

Review of A Plan for Growing Sydney

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Executive Summary

The NSW Department of Planning and Environment released *A Plan for Growing Sydney* in December 2014. As the overarching strategy to guide land use planning decisions in Greater Sydney, it replaced the previous metropolitan strategy, *Metropolitan Plan for Sydney 2036*, which was released in 2010.

In January 2016, the *Greater Sydney Commission Act 2015* established the Greater Sydney Commission and added new provisions for strategic planning (Part 3B) to the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (the EP&A Act). Part 3B declared *A Plan for Growing Sydney* to be the initial Greater Sydney Region plan, and set the statutory requirement for the Greater Sydney Commission to review the initial Greater Sydney Region plan “before the end of 2017 and at the end of every subsequent period of 5 years”.

About *A Plan for Growing Sydney*

A Plan for Growing Sydney (the Plan) sets the vision for Sydney as a strong global city and a great place to live, underpinned by four goals:

- **Goal 1:** A competitive economy with world-class services and transport
- **Goal 2:** A city of housing choice with homes that meet our needs and lifestyles
- **Goal 3:** A great place to live with communities that are strong, healthy and well connected
- **Goal 4:** A sustainable and resilient city that protects the natural environment and has a balanced approach to the use of land and resources.

To deliver on the four goals, the Plan sets out 22 directions, 59 supporting actions and specific priorities for the six subregions of Greater Sydney. It also includes a vision for Western Sydney and contains planning principles to guide Greater Sydney’s growth:

- **Principle 1:** Increasing housing choice around all centres through urban renewal in established areas
- **Principle 2:** Stronger economic development in strategic centres and transport gateways
- **Principle 3:** Connecting centres with a networked transport system.

The Plan’s governance foreshadows the role of the Greater Sydney Commission. The Plan also sets out a monitoring and reporting process, including a preliminary list of indicators to monitor progress against the four goals.

Reviewing *A Plan for Growing Sydney*

This review considers the Plan’s delivery and the changing context and emerging issues since its release. This includes:

- a summary of the status of actions in *A Plan for Growing Sydney*, including relevant State agency feedback (Appendix 1)
- the exhibition of draft district plans (previously referred to as subregional plans) to implement *A Plan for Growing Sydney*, from late November 2016 to the end of March 2017

- new legislative requirements for district and regional plans, as well as:
 - the release of *Towards Our Greater Sydney 2056*, a draft amendment to update *A Plan for Growing Sydney*, that includes a 40-year vision for Greater Sydney based on a metropolis of three cities, also exhibited from late November 2016 to the end of March 2017
- changing circumstances under which *A Plan for Growing Sydney* was prepared, including:
 - changing market conditions including the significant increase in median house prices across Greater Sydney and associated changes in the housing sector dynamics as well as the delivery of record housing levels of approvals and completions
 - updated population projections, and housing and job requirements, which indicate higher than anticipated growth for Greater Sydney, including the need to support delivery of a minimum of 725,000 additional dwellings and generation of more than 817,000 additional jobs to accommodate and support the additional 1.74 million people who are projected to be living in Greater Sydney by 2036
- changes in relevant State plans, policies and legislation, including:
 - including the review of the *Local Government Act 1993* and the new *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*
 - the *NSW Climate Change Policy Framework*, which commits NSW to achieving aspirational long-term objectives of net-zero emissions by 2050
- major projects and infrastructure initiatives and strategies, including:
 - a Memorandum of Understanding to establish and implement City Deals between the Commonwealth of Australia and the State of New South Wales, beginning with the Western Sydney City Deal
 - investigations and consultation by the NSW Department of Planning and Environment on significant urban and land release transformation projects, including Wilton Priority Growth Area, Greater Macarthur Priority Growth Area, Western Sydney Priority Growth Area, and Greater Parramatta Priority Growth Area
 - investigations and consultation on a range of city-shaping transport projects and initiatives, including the Western Sydney Rail Needs Scoping Study, the Outer Sydney Orbital Corridor Study, the Bells Line of Road Castlereagh Corridor Study, Western Harbour Tunnel and Beaches Link, Parramatta Light Rail and Sydney Metro
- the preparation of a new transport strategy, Transport for NSW's *Future Transport 2056*, and the preparation by Infrastructure NSW of the State Infrastructure Strategy
- the Commission's release of *Directions for a Greater Sydney 2017-2056*, which sets out 10 guiding principles to better integrate land use and infrastructure to deliver a more productive, liveable and sustainable Greater Sydney to 2056.

Findings

The review finds that notable progress has been made in delivering many aspects of *A Plan for Growing Sydney*. The review also finds that vision must evolve to address future growth and change in a longer term, 40-year context that coordinates land use with infrastructure. This means that while generally the goals and directions of *A Plan for Growing Sydney* remain relevant, they need to be revisited within a changing context.

The key conclusions are summarised as follows:

- progress has been made in the delivery of the directions and actions of *A Plan for Growing Sydney* across all four goals and subregional priorities, particularly through the draft district plans
- The draft district plans form a significant component of the delivery of *A Plan for Growing Sydney*, including the evolution of subregional priorities
- The Plan requires updating to reflect the new 40-year vision for Greater Sydney as a metropolis of three cities that was identified in the draft District Plan's
- There is significant opportunity exists to align infrastructure and land use planning across State infrastructure and transport strategies with a new draft *Greater Sydney Region Plan*
- The goals, directions and actions in the Plan need to respond to new planning opportunities and challenges, in particular updates to population projections, housing and job requirements
- Under the EP&A Act the region plan needs to give consideration to economic, social and environmental matters; therefore, it emphasises the need to address these in a deliberative way.

The review also identifies:

- the need to progress monitoring and reporting aspects for regional matters
- changes to nomenclature
- changes to district boundaries, including the shift from six to five districts.

