

Re: Submission on Waterloo Metro Quarter Second Amending Concept (SSD-79307765) and consequent SSDAs for Northern Precinct (SSD-79307758) and Central Precinct (SSD-79307746)

REDWatch Background

This submission is made on behalf of REDWatch Incorporated (REDWatch). REDWatch was set up in 2004 with the following objects in its constitution:

REDWatch is a group of community residents and friends from Redfern, Waterloo, Eveleigh and Darlington who support the existing diversity in these areas and wish to promote sustainable, responsible economic and social development.

REDWatch recognises the importance of the Aboriginal community to the area.

REDWatch has been formed to:

1. *Monitor the activities of the Government (local, state and federal), the Redfern Waterloo Authority, and any other government instrumentality with responsibility for the Redfern, Waterloo, Darlington and Eveleigh area, to ensure that:*
 - (a) *The strategy benefits a diverse community*
 - (b) *Communication and consultation is comprehensive and responsive*
 - (c) *Pressure is maintained on authorities*
2. *Provide a mechanism for discussion and action on community issues.*
3. *Enhance communication between community groups and encourage broad community participation.*

This may involve: Holding regular meetings; Holding community forums and other events; Establishing a website; Communicating with the community through other means; Meeting with government representatives and authorities; Cooperating with other community organisations; And any other means the association deems appropriate.

Summary of objections

This Development Application is on state government owned land and impacts the Redfern and Waterloo communities, hence REDWatch makes the following submission.

The development site is next to the Waterloo Public Housing Estate where tenants are highly disadvantaged compared to surrounding areas on the ABS SEIFA index.

REDWatch wishes to object to the Waterloo Metro Quarter (WMQ) Second Amending Concept DA and related North and Central precinct SSDAs and asks the consent authority to consider these issues in its assessment. REDWatch asks that the consent authority not approve the changes until the matters objected to are addressed, or in the absence of this that in the Department conditions the approval addresses the problems we have raised in our submission.

REDWatch opposes:

1. The proposed reduction of community facilities floorspace proposed by the proponent in this modification of the earlier controls, which the proposal describes as removing 994 m² of community facilities in its summary of changes (Concept EIS page 39) of the Second Amending Concept and its flow through to the SSDAs of the Central and Northern Precincts. There is no supporting argument made in either the SIA or EIS for this reduction.
2. The proposed provision of only “community facility in the form of a childcare” (Concept EIS p16) given the Concept SIA (page 40) finds “This Second Amending Concept DA alone will not generate enough demand for a purpose-built childcare facility”.
3. The use of a deficient SIA as a basis for the assessing both community facilities need and childcare need.
4. The use of the SIA’s assessment of the potential impact of the development on adjoining social housing tenants given the flawed methodology used. This results in potential impacts for vulnerable neighbours to the project not being assessed nor mitigated.

REDWatch has raised some additional concerns later in this submission.

Inadequate Social Impact Assessment Methodology

REDWatch is very concerned that the SIA does not comply with the Department of Planning's Social Impact Assessment Guidelines. In a number of places in the guidelines we note a requirement to assess impacts on those most likely to be impacted. Emphasis under 3.5.1 of the guidelines is specifically placed on "Where groups are impacted differently or communities are diverse, disaggregate social data to illustrate these differences".

This disaggregation has not happened in this SIA to the detriment of social housing tenants adjoining the development who have the least capacity to deal with the impact of the redevelopment.

The SIA defines the immediate area for its assessment by taking 22 small statistical areas around the site and then compares Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) figures for this combined area with the Sydney LGA and Greater Sydney (Fig 1). The problem with using only on this approach is that the area defined includes some of the most well-off parts of the area and some of the least well off. This is clearly seen if you look at the ABS Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) that ranks each of these small statistical areas according to relative socio-economic advantage and disadvantage. In Fig 2 REDWatch has used <https://atlas.id.com.au/sydney/> to show the 'SEIFA Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage, 2021, Usual residence, Number' for the SIA 22 SA1s.

The SIA lists the SA1s used but does not map these. Below we have mapped in Fig 1 the SA1s used so it is easier to understand the SEIFA map (Fig 2). REDWatch does not dispute this as the social locality, only that the socio-economic diversity and potential impact have not been robustly assessed.

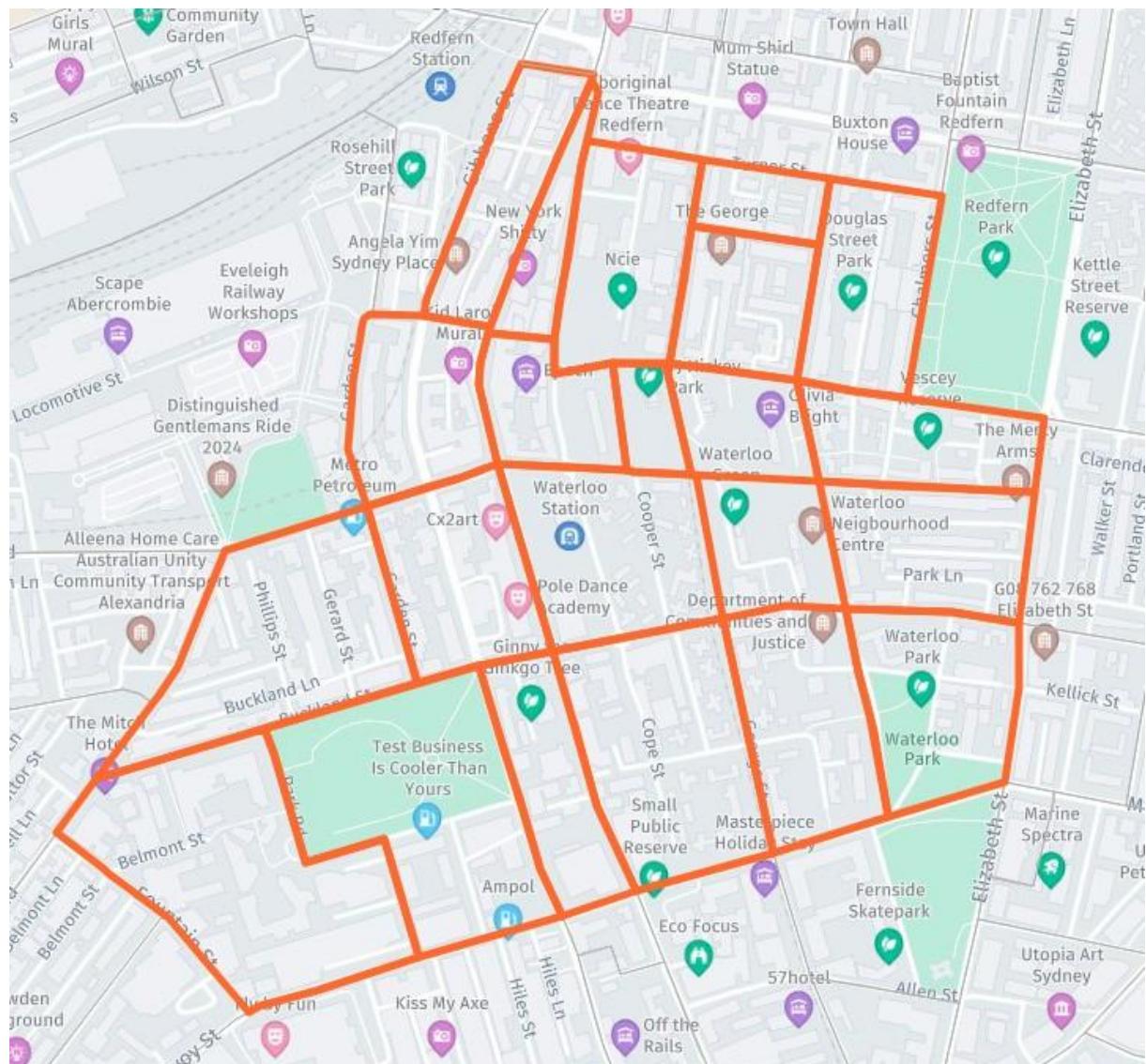


Fig 1 Above: A map of the SA1 districts used in the Waterloo Metro SIA to define the social locality

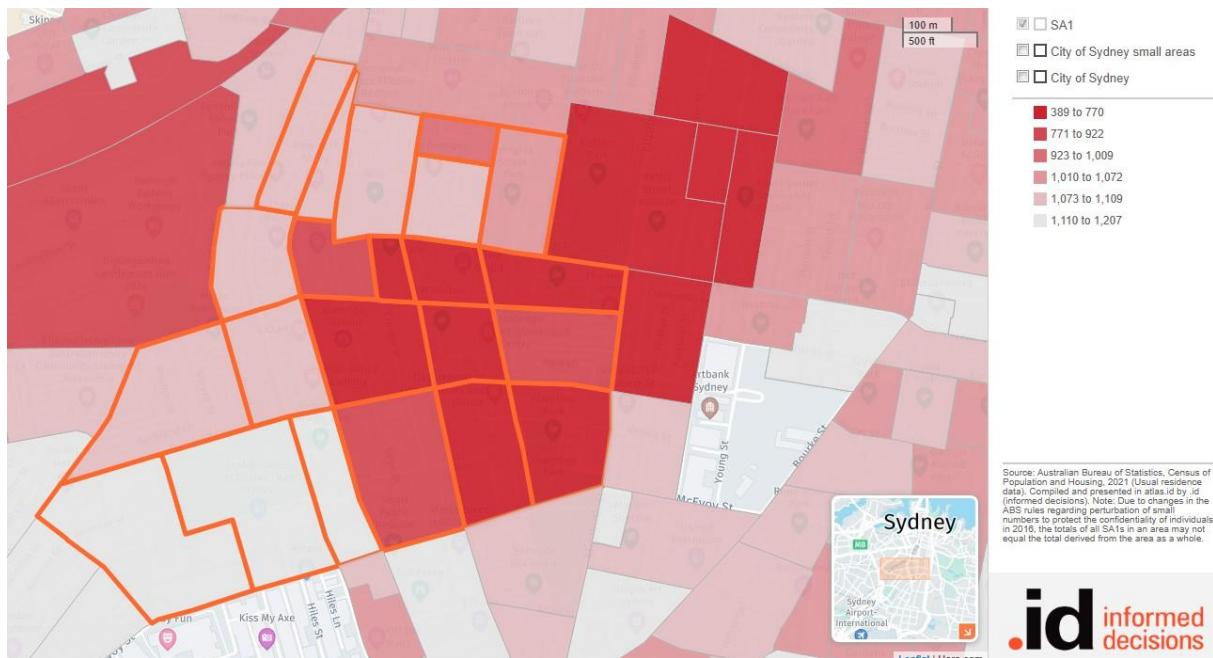


Fig 2 Above: A map of 'SEIFA Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage, 2021, Usual residence, Number' from <https://atlas.id.com.au/sydney/> - Darker

Statistical areas towards Mitchell Road and Fountain Street, Alexandria are in the most advantaged areas shown in lightest colour (highest rank is 1130) and the exclusively public housing areas on the Waterloo Estate in the most highly disadvantaged (lowest rank is 389) in darkest colour. Combine the areas as the SIA did and they look average, but this hides the important potential impacts on those most likely to be impacted and with the least capacity to deal with any impact.

