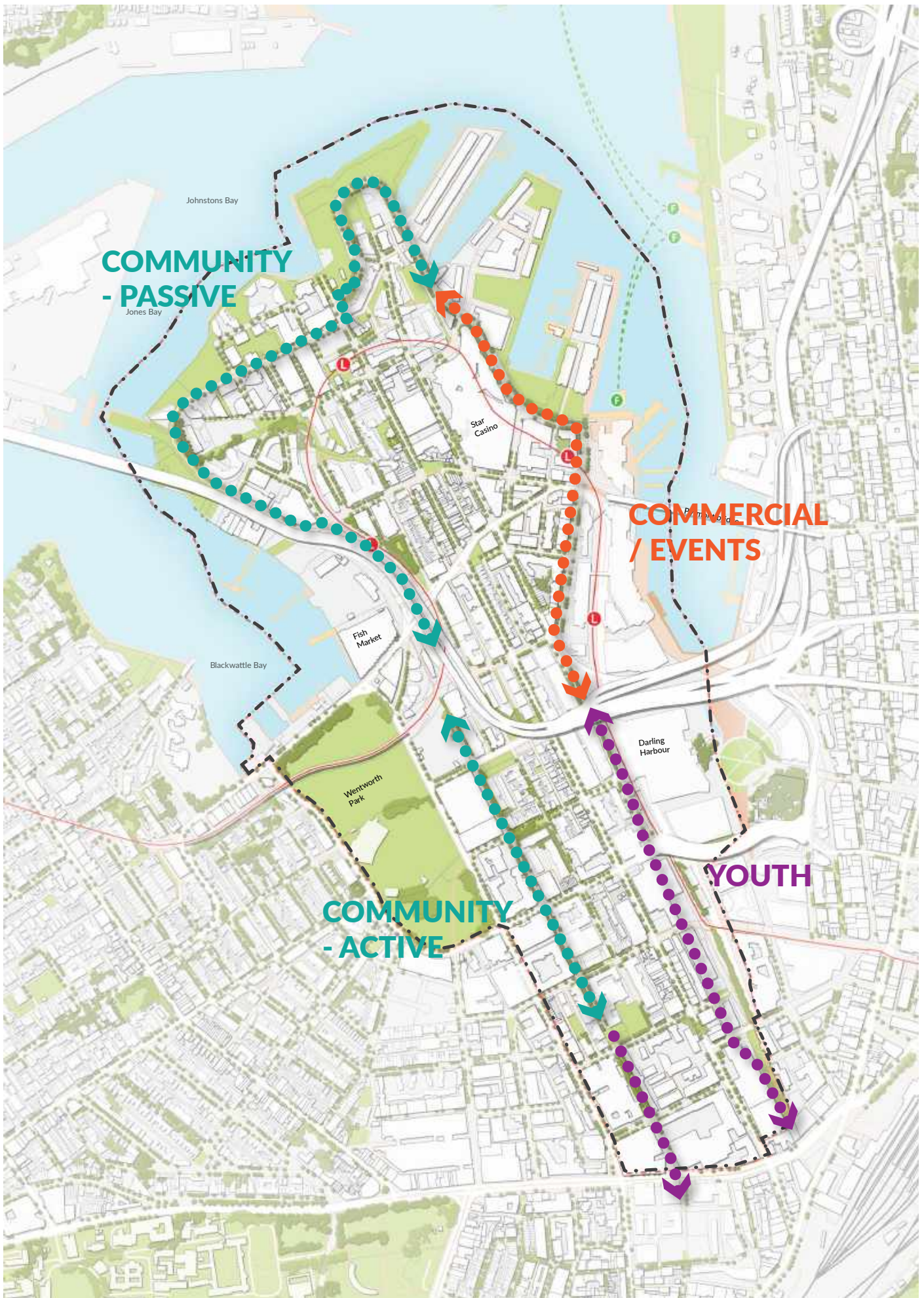


Figure 57 - Indicative future active transport loops showing different areas of focus along the route

# Precedents

This is a pictorial summary of best practice from around the globe that innovatively respond to challenges and opportunities identified through this Study.



Woollahra Library, Double Bay | Sydney  
Multipurpose library spaces



Fab City | Amsterdam  
Foreshore design innovation and sustainability cluster



Playful public domain and integrated play | Antwerp and London  
See [citiesforplay.com](http://citiesforplay.com) for more examples



Sandkaj harbour bath | Copenhagen  
Water recreation



Adelaide Zoo | Adelaide  
Open space nature play



Burnside Skatepark | Toronto  
Skate park under a highway underpass



Underline | Melbourne  
Community use under transport line









Eastern Sydney Community Arts Centre | Sydney  
Community arts centre









Park N Play | Copenhagen  
Rooftop courts and play can be introduced throughout the Pyrmont Peninsula




## Appendix A: Open Space Audit




Name of park	Key Images	Key features	Quality assessment	Sub precinct/ Suburb
Ada Place Playground		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Green space (small)</li> <li>• Heritage area</li> </ul>	Fair	Pymont Village
Ada Place Streetscape		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heritage area</li> </ul>	Fair	Pymont Village
Ballaarat park		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seating</li> <li>• Open grass field</li> <li>• Waterfront view</li> </ul>	Fair	Darling Island

Name of park	Key Images	Key features	Quality assessment	Sub precinct/ Suburb
Bowman Street Reserve/ Jacksons Landing		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Green space</li> <li>• Shade</li> <li>• Steps act as informal seating</li> </ul>	Good	Pirrama
Cadigal Avenue Reserve / Guys Ghost House		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planter boxes</li> </ul>	Good	Pirrama
Elizabeth Healey Reserve		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seating</li> <li>• Playground</li> <li>• Shaded green open space</li> </ul>	Fair	Pymont Village


