



SOUTHPORT

**LOCAL STRATEGIC
PLANNING STATEMENT**

At Sutherland Shire Council we do more than serve our community - we are our community.

We understand that our natural landscapes - the bays, beaches and bush - and our love of outdoor living gives us a unique energy that sets us apart from anywhere else.

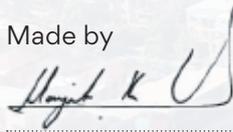
This translates into an active community, and a living energy, that propels us forward.

To align our culture to our community, we are collaborative, achieving, respectful and evolving. This energy can be seen in everything we do. From having a can-do attitude, to embracing opportunity and change, being people-centered and working together as one.

That's why Sutherland Shire is a place for life; its vibrancy brings people to life and makes it a place they want to stay forever.

It's our role to enhance the spirit of our area and its people.

Made by



Manjeet Grewal - Chief Executive Officer

on

15 September 2020

Date

Signed under delegation for Sutherland Shire Council in accordance with a resolution of the Council passed on 24 August 2020 (PLN031-20).

Prepared by Sutherland Shire Council

September 2020

Endorsed by Council 24 August 2020

Greater Sydney Commission Letter of Support

10 September 2020

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Acknowledgement of Country

Sutherland Shire Council acknowledges and pays respect to the Traditional Owners of the land, the Dharawal speaking people. We pay respect to their culture, history and Elders, past, present and future.

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1. ABOUT THE PLAN

1.1 What is a Local Strategic Planning Statement?

A Local Strategic Planning Statement (LSPS) expresses the vision and planning principles to guide land use decisions for the next 20 years. It identifies priorities to deliver specific land use outcomes for infrastructure, housing, town centres, employment, transport, recreation and the environment. It sets short, medium and long-term actions to achieve these outcomes and an implementation and monitoring framework. These are provided through descriptive text, maps, diagrams and charts. The LSPS is based on currently available information. As more information becomes available, the LSPS will be updated to reflect greater understanding and appropriate responses.

The LSPS for Sutherland Shire will shape how the planning framework, comprising the local environment plan (LEP), development control plan (DCP) and development contributions plans evolve over time. It will provide local context to other Council strategies and priorities. It will inform Sutherland Shire Council's consideration of planning proposals and may support Council's consideration and determination of development applications.

There is a delay of approximately five years between the preparation of a new LEP and the completion of projects it facilitates. This means that development outcomes over the next five years are largely determined by the existing planning framework. The LSPS will largely affect planning outcomes from 2024.

1.2 Where does it fit in with other strategies and plans?

The LSPS must be consistent with the strategic direction set by the Greater Sydney Commission. This is set out in the Greater Sydney Region Plan, *A Metropolis of Three Cities* and the *South District Plan*.

The *South District Plan* covers the local government areas of Canterbury-Bankstown, Georges River and Sutherland Shire. The LSPS must give effect to this plan, which means that our strategic land use planning must align with this plan. It is a 20-year plan to manage growth in this district and sets priorities and actions around the four themes of:

- Infrastructure and Collaboration
- Liveability
- Productivity
- Sustainability

As a strategic plan, the LSPS must give effect to other plans and policies that form part of the planning framework for Greater Sydney, including:

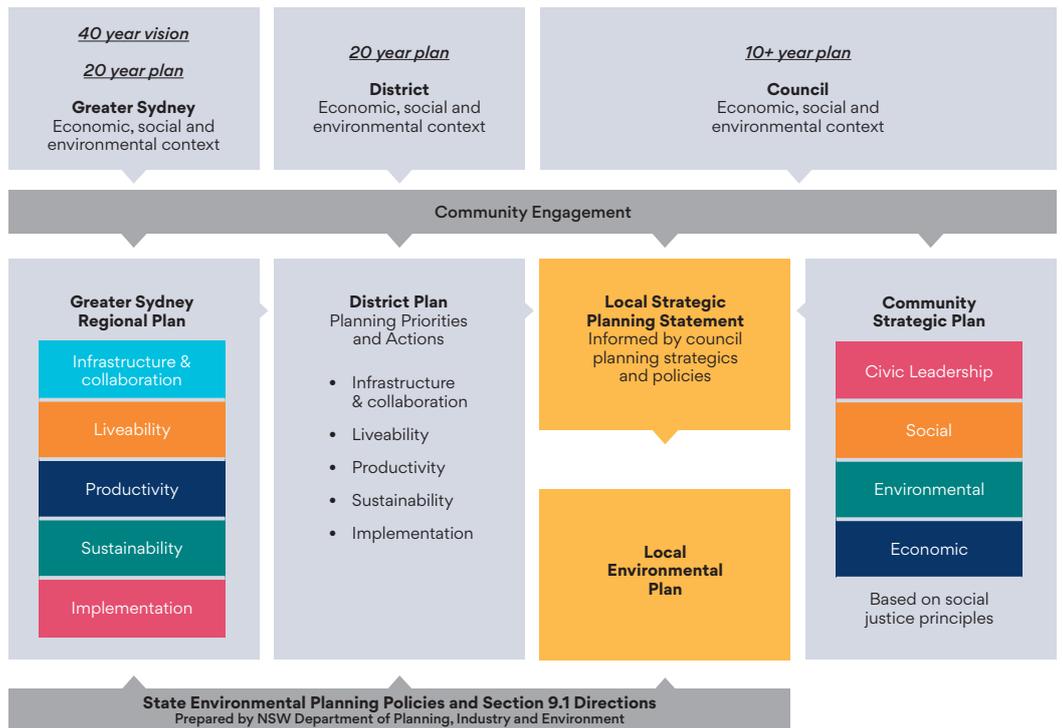
- State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs) which cover specific social, economic and environmental matters that may impact planning in local government areas, including Sutherland Shire
- Ministerial Directions issued under Section 9.1 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. These address a range of issues such as employment, environment, heritage, housing, infrastructure and urban development. The Directions provide principles, aims, objectives or policies that must be achieved, or given effect to, in the preparation of local environmental plans.



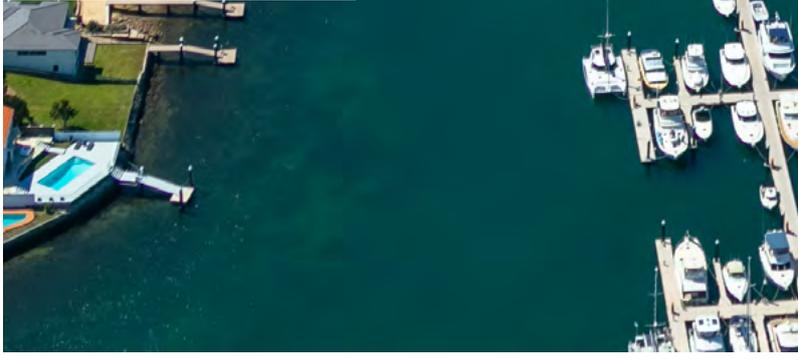
The LSPS is also informed by other state-wide and regional policies including *Future Transport 2056* and the *State Infrastructure Strategy*.

The LSPS provides a direct line of sight to the *Community Strategic Plan (CSP)*. This long-term strategic plan is prepared for Sutherland Shire in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1993*. The CSP outlines the community's aspirations and long-term vision for Sutherland Shire for the next 10 years.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN REGIONAL, DISTRICT AND LOCAL PLANS



The LSPS is a bridging document to ensure planning priorities identified at a state, regional and local level are integrated and implemented locally through specific priorities and actions.





1.3 What community consultation has informed the LSPS?

Three sets of community engagement consultations, have informed the preparation of the LSPS.

Community Satisfaction and CSP Research (2016 and 2018)

Council conducted a survey of more than 600 residents between October and November 2016 and again in 2018 to understand community attitudes and perceptions towards current and future services and facilities provided by Council. Key objectives of the research included:

- Assessing and establishing the community's priorities and satisfaction in relation to Council activities, services, and facilities
- Identifying drivers of quality of life
- Identifying priority focus areas for Council.

A Shout Out to The Shire: Making Decisions for the Future (2017)

Council engaged with the community between June and December 2017 to:

- Understand the community's relationship with Sutherland Shire and the Council to highlight values, strengths and areas for improvement
- Provide the community with an opportunity to comment on managing assets and delivering services into the future.

The consultation involved engaging local residents, interest groups and business owners in stakeholder interviews, resident immersions, resident and business forums and resident surveys. A total of 2,400 residents completed the surveys.

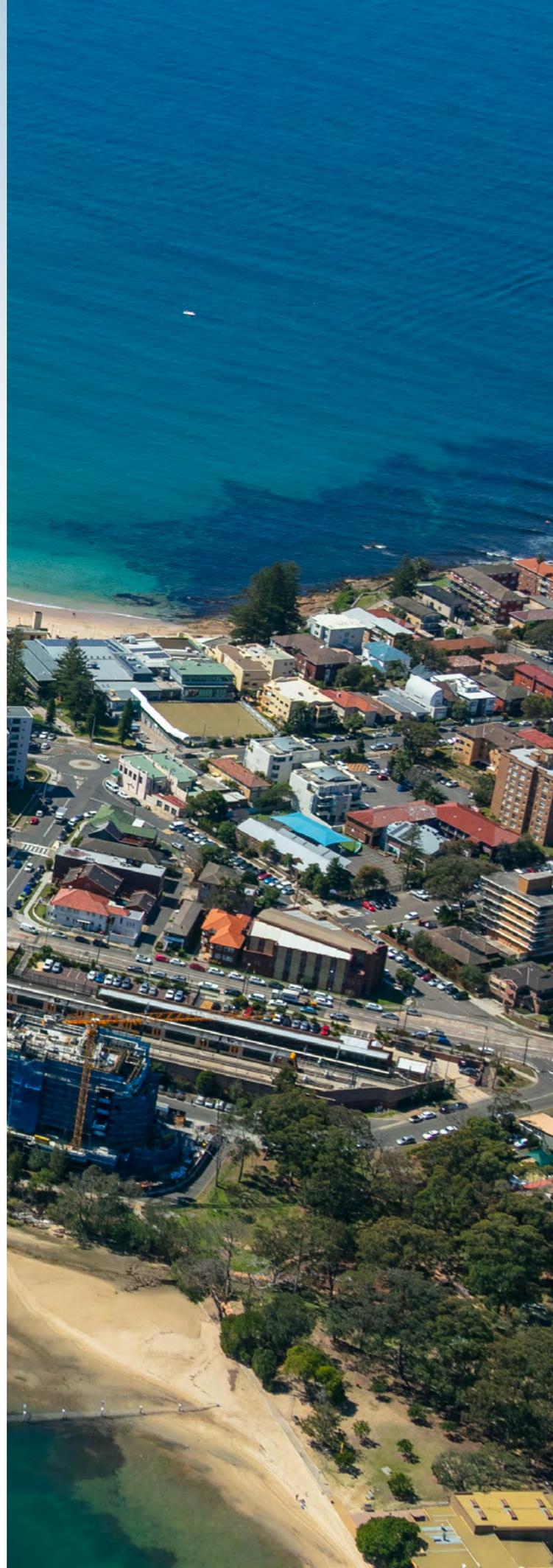
Planning for the Future

Community engagement on the content of the LSPS was undertaken from 11 September 2019 to 25 October, 2019. The engagement strategy took a number of forms to try and gain the views of a broad cross section of the community and other stakeholders. Engagement asked the community to:

- Review the draft Local Strategic Planning Statement.
- Provide feedback on each priority within the draft statement.

The community was invited to make written submissions; a dedicated web page was provided with supporting material coupled with a survey through Council's online engagement website - Join the Conversation. A total of 51 individual written submissions and 64 Join the Conversation Survey responses were received from the community.

Feedback was also obtained from over 300 participants at Drop-in information sessions held at shopping centres, Council's administration building and a two Day Community Expo. Three community workshops provided an opportunity for detailed consideration and comment on the draft LSPS.



20

YEAR VISION FOR LAND USE

The LSPS articulates the vision of how places and land use in Sutherland Shire will be described in 20 years' time. This helps us focus on what is important and what we need to work towards.

In 20 years time, we hope Sutherland Shire can be described as follows:

“ Our community treasures the beautiful bays, beaches, bushland and open spaces of Sutherland Shire. This natural legacy brings nature into our daily lives. It draws people to open spaces where they relax, exercise, gather and celebrate. We are committed to carefully managing the pressures placed on the natural environment to protect the qualities that make Sutherland Shire special.

Our neighbourhoods blend with the natural environment. Our scenic waterfront neighbourhoods are characterised by protected foreshores and large landscaped lots. Bushland neighbourhoods offer close connections with nature while acknowledging the risk from bushfire.

Most of our neighbourhoods comprise low density family homes with a peppering of more compact housing forms.

Young people can start families in more affordable houses close to where they grew up. There are opportunities for residents to live in homes that suit their family structures, lifestyle and income. Buildings increase in height towards the commercial centres. Larger scale buildings combine residential and commercial functions in strategic centres. Residential flat buildings surrounding centres are comparable to the height of canopy trees, transitioning to lower density neighbourhoods. Canopy trees shade our urban streets connecting neighbourhoods with nearby bushland.

Sutherland Shire's centres, ranging from the strategic centres of Sutherland-Kirrawee and Miranda to local centres, are thriving places where people enjoy shopping, working and living. The strategic centres are vibrant employment hubs, supported by higher density residential development in the core transitioning to the surrounding low density areas. Large local centres, such as Cronulla, Menai and Engadine are walkable and provide local housing and employment opportunities. Local centres, such as Gymea, Jannali, Woolooware and Grays Point are diverse in character - providing opportunities for people to connect locally and access essential day to day goods and services. Council has invested in the public domain to realise more space for outdoor dining, street trees, and open spaces - creating places



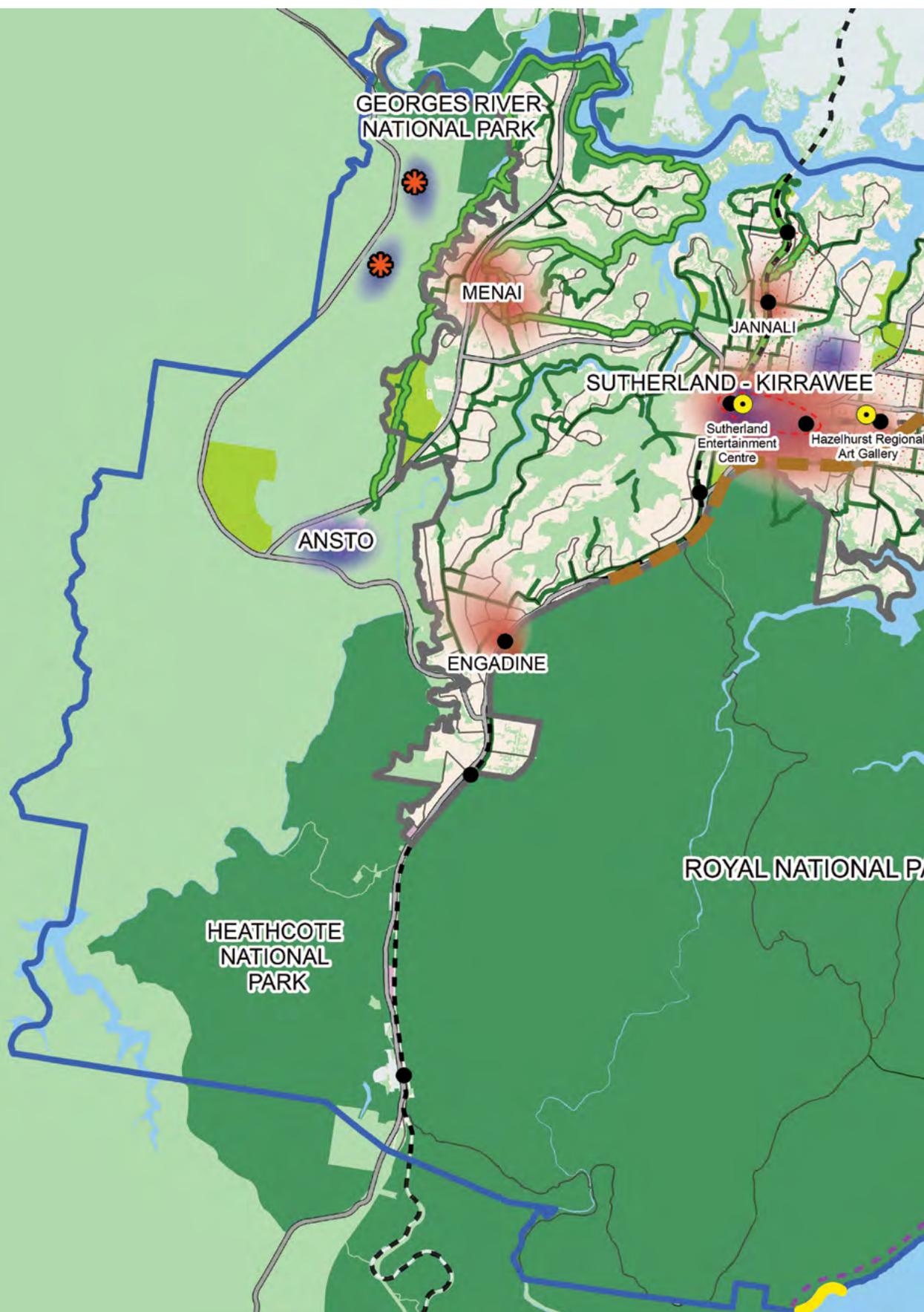
CONNECTING PEOPLE, PLACES AND NATURE

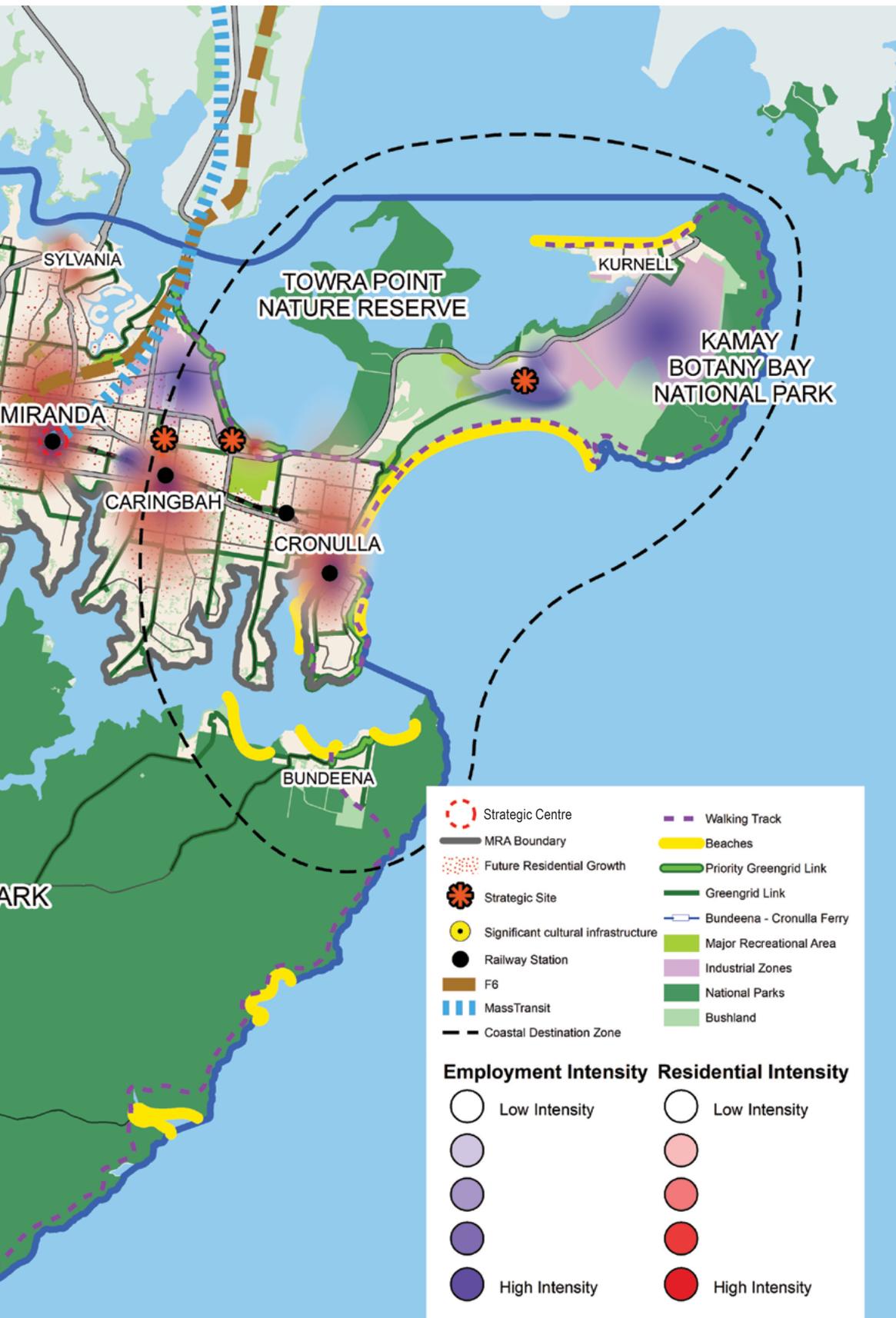
where people want to gather and linger. Infrastructure and services are tailored to the needs of the local community - supporting families, young adults and older people to be active and make community connections. Opportunities for participation in cultural performances, events and festivals are enthusiastically supported by the community.

Sutherland Shire has places that support innovation. The successful ANSTO precinct is a world-class research facility co-located with a high technology park, innovation incubator and graduate institute. An expanded health cluster centred on Sutherland Hospital provides better care close to where people live. The Kurnell Peninsula is one of the largest industrial precincts in the Eastern Harbour City and is home to employers and infrastructure of national significance. The Miranda lands at Kirrawee, Taren Point and opportunities with high technology industries, manufacturing and local enterprises being dominant. These precincts provide the urban services required by our community and local businesses.

Our community relies on infrastructure to connect people to jobs and to support economic growth. Most of Sutherland Shire's centres align with the rail network providing excellent connections to employment, particularly in the Harbour CBD and Sydney Airport. Our community now relies less on private transport to access employment opportunities across Sydney but road congestion continues to make commuting difficult. Realisation of the M6 extension across Sutherland Shire has helped to alleviate some traffic congestion. The provision of a new mass transport system is still needed to increase the capacity of the public transport network and provide alternate transport options, to better access Western Sydney and to help address congestion. Growing local jobs and greater provision of walking and cycling facilities for local trips has taken pressure off local road infrastructure and improved the lives of our community.

STRUCTURE PLAN FOR SUTHERLAND SHIRE







Coastal Destination

“Greater Sydney is set apart from other world cities by its natural beauty. Its bays, beaches, bushland and great public spaces consistently see it rated as one of the world’s most liveable cities. Regardless of where people live in Greater Sydney, they are drawn to the coast and its places of natural beauty because they are central to our lifestyle.

The peninsulas of Cronulla and Kurnell are the coastal destinations of Sutherland Shire. The beaches of Bate Bay, the foreshore parks and coastal walks, the Royal and Kamay Botany Bay National Parks and the waterways of Port Hacking and Woolooware Bay draw people from across Sutherland Shire and Greater Sydney. Cronulla has become a lifestyle centre with a thriving food scene, a vibrant surf culture and an evolving tourist economy. Partnerships help manage visitor numbers and protect natural environments that are critical to the liveability and sustainability of Sutherland Shire, the South District and Greater Sydney.”

COASTAL DESTINATION

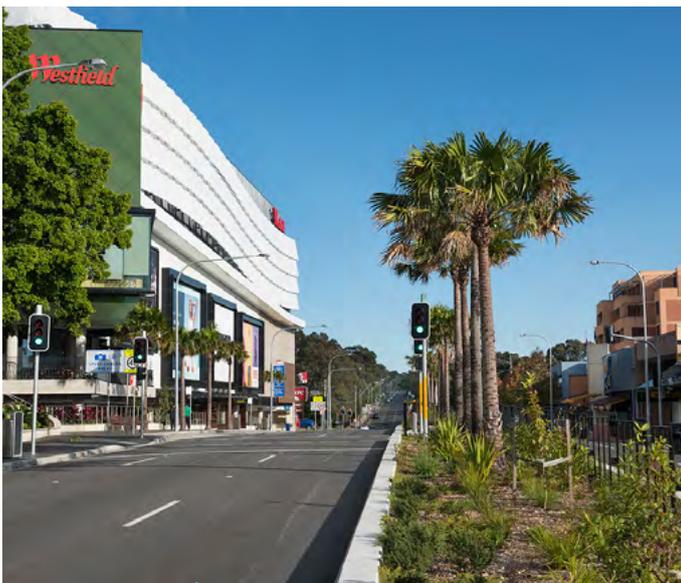




Sutherland-Kirrawee

“Sutherland centre has built upon its strong administrative base to become a vibrant strategic centre. It offers a diverse range of employment and leisure opportunities and is a very desirable place to live. Council has reinforced the centre’s civic role through investing in its arts and cultural facilities and improving the public domain - creating space for outdoor dining and more street trees and open spaces. Tree-lined streets integrate Sutherland and Kirrawee providing a walkable neighbourhood where the community can readily access schools, community services, public transport, leisure and entertainment opportunities.

Sutherland and Kirrawee have become connected centres offering complementary business opportunities. Kirrawee offers a traditional high street along Oak Road, and opportunities for large floor plate retail and commercial spaces, supporting evolving business models on either side of the Princes Highway and on the northern side of the railway line opposite South Village. Sutherland offers traditional shops, restaurants and cafes with a vibrant night-time economy. The close proximity of the two complimentary centres allows for residents to walk and cycle between them.”



Miranda

“Miranda centre is a convenient and connected place that offers access to great shopping, entertainment and dining. Westfield anchors Miranda’s economy and its dining precinct enlivens the public domain. Council has built on the success of this activation, and together with the diversion of traffic facilitated by the M6 has created desirable space in the public domain for outdoor dining, street trees and open spaces. On occasion, outside of peak hours, The Kingsway serves as Miranda’s town square with restaurants, events and pedestrians regularly taking over the roadway. New development in and around the centre has activated the streets with new shops and businesses diversifying employment opportunities. Well located schools and community facilities create a walkable community. The realisation of the future mass transport link from Kogarah to Miranda will present an opportunity to reconsider the role and form of the centre and its relationship to Sutherland Hospital.”

3. STRATEGIC CONTEXT



Source: Greater Sydney Commission (2018): Metropolis of Three Cities and Sutherland Shire Council (2019)

Sutherland Shire comprises an area of 370 km², located on the southern periphery of Greater Sydney. The Sutherland Shire Council area, together with Georges River Council and the City of Canterbury-Bankstown, form the South District of Greater Sydney.

Greater Sydney's regional connections to Wollongong and the Illawarra region traverse Sutherland Shire. These are the South Coast Rail Line and the Princes Highway. They provide important economic linkages and opportunities for residents of these areas to access a range of jobs, enhance business to business links and engage in productive activities.

Sutherland Shire has significant natural areas. Approximately 5km of ocean beach shoulders Bate Bay while the Georges River and Port Hacking provide sheltered bays and inlets. About half the land area of Sutherland Shire is National Park or extensive areas of bushland. Sutherland Shire includes the Royal National Park, Heathcote National Park, Georges River National Park and Kamay Botany Bay National Park – including the area where Captain Cook first came ashore on 29 April 1770. Sutherland Shire includes the world significant, Ramsar-listed wetlands at Towra Point Nature Reserve, an important breeding ground for many vulnerable, protected, or endangered species.

Sutherland Shire is home to infrastructure of regional significance. The Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation (ANSTO) is located at Lucas Heights and nearby is the Holsworthy Military Reserve - one of the largest defence facilities in Sydney. At Kurnell, the Caltex-owned Kurnell Terminal provides Sydney and NSW with a large proportion of its liquid fuels. The Sydney Desalination Plant at Kurnell provides a reliable source of drinking water, independent of rainfall, for the city. The industrial areas at Taren Point, Kirrawee, and Kurnell provide for both special industries and population-serving support industries.

A network of ridges create a series of peninsulas extending into the waterways in the eastern parts of the Shire and deep vegetated valleys comprise the western parts of the Shire. This topography results in valued scenic qualities – views to and from waterways, sandstone outcrops, ridges and bushland valleys. The bushland character is stronger on the peninsulas and in the southern and western neighbourhoods. The many pockets of bushland combine with the natural areas to make the landscaped character of Sutherland Shire its defining characteristic.

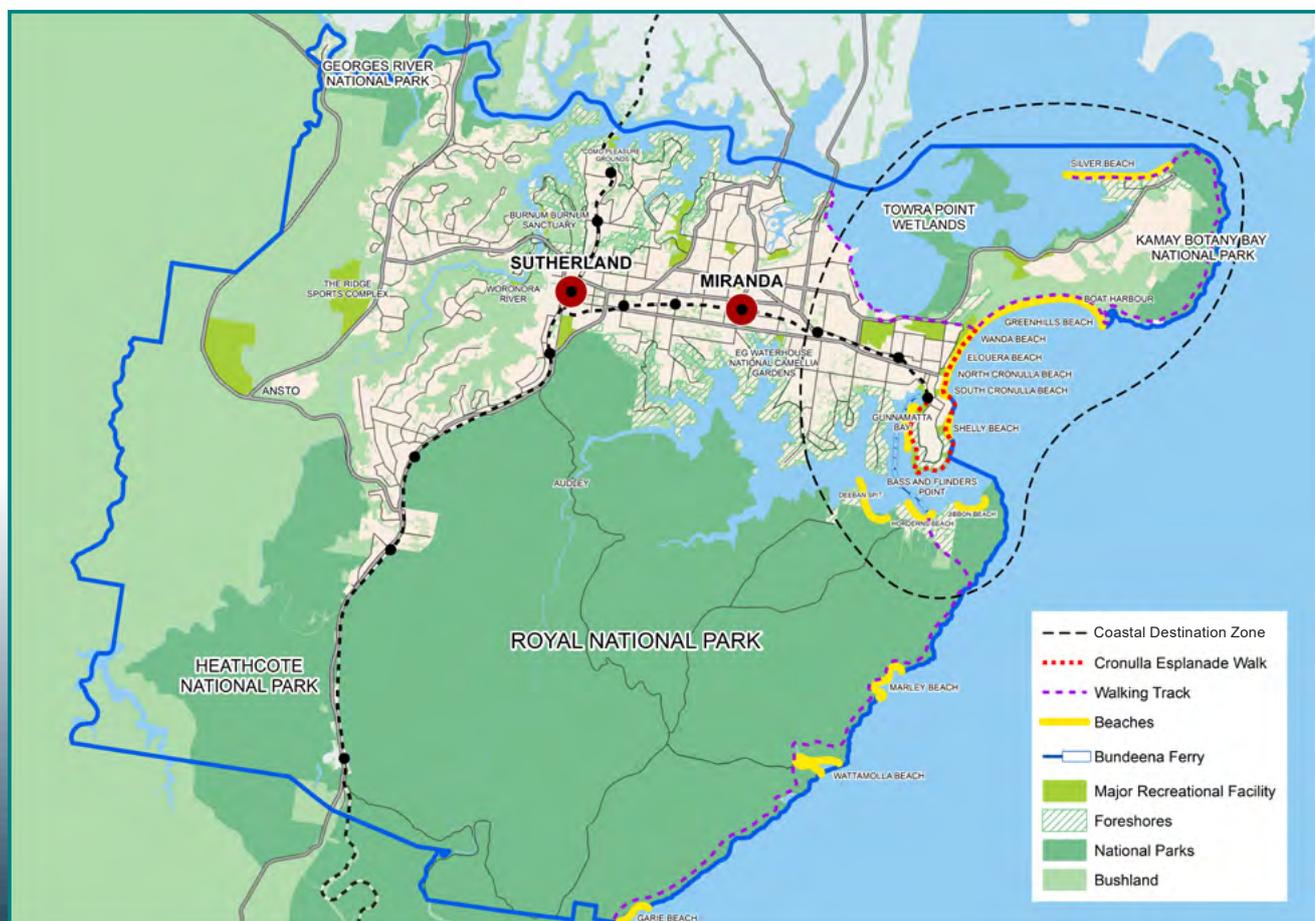
These natural features make Sutherland Shire a very attractive place to visit. Around 1.3 million tourists visit each year, with a high proportion in the peak summer season. Cronulla is the most visited part of Sutherland Shire by tourists and locals, and has a large selection of regional waterfront parks. The beaches of Bate Bay are the only Sydney beaches accessible by train and form the hub of recreational activity, offering surfing, swimming and community events. The Royal National Park, with its beaches and waterways, is a key destination for Sydney residents and tourists.

The environmental features that give the Sutherland Shire its natural beauty and sense of place also bring significant risks to life and property from natural hazards. 15% (5,448ha) of Sutherland Shire is identified as bush fire prone, 6% (2,249ha) is flood prone (886ha of which is high risk) and 3.9% (1,419ha) of land within the coastal zone is at risk of projected sea level rise.

Council has a challenging task of ensuring the community is prepared for risk. These environmental risks limit the opportunity to increase residential densities in these areas without exposing more life and property to risk.

Sutherland Shire has large residential neighbourhoods, characterised by suburban homes in a landscape setting. Pockets of higher density housing are focused around town centres. The two largest town centres are Sutherland centre – an administrative and commercial hub at the junction of the train lines, and Miranda centre – dominated by the Westfield retail centre. Cronulla centre has a strong economic base that stems from its lifestyle focus, while Caringbah centre is in close proximity to the hospitals which help support its growth.

NATURAL LANDSCAPES AND RECREATION



Source: Sutherland Shire Council 2019



Sutherland Shire is well provided with open space. Council manages around 1,780 hectares of open space, comprising 633 parks and bushland reserves. This includes regionally important parks such as Gunnamatta Park and Oak Park Cronulla; Como Pleasure Grounds and Prince Edward Park, Woronora, as well as sporting fields, local parks and bushland reserves.

Sutherland Shire has an impressive portfolio of public land which supports the provision of a comprehensive range of social infrastructure and facilities. These include 8 public libraries, 35 community centres, Hazelhurst Regional Art Gallery and the Sutherland Entertainment Centre. Council owns and manages over 130 community buildings which are used for a wide range of community activities from dance and art classes to Scouts/Girl Guides and playgroups and for meetings ranging from AI-Anon to domestic violence support groups.

Access to Sutherland Shire is limited. From the south, access passes through Heathcote National Park and the Royal National Park. To the north, there are three road bridges over the Georges River at Alford's Point, Sylvania and Taren Point and by rail, bicycle and walking across Como Bridge.

Sutherland Shire's urban areas are largely located on the ridges between Port Hacking and the Georges River, along the train line. Peninsulas stretch out to the waterways, and in these areas, due to terrain, access and public transport services are more limited. The neighbourhoods to the west of the Woronora River were largely developed from the 1980s and have limited public transport options.

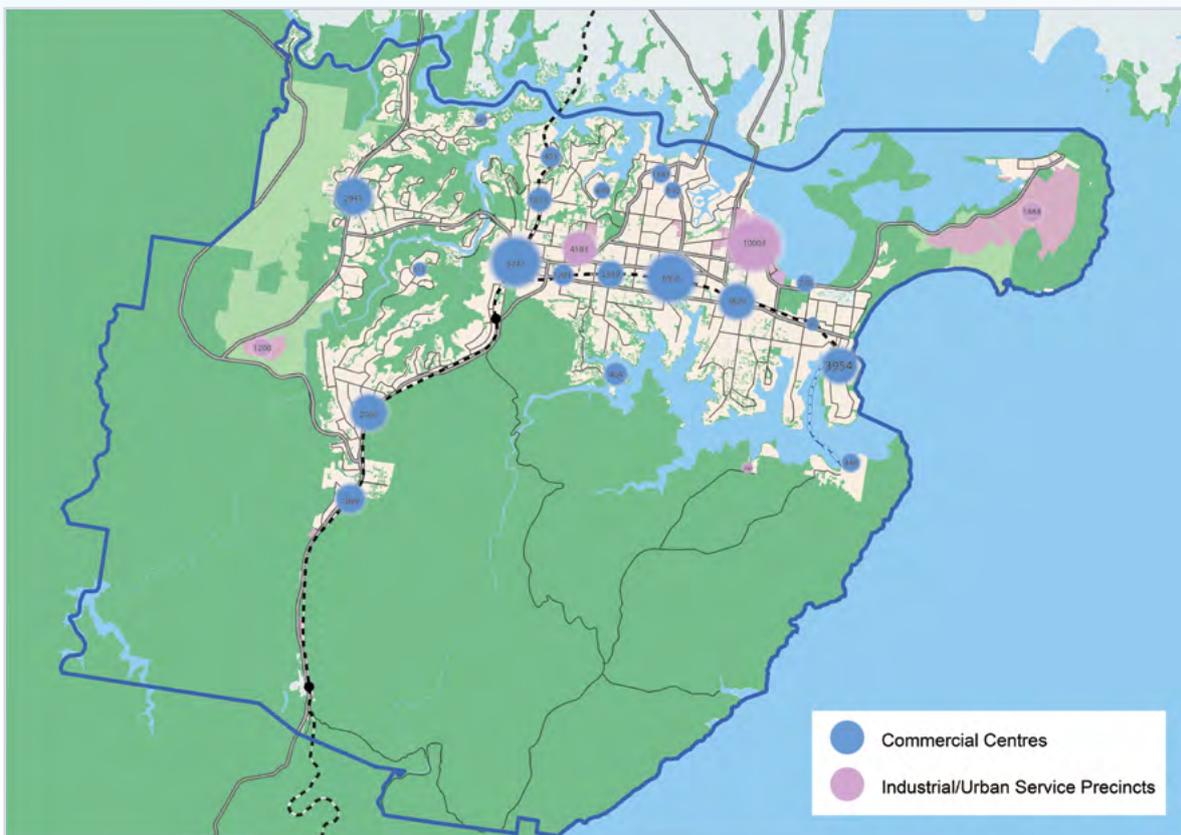
Sutherland Shire is served by the T4 Illawarra Train line linking Cronulla or Waterfall and the City and Bondi Junction. It services a range of small and large centres. Railway capacity is insufficient in peak periods and passengers are experiencing increasing levels of crowding. This is likely to continue into the future as the resident population of Sutherland Shire increases. It will be compounded by the likely increased transport demand resulting from the proposed development of 10,000 new homes at Arncliffe and Banksia (Bayside West Precincts) and Cooks Cove over the next 20 years.

While there are some announced train service improvements as part of the More Trains, More Services program, these are unlikely to create sufficient additional capacity to support this growth without compromising commuter comfort and travel times. The Mass Transit Link from Miranda to Kogarah would deliver a significant increase in public transport capacity, but under Future Transport 2056 this project is indicated as "visionary" with delivery beyond 20 years.

Our community is experiencing traffic congestion and finding car parking frustrating. Roads and Maritime Services statistics indicate that key arterial roads connecting Sutherland Shire to Greater Sydney are currently operating below free flow speeds during peak periods¹ and Council modelling indicates some intersections are unable to cope with current traffic volumes.

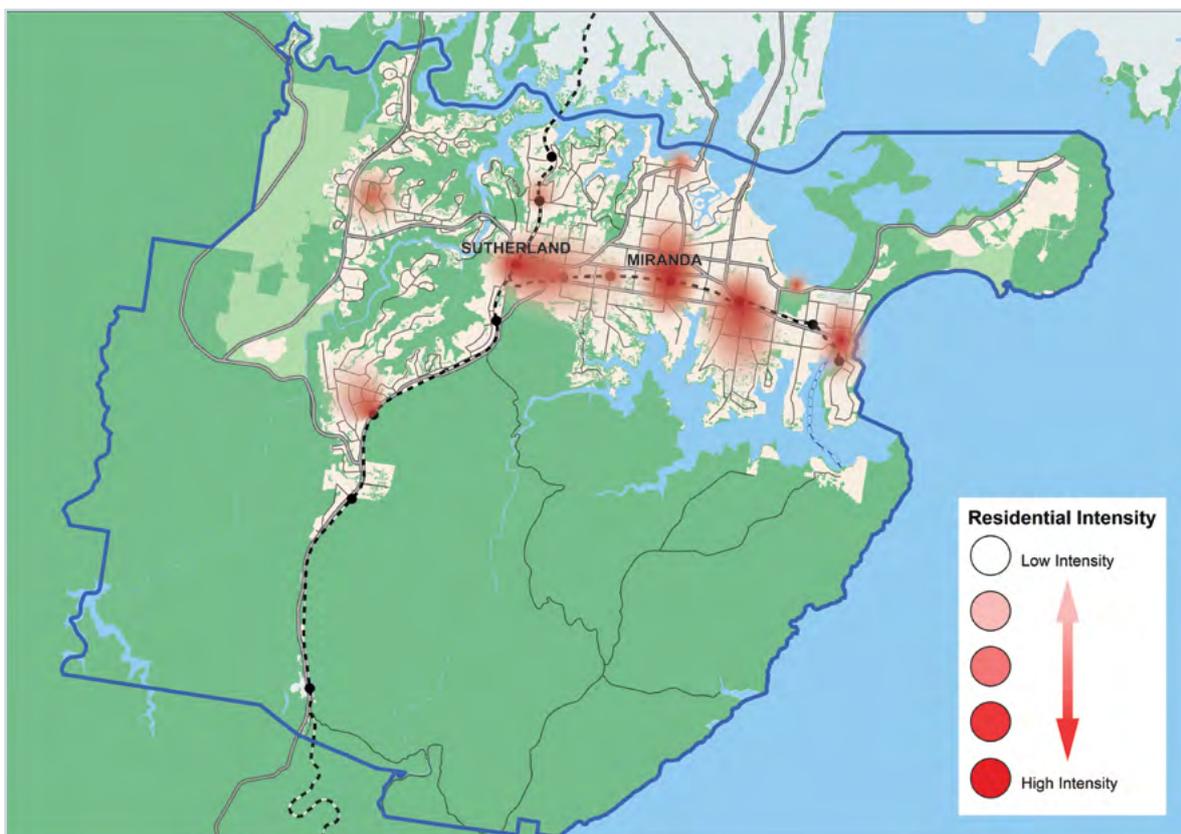
1 RMS. (2018, December). Key Roads Performance Report December 2018. Retrieved from RMS Corporate Publications: rms.nsw.gov.au/documents/about/corporate-publications/key-roads-performance-report/key-roads-performance-report-201812.pdf

INTENSITY OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (JOBS)



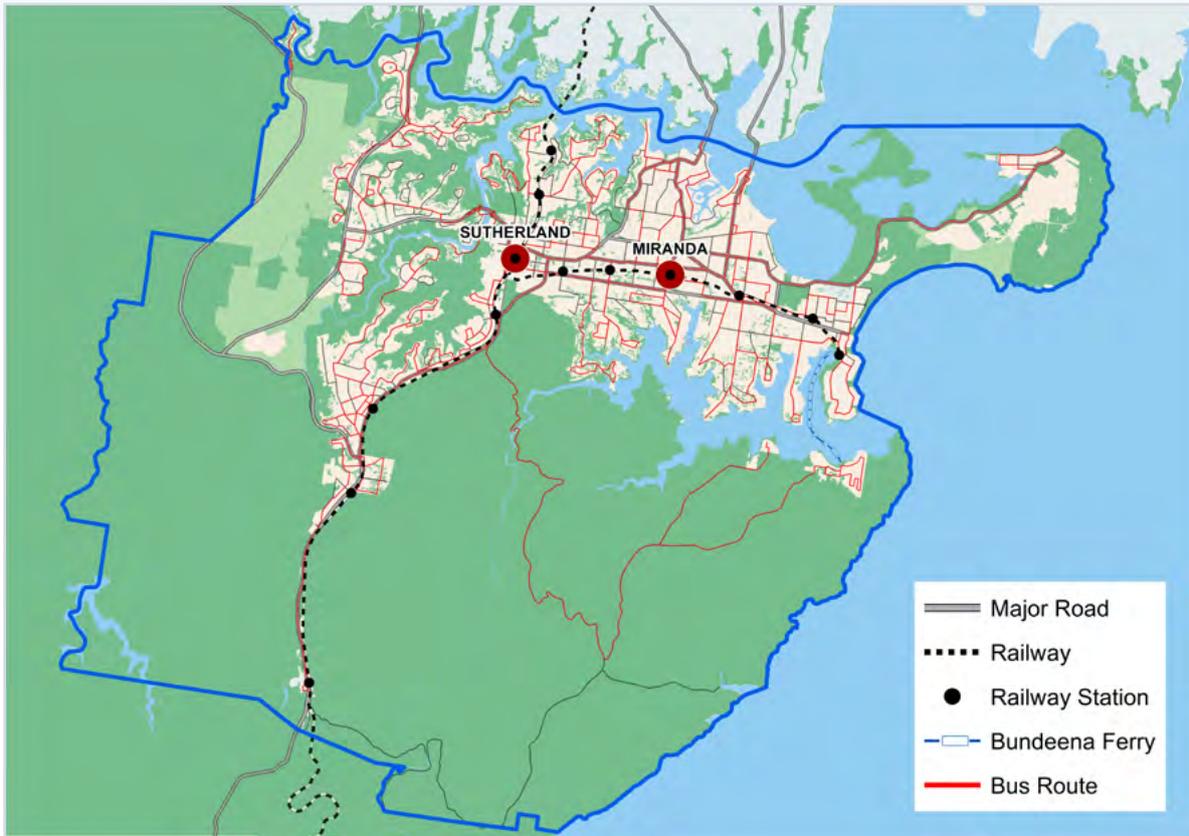
Source: SGS Economics and Planning (2017) Sydney’s Urban Services Land: Establishing a Baseline Provision, Report prepared for Greater Sydney Commission, and Transport Performance and Analytics (TPA) (2016): Greater Sydney Employment Forecasts 2011 to 2041 (2016 Release), Transport for NSW

INTENSITY OF RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT



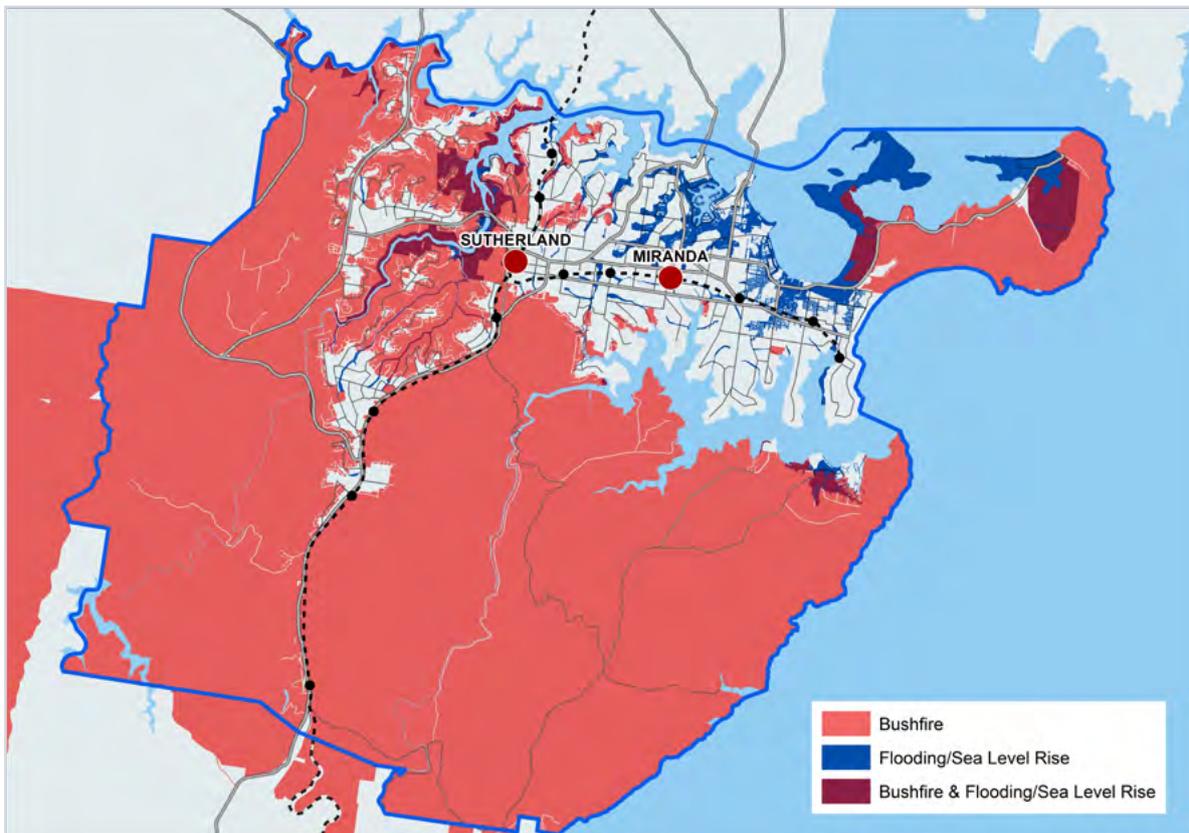
Source: Sutherland Shire Council 2019

KEY TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE



Source: Sutherland Shire Council 2019

ENVIRONMENTAL RISK



Source: Sutherland Shire Council 2019

3.1 Who are we?

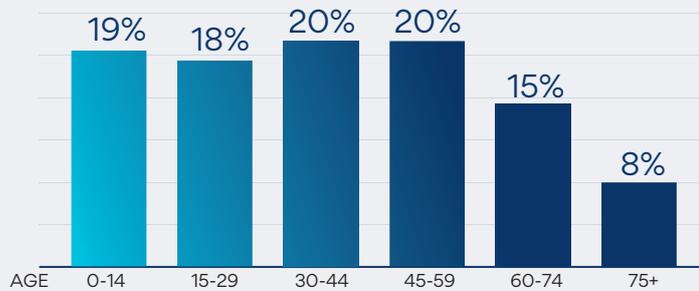


Source: Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (2019), Profile for Sutherland Shire 2016, NSW Government

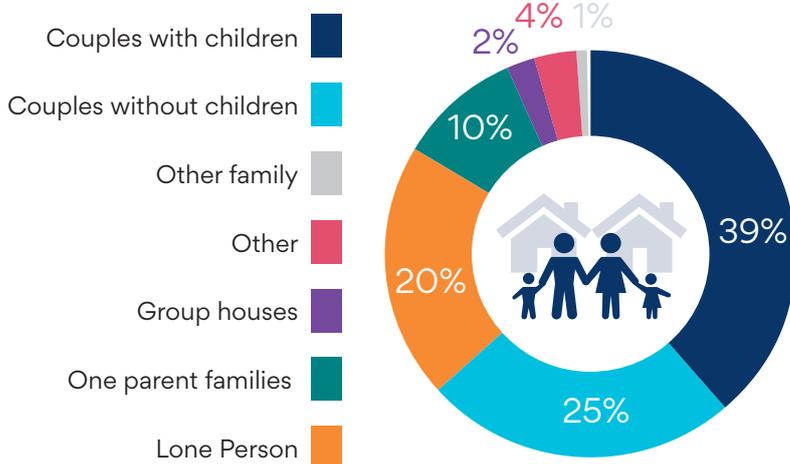
The population of Sutherland Shire is stable and the housing market is largely self-contained. In the five years to 2016, approximately 23,000 residents moved into Sutherland Shire, while just over 25,000 residents moved out. Those moving out largely comprised younger household forming people aged 25-34 years and older people, aged over 55. Even within Sutherland Shire, residents are likely to stay in their local community – 62% of Shire residents did not move home in the five years between 2011 and 2016.

Sutherland Shire residents are relatively affluent - unemployment rates are low and 33% of our households earn over \$2,500 per week (compared to 28% in Greater Sydney). Sutherland Shire residents have much higher car ownership rates than Greater Sydney with significant trip generation for work, recreation and shopping/services. 57% of households own two cars or more (compared to 44% in Greater Sydney) and 18% own three or more cars. We are more dependent on cars than other parts of Sydney - over 60% of us use our cars to travel to work. The roads in Sutherland Shire are increasingly congested. The T4 train line operates over capacity at peak times, making alternative transport options difficult for residents.

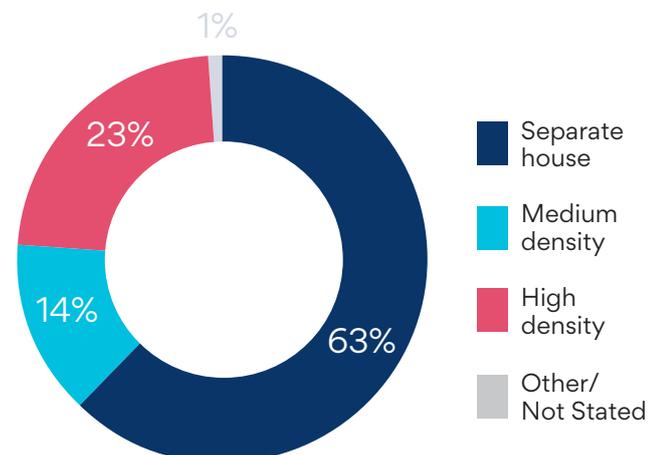
AGE PROFILE 2016



HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION 2016



HOMES WITHIN SUTHERLAND SHIRE 2016



Source: Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (2019), Profile for Sutherland Shire 2016, NSW Government

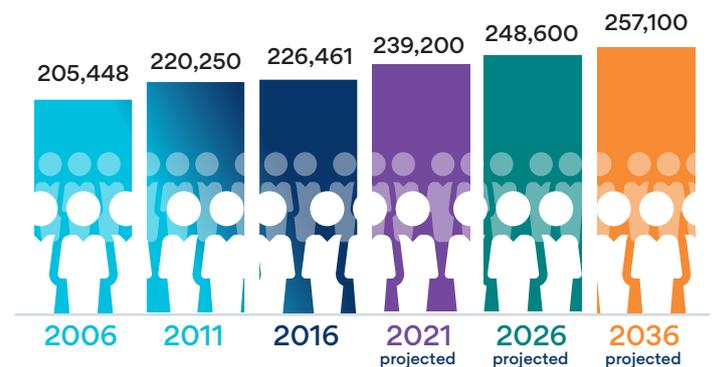
3.2 How are we changing?

Sydney is changing and Sutherland Shire is part of that change. By 2036, Greater Sydney will be home to another 1.7 million people. As Sydney is growing, so too is Sutherland Shire, although at a relatively slower rate. The estimated resident population of Sutherland Shire in 2006 was 211,250 persons and this grew to 226,461 persons in 2016. This is a relatively slow rate of change – an annual increase of 0.7%. In comparison, the population of Greater Sydney is growing at a rate of 1.8% per annum. Parts of Sydney such as Botany Bay (3.3%) Parramatta (3.3%) and Camden (7.3%) have greater annual rates of growth. By 2036, our population is projected to be 257,100 people.

Whilst the population size of Sutherland Shire is relatively stable our demographic make-up is changing. The biggest change is that our population is ageing. In 2016, 23% of the population was over 60 years old (compared with 19% in Greater Sydney). By 2036, it is forecast that 28% of the population will be over 60 years old. The proportion of the population below 19 years is anticipated to remain constant at 24% of the total population, although the total number of people aged under 19 is forecast to increase.

Sutherland Shire largely comprises families. In 2016 Sutherland Shire was a location for family homes - 39% of households were made up of couples with children, compared with 35% in Greater Sydney. By 2036, it is forecast that 35% of households in Sutherland Shire will comprise couples with children. Growth is anticipated in the number of households made up of couples without children and lone persons households.

POPULATION 2006-2036



Source: Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (2019), Profile for Sutherland Shire 2016, NSW Government; Department of Planning, and Environment, 2016 New South Wales State and Local Government Area Population Projections, and Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (2019), Sutherland Shire Council 2019 NSW Population Projections

CHANGES ANTICIPATED BY 2036

DECREASE IN
HOUSEHOLD SIZE
TO 2.60



25,250
COUPLES WITHOUT CHILDREN
+4,350 HOUSEHOLDS

24%
AGED UNDER 19 YEARS
(Increase of 5,600 people)



24,500
LONE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS
(+4,350)



28%
AGED 60 +
(INCREASE OF 21,050 PEOPLE)

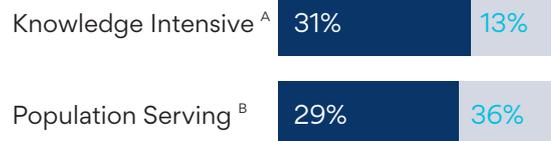


Source: Department of Planning and Environment, 2016 New South Wales State and Local Government Area Population and Household Projections, and Implied Dwelling Requirements



INDUSTRIES OF RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT 2016

■ Sutherland Shire compared with the
 ■ South District

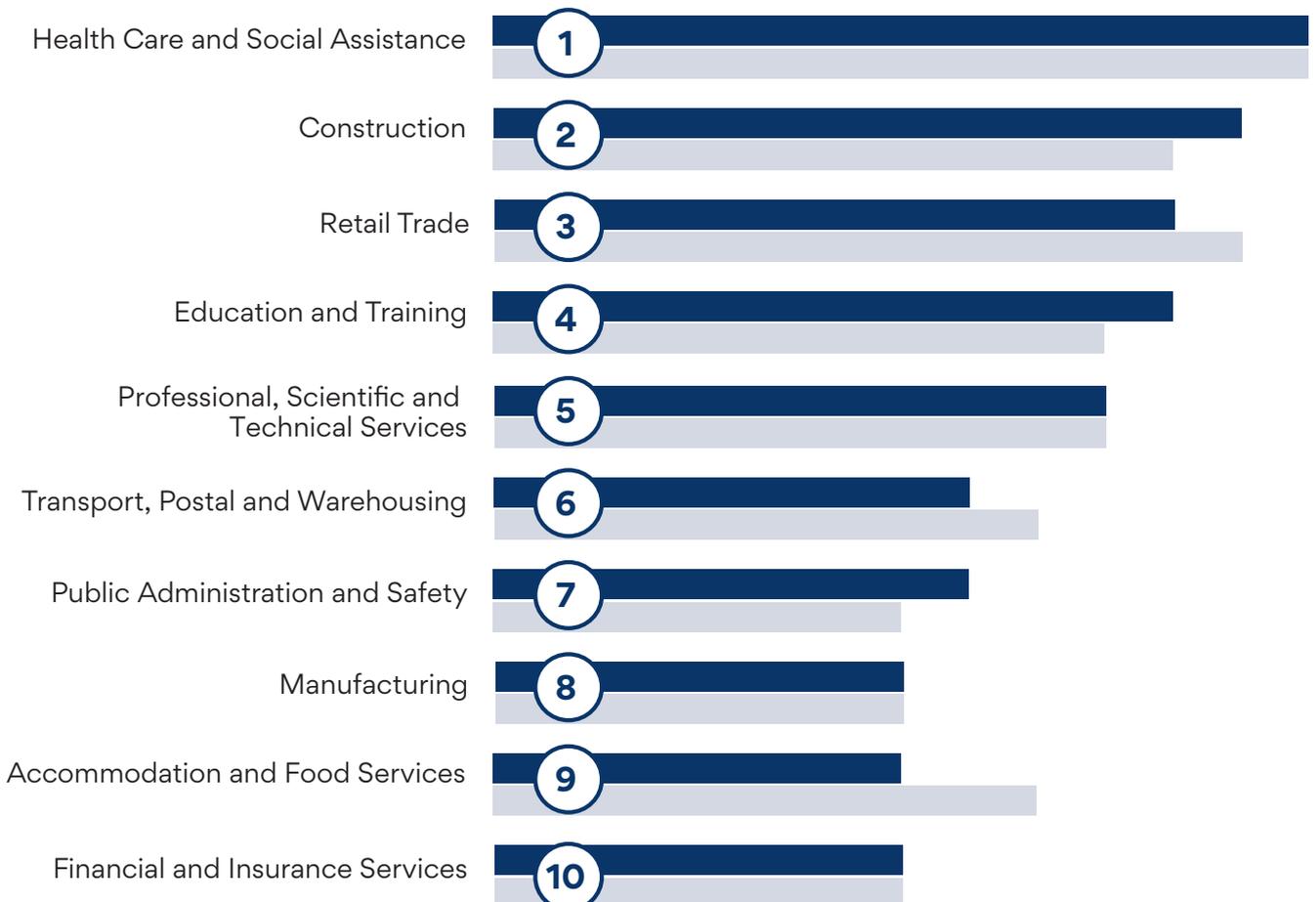


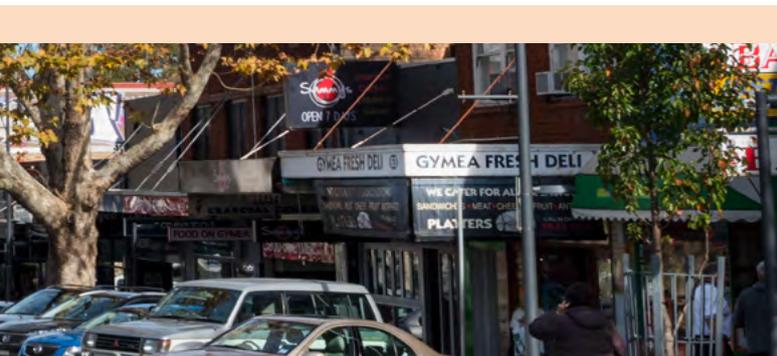
^A Knowledge Intensive (Information Media and Telecommunications; Financial and Insurance Services; Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services; Professional, Scientific and Technical Services; Administrative and Support Services; Public Administration and Safety)

^B Population Serving (Construction; Retail Trade; Accommodation and Food Services; Arts and Recreation Services; Other Services)

TOP 10 EMPLOYERS BY INDUSTRY SECTOR 2016

■ Sutherland Shire ■ South District





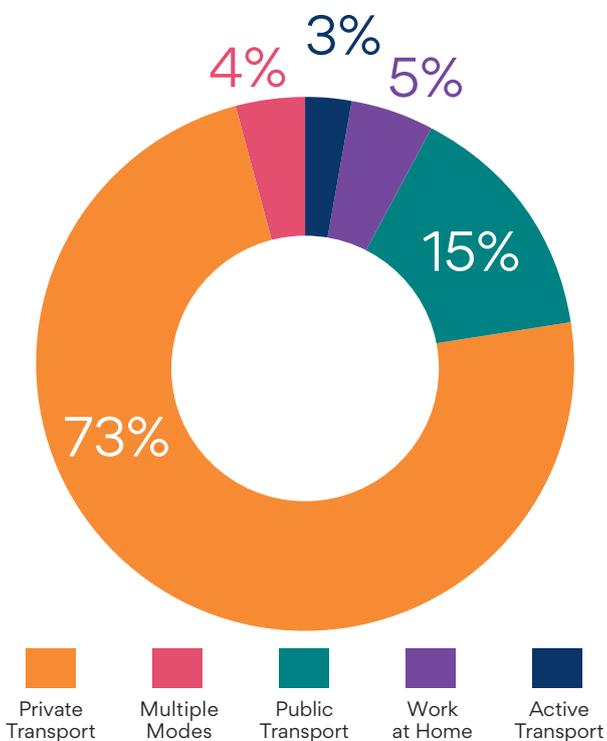
3.3 What do we do?