Given the above, this review recommends the preparation of a new region plan. In particular, a new region plan should:

- incorporate a longer-term (40 year) vision for Greater Sydney
- respond to the growing challenges of population growth, demographic change and changing market conditions
- provide an updated framework for aligning infrastructure, transport and land use planning and provide greater clarity to councils, stakeholders and industry on short, medium and long-term proposals
- continue to safeguard and improve Greater Sydney's global competitiveness
- address housing choice and diversity that reflects the changing market and more recent demand projections
- address disparity across Greater Sydney such as access to jobs and emerging social and economic issues
- address the implications for the environment in the context of the 40-year time frame and magnitude of growth, in particular the efficient use of resources, resilience and the transformation of Western Sydney around the Western Sydney Airport
- respond to relevant matters raised in submissions to *Towards Our Greater Sydney 2056* and draft district plans
- align with other NSW Government plans, policies and initiatives.

1 Introduction

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (the EP&A Act) requires a review of the initial regional plan for Greater Sydney - *A Plan for Growing Sydney* – in 2017. This report documents the Commission’s review of the initial Greater Sydney Region plan.

1.1 Overview of *A Plan for Growing Sydney*

The NSW Department of Planning and Environment released *A Plan for Growing Sydney* (the Plan) in December 2014 as the overarching strategy to guide land use planning decisions in Sydney to 2031.

The Plan provides the framework for future growth of the city and sets the vision for Sydney as *a strong global city and a great place to live*. This vision is underpinned by four goals:

- **Goal 1:** A competitive economy with world-class services and transport
- **Goal 2:** A city of housing choice with homes that meet our needs and lifestyles
- **Goal 3:** A great place to live with communities that are strong, healthy and well connected
- **Goal 4:** A sustainable and resilient city that protects the natural environment and has a balanced approach to the use of land and resources.

To deliver on the four goals, the Plan sets out 22 directions, 59 supporting actions and specific priorities for the six subregions (now identified as districts) of Greater Sydney.

The Plan highlights the importance of supporting the economic growth of Western Sydney, recognising it will be a driver of Greater Sydney and NSW’s productivity. The Plan also recognises the continued growth of Greater Parramatta as Greater Sydney’s second CBD with the corridor from Greater Parramatta to the Olympic Peninsula, subject to specific growth and investment, and Campbelltown-Macarthur, Liverpool and Penrith to be a focus for jobs and services for outer suburban communities.

The Plan identifies the Greater Sydney Commission as the independent entity to coordinate and drive its implementation.

The Plan also sets out a preliminary list of indicators to monitor and report on the implementation of the Plan’s four goals. The Plan also stipulates three-year reporting and five-year review requirements which has been overtaken by the requirement to review the Plan in 2017 under the EP&A Act.

1.2 Methodology

The legislative requirement for the review was established in January 2016 when the *Greater Sydney Commission Act 2015* established the Greater Sydney Commission and added Part 3B Strategic Planning to the EP&A Act. This includes new provisions for strategic planning in NSW, declaring *A Plan for Growing Sydney* to be the initial Greater Sydney Region plan. Part 3B sets the statutory requirement under section 75AE (4) of the EP&A Act for the review of the initial Greater Sydney Region plan by the Greater Sydney Commission before the end of 2017 and at the end of every subsequent five-year periods.

Since the release of *A Plan for Growing Sydney*, the Commission exhibited the six draft district plans to implement it from late November 2016 to March 2017. Alongside this, the Commission also exhibited *Towards Our Greater Sydney 2056*, a draft amendment to update *A Plan for Growing Sydney* outlining the vision for a metropolis of three cities.

This review of *A Plan for Growing Sydney* comprises:

1. a review of the delivery of the Plan's actions in consultation with relevant agencies, which updates and identifies new and ongoing metropolitan planning matters (refer to Appendix 1)
2. identification of changing circumstances that redefine planning opportunities and challenges since the Plan's release
3. identification of issues raised in submissions to *Towards our Greater Sydney 2056* and the draft district plans
4. updates to, and new, State plans, policies and infrastructure strategies.

These factors informed the assessment of the Plan's vision, goals and directions and their continued applicability to regional planning in Greater Sydney. The review draws a conclusion and recommendations from this assessment.

1.3 Structure

This report comprises:

- **Part 1 – Introduction:** establishes the requirement for the review, methodology and review structure.
- **Part 2 – Context of the review:** sets the context for the review, outlining progress in delivering the Plan and the changes since the Plan's release.
- **Part 3 – Review findings:** summarises the findings, including elements of the Plan that are still relevant and those that could be strengthened, or new elements that require consideration.
- **Part 4 – Risks:** identifies the key risks of not preparing a new region plan and continuing with *A Plan for Growing Sydney* as the current regional plan for Greater Sydney.
- **Part 5 – Conclusion and recommendations:** details the conclusions of the review and recommendations around the preparation of a new regional plan for the Greater Sydney Region.

2 Context of the review

Notable progress has been made in the delivery of *A Plan for Growing Sydney* and this is detailed in Appendix 1. At the same time, as the implementation of the Plan has progressed, there have been other key governance and legislative initiatives and project planning that has occurred that has become relevant to regional planning for Greater Sydney. An overview of all these key elements is provided as follows.

2.1 Delivering *A Plan for Growing Sydney*

Appendix 1 details progress on the 59 actions of *A Plan for Growing Sydney*. The key findings are:

Goal 1: A competitive economy with world-class services and transport

Planning to support jobs growth is occurring across Greater Sydney, consistent with the Plan, in Greater Sydney's largest job centres; metro stations in Sydney CBD and Barangaroo; Greater Parramatta as part of the Priority Growth Area; through a City Deal for Western Sydney; and through precinct planning at Macquarie Park and St Leonards. Provisions for industrial land are included in the draft district plans, and Transport for NSW is progressing corridor planning.

Goal 2: A city of housing choice with homes that meet our needs and lifestyles

All aspects of this housing goal have been advanced, and housing approvals and completions have recently reached record levels. In June 2017, the NSW Government's Housing Affordability Package – *A fair go for first home buyers: A plan to improve housing affordability* was announced, and in November 2016 the draft district plans were released. These included five-year local government area and 20-year district housing targets, as well as affordable rental housing targets. Initiatives to support housing delivery through Priority Growth Areas and Priority Precincts and projects by UrbanGrowth NSW Development Corporation and Landcom (formerly UrbanGrowth NSW) are creating significant housing capacity alongside local development under councils' local environmental plans.