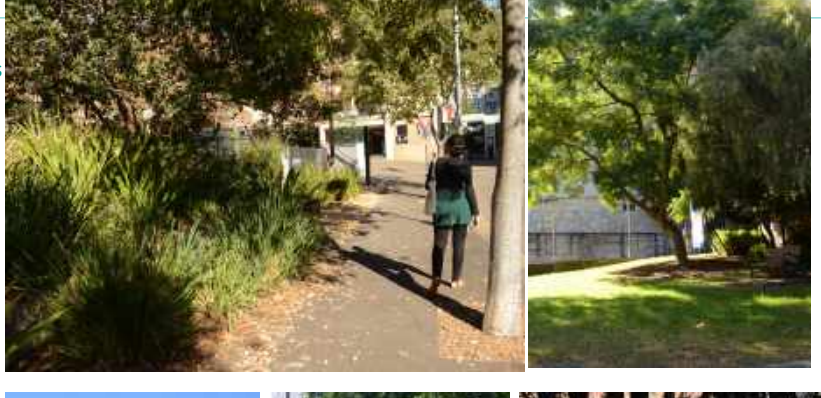

Name of park	Key Images	Key features	Quality assessment	Sub precinct/ Suburb
John Street Square		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seating</li> <li>• Designed green square open space</li> </ul>	Fair	Pirrama
Jones Street Pocket Park		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural decor around park</li> <li>• Passive shading</li> </ul>	Good	Blackwattle Bay
Macarthur Street Rest Area		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seating</li> <li>• Shade/shelter</li> </ul>	Good	Ultimo




Name of park	Key Images	Key features	Quality assessment	Sub precinct/ Suburb
Mary Ann Street Park		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Off-leash dog area</li> <li>• Seating</li> <li>• Bins</li> </ul>	Poor	Ultimo
McCredie reserve		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural shading along reserve</li> <li>• Seating</li> <li>• Fencing between reserve and street</li> </ul>	Fair	Pirrama
McKee Street Reserve		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pocket-level playground</li> <li>• Community gardens</li> </ul>	Excellent	Ultimo



Name of park	Key Images	Key features	Quality assessment	Sub precinct/ Suburb
Metcalf Park		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Off-leash dog area</li> <li>• Larger open-space grass field</li> </ul>	Good	Darling Island
Paradise Reserve		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seating</li> <li>• Natural shade</li> <li>• Linkage</li> </ul>	Fair	Blackwattle Bay
Pirrama Park		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seating</li> <li>• Constructed shelters</li> <li>• Boat-launch point/pier</li> <li>• Foreshore shared (bicycle + walk) paths</li> <li>• Sandpit</li> <li>• Regional-level, fenced playground</li> <li>• Planned fitness station</li> <li>• Public toilets</li> <li>• Cafe kiosk</li> </ul>	Excellent	Pirrama



Name of park	Key Images	Key features	Quality assessment	Sub precinct/ Suburb
Pymont Bay Park		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Larger open green space</li> <li>• Natural shade</li> </ul>	Fair	Darling Island
Pymont Bridge Road Pocket Park		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No formal seating</li> </ul>	Fair	Pymont Village
Quarry Street Reserve (Quarry Green)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formal seating</li> <li>• Bins</li> <li>• Lighting</li> </ul>	Excellent	Wentworth Park



Name of park	Key Images	Key features	Quality assessment	Sub precinct/ Suburb
Saunders St open Space & Cliff Space	No images available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Heritage site</li> <li>Natural shrubs</li> </ul>	NA	Blackwattle Bay
Scott Street Plaza Bank Area		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urban plaza area</li> </ul>	Poor	Pirrama
St Bartholomews Park		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Formal seating</li> <li>Bins</li> </ul>	Fair	Pirrama
The Goods Line		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designed formal seating</li> <li>Aesthetically appealing walkway</li> <li>Bins</li> <li>Recreational facilities; ping pong table, mini golf</li> </ul>	Excellent	Ultimo

Name of park	Key Images	Key features	Quality assessment	Sub precinct/ Suburb
The Knoll Park		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heritage Hill</li> <li>• Informal seating</li> <li>• Off-leash dog area</li> </ul>	Good	Blackwattle Bay
Union Square		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seating</li> <li>• Statue/monument</li> <li>• Plaza design</li> </ul>	Good	Pymont Village
Waterfront Park		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pocket-level playground</li> <li>• Off-leash dog area</li> <li>• Neutral shade</li> <li>• Formal seating/ picnic tables</li> <li>• Designed garden beds</li> </ul>	Excellent	Pirrama

Name of park	Key Images	Key features	Quality assessment	Sub precinct/ Suburb
Wentworth Park (south)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional-level playground</li> <li>• Outdoor fitness equipment</li> <li>• Play spaces</li> </ul>	Good	Wentworth Park
Wentworth Park (north)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Off-leash dog area</li> <li>• Sports fields</li> <li>• Walking tracks</li> </ul>	Fair	Wentworth Park

Name of park	Key Images	Key features	Quality assessment	Sub precinct/ Suburb
Western Escarpment	No images available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Natural area</li> </ul>	NA	Blackwattle Bay
Distillery drive reserve		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Natural area</li> <li>Fenced off area</li> <li>Seating</li> </ul>	Fair	Blackwattle Bay
Darling Harbour		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public open space neighbouring waterside</li> <li>Public fountain</li> <li>Shop frontages along harbourside</li> <li>Lighting</li> <li>Seating</li> <li>Bins</li> </ul>	Excellent	Tumbalong