Sutherland Shire is characterised by a diverse resident workforce and a broad range of local employment opportunities. The absence of a local reliance on a single industry or sector protects the workforce and economy from market/economic swings. The largest number of jobs in Sutherland Shire are located in Miranda and Sutherland, followed by Caringbah Health Cluster and Cronulla Centre.



Sutherland Shire has fewer employment opportunities than it has resident workers, with 41% of employed residents working in the Sutherland Shire². The biggest destination for work outside Sutherland Shire is the Harbour CBD (17%) (particularly for knowledge-intensive workers), followed by the Georges River and Bayside Council areas. Many residents work at Sydney International Airport or Port Botany - Sydney's primary trade and migration gateways to the world. These destinations reflect the Shire's economic and business connections to Greater Sydney.

JOURNEY TO WORK 2016



3.4 How sustainable are we?

Resilient Sydney has undertaken research into energy and water usage and waste generation in local council areas. In comparison to other areas of Greater Sydney, Sutherland Shire has particularly high levels of water consumption due to the prevalence of swimming pools and larger lot sizes. It also has high electricity and gas emissions. Much of this can be attributed to the lack of public transport in areas of Sutherland Shire and the reliance on private vehicle usage.³

The profile of waste generated is largely consistent with the majority of other council areas in Greater Sydney, taking into consideration the size, the population, environmental characteristics and amount of industry in Sutherland Shire. Large landscaped areas and the high prevalence of trees on private and public property results in the area generating higher levels of green waste than more urban council areas. Overall, waste generation is increasing and Council has a role in managing this.

² Profile id - Economic Profile - Employment location of resident workers (Source: ABS Census and Population of Housing 2016)

³ Resilient Sydney, 2019



Environment



Lifestyle



Family



Atmosphere

3.5 What do we value?

In the preparation of the Community Strategic Plan, consultation identified what's most important to us and what we value the most about Sutherland Shire.

We value our:

- access to our beautiful beaches, parks and natural reserves
- sense of community- we are a place of locals
- location-it's near to the city without being too close
- lifestyle and quality of life
- peace and quiet
- safety

The census and community surveys show that residents feel a strong attachment to Sutherland Shire. 91% of survey respondents rate their quality of life as very good or excellent. The people of Sutherland Shire love the lifestyle that the locality provides, with stunning natural beauty of rivers, beaches and bushland and many opportunities for outdoor leisure activity, especially associated with the water. Sutherland Shire has the lowest rate of resident departures of any council area in Sydney.

The community survey of 2017 confirmed that Sutherland Shire's beaches and sporting facilities are cornerstones of the area's identity and residents have a strong emotional connection to these places and aspects of life. 92% of respondents believe that the outdoor spaces are a key part of Sutherland Shire's identity. Parks are visited at least monthly by over 80% of the respondents, and rated high in importance by more than 90% of respondents. Respondents commented that the abundance and beauty of outdoor space makes the area special. This uniqueness is driven by iconic locations such as Cronulla Beach and the Royal National Park, as well as the prevailing "greenness".

Sport is considered by 79% of respondents to be a key part of Sutherland Shire's identity. Participation levels are high and local clubs are an important source of community connections and give a sense of community belonging. The current rate of provision of leisure facilities by Council is well regarded, with 67% saying that Sutherland Shire has good leisure facilities, and over half of residents using the pools and leisure centres each month.

The local identity also encompasses intellectual and creative life. 60% of respondents believe that it is important Sutherland Shire has strong arts and culture opportunities. Although the monthly use of venues for arts and community activities is not as high as for sporting venues, the importance of facilities such as the Sutherland Entertainment Centre and Hazelhurst Regional Gallery and Arts Centre is highly rated. The Sutherland Entertainment Centre is the only large public entertainment venue in the council area. Its planned renovation will allow for a wider range of events and performances and increased use by a wider cross section of the community.



Community



Beaches



Facilities



Location

4. MANAGING CHANGE

Over the next 20 years Greater Sydney and Sutherland Shire will be affected by a range of factors including population growth, technological innovation and shifts in social practices and preferences. Change is inevitable over time and in cities change brings both challenges and opportunities for improved quality of life.

Anticipating and planning for change is essential to achieve the best possible outcomes for the community and the environment. Change can have positive outcomes but the disruption it causes can be uncomfortable and unwelcome as communities and individuals adjust to new conditions. Sutherland Shire will not be quarantined from change. The challenge is to manage growth in a way that provides a built and natural environment that is healthy and attractive and gives residents a desirable lifestyle. Identifying what is important to the community, what can be anticipated, what can be managed, and what change is inevitable helps to define priorities.

The role of Council is important in managing the scale and amenity impact of local development. Council plans for, designs, constructs and maintains many public spaces, providing and enhancing places for community life. Improvements to the liveability of an area and place-based planning in centres can make Sutherland Shire a more desirable place for businesses to establish, provide a stimulus to economic activity and offer more local jobs. Representing the local community, Council can work with State government authorities such as Transport for NSW, with the aim of achieving outcomes consistent with local priorities, including improvements to public transport.

Sutherland Shire displays some of the most intractable urban problems such as increased traffic congestion. This is a major issue for residents as it affects their day to day experience. Traffic congestion has multiple causes. In Sutherland Shire, high and increasing levels of car ownership and use, and increased through-traffic, are major contributors. Building more/wider major roads would provide some relief but ultimately encourage more road use.





Providing additional parking at destinations encourages greater reliance on driving, so further contributing to congestion and parking demand. Council manages local roads, but there are funding and land limitations on Council's ability to deliver wider roads and more parking.

As Greater Sydney grows as a global city, more people will have to rely on public transport, but most public transport improvements are expensive long term projects. The More Trains, More Services Program and the investigation of the M6 Corridor are committed short-term projects, while the visionary Mass Transit Link is only nominated for beyond the 20 year time horizon. Council can assist by delivering local infrastructure to encourage more people to walk and cycle, thereby making places like local centres more attractive and pleasant.

Housing is another multifaceted issue. Through zoning, Council creates potential for additional housing provision to respond to demand and demographic change; but market conditions determine if and when this potential is realised. The costs of renting and buying relative to income are also a function of the market. Council can assist affordable rental housing providers, but given market realities, local supply is likely to be limited.

Sutherland Shire is part of Greater Sydney which will grow by 1.7 million people by 2036. More people will inevitably be drawn to the attractions of the coast placing greater strain on public spaces and infrastructure. Council can manage the growing visitation to protect those qualities that make places memorable. Council can work towards protecting the amenity and liveability of Sutherland Shire by prioritising improvements to open space, sporting and cultural facilities, and maintaining and improving places and programmes which encourage community connections. Council's environmental programmes, such as those which protect the waterways and maintain tree coverage, are crucial measures to mitigate the impacts of development on the natural environment.

The Local Strategic Planning Statement sets out priorities and associated actions for the key interrelated areas of infrastructure, liveability, productivity and sustainability. These will be used to manage and guide change in Sutherland Shire over the next 20 years. These priorities will be periodically reviewed to ensure they remain the key issues of the community. The priorities will inform the revised planning framework that Council is required to have in place by 2021.

5. PLANNING PRIORITIES

INFRASTRUCTURE AND COLLABORATION



1 Align Planning to Existing Infrastructure

Consider the capacity of existing infrastructure, committed improvements and forecast demand from the existing and anticipated population when planning for the future.



2 Managing Traffic Congestion and Parking

Plan for and manage traffic congestion through planning for parking, traffic, arterial roads and smart transport.



3 Realise the M6

Expedite the delivery of the M6 Motorway and provide integrated transport options such as a safe cycling and walking route and a bus priority lane within the corridor to improve road capacity across Sutherland Shire.



4 Miranda to Kogarah Mass Transit Link

Collaborate with the State Government to plan for the new Miranda to Kogarah Mass Transit Link to ensure it provides the greatest benefit to Sutherland Shire.



5 SCATL and Active Transport Infrastructure

Plan and provide the Sutherland to Cronulla Active Transport Link (SCATL) and other Active Transport Infrastructure.



6 Collaborative Partnerships

Improve collaboration with key agencies and stakeholders to ensure the community's best interests are considered during local area changes.

LIVEABILITY



7 Respect Local Character

Manage change by considering the defining qualities and characteristics of local areas in their growth and development.



8 Open Space and Sporting Needs

Better understand how open spaces and sports facilities are used, the community's future needs, and optimise the use and management of existing assets to meet this challenge and acquire new open spaces where existing assets cannot meet changing needs.



9 Community Connections

Strengthen community connections by providing a range of facilities and support for community activities and services to bring people together.



10 Housing Choice

Provide our community with housing choice by making available opportunities for a range of housing sizes and types within each community.



11 Attractive and Distinctive Centres and Public Places

Create attractive and distinctive centres and public places that are welcoming, safe, distinctive and enjoyable for our residents and visitors.

PRODUCTIVITY



12 Grow Strategic Centre Jobs

Attract more employment-generating businesses to Sutherland-Kirrawee and Miranda business precincts.



13 Grow Caringbah Health Cluster

Collaborate with health services stakeholders and look for opportunities to improve employment in the health sector in the Caringbah Health Cluster.



14 ANSTO Innovation Precinct

Support employment growth at ANSTO Innovation Precinct to allow for more highly skilled local employment opportunities.



15 Grow Industrial and Urban Services Jobs

Maintain our industrial land and investigate opportunities to grow local employment in industrial and urban services.



16 Connected Transport Networks

Prioritise connected transport networks to provide convenient transport options to schools, open space, centres and employment and to support economic activity.



17 Grow Tourism

Support opportunities to grow tourism and encourage more overnight visitors, extend visitor stays and invest in tourism assets to enhance visitor experiences.

SUSTAINABILITY



18 Waterways and Beaches Quality

Improve the quality of our waterways and beaches by ensuring the planning framework and public works protect waterways, foreshores and beaches.



19 Aboriginal Heritage, Natural Habitats and Landscapes

Protect natural habitats and landscapes by ensuring the planning framework protects urban bushland, biodiversity and scenic landscapes and recognises Aboriginal heritage.



20 Urban Tree Canopy

Increase Sutherland Shire's urban tree canopy to preserve biodiversity, streetscape and character, and reduce the impacts of urban heat.



21 Green Grid Connections

Establish a network of green connections between open spaces, natural areas, waterways and urban places to encourage healthy living.



22 Efficiency and Innovation

Explore new approaches to improve energy, water and waste efficiencies to improve the resilience of Sutherland Shire.



23 Manage Risks From Hazards

Understand, manage and mitigate risks and vulnerabilities when planning and building infrastructure and assets to reduce risks to life and property.



PLANNING PRIORITY 1: ALIGN PLANNING TO EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE

Consider the capacity of existing infrastructure, committed improvements and forecast demand from the existing and anticipated population when planning for the future.

Sutherland Shire has a long history of infrastructure investment to facilitate growth and improve liveability. Much of the infrastructure we rely on is expensive to replace or augment. Typically new infrastructure has long delivery timeframes. Infrastructure planning must therefore both lead and limit future planning changes that could unlock additional growth and place demands on infrastructure capacity.

Council's priority is to align future planning changes with the capacity of existing and planned infrastructure. Sutherland Shire is well provided with social infrastructure such as public schools, libraries and community halls.

However, there are relatively few private and faith-based schools, resulting in school children having to commute long distances. Similarly, Shire residents face long commutes to attend university. Council will work with education providers to expand education options for our community.

The key challenge is the limited capacity of the transport infrastructure to support significant population growth. Current demographic trends suggest that population growth between 2016 and 2036 will be approximately 30,000 people. This growth will need to be accommodated with existing infrastructure. Any substantial increase in residential density in addition to the already anticipated population growth will need to be supported by new transport infrastructure investment. Council acknowledges record State Government investment in transport infrastructure but to date, committed projects will not sustainably improve transport capacity in Sutherland Shire.

All communities grow and change over time and our community needs local housing options. The planning framework will make capacity for ongoing growth resulting from existing demographic trends. Social infrastructure provision will be aligned with the anticipated growth and demographic change in the population.

Opportunities that will unlock significant new growth will be planned and carefully managed. Planning will align future growth with known and committed projects that increase transport capacity. This will result in the location and sequencing of growth in areas where capacity exists or where additional capacity will be realised through new projects.

Constraints on infrastructure capacity often form the key limitation on the capacity for places to change. When city-shaping infrastructure commitments are made that will reduce these constraints, it makes sense to re-evaluate the potential of the places that benefit. Significant infrastructure commitments will result in a review of this LSPS to respond appropriately to opportunities created. More detailed place-based planning for identified localities will shape their capacity to accommodate or manage change.



1

INFRASTRUCTURE AND COLLABORATION



ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMEFRAME
1.1 Land use planning will consider the capacity of existing infrastructure, committed improvements and forecast demand from the current population growth trends.	Sutherland Shire Council; TfNSW and Department of Planning, Industry and Environment	Ongoing
1.2 Timing of planning changes will be coordinated and proportioned to align with infrastructure investment decisions.	Sutherland Shire Council; Department of Planning, Industry and Environment; TfNSW	Ongoing

Timeframe			
Ongoing	Short Term 2019-2021	Medium Term between 2021 and 2030	Long Term beyond 2030



1



PLANNING PRIORITY 2: MANAGING TRAFFIC CONGESTION AND PARKING

Plan for and manage traffic congestion through planning for parking, traffic, arterial roads and smart transport.

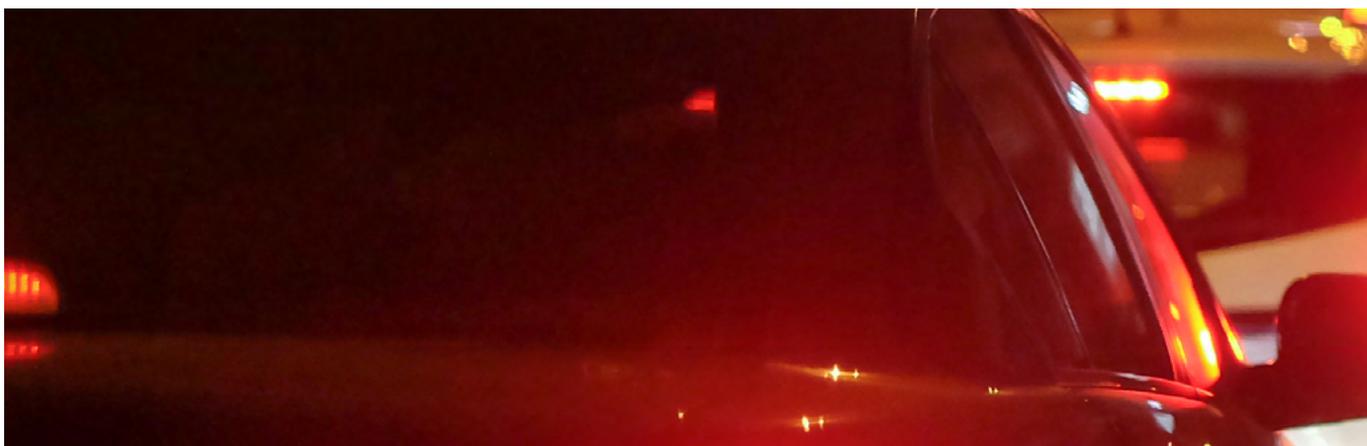
As Sydney grows into a global city, traffic congestion is increasingly experienced in all parts of the city, and Sutherland Shire is no exception. This is an intractable problem, as building new roads and improvements to increase road capacity encourage more people to drive, or merely relocates congestion to other points in the road network. Traffic congestion imposes significant costs on society by increasing travel time and stress, resulting in a loss of productivity and eroding resident's life/work balance.

Our community uses private vehicle transport at a higher rate (76% of all trips) than Greater Sydney (69%). Household vehicle ownership in Sutherland Shire is also higher with approximately 60% of Shire households owning two or more vehicles, compared to under 45% for Greater Sydney. The population of Sutherland Shire is growing relatively slowly, but car use per capita continues to increase at a greater rate than population growth. Our ageing community means that there are more adult children living at home and older people are remaining active and driving longer. The rise of personal services, eating out and home delivery of online purchases also mean more vehicle trips. As an affluent community, there are

few barriers to households owning multiple cars and car use is relatively inexpensive for most households. The combination of these trends means that our community is simply driving more, yet there is a common expectation that convenient road access and parking will be available. However, increasing car use exacerbates traffic congestion and means more parking demand in more popular locations.

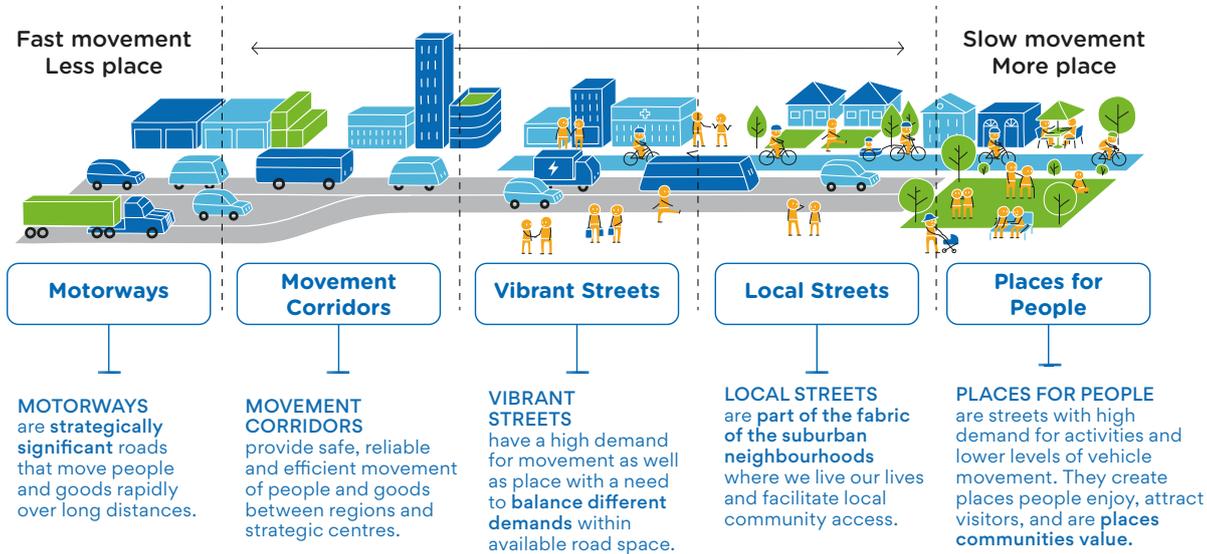
Council is responsible for local roads, but 'Classified' roads (including Princes Highway, Taren Point Road and Heathcote Road) are managed and maintained by Transport for NSW. Council can assist the community by advocating for improvements to the road network, such as intersection improvements to promote the free flow of traffic and upgrades to address capacity and safety concerns. Council is committed to ensuring that there is sufficient capacity for the projected growth in daily trip volumes for the safe operation of all modes of transport within the network. However, improvements to the network will not remove congestion.

1





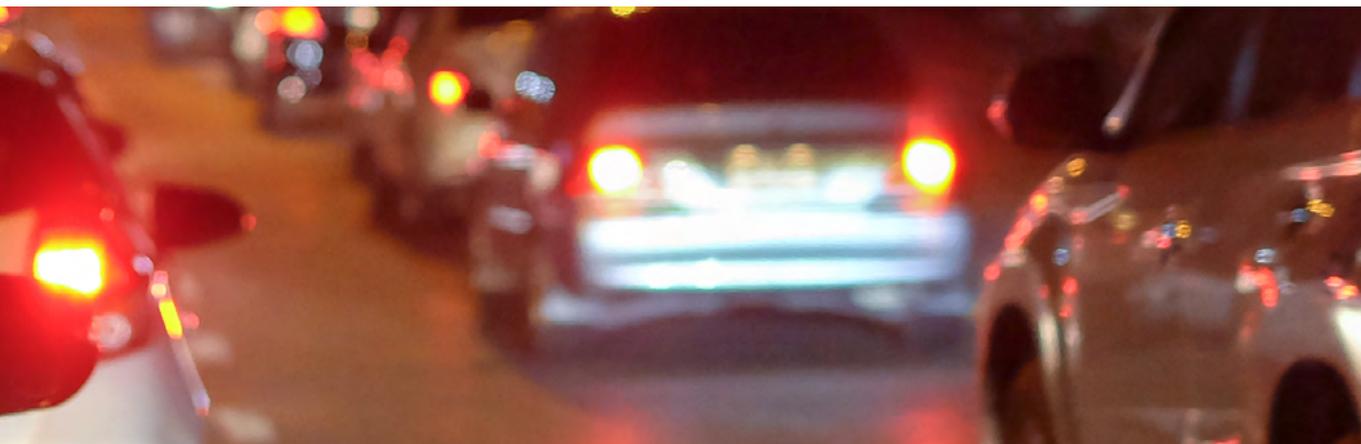
MOVEMENT AND PLACE FRAMEWORK



Source: TfNSW (2018) Future Transport Strategy; https://future.transport.nsw.gov.au/sites/default/files/media/documents/2018/Future_Transport_2056_Strategy.pdf; accessed 15/01/2020

Ultimately, only improvements to public transport and behaviour change will limit the increase in traffic congestion and take pressure off parking demand. Council is committed to improvements to the transport system that will support residents’ use of more sustainable modes of transport like cycling, walking and public transport. Land use planning decisions will also support reduced dependence of private vehicles. Council will strongly advocate for improved public transport options, frequency and the customer experience. Council’s Integrated Transport Strategy (ITS) and its supporting Action Plans are critical to this Planning Priority.

To encourage people to use alternative transport options, Council will plan for more pleasant and convenient walking and cycling opportunities through the Green Grid, and prioritise active transport links to Sutherland/Kirrawee and Miranda from surrounding areas. Transport for NSW’s ‘Movement and Place Framework’ will be used as a basis for place-based planning in centres, with the goal of making pleasant environments for people to get together, relax and celebrate, as well as to work and visit shops, services and get onto public transport. This will help ensure that the pedestrian experience of a centre is not compromised by the amenity impacts of busy roads.





PLANNING PRIORITY 2: MANAGING TRAFFIC CONGESTION AND PARKING

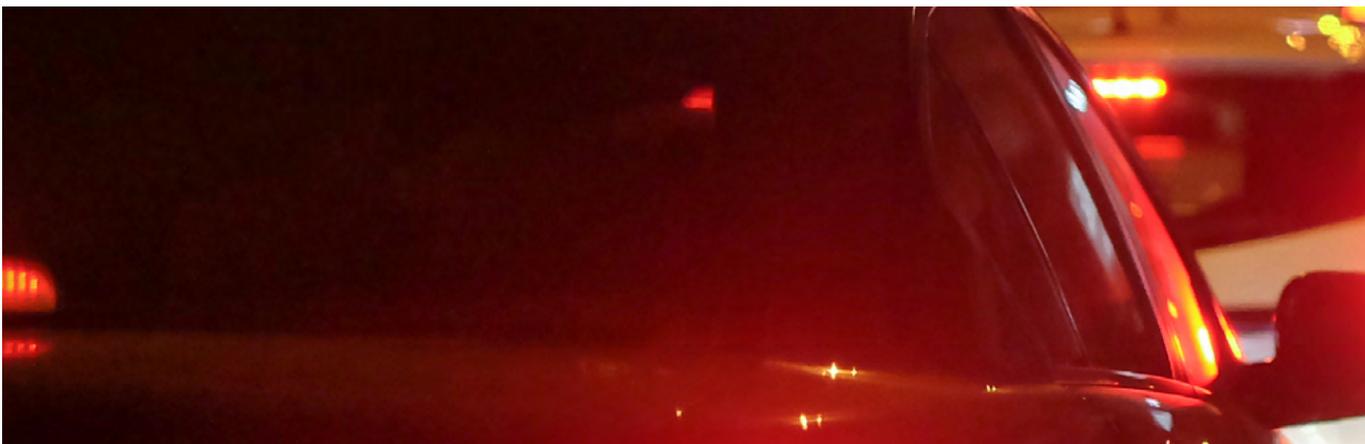
Plan for and manage traffic congestion through planning for parking, traffic, arterial roads and smart transport.

Increasing difficulties in parking are a concern for residents, especially in centres, particularly in Cronulla. In centres there are a range of different parking demands, including all day parking for commuters and local workers and short term parking for shoppers. Train patronage is increasing rapidly and it is difficult to provide sufficient convenient parking for users. Council will work with the State Government to provide additional commuter parking and also better manage existing parking spaces to better meet the needs of most users.

Traffic and parking, and the choices people make about travel modes, will be affected in the future by changes in technology and how people will pay for them. The advent of new technologies, new platforms (like car and ride sharing) and increasing use of electric vehicles will affect the need for parking and the use of private vehicles within a timeframe and in ways that are difficult to predict. Council will remain open to new ideas and technologies when planning and delivering transport options.

ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMEFRAME
2.1 Advocate to TfNSW on behalf of the community to address congestion and safety issues on Classified Roads.	Sutherland Shire Council	Ongoing
2.2 Work with TfNSW to support and implement travel behaviour change programs for managing demand on the transport network, including new developments and businesses operating in key precincts to develop and implement travel plans to encourage the use of sustainable transport choices.	Sutherland Shire Council; TfNSW	Ongoing

2

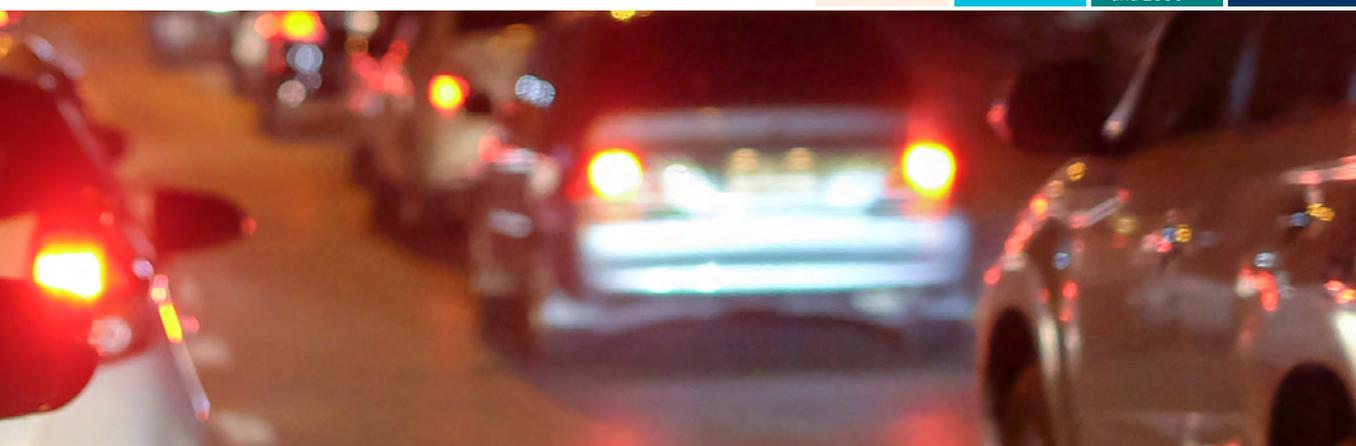


INFRASTRUCTURE AND COLLABORATION



ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMEFRAME
2.3 Collaborate with key stakeholders to maximize the benefits of technological and cultural changes as they affect the use of private vehicles.	Sutherland Shire Council	Ongoing
2.4 Undertake place-based planning to plan for the transition of streets to 'people first' places so streets are quieter, cleaner and greener with increased footpath capacity.	Sutherland Shire Council	Short Term
2.5 Investigate options to provide additional public parking in and around centres.	Sutherland Shire Council; TfNSW	Short – Medium Term
2.6 Undertake regular reviews of parking rates for all development types.	Sutherland Shire Council	Medium Term
2.7 Implement SSC Integrated Transport Strategy.	Sutherland Shire Council	Medium-Long Term
2.8 Deliver a safe, connected, accessible active transport network, prioritising links to Sutherland/Kirrawee and Miranda centres.	Sutherland Shire Council; TfNSW	Medium-Long Term
2.9 Support transport demand management initiatives including working from home, improved walking and cycling, improved access to car sharing, carpooling and on-demand transport to help to achieve net-zero emissions.	Sutherland Shire Council; TfNSW	Medium-Long Term

Timeframe			
Ongoing	Short Term 2019-2021	Medium Term between 2021 and 2030	Long Term beyond 2030





PLANNING PRIORITY 3 REALISE THE M6

Expedite the delivery of the M6 Motorway and provide integrated transport options such as a safe cycling and walking route and a bus priority lane within the corridor to improve road capacity across Sutherland Shire.

The key arterial roads connecting Sutherland Shire to wider Greater Sydney are currently operating well below free flow speeds during peak periods³. Additional vehicles on these roads will further diminish travel speeds. This is a critical local issue because our community is frustrated by traffic congestion.

The M6 Motorway is the only identified infrastructure project to significantly improve road capacity across Sutherland Shire. The corridor was first identified in 1948 and State agencies have incrementally acquired the reserved land. The NSW Government has committed to completing the first Stage from the M5 Motorway at Arncliffe to President Avenue, Kogarah. Investigation of the section between Kogarah and Loftus is identified as a “0-10 year road investigation project”⁴. Ultimately, it should be extended on to Waterfall and connect with the existing motorway to Wollongong and the South Coast. Alternatively, traffic improvements will be required between Loftus and Waterfall to address the future traffic implications of the M6 terminating at Loftus.

There is a pressing need to bring forward the later stages of M6 to manage increasing congestion on our roads and support economic activity. By taking through traffic off the local road network, the M6 can improve amenity and liveability in Miranda, Kirrawee and Sutherland centres.

The M6 will not solve all of Sutherland Shire’s traffic problems. The expected additional peak hour road traffic created by the forecast population growth will consume much of the new road capacity. Local congestion will remain a reality. However, a majority of residents say they would use their cars less if public transport were improved⁵.

Sutherland Shire Council has identified that the M6 provides an opportunity to support various transport options simultaneously. An integrated active transport system within the M6 corridor could provide a safe cycling and walking route and a bus priority lane. This can assist to relieve the T4 Illawarra Line which is operating above capacity. A bus priority lane could also create space for a future mass transport link should demand be proven. Combining active transport and public transport within the M6 can help realise the full potential of the corridor.

The M6 reservation currently provides the community with sporting facilities, passive recreation areas and bushland reserves. This open space is a fundamental element of local neighbourhood character and amenity.

- 3 RMS. (2018, December). Key Roads Performance Report December 2018. Retrieved from RMS Corporate Publications: <https://www.rms.nsw.gov.au/documents/about/corporate-publications/key-roads-performance-report/key-roads-performance-report-201812.pdf>
- 4 NSW Government & Greater Sydney Commission (2018): Greater Sydney Region Plan: A Metropolis of Three Cities; NSW Government & Greater Sydney Commission (2018): South District Plan and TfNSW(2018): Future Transport 2056
- 5 Ruby Cha Cha. (2018). A Shout Out to the Shire: Making Decisions for the Future. Surry Hills, NSW.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND COLLABORATION



Council will continue to advocate for the construction model that prioritises retention of open space as far as practical by either tunnelled construction, cut and cover, or a methodology that retains the maximum open space practical, to minimise the impact on the community.

Sutherland Shire Council is committed to collaborating with the State Government to expedite the delivery of the M6 Motorway and to achieve the best overall outcome for Sutherland Shire.

ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMEFRAME
3.1 Work together to explore opportunities for the M6 corridor to be a multi-modal link which is largely underground to protect public open space and resident amenity, with specific consideration of noise and air quality impacts.	Sutherland Shire Council, TfNSW	Ongoing
3.2 Collaborate to expedite the later stages of the M6 Motorway, including traffic solutions between Loftus and Waterfall.	Sutherland Shire Council, TfNSW	Short Term
3.3 Collaborate on planning for the M6 corridor.	Sutherland Shire Council; TfNSW and Dept of Planning, Industry and Environment	Medium – Long Term

Timeframe			
Ongoing	Short Term 2019-2021	Medium Term between 2021 and 2030	Long Term beyond 2030



Photograph by JarrahTree...commons.wikimedia.org



PLANNING PRIORITY 4

MIRANDA TO KOGARAH MASS TRANSIT LINK

Collaborate with the State Government to plan for the new Miranda to Kogarah Mass Transit Link to ensure it provides the greatest benefit to Sutherland Shire.

Sutherland Shire is served by the T4 Illawarra train line linking Cronulla or Waterfall and the City and Bondi Junction. Intercity train services on the South Coast Line also stop at Sutherland Station. Existing train capacity is insufficient in peak periods and passengers are experiencing increasing levels of crowding. Data from 2016 shows that every train reaching Hurstville between 8am and 9am from Cronulla and Waterfall is overcrowded at more than 150% passenger capacity⁶. Journeys by train within Sutherland Shire increased by around 6,000 trips per day between 2016 and 2018. Sutherland and Miranda stations are the two largest contributors to that growth, each adding around 1,000 trips per day⁷.

Future Transport 2056 and the *South District Plan* have identified a city-shaping public transport link connecting Miranda and Kogarah, with an indicative investigation timeframe of beyond 20 years.

The alignment and terminating point are critical to the future of Miranda centre. Understanding the location and form of this future infrastructure will guide planning to deliver great places and inform investment decisions. Council's priority is to bring this knowledge forward so that detailed place-based planning can realise the best overall outcome for our community.

Collaboration to share knowledge and strategic direction will inform options for the corridor alignment. Linkages between the Caringbah health cluster and Kogarah hospital precinct, and onwards with key employment, educational and recreational trip generators are important. The locations of stations can support employment growth and an increased residential population. Key precincts which could be considered are Miranda, Caringbah health cluster and Sylvania.

6 TfNSW (2016). Progressive Passenger Loading on T4 Eastern Suburbs & Illawarra Line in AM Peak – Illawarra Line. Retrieved from https://public.tableau.com/shared/9FNYZ6YZM?:tabs=no&:display_count=no

7 Hounsell M. (March, 2019). NSW Train Stations Barrier Counts Dashboard 2004-2018. Retrieved from [powerbi](#)



INFRASTRUCTURE AND COLLABORATION



The mass transit link should offer a high-quality interchange with the existing train and local bus network to facilitate easy transfers and serve as many people as possible. This can help relieve overcrowding on the T4 line.

The growth of passengers on the T4 train line is unlikely to be catered for by the transport infrastructure projects which are already committed or indicated for investigation within the next 20 years. Council will therefore collaborate with Transport for NSW to complete the mass transit link from Miranda to Kogarah within 20 years.

ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMEFRAME
4.1 Collaborate on planning for the mass transit link to expedite its delivery within 20 years including potential future station locations.	Sutherland Shire Council; Georges River Council, TfNSW and Dept of Planning, Industry and Environment	Long Term
4.2 Protect the corridor, once the alignment has been determined.	Sutherland Shire Council; TfNSW and Department of Planning, Industry and Environment	Long Term
4.3 Undertake place based planning for centres that benefit from infrastructure investment.	Sutherland Shire Council	Long Term

Timeframe			
Ongoing	Short Term 2019-2021	Medium Term between 2021 and 2030	Long Term beyond 2030



4



PLANNING PRIORITY 5

SCATL AND ACTIVE TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

Plan and provide the Sutherland to Cronulla Active Transport Link (SCATL) and other Active Transport Infrastructure

Active transport is the term used for walking and cycling when it is an alternative to car use. Active transport also includes the use of public transport for longer trips where walking or cycling forms part of the whole journey. The community is supportive of better active transport options and it is a low cost way to manage congestion.

Residents of Sutherland Shire rely on private vehicles, even for short trips. Approximately 48% of all trips less than 2km and 92% of trips for distances between 2km and 5km are by car. If we remain dependent on the car, we will experience ever worsening congestion and have more difficulty parking. More people choose active transport when it is easier than fighting congestion. Land use decisions that result in more people living in higher densities near centres also support behavioural change towards active transport. Council can help support greater reliance on active transport by greater investment in safe active transport infrastructure.

The provision of an active transport link along the rail line from Sutherland to Cronulla has been supported by Council since the rail duplication in 2006. In October 2013 the NSW Transport Minister committed funding of \$2 million for the detailed planning and design of the Sutherland to Cronulla Active Transport Link (SCATL). The construction of the SCATL is consistent with the NSW Government's commitment to improving Sydney's active transport network. Stage 1 is under construction, but there is no current commitment by the State Government to fully fund all stages of SCATL.

Sutherland Shire needs an active transport network that is a safe alternative to road use. SCATL can be seen as the east-west spine of this future network. Ultimately the following key links will form an integrated network:

- Como to Engadine
- Cronulla to Kurnell Separated Cycleway to add to the Woolooware Bay link
- Sutherland to Alfords Point
- Sutherland to ANSTO
- M6 Corridor Cycleway





An active transport network is a significantly costly investment and will require improved shared path upgrades, facilities in centres, end of trip facilities in employment generating development, and bicycle storage facilities in high density residential development.

Together with TfNSW, all local councils have a responsibility to provide safe, convenient and connected pedestrian routes which encourage people to walk rather than use their cars. A Pedestrian Access Management Plan (PAMP) is a comprehensive strategic and action plan to co-ordinate investment in safe, convenient and connected pedestrian routes. To encourage more active transport

utilisation in the future, Council will integrate provisions into the planning system through PAMPs and their actions.

Council plays a significant role in managing road safety issues around schools. Council is responsible for parking restrictions, installation of traffic calming devices, pedestrian crossings and the footpaths and cycleways that link schools to other areas of interest. In order to increase the safety around schools, Council will work with school communities on safety programs.

ACTIVE TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE



Source: : Sutherland Shire Council 2019





PLANNING PRIORITY 5

SCATL AND ACTIVE TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

Plan and provide the Sutherland to Cronulla Active Transport Link (SCATL) and other Active Transport Infrastructure

December 2018

Sutherland to Cronulla Active Transport Link

Stage 1 Sutherland to Kirrawee

Planning approval



Artist's impression of Eton Street, Sutherland

Planning approval has been received for the first stage of the Sutherland to Cronulla Active Transport Link. Construction of Stage 1 between Sutherland and Kirrawee will start in early 2019.

The Sutherland to Cronulla Active Transport Link (SCATL) is a pedestrian and bicycle path between Sutherland and Cronulla to help make walking and bike riding a more convenient, safer and enjoyable transport option.

When linked to the existing Alford's Point to Sutherland shared path it will provide a regional continuous off road path in excess of 22 kilometres and allow connections to Bankstown and on to Parramatta.

Stage 1 Sutherland to Kirrawee will connect key destinations such as transport interchanges, schools, residential areas and business precincts.

Planning approval for Stage 1 follows community consultation and consideration of submissions received. Transport for NSW would like to thank the community for taking the time to visit our community drop-in sessions and providing feedback.

A Determination Report has been prepared responding to submissions. Visit transport.nsw.gov.au/projects to view the Determination Report and planning approval conditions.

For more information call 1800 684 490.
Email projects@transport.nsw.gov.au or visit transport.nsw.gov.au/projects



Source: <https://www.transport.nsw.gov.au/projects/current-projects/sutherland-to-cronulla-active-transport-link>; accessed 1/11/2019



5

INFRASTRUCTURE AND COLLABORATION



ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMEFRAME
5.1 Advocate for funding for SCATL.	Sutherland Shire Council, TfNSW	Ongoing
5.2 Advocate for funding for a north/south (Como to Engadine) Active Transport Link.	Sutherland Shire Council	Ongoing
5.3 Advocate for funding for a western north/south Active Transport Link (Sutherland to ANSTO and Sutherland to Alfords Point Bridge).	Sutherland Shire Council	Ongoing
5.4 Advocate for opportunities for the provision of active transport links along the M6 corridor.	Sutherland Shire Council, TfNSW	Ongoing
5.5 Plan and advocate for an improved public transport customer experience through infrastructure and measures such as bus shelters, lighting and signage.	Sutherland Shire Council; TfNSW	Ongoing
5.6 Work together to provide safer options for students to walk and cycle to school.	Sutherland Shire Council NSW Department of Education and non-government schools	Ongoing
5.7 Develop Pedestrian Access and Mobility Plans (PAMPs) as part of place-based planning for centres and strategic precincts.	Sutherland Shire Council	Medium Term
5.8 Review LEP and DCP provisions to facilitate active transport in centres and employment areas.	Sutherland Shire Council	Medium Term

Timeframe

Ongoing

Short Term
2019-2021

Medium Term
between 2021
and 2030

Long Term
beyond 2030



5



PLANNING PRIORITY 6

COLLABORATIVE PARTNERSHIPS

Improve collaboration with key agencies and stakeholders to ensure the community's best interests are considered during local area changes.

Collaboration is essential to achieving the best planning outcomes as the responsibility for long-term planning does not rest with one organisation. Sutherland Shire Council already works closely with many agencies on a day to day basis.

TfNSW is the central agency for co-ordinating and planning transport infrastructure and services. It is a key partner in delivering critical transport and planning outcomes for projects such as the M6 motorway, Miranda to Kogarah mass transit link and in applying the Movement and Place Framework. Successful delivery of these key priorities will rely on a collaborative relationship between Council, TfNSW, adjoining councils and local trip generators e.g. employers and schools.

ANSTO is driving the formation of an Innovation Precinct to establish educational opportunities, high-tech industries and businesses. Council is a partner in the Greater Sydney Commission's Collaboration Area to bring all decision makers together to realise the precinct's potential.

Medicine and related services are forecast to be a key growth sector for high value employment. Council will coordinate with NSW Health and other stakeholders to grow a cluster of health sector services and employment opportunities in and around the Sutherland Hospital at Caringbah.

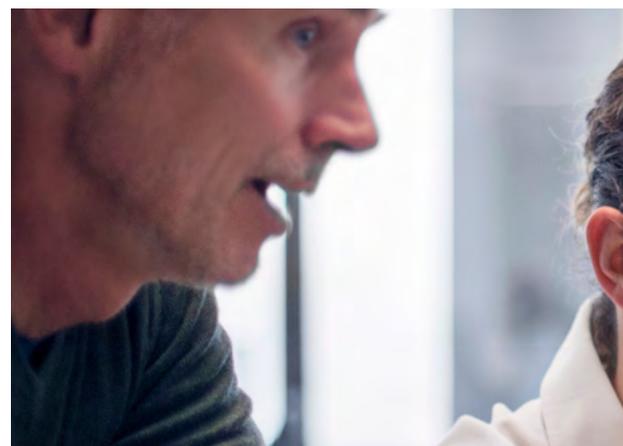
The Gandangara Local Aboriginal Land Council (GLALC) owns a large area of undeveloped land at West Menai/Heathcote Ridge. Given its sheer size and numerous constraints, decisions about its future use requires a collaborative approach. The landowners of this land, currently

zoned 'future urban' under Sutherland Shire Local Environmental Plan 2000 would need to undertake the work required to justify changing the zoning of this land if its development potential is to be expanded. Collaboration between GLALC and Council will help chart a practical long term planning framework for this land.

Council will also work with the Gandangara and La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Councils and First Nations people to advance reconciliation through practical and symbolic measures in planning for places.

Sport and recreation groups are major users of open space and recreation facilities. Council will partner with these groups to better understand user needs and growth trends. This will allow Council to better meet the sporting, social, cultural and recreational needs of the community.

Large strategic land holdings represent opportunities for Council to collaborate with land owners to provide the community with open space, infrastructure and other outcomes that would otherwise be unachievable.



6

INFRASTRUCTURE AND COLLABORATION



ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMEFRAME
6.1 Identify and prioritise collaboration opportunities with TfNSW and adjacent councils to manage shared transport issues.	Sutherland Shire Council	Ongoing
6.2 Identify and prioritise collaboration opportunities with Local Aboriginal Land Councils.	Sutherland Shire Council	Ongoing
6.3 Identify and prioritise collaboration opportunities with sports and recreation groups.	Sutherland Shire Council	Ongoing
6.4 Identify and prioritise collaboration opportunities with strategic land holders.	Sutherland Shire Council	Ongoing
6.5 Identify and prioritise collaboration with large employers, education facilities and significant events to manage transport opportunities.	Sutherland Shire Council	Ongoing
6.6 Include the community as a key stakeholder in planning decision-making.	Sutherland Shire Council	Ongoing
6.7 Identify and prioritise collaboration with local Chambers of Commerce, business groups, industry groups and local businesses to understand barrier to business and to facilitate planning solutions.	Sutherland Shire Council	Ongoing

Timeframe			
Ongoing	Short Term 2019-2021	Medium Term between 2021 and 2030	Long Term beyond 2030

6





PLANNING PRIORITY 7

RESPECT LOCAL CHARACTER

Manage change by considering the defining qualities and characteristics of local areas in their growth and development.

Community surveys show that residents feel a strong attachment to Sutherland Shire, with 91% of survey respondents rating their quality of life as very good or excellent⁸. A clear message is that residents want protection of the natural environment and character of the area.

The landscape character of Sutherland Shire is the combined effect of the many parks and natural areas, large canopy trees and extensive street tree planting, much of which is on wide landscaped verges. Landscaping on private land, particularly around older houses on large lots and those with vegetated foreshore areas makes a crucial contribution. Locally indigenous plant species in the landscaped areas of more recent developments helps reinforce our unique local landscape character.

The local built heritage of Sutherland Shire reflects the development of the area. It includes buildings and places representative of typical development forms and/or lifestyles over time. These include waterfront cottages, boat sheds, houses, distinctive commercial buildings, buildings designed by acclaimed architects, churches and notable

engineering achievements. These are distributed through the residential neighbourhoods, foreshores, centres and open space, and contribute to the distinctive character of specific neighbourhoods.

Change and development is inevitable over the next 20 years; however in managing change Council can seek to respect this local character. It will do this by preserving areas of bushland and open space, planting more trees within streets, parks and elsewhere in the public domain. Council also requires new development to contribute to the local landscape setting.

Local character statements are a new initiative in the NSW planning system. The preparation of local character statements will be prioritised for 'places of exceptional local character' to clearly identify and express those elements that define the character of these places. Local character statements will be prepared in collaboration with communities. The guidelines around the use of local character statements are still to be finalised and changes to the planning framework may be required to recognise these statements and their articulated desired outcomes.

8 Sutherland Shire Council (2017): Sutherland Shire Community Strategic Plan 2017, Page 21

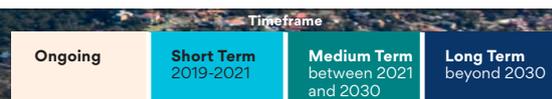




When considering where to locate new development, feedback from community surveys indicates support for a concentrated approach to housing density. Residents prefer higher density around the town centres - in preference to a dispersed model which would increase residential density over a larger suburban area. Adopting this approach maintains the established low density, landscaped character of most neighbourhoods.

The lots fronting waterways and foreshore reserves have a significant role in maintaining and restoring the natural scenic and environmental qualities of Sutherland Shire. Maintaining the landscaped area requirements, restricted densities and limitations on buildings and other works along the foreshore contribute to local character, and the scenic qualities of our waterways. The R2 Low Density Residential and R3 Medium Density Residential zones will continue to accommodate increased residential densities while retaining the predominantly low density scale and open landscaped character.

ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMING
7.1 Identify locations for the preparation of local character statements. (Note: guidelines are yet to be finalised)	Sutherland Shire Council	Short Term
7.2 Prepare local character statements once their value is demonstrated. (Note: guidelines are yet to be finalised)	Sutherland Shire Council	Short – Medium Term
7.3 Include consideration of local character statements that are prepared with the community as part of future zonings.	Sutherland Shire Council Department of Planning, Industry and Environment	Short – Medium Term
7.4 Advocate for changes to the planning framework to protect local character.	Sutherland Shire Council	Short – Medium Term





PLANNING PRIORITY 8

OPEN SPACE AND SPORTING NEEDS

Better understand how open spaces and sports facilities are used, the community's future needs, and optimise the use and management of existing assets to meet this challenge and acquire new open spaces where existing assets cannot meet changing needs.

Community surveys show that open space and opportunities for participating in sport are integral to the liveability of Sutherland Shire. Well designed and maintained open space and facilities for sports and recreation are essential to encourage people to integrate movement and activity into their daily lives, establish and maintain social connections, build resilience and improve health and well-being.

Sutherland Shire has a high standard of open space providing sports fields, playgrounds, parks and natural areas. New playing fields are being delivered at Marang Parklands, It is highly unlikely that Council will be able to provide more playing fields in the future due to the substantial cost of acquiring land.

Most households can access open space within a 400m walk. The exceptions are a limited number of households in parts of Caringbah, South Caringbah and Woollooware. The centres generally perform well when evaluated using the Greater Sydney Commission's benchmark of open space within 200m of residences. The exceptions are parts of Cronulla, Caringbah, Miranda, GyMEA, Engadine and Jannali centres.

Council's Open Space and Recreation Strategy⁹ includes approaches to achieve Council's aim of providing open space within a 5 minute walk of homes in higher density residential areas. Despite very limited opportunities and funds to acquire new open space, opportunities will be sought for more local open space when place based planning is undertaken in Cronulla, Caringbah, Miranda and Engadine centres.

The trend towards more compact forms of housing means that many activities that traditionally

took place in backyards such as children's birthday parties and BBQs will take place in public spaces. Increased demand for open space in growth precincts can be met by embellishing existing parks to cater for more intensive and varied use - a seat in the shade, opportunities for incidental play by children of all ages, and exercise activities for youth, adults, older people and people with reduced mobility. Larger parks outside centres could be repurposed to offer more activities, such as exercise facilities, walking tracks, and adventure activities.

The health of the Sutherland Shire population as a whole compares favourably with the population of NSW. However, residents are at higher risk than those of Greater Sydney or NSW of:

- having high blood cholesterol
- drinking at harmful levels
- being overweight.

The increasing incidence and high prevalence of obesity is expected to continue. The three major long-term diseases - Congestive Cardiac Failure, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease and Cancer create a significant burden for residents and the health care system.¹⁰

Growing awareness of the benefits of exercise and increasing government initiatives to improve community health will increase use of sports facilities and leisure centres. Demand for sports fields and facilities will also increase as the population grows and participation rates in organised and team sports and individual activities like personal fitness rise.

Council's Open Space and Recreation Strategy details these challenges and a range of strategic approaches to address these. These include

⁹ Sutherland Shire Council (2019): Open Space and Recreation Strategy, adopted August 2019

¹⁰ NSW Health South Eastern Sydney Local Health District (2019): Sutherland Integrated Health Services Plan: Technical Paper



responding to changing demand for sports fields and facilities through better use and management of existing assets. This will require optimising the use of resources and negotiating the sharing of facilities between clubs and codes.

Changing demographics and population growth will increase demand for many types of active and passive recreation.

In response, Council will look to provide additional opportunities for sport and recreation. Detailed sports planning will identify where upgrades are required or if new fields and facilities are needed. This will be informed by, and support the implementation of, the District Sport Infrastructure Plan (once released) currently being prepared by the NSW Office of Sport.

ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMING
8.1 Develop a Demand Management Plan for playgrounds.	Sutherland Shire Council	Short term
8.2 Provide open space within 10 minute walk of homes in low and medium density residential areas.	Sutherland Shire Council	Medium Term
8.3 Provide open space within 5 minute walk of homes in higher density residential areas.	Sutherland Shire Council	Medium Term
8.4 Develop a Demand Management Plan for sport to assist in addressing the challenges for community sports.	Sutherland Shire Council; Sports associations; NSW Office of Sport	Medium Term
8.5 Prioritise removal of barriers to disability inclusion and provide sustainable access and facilities to include people of all levels of ability, when preparing Masterplans or Plans of Management for open space.	Sutherland Shire Council	Medium Term
8.6 Create partnerships with agencies, interest groups and user groups to explore more opportunities for destination walks, mountain biking and adventure activities in bushland.	Sutherland Shire Council; NSW government agencies, user/interest groups	Medium Term

Timeframe			
Ongoing	Short Term 2019-2021	Medium Term between 2021 and 2030	Long Term beyond 2030





PLANNING PRIORITY 9 COMMUNITY CONNECTIONS

Strengthen community connections by providing a range of facilities and support for community activities and services to bring people together.

Cultural infrastructure provides opportunities for organised and casual meetings and events which connect people and make places more attractive, interesting and lively. Cultural infrastructure helps to build and strengthen the social capital that makes communities inclusive, cohesive and resilient.

Council provides support to specific sectors of the community. To guide Council actions in advocating for and providing services, specific plans are being prepared for the Child & Family; Youth; Seniors; People with Disability and Mental Health; Multicultural; Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander; and Vulnerable communities sectors.

The Sutherland Entertainment Centre and Hazelhurst Regional Gallery and Arts Centre will increase in use and importance. Extensive refurbishment of the Sutherland Entertainment Centre has commenced to make it a leading cultural hub in Sutherland Shire. The refurbishment of the Sutherland School of Arts will strengthen our cultural assets allowing like-minded community members to make connections.

Sutherland Shire Council is proactively seeking ways to encourage cultural and artistic endeavours within the community. It has embraced public art in the public domain, undertaking the "Walk the Walls" project in Cronulla and Caringbah Centres with great success. With the support of government funding, 'Walk the Walls' features the works of local indigenous and emerging artists, creating interest and tourism opportunities within the area. This street art supports greater opportunities for creative industries to expand in the area. Council is committed to supporting the development of local cultural industries.

Public libraries will continue to provide traditional services such as print, audio-visual and digital collections, events and study

facilities. To meet changing community demands and needs for space, technology and community connection, libraries will need flexible, functional and multipurpose spaces. They will progressively become cultural and knowledge hubs, serving as 'community living rooms' and providing for individual/quiet and group/collaborative study and reading spaces. Libraries will increasingly be co-located with community, education, childcare and/or retail to maximise engagement across social support service delivery, usability of spaces and to minimise costs in new building.

Council supports a range of community building activities (including volunteering) in multi-purpose centres/ community halls and community buildings in open space. Flexible, modern/ refurbished and well-maintained facilities can accommodate changing demographics, lifestyles, interests, activities and expectations. Facilities which are most suited to meet community needs will be co-located with other infrastructure in centres, open space, near transport interchanges and in areas where increased population density is anticipated to increase.

Education facilities are key social connectors. Council can collaborate with schools to explore opportunities for joint and shared use of school facilities such as halls, stages and studio/workshop space.





ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMING
9.1 Support and strengthen opportunities in the arts to help facilitate higher community participation.	Sutherland Shire Council	Ongoing
9.2 Develop a strategic and facilities plan for library services.	Sutherland Shire Council	Short Term
9.3 Explore opportunities for joint use and shared use of school facilities, such as halls, stages and studio/ workshop space for creative activities.	Sutherland Shire Council; Department of Education, schools	Short Term
9.4 Prepare sector plans for Child & Family; Youth; Seniors; People with Disability and Mental Health; Multicultural; Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander; and Vulnerable communities.	Sutherland Shire Council	Short term
9.5 Refurbish the Sutherland Entertainment Centre.	Sutherland Shire Council	Medium Term
9.6 Refurbish the Sutherland School of Arts.	Sutherland Shire Council	Medium Term
9.7 Facilitate multiple and shared use of community halls/ buildings.	Sutherland Shire Council	Medium Term
9.8 Ensure the spatial distribution of community halls/ buildings across Sutherland Shire and the services they provide are appropriate for growing and changing community needs.	Sutherland Shire Council	Medium Term

Timeframe			
Ongoing	Short Term 2019-2021	Medium Term between 2021 and 2030	Long Term beyond 2030





PLANNING PRIORITY 10 HOUSING CHOICE

Provide our community with housing choice by making available opportunities for a range of housing sizes and types within each community

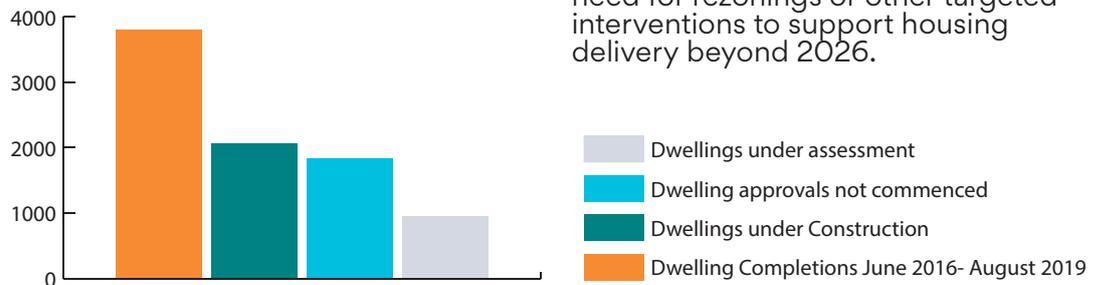
The population of Sutherland Shire is projected to be 258,800 people in 2036, which implies a demand for approximately 15,000 new dwellings¹¹ by 2036. In comparison to most of Greater Sydney, this is a low but steady demand for housing of approximately 750 dwellings per year for 20 years.

Sutherland Shire Council adopted *Housing Strategy 2031* in 2014. Implementation of the strategy was largely through rezoning of, and/or increases to development standards in Sutherland Shire Local Environmental Plan 2015 (SSLEP2015). There has been significant take up of the resultant dwelling capacity.¹² Sutherland Shire has a strong housing supply pipeline.

The majority of the dwellings under construction in September 2019 are anticipated to complete within the next 2 years. Together with the already completed dwellings, housing completions are expected to exceed the 0-5 year housing supply target of 5,200 dwellings set in the South District Plan.

Sutherland Shire has historically had very high rates of approved development proceeding to completion. Most recent development approvals will not be completed 2021/22. The largest concentrations of these approvals are at Miranda, Kirrawee, Caringbah and Sutherland. Currently, Council forecasts that approximately 3,800 new additional dwelling will be completed in the 6-10 year time period (2021/22 to 2026/27). The strong housing supply pipeline means that no major rezonings are currently envisaged in the next 5 years. The preparation of the Local Housing Strategy may identify the need for rezonings or other targeted interventions to support housing delivery beyond 2026.

HOUSING SUPPLY PIPELINE (SEPTEMBER 2019)



11 NSW Government (2019): Sutherland Shire Council, 2019 NSW Population Projections. Retrieved from <https://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/-/media/Files/DPE/Factsheets-and-faqs/Research-and-demography/Population-projections/2019-Sutherland.pdf>, accessed 23/12/2019.

12 (DPE Sydney Housing Activity as at 12 Sept 2019).





Review of trends in the number of development approvals for new residential development lodged with Council indicates that approvals peaked in 2016/2017. Since this time, the number of development applications has been decreasing and multi-unit developments are smaller. Dual occupancy development and secondary dwellings continue to be a desired form of housing, particularly in the eastern parts of Sutherland Shire, contributing approximately 150 dual occupancies and 30 secondary dwellings annually. It is anticipated that these trends will continue. Factors determining this include the increasing housing stock as projects complete, developer access to finance and the state of the current housing market.

There is capacity under current controls for more dwellings, and a change in the housing market and construction activity levels could result in more completions. The DPIE suggests that current housing activity may lead to completions in the order of 4,500 new dwellings in the 6-10 year period. A housing strategy is required to test this forecast and further refine future housing targets.

The Housing Strategy is required to plan for a range of dwelling types and sizes to respond to demographic trends. Ageing of the population will result in an increase in lone person households. Divorce, younger people remaining single and an increase in empty-nester households will also affect demand.

The increasing number of families with children living in flats is expected to continue because of declining affordability.

Recent community feedback indicates support for a concentrated approach to housing density in preference to a dispersed model¹³. Increased residential density close to centres is efficient, with new dwellings within easy walking distance of a public transport hub, community facilities, shops, services and employment. This supports local shops and businesses, sporting groups, cultural and community organisations. Many younger people also want to live in smaller dwellings close to centres for cost, convenience and proximity to social activities.

Planning for a mix of housing forms and densities will balance growth with preserving the natural environmental qualities. The established density gradient and landscaped character will be generally maintained, with the lowest residential densities in waterfront and peninsula locations and where there is bushfire risk. The R2 Low Density Residential and R3 Medium Density Residential zones will continue to accommodate increased residential densities while retaining the predominantly low density scale and open landscaped character.

¹³ Ruby Cha Cha. (2018). A Shout Out to the Shire: Making Decisions for the Future. Surry Hills, NSW.





PLANNING PRIORITY 10 HOUSING CHOICE

Provide our community with housing choice by making available opportunities for a range of housing sizes and types within each community

The South District Plan prioritises Miranda and Sutherland as strategic centres. The housing strategy will investigate opportunities for additional housing primarily in and around these centres, but will also look at smaller centres for opportunities for appropriate low scale infill housing. This can offer more choice in locations around lower order centres. This may include - enlarging the centres and/or adjacent residential flat zones through rezoning or increasing height and floor space.

The housing strategy must consider housing affordability - critical to achieving a diverse community and providing opportunities for workers to live locally. In September 2017, only 16% of rental stock in Sutherland Shire was affordable for very low and low income households¹⁴. The Affordable Rental Housing SEPP is one mechanism to deliver affordable rental housing. Research and policy development is required to facilitate more affordable rental housing in Sutherland Shire.

Community Housing Providers such as St George Community Housing and charities play an important role in the delivery of affordable rental housing. NSW Land and Housing Corporation is the agency responsible for social housing provision. Ways to enhance housing supply can be explored through greater collaboration with these stakeholders.

The key challenge is the limited capacity of the transport infrastructure to support significant population growth. Council's priority is to cater for the current rate of population growth. Actions that would significantly increase housing potential will be deferred until investment in transport infrastructure is committed.

¹⁴ NSW Family and Community Services (2019): The Local Government Housing Kit – Table M3A- Proportion of Rental stock that is affordable. Retrieved from http://www.nswlocalgovernmenthousingkit.com.au/hkit6/dave_start.cfm





ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMING
<p>10.1 Prepare Housing Strategy 2036 that addresses the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the delivery of the five-year housing supply targets of 5,200 dwellings. b. the delivery of 6-10 year (when agreed) housing supply targets. c. capacity to contribute to the longer term 20-year strategic housing targets for the South District. d. the housing strategy requirements outlined in Objective 10 of A Metropolis of Three Cities including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. creating capacity for more housing in the right locations ii. supporting the role of centres. iii. supporting investigation of opportunities for alignment with investment in regional and district infrastructure. 	Sutherland Shire Council	Short term
<p>10.2 Undertake research and policy development work to facilitate affordable rental housing.</p>	Sutherland Shire Council	Short term
<p>10.3 Collaborate with NSW land and Housing Corporation to support the renewal of social housing in Sutherland Shire.</p>	Sutherland Shire Council	Short term
<p>10.4 Collaborate with the Community Housing Providers Industry Association, Community Housing Providers, not-for-profit housing providers, charities and the broader industry to deliver affordable rental housing and to explore ways that supply can be enhanced.</p>	Sutherland Shire Council	Short term

Timeframe			
Ongoing	Short Term 2019-2021	Medium Term between 2021 and 2030	Long Term beyond 2030





PLANNING PRIORITY 11

ATTRACTIVE AND DISTINCTIVE CENTRES AND PLACES

Create attractive and distinctive centres and public places that are welcoming, safe, distinctive and enjoyable for our residents and visitors.

Liveability is enhanced by great places, which can be commercial centres, streets, parks or other spaces where people gather. The experience of a place is enriched when unique qualities such as the heritage, local landscape character and landform are expressed in the design of built elements and planting. Public art projects within the public domain are a key part of this expression. Successful public places require careful planning and management to ensure they are comfortable and safe for pedestrians, visually distinctive, and offer a range of experiences and opportunities for social interaction.

The local built heritage of Sutherland Shire includes monuments and places commemorating historical events and buildings and places representative of typical development forms and/or lifestyles over time. These include distinctive commercial buildings, buildings designed by acclaimed architects, and places of recreation. Some of these are located within centres and open spaces, and contribute to the distinctive character of public places.

A Government Architect of NSW project, 'Designing with country', is being undertaken to identify, map and share knowledge about places of Aboriginal cultural and heritage significance in Greater Sydney. Once complete, this information can inform place-based planning to create places that acknowledge the traditional custodians of the land.

Centres are important multi-functional places where people mingle for regular activities like shopping, entertainment and access to public transport. Centres also provide space for events and community celebrations. Efficient deliveries, waste collection and servicing is essential to allowing centres to fulfil their place functions well.

Place based planning is a designed led and collaborative way to better understand a place and building relationships to respond to a place unique potential. Council will explore how centres can be planned better to offer more welcoming and enjoyable experience for residents and visitors.

Sutherland centre is a designated strategic centre, in close proximity to and with links to Kirrawee centre. Place-based planning will explore how these can be planned as one centre and offer a more welcoming and enjoyable experience for residents and visitors. Council will undertake a similar place-based planning exercise for the strategic centre of Miranda. Place-based planning will be progressively undertaken for the larger local centres particularly Caringbah, Engadine and Menai.

Cronulla is the centre of a precinct of exceptional recreational, scenic, community and historic value. Place-based planning has been undertaken in the Public Domain Masterplan prepared for Council in 2017¹⁵. The adopted masterplan for the upgrade of Cronulla Mall will be executed in stages, as financing allows.

Planning for centres will respond to the unique characteristics of each place: the local character, materials, landscape, and environmental context, as well as an understanding of how the local community and local economy may be supported. Place based planning can attract growth and investment to centres, acting as a catalyst for improvements. Place based plans will encourage provisions for well-designed shade and healthy built environments. They can highlight opportunities to facilitate the local night time economy in ways that are sensitive to the local character.

¹⁵ Gallagher Studio (2017): Cronulla Town Centre Public Domain Masterplan, August 2017



The “Coastal Destination Area” is the primary focus of recreation and visitation in Sutherland Shire. It includes the beaches, bays, bushland and foreshore parks of the Kurnell Peninsula, Cronulla, and Bundeena. These spaces offer exceptional and rare recreational opportunities, and are consequently intensively used, especially in the summer months.

Regional open spaces across Sutherland Shire attract large numbers of visitors from

across Greater Sydney. Destinations such as Como Pleasure Grounds and Cronulla Esplanade have been progressively improved to improve the visitor experience. There is potential to improve other regionally significant places to better accommodate increased use.

Council will prioritise the preparation of tailored Plans of Management for key well used open spaces to improve how these destinations are used, improved, maintained and managed over time.

ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMING
11.1 Prepare place based plans including liaising with landowners for the strategic centres of Miranda and Sutherland/Kirrawee.	Sutherland Shire Council	Short Term
11.2 Collaborate with Transport for NSW to implement the Movement and Place Framework in centres.	Sutherland Shire Council; TfNSW	Medium Term
11.3 Prepare place based plans for Caringbah, Engadine and Menai.	Sutherland Shire Council	Medium Term
11.4 Review strategies to support employment growth in centres including the creation of a safe and vibrant night time economy.	Sutherland Shire Council	Medium Term
11.5 Prepare tailored Plans of Management for key recreation destinations/ foreshore parks.	Sutherland Shire Council	Medium Term
11.6 Continue the implementation of the Cronulla Mall upgrade project.	Sutherland Shire Council	Long Term

Timeframe			
Ongoing	Short Term 2019-2021	Medium Term between 2021 and 2030	Long Term beyond 2030





PLANNING PRIORITY 12

GROW STRATEGIC CENTRE JOBS

Attract more employment-generating businesses to Sutherland-Kirrawee and Miranda business precincts.

A range of jobs and services are required to support the growth of Sutherland Shire. Centres in Sutherland Shire provide a focus for community and commercial activities that are characterised by a concentration of shops, businesses, health services and community facilities.

The *South District Plan* identifies Sutherland and Miranda as 'strategic centres'. These will be the focus for creating conditions for growth and a wide mix of co-located activities (including residential development). In these centres, employment generating businesses including tourism, as well as art and cultural industries, will be encouraged. They are supported by higher density residential development in the core transitioning to the surrounding low density areas. In conjunction with public transport investment, these centres will contribute to the goal of the 30-minute city, providing good access to services and jobs.

The current wide permissibility, generous development controls and supportive design principles in these centres have not delivered significant employment floor space or jobs under recent market conditions. A greater understanding of the demand drivers and barriers to commercial and retail space demand and take-up is required to increase business accommodation in both centres. Part of this place-based planning will include investigation of opportunities for co-work spaces in Sutherland-Kirrawee and Miranda centres. Place based planning for these centres will be done in collaboration with key stakeholders in the centres to respond to identified opportunities.

Sutherland-Kirrawee and Miranda will be supported by the large local centres, such as Cronulla, Menai and Engadine and other local centres, such as Woolooware and Grays Point which provide local employment and economic opportunities. Place based planning can help grow employment opportunities in centres.





Sutherland

*South District Plan assumed employment (2016): 5,700
Jobs target (2036): 8,000 – 9,000*

Sutherland centre plays an important civic and administrative role as the location of a District Court, police station and Sutherland Shire Council offices. It offers a variety of entertainment, education and community services and a well-activated high street. It is Sutherland Shire’s busiest public transport hub.

Despite these strengths, Sutherland centre operates as a lower-order centre. Over the past 10 years, Council has employed a range of strategies to deliver more commercial floor space and improve the amenity of the centre. Most recently, Council has committed to growing Sutherland as a high-density, mixed-use centre that offers great amenity and supports a revitalised retail offering. The recent commitment to upgrading the Sutherland Entertainment Centre will create new opportunities, especially for the emerging night time economy. While new residential flat buildings have developed on the fringe of the centre, there has not been a corresponding growth in economic activity or jobs in the centre. With few growth drivers, Sutherland is forecast to grow at a ‘low’ rate to 2035¹⁶.

At the same time, new residential, commercial and urban services development in and around the ‘South Village’ precinct in Kirrawee is functioning as a catalyst for employment and economic growth. Place based plans will identify future opportunities for emerging uses or other uses requiring large floor plates that could be located within the B4 zone, or the B6 zone on the northern side of the Princes Highway at Kirrawee.

Sutherland and Kirrawee are located within relatively close proximity. Once the M6 is completed, traffic flows along Acacia Road reduced and the first stage of SCATL completed, the linkages and synergies between the centres can be further explored and leveraged. The connected centres can consolidate their complementary offerings with Sutherland characterised by small footprint retail and commercial uses and Kirrawee offering opportunities for larger floorplates and other emerging uses.

16 BIS Shrapnel (2015): Forecasting the Distribution of Stand-Alone Office Employment across Sydney to 2035, pg. 30





PLANNING PRIORITY 12 GROW STRATEGIC CENTRE JOBS

Attract more employment-generating businesses to Sutherland-Kirrawee and Miranda business precincts.

Miranda

South District Plan assumed employment (2016): 7,000

Jobs target (2036): 8,000 – 11,500

Miranda is Sutherland Shire's largest employment and retail centre and a magnet retail destination for a much larger catchment. The Westfield shopping centre is the catalyst for most of this employment and economic activity. Miranda centre is emerging as an important location for health care and social assistance jobs and services.

Based on the strength of these sectors, and the reported under provision of retail floor space per capita¹⁷, Council has sought to attract additional commercial development in the centre. Small increases in commercial floor space have resulted primarily from mixed-use development and specialised health centres. However, structural impediments to further economic growth in this centre remain.

The Kingsway, the busy 6-lane road that bisects Miranda's commercial centre, currently acts as a barrier, constraining pedestrian movement and hindering potential economic activity on its north side. Council will work with TfNSW to implement the 'Movement and Place Framework', which provides an opportunity for future improvements to The Kingsway at Miranda that balance the needs of all road users and to improve pedestrian connectivity and amenity along The Kingsway.

¹⁷ Deep End Services (2016): Sydney Retail demand and Supply Consultancy – Stage 3 Report, pg. 14, report prepared for Department of Planning & Environment in association with the Greater Sydney Commission



PRODUCTIVITY



ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMEFRAME
12.1 Support the growth of Sutherland/Kirrawee as an integrated 'centre'.	Sutherland Shire Council	Ongoing
12.2 Review and update existing place-based plans for Sutherland/Kirrawee and Miranda to support the role and function of the centres.	Sutherland Shire Council	Ongoing
12.3 Support and strengthen Sutherland/Kirrawee and Miranda's centres' night-time economy.	Sutherland Shire Council; Sutherland Shire Police Area Command	Ongoing
12.4 Enhance public spaces to make a more attractive shopping destination.	Sutherland Shire Council	Ongoing
12.5 Partner to achieve a movement and place solution for traffic.	Sutherland Shire Council; TfNSW	Ongoing
12.6 Collaborate to ensure that future transport infrastructure supports the growth of jobs in Sutherland/Kirrawee and Miranda.	Sutherland Shire Council; TfNSW	Ongoing
12.7 Commission expert advice to identify opportunities to increase employment and economic activity in Sutherland /Kirrawee and Miranda centres.	Sutherland Shire Council	Short Term

Timeframe

Ongoing

Short Term
2019-2021

Medium Term
between 2021
and 2030

Long Term
beyond 2030



12



PLANNING PRIORITY 13

GROW CARINGBAH HEALTH CLUSTER

Collaborate with health services stakeholders and look for opportunities to improve employment in the health sector in the Caringbah Health Cluster.

In 2016, the health care and social assistance industry was Sutherland Shire's largest (and second fastest growing) employer, accounting for 15% of the total workforce¹⁸. The largest aggregation of these jobs is located in associated with the two major hospitals: Sutherland Hospital and Community Health Service and Kareena Private Hospital. Together, these facilities provide a comprehensive range of high-quality clinical and allied health services to the community. At present, the pair of hospitals and associated services do not comprise a cluster as characterised by the South District Plan's Maturity Pathway for health and education precincts¹⁹.

Council has facilitated the growth of the Caringbah Health Cluster through planning incentives to include health services floor space within the lower levels of residential flat buildings located between Sutherland Hospital and Caringbah centre. To date, development consent has been granted for approximately 7,000 m² of the potential 26,000 m² of health services floor space in the precinct. Several buildings are currently under construction²⁰.

Creating the conditions to support the co-location of new health services near this magnet infrastructure strengthens the hospitals' existing competencies and encourages new synergies. This will support growth and evolve into a health and education cluster to take advantage of our resident workforce skills and allow more people to work locally. It can also address the growing demand for local services from our ageing population.

Achieving this requires a tailored response. An essential factor is to grow the capacity of the precinct to meet market demand and accommodate investment in health facilities. Future investment in Sutherland Hospital is critical because it can support increased specialisation in service delivery in the precinct. Place-based planning for the precinct, including adopting the 'Movement and Place Framework' can assist to make it a preferred location for health services through improving accessibility, the vibrancy and quality of the public domain and addressing the demand for parking. The quality of the public domain can be enhanced with public art projects.

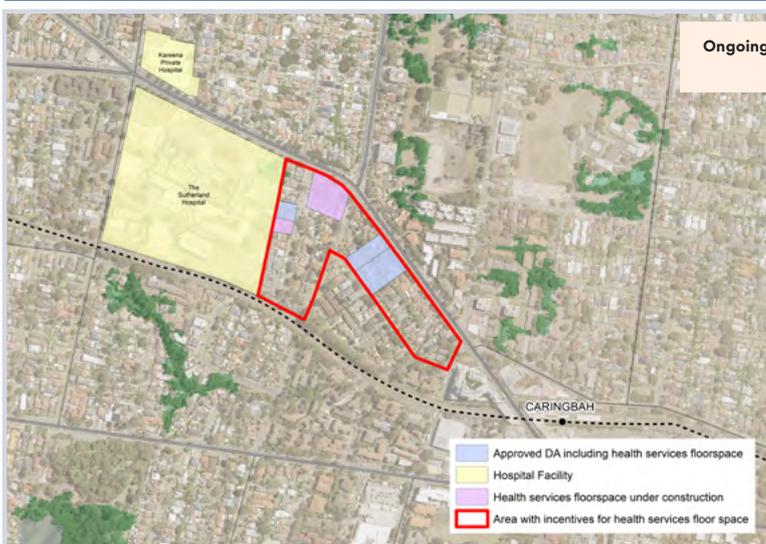
18 Profile id – Economic Profile, Local Employment, Employment (census) by industry sector

19 Greater Sydney Commission (2018): South District Plan, Health Precinct Maturity Pathway pg. 58

20 Sutherland Shire Strategic Planning, 2019



ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMEFRAME
13.1 Monitor the success of the Caringbah Health Cluster and review the effectiveness of development controls to support greater commercial viability of spaces delivered.	Sutherland Shire Council	Ongoing
13.2 Collaborate for increased specialisations in health services and opportunities for further education and training.	Sutherland Shire Council; SESLHD; Central and Eastern Sydney PHN	Ongoing
13.3 Collaborate to ensure that future transport infrastructure optimises access links to health cluster.	Sutherland Shire Council; TfNSW; SESLHD	Ongoing
13.4 Undertake place-based planning for the precinct and adjoining land in collaboration with South-Eastern Sydney Local Health District and Transport for NSW.	Sutherland Shire Council, SESLHD and TfNSW	Ongoing
13.5 Explore options to strengthen the connectivity between the Kareena and Sutherland hospitals, the Caringbah Health Cluster and Miranda and Caringbah Centres.	Sutherland Shire Council; SESLHD; Central and Eastern Sydney PHN	Short Term
13.6 Facilitate transport connections to the hospitals and Caringbah, including potential pilot bus programs.	Sutherland Shire Council; SESLHD; Central and Eastern Sydney PHN	Short Term



CARINGBAH HEALTH CLUSTER
Source: Sutherland Shire Council 2019



PLANNING PRIORITY 14

ANSTO INNOVATION PRECINCT

Support employment growth at ANSTO Innovation Precinct to allow for more highly skilled local employment opportunities.

The Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation (ANSTO) is a world leading research organisation in fields such as physics and nuclear medicine. ANSTO's facilities also support research and analysis for other fields such as environmental and materials science. It produces a significant proportion of the world's medical isotopes and plays a globally significant role in medicine.

The Lucas Heights campus is home to one of the largest concentrations of knowledge intensive jobs in Sydney's South District. ANSTO currently employs approximately 1,200 staff, with another 200 people from CSIRO and various businesses located on the site. Approximately 6,500 research visits and 17,000 Australian and international visitors are hosted by ANSTO annually.²¹

To capitalise on its world-leading research capabilities, ANSTO plans to leverage its facilities into a research and innovation precinct containing a graduate institute, innovation incubator and technology park. It aims to attract and co-locate scientific partners, small to medium size enterprises, and high tech industry and research graduates to create an innovation community. It is estimated that this could create up to 3,740 jobs in Southern Sydney.

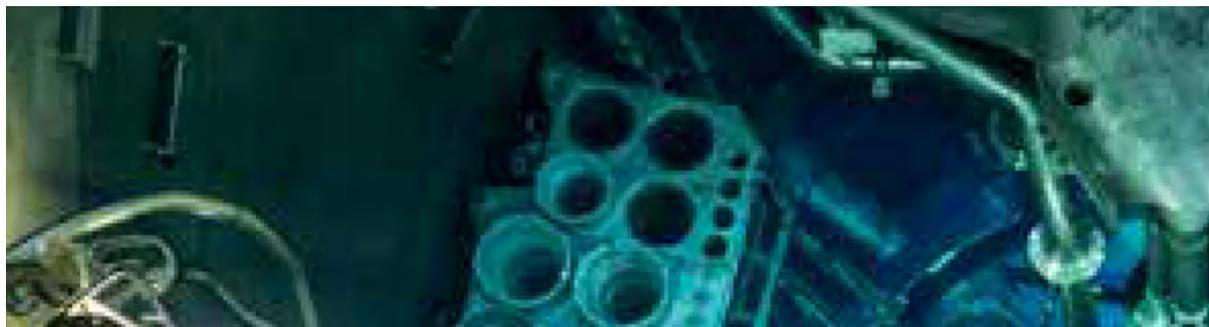
At present, the ANSTO campus does not have sufficient accessibility by public transport to support a concentrated population of workers and resident students.

Over 9% of Sutherland Shire's resident workforce are employed in professional, scientific and technical services. Growing ANSTO into a research and innovation precinct will allow more of our highly skilled residents to work locally.

There are Aboriginal sites such as artworks, shelters and axe engravings within and proximate to the ANSTO precinct. There is potential for the site's Aboriginal history and culture to be celebrated and to create employment and tourism opportunities for the local Aboriginal community in the development of the precinct.

Supporting the development of the Innovation Precinct requires co-ordinated action and resources from various levels of government, all stakeholders and the private sector. The precinct is a Greater Sydney Commission Collaboration Area. Council is an active participant in the Collaboration Area Governance Group, established to facilitate the required support to achieve the vision for the precinct.

²¹ Greater Sydney Commission (2019): Collaboration Area - Place Strategy, December 2019



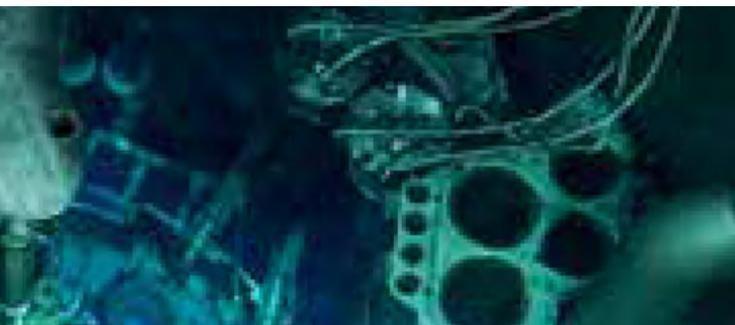


The ANSTO Collaboration Area Place Strategy was approved by the Greater Sydney Commission in December 2019. This articulates the following shared objectives for ANSTO Innovation Precinct:

1. is globally recognised for nuclear science and technology
2. supports and retains the best and brightest researchers and engineers
3. provides access to Australia’s best research infrastructure and is a centre of employment
4. co-locates scientific partners (universities and large businesses), small to medium enterprises (SMEs), high-tech industry and STEMM graduates to enhance collaboration
5. is connected to the rest of Greater Sydney by walking, cycling and public transport
6. provides opportunities for arts and cultural engagement, showcasing Aboriginal Australia and supporting local artists
7. provides a safe, diverse and accessible night-time offering
8. respects the natural environment and bushland setting
9. provides a greater diversity and quantity of short-term accommodation.

Immediate imperatives identified in the Place Strategy are:

- Developing a travel report to inform transport planning to support ANSTO
- Investigating opportunities for short to medium-term visitor accommodation
- Conducting discussion with NSW Health about commercialisation opportunities and partnerships
- Establishing the Collaboration Area Governance Group as a governance arrangement to implement the Place Strategy



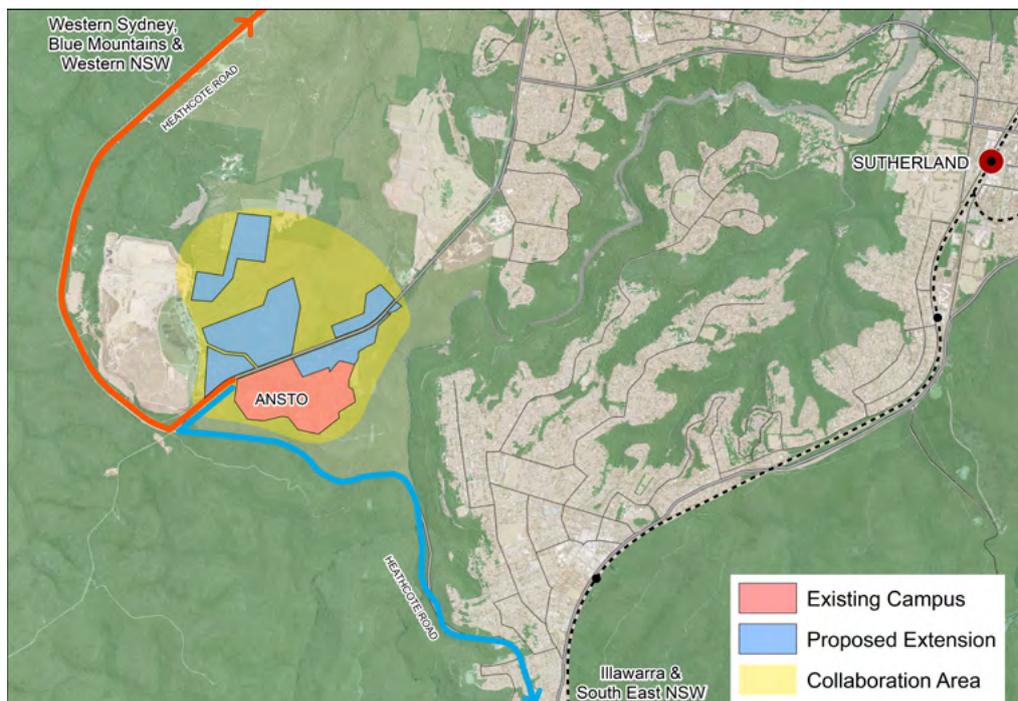


PLANNING PRIORITY 14

ANSTO INNOVATION PRECINCT

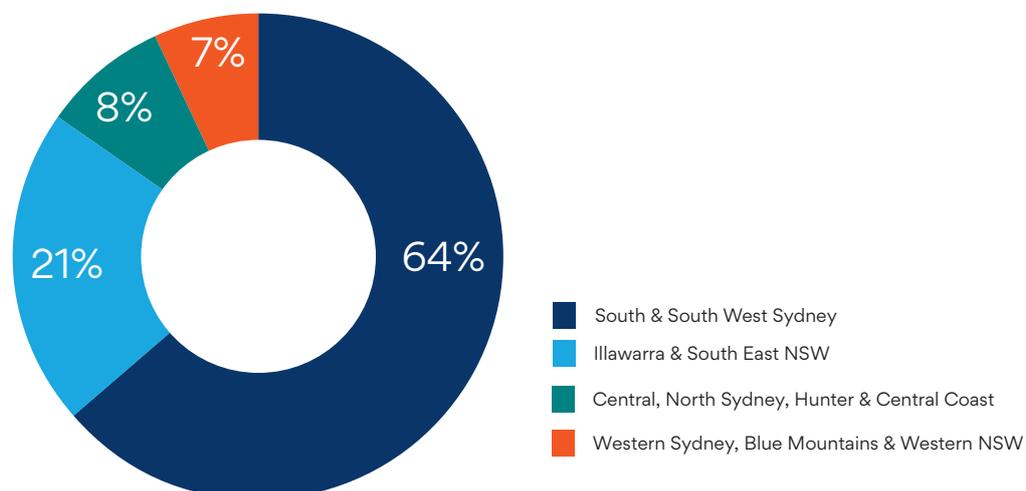
Support employment growth at ANSTO Innovation Precinct to allow for more highly skilled local employment opportunities.

ANSTO POTENTIAL FOR EXPANSION



Source: Greater Sydney Commission (2019)
Collaboration Area – ANSTO Place Strategy

Distribution of ANSTO Resident Workforce



PRODUCTIVITY



ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMEFRAME
14.1 Participate in the Collaboration Area Governance Group – an all-of-government approach to growing the precinct.	Collaboration Area Governance Group	Ongoing
14.2 Assist in implementing the ANSTO Place Strategy as developed by the ANSTO collaborative process.	Collaboration Area Governance Group	Ongoing
14.3 Work together to improve transport and access links to the Lucas Heights campus.	Sutherland Shire Council; ANSTO and Collaboration Partners	Ongoing
14.4 Collaborate on upgrades to New Illawarra Road and Heathcote Road to improve safety.	Sutherland Shire Council; ANSTO and Collaboration Partners	Ongoing
14.5 Apply broad land use permissibility to the ANSTO precinct to support a wide and flexible range of uses, including opportunities for short to medium-term visitor accommodation and employment and tourism opportunities for the local Aboriginal community.	Sutherland Shire Council	Short Term



14





PLANNING PRIORITY 15

GROW INDUSTRIAL AND URBAN SERVICES JOBS

Maintain our industrial land and investigate opportunities to grow local employment in industrial and urban services.

Sutherland Shire contains approximately 600 hectares of land zoned for industrial and urban service purposes, located across 10 precincts. These precincts are important employment locations, support industrial activities and provide the urban services required by our community and local businesses.

In 2016, they delivered 25,630 jobs or 21% of all jobs in Sutherland Shire²². Total job growth in these precincts averaged 29% between 2011 and 2016. They support an array of traditional and emerging businesses, creating a vibrant and dynamic industrial landscape.

Kurnell has over half of the land zoned for employment uses in Sutherland Shire, and is the largest industrially zoned precinct in the South District. Large employers and significant infrastructure such as the Caltex fuel storage facility and Sydney Desalination plant are located here. The precinct is transforming from petrochemical/heavy industry to cloud computing and new freight and distribution business models. Much of the land is undeveloped.

The Caringbah/Taren Point cluster is the most significant location for jobs and gross value added²³. The 4-hectare IN4 Working Waterfront zone supports a regionally significant maritime industry cluster, and accounts for 20% of all IN4 zoned land in Greater Sydney. Finding the right balance between industrial and other uses in this zone is crucial to the long-term viability of the maritime industry in Sutherland Shire and Greater Sydney. The 12-hectare site, to be vacated by Toyota, is a strategically important employment site.

Over half of the population serving industries in Sutherland Shire are concentrated in Kirrawee Industrial Precinct. A quarter of all urban services outside centres are located here, including a cluster of automotive services. As Sutherland Shire's population grows, it is important that essential urban services can continue to operate here. Council will investigate how the precinct can complement and grow economic activity in the Sutherland/Kirrawee strategic centre.

Smaller precincts such as those at Engadine, Menai and Heathcote are predominantly light manufacturing locations.

Demand for industrial premises is high, particularly in the Caringbah/Taren Point precinct due to its proximity to Port Botany, Sydney Airport and the M5 Motorway²⁴. Demand is driven by local businesses providing services to the growing local population. New and evolving businesses, such as high-tech research and development, niche component production and creative industries will also drive future demand.

There is an estimated 520 ha of remaining floor space, primarily in Kurnell, followed by Caringbah/Taren Point and Kirrawee. Our industrial and urban service lands are under pressure - primarily from retail and other commercial uses. These lands will be retained to support employment growth. They will be managed to prevent the precincts evolving into retail precincts or creating land use conflicts that preclude industrial or urban service uses from operating here.

²² Greater Sydney Commission (2019): GSC Employment Lands Database, prepared by SGS Economics & Planning

²³ Ibid.

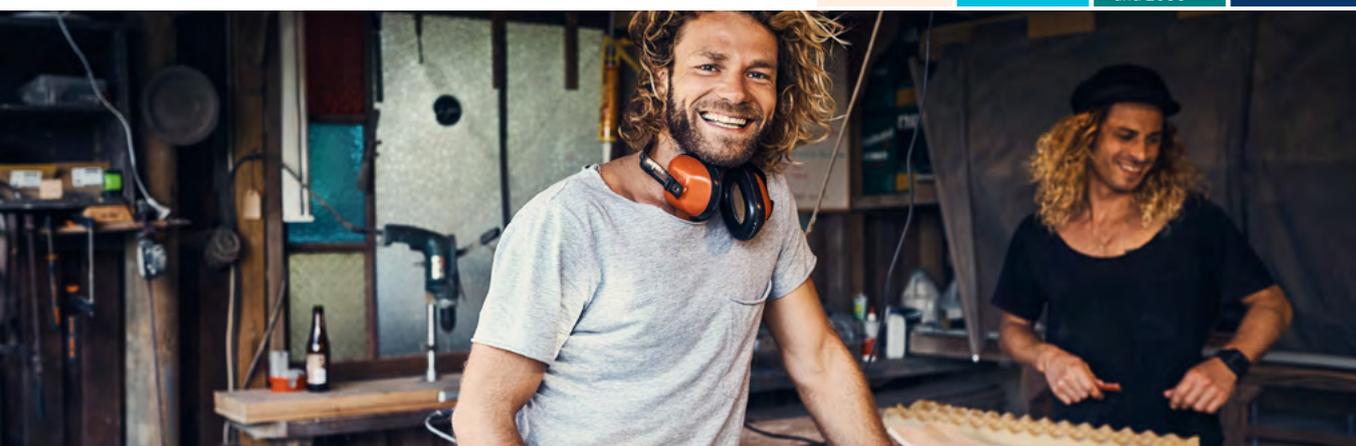
²⁴ Hill PDA Consulting (August 2015): Industrial Precinct Review, Background Evidence to Support Sydney's Subregional Planning, pg. 83



Creating conditions for flexible redevelopment on redundant industrial sites is crucial. The precincts will be supported as seedbeds for urban services and for new economic activities that sustain the changing business and economic landscape. Planning controls will be reviewed to meet the requirements of current and emerging industrial and urban service activities.

ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMEFRAME
15.1 Retain and manage all land zoned for industrial and urban services.	Sutherland Shire Council	Ongoing
15.2 Retain the potential of Kurnell industrial lands to accommodate large format businesses, industrial and urban services.	Sutherland Shire Council	Ongoing
15.3 Retain and manage strategic maritime use in the IN4 zone	Sutherland Shire Council	Ongoing
15.4 Review the role and function of the Kirrawee Industrial precinct to support employment growth in a way that has synergies with the Sutherland/Kirrawee strategic centre.	Sutherland Shire Council	Short Term
15.5 Commission a strategic review of industrial lands to gain an understanding of current and emerging industrial and urban service activities and their requirements.	Sutherland Shire Council	Medium Term

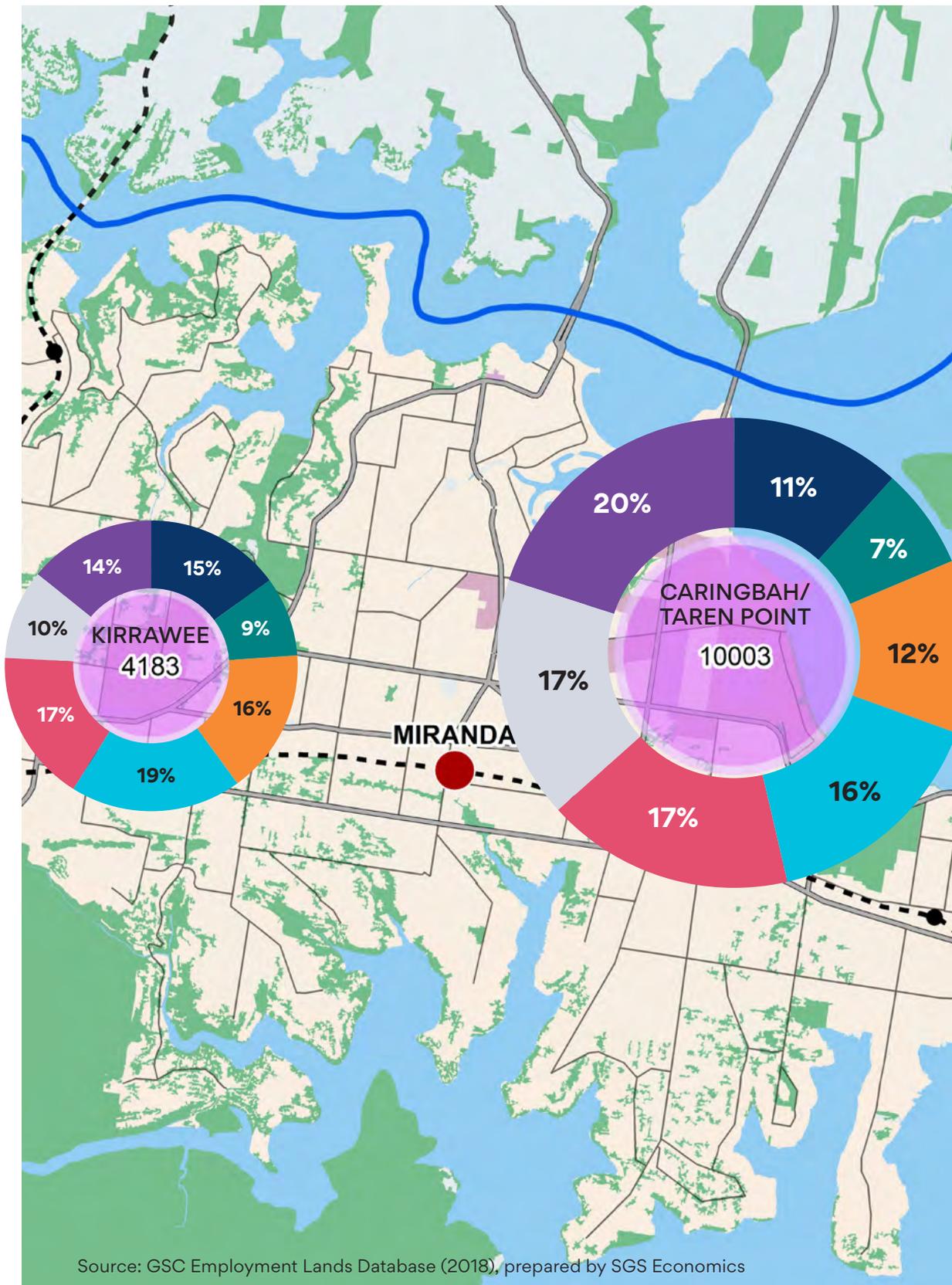
Timeframe			
Ongoing	Short Term 2019-2021	Medium Term between 2021 and 2030	Long Term beyond 2030





PLANNING PRIORITY 15 GROW INDUSTRIAL AND URBAN SERVICES JOBS

INDUSTRIAL AND URBAN SERVICES PRECINCTS



Source: GSC Employment Lands Database (2018), prepared by SGS Economics



KIRRAWEE

- Second largest number of jobs (4183)
- Second most urban services (145)
- Second highest GVA (\$484m)
- Potential additional floor space (229,685m²)

CARINGBAH/TAREN POINT

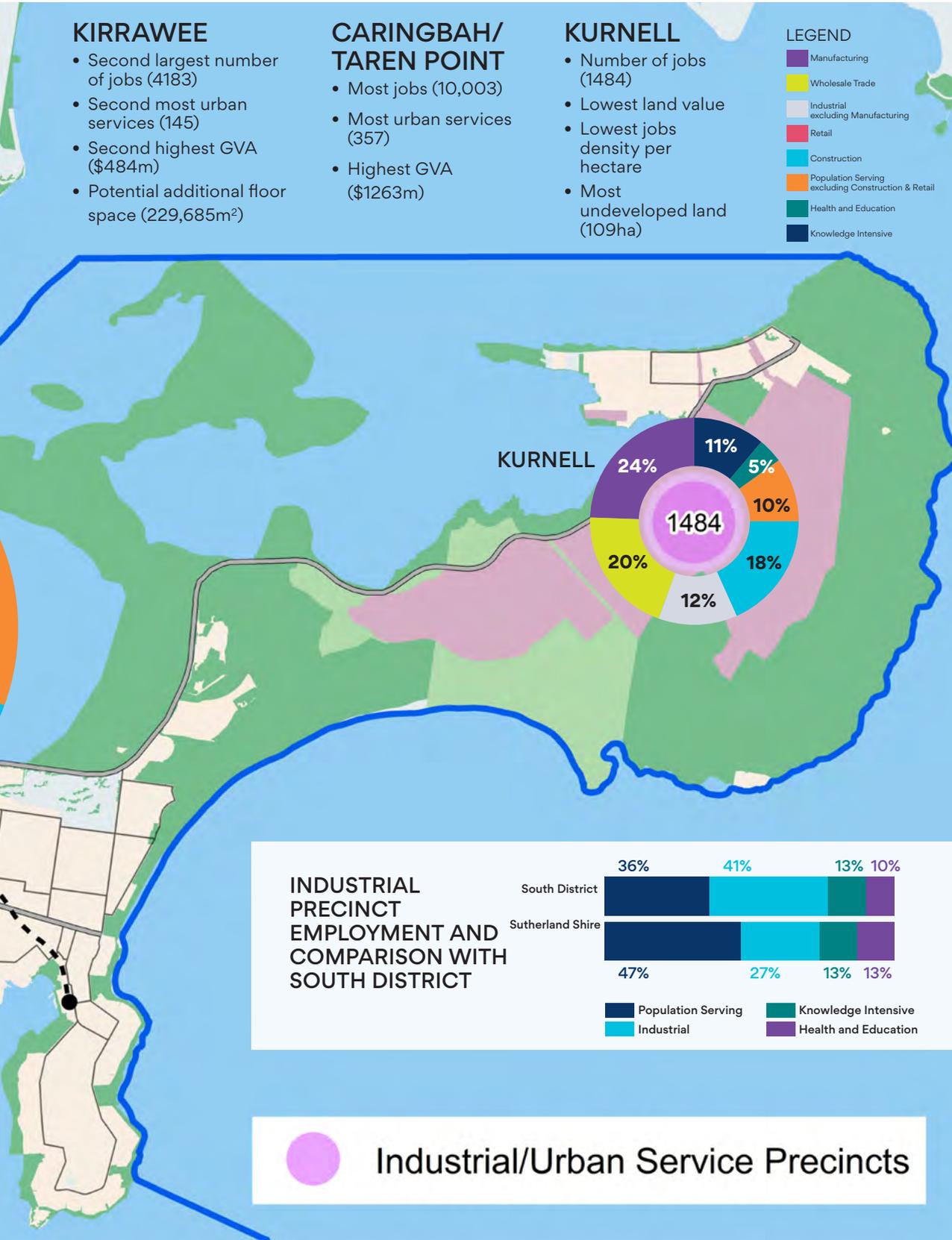
- Most jobs (10,003)
- Most urban services (357)
- Highest GVA (\$1263m)

KURNELL

- Number of jobs (1484)
- Lowest land value
- Lowest jobs density per hectare
- Most undeveloped land (109ha)

LEGEND

- Manufacturing
- Wholesale Trade
- Industrial excluding Manufacturing
- Retail
- Construction
- Population Serving excluding Construction & Retail
- Health and Education
- Knowledge Intensive





PLANNING PRIORITY 16

CONNECTED TRANSPORT NETWORKS

Prioritise connected transport networks to provide convenient transport options to schools, open space, centres and employment and to support economic activity.

Successful places provide jobs, housing, goods and services and other amenities within a well-connected, integrated transport framework. Local networks provide convenient transport options to schools, open space, centres and employment destinations. Integrating these networks with city-wide networks will provide residents with connections to jobs and services across Greater Sydney. Regional connections with Wollongong and the Illawarra Region are provided by the South Coast Rail Line and the Princes Highway/M1, providing access to a wider range of job opportunities. Access will be further enhanced with future investments in passenger transport links to Parramatta and improvements to the Maldon-Dombarton freight link which will free capacity on the T4 Rail Line.

Nearly 74% of our residents travel to work by car, while 15% travel by public transport²⁵. Household travel survey information suggests that journeys outside of work and in off-peak periods are even more heavily weighted in favour of the car²⁶. The high number of private vehicular trips contributes to local traffic congestion and difficulties finding parking. Travel distances of up to 1km can be easily walked while distances up to 10km are easily cycled. Investment in a network of walkways, cycle ways, street planting and public domain improvements will be prioritised to encourage more people to cycle and walk.

While Council will actively work with the State Government to provide additional commuter car parking on the fringe of town centres, it is essential to implement active transport options to improve access to Sutherland and Miranda strategic centres from surrounding areas.

Responsive transport services linking homes and key destinations can help reduce traffic congestion and parking demand at destinations such as centres, train stations and sports and recreation facilities. TfNSW has adopted a place-based approach to find local solutions to traffic and movement issues in Sutherland Shire. Between 2017 and 2019, an on-demand public bus service was piloted, offering customers a flexible service to and from major activity hubs. Recently, a pilot 'turn up and go' shuttle service has been introduced between Lilli Pilli and Caringbah Station. Council will advocate for the wider deployment of on-demand and innovative services.

Approximately 71% of all bus trips by residents are up to 20 minutes in duration²⁷, suggesting the majority of trips are within Sutherland Shire or to nearby centres, such as Hurstville. However, scheduled bus services operate below capacity because many services are not sufficiently frequent, direct and rapid to attract people away from other modes. Council will advocate for improved infrastructure and greater service frequency to support greater use of buses.



25 NSW Planning and Environment (2018): Profile for Sutherland Shire

26 TfNSW. (2016). Household Travel Survey. Retrieved from Transport for NSW: <https://www.transport.nsw.gov.au/performance-and-analytics/passenger-travel/surveys/household-travel-survey-hts/household-travel>

27 Bureau of Transport Statistics: Household Travel Survey 2015



The safe and efficient movement of goods and products is an essential part of productivity. TfNSW’s *Heavy Vehicle Access Policy Framework* (2018) outlines a strategic approach to heavy vehicle access in NSW. With the increased freight task, a key action of the Framework is to increase the use of safer, high productivity vehicles capable of carrying more payload than a B-double, and a road freight network able to support them. Larger capacity vehicles will reduce the number of freight movements, thus reduce traffic and be more sustainable, overall.

The duplication of the Port Botany Freight Rail (in the Eastern City District) and the completion of the Maldon-Dombarton train link (in the Western City District) will improve freight movements. Sutherland Shire will continue to bear growing freight movement on both the A1 and the Illawarra South Coast Line. This will add to congestion. Over a 20 year period it is likely that the M6 will deliver some relief from road freight while passenger movements will be prioritised on the Illawarra South Coast Line.

Designated B-double routes within Sutherland Shire connect each of Sutherland Shire’s industrial precincts with major heavy vehicle networks serving Port Botany, Sydney Airport, Port Kembla and the Greater Sydney Region. Sutherland Shire Council will work with TfNSW to implement the *Heavy Vehicle Access Policy Framework* locally.

Growing congestion and the explosion in e-commerce home delivery have increased the complexity of ‘last-mile’ logistics strategies. Within centres, dedicated parking spots for freight vehicles, improved siting and provision of loading docks, and scheduled freight movements out of peak hours can help address this. To support effective last mile delivery operations, Council can support the establishment of distribution hubs.

Sydney Airport is a key economic gateway to Greater Sydney. The southern flight path over Kurnell takes 55% of all the airport’s flights and is the only night time flight path. Protecting this operational corridor for current and future flight movements is crucial for the productivity of Greater Sydney. Central to this is ensuring future development is compatible with the high noise corridor. It also requires preventing inappropriate development within the airspace, for example tall buildings that penetrate the prescribed airspace.





PLANNING PRIORITY 16

CONNECTED TRANSPORT NETWORKS

Prioritise connected transport networks to provide convenient transport options to schools, open space, centres and employment and support economic activity.

KEY FREIGHT ROUTES



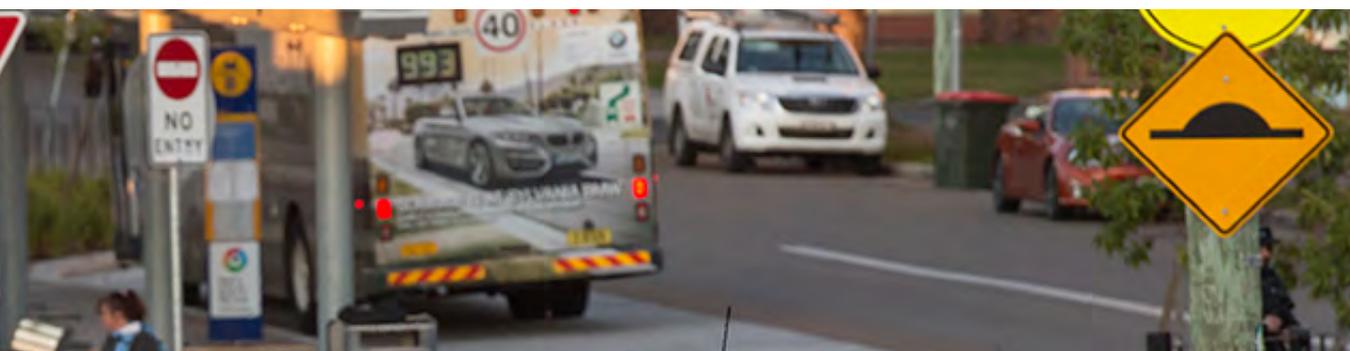
Source: TfNSW (2018): NSW Freight and Ports Plan





ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMEFRAME
16.1 Support improved connections and connectivity between and within the centres, including opportunities and facilities for walking and cycling, local buses and on-demand transport services.	Sutherland Shire Council, TfNSW	Ongoing
16.2 Plan for coordinated freight and distribution networks, long-term regional connections and last mile delivery including opportunities and facilities for business servicing.	Sutherland Shire Council	Ongoing
16.3 Protect the long-term operational role and efficiency of Sydney Airport from inappropriate development by recognising and giving effect to the National Airports Safeguarding Framework.	Sutherland Shire Council	Ongoing
16.4 Collaborate with TfNSW on pilot programs to facilitate greater access to centres through innovative active and public transport options.	Sutherland Shire Council and TfNSW	Ongoing
16.5 Support active transport options to improve access to Sutherland and Miranda Strategic Centres from surrounding areas.	Sutherland Shire Council	Ongoing

Timeframe			
Ongoing	Short Term 2019-2021	Medium Term between 2021 and 2030	Long Term beyond 2030





PLANNING PRIORITY 17 GROW TOURISM

Support opportunities to grow tourism and encourage more overnight visitors, extend visitor stays and invest in tourism assets to enhance visitor experiences.

Sydney is Australia's leading tourism gateway and the most popular destination for overseas visitors. Sutherland Shire's tourism sector builds on the Sydney brand, and adds its unique blend of Aboriginal and European history, national parks, pristine waterways, beaches, and cultural, sports and business attractions. In 2017, 1.4 million visitors and tourists to Sutherland Shire supported 2,500 tourism related local businesses, contributing \$252 million to the local economy²⁸. The Sutherland Shire's tourist market is overwhelmingly domestic day-trippers (76%), with domestic overnight visitors accounting for 22%, and international overnight visitors, just 2%²⁹.

Sutherland Shire's attractions are concentrated in the Coastal Destination Area which combines beaches and waterways with foreshore areas, bushland and the lifestyle precinct of Cronulla. The Royal National Park is the South District's major attraction, with Wattamolla Beach the most visited precinct in any national park in NSW. Businesses such as ANSTO attract domestic and international researchers and corporate travellers to Sutherland Shire, while Hazelhurst Regional Art Gallery and Art Centre is an important cultural destination.

To grow the tourism sector, Sutherland Shire must encourage more overnight visitors in appropriate locations across Sutherland Shire. The greatest barrier is the under-supply of commercial tourist accommodation.

Cronulla is the focus of Council's effort to grow accommodation, but this has not been realised. Council

will consider incentives to encourage hotel development on key sites; however, there is limited evidence that this improves economic viability, particularly when there are more valuable competing uses, such as residential apartments³⁰.

Supporting tourism requires investment to enhance and grow existing tourism assets, and extend visitor stays. The draft *Kamay-Botany Bay National Park Master Plan* sets out a vision for new visitor infrastructure and facilities in the Kurnell precinct. Extending attractions such as walking/cycling trails connecting La Perouse and Kurnell (via the ferry) to Royal National Park and the Illawarra escarpment will create regional links that can offer more than one day's experience. Council will consider providing incentives in order to deliver tourism infrastructure.

Council will support initiatives to grow tourism across the Shire while respecting local character, protecting environment values and taking residential amenity into consideration. Place based planning will identify important aspects of local character to maintain in redevelopment. Arts and cultural activities are important contributors to successful place making, and these activities provide tourism opportunities.

Planning in key visitor locations can improve the navigability and accessibility of places, and linkages between the attractions and experiences. This can support tourism opportunities and experiences, such as art and cultural events, business activities and international sports events.

28 Australian Government Austrade (2017): Local Government Area Profiles, 2017 - Sutherland Shire, Tourism Research Australia

29 Sutherland Shire Council (2018): Sutherland Shire Economic Informing Strategy, Table 7: Key Tourism Metrics for Sutherland Shire 2013 - 2016, pg. 27

30 City of Sydney (2015): Visitor Accommodation Action Plan (Hotels and Serviced Apartments) June 2015, pg. 23



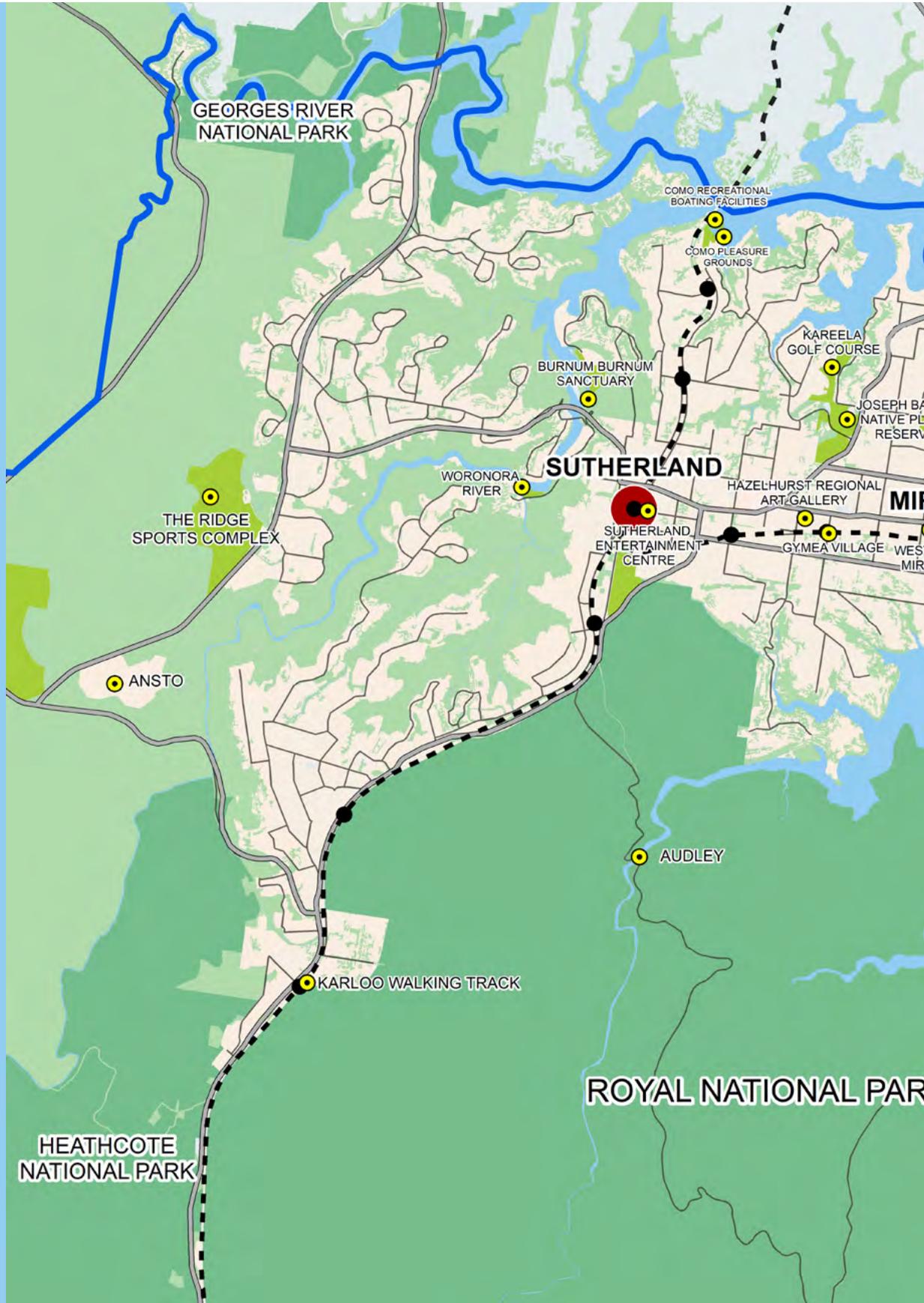
ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMEFRAME
17.1 Investigate opportunities to enhance and grow visitor experiences across Sutherland Shire, including short-stay visitor accommodation.	Sutherland Shire Council	Short Term
17.2 Review the planning framework to remove barriers to the growth of the tourism offer.	Sutherland Shire Council	Short Term
17.3 Support initiatives to increase short stay visitor accommodation opportunities in Cronulla and surrounding areas, and in other appropriate locations across Sutherland Shire.	Sutherland Shire Council	Medium Term
17.4 Explore opportunities to improve navigation and accessibility to key visitor places/experiences.	Sutherland Shire Council, TfNSW	Medium Term
17.5 Partner with Transport for NSW to achieve 'Movement and Place' solutions for traffic in tourist areas.	Sutherland Shire Council, TfNSW	Medium Term
17.6 Support initiatives to provide tourism infrastructure and tourist and visitor accommodation by providing incentives through the planning framework.	Sutherland Shire Council,	Ongoing

Timeframe			
Ongoing	Short Term 2019-2021	Medium Term between 2021 and 2030	Long Term beyond 2030





PLANNING PRIORITY 17 GROW TOURISM



17



-  Tourist Destination
-  Coastal Destination Zone
-  Cronulla Esplanade Walk
-  Walking Track
-  Beaches
-  Bundeena Ferry
-  Major Recreational Facility

Source: Sutherland Shire Council 2019





PLANNING PRIORITY 18

WATERWAYS AND BEACHES QUALITY

Improve the quality of our waterways and beaches by ensuring the planning framework and public works protect waterways, foreshores and beaches.

Sutherland Shire Council has over 200km of coastline. Extensive publicly owned foreshore areas facilitate high levels of public access to the land/water interface. Recreational use of the waterways is a popular pastime and key tourism offer, with an estimated 6.25 million people attending patrolled Sutherland Shire beaches during the summer period. Within the catchments of the waterways, there are 77,000 boat license holders.

There are a number of environmentally sensitive waterways and coastal locations in Sutherland Shire. These comprise 23 estuarine wetlands, 16 dune swale swamps and eight upland swamps, ranging in size from 0.2-328ha. Of significant importance are the marine protected areas, including three aquatic reserves (Towra Point in Botany Bay, Boat Harbour in Bate Bay and Shiprock in Port Hacking). The majority of the wetlands have high viability with low impacts, though weed invasion and clearing are the main threats. Other threats include pollution and reclamation/filling.

Wetlands and waterways have a critical function in ecological processes, as breeding sites and corridors for wildlife. Wetlands help to purify the waterways. Buffer areas are important as runoff from surrounding land is critical to

waterway health and biodiversity. With increasing development pressure, managing the health and biodiversity of wetlands and waterways will become more important.

Sutherland Shire has a number of drainage catchments, each of which flow into the adjoining waterways. The health of the waterways is largely dependent upon the decisions and actions made within each catchment. A reduction in permeable surfaces in a catchment increases the amount of runoff and can negatively affect the quality and use of a waterway. Increasing pressure on the waterways strengthens the need to maintain and monitor waterway health. Council's estuary management plans contain strategies to protect all the waterways in Sutherland Shire.

Council's Strategic Water Monitoring Program monitors waterway health with 88% of tested waterways rated as fair or better in 2017/2018³¹. The Office of Environment and Heritage regularly samples the ocean beaches and swimming areas - 86% of sites are graded as good or very good³². A water quality rating of fair or above is considered safe for swimming. Four sites have poor water quality. Council will prioritise works to improve the waterway health of these sites.

31 Sutherland Shire Council (2018): Council's Strategic Water Monitoring Program: <http://www.sutherlandshire.nsw.gov.au/Outdoors/Environment/Waterways/Water-Quality>

32 Office of Environment & Heritage (2018): State of the beaches 2017-2018: Sydney region: <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/-/media/OEH/Corporate-Site/Documents/Water/Beaches/state-of-beaches-2017-2018-sydney-180382.pdf?la=en&hash=267C96017940DD221F000952DE6F17124765D722>





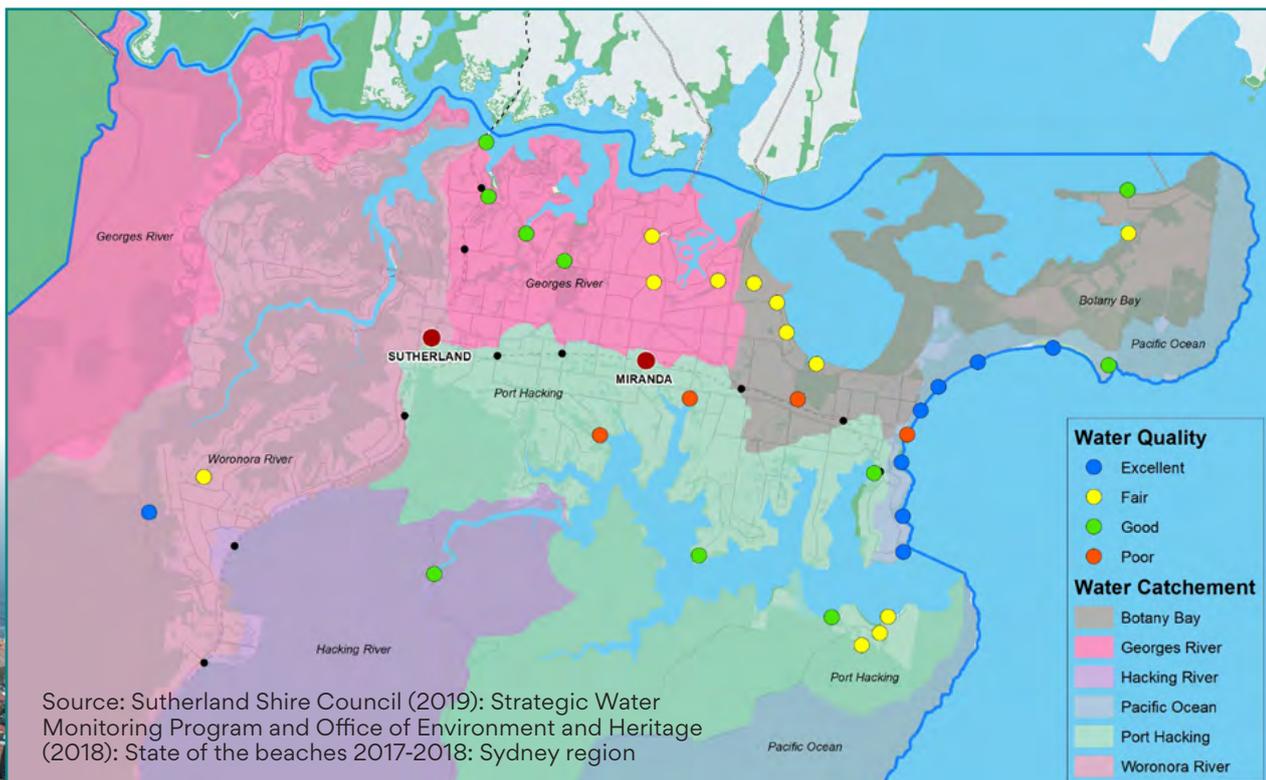
While the NSW Government manages the aquatic reserves, Council has been committed to preserving and enhancing the natural qualities of the foreshore in successive LEPs. Properties fronting waterways and foreshore reserves have a significant role in maintaining the scenic and environmental qualities of the waterways. The E3 Environmental Management and E4 Environmental Living zones and landscaped area requirements restrict densities along the waterways. The foreshore building line limits buildings and other works at the land/water interface allowing natural elements to dominate. Maintaining this planning framework will ensure the continued protection of the foreshores.

SSLEP 2015 contains an Environmentally Sensitive Land - Riparian Land and Watercourses map and associated development controls. These seek to maintain water quality within watercourses, ensure the stability of the adjoining land and manage the habitats and ecological processes in the watercourses and riparian areas.

Council recognises the importance of waterways being maintained in their natural state. Where possible, Council has actively reinstated highly modified waterways into a more natural state. When undertaking works on a watercourse, Council seeks, where possible, to implement strategies to ensure the water course appears and functions as it naturally would have. This is an extremely costly infrastructure work. At this time, Council has no short to medium term plan to reinstate all highly modified waterways, but this could be investigated as a long term strategy.

Council will balance the needs of the community and impacts on the environment. Foreshore parks and reserves are set aside for recreation, tourism, cultural events and water-based transport. Council's land acquisition program identifies opportunities to increase public access to the waterways, while Delivery and Operational Programs and Asset Management Plans prioritise works to improve the quality of waterways and foreshores.

DRAINAGE AND DRINKING WATER CATCHMENTS



Source: Sutherland Shire Council (2019): Strategic Water Monitoring Program and Office of Environment and Heritage (2018): State of the beaches 2017-2018: Sydney region



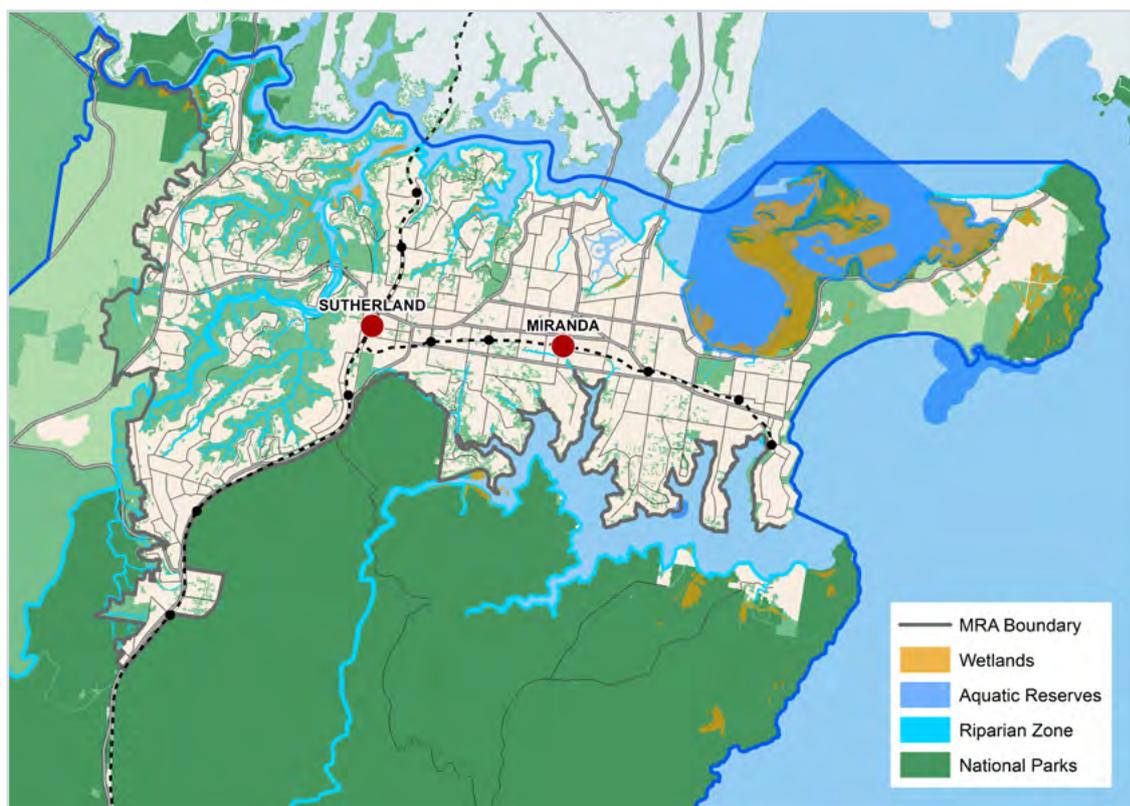
PLANNING PRIORITY 18 WATERWAYS AND BEACHES QUALITY

Improve the quality of our waterways and beaches by ensuring the planning framework and public works protect waterways, foreshores and beaches.

The Bate Bay foreshores are the main tourist draw for recreational pursuits in the water and on land. Events include surf carnivals, surfing competitions and the Australia Day festivities. During the summer months, growing visitation has led to Council's maximum capacity to safely patrol and manage swimmers, the adjoining road network and parking in the area being reached.

Over the next 20 years, Council will manage the pressure on the land/water interface to preserve the environmental quality and recreational value. A Coastal Destination Management Plan will detail the requirements to ensure environmental values are not compromised, public safety is maintained, and traffic, parking and competing demands are managed.

PROTECTED AREAS



Source: Sutherland Shire Council 2019





ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMEFRAME
18.1 Finalise and implement the Environment and Sustainability Strategy and Plans.	Sutherland Shire Council	Short Term
18.2 Retain LEP and DCP provisions to protect and enhance the waterways and foreshores, while respecting and recognising existing approved development, existing rights of landowners and land use.	Sutherland Shire Council	Short Term
18.3 Prepare and implement a Coastal Zone Management Plan for Bate Bay.	Sutherland Shire Council, Destination NSW, State government and agencies; etc.	Short Term
18.4 Develop and implement a Catchment and Waterway Management Strategy and Plans.	Sutherland Shire Council	Medium Term
18.5 Prepare a Coastal Destination Management Plan.	Sutherland Shire Council, Destination NSW, State government and agencies; etc.	Medium Term
18.6 Facilitate greater waterway access while protecting the environment.	Sutherland Shire Council	Medium Term

Timeframe			
Ongoing	Short Term 2019-2021	Medium Term between 2021 and 2030	Long Term beyond 2030





PLANNING PRIORITY 19 ABORIGINAL HERITAGE, NATURAL HABITATS AND LANDSCAPES

Protect natural habitats and landscapes by ensuring the planning framework protects urban bushland, biodiversity and scenic landscapes and recognises Aboriginal heritage.

Large areas of Sutherland Shire remain as natural bushland. As a result, the area contains a significant proportion of the remaining, unique Hawkesbury Sandstone biota. It contains a large range of native flora and fauna within its urban area, some of which are threatened. Threats to native plants and animals include habitat loss, pests, weed, injury and death from vehicle strikes and climate change. We have an obligation to maintain these areas and protect their environmental qualities. Resident surveys show that our community values the local bushland, creeks and waterways, with 86% of respondents rating these as important or very important³³. Our successful Bushcare programme has more than 700 volunteers caring for 120 bushland reserves.

Bushland and trees play an important role in conserving biodiversity by providing habitat and vegetated links between areas of habitat. Council has a long-standing commitment to protecting and enhancing bushland and biodiversity. Land use planning limits density and uses in the E2 Environmental Conservation, E3 Environmental Management and E4 Environmental Living zones and maps Environmentally Sensitive Land within the LEP. These provisions also work to protect natural areas of high scenic

quality. These, in conjunction with State Policies, will help maintain the biodiversity in the area and protect it from threats.

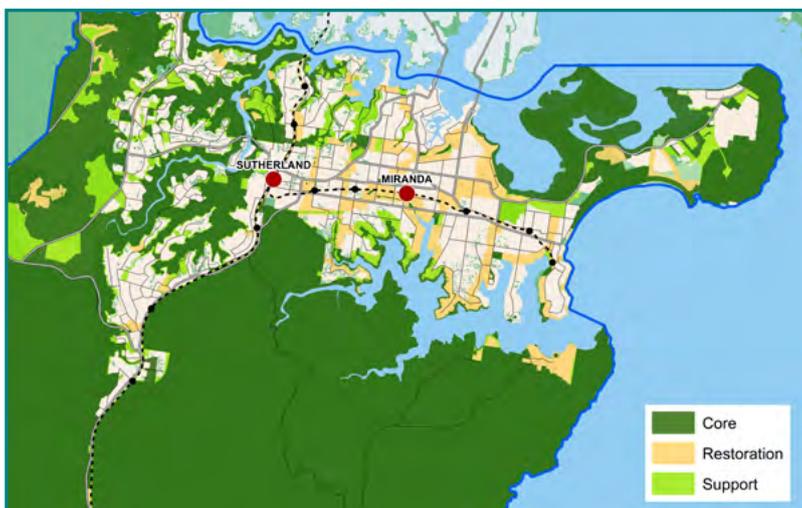
Council has had a Greenweb Strategy in place for nearly 20 years. The overall aim of the Greenweb strategy is to proactively manage significant vegetation and vegetated links between key areas of habitat in Sutherland Shire. The vegetated links help the long term conservation of the local biodiversity so animals can move easily to the core areas, helping maintain healthy populations and diversity. The Greenweb has three categories:

- Core areas of high significance to the sustainability of the Greenweb (containing key habitat areas, key linkages and threatened species or endangered ecological communities) that are self-supporting habitats larger than 2 hectares.
- Support areas with a critical mass of native vegetation that provide habitat and 'stepping stones' between core areas.
- Restoration areas where there is a long term commitment to re-establishing indigenous vegetation to provide links between core areas of habitat.

33 Ruby Cha Cha. (2018). A Shout Out to the Shire: Making Decisions for the Future. Surry Hills, NSW

GREENWEB

Source:
Sutherland Shire Council





The Greenweb map and associated controls are contained in SSDCP2015. The map has been recently reviewed to identify successful biodiversity corridors and new links required to address evident gaps.

Sutherland Shire contains places of significance to Aboriginal people, shell middens, carvings, rock art and natural sacred sites on private and public land, particularly along the waterways. These are important to Aboriginal people for social, spiritual, historical and commemorative reasons. Preserving natural habitats and landscapes can help protect some of these places and objects from development and human disturbance which has the potential to destroy them. Much of the land on which these are located are zoned E2 Environmental Conservation, E3 Environmental Management and E4 Environmental Living, where development is limited.

The foreshores and beaches of Bate Bay are culturally and environmentally significant features of Sutherland Shire’s landscape. Council is currently developing a Coastal Management Program for Bate Bay. This will include actions to protect and enhance these natural landscapes.

The Metropolitan Rural Areas of Sutherland Shire includes Bundeena, Maianbar, Waterfall, Sandy Point and the Gandangara Local Aboriginal Land Council-owned land at Heathcote Ridge/West Menai. The villages of Bundeena, Maianbar, Waterfall and Sandy Point are identified in the existing planning framework as areas of high environmental sensitivity. These areas are zoned E3 Environmental Management and subject to a number of environmental constraints and protection measures. Increased development of this land is prohibited and the environmental qualities of these areas will be maintained through retaining the existing planning controls for this land.

While there is currently no proposed development at the Heathcote Ridge/ West Menai site, any future planning of this land will require flexibility to ensure that the development of the land balances the protection of biodiversity with economic participation and community and cultural uses of this area by Aboriginal people. Any future development will be subject to a large scale planning proposal and place-based plan which will take into consideration the actions of the South District Plan of maintaining and enhancing the values of the land.

ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMEFRAME
19.1 Retain the Greenweb strategy in the DCP to create biodiversity corridors and connect areas of fragmented habitat.	Sutherland Shire Council	Ongoing
19.2 Retain LEP and DCP provisions to protect and enhance areas of urban bushland, biodiversity, Aboriginal heritage and scenic landscapes.	Sutherland Shire Council	Short Term





PLANNING PRIORITY 20 URBAN TREE CANOPY

Increase Sutherland Shire's urban tree canopy to preserve biodiversity, streetscape and character, and reduce the impacts of urban heat.

The large scale canopy trees across Sutherland Shire create a unique sense of place that differentiates it from other local government areas in southern Sydney. Trees and pockets of bushland improve the urban landscape by offsetting the density and scale of development. Trees in urban areas also help to create privacy and assist in managing microclimate.

As population density increases, the challenge is to shape the built environment to ensure that Sutherland Shire remains a desirable place to live and visit. At present, the area is losing 3% of the canopy each year despite new tree planting programs. Every year residents seek approval to remove around 3,000 trees from private property and around 2,500 trees are removed from public spaces. If this trend continues an estimated 165ha of canopy will be lost over the next decade.

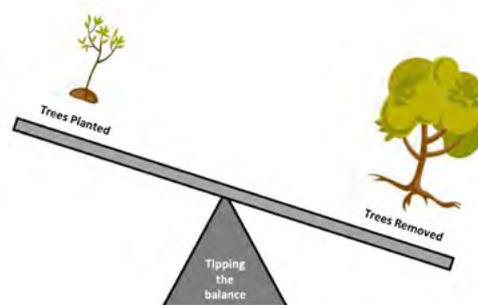
Sutherland Shire Council acknowledges that established trees need to be removed as their health declines and in order to facilitate development. To ensure the tree canopy is maintained Council's requires the replanting of 4 trees for every tree removed for single dwellings and the replanting of 8 trees for every tree removed to facilitate dual occupancies, medium and high density development and commercial development.

The Metropolis of Three Cities sets a target for all councils to increase the urban tree canopy cover of Greater Sydney from the current 23% to 40%. Council's Community Strategic Plan sets a target of no net canopy loss in Sutherland Shire. To achieve these targets, Council will need to actively work to maintain the urban tree canopy and increase it in specific areas. Council's Green Streets

program is Council's commitment to plant the next generation of canopy trees. Through Green Streets it has planted over 10,000 street trees since 2013.

The NSW Government has recently announced a strategy to plant 5 million trees across Greater Sydney by 2030 to provide more shade, cooler suburbs and more habitats for wildlife. In June 2019, the NSW Planning and Public Spaces Minister, Rob Stokes, announced a new Premier's Priority to increase the tree canopy cover and green cover across Greater Sydney by planting 1 million trees by 2022. In 2018, Council received approximately \$630,000 in grant funding (to be matched dollar for dollar by Council) to plant a total of 2,880 trees in parts of Engadine, North Cronulla, Jannali and Taren Point over an 18 month period. This planting will increase the urban tree canopy in areas where there has been significant recent development. Council will seek funding for subsequent stages of this program.

SSLEP2015 requires a minimum landscape area to be provided in specified residential, business, industrial and environmental protection zones. This helps retain existing canopy trees and creates space for more to be planted. Council will remain committed to these programs and initiatives that work towards enhancing the urban tree canopy throughout all areas of Sutherland Shire.

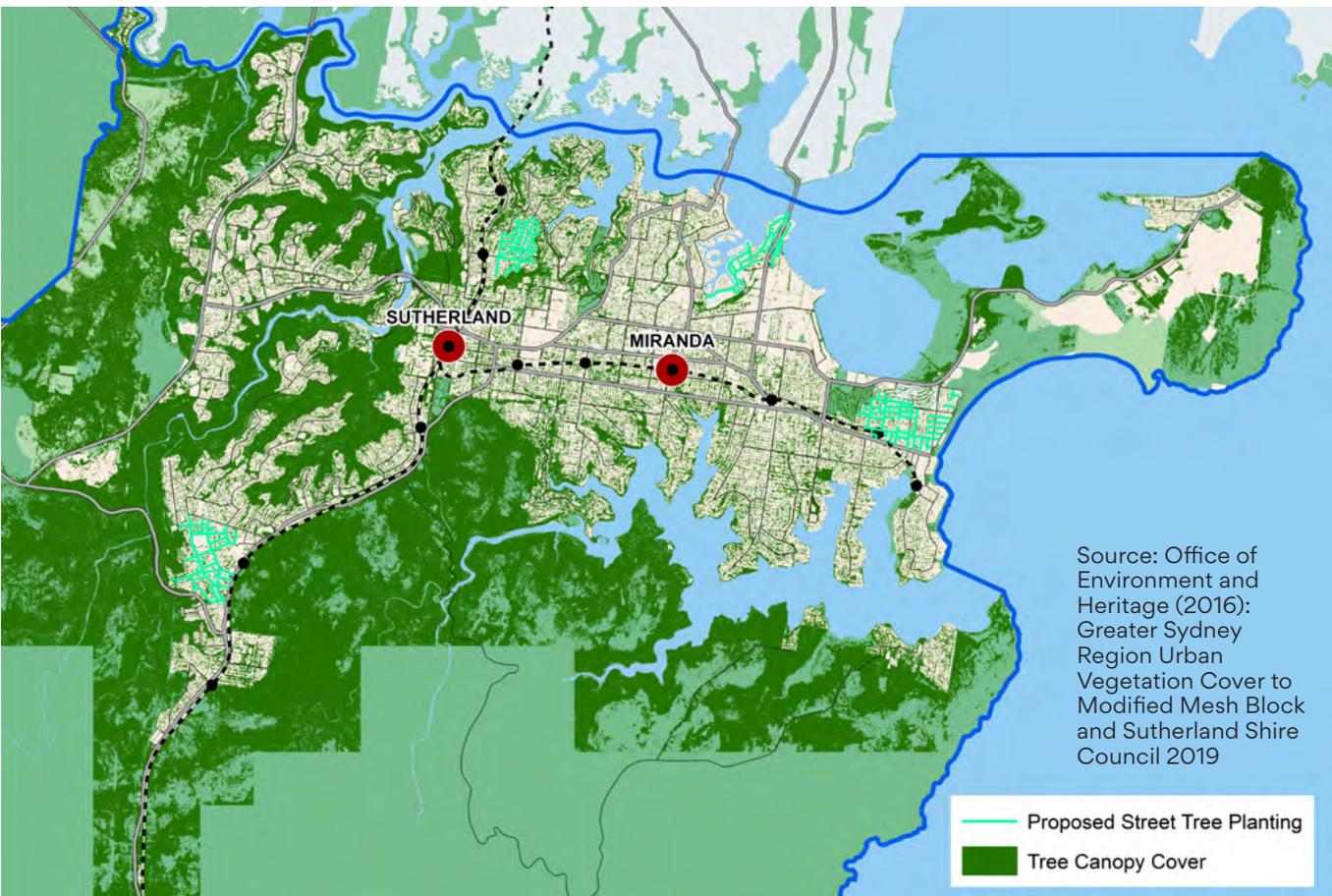




ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMEFRAME
20.1 Continue the Green Streets program.	Sutherland Shire Council	Ongoing
20.2 Continue the Bushcare Program	Sutherland Shire Council	Ongoing
20.3 Execute Stage 1 of the 5 Million Trees Program.	Sutherland Shire Council	Short Term
20.4 Retain LEP and DCP provisions to ensure sufficient space for canopy trees and indigenous local planting.	Sutherland Shire Council	Short Term
20.5 Seek funding for future stages of 5 Million Trees Program.	Sutherland Shire Council	Short-Medium Term



TREE CANOPY COVER





PLANNING PRIORITY 21 GREEN GRID CONNECTIONS

Establish a network of green connections between open spaces, natural areas, waterways and urban places to encourage healthy living.

The *Metropolis of Three Cities* and the *South District Plan* prioritise the delivery of 'Green Grid' connections. The Green Grid is an overarching scheme that connects open spaces, natural areas and waterways so that their contribution to our quality of life, the environment and the economy are maximised, rendering a working whole that is far greater than the sum of its parts.

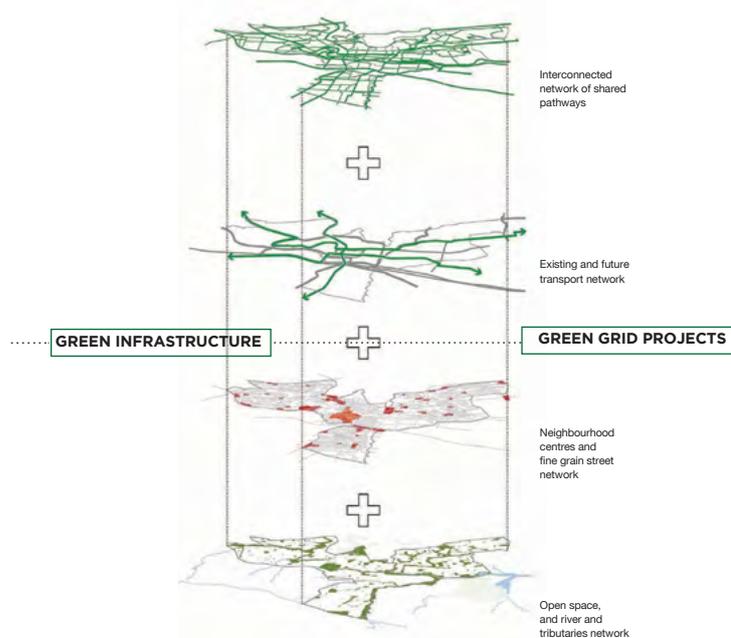
This long term outcome requires investment in shared cycle ways, walkways, boardwalks, street planting and public domain improvements along an identified network. The challenge is to provide this green infrastructure in a co-ordinated prioritised manner, rather than as a discretionary activity or afterthought to be shoehorned in once all other infrastructure is in place.

The *South District Plan* identifies priority Green Grid corridors for the district. Of importance to Sutherland Shire are:

- The Coastal Walk: Botany Bay Foreshores,
- The Coastal Walk: Kurnell to Royal National Park and
- The Great Kia'Mia Way River Foreshores walk.

Each of these priority corridors have been included in the Sutherland Shire Green Grid strategy and built upon to create more local links.

GREEN GRID GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE



Tyrrell Studio (2017): Sydney Green Grid: Spatial Framework and Project Opportunities, prepared for NSW Department of Planning and Environment in Association with The Office of the Government Architect

Sutherland Shire Council's Green Grid strategy builds on Council's cycleway and footpath program and detailed public domain manual to facilitate a co-ordinated network of high quality green spaces, tree-lined streets and corridors. This grid will support walking, cycling and community access to:

- Centres and public transport hubs,
- Shops, schools and community facilities,
- Natural destinations including beaches, waterways, playing fields, sporting facilities and bushland reserves,
- Bush trails and boardwalks through bushland and through the National Parks,
- Greenweb biodiversity corridors, and
- Hydrological and drainage corridors.



GREEN GRID



Source: Sutherland Shire Council 2019

The Green Grid links are not always the most direct between two areas but often the most pleasant route offering a desirable walking or cycling experience. They also create connections to longer regional recreational trails and paths.

The Green Grid identifies locations for canopy tree planting and will inform planning and infrastructure works. The Green Grid Strategy is a ‘living document’ and will be subject to ongoing refinement as specific projects are completed and new projects identified for inclusion.

ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMEFRAME
21.1 Incorporate Green Grid into LEP and DCP provisions.	Sutherland Shire Council	Short Term
21.2 Prepare a Staged Delivery Plan to implement the Sutherland Shire Green Grid Strategy.	Sutherland Shire Council	Short Term

Timeframe			
Ongoing	Short Term 2019-2021	Medium Term between 2021 and 2030	Long Term beyond 2030



PLANNING PRIORITY 22

EFFICIENCY AND INNOVATION

Explore new approaches to improve energy, water and waste efficiencies to improve the resilience of Sutherland Shire.

Better managing energy, water and waste is a global issue with long term impacts. While a holistic approach on a National, State and regional level is required, Sutherland Shire Council has an important role to play.

While it is not clear what the Sutherland Shire will be like in 20 years time, unless Council implements strategies now to respond to environmental challenges, achieving the vision for the area will be compromised. There is an evident desire in the community for Council to be more proactive in implementing new and emerging strategies and embracing new technology to make the area more sustainable and efficient. By embracing innovation and finding appropriate solutions, council will improve the efficiency and sustainability of its practices, public infrastructure and development outcomes.

Sutherland Shire's largest carbon emissions sources are electricity (58% of emissions), transport (26.9%) and waste (12.9%)³⁴. Neighbourhoods on the peninsulas and in the western parts of Sutherland Shire, where private transport prevails, have significantly higher transport emission intensities than neighbourhoods located along the train line and close to transport hubs. Electric vehicles are growing in prominence internationally due to their environmental benefits in reducing emissions. Council has recently undertaken a trial of an electric powered garbage truck and the inclusion of electric vehicles into its fleet. Changes to the planning framework can facilitate the necessary infrastructure provision to support the use of electric vehicles.

³⁴ Resilient Sydney (2019): <https://resilientsydney.app.kinesis.org/city/dashboards/1bd23cda-a630-4876-97e5-85adf5852848?d=0dc02d35-173d-4f79-9194-d6c66a4c61fb>





Compared with other parts of Greater Sydney, neighbourhoods in Sutherland Shire with large lot sizes and a high prevalence of swimming pools have particularly high levels of water consumption per dwelling. As densities increase towards the centres, water consumption decreases as apartment living typically results in lower water consumption.

Sutherland Shire Council has a number of water harvesting and re-use schemes in place across the area and a stormwater harvesting scheme in Cronulla Park. Council has recently implemented the Cronulla Waste Water Treatment Irrigation scheme which uses treated waste water for irrigating its playing fields and golf courses. Council is looking to expand this program to include irrigation for street tree plantings. These projects seek to collect and re-use water for maintenance on Council parks, gardens, sports fields and golf courses. As opportunities arise, Council will implement more water harvesting schemes in collaboration with other government agencies.

A BASIX certificate is the primary means currently for achieving energy and water use reductions for residential development. State government action would be required to improve BASIX, and to expand its use to apply to other forms of development. However, many commercial and other types of development present opportunities for Council to require more efficient use of the critical resources of water and energy. Rating tools such as Green Star and NABERS can predict a development’s environmental impact, from design through to construction, and, if an energy efficiency standard was required by Council, significant reductions in energy, water and waste consumption could be achieved.

The total quantity of waste generated in Sutherland Shire continues to gradually increase - partly due to growth and increased consumption of consumer goods. Sutherland Shire generates higher amounts of green waste than other areas, due to the landscaped character and high number of trees on public and private property. In 2016, Council began the process of installing filtered water stations in its regional parks across Sutherland Shire. These have proven successful in reducing the use of single use plastic bottles.





PLANNING PRIORITY 22

EFFICIENCY AND INNOVATION

Explore new approaches to improve energy, water and waste efficiencies to improve the resilience of Sutherland Shire.

The SUEZ Lucas Heights Resource Recovery Park plays a key role in servicing the waste generated in Sutherland Shire and other areas of Greater Sydney. The centre is expected to have capacity until 2037. An organics facility on the site helps divert organic material from landfill. SUEZ is exploring further alternatives to divert waste from landfill. The Visy recycling facility in Taren Point, saves over 20,000 tonnes of solid waste from landfill every year.

The Apartment Design Guide and SEPP 65 successfully provides consistent planning and design standards for new apartment development across NSW, including for waste management. Council will advocate for a similar approach to be applied to all forms of development to ensure waste is given proper consideration throughout the lifecycle of all development.

Growth is associated with an ever-increasing variety of waste materials. New and innovative solutions are required to boost recycling, decrease reliance on landfill and protect the local environment. Council is currently preparing a Waste Management Policy and Strategy. As part of the implementation of this strategy, Council will be looking for new and innovative approaches including innovative waste collection technologies in new buildings, waste resource recovery and opportunities for the circular economy to address the growing concerns with waste generation and management. Council will aim to exceed the NSW State government target for diversion of municipal solid waste from landfill by 5%.

Large strategic precincts provide opportunities to pursue low-carbon high efficiency initiatives, allowing new technologies to be adopted and integrated. Large redevelopment sites and precincts include ANSTO, the Toyota site at Woollooware and the Besmaw land at Kurnell.



SUSTAINABILITY



ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMEFRAME
22.1 Encourage initiatives that contribute towards achieving low-carbon, high efficiency strategies on strategic precincts or contiguous areas larger than 10 hectares.	Sutherland Shire Council, site developers	Ongoing
22.2 Advocate for improved waste management requirements under SEPP 65.	Sutherland Shire Council Department of Planning, Industry and Environment	Short Term
22.3 Ensure LEP has broad permissibility to support waste recycling facilities and emerging waste management solutions in appropriate locations.	Sutherland Shire Council	Short Term
22.4 Update and implement the Waste Management Policy and Strategy.	Sutherland Shire Council	Short Term
22.5 Advocate for improvements to, and the wider application of BASIX.	Sutherland Shire Council Department of Planning, Industry and Environment	Medium Term
22.6 Plan for the siting of sensitive land uses away from contamination where possible.	Sutherland Shire Council	Medium Term
22.7 Ensure future DCP requires controls to mitigate noise and air quality impacts from roads, rail and land use conflicts.	Sutherland Shire Council	Medium Term
22.8 Explore opportunities for the wider application and use of energy efficiency standards across all forms of development.	Sutherland Shire Council	Medium Term

Timeframe			
Ongoing	Short Term 2019-2021	Medium Term between 2021 and 2030	Long Term beyond 2030



PLANNING PRIORITY 23

MANAGE RISKS FROM HAZARDS

Understand, manage and mitigate risks and vulnerabilities when planning and building infrastructure and assets to reduce risks to life and property.

Sutherland Shire is subject to a range of natural and urban hazards. Australia's weather and climate are changing in response to a warming global climate. Warming has seen an increase in the frequency of extreme weather events. These include increased risk of bushfire, flooding, severe storm events and hot days. Vulnerability and exposure are shaped by environmental, social and economic factors.

Council has a long standing approach to managing risk through the planning framework and decision-making process. For each type of risk, Council identifies and categorises areas of high, medium and low risk. Risks to life and property in high risk areas are reduced by prohibiting sensitive development and limiting the density of development. Development controls are applied to various forms of development in medium and low risk areas to manage risks.

On bushfire prone land, these limitations reduce the number of people exposed to the risk, maximise opportunities for evacuation and reduce conflicts with emergency services trying to access areas for firefighting purposes. Buildings in bush fire prone land must be constructed in accordance with *Planning for Bushfire Protection 2018*.

Council and landowners have a role in managing bushfire hazards on their land. Council will collaborate with the Rural Fire Service each bushfire season to prioritise hazard reduction activities across Sutherland Shire

In areas identified as at risk of flooding, LEP and DCP provisions aim to reduce the impact of flooding, utilising ecologically positive methods where possible. The controls typically apply a freeboard to new dwellings, confine dwellings to the flood free parts of lots and ensure developments in areas at high risk of flooding contain evacuation routes and refuge areas. As the science around flood risk management improves and new information becomes available, Council will update its flood mapping and controls to reflect best practice approaches.

Areas of the coastal zone are at risk of projected sea level rise and the associated coastal hazards (inundation and coastal erosion). Sea level rise informs floor levels for flood affected properties in line with Council's 2016 *Sea Level Rise Policy*. Council's coastal hazard mapping requires further analysis of areas subject to hazards due to sea level rise. Council is developing a Coastal Zone Management Plan for Bate Bay, including a Coastal Vulnerability Area





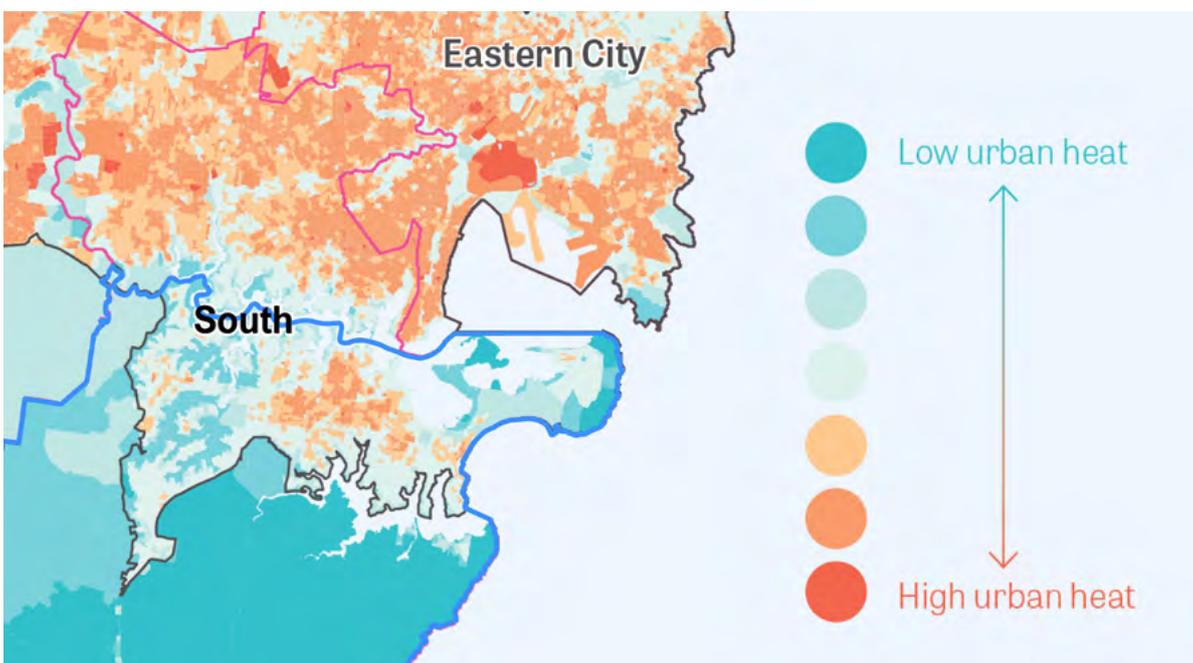
map. Affected land will become subject to the *Coastal Management SEPP* and *Coastal Management Act 2016*. Once the Management Plan is adopted, Council will implement the identified actions.

In accordance with the NSW Government’s *Climate Change Policy*, Council is planning for greater resilience to a variable climate. Urban environments cleared of vegetation are particularly vulnerable to the urban heat effect and experience higher temperatures than areas cooled by tree canopy and vegetation. RMIT University mapping identifies those areas in Sutherland Shire subject to the urban heat effect. The areas most affected include the Kurnell industrial lands, Taren point industrial lands, Miranda Centre, Kirrawee Centre and Sutherland Centre. Council’s Green Streets tree planting program and increased tree planting in public open spaces can assist in providing shade to pedestrian routes. The landscape area controls in the LEP create space for trees and planting.

Ongoing commitment to these initiatives will help address the impact of urban heat.

Major roads and rail operations generate noise and vibration. People living and working near major transport corridors can be adversely affected. Major roads can also impact on air quality due to their volume of traffic. SSDCP2015 contains controls to ensure that building design takes into consideration the noise, vibration and air quality effects of busy roads and rail corridors to minimise the amenity and health impacts on future occupants. Council also restricts uses in certain areas to reduce noise and air quality impacts on vulnerable uses such as child care centres. These management strategies will continue to be implemented into the future. Council will also look for ways to limit the amount of noise and air pollution being generated at the source through new initiatives such as the reduction in the reliance on motor vehicles and supporting new technologies such as electric vehicles.

URBAN HEAT



Source: Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (2016): NSW Urban Heat Island to Modified Mesh Block



PLANNING PRIORITY 23

MANAGE RISKS FROM HAZARDS

Understand, manage and mitigate risks and vulnerabilities when planning and building infrastructure and assets to reduce risks to life and property.

The Caltex site on the Kurnell Peninsula poses risks from fires and explosions from the storage of large quantities of flammable liquids on site. In response to a *Land Use Safety Study for the Kurnell Peninsula* prepared by the Department of Planning, the LEP limits residential densities in Kurnell village. As the role of the site changes, Council will monitor the risks activities on site pose and where appropriate, manage these risks through the planning framework.

In the past there have been concerns regarding the risk of radiation from the nuclear research reactor at ANSTO. Recent technological developments and the new Opal reactor have greatly reduced the level of risk. The LEP provision will be reviewed to respond to the reduced risk level.

Within Sutherland Shire, tracts of land are contaminated or potentially contaminated due to the current or past uses on the land. Applicants are required to investigate, remediate and/or validate contaminated soil or groundwater as part of a development proposal. As development occurs, Council will need to maintain the planning provisions which identify and manage contamination risks and ensure that any sensitive land uses are sited appropriately to manage the impact of land contamination on the development.

Acid sulphate soils is the common name given to naturally occurring soils and sediments that contain iron sulfide. Left undisturbed, acid sulfate soils do not pose any harm. However, if they are disturbed and exposed to oxygen through activities such as excavation or the lowering of the water table, sulfuric acid may be produced in large quantities. In recognition of this, SSLEP 2015 contains mapping which breaks down the areas affected by acid sulfate soils into five classes. Each of these classes contain development control provisions to manage their impacts. These controls adequately address the impact of acid sulfate soils and will be retained in any future planning framework.



SUSTAINABILITY



ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMEFRAME
23.1 Continue to manage the risk to life and property from natural hazards through the planning framework.	Sutherland Shire Council	Ongoing
23.2 Adopt a precautionary approach to the risk posed by fuel storage at Kurnell and limit residential density in Kurnell accordingly.	Sutherland Shire Council	Ongoing
23.3 Review LEP provisions to respond to improved technologies and reduced hazard risk at ANSTO.	Sutherland Shire Council	Ongoing
23.4 Prepare a Coastal Vulnerability map and implement the Coastal Management SEPP.	Sutherland Shire Council	Short Term
23.5 Respond to the impacts of urban heat on our community through tree planting, landscaping improvements and sustainable urban design.	Sutherland Shire Council	Medium Term
23.6 Plan for the siting of sensitive land uses away from contamination where possible.	Sutherland Shire Council	Medium Term

Timeframe

Ongoing	Short Term 2019-2021	Medium Term between 2021 and 2030	Long Term beyond 2030
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23

6. IMPLEMENTATION

The LSPS communicates the long-term land use vision for Sutherland Shire over a 20-year planning horizon. There are multiple components to the successful implementation of the LSPS:

- Maintaining integration and alignment of the LSPS with the Community Strategic Plan, Council's Informing Strategies and the relevant implementation plans
- Using the LSPS as a basis for decision-making to inform the planning framework
- Ensuring infrastructure delivery is responsive to growth trends and priorities within Sutherland Shire
- Guiding private sector investment by clarifying the infrastructure needed
- Ongoing engagement
- Monitoring of the status and success of delivering actions to achieve the priorities.

6.1 Key Steps

Key to the implementation of the LSPS are:

Studies and strategies

The LSPS identifies the need for additional information to inform decision-making. This is particularly relevant to topics where significant change is being experienced, or where existing approaches have not achieved desired outcomes. Commissioning these studies and finalising strategies currently being formulated will provide the necessary information and direction to support the priorities in the LSPS and inform the actions to deliver the desired outcomes.



Changes to the planning framework

A 'refresh' of Council's planning framework is needed to align the LEP with the LSPS and consolidate its planning framework into a single plan.

The current planning framework for Sutherland Shire comprises the following:

- **Local Environmental Plan (LEPs):** These are the principal statutory documents which establish the planning controls for a local government area. LEPs provide the legal framework to ensure development is appropriate and reflect the vision for land use through zoning, development standards and other local provisions. At present, there are three local environmental planning instruments applicable in Sutherland Shire and one State instrument:
 - *Sutherland Shire Local Environmental Plan 2015*, which applies to most of Sutherland Shire
 - *Sutherland Shire Local Environmental Plan 2006*, which applies to 6 precincts zoned R2 at Heathcote Ridge/West Menai
 - *Sutherland Shire Local Environmental Plan 2000*, which applies to land at West Menai.
 - *State Environmental Planning Policy (Kurnell Peninsula 1989)* which applies to a strategically located site at Kurnell.

- **Development Control Plan:** This is a non-statutory plan that provides detailed planning and design guidelines, and development controls to support the LEP.
- **Contributions Plans:** The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act (EP&A Act) 1979* gives Council the power to collect contributions from developers toward public infrastructure required as a consequence of their development. These plans detail how the contributions are calculated and the program for public infrastructure funded by these contributions.

To have a single LEP for the Sutherland Shire will require resolution of the following:

- Future intentions for the land at Heathcote Ridge/ West Menai
- The transfer of planning controls for the land at Heathcote Ridge/West Menai from SSLEP2006 in a manner that makes the controls for this land consistent with those for similar locations in the west of the Shire
- Final outcomes of the State led investigation of the potential of remaining land at Kurnell.

Changes to the provisions in the LEP and DCP are needed to ensure alignment with the LSPS. The necessary LEP changes will be progressed in accordance with section 3.4 of the *EP&A Act 1979*. The Contributions Plans require review to ensure alignment and help deliver the identified priorities.





Future LEP amendments

Future planning proposals to amend the LEP may be prepared by Council, where it identifies the need to make a change to the LEP, or by applicants, where a change to the LEP is desired before a development application can be submitted. Alignment to the strategic direction in the LSPS is a significant consideration when determining whether an LEP amendment will proceed. If the proposed change is consistent with the vision, helps achieve the priorities or is an identified action, it may be supported. If the change is inconsistent with the vision, undermines an objective or thwarts an identified action, it will not be supported.

Partnerships

The LSPS provides a framework for the coordinated action of many partners in delivery. Council will continue to work hard to establish effective partnerships with State government agencies and other organisations to support the realisation of the priorities in the LSPS.

6.2 Timeframe

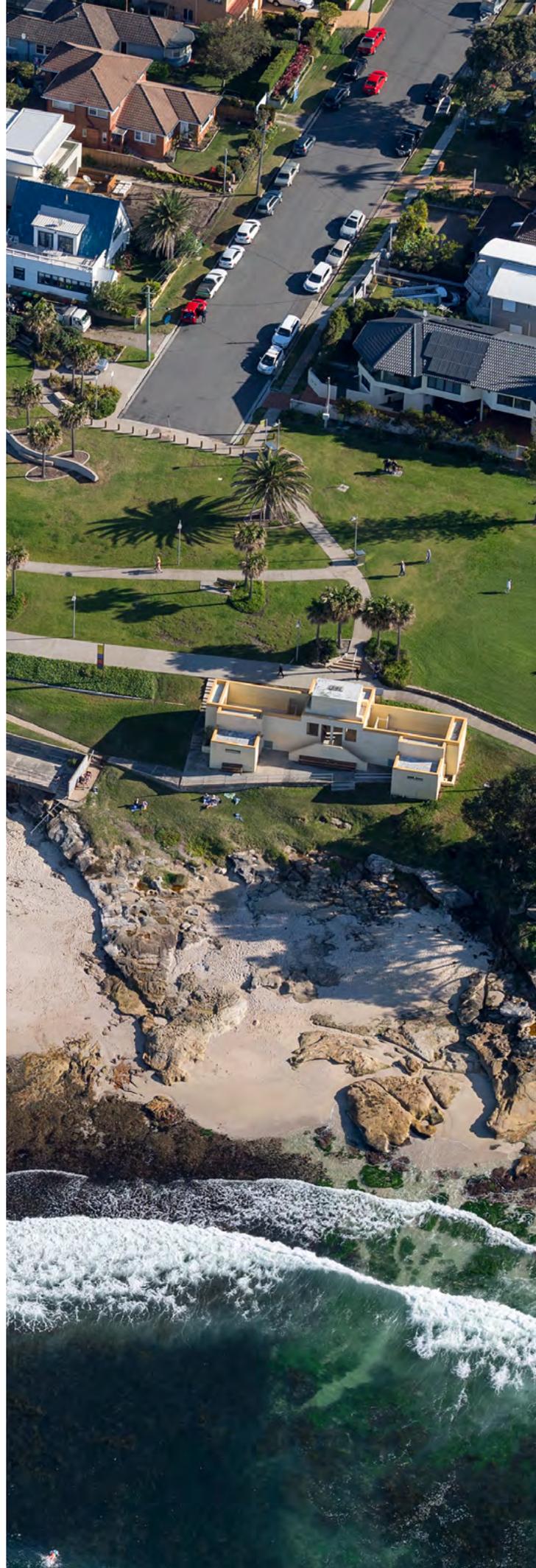
The actions in the priorities will be staged over the next 20 years:



6.3 Funding

Implementing the LSPS requires commitment from all tiers of government over the long term. The first steps involve getting the local planning framework aligned with the LSPS. This process will be funded as part of Council’s ongoing commitment to local planning. The assessment of development applications that align with the priorities of the LSPS will largely be funded through the income received as part of this process. However, these projects will only be realised if market conditions make the outcomes profitable for the private sector.

The achievement of priorities that rely on larger scale investment will be constrained by available resources. Council will align its four year Delivery Plan and its yearly Operational Plan with the LSPS priorities. However, a constrained financial environment means that key infrastructure will be delivered slowly over time. The big ticket infrastructure projects that are necessary for transformative change are dependent upon State and Federal investment. Council will partner with key government agencies to consistently highlight the value of future investment to our community.



7. MONITORING AND REPORTING

Monitoring and reporting provides accountability on the delivery of the vision and the priorities in the LSPS.

7.1 How will monitoring and reporting be undertaken?

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* requires Council to monitor and report on the implementation of the actions identified in the LSPS.

Council will use the Integrated Planning and Reporting (IP&R) framework under the *Local Government Act 1993* as far as possible to achieve this. This will be supported by the work on performance indicators undertaken by the Greater Sydney Commission and recently released in *The Pulse of Greater Sydney*.

The IP&R framework is required under the *Local Government Act 1993* and is the central planning framework for councils. It guides Council decision-making, resource allocation and achievement of the community's priorities. The framework provides a clear line of accountability and community reporting.

Each newly elected Council prepares its Delivery Program – outlining its proposed actions for the term of office, to achieve the goals identified by the community in the Community Strategic Plan (CSP). These are implemented through the annual Operational Plan. Key actions identified in the LSPS will be incorporated into the Delivery and Operational Plans. Council reports annually on the implementation of these actions. Sutherland Shire CSP also identifies indicators to measure success in implementing the CSP. Many of these are qualitative, measuring community satisfaction with facilities and services in Sutherland Shire. Some of these indicators will measure successful implementation of the LSPS.





The Greater Sydney Commission has developed a comprehensive monitoring framework for Greater Sydney. This framework comprises measures to monitor progress in delivering the vision for Greater Sydney and progress reporting on implementation of the region and district plans. The performance indicators are based on publicly available data e.g. Census data and have been designed to be applied at a variety of geographic scales. This means progress at different scales can be compared or aggregated. The data collected to date on these indicators is available on the Greater Sydney Dashboard at www.greater.sydney.

As these indicators are based on publicly available data and will be used to monitor implementation of the *South District Plan*, it is sensible to adopt the same indicators where these are relevant to the priorities in Sutherland Shire LSPS.

The relevant indicators for each priority are indicated in the table overleaf. The table also establishes the baseline for each indicator (where relevant), to allow comparison over time. The data sources for each indicator are provided in [Appendix A](#).

INFRASTRUCTURE AND COLLABORATION



Performance Indicators:

Priority

1 Align Planning to Existing Infrastructure

Indicator/Measure

- Implementation report

2 Managing Traffic Congestion and Parking

Indicator/Measure

- Implementation report

3 Realise the M6

Indicator/Measure

- Implementation report
- Area of open space by type (playing fields/passive recreation/ bushland) lost to the M6

4 Miranda to Kogarah Mass Transit Link

Indicator/Measure

- Implementation report

5 SCATL and Active Transport Infrastructure

Indicator/Measure

- % of trips by walking
- Implementation report

6 Collaborative Partnerships

Indicator/Measure

- Implementation report

LIVEABILITY



Performance Indicators:

Priority

7 Respect Local Character

Indicator/Measure

- Community satisfaction with new development

8 Open Space and Sporting Needs

Indicator/Measure

- Community satisfaction with sporting facilities meeting community needs
- % of residents within 400m walk to open space
- % of low-medium density dwellings located within 400m walk to open space
- % of high density dwellings located within 200m walk to open space
- Project implementation report

9 Community Connections

Indicator/Measure

- Community satisfaction with a range of leisure and recreation opportunities
- Visitor satisfaction with cultural facilities and events
- Community satisfaction with the range of opportunities for cultural and artistic participation
- Visitation to cultural facilities and events
- Number of people attending community events
- Number of people visiting libraries and attending library events
- % of people who volunteer
- % schools with shared use
- Project implementation report

10 Housing Choice

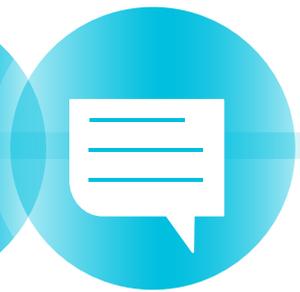
Indicator/Measure

- No of private dwellings
- % separate houses
- % medium density housing
(Note: ABS dwelling structure categories are open to misinterpretation by census field officers, particularly in determining the difference between semi-detached/townhouses and blocks of flats in 1-2 storey blocks. A number of categories have been combined and described as 'medium density' - flat or apartment attached to a house; house or flat attached to a shop, office etc; semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc with one storey; semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc with two or more storeys; flat or apartment in a one or two storey block)
- % apartments
(Note: This comprises the following ABS dwelling categories: Flat or apartment in a three storey block and Flat or apartment in a four or more storey block)
- % dwellings rented as social housing
- Project implementation report
- Tracking against housing targets

11 Attractive and Distinctive Centres and Places

Indicator/Measure

- Satisfaction that the urban vitality of centres supports a high quality of life



PRODUCTIVITY



Performance Indicators:

Priority

12 Grow Strategic Centre Jobs

Indicator/Measure

- No of people employed in Sutherland-Kirrawee and Miranda
- Project implementation report

13 Grow Caringbah Health Cluster

Indicator/Measure

- Amount of health services floor space in the precinct
- No of people employed in the precinct
- Project implementation report

14 ANSTO Innovation Precinct

Indicator/Measure

- Number of jobs on ANSTO campus
- No of students enrolled at Graduate Institute
- No of co-located businesses
- Project implementation report

15 Grow Industrial and Urban Services Jobs

Indicator/Measure

- No of people employed in industrial and urban services precincts
- Median number of days taken to determine job-related development applications in the industrial and urban services precincts
- Project implementation report

16 Connected Transport Networks

Indicator/Measure

- % of people that travel to work by public transport

17 Grow Tourism

Indicator/Measure

- Total Visitor nights in Sutherland Shire
- Tourism spend in Sutherland Shire
- Number of available tourist and visitor rooms
- % increase in the number of available tourist and visitor rooms

SUSTAINABILITY



Performance Indicators:

Priority

18 Waterways and Beaches Quality

Indicator/Measure

- Water quality monitoring
- Community satisfaction that beaches are kept clean and tidy
- Project implementation report

19 Aboriginal Heritage, Natural Habitats and Landscapes

Indicator/Measure

- Project implementation report

20 Urban Tree Canopy

Indicator/Measure

- % urban tree canopy cover

21 Green Grid connections

Indicator/Measure

- Project implementation report

22 Efficiency and Innovation

Indicator/Measure

- Residential potable water consumption (water use per person)
- Tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions (CO₂e) per capita
- % waste recycling rate

23 Manage Risks From Hazards

Indicator/Measure

- % of population who live in areas of high urban heat



INFRASTRUCTURE AND COLLABORATION

LIVEABILITY

PRODUCTIVITY

SUSTAINABILITY

7.2 Community Engagement

Council is committed to engaging with our community in planning for the future, and undertaking thorough, transparent and meaningful engagement that enables the community to participate in decision making.

We believe that our stakeholders have a right to be involved in decisions that affect them and we are genuine, responsive and transparent in seeking valuable input from the community and considering that input when decisions are made.

The LSPS is a key strategic planning document that will guide land use decisions for the next 20 years, and it is important that the community and relevant stakeholders are informed and engaged in the review and on-going implementation of the LSPS and the identified planning priorities and actions. This will be undertaken in accordance with the Community Engagement Policy, adopted 18 November 2019.



7.3 Ongoing review

The preparation of a Local Strategic Planning Statement is a first for Sutherland Shire Council. The LSPS includes the undertaking of a number of studies, investigations and detailed planning as actions that are necessary to fully inform future planning for Sutherland Shire. The outcomes of these studies will inform the land use plans and development controls to achieve the vision.

As studies, investigations and detailed planning is completed, the LSPS will be reviewed to incorporate outcomes and recommendations from these studies and the plans and controls which implement them. It is anticipated that a first review of this type will be informed by the completion of the Strategic Centres Economic Study for Miranda, Sutherland-Kirrawee and Caringbah and the Housing Strategy.

7.4 Formal review of the LSPS

Council is required to undertake a full review of the LSPS every 7 years; therefore no later than 2027. However changing circumstances and the benefits of aligning the LSPS with Council's overarching community strategic planning and IP&R framework are likely to require earlier updates of the LSPS.

Regular formal reviews will ensure that the LSPS reflects the community's vision for the future of Sutherland Shire. Formal reviews will ensure that the LSPS is aligned to the latest trends and information available about the environment and the community's social and economic needs. Council will undertake a full review of the LSPS following the review of Council's overarching Community Strategic Plan.

8. PLAN ALIGNMENT

SOUTH DISTRICT PLAN AND SUTHERLAND SHIRE COMMUNITY STRATEGIC PLAN

District Plan Priorities

INFRASTRUCTURE AND COLLABORATION	 1. Align Planning to Existing Infrastructure	 2. Manage Traffic Congestion and Parking
S1: Planning for a city supported by infrastructure	●	●
S2: Working through collaboration	●	●

LIVEABILITY	 7. Respect Local Character
S3: Providing services and social infrastructure to meet people’s changing needs	
S4: Fostering healthy, creative, culturally rich and socially connected communities	
S16: Delivering high quality open space (note: in Sustainability theme in District Plan)	
S5: Providing housing supply, choice and affordability with access to jobs, services and public transport	
S6: Creating and renewing great places and local centres, and respecting the District’s heritage	●

- CSP Outcome 2: A Beautiful, protected and healthy natural environment
- CSP Outcome 3: A caring and supportive community
- CSP Outcome 4: A culturally rich and vibrant community
- CSP Outcome 5: A prosperous community for all
- CSP Outcome 6: A liveable place with high quality of life

LSPS Planning Priorities

 Planning Management Strategy	 3. Realise the M6	 4. Miranda to Kogarah Mass Transit Link	 5. SCATL and Active Transport Infrastructure	 6. Collaborative Partnerships
	●	●	●	
	●	●	●	●

 8. Open Space and Sporting Needs	 9. Community Connections	 10. Housing Choice	 11. Attractive and Distinctive Centres and Public Places
● ●			
●	● ●		
●			
		●	
			●

8. ALIGNMENT WITH SOUTH DISTRICT PLAN AND SUTHERLAND SHIRE COMMUNITY STRATEGIC PLAN

District Plan Priorities

<p>PRODUCTIVITY</p>	 <p>12. Grow Strategic Centre Jobs</p>
<p>S7: Growing and investing in the ANSTO research and innovation precinct</p>	
<p>S8: Growing and investing in health and education precincts and Bankstown Airport trade gateway as economic catalysts for the District</p>	
<p>S9: Growing investment, business opportunities and jobs in strategic centres</p>	
<p>S10: Retaining and managing industrial and urban services land</p>	
<p>S11: Supporting growth of targeted industry sectors</p>	
<p>S12: Delivering integrated land use and transport planning and a 30-minute city</p>	
<p>SUSTAINABILITY</p>	 <p>18. Waterways and Beaches Quality</p>
<p>S13: Protecting and improving the health and enjoyment of the District's waterways</p>	
<p>S14: Protecting and enhancing bushland, biodiversity and scenic and cultural landscapes and better managing rural areas</p>	
<p>S15: Increasing urban tree canopy cover and delivering Green Grid connections</p>	
<p>S17: Reducing carbon emissions and managing energy, water and waste efficiently</p>	
<p>S18: Adapting to the impacts of urban and natural hazards and climate change</p>	

APPENDIX A

INDICATOR DATA SOURCES

INFRASTRUCTURE AND COLLABORATION		
Priority	Indicator	Data source
Priority 5 SCATL and Active Transport Infrastructure	% of trips by walking and cycling	Transport for NSW, Household Travel Survey 2007/08 – 2017/18
LIVEABILITY		
Priority	Indicator	Data source
Priority 7 Respect Local Character	Community satisfaction with new development	CSP indicator
Priority 8 Open Space and Sporting Needs	Community satisfaction with sporting facilities meeting community needs	CSP indicator
	% of residents within 400m walk to open space	Greater Sydney Commission analysis. Public Open Space Audit 2016, Department of Planning, Industry and Environment Sutherland Shire Council analysis
	% of low-medium density dwellings located within 400m walk to open space	Greater Sydney Commission analysis. Public Open Space Audit 2016, Department of Planning, Industry and Environment. Sutherland Shire Council
	% of high density dwellings located within 200m walk to open space	Greater Sydney Commission analysis. Public Open Space Audit 2016, Department of Planning, Industry and Environment. Sutherland Shire Council
Priority 9 Community Connections	Community satisfaction with a range of leisure and recreation opportunities	CSP indicator
	Visitor satisfaction with cultural facilities and events	CSP indicator
	Community satisfaction with the range of opportunities for cultural and artistic participation	CSP indicator
	Visitation to cultural facilities and events	CSP indicator
	Number of people attending community events	CSP indicator
	Number of people visiting libraries and attending library events	SSC
	% of people who volunteer	Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016. General Community Profile Sutherland Shire Catalogue number 2001.0 G19 Voluntary Work for an organisation or group by age by sex
% schools with shared use	Department of Education and Training	
Priority 10 Housing Choice	No of private dwellings	Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016. General Community Profile Sutherland Shire Catalogue number 2001.0 G32 Dwelling Structure
	% separate houses	Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016. General Community Profile Sutherland Shire Catalogue number 2001.0 G32 Dwelling Structure
	% medium density housing <small>(Note: ABS dwelling structure categories are open to misinterpretation by census field officers, particularly in determining the difference between semi-detached/ townhouses and blocks of flats in 1-2 storey blocks. A number of categories have been combined and described as 'medium density' - flat or apartment attached to a house; house or flat attached to a shop, office etc; semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc with one storey; semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc with two or more storeys; flat or apartment in a one or two storey block)</small>	Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016. General Community Profile Sutherland Shire Catalogue number 2001.0 G32 Dwelling Structure
	% apartments <small>(Note: This comprises the following ABS dwelling categories: Flat or apartment in a three storey block and Flat or apartment in a four or more storey block)</small>	Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016. General Community Profile Sutherland Shire Catalogue number 2001.0 G32 Dwelling Structure
	% dwellings rented as social housing	Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016. General Community Profile Sutherland Shire Catalogue number 2001.0 G33 Tenure and Landlord Type by Dwelling Structure
	Tracking against housing targets	NSW Government, Metropolitan Housing Monitor https://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/Research-and-Demography/Metropolitan-Housing-Monitors/Metropolitan-Housing-Monitor SSC Approvals and completions tracking
	Priority 11 Attractive and Distinctive Centres and Places	Satisfaction that the urban vitality of centres supports a high quality of life

PRODUCTIVITY

Priority	Indicator	Data source
Priority 12 Grow Strategic Centre Jobs	No of people employed in Sutherland-Kirrawee and Miranda	https://www.transport.nsw.gov.au/data-and-research/forecasts-and-projections/employment/land-use-planner-employment
Priority 13 Grow Caringbah Health Cluster	Amount of health services floor space in the precinct	Sutherland Shire Council
	No of people employed in the precinct	https://www.transport.nsw.gov.au/data-and-research/forecasts-and-projections/employment/land-use-planner-employment
Priority 14 ANSTO Innovation Precinct	Number of jobs on ANSTO campus	https://www.transport.nsw.gov.au/data-and-research/forecasts-and-projections/employment/land-use-planner-employment
	No of students enrolled at Graduate Institute	ANSTO
	No of co-located businesses	ANSTO
Priority 15 Grow Industrial and Urban Services Jobs	No of people employed in industrial and urban services precincts	GSC 2016 industrial database - Jobs ABS Census 2016
	Median number of days taken to determine job-related development applications in the industrial and urban services precincts	SSC
Priority 16 Connected Transport Networks	% of trips by walking	Transport for NSW, Household Travel Survey 2007/08 – 2017/18
	% of people that travel to work by public transport	Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016, Method of Travel to Work (MTWP) by Destination Zone.
Priority 17 Grow Tourism	Total Visitor nights in Sutherland Shire	Tourism Research Council, Austrade: Local Government Area Profiles
	Tourism spend in Sutherland Shire	Tourism Research Council, Austrade: Local Government Area Profiles
	Number of tourist and visitor rooms % increase in number of available tourist and visitor rooms	2T Tourism Asset Services, 2015, Further Investigation into Visitor Accommodation Development Opportunities in the Sutherland Shire

SUSTAINABILITY

Priority	Indicator	Data source
Priority 18 Waterways and Beaches Quality	Water quality monitoring	CSP indicator
	Community satisfaction that beaches are kept clean and tidy	CSP indicator
Priority 20 Urban Tree Canopy	% urban tree canopy cover	Office of Environment and Heritage, Greater Sydney Region Urban Vegetation Cover to Modified Mesh Block 2016
Priority 22 Efficiency and Innovation	Residential potable water consumption (water use per person)	Resilient Sydney based on data from Sydney Water
	Tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions (CO2e) per capita	Analysis based on Resilient Sydney, 2019 analysis of consumption data from Ausgrid, Endeavour, Jemena, NSW EPA, ABS Census, BTS Household Travel Survey and Kinesis.
	% waste recycling rate	Resilient Sydney, 2019 based data from NSW EPA
Priority 23 Manage Risks From Hazards	% of population who live in areas of high urban heat	Analysis based on Department of Planning, Industry and Environment, NSW Urban Heat Island to Modified Mesh Block 2016



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