



Large Scale Urban Development, the Inner West, Health and Social Inclusiveness



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SLHD EquityFest
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Health
Sydney
Local Health District

Overview

- Overview our population and urban and infrastructure developments in the Inner West
- Question if the large scale urban development in the Inner West might improve health or could it contribute to increasing inequity?
- Make comment on the question



SLHD Demography



640,000 RESIDENTS



1,910 permanent humanitarian entrants settled in SLHD between Jan 2010-2015



1/4 of our residents Canterbury

5.4% SLHD residents live in public housing



9,700 births in 2016



Redfern-Waterloo, with Canterbury has one of highest levels of disadvantage

43% of SLHD speak LOTE.
7.7% (40,000 people) speak little or no English



5,408 people identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait



16% of people living with homelessness are in SLHD

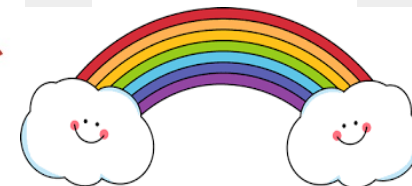
2,100 reported DV crimes per year

45.1% of SLHD adults overweight or obese

LGBTQIA est. 10% of population - part of Sydney's Rainbow Ribbon

By 2031 an increase of 66% and 65% in the 70-84 and 85+ year age groups. 4,576 Aged Care residents

40% of NSW boarding houses in SLHD



Is there large scale Urban Development in the Inner West of Sydney?

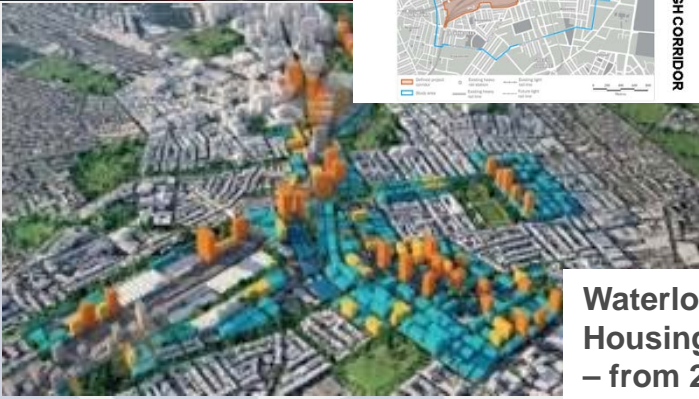
- Projected population increase of 43% between 2011 to 2031
- Major announced urban transformation programs (some of which are included in this projection of 43% - others are not/partially included)
 - ❑ Central to Eveleigh Urban Transformation (UG + FACS + TfNSW)
 - ❑ Waterloo Redevelopment Project (FACS) + South Eveleigh
 - ❑ Central Station (TfNSW)
 - ❑ Redfern Station (TfNSW)
 - ❑ Parramatta Road Urban Transformation Project (GSC)
 - ❑ Green Square (CoS and UG)
 - ❑ The Bays (UG)
 - ❑ Sydenham to Bankstown Urban Renewal Corridor (DPE)
 - ❑ Rhodes East Priority Precincts, Strathfield, Burwood, Homebush (DPE)
 - ❑ 5 of 7 State significant precincts in SLHD (Riverwood, Waterloo, North Eveleigh, Elizabeth St Redfern, The Bays). 6th is Sydney Olympic Park!



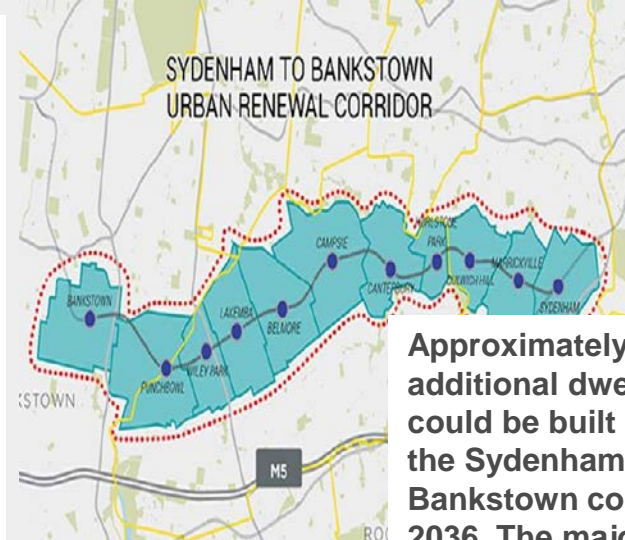
HUNDREDS of family homes on the Rhodes peninsula could be replaced by skyscraping apartment blocks up to 38 storeys high as part of plans unveiled by the State Government. As many as 3600 new homes are set to be crammed into a 36ha area at Rhodes East, a Priority Precinct Plan.8,280 residents.



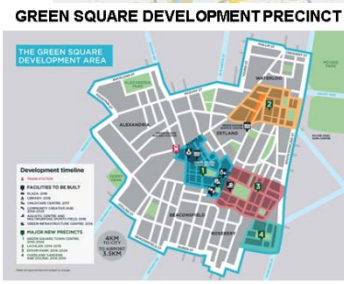
CENTRAL TO EVELEIGH CORRIDOR



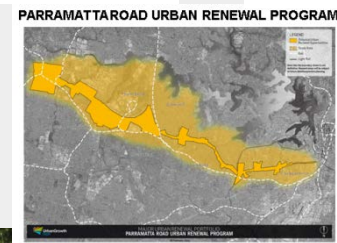
Waterloo Housing Estate – from 2,012 social housing dwellings to 7,000 dwellings



Approximately 36,000 additional dwellings could be built within the Sydenham to Bankstown corridor by 2036. The majority of new housing will be within a 400m radius of the railway stations and easy walking distance to public transport and local shops (DPE)



City planners say the rezoning plan is aimed at boosting housing supply, create lively communities in the inner west and includes new schools, shops and cafes as well as pedestrian and cycling paths



Some 27,000 new homes will be built along a dilapidated 20-kilometre corridor in the state government's \$31 billion redevelopment plan for Parramatta Road



Riverwood Housing Estate

Is there large scale Infrastructure Development in the Inner West?

The WestConnex Motorway:

- **Stage 1: Widening of the M4 and Extension of the M4 via a tunnel to Parramatta Road and City West Link, Haberfield – opens 2019**
- **Stage 2: Extension of the M5 from the existing M5 East Corridor at Beverly Hills via a tunnel to St Peters**
- **Stage 3: A motorway tunnel between the first two stages, linking the M4 and M5 corridors with a linkage at Rozelle**
- **Chatswood to Sydenham and Bankstown Metro**
- **Railway station upgrades of a number of railway stations, including Central, Redfern and all stations along the Sydenham to Bankstown route which are now priority precincts**
- **CBD and South East light rail from Circular Quay to Central Station and connected to Dulwich Hill**
- **Second harbour tunnel crossing at Rozelle**
- **The proposed Parramatta to Sydney Olympic Park and the city centre Metro**
- **Proposed Strathfield to Parramatta Light Rail**



Healthy Urban Development Principles

1. Density Done Well - public domain strategy, energy efficiency/sustainability, building separation, privacy, natural ventilation, mixed developments, child friendly spaces and play areas, focus on the space (life) between buildings, pedestrians not cars
2. Community Wellbeing and Equity – strengthen, involve and empower communities, shared spaces, secure, pedestrian comfort, cultural identity, active travel, less car trips per person, availability of healthy foods, place making, parks/land for public purposes, chances to connect with the community
3. Public Infrastructure – health services, hospital developments, public transport, schools, jobs, child care, social and affordable housing, bike paths, arts & culture etc.



A Word on Density

Many planners, supported by developers and governments maintain that “**Densification**” in **Inner West** is required for a modern global “great” city, to enable

- strong economic growth (jobs)
- closer access to shops + services
- better connected vibrant communities
- a healthier community
- good public transport, cycling opportunities
- address very high housing demand
- A new “European” culture favouring high rise communities, medium density or urbanised suburbs over traditional Aussie urban sprawl.



Outcomes at Present

Density-related Design

- Some densifying IW developments have been very poorly designed others are textbook design excellence.

Public Infrastructure

- The public transport, roads, schools, infrastructure lag behind the population increases and the needs of the whole city. Traffic is chaotic.
- Therefore, “catch-up” infrastructure development in the inner west has been disruptive, has involved the resumption of many hundreds of homes and open space areas, reduced liveability for affected communities and contributed to public health concerns (noise, dust, ventilation, mental health)
- Population Health, Community Health and Hospital infrastructure need significant additional capacity to match the population increase

Outcomes at Present

In relation to Community Wellbeing and Equity:

- Communities/some councils have selectively opposed development/s– some residents have been forcibly relocated, threatened values, community connections, way of life, cultural/social issues etc.
- Housing affordability and social housing access are major equity issues– state and local governments are looking at ways of addressing this.
- Councils, Health, governments are starting to recognise the key role of social inclusiveness and connectedness as well as the impact of healthy urban development on health