It should be noted that some of the SA1s include public housing which also overlap with non-public housing, so those SA1s already statistically have higher SEIFA scores than expected for a public housing only SA1. Below you can see the location of public housing based on property ownership record from City of Sydney Council supplied in 2021. The low socio-economic scores come from government policy of restricting access to public housing to those in most need. Almost all allocations into Waterloo are made from the priority list resulting in a concentration of different high needs.

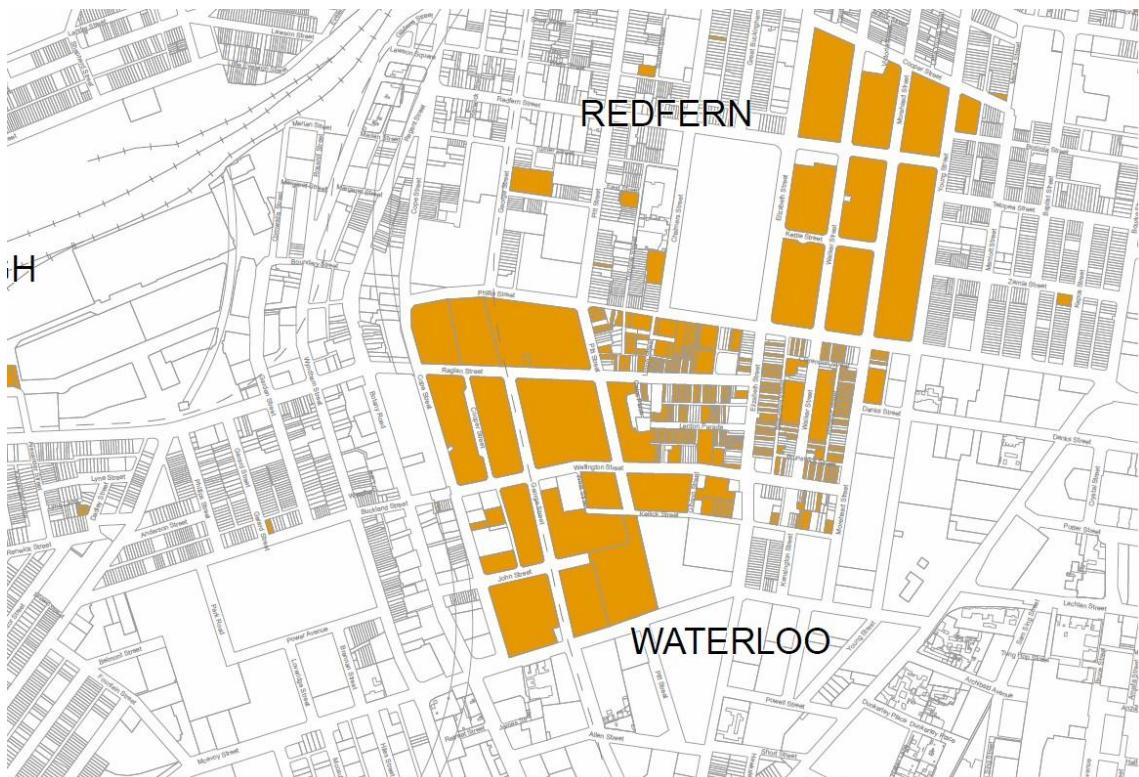


Fig 3 Above: A map of Public Housing in the immediate area of the Waterloo Metro Quarter – City of Sydney

In October 2025 Homes NSW released its Waterloo People and Place Plan. It included a table also based on 2021 data from four of the SA1s covering the Waterloo South development. These SA1s are also covered by the Concept SIA including the SA1 in which the WMQ is located. The People and Place table, while covering predominantly public housing, also includes some private residences within in the SA1. Even with this dilution the health and wellbeing indicator were significantly worse than the Sydney population and should have been identified in the baseline data and how those people may be impacted by likely social impacts as can be seen in Fig 4.

These results substantiate the need for the public housing community to be assessed separately as a low socio-economic vulnerable community under the SIA principle of Distributive Equity which states "Considers how different groups will experience social impacts differently (particularly vulnerable and marginalised groups, future generations compared with current generations, and differences by gender, age and cultural group)."

Under the SIA Guidelines when there are significant differences within an area, as there are in Waterloo and surrounding Alexandria and Redfern, it is not adequate to just look at a statistical average of the total area. As a result, conclusions drawn from the SIA's methodology do not explore potential differing impacts on surrounding public housing tenants, nor how these impacts might be mitigated.

REDWatch hence requests that the proponent be required to undertake additional SIA work to ascertain the potential impact of the development on the neighbouring public housing estate and to provide a rigorous (another SIA principle) assessment of any potential impacts upon this community and how it can be mitigated.

Type of long-term health condition	Waterloo South	City of Sydney	NSW
Arthritis	10%	4%	8%
Asthma	12%	7%	8%
Cancer (including remission)	3%	2%	3%
Dementia (including Alzheimer's)	1%	less than 1%	less than 1%
Diabetes (excluding gestational diabetes)	7%	2%	5%
Heart disease (including heart attack or angina)	4%	2%	4%
Lung condition (including COPD or emphysema)	4%	less than 1%	1%
Mental health condition (including depression or anxiety)	19%	9%	8%
Stroke	2%	less than 1%	less than 1%
Any other long-term health condition(s)	12%	67%	8%
No long-term health condition(s)	39%	67%	60%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2021 Census data using SA1s (11703164718, 11703164709, 11703164702 and 11703164710)

Source: Homes NSW Waterloo South People and Place Plan page 23

Waterloo Metro Quarter Second Amending Concept and Related SSDAs

REDWatch notes that the SIA in its social baseline (Guidelines page 19) is to consider “the history of the proposed project and the area, and any similar experiences or impacts people in the locality have experienced from other existing or planned projects”. REDWatch contends that this has also not happened in this SIA.

There has already been a history of poor interaction between the developers of this site, during the Waterloo Metro Station construction and the Southern stage of the WMQ. So badly did the interaction between the developer and the local community become that in the end the developer had to hire off-duty police to be in attendance so the workers would continue to work on the site.

REDWatch has strongly suggested in its SIA interview with the proponent’s consultants that rather than pay to have off duty-police at the site, the developer needs to train its contractors how to deal with people who have suffered trauma and have complex issues, as well as having mechanisms for de-escalating situations that may arise. The SIA does not even mention this historical social impact nor how it might be better handled in the future. A likely key adverse impact is hence missed and not addressed in terms of required mitigation.

REDWatch requests, in the absence of a robust alternative solution found by a supplementary SIA looking at the public housing community, that there be a development consent requirement for the developer to establish a trauma informed program aimed at training workers in de-escalation and dealing with people with complex mental health and other issues. This is especially important for those who interact with the broader community such as security, traffic wardens etc. An alternate or supplementary approach may be to develop a localised mental health response plan in partnership with Sydney Local Health District and NGOs.

REDWatch also notes the [Case study - consideration of social impacts for housing projects](#), which includes the example of addressing the special needs of a group home where people were impacted adversely by noise and nearby construction. Given the health and wellbeing profile referenced above for the adjoining public housing it should be assumed that some people in proximity to the development may have sound sensitivities and mental health issues, which may lead to adverse impacts. There may also be issues with shift workers who need to sleep during the day. The developer needs to be aware of this possibility and open to possible solutions that may involve noise cancelling headphones, respite opportunities and crisis intervention for those most impacted.

Times of high noise and times when work is not being undertaken should be notified to adjoining residents, as this provides some certainty and allows them to plan to either avoid excess noise or stay home because there will not be any noise that day. Continual updates to the surrounding tenants will be crucial. It should also be understood that many tenants do not have internet access and that many do not have English as a first language.

These are some of the issues we would expect a robust SIA would have explored and proposed to mitigate effects on the public housing neighbours to this development.

As this did not happen, REDWatch recommends that the Department should require a supplementary SIA to be undertaken to look at the likely impact of the development on the public housing community and give recommendations for any mitigation needed to be included in the proponent’s response to submissions.

Community Facilities Assessment in SIA not up to standard

The SIA’s Social Baseline section on surrounding social infrastructure and open space is of considerable concern. It is surprising it does not draw on earlier work to identify social infrastructure in the area and makes some curious choices about what it does identify.

The Waterloo Metro rezoning included a *2018 GHD Social Baseline Report – Waterloo* which attempted an exhaustive analysis of social infrastructure and open space in the area in conjunction with the Waterloo Estate development. At a very minimum this earlier work should have been drawn upon as a starting point at least to identify what might need to be included in the SIA and what might have been missed. The GHD report was far from accurate as it was not tested with the local community. A revised 2020 version of the *GHD Social Baseline Report – Waterloo Report* was reissued with corrections as part of the Waterloo South rezoning.

Services and areas change over time and there has been some changes in service locations and existence since the *2020 GHD Social Baseline* so such historical reports need to be checked and updated for current use, however they do provide a basic starting point for any assessment of surrounding social infrastructure and this was clearly not used for this report. In Attachment A you will find section 5 “Existing social infrastructure” from the 2020 version of the *GHD Social Baseline – Waterloo Report* for comparison with the Concept DA’s SIA assessment.

It should be pointed out that the *2020 GHD Social Baseline report* and its accompanying *2020 Elton Social Sustainability report* did not assess the needs and suitability of facilities to be able to deliver community services into the future. The assumption was that because these services already existed, they would continue to be there into the future and hence only facilities for the new community would be required. Many not-for-profit services operate out of premises which are not fit for the delivery of their services. Not for profits, especially in the human service delivery area, do not get funding to cover rent and hence they operate out of non-residential buildings historically owned by Council or Land and Housing Corporation (LAHC). In the case of some newer agencies, they must pay commercial rents, which sees them need to move as rents increase and the area gentrifies. An example of this is Kinchela Aboriginal Boys Home Aboriginal Corporation that has moved location a number of times as they have to rent in the area.

The main community centre in the area is Counterpoint's The Factory. Counterpoint Community Services is a community controlled not-for-profit operating in the area for over 40 years. The community centre is an old factory owned by Land and Housing Corporation (LAHC) that cannot be made properly fit for purpose due to structural problems and it being a LAHC owned property. Interestingly this major community facility was not mentioned in the Concept SIA and neither was Counterpoint's Multicultural Service which operates out of part of the bottom of the Council owned Alexandria Town Hall. Both sites are within 400m of the Waterloo Metro site. This is just one example of a not-for-profit agency providing services that has been missed by the WMQ in its social infrastructure audit, but Counterpoint is also an example of an NGO that would welcome facilities better suited to it providing a community centre for the area.

It is also important to understand some of the complexities around open space. The SIA for example says there is "an open community park situated to the north east of the redevelopment". This refers to Waterloo Green which is LAHC owned land and community gardens for Waterloo public housing tenants. With LAHC surrendering land to the east of Waterloo Metro for a new park it is expected that Waterloo Green and community gardens will be built over. The other community garden mentioned in the WMQ SIA is the ACON Eden Garden (now known as Mirrong Garden) on South Sydney Uniting Church land owned by the Uniting Church of Australia that is currently part of a construction site.

Some local health facilities have been included while others ignored.

The Local Services for Aboriginal People list some Aboriginal Controlled Organisations, but not all. Three Aboriginal Organisations (Aboriginal Medical Service, Aboriginal Housing Company and Mudgin-Gal Women's Centre) are mis-located on the facilities map in the report. The SIA also misses many non-Aboriginal controlled services that provide services to the Aboriginal community even though this is how the list is labelled. This is especially the case for youth services such as Weave, Fact Tree Youth Service, and when rebuilt, the Redfern PCYC, which all fit within the 800m arc used by the SIA.

It is also worth mentioning that classic SIA approach for assessing the accessibility of local facilities, by whether they fall within certain radii of the development, is flawed if there are major physical barriers, like the railway corridor, to access a facility. So, the SIA says Carriageworks is within 1 km of the site, when by foot or car it is actually 1.3km away and will remain so until the community gets the NSW Government to deliver its 2004 promise of a bridge across the railway corridor from South Eveleigh to North Eveleigh at Carriageworks. There is a good reason that the SIA guidelines and case studies refer to "walkable distances".

It is clear from the above analysis that there are lots of services in the vicinity of the Waterloo Metro QUARTER site even if these have not been identified.

As a consequence of not properly identifying community facilities in the area, the SIA also does not properly investigate how it might be able to help improve existing local services by providing any of them with new facilities that are better suited to them providing services to the local community.

Instead, the SIA proposes to remove 994sqm of community space and to only provide childcare as community space. The EIS and SIA provide no explanation or basis for the removal of community facilities space nor why more space should not be made available for not-for-profit community facilities when the project's child care generation according to the SIA does not warrant provision of childcare.

We understand developers shy away from providing such community facility space to NGOs and councils as it does not bring an income stream to the development. Instead, they prefer to go after childcare as community facilities that will provide a revenue stream, rather than even low-income non-commercial childcare. The consent authority needs to determine if the community need for community facilities should over-ride the proponents desire to only provide community facilities that provide a financial benefit to the proponent.

REDWatch opposes the proposed reduction of Community Facilities floor space and requests that the department condition the approval to provide the currently approved community facilities space. In addition, we recommend that a supplementary SIA explore the needs of not-for-profit, community led service providers for new fit for purpose spaces to deliver community services.

REDWatch opposes the proposal for the only community facilities to be provided being childcare. Given the number of childcare positions created by the development, REDWatch would prefer to see all the community facilities space allocated to NGO community lead services possibly as part of a multi-purpose community facility and new childcare provided at other developments that will create the need.

SIA Childcare concerns

The Waterloo Metro QUARTER only expects to generate a need for 17 children aged 0-4 and recognises that the project “does not create sufficient demand for a new childcare facility” (page 40). The SIA argues that additional childcare facilities will be needed to service the population increase associated with ongoing development in Waterloo and that the Metro site is keen to provide those childcare places. It is instructive then to look at how the SIA looks at childcare facilities in the immediate area.

The SIA says “*A desktop audit of childcare facilities found that there are no childcare facilities within 400m of the site, specifically none within the immediate social locality, as indicated by the Social Locality map in Chapter 5. The closest facilities are SDN Redfern, SDN Waterloo, and The Green Elephant Waterloo, each located approximately 1.5 km away. Refer to Appendix B.*”

The 2020 GHD study said “*Child care includes long day care, preschools, occasional care, outside of school hours (OOSH) care and home-based care. There are 21 existing child care services located close to Waterloo South, providing approximately 914 places.*”

In terms of the childcare facilities identified above in the Concept SIA, SDN Waterloo (Louis Barker) is within 300m of Waterloo Metro, SDN Redfern is about 450m away and Green Elephant Waterloo within 800m. A quick check of Google maps shows the following are also within an 800m radius - Eveleigh Early Learning Preschool, KU Sunbeam Pre School, KU James Cahill, Honey Bird Childcare and Wunambiri Preschool. These help to contribute to a current over supply of childcare “vacancies” are high within the locality which the SIA also recognises (Concept SIA page 39).

It is particularly worrying that an incorrect SIA could be used to advance a developer's preference for the provision of childcare facilities over other possible non-profit community facility uses. This is another reason for REDWatch to request that a supplementary SIA also rigorously investigates the need for the provision of community facility space for existing services other than childcare.

The SIA does argue that the City of Sydney Child Care says there is “significant demand for public and not-for-profit childcare services in the area, which are often more accessible and affordable for families. Additionally, there is a growing need for occasional and casual childcare options to accommodate parents with irregular work schedules or those seeking flexible care solutions” (Concept SIA p40). The EIS notes the proponent can get contributions relief for the provision of a non-profit childcare facility (Concept EIS p60). This is the only place where the SIA infers that the childcare centre may be non-profit.

If childcare is allowed to proceed, even though the development does not generate sufficient children to justify, the approval should be conditioned to ensure it is a not-for-profit childcare provider and preferably one that is community controlled locally. An example of a childcare service looking for a more appropriate home is Counterpoint's Poets Corner Preschool, that operates from LAHC owner premises at the foot of one of the Redfern public housing high rises and has to deal with multiple issues as a result. This preschool focuses on those families who have few resources and high needs.

Other SSDA Concerns

REDWatch recognises that planning controls have previously been set for this site and that the height and FSR are part of what has already been approved. In effect the built form for these amending SSDA's has only to demonstrate that they do not have a greater environmental impact than what has already been approved previously or preferably to show a lesser environmental impact. Generally, the EIS has achieved that outcome for the built form.

REDWatch remains concerned about the impact of the WMQ development on the new Waterloo Park to the east of Waterloo Metro, but understands that the WMQ SSDAs predate the planning decision that created this future park. Notwithstanding that, the WMQ developer should take all steps to minimise the impact of the development on what will become the new Waterloo Park. REDWatch acknowledges marginal improvements in overshadowing by the development on the proposed park.

While the decision to not proceed with a Northern commercial building is understandable it reopens the question of how public assessable space on the site was to be managed. The original proposal was that Mirvac would own and operate the commercial building and retail and also manage the public spaces outside those controlled by the station. It is not clear from the changed proposal as to what will now happen regarding site management.

We have already highlighted the problems that previously occurred between the developer and locals; especially the street drinkers. The management of the new plaza, which is part of the Southern Precinct will potentially be impacted by the decision to remove the commercial building. Given the mental health, drug and alcohol and trauma issues experienced by some of those in the adjoining public housing it will be important that the new plaza and the adjoining public domain in the Central and Northern Precincts is sensitively managed. This interaction has not been assessed in the Concept SIA.

REDWatch requests that a public space management plan, informed by a supplementary SIA, be required as a condition of this Concept SSDA to deal with management of public access spaces with special reference to dealing with issues associated with complex trauma and difficult behaviour.

This SSDA is primarily about a change in land use mix and as argued earlier REDWatch opposes the removal of 994m² of community facilities space (EIS p39) and to only provide childcare as community facilities (EIS p40). REDWatch has earlier in this submission expressed our opposition to both the reduction in community facilities, limiting community facilities to childcare and questioned the basis for childcare use over not-for-profit locally controlled community facilities.

REDWatch appreciates the changed market conditions and supports the move from commercial to residential with a small office component and the retention of a similar level of ground floor retail.

REDWatch welcomes the increase in affordable housing as a result of the decrease in commercial floor space and increase in residential. REDWatch remains of the view that Affordable Housing for only ten years does not address the affordable housing shortfall and will repeat the affordable housing problems experienced when NRAS properties reached their ten-year limit. Ideally affordable housing should be provided in perpetuity or if “land banking” by the developer must be allowed then stock should be affordable housing for a period of 15-25 years not 10 years. The affordable housing should be based on percentage of income and not discount off market rent.

Ten-year affordable housing as part of the diverse housing mix does not justify the grading of “high positive” attributed in the SIA.

REDWatch supports in theory the provision of Co-living Housing as part of a mix of diverse housing options. Ideally, we would have preferred to see the Co-living housing provided as low-income co-living housing possibly as managed transition housing. This was difficult given the economics of a Metro Over Station Development where government is also trying to recoup some of the Metro construction costs. Such a use in proximity to social housing may have been a good fit.

REDWatch notes the EIS (p17) states “co-living … is an emerging sector that is likely to continue to grow in the short-term. This is supported by relative affordability for tenants, high amenity location of the subject Site, growing population of lone and couple person households. More importantly it is diverse type of accommodation that is able to provide a transition for graduating students and has flexibility to help meet overflow”.

It should be noted that for this not to become a direct competitor to student housing providers and to only possibly attract graduating students who may no longer qualify for student housing that the co-living pricing will likely need to be above current student housing provider rates and these are not at affordable levels.

Most student housing providers have well established management plans and REDWatch would like to be assured that the developer, or whoever takes over the administration of the co-living housing, has a suitable management plan to manage 500 co-living tenancies.

REDWatch is aware of concerns within the community about the current concentration of student housing within the WMQ development and close to it and there is a fear that this is really another student housing development, rather than a viable alternative for non-student diverse housing.

Ideally REDWatch would like to see a condition placed on the co-living building to prevent it being used as student housing for a period (say 5 years) to give an alternative model time to be seen as viable.

Recommendations

In summary REDWatch makes the following recommendations from its submission.

REDWatch recommends that the department condition the approval to ensure the currently approved community facilities space is delivered and is not cut as proposed by the proponent.

REDWatch recommend that a supplementary SIA explore the needs of not-for-profit, community led service providers for new fit for purpose spaces to deliver community services.

REDWatch recommends that a supplementary SIA re-evaluates the level of childcare facilities in the local area and the need for its provision in the development over other community facilities uses including the needs of local not for profit service providers.

REDWatch recommends the needs from the above assessment then be considered both in relation to the proposed 994m² reduction in community facilities space and against the proposed delivery of only "community facility in the form of a childcare".

REDWatch recommends that should a childcare facility be approved that the approval be conditional on it being run by a non-profit provider, preferably by a local community provider.

REDWatch recommends the proponent be required to undertake additional SIA work to ascertain the potential impact of the development on the neighbouring public housing estate and to provide a rigorous (another SIA principle) assessment of any potential impacts upon this community and how it can be mitigated.

REDWatch recommends, in the absence of a robust alternative solution found by a supplementary SIA looking at the public housing community, that there be a development consent be conditioned for the developer to establish a trauma informed program aimed at training workers in de-escalation and dealing with people with complex mental health and other issues.

REDWatch recommends that a public space management plan, informed by a supplementary SIA be required as a condition of this Concept SSDA to deal with management of public access spaces with special reference to dealing with issues associated with complex trauma and difficult behaviour.

REDWatch recommends that the proponent do everything possible to provide the affordable housing for the longest possible time, preferably with rent set as percentage of income affordable housing rather than discount off market affordable housing.

REDWatch recommends a condition be placed on the co-living building to prevent it being used as student housing for a period (say 5 years) to give an alternative model time to be seen to be viable.

Conclusion

REDWatch appreciates the opportunity to comment on these SSDAs.

REDWatch has found significant shortfalls within the SIA which impact the EIS and the proposal. We have hence asked for a supplementary SIA to address these shortcomings as part of the proponents Response to Submissions.

There seems to be a wide spread belief in the industry that Social Impact Assessments are just tick the box exercises and that developers expect consultants to do cheap desktop studies requiring little understanding of what is on the ground. SIAs need to accurately assess impact, especially on those most impacted and seriously address how any impacts can be mitigated. This is especially so when dealing with vulnerable communities like those in public housing.

The consent authority needs to ensure that the EIS is based on a robust SIA, conducted in line with the Departments SIA Guidelines and Case Studies to both ensure best practice development outcomes, but also to ensure confidence by communities in the planning process. Communities need to recognise their communities and issues in a SIA and EIS and know that they have been properly considered.

Where the planning process allows developers to preference income generating community facilities over facilities run by community controlled not-for-profits who cannot afford market rents, it is incumbent on the consent authority to ensure that the full mix of community facilities needed by a community is provided and not just those that are preferred by the proponent.

We trust that the Department will give the matters raised in our submission serious consideration.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this proposal.

Yours Faithfully

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REDWatch is a residents and friends group covering Redfern Eveleigh Darlington and Waterloo (the same area originally covered by the Redfern Waterloo Authority). REDWatch monitors government activities in the area and seeks to ensure community involvement in all decisions made about the area. More details can be found at www.redwatch.org.au.

Appendix A

Source: GHD Social Baseline Report – Waterloo for NSW Land and Housing Corporation, March 2020 – Section 5 Existing social infrastructure Pages 30 – 50

Extract follows

5. Existing social infrastructure

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

This section provides an overview of the existing social infrastructure likely to serve the Waterloo South. This was based on a desktop review of sources mentioned in Section 3.1, a site visit conducted on 2 June 2017 and consultation with government and non-government stakeholders on the social baseline. Proposed community facilities are also identified, where information was available or through consultation with stakeholders.

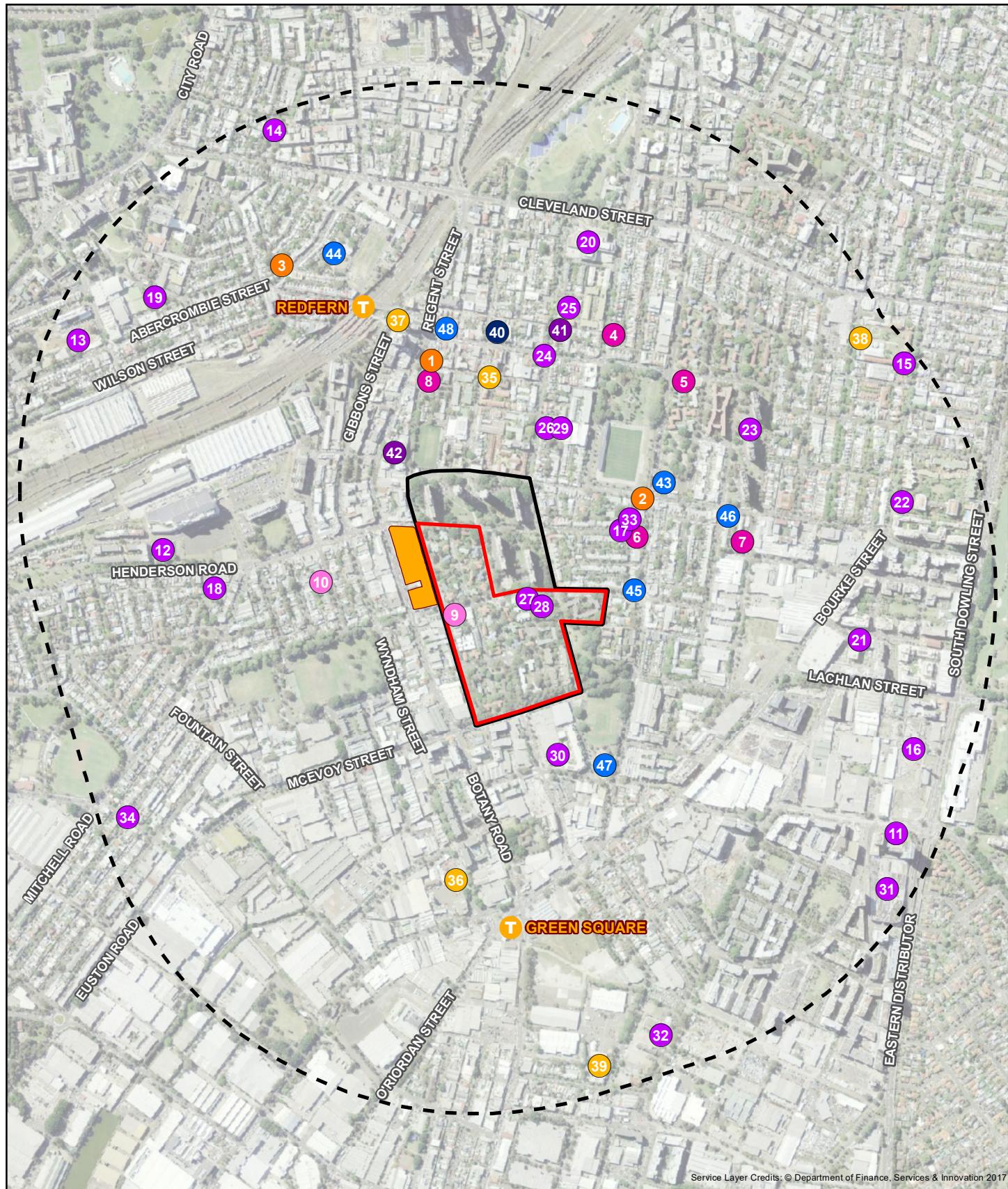
Social infrastructure types discussed in this section are:

- Community services and facilities:
 - Services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.
 - Services for older people.
 - Child care.
 - Services for Culturally and Linguistically Diverse people.
 - Emergency and justice services.
 - Government and legal services.
 - Youth services.
 - Community centres and spaces.
 - Library and cultural facilities.
- Health.
- Education.
- Open space and recreation.

Social infrastructure within an approximate 1 km aerial radius around Waterloo Precinct has been identified for this assessment. In some cases, district-level social infrastructure adjacent to the local study area was also included. It is noted that the City of Sydney plans for community infrastructure based on village centres¹. Waterloo South is located within the Redfern Street village bordering the Green Square and City South village. Residents of Waterloo South are likely to use facilities in both villages particularly those located within walking distance, so these have been considered within the section.

It is noted that walking distance to the aerial radius boundary is likely to be greater than 1 km, due to street layouts and various walking routes available. Generally, 1 km walking distance is considered the maximum distance most people will walk to reach a local destination, provided that pathways, shade and benches for resting are available along the route.

¹ City of Sydney Council, 2013, <http://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/learN/About-sydney/our-villages> , accessed 21 January 2014.



LEGEND

Project boundary - Waterloo South

Waterloo Estate boundary

Waterloo Estate 1km catchment

Metro Station Site

T Train stations

Social Infrastructure

Aboriginal Services

Aged Care

CALD Services

Childcare

Emergency Services

Government Services

Legal Services

Youth Services

Paper Size A4
0 100 200 400

Metres
Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: GDA 1994
Grid: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56



NSW Land and Housing Corporation
Social Sustainability Study - Waterloo

Job Number 21-26378
Revision A
Date 27 Feb 2020

Aboriginal services, aged care, child
care, emergency services, health, youth

Figure 5-1

5.1 Services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

There are several services close to Waterloo South that support Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. Table 5-1 describes some of the key services that cater to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. It should be noted that a number of services identified within other social infrastructure categories also cater to this group (described in the subsequent sections). These include Wyanga Aboriginal Aged Care Program, Aboriginal Legal Service Redfern, Aboriginal Medical Service, TAFE NSW Eora, Koori Job Ready training program, and National Centre of Indigenous Excellence (NCIE).

Table 5-1 Services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

No	Name	Suburb	Description
1	Aboriginal Employment Strategy	Redfern	The Aboriginal Employment Strategy (AES) is a 100% Indigenous managed, national, not-for-profit Recruitment Company.
2	Kinchela Boys Home	Waterloo	Led by the KBH survivors and their families, KBHAC encourages and supports sustainable healing programs that address the legacy of physical, sexual, psychological and cultural abuse experienced by the KBH survivors as well as the intergenerational trauma experienced by their descendants.
3	Mudgin-Gal	Darlington	A safe haven, a place to sit in the dry or the shade, and a place to shower or launder or cook for those who have nowhere else to go. These services span Mudgin-Gal's day-to-day operations and welcoming presence as a drop-in centre and source of positive cultural and social networking. They offer dedicated programs in areas such as family support; expert referral for accommodation, legal and medical support, court support and post-release services.

5.2 Services for older people

Services for older people located close to Waterloo South range from aged care services to social and leisure programs. Much of the health-related care delivered to older people is delivered directly by the SLHD Aged Care and Rehabilitation (AC&R) service. Other aged care services are listed in Table 5-2.

Table 5-2 Aged care services

No	Name	Suburb	Description
4	Aged Care Support Services	Redfern	N/A
5	Annie Green Court	Redfern	Nursing home managed by Mission Australia which hosts 72 beds and provides residential aged care in addition to palliative care.
6	Catholic Community Services	Waterloo	Wellness centre managed by Catholic Healthcare that supports the elderly by assisting them to live independently and improve their social outcomes.
7	Frederic House	Waterloo	Male-only nursing home managed by the NSW St Vincent de Paul Society. The facility hosts 61 beds and provides residential aged care in addition to non-dedicated respite care and palliative care.

No	Name	Suburb	Description
8	Wyanga Aboriginal Aged Care Program	Redfern	Program run by Wyanga Aboriginal Aged Care which provides in-home care for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples who are financially and/or socially disadvantaged.

5.3 Services for Culturally and Linguistically Diverse people

There are a number of services close to the Waterloo South that cater to Culturally and Linguistically Diverse people (CALD). Table 5-3 provides a description of the key services. It should be noted that a number of services identified within other social infrastructure categories also provide programs and activities that cater to this group (described in the subsequent sections). These include Counterpoint Community Services at The Factory, Cleveland Street Intensive English High School, and The Green Square Centre.

Table 5-3 Services for Culturally and Linguistically Diverse people

No	Name	Suburb	Description
9	Multicultural Disability Advocacy Association - Individual Advocacy	Waterloo	Assists CALD people with housing, immigration, school, work and disability services. The service also offers community information days, training and information sessions for people from CALD with disability and their families and carers.
10	Counterpoint Multicultural Services	Redfern	Multicultural neighbourhood service. Provides information, referral, advocacy and multicultural community centre.

5.4 Child care

Child care includes long day care, preschools, occasional care, outside of school hours (OOSH) care and home based care. There are 21 existing child care services located close to Waterloo South, providing approximately 914 places².

Table 5-4 Child care places

Child care type	Number of providers	Number of places
Community-based long day care	3	130
Community-based long day care and early learning centre/preschool	5	277
Preschool	5	74
Home based care	0	0
Occasional care	1	36
Private long day care	3	212
Private long day care and early learning centre/preschool	4	259
Total	21	988

² Based on an online search of child care providers. It should be noted that information on the number of places could not be sourced for four services, therefore the actual number of places is likely to be higher.

A list of existing child care services is provided in Table 5-5.

Table 5-5 Child care services

No	Name	No	Name
11	Active Kids Moore Park	23	Poets Corner Preschool
12	Alexandria Child Care Centre	24	Redfern Early Childhood Centre
13	Boundary Lane Children's Centre	25	Redfern Occasional Child Care
14	Chippendale Child Care Centre	26	SDN Brighter Futures Central Sydney
15	Forever Green Montessori Child Care	27	SDN Lois Barker Waterloo Children's Education and Care Centre
16	Greenwood Waterloo	28	Sdn - Lois Barker Child & Family Learning
17	Ku - James Cahill Preschool	29	Sdn – Redfern Child And Family Learning
18	Ku - Sunbeam Preschool	30	The Green Elephant
19	Ku - Union Child Care Centre	31	Victoria Park Montessori Academy
20	Little Learning School	32	Waranara Early Education Centre
21	Moore Park Children's Early Learning Centre	33	Waterloo Kindergarten
22	Moore Park Gardens Preschool & Long Day Care Centre	34	Wunambiri Pre-School

Future child care facilities include two new child care services will be provided within the redevelopment of the Australian Technology Park. The child care service within the community building will be for workers of the precinct only.

5.5 Emergency and justice services

There are several emergency and justice services located within the study area, which are summarised in Table 5-6 below. In addition, emergency service providers located outside the study area are likely to respond to emergencies around Waterloo South. These include:

- NSW Fire and Rescue – stations located at Redfern, the City (Castlereagh St), Darlinghurst and Alexandria.
- NSW Ambulance – stations located at Eveleigh, Paddington and Camperdown.
- NSW Police – including the Central Local Area Command, Surry Hills Local Area Command and Redfern Local Area Command.

Table 5-6 Emergency and justice services

No	Name	Suburb	Description
35	Redfern Fire Station	Redfern	Fire station managed by Fire & Rescue NSW.
36	Alexandria Fire Station	Alexandria	Fire station managed by Fire & Rescue NSW.
37	Redfern Police Station	Redfern	Police station located within the Redfern Local Area Command.
38	Sydney Mounted Police Stables	Redfern	Facility managed by the NSW Police Force where their Mounted Police Units are trained and stationed.
39	Waverley-Woollahra SES	Zetland	Local headquarters for the State Emergency Service within the Waverley and Woollahra LGAs.

5.6 Government and legal services

There are a number of services close to Waterloo South in neighbouring Redfern that provide government and legal assistance. Table 5-7 provides a description of the key services.

Table 5-7 Government and legal services

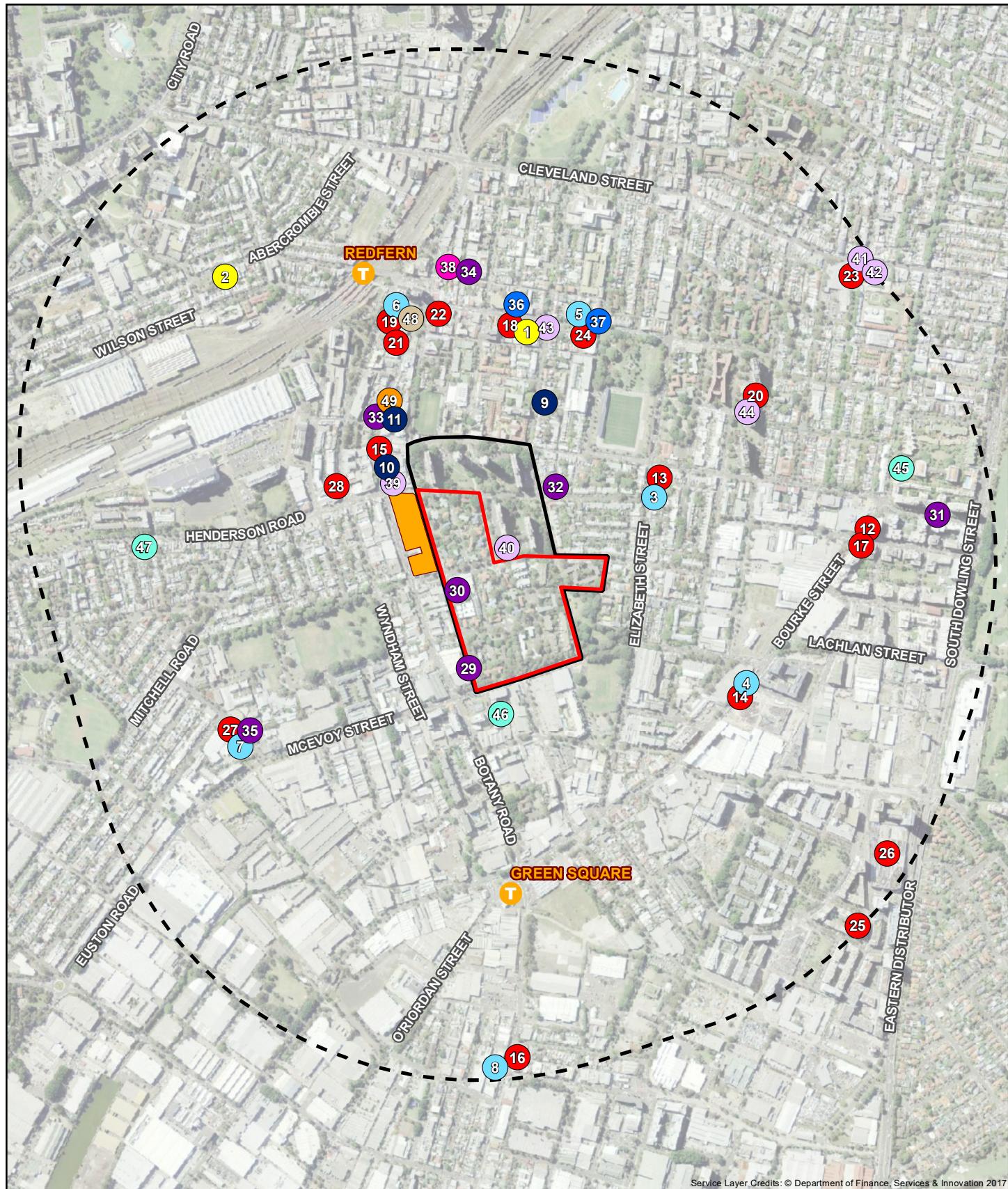
No	Name	Suburb	Description
40	Centrelink	Redfern	Centrelink is the Federal governments' community facing front for the Department of Human Services. Centrelink manages the provision of government funded financial support to individuals and families in Australia.
41	Redfern Legal Centre	Redfern	Redfern Legal Centre provides free, confidential legal advice on tenancy and housing, employment, consumer law, human rights, discrimination, domestic violence, and complaints against police or government. They also provide community legal education and engage in legal advocacy.
42	Aboriginal Legal Service Redfern	Redfern	The Aboriginal Legal Service provides legal work in Criminal law, children's Care and Protection law and Family law. We assist Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander men, women and children through representation in court, advice and information, and referral to further support services.

5.7 Youth services

Youth services provide important places for children and young people to access support services, or participate in recreation and leisure program. They are particularly important for disadvantaged youth. The youth-targeted facilities and services close to Waterloo South are summarised in Table 5-8.

Table 5-8 Youth services

No	Name	Suburb	Description
43	PCYC South Sydney	Redfern	Provides a range of services targeted at youth including after-school activities and programs.
44	Redfern Youth Program At Redfern Community	Redfern	Runs programs aimed at youth aged 12 – 24 including vocational courses, sports programs and more.
45	The Fact Tree Youth Service	Waterloo	Multi-functional youth service that provides youth aged between 11 – 25 with a range of services including, but not limited to counselling, vocational training and accommodation assistance.
46	Weave Women & Children Centre	Waterloo	Provides a range of support services for women with children aged 0 – 12 years, in addition to women experiencing domestic violence.
47	Weave Youth & Community Services	Waterloo	Works with disadvantaged and venerable youth, women and children.
48	Sydney Story Factory	Redfern	A not-for-profit that runs creative writing and storytelling workshops for marginalised young people aged 7 to 17.



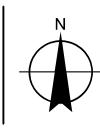
LEGEND

- Project boundary - Waterloo South
- Waterloo Estate boundary
- Waterloo Estate 1km catchment
- Metro Station Site
- Train stations

Social Infrastructure

- Community health service
- Dental
- Drug and Alcohol Services
- Medical service
- Mental health services
- Optical
- Osteopathy
- Pharmacy
- Podiatry
- Speech pathology
- Physiotherapy

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Metres
Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
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NSW Land and Housing Corporation
Social Sustainability Study - Waterloo

Job Number 21-26378
Revision A
Date 27 Feb 2020

Social Infrastructure - Health Facilities

Figure 5-2

5.8 Health

Waterloo South is located in the NSW Health Sydney Local Health District (SLHD), which extends from the City of Sydney in the east, to Canada Bay, Strathfield and Canterbury in the west. The closest public hospitals to Waterloo South are located outside of the local study area including St Vincent's Hospital and Royal Prince Alfred Hospital discussed below.

Based on GHD consultation with NSW Health (2017), Youth Block at the University of Sydney is a key health service to the Waterloo community, which provides health services to 12 to 24 year olds. Other key local health facilities are discussed below and listed in Table 5-9. These include medical centres, allied health, mental health, and drug and alcohol services. It is noted that several health facilities provide a range of services, for example, mental health, drug and alcohol services may be offered at some medical centres and community health centres in addition to primary health services. Some of these are discussed below.

St Vincent's Hospital

St Vincent's Hospital is provided by a Catholic not-for-profit provider and is located in Darlinghurst, to the north-east of Waterloo South. It is a tertiary teaching hospital which provides acute care services to inpatients and outpatients from the local community, throughout NSW and nationally. Specialty areas include but are not limited to: heart and lung transplantation; bone marrow transplantation; cardiology; cancer; HIV/AIDS care; respiratory medicine; mental health; and alcohol and drug services.

Royal Prince Alfred (RPA) Hospital

The Royal Prince Alfred (RPA) Hospital located in Camperdown to the north-west. It is a tertiary referral hospital and the principal teaching hospital for the University of Sydney, which is located adjacent to the hospital. It is a 920 bed principal referral A1 hospital and is the most clinically complex hospital in NSW with a budget of well over half a billion dollars. It provides a major centre of employment for the surrounding area and is an integral part of the local economy.

RPA has a comprehensive range of tertiary and quaternary services including liver and kidney transplantation, cardiovascular, neurosciences, gastroenterology and liver services, critical care, including trauma services, maternity and neonatal intensive care and aged care services. It also provides drug and/or alcohol health care and information/referral services. Also on site at RPA are 523 SLHD staff, the staff of the Professor Marie Bashir Centre for Mental Health, the staff of 11 Medical Research Institutes and the staff of the Chris O'Brien Lifehouse, one of two nationally funded integrated cancer care centres.

Redfern Community Health Centre

The SLHD owns and operates the Redfern Community Health Centre (CHC) on Redfern St, Redfern to the north of Waterloo South. It is located next door to the Aboriginal Medical Centre and provides prevention, early intervention, assessment, treatment, health maintenance and continuing care services. Community based health services include: Sydney District nursing, child and family health, health promotion, mental health services, community mental health GP clinic, aged care, community HIV services, chronic care and rehabilitation services, oral health services and drug health services. The SLHD also has an early childhood centre at Redfern.

Aboriginal Medical Service

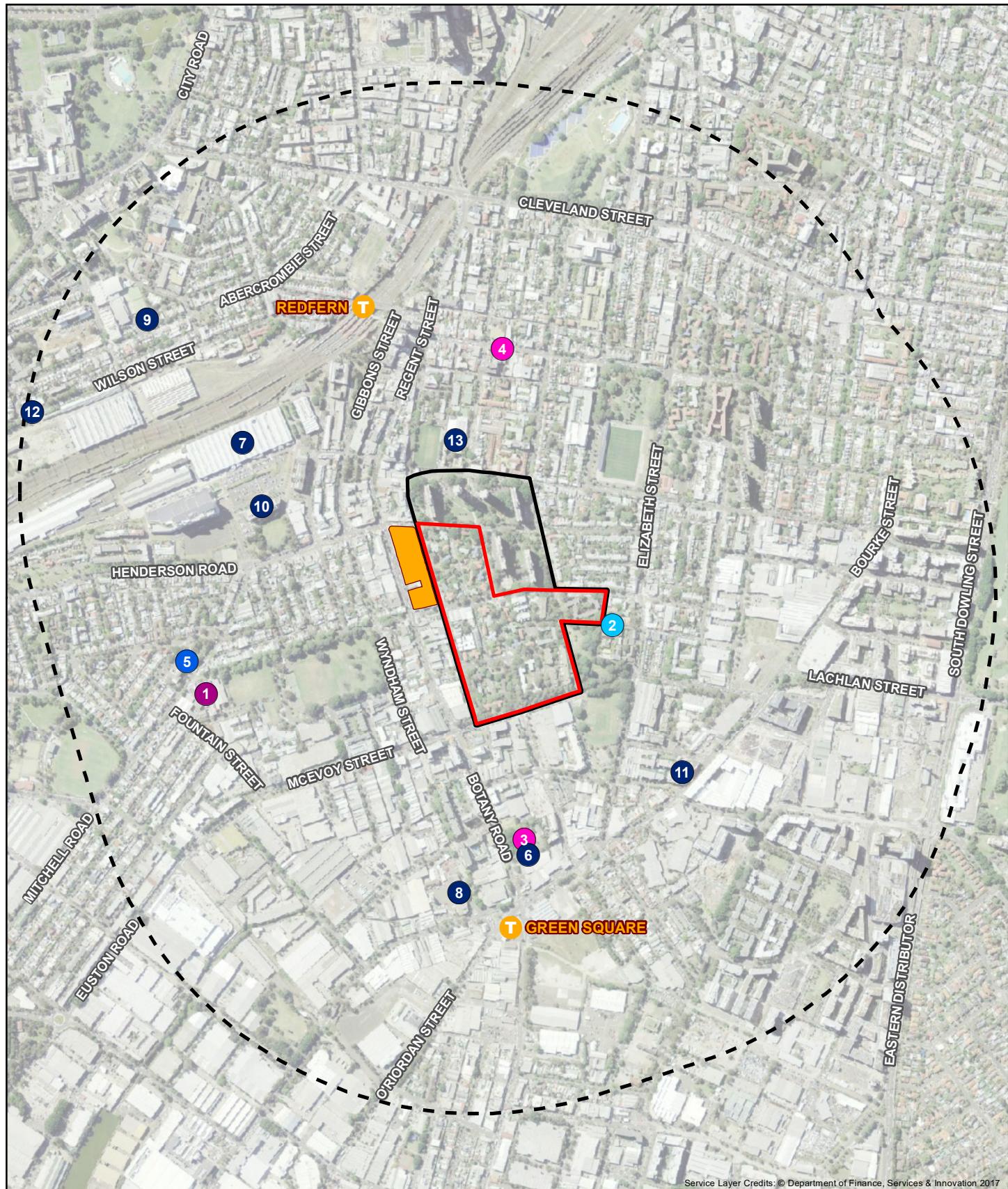
The Aboriginal Medical Service is a multidisciplinary health care facility that provides acute and primary health to the local Indigenous Australian communities, but is not restricted to the local community. Services include general medical, dental, drug and alcohol services, mental health, and public health including: aged care, sexual health, youth programs and counselling/support services.

Table 5-9 Health facilities

No	Name	No	Name
Community health service			
1	Redfern Community Health Centre	2	Youthblock Youth Health Service
Dental			
3	Mpw Dentistry	6	Redfern Dentist
4	Smiles At Waterloo	7	151 Degree Dental
5	100 Redfern Smiles	8	Green Square Dental
Drug and alcohol services			
9	Sydney South West Area Health Service	11	Odyssey House
10	Regent House		
Medical centres			
12	Bourke Street Medical Centre	21	Redfern Medical Centre
13	Dr Tan Surgery	22	Redfern Station Medical Centre
14	Green Square Health	23	Surry Hills Village Medical Centre
15	Healthcare Family Medical Centre	24	The Byrne Surgery
16	Immex Green Square	25	Green Square Medical Practice
17	Life Medical Clinic Waterloo	26	Myhealth Zetland
18	Aboriginal Medical Service Redfern	27	Fountain Street General Practice
19	Citydoc Medical Centre	28	Waterloo Medical Centre
20	Poets Corner Medical Centre		
Mental health services			
29	Hurst Stephanie Psychologist Solo	33	Dsa Specialist Intervention Services
30	International Inst. For Creativity Psych And Consultant Psych	34	Uplift Psychological Services Redfern
31	Neil Ballardie (ahp)	35	Mylife Psychologists
32	Rebecca Rose Psychology Waterloo		
Optical			
36	George Vallis Allied Health	37	Viewpoint Optical
Osteopathy			
38	Osteopathy Central - Redfern		
Pharmacy			
39	Kirby's Pharmacy	42	Chemist Warehouse Surry Hills
40	Stern's Pharmacy	43	Goldcross Pharmacy
41	Blooms The Chemist Surry Hills	44	Poets Corner Pharmacy
Physiotherapy			
45	Moore Health	47	Alexandria Physio And Pilates
46	Erko Physiotherapy		
Podiatry			
48	Great Feets Podiatry		
Speech pathology			
49	Dsa Specialist Intervention Services		

Future health facilities include:

- **HealthOne Green Square** – will integrate primary care, community health and out-of-hospital care services. It will be located in the Green Square Town Centre. The centre will be almost 4,000 m² in size and will be co-located with complementary services including medical specialists, pharmacy, a radiology practice, pathology, dentist, podiatry, optometry and allied health, facilitating better integration of care across these services.
- **Royal Prince Alfred Hospital** – Based on GHD consultation with NSW Health (2017), the RPA Hospital is planned to undergo major redevelopment to support the growing regional population.



LEGEND

Project boundary - Waterloo South

Waterloo Estate boundary

Waterloo Estate 1km catchment

Metro Station Site

Train stations

Social Infrastructure

● Education - Combined

● Education - Primary

● Education - School for specific purpose

● Education - Secondary

● Education - Tertiary

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Social Sustainability Study - Waterloo

Job Number 21-26378
Revision A
Date 27 Feb 2020

Social Infrastructure - Education

Figure 5-3

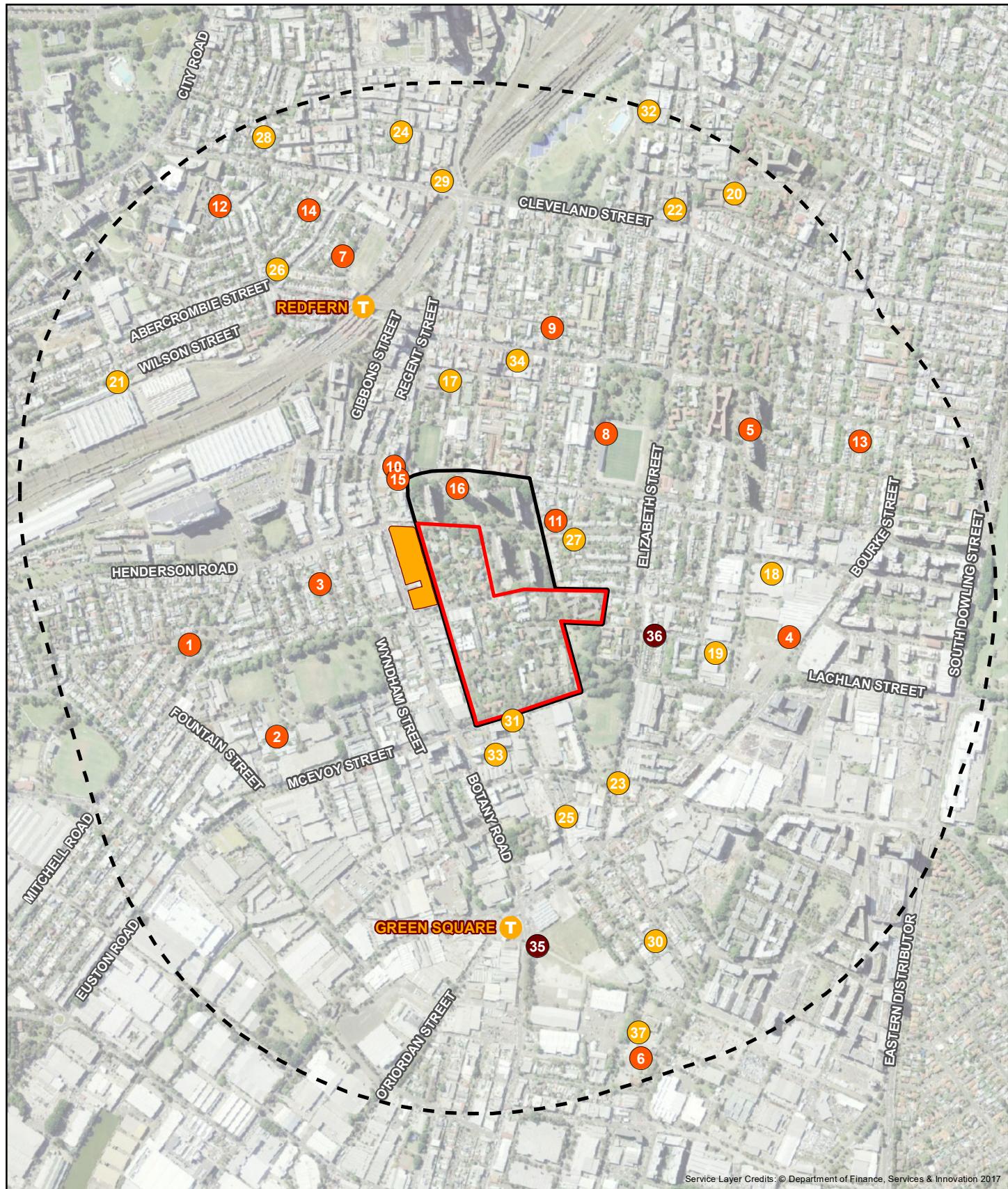
5.9 Education

The existing education facilities located within the study area are summarised in Table 5-10.

Table 5-10 Education facilities

No	Name	Suburb	Description	Enrolment
1	Alexandria Park Community School	Alexandria	Combined primary & high school (K-12) run by the NSW Department of Education.	804 (2018)
2	Our Lady Of Mount Carmel Catholic Primary School	Waterloo	Private catholic primary school run by the Catholic Education Commission NSW.	87 (2018)
3	Green Square School	Waterloo	Public primary school primarily for students experiencing challenges when it comes to behaviour.	30 (2018)
4	Redfern Jarjum College	Redfern	Non-government special school for Years K-6 students	19 (2018)
5	Central Sydney Intensive English High School	Alexandria	Public high school run by the NSW Department of Education. Provides intensive English language courses to secondary-aged students and recent immigrants	123 (2018)
6	Czech and Slovak School of Sydney	Waterloo	Independent Saturday school located on the Green Square School campus.	N/A
7	ETEA	Eveleigh	Private training provider.	N/A
8	Fire & Rescue NSW State Training College	Alexandria	Government training facility for Fire & Rescue NSW personnel.	N/A
9	TAFE NSW Eora	Chippendale	Small tertiary college providing training and career skills primarily to Indigenous Australians, but also to the broader community.	N/A
10	TOP Education Institute	Eveleigh	Private training provider offering courses in business, accounting and law.	N/A
11	Taylors College	Waterloo	Independent college that provides programs for university preparation and secondary school education (Years 10-12) run by the Association of Independent Schools NSW.	111 (2016)
12	TAFE NSW CEAD Centre	Darlington	Temporary, shared facility which provides programs including construction, upholstery and food growing. The facility is shared with social enterprises. Based on GHD consultation (2018), CEAD will operate until the end of 2018.	N/A
13	Koori Job Ready training program	Redfern	Provides more employment and training opportunities for Indigenous youth	N/A

Future education facilities includes the upgraded Alexandria Park Community School. Based on GHD consultation with NSW Department of Education (2017, 2018), planning for a major upgrade of Alexandria Park Community School has commenced. Alexandria Park Community School will be redeveloped to cater 1,000 primary and 1,200 secondary students. The school will be reopened in 2022.



LEGEND

- Project boundary - Waterloo South
- Waterloo Estate boundary
- Waterloo Estate 1km catchment
- Metro Station Site
- Train stations
- Social Infrastructure
- Community Centres and Spaces
- Cultural Facility
- Libraries

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NSW Land and Housing Corporation
Social Sustainability Study - Waterloo

Job Number 21-26378
Revision A
Date 27 Feb 2020

Community centres,
cultural facilities and libraries

Figure 5-4

5.10 Community centres and spaces

Multipurpose spaces and community centres range from Council-run community centres with a range of programs and services, to community halls and spaces for hire, as well as community centres managed and owned by non-government organisations.

Within the Waterloo Estate, there are six community rooms, four of which are located on the ground floor of residential buildings with security. During a site visit to the Waterloo Estate in June 2017, Waterloo Connect provided the following information about the community rooms:

- **Waterloo Neighbourhood Centre³** – the neighbourhood centre is a large room with capacity of 50 people sitting down or 100 people standing. The large room is equipped with projector screen and a large TV mounted on a stand. There is also a small meeting room equipped with a smart TV. There is a kitchenette and storage. There is no wifi, phone or data connection. Toilets are external in the mall, there is no disabled access. Car parking is available. All Waterloo Neighbourhood Advisory Board meetings and open days are held in the neighbourhood centre. Local groups also have meetings here. The Waterloo Community Outreach, a recent joint initiative with local government agencies and services, attracts more than 40 residents each week. LAHC and Sydney Metro have used the room for information days, consultation activities and workshop. There has been an increase in bookings since renovations completed in 2019.
- **Matavai and Turanga community rooms (Phillip St)** – these community rooms are on the ground floor of the Matavai and Turanga residential buildings. There is no external access. Each room has a capacity of 30 people, with a separate kitchen and toilet. There are regular activities held for tenants in these rooms.
- **Marton (Cope St) and Solander (Pitt St) community rooms** – these community rooms have internal (stair) and external access (wheelchair access) adjacent to a car park. Each room has a built in kitchenette and capacity for 20 people. There are weekly activities and meetings held for tenants. Overall, the room is considered underutilised.
- **Dobell community room (Pitt St)** – this community room is located in the medium rise Dobell building. It has internal and external access with kitchen. Toilets are provided within the building in the hallway. It has a capacity for 50 people with an overflow area in the courtyard. This room is on the edge of the estate and is considerably underutilised due to vandalism.

All community rooms have tables and chairs with wheelchair access.

Table 5-11 lists other community centres and spaces within proximity to Waterloo South.

Table 5-11 Community centres and spaces

No	Name	Suburb	Description
1	Alexandria Activity Centre	Alexandria	N/A
2	Alexandria Park Community Centre	Alexandria	N/A
3	Alexandria Town Hall	Alexandria	Town hall facility consisting of two halls managed by City of Sydney.
4	COMMUNE Waterloo	Waterloo	Privately-owned co-working space for those within creative industries.

³ LAHC provided an update on this facility in February 2020

No	Name	Suburb	Description
5	Cliff Noble Community Centre	Alexandria	Community centre suitable for meetings and small functions.
6	Green Square Community Hall	Zetland	Community hall suitable for meetings and small functions.
7	Redfern Community Centre	Redfern	Community centre that is host to a range of community events and facilities such as an Elders' lounge, meeting & conference rooms in addition other multipurpose rooms.
8	Redfern Oval Community Room	Redfern	Community facility which provides space for exercise groups & classes in addition to other events and meetings.
9	Redfern Town Hall	Redfern	Town hall facility with a maximum capacity of 150 persons suitable for community meetings, performances and various other functions.
10	Sydney Film School	Waterloo	Acting and filmmaking hub.
11	The Factory	Waterloo	Managed by Counterpoint Community Services, the facility provides community support and development services. The facility is also home to the Yurungai Learning Centre managed by Barnardo's.
12	Harry Burland Activity Centre	Darlington	Community centre which hosts various community classes.
13	Ron Williams Centre	Redfern	Community centre with a range of activities, including health and fitness classes, English conversation classes, and meeting and event space.
14	The Settlement	Darlington	Hall where social housing and programs are run aimed at youth and designed to support and help strengthen young families.
15	Streetlevel Waterloo (Salvation Army)	Waterloo	Streetlevel Waterloo is a place where anyone and everyone is welcome to come and connect with others in the community, sit with us and have a bite to eat or join in with one of the many structured programs.
16	Waterloo Recycling Workshop and Cycle Recycle Club (1 Phillip Street, Redfern)	Redfern	The Waterloo Recycling Workshop is a voluntary organisation that collects, restores, and repairs furniture to be re-sold to the community. The associated Cycle Recycle workshop restores pre-loved and abandoned bicycles and provides a space for bicycle maintenance and repair.

There are also different types of meeting rooms available for hire at the Green Square Library discussed in Table 5-12.

Future community centres and spaces also include:

- A new community hub provided by Mirvac and the Commonwealth Bank of Australia at the Australian Technology Park, due to be completed in 2020 (Mirvac, 2020). (based on information gathered for the Central to Eveleigh CISIR, 2015)
- Based on GHD consultation with the City of Sydney (2017, 2018), there is also potential for a community facility in Erskineville in the long term.

It is recommended that the Metro Quarter include community facilities of up to 2,000m² on the Metro Quarter.

5.11 Library and cultural facilities

Public libraries are an important cultural facility for communities, providing affordable access to information and learning, while modern libraries also often combine exhibition spaces, and spaces for community/public programs. Other cultural facilities include performing arts spaces, and workshops for creative activities.

Table 5-12 provides a list of other library and cultural facilities.

Table 5-12 Library and cultural facilities

No	Name	Suburb	Description
17	Aboriginal Dance Theatre Redfern	Redfern	Performing arts centre which offers accredited courses in Aboriginal dance and theatre. It also serves as an outreach centre for children and youth around the country.
18	Agathon Galleries	Waterloo	N/A
19	Artbank Sydney	Waterloo	Art gallery which also publishes Sturgeon Magazine.
20	Belvoir Street Theatre	Surry Hills	Performing arts centre containing two stages managed by Belvoir.
21	Carriageworks	Eveleigh	Multi-arts centre which is host to a wide range of events and functions.
22	Dance Central Sydney	Surry Hills	Dance school which hosts various dancing classes.
23	Darren Knight Gallery	Waterloo	Art gallery established in 1997.
24	Harrington Street Gallery	Chippendale	Art gallery that has exhibited art pieces since 1973.
25	May Space	Zetland	Art gallery that aims to support and create opportunities for emerging artists.
26	Mop	Chippendale	Art gallery which is host to solo, curated & satellite exhibitions, in addition to educational programs.
27	Orchard Gallery	N/A	N/A
28	Pine Street Creative Arts Centre	Chippendale	Community arts centre
29	Space 3	Redfern	N/A
30	Sullivan Strump Fine Art	Waterloo	N/A
31	The Green Square Centre	Zetland	Cultural centre for Australians and immigrants with a variety of activities that are educational and recreational.
32	Tom Mann Theatre	Surry Hills	Theatre centre managed by the Australian Institute of Music.

No	Name	Suburb	Description
33	aMBUSH Gallery	Waterloo	Art gallery which provides a space for contemporary artists. ³¹
34	107 Projects	Redfern	Creative and cultural space
35	Green Square Library and Plaza	Zetland	This local library provides a neighbourhood service centre, free wireless internet, public access computers, a computer lab, a music room, rhyme and storytime including bilingual stories.
36	Waterloo Library	Waterloo	This local library offers a Koori collection, free wireless internet, public access computer, weekly rhyme and storytimes, and local history collection.
37	Green Square Community and Cultural Precinct	Zetland	The new precinct includes a creative centre, community shed, childcare centre, park and public artwork.

Future cultural facilities will include:

- **Clothing Store** – this heritage building located at North Eveleigh is being reused by artists, and will have other community uses in the future.
- The City of Sydney is also exploring provision of a new library in the Redfern Village (based on information gathered for the Central to Eveleigh CISIR, 2015)

5.12 Open space and recreation

The Waterloo Precinct contains the Marton, Cook and Solander Community Gardens. These community gardens offer residents the opportunity to grow and harvest their own produce, while creating green spaces and supporting social interaction among community members. These gardens are run by local volunteers. Entry to the gardens is free.

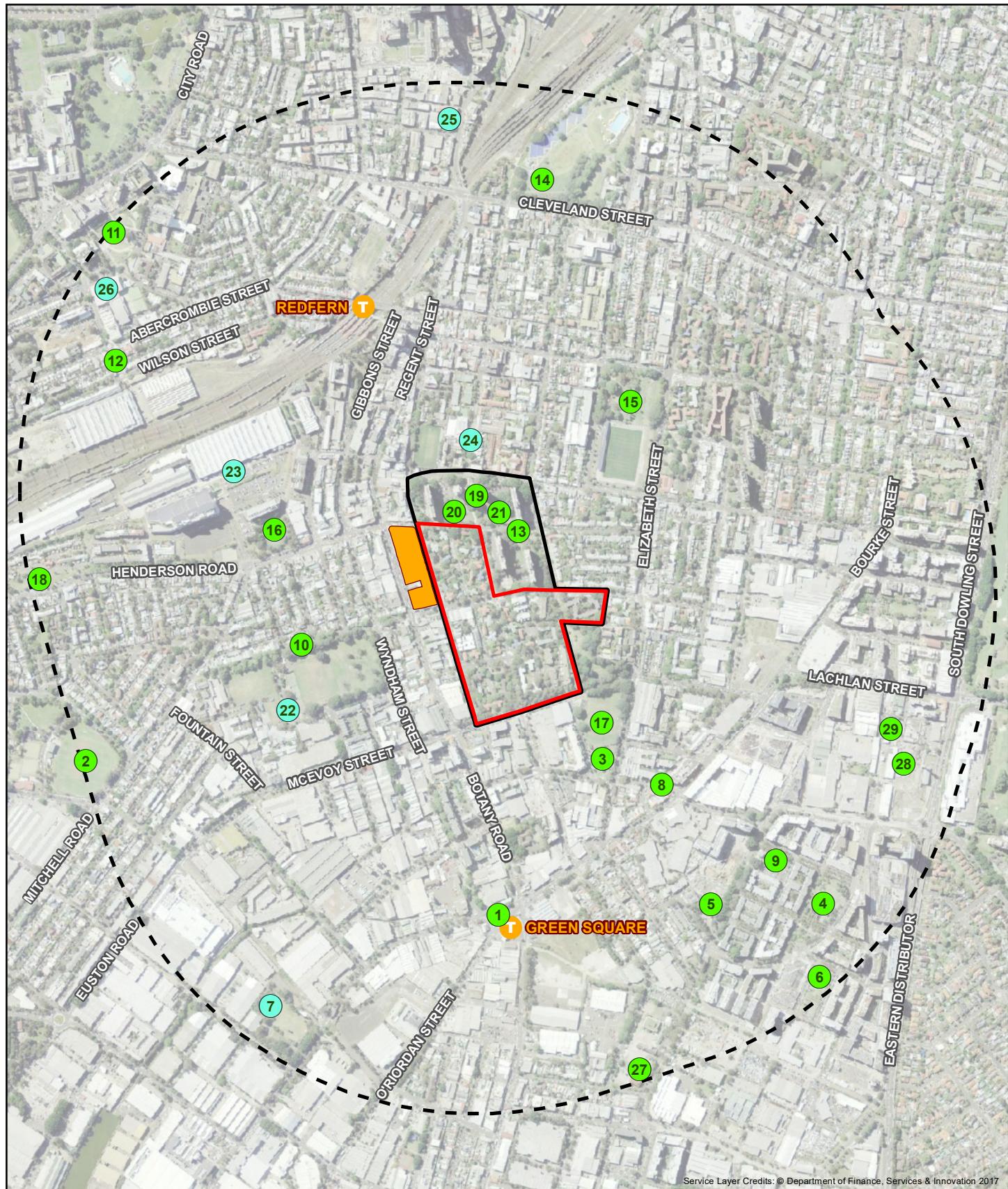
Waterloo Green is located in the northern part of the Waterloo Precinct and contains a basketball court, children's playground, footpaths and seating. The Marton and Solander Community Gardens are located within Waterloo Green and are part of the Waterloo Estate Community Gardens.

The National Centre of Indigenous Excellence is located just north of Waterloo South. It is a multi-purpose facility and includes a sports field, gym, outdoor 25m swimming pool, camp accommodation and conference room hire.

There are several open space and recreation facilities close to Waterloo South include Waterloo Park, Alexandria Park and Redfern Park. Waterloo Park contains the Fernside Skate Park adjacent to WEAVE Youth & Community Services. Alexandria Park provides tennis courts, netball and basketball courts. Redfern Park is an iconic park, which includes Redfern Oval, skate park and outdoor basketball courts. Redfern Oval is the home of the South Sydney Rabbitos NRL football club.

Other large facilities include Prince Alfred Park, Australian Technology Park, and Sydney University Sports & Aquatic Centre, which are located close to the edge of the local study area. Prince Alfred Park contains the Prince Alfred Park Pool and Jensen's Tennis Centre. Australian

Technology Park has basketball and netball courts. The Sydney University Sports & Aquatic Centre includes a multi-purpose indoor swimming pool, gym, netball courts and indoor squash courts. Other open space and recreation facilities are identified in Figure 5-5 and Table 5-13.



LEGEND

- Project boundary - Waterloo South
- Waterloo Estate boundary
- Waterloo Estate 1km catchment
- Metro Station Site
- Train stations

Social Infrastructure

- Open Space
- Recreation Facility

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Metres
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NSW Land and Housing Corporation
Social Sustainability Study - Waterloo

Job Number 21-26378
Revision A
Date 27 Feb 2020

Social Infrastructure - Open Space

Figure 5-5

Table 5-13 Open space and recreation facilities

No	Name	Suburb	Description
1	Crown Park	Waterloo	Provides seating areas together with the adjoining Crystal Park.
2	Erskineville Oval	Erskineville	Sporting field/complex used for cricket & football.
3	Fernside Skate Park	Waterloo	Provides skating areas adjacent to WEAVE Youth & Community Services.
4	Joynton Park	Zetland	Major park which provides seating areas, barbecue and picnic areas and a public toilet.
5	Mary O'Brien Reserve	Zetland	Contains a water feature, barbecue and picnic areas and playground equipment for children aged 8 and below.
6	Nuffield Park	Zetland	Provides a multi-purpose court suitable for netball and basketball.
7	Perry Park Recreation Centre	Alexandria	The sports centre includes two indoor and two outdoor multipurpose courts for sports such as netball, basketball and futsal.
8	Short Street Reserve	Waterloo	Grassland reserve.
9	Tote Park	Zetland	Contains a public toilet and children's playground equipment.
10	Alexandria Park	Alexandria	Features a multi-purpose sporting field, tennis courts and a basketball court.
11	Cadigal Green	Darlington	Located on the University of Sydney campus, the park serves as a seating area.
12	Charles Kernan Reserve	Darlington	Community park that provides seating areas, barbecue and picnic areas, playground equipment and a cycle path.
13	Waterloo Estate Community Garden	Waterloo	Provides the community a space to grow fruits and vegetables.
14	Prince Alfred Park	Surry Hills	Provides a wide range of amenities including an outdoor swimming pool, cycling and pedestrian pathways, seating areas, barbecue and picnic areas, fitness stations, and basketball and tennis courts.
15	Redfern Park/Redfern Oval	Redfern	The complex provides a children's playground, seating areas and an oval with grandstands.
16	Vice Chancellors Oval	Eveleigh	Features barbecue and picnic areas and space for sporting activities.
17	Waterloo Park and Oval	Waterloo	The park contains a fenced playground, basketball court and public toilet. Waterloo Oval provides a sports field suitable for rugby and cricket. A small skate park is also located at the southern section skate park.
18	South Sydney Rotary Park	Eveleigh	Features outdoor fitness equipment.
19	Waterloo Green	Waterloo	Contains a basketball court, children's playground, footpaths and seating. The Marton and Solander Community Gardens are located within Waterloo Green.
20	Marton Community Garden	Waterloo	Provides the community a space to grow fruits and vegetables.
21	Solander Community Garden	Waterloo	Provides the community a space to grow fruits and vegetables.

No	Name	Suburb	Description
22	Alexandria Park Tennis Court	Alexandria	Provides two tennis hardcourts and amenities such as seating and toilets.
23	Australian Technology Park tennis and basketball courts	Redfern	Courts available for hire.
24	National Centre Of Indigenous Excellence	Redfern	Features indoor basketball courts, indoor heated pool, gym, outdoor courts, fitness area and a sporting field.
25	Salsa Republic	Surry Hills	Provides dancing classes and workshops and space for various parties and events.
26	Sydney University Sports & Aquatic Centre	Darlington	Provides an indoor swimming pool, tennis and squash courts, multi-function sports hall and stadium, in addition to fitness areas and a gym.
27	Matron Ruby Grant Park	Zetland	Located in the Green Square community and cultural precinct and includes play equipment, a basketball court and a table tennis table.
28	Wulaba Park	Waterloo	Adventure playground featuring a giant slide, climbing tower, tunnels, nets and swings
29	Dyuralya Park	Waterloo	Includes garden terraces, a paved courtyard, trees and seating.

Future public open space and recreation facilities will include:

- **Gunyama Park Aquatic and Recreation Centre, Zetland** - with a 50m outdoor pool, 25m indoor pool and gym, and a multipurpose sports field including an outdoor synthetic playing field of approximately 6,500m², public amenities, playground and park of 20,000m². Stage one is expected to be completed in 2020.
- **Green Square public open space** – including The Drying Green – a public park of approximately 5,500m² which will include passive spaces with barbeques and shade structures, and an informal sports area. Other parks in the area include Mulga Park and Ropewalk Park.