Goal 3: A great place to live with communities that are strong, healthy and well connected

There has been progress with the inclusion of the Sydney Green Grid priorities in the draft district plans and the Government Architect NSW's release of *Better Placed: An integrated design policy for the built environment of New South Wales* to support the delivery of good design across NSW. There has also been significant funding for a range of arts, sports and cultural projects across Greater Sydney.

Goal 4: A sustainable and resilient city that protects the natural environment and has a balanced approach to the use of land and resources

Progress on key issues include planning for the Metropolitan Rural Area, natural hazards, biodiversity and environmental protections, and initiatives in areas including climate change and resilience that have been supported by the draft district plans as well as a range of legislative, policy and project initiatives.

Subregional priorities

The draft district plans released in November 2016 were guided by these priorities.

2.2 Overview of Greater Sydney Commission and strategic plans

Part 3B of the EP&A Act sets out new legislative requirements for the preparation and content of strategic (district and regional) plans. As outlined under s.75AC of the Act, a draft regional plan must include or identify:

- *the basis for strategic planning in the region, having regard to economic, social and environmental matters*
- *a vision statement and objectives consistent with the vision statement*
- *strategies and actions for achieving those objectives*
- *the basis on which the relevant strategic planning authority is to monitor and report on the implementation of those actions*
- *such other matters as the relevant strategic planning authority considers relevant to planning for the region.*

As outlined under s.75AD of the Act, a draft district plan must include or identify the planning priorities for the district and these need to be consistent with the objectives, strategies and actions specified in the regional plan.

Following the reconfiguration of districts to reflect council amalgamations, the draft district plans were released in late 2016, alongside *Towards Our Greater Sydney 2056*. *Towards Our Greater Sydney 2056* identifies nine new metropolitan priorities to accommodate the needs of a projected eight million strong metropolis by 2056. The new nine metropolitan priorities were summarised under three themes:

- **Productivity:** a growing city, a city with smart jobs and a 30-minute city
- **Liveability:** an equitable polycentric city, a city of housing choice and diversity, and a collaborative city
- **Sustainability:** a city in its landscape, an efficient city and a resilient city.

Consultation with the community and stakeholders throughout 2016 is summarised in the *Interim Submissions & Engagement Report*. A review of submissions, outlined in the report identified the following top-five issues for the draft District Plans:

1. Vision and priorities for each district: Submissions generally supported the vision and priorities but offered suggestions for improvement.
2. Metropolitan Rural Area: Submissions generally supported the protection of the Metropolitan Rural Area.
3. Housing density and infrastructure: Submissions raised concerns about increased housing density and what this means for supporting infrastructure such as schools or transport. There was local support for more residential zoned land in the (former) West District close to the planned Western Sydney Airport.
4. Transport planning: Submissions raised the need for better transport infrastructure, including new rail lines, better road networks and improvements to existing services.
5. Open space (including recreation facilities and walking and cycling): Submissions supported the protection and expansion of existing open space areas and the urban tree canopy. Submissions also supported the addition of more active transport options, including safe cycling¹.

The top five issues raised in relation to *Towards Our Greater Sydney 2056*:

1. Vision and priorities: Submissions supported the vision of Greater Sydney as a metropolis of three cities

2. Housing density and infrastructure: There was general support for additional housing density, but concerns were raised about what this means for supporting infrastructure such as transport, education facilities and open space
3. Open space (including recreation facilities and walking and cycling): Submissions supported the protection and expansion of open space areas. People suggested improvements to walking and cycling networks in Greater Sydney
4. Housing diversity and affordability: The majority of submissions supported the concept of affordable housing targets. A number questioned why the target was not higher and why moderate-income households were not included. There were also questions on how the targets would be implemented. Some property industry submissions want to ensure implementation does not hinder broader housing development
5. Green Grid: Submissions indicated support for the Green Grid and raised opportunities for new funding for projects.

Stakeholder input is also documented in the:

- *Social Panel Advisory Paper to the Greater Sydney Commission* (Social Panel, November 2016)
- *Environment Panel Advisory Paper for the Greater Sydney Commission* (Environment Panel, November 2016)

In addition to these, engagement on Greater Parramatta to the Olympic Peninsula (GPOP) is outlined in *Connecting the Heart of Greater Sydney, Evidence Pack: Stakeholder Engagement Background Paper* (Greater Sydney Commission, November 2016).

2.3 Integrated land use and infrastructure planning

A Ministerial Priority for the Greater Sydney Commission is to “prepare a strategic plan for the Greater Sydney Region that combines a review of ‘A Plan for Growing Sydney’, the ‘Long Term Transport Masterplan, 2012’ and ‘Rebuilding NSW – State Infrastructure Strategy, 2014’” and to “align the Government’s infrastructure and land use planning and to work in an integrated manner.”² This optimises the opportunity for integration as the five-year update of the State Infrastructure Strategy, review of the *NSW Long Term Transport Master Plan, 2012 (Future Transport 2056)* and new *Greater Sydney Region Plan* are occurring concurrently in 2017.

Directions for a Greater Sydney A Metropolis of Three Cities builds on the 40-year vision for Greater Sydney outlined in *Towards our Greater Sydney 2056*, setting the aspirations for Greater Sydney as a global metropolis of three productive, liveable and sustainable cities: the Eastern Harbour City, the Central River City and the Western Parkland City. It identifies 10 directions to support an integrated approach to planning for land use, transport and infrastructure and bring the vision for Greater Sydney as a global metropolis of three productive, liveable and sustainable cities to fruition.

The 10 directions are:

- a city supported by infrastructure
- a city for people
- housing the city
- a city of great places
- jobs and skills for the city
- a well-connected city

- a city in its landscape
- an efficient city
- a resilient city
- a collaborative city.

In preparing *Future Transport 2056*, Transport for NSW identifies a 40-year projection for the population of NSW to grow to over 11 million by 2056³, of which the Greater Sydney population is projected to be around 8 million⁴.

Progress on developing *Future Transport 2056* has:

- seven global mega-trends that will influence transport planning and use: rapid technology change; customer demand; the ability to live, work and study anywhere; environmental sustainability and energy security; growing international trade; the growing and ageing population; and the need for healthier lifestyles⁵
- the release of *The Future Transport Technology Road Map 2016*, which identifies the “major technology trends that will shape the future of transport and, through future transport scenarios, how people might respond to them”⁶
- identified four community themes:
 - connecting rural and regional communities
 - smart vehicles and systems
 - new approaches to managing congestion
 - placemaking⁷.

The *State Infrastructure Strategy Update 2014* “highlights the importance of supporting productivity growth in major centres and regional communities while sustaining population growth towards almost six million people in Sydney and more than nine million people in NSW”⁸. The five-yearly review is underway.

2.4 Population growth and change

The primary inputs into regional planning have been revised and illustrate an increase in growth projections, including:

- the additional 1.74 million people projected to be living in Greater Sydney by 2036⁹
- an implied dwelling requirement of 725,000 additional dwellings¹⁰ (a nine per cent increase from *A Plan for Growing Sydney*) and an estimated accumulated undersupply of 100,000 dwellings
- employment growth of 817,000 additional jobs¹¹ (a 19 per cent increase from *A Plan for Growing Sydney*).

The updated projections identify increases in population by age groups. The proportion of older and younger people in Greater Sydney compared to the number of working aged people will increase. Significant increases in the number of people aged over 65 is projected in parts of Greater Sydney.

Projections also indicate jobs growth in the professional and health and education sectors.

Housing affordability challenges are addressed through the NSW Government package *A fair go for first home buyers: A plan to improve housing affordability*, which includes 26 policies, including funding measures and identifies 15 new priority precincts¹². The NSW Department of Planning and Environment leads the planning for Priority Growth Areas and Priority Precincts.

Recent Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) data will inform the NSW Department of Planning and Environment's next update of the NSW population projections.

2.5 Land use planning context

At the time of preparing this report housing development activity was at record highs with record rates of dwelling approvals and completions across Greater Sydney. Between 2014-15 and 2016-17 there was a 17 per cent increase in total dwelling approvals, and a 25 per cent increase in dwelling completions in Greater Sydney¹³.

The capacity to support the projected demand for new dwellings, based on current state and local government programs and initiatives, underpins housing forecasts and estimates the construction of over 180,000 new homes in Greater Sydney in the next five years. This includes rezoning amendments in place or underway for priority precincts and local planning initiatives, including those at Blacktown and Liverpool, as well as areas of Sutherland and Kogarah.

Since the release of the Plan, consultation on the development of major strategies across Greater Sydney has included:

- Western Sydney Priority Growth Area: In October 2015, the NSW Government announced a broader investigation into opportunities for new jobs and homes around the planned Western Sydney Airport.¹⁴
- Central to Eveleigh: UrbanGrowth NSW released an Urban Transformation Strategy for approximately 50 hectares of government land in and around the rail corridor from Central to Erskineville stations in November 2016. The Strategy contains the framework to create more homes and jobs alongside better public transport, new parks and community facilities.¹⁵ The Strategy was finalised after two years of studies, assessments and consultation with the community and State agencies.¹⁶
- The Bays Precinct: UrbanGrowth NSW Development Corporation is leading The Bays Precinct Urban Transformation Program, which offers the opportunity to transform 95 hectares of largely government-owned harbour front land and 94 hectares of waterways¹⁷.
- Greater Parramatta to Olympic Peninsula (GPOP): The Commission released a vision for GPOP in October 2016. In July 2017, the NSW Department of Planning and Environment released the Greater Parramatta – Interim Land Use and Infrastructure Implementation Plan, which identifies how more jobs, homes and essential services will be accommodated in the Greater Parramatta Priority Growth Area over the next 20 years¹⁸.
- The NSW Department of Planning and Environment released the Greater Macarthur Land Release Investigation – Preliminary Strategy and Action Plan and the draft Glenfield to Macarthur Urban Renewal Corridor Strategy in 2015. This was followed by Greater Macarthur Proposed State Environmental Planning Policy Amendment – Explanation of intended effect and supporting documents. This Priority Growth Area will coordinate land use and infrastructure planning in the Glenfield to Macarthur Urban Renewal Corridor and new land release areas of Menangle Park and Mount Gilead¹⁹.
- Parramatta Road: The Parramatta Road Corridor Urban Transformation Strategy was prepared by UrbanGrowth NSW in consultation with councils, agencies and communities. The Strategy was released by the Minister for Planning in November 2016 and proposes a vision for the corridor with an implementation plan and program for delivery with councils and as well as funding an Urban Amenity Improvement Program²⁰.
- Wilton Priority Growth Area: In August 2017, the NSW Department of Planning and Environment released the *Wilton Priority Growth Area – Interim Land Use and Infrastructure Implementation Plan*,

which outlines the delivery of a new town at Wilton and identifies the infrastructure needed to support this new community over the next 20 to 30 years²¹.

- North West Priority Growth Area: Updates to the North West Priority Growth Area plans have increased capacity from 70,000 dwelling to 90,000 dwellings²².
- Sydenham to Bankstown Urban Renewal Corridor: A revised draft Strategy for the urban renewal corridor was released for exhibition following the release of an initial draft Strategy in October 2015. This revised draft Strategy addresses feedback received from public submissions, community workshops, meetings and additional technical studies²³.

2.6 Infrastructure context

When the Plan was released, the most recent update to the *State Infrastructure Strategy 2014* was in place. Since then, the 2015-16 and 2016-17 State budgets have included infrastructure papers outlining NSW Government commitments across many sectors, including transport, health and education. These investments will be reflected in the five-yearly review.

The Western Sydney City Deal will focus on the (former) West and South West Districts that include the local government areas of Camden, Campbelltown, Fairfield, Hawkesbury, Liverpool, Penrith, the Blue Mountains and Wollondilly. This follows the Australian and NSW government-funded 10-year \$3.6 billion *Western Sydney Infrastructure Plan*, a road investment program that will deliver new and upgraded roads to support integrated transport in the region and capitalise on the economic benefits from developing the Western Sydney Airport.

Health investments include the \$900 million redevelopment of Westmead Hospital, \$277 million investment to continue the redevelopment of St George Hospital, \$632 million for Campbelltown Hospital's Stage 2, Mental Health and South West Paediatric Service, \$341 million for Concord Hospital redevelopment, \$720 million for Randwick Hospital Campus and \$550 million for the Nepean Hospital redevelopment. The Northern Beaches Hospital is due to open in late 2018.

School Infrastructure NSW was established in 2017 as a delivery-focused unit within the Department of Education charged with the implementation of the *School Assets Strategic Plan*, a blueprint for the future of school infrastructure in NSW. The *School Assets Strategic Plan Summary*, released in June 2017, details the challenges and opportunities surrounding the required school infrastructure needed to cater to the increase in school populations expected over the next 15 years and beyond²⁴.

Transport considerations include several city-shaping transport initiatives that are being investigated or progressed, including:

- the Western Sydney Rail Needs Study (under investigation): an Australian and NSW government joint scoping study to explore options for passenger rail services to support Western Sydney and the Western Sydney Airport. The study will assess the transport needs for a broad area, including Parramatta, Liverpool and Campbelltown²⁵
- Sydney Metro West (in the planning stages): an underground metro railway that will link the Parramatta and Sydney CBDs, and communities in between²⁶
- Western Harbour Tunnel and Beaches Link: the NSW Government has announced a preferred route and next steps for the project, which will reduce congestion in northern Sydney and Sydney CBD; provide better access to jobs, education and community services for northern Sydney; and create better east-west and north-south connectivity²⁷
- the Outer Sydney Orbital Corridor Study (under investigation): this considers a north-south motorway and freight rail corridor for Western Sydney and links between the Hills and the Macarthur region²⁸

- extension of the new Sydney Metro: this will improve transport connections between Bankstown and Liverpool (under investigation)²⁹
- Bells Line of Road Castlereagh Corridor Study (under investigation): this considers a potential extension of the Bells Line of Road – Castlereagh Connection, between the M7 Motorway and Kurrajong Heights, which will link regional NSW to the Sydney motorway network³⁰
- Parramatta Light Rail Stage 1 and 2 – (committed subject to final business case): this will connect Westmead to Carlingford via Parramatta CBD and Camellia. Exhibition of the Environmental Impact Statement for Stage 1 is from 23 August 2017 until 23 October 2017³¹. Stage 2 will connect with Stage 1 of the project north of the Parramatta River through the suburbs of Ermington, Melrose Park, Wentworth Point and on to Sydney Olympic Park.

2.7 Environmental context

Since the release of A Plan for Growing Sydney development of environmental policies includes:

- the release of the draft Coastal Management State Environmental Planning Policy (exhibited from November 2016 to January 2017), which seeks to establish a new, strategic land use planning framework for coastal management³²
- enactment of Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 which seeks to maintain a healthy, productive and resilient environment and avoid, minimise and offset impacts on biodiversity. The Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 emphasises the conservation of biodiversity at a landscape scale, and demand for vegetation offsets (noting that the commencement of the provisions of this Act have been staged for the Western City district councils, excluding the Blue Mountains local government area)³³
- release of the NSW Marine Estate Threat and Risk Assessment Report (Draft Report) in November 2016 by the NSW Marine Estate Management Authority, which outlines the threat and risk assessment process³⁴
- the making of the Marine Estate Management Regulation 2017 in August 2017
- the release of the Resilient Valley, Resilient Communities - Hawkesbury-Nepean Valley Flood Risk Management Strategy, by the NSW Government in 2017³⁵
- the release of the NSW Climate Change Policy Framework in October 2016, which sets aspirational long-term objectives to achieve net-zero emissions in NSW by 2050 and for NSW to be more resilient to a changing climate³⁶. This is reflected in the direction 'An efficient city' outlined in Directions for a Greater Sydney 2017-2056, which recognises the importance of minimising emissions and environmental impacts as the city grows, through the efficient and innovative management of water, energy, resources and waste.

2.8 Research and background studies

Background studies and research informed the draft district plans and draft amendment to *A Plan for Growing Sydney*. Available on the Commission's website, these include:

- Research Report: Community research to support the implementation of A Plan for Growing Sydney – Central, North, South, South West, West and West Central Districts (Newgate Research, September 2015)
- Sydney Retail *Demand and Supply Consultancy* - Stage 1 Report, Stage 2 and Stage 3 Report (Deep End Retail Consultancy, March 2017)

- Macro-economic and demographic factors shaping jobs growth (SGS Economics & Planning, February 2016)
- Employment Centres Analysis (SGS Economics & Planning, February 2016)
- Sydney Office Market Research Report (Colliers International, June 2014)
- Forecasting the Distribution of Stand-Alone Office Employment across Sydney to 2035 (BIS Shrapnel Pty Limited, August 2015)
- Strategic Centres: Enabling Economic Growth and Productivity (Hill PDA, February 2016)
- Industrial Precinct Review: Background Evidence to Support Sydney's Subregional Planning (Hill PDA, August 2015).
- Sydney Strategic Centres Barriers to Growth (Urbis, February 2016)
- Greater Sydney Open Space Audit (Greater Sydney Commission, 2016)
- Values of the Metropolitan Rural Area of the Greater Sydney Region (Ag Econ Plus, 2017)
- Liveability Framework (ARUP, March 2017)
- Lessons from International Experience (Prof Greg Clark and Dr Tim Moonen, July 2016)

3 Review findings

This section sets out the findings for the vision, delivery framework and 22 directions of *A Plan for Growing Sydney*.

3.1 Vision

A Plan for Growing Sydney's vision statement is focused on the intended future economic and social outcomes for Sydney, and recognises the importance of place, liveability and growing the city's global economic status to 2031 with a population around 6 million people.

The vision statement must be updated to respond to the 40-year time horizon of a city that is projected to continue to grow a metropolis of around 8 million people in 2056. This underpins the planning for *Future Transport 2056* and the Commission's vision for Greater Sydney as a global metropolis of three cities. The vision of a metropolis of three cities was largely supported in submissions on *Towards Our Greater Sydney 2056*. Submissions also flagged the importance of infrastructure and transport connections in bringing this vision to reality.

Key finding: Update the *A Plan for Growing Sydney* vision.

3.2 Delivery framework, monitoring and reporting

A Plan for Growing Sydney identifies the establishment of the Greater Sydney Commission as the body responsible for driving the Plan's implementation.

To facilitate delivery, the Plan establishes a hierarchy of plans, with subregional planning identified as a mechanism to implement the Plan across subregions (now districts), and local environmental plans the mechanism to implement the Plan at the local level. This has been reinforced by the amendments to the EP&A Act.

Key finding: Implementation of *A Plan for Growing Sydney* is supported by legislation, the establishment of the Commission and legislation for strategic planning.

Section 75AC of the EP&A Act requires draft regional plans to include or identify "the basis on which the relevant strategic planning authority is to monitor and report on the implementation of those actions". *A Plan for Growing Sydney* notes that a monitoring and reporting process will be established by the Commission. *A Plan for Growing Sydney* identified a preliminary list of indicators to monitor and report on the implementation of the Plan's four goals. These indicators for the Plan are yet to be established.

The draft district plans contained over 60 priorities and actions in each plan. Information Note No.5 released on 21 November 2016 with the draft district plans and *Towards Our Greater Sydney 2056* sets out the suite of actions to be monitored.

Progress on the actions in *A Plan for Growing Sydney* is provided in Appendix 1, which confirms notable advancement has been made in the implementation of the Plan since its release in December 2014. Further reporting requirements of *A Plan for Growing Sydney* included an outcomes report after three years. This is supplanted by the requirement for a review of *A Plan for Growing Sydney* in 2017.

The Commission established the Greater Sydney data hub to monitor the growth and change of Greater Sydney.

Key finding: This report documents the progress on the delivery of *A Plan for Growing Sydney* – refer Appendix 1. Progress on monitoring and reporting is ongoing.

3.3 Planning principles

The Plan identifies three principles to guide the growth of Greater Sydney, which seek to:

- increase housing choice around all centres through urban renewal in established areas;
- facilitate stronger economic development in strategic centres and transport gateways; and
- connect centres with a networked transport system.

The preparation of draft district plans and *Towards our Greater Sydney 2056* reinforce the relevance of these principles. The submissions supported for the concentration of economic activity in centres and the need to improve transport connections and services across Greater Sydney.

Key finding: The planning principles continue to be relevant and thereby inform metropolitan planning.

3.4 Goals and directions

Goal 1 A competitive economy with world-class transport

Goal 1 sets out 11 directions and 33 actions to guide Sydney’s productivity and support a competitive economy in Greater Sydney with world-class services and transport. To date, one of the actions has been completed, work on 19 actions has commenced, 13 actions are ongoing (the action is either partly completed or partly commenced or forms part of ongoing work by the relevant agency), as listed in Table 1 below.

Table 1 Progress on actions to support the delivery of Goal 1 in *A Plan for Growing Sydney*

Direction	Action	Action Status
Direction 1.1: Grow a more internationally competitive Sydney CBD	<i>Action 1.1.1: Create new and innovative opportunities to grow Sydney CBD office space by identifying redevelopment opportunities and increasing building heights in the right locations</i>	Commenced
	<i>Action 1.1.2: Create new opportunities to grow Sydney CBD office space by expanding the CBD’s footprint, particularly along Central to Eveleigh Corridor</i>	Commenced
	<i>Action 1.1.3: Diversify the CBD by enhancing the Cultural Ribbon which connects new and revitalised precincts including Barangaroo, Darling Harbour, Walsh Bay and the Bays Precinct</i>	Commenced
	<i>Action 1.1.4: Deliver the Government’s vision for Sydney Harbour, incorporating Sydney’s Cultural Ribbon including the new revitalised precincts of Barangaroo, Darling Harbour, Walsh Bay, the Bays Precinct and surrounding foreshore lands</i>	Parts Commenced
Direction 1.2: Grow Greater Parramatta –	<i>Action 1.2.1: Grow Parramatta as Sydney’s second CBD by connecting and integrating Parramatta CBD, Westmead, Parramatta North, Rydalmere and Camellia</i>	Commenced

Sydney's Second CBD	<i>Action 1.2.2: Grow the specialised health and education precincts at Westmead and Rydalmere</i>	Commenced
	<i>Action 1.2.3: Renew Parramatta North to create a vibrant mixed-use precinct</i>	Commenced
Direction 1.3: Establish a new priority growth area – Greater Parramatta to the Olympic Peninsula	<i>Action 1.3.1: Establish a new partnership to manage renewal of the Greater Parramatta to Olympic Peninsula Priority Growth Area</i>	Commenced
	<i>Action 1.3.2: Identify and deliver enabling infrastructure to support growth and urban renewal</i>	Commenced
	<i>Action 1.3.3: Deliver priority revitalisation precincts</i>	Commenced
	<i>Action 1.3.4: Grow the knowledge economy as part of the extension of the Global Economic Corridor</i>	Commenced
Direction 1.4: Transform the productivity of Western Sydney through growth and investment	<i>Action 1.4.1: Improve transport links and create a new services centre and industrial precinct to support the growth of Badgerys Creek Airport</i>	Commenced
	<i>Action 1.4.2: Develop new strategic employment corridors along transport infrastructure investment that will service Badgerys Creek airport</i>	Commenced
Direction 1.5: Enhance capacity at Sydney's gateways and freight networks	<i>Action 1.5.1: Develop and implement a strategy for the Sydney Airport and Port Botany Precincts to support their operation, taking into account land uses and the proposed road transport investments</i>	Ongoing
	<i>Action 1.5.2: Support productivity of the freight network by identifying buffers around key locations on the freight network</i>	Ongoing
Direction 1.6: Expand the Global Economic Corridor	<i>Action 1.6.1: Grow high-skilled jobs in the global economic corridor by expanding employment opportunities and mixed-use activities</i>	Ongoing
	<i>Action 1.6.2: Invest to improve infrastructure and remove bottlenecks to grow economic activity</i>	Ongoing
Direction 1.7: Grow strategic centres – providing more jobs closer to home	<i>Action 1.7.1: Invest in strategic centres across Sydney to grow jobs and housing and create vibrant hubs of activity</i>	Commenced
	<i>Action 1.7.2: Improve councils' access to data on the demand and supply of homes, office and retail space</i>	Ongoing
	<i>Action 1.7.3: Work with the Greater Sydney Commission to develop job targets for strategic centres</i>	Commenced
	<i>Action 1.7.4: Continue to grow Penrith, Liverpool and Campbelltown-Macarthur as regional city centres supporting their surrounding communities</i>	Ongoing
Direction 1.8: Enhance linkages to regional NSW	<i>Action 1.8.1: Improve productivity and access to services through improved transport links to regional NSW</i>	Ongoing
Direction 1.9: Support priority economic sectors	<i>Action 1.9.1: Support the growth of priority industries with appropriate planning controls</i>	Ongoing
	<i>Action 1.9.2: Support key industrial precincts with appropriate planning controls</i>	Ongoing

Direction 1.10: Plan for education and health services to meet Sydney's growing needs	<i>Action 1.10.1: Assist the Department of Education and Communities, the Catholic Education Commission and the Association of Independent Schools of NSW to identify and plan for new school sites throughout Sydney</i>	Commenced
	<i>Action 1.10.2: Support the growth of complementary health and tertiary education activities in strategic centres</i>	Commenced
	<i>Action 1.10.3: Plan for expansion of health facilities to service Sydney's growing population</i>	Commenced
Direction 1.11: Deliver infrastructure	<i>Action 1.11.1: Preserve future transport and road corridors to support future growth</i>	Ongoing
	<i>Action 1.11.2: Secure Sydney's water supplies</i>	Ongoing
	<i>Action 1.11.3: Undertake long-term planning for social infrastructure to support growing communities</i>	Commenced
	<i>Action 1.11.4: Commence planning and the development of a business case for new sports facilities for Western Sydney</i>	Completed
	<i>Action 1.11.5: Deliver long-term planning for cemeteries and crematoria infrastructure</i>	Commenced
	<i>Action 1.11.6: Prepare infrastructure plans for subregional planning</i>	Ongoing

Direction 1.1: Grow a more internationally competitive Sydney CBD

To support the growth of the Sydney CBD, the Plan sets actions to diversify and expand the CBD, grow office space, and deliver the NSW Government's vision for Sydney Harbour. City of Sydney Council is planning for growth in the CBD, with local environmental plan amendments under consideration by the NSW Department of Planning and Environment.

Key findings:

- The Sydney CBD continues to have a key role in the Australian financial sector. Supporting the growth of a more internationally competitive Sydney CBD remains important to the productivity of NSW and Australia
- While providing capacity for the long-term supply of office space in the Sydney CBD remains a priority and will support Greater Sydney's global economic competitiveness, consideration should be given to the expanded role of Sydney CBD and surrounding precincts and its location in the Global Economic corridor
- The combination of significant investments around the cultural ribbon of Sydney CBD further supports the diversity and cultural richness of the city attracts tourism and skilled workers
- A Plan for Growing Sydney recognised the importance of protecting Sydney Harbour's economic and natural assets. Managing these competing functions and protecting the natural assets of the Harbour, including its scenic and cultural landscapes, continues to be a significant consideration.

Direction 1.2: Grow Greater Parramatta – Sydney's Second CBD

To support the growth of Greater Parramatta, *A Plan for Growing Sydney* identifies the need to grow Specialised Health and Education Precincts at Westmead and Rydalmere. *Towards Our Greater Sydney 2056* identifies a metropolis of three cities supporting the growth of jobs in Greater Parramatta and promotes greater connectivity to improve access to employment opportunities of the city.

Key findings:

- The Greater Parramatta to the Olympic Peninsula Vision (draft) was released by the Greater Sydney Commission in October 2016 and recognised the roles of Westmead and Rydalmere in facilitating jobs growth in the health and education sector while providing essential services to a growing population to be supported by the Parramatta Light Rail.
- The focus on Greater Parramatta is consistent with the vision in Towards Our Greater Sydney 2056 for a metropolis of three cities.
- Updates to A Plan for Growing Sydney should reflect the new vision for Greater Sydney as a metropolis of three cities. This vision was further refined in Directions for a Greater Sydney 2017-2056 and supports the growth of Greater Parramatta as a metropolitan centre in the context of the Olympic Peninsula, the focus of the Central River City, as well as future connectivity with the Western Parkland City.

Direction 1.3: Establish a new priority growth area – Greater Parramatta to the Olympic Peninsula

A Plan for Growing Sydney sets a direction to establish Greater Parramatta to the Olympic Peninsula as a Priority Growth Area, with supporting actions to establish a new partnership for the renewal of this area, deliver enabling infrastructure and priority revitalisation precincts and grow the knowledge economy in the area.

Key findings:

- The GOPP vision is being progressed via the Greater Parramatta Interim Land Use and Infrastructure Implementation Plan released by the NSW Department of Planning and Environment in July 2017. The Strategy identifies 12 precincts at various stages of strategic or detailed planning.

Direction 1.4: Transform the productivity of Western Sydney through growth and investment

This direction recognises the importance of expanding the economic role of centres in Western Sydney to improve the overall productivity of Greater Sydney. The actions seek to support the growth of Badgerys Creek Airport (now called Western Sydney Airport) as an aviation and services centre. Supporting employment growth in Western Sydney and around Western Sydney Airport is the focus of the City Deal for Western Sydney and is of regional significance.

Key findings:

- The Australian and State planning and investment partnership is working on a new City Deal for the Western City (Western Sydney) that will also drive a new economy in the emerging aerotropolis. The Western Sydney City Deal will “unlock public and private investment in key infrastructure, support jobs and economic growth, and help improve the liveability of Sydney’s outer west”³⁷.
- The vision of Greater Sydney as a metropolis of three cities in Towards Our Greater Sydney 2056 identifies the role of Western Sydney Airport as part of a cluster with Liverpool, Greater Penrith and Campbelltown-Macarthur in the Western Parkland City and the potential to provide for a more equitable city by improving access to a diversity of job and education opportunities, social infrastructure and services.

Direction 1.5: Enhance capacity at Sydney’s gateways and freight networks

Greater Sydney contains nationally significant trade gateways: Sydney Airport and Port Botany. Enhancing the capacity of Sydney Airport, Port Botany and freight networks, and protecting, supporting and managing these transport gateways is of national significance.

To support the operation of Sydney's gateways and freight networks, *A Plan for Growing Sydney* identifies the need to reduce land use conflicts, identify and protect strategic sites to support the freight network and reduce barriers to freight movements including buffer measures in local planning controls. These matters and the current planning provisions and guidelines are highlighted in the draft district plans.

Key findings:

- Projections for growth in trade mean the trade gateways will have increasing importance; this includes significant growth in container traffic at Port Botany and passenger trips at Sydney Airport.
- Submissions to the draft district plans identified the need to improve the management of freight movements, to mitigate amenity impacts and support the growth of freight capacity.

Direction 1.6: Expand the Global Economic Corridor

The Plan sets a direction to expand the Global Economic Corridor to grow knowledge jobs and activity in centres from Norwest through Macquarie Park and the Sydney CBD to Sydney Airport and Port Botany, and from Macquarie Park to Parramatta and Sydney Olympic Park.

Key findings:

- The draft district plans recognise and reinforce the importance of the strategic centres and trade gateways in this corridor and includes priorities and actions to support the productivity of the corridor.
- Towards our Greater Sydney 2056 and Directions for a Greater Sydney 2017-2056 redefine the Global Economic Corridor in the context of a metropolis of three cities and highlights the opportunities to support productivity across the Region, including Greater Parramatta and around the Western Sydney Airport.

Direction 1.7: Grow strategic centres – providing more jobs closer to home

A Plan for Growing Sydney recognises the importance of growing strategic centres across Greater Sydney to provide more jobs closer to home. Strategic centres play an important role in providing more jobs close to home, and residents with access to goods and services close to existing or proposed transport and infrastructure.

Key findings:

- Centres continue to be the focus of jobs with analysis showing more than 60 per cent of all jobs in 2016 are in centres
- The draft district plans reinforce the concentration of economic activity in centres - this was supported in submissions received
- With planned housing growth in Western Sydney, supporting jobs growth and accessibility to jobs across Greater Sydney is increasingly important.

Direction 1.8: Enhance linkages to regional NSW

This direction recognises the importance of enhancing transport and freight connections between Sydney and regional NSW in improving the productivity of NSW.

Key findings:

- Links to regional NSW connect Port Botany to state, national and international markets through important trade gateways such as Port Kembla and the Port of Newcastle
- The direction to enhance links to regional NSW is an ongoing consideration for regional planning in Greater Sydney. As projected growth to 2056 puts the population of NSW over 11 million people, there will be an even greater demand and role for connections between regions

- The need for increased and improved transport connections was raised in submissions on the draft district plans.

Direction 1.9: Support priority economic sectors

A Plan for Growing Sydney identifies the need to support priority economic sectors, including tourism, creative industries, the digital economy, manufacturing, minerals and agriculture. Maximising opportunities for these sectors remains a priority, as priority sectors such as tourism and rural industries in Greater Sydney's Metropolitan Rural Area make an important contribution to the State economy.

Key findings:

- Industrial and urban services land support manufacturing, freight and logistics industries and local urban services. While some industrial and urban services land are highly productive, other lands are under increasing pressure to be rezoned for non-employment uses
- Draft district plans set out priorities and actions to strengthen provisions for the planning and management of industrial land. Analysis of submission indicates general support for the protection and management of industrial and urban services lands.

Direction 1.10: Plan for education and health services to meet Sydney's growing needs

The Plan recognises the need to plan for education and health services for Greater Sydney.

Key findings:

- The NSW Department of Education released the *School Strategic Assets Strategic Plan Summary* in June 2017 which sets "the direction and framework for the future of school infrastructure in NSW" and "details the challenges and opportunities surrounding the required school infrastructure needed to cater to the unprecedented increase in school populations". School Infrastructure NSW has also been established (further detail: <http://www.dec.nsw.gov.au/>).
- Investment in health services includes the \$900 million redevelopment of Westmead Hospital, \$277 million investment to continue the redevelopment of St George Hospital, \$632 million for Campbelltown Hospital's Stage 2, Mental Health and South West Paediatric Service, \$341 million for Concord Hospital redevelopment, \$720 million for Randwick Hospital Campus and \$550 million for the Nepean Hospital redevelopment. The Northern Beaches Hospital is due to open in late 2018.

Direction 1.11: Deliver infrastructure

The Plan provides a regional land use context for infrastructure, including transport, social, health and education.

Key findings:

- Direction on how to better plan for, manage and align infrastructure with growth will become increasingly important as Greater Sydney's population grows and its demographic profile changes
- *Directions for a Greater Sydney 2017-2056* highlights the direction for Greater Sydney to become 'a well-connected city', recognising the importance of quick, efficient and more localised connections to jobs, schools and services. *Directions for a Greater Sydney 2017-2056* also identifies a key outcome for more people to have 30-minute public transport access to their closest metropolitan city centre. This provides a measure that evolves *A Plan for Growing Sydney's* planning principles for greater connectivity. The Directions document also sets out principles to align the five-year updates to the State's transport and infrastructure strategies
- Submissions noted the need for improved infrastructure and greater detail and clarity around how this will be delivered and coordinated with land use planning. Submissions also identified the need for improvements to existing services

Goal 2 A city of housing choice, with homes that meet our needs and lifestyles

This goal focuses on housing supply and choice close to jobs. It seeks to accelerate housing supply and urban renewal, improve housing choice, and deliver timely and well planned greenfield precincts and housing. It sets out four directions and ten actions to deliver a city of housing choice in Greater Sydney. To date, work on five of the supporting actions has commenced and five actions are ongoing, as listed in Table 2.

Table 2 Progress on actions to support the delivery of Goal 2 in *A Plan for Growing Sydney*

Direction	Action	Action Status
Direction 2.1: Accelerate housing supply across Sydney	<i>Action 2.1.1: Accelerate housing supply and local housing choices</i>	Commenced
	<i>Action 2.1.2: Accelerate new housing in designated infill areas (established urban areas) through the priority precincts and UrbanGrowth NSW programs</i>	Ongoing
	<i>Action 2.1.3: Deliver more housing by developing surplus or under-used government land</i>	Ongoing
Direction 2.2: Accelerate urban renewal across Sydney – providing homes closer to jobs	<i>Action 2.2.1: Use the Greater Sydney Commission to support Council-led urban infill projects</i>	Ongoing
	<i>Action 2.2.2: Undertake urban renewal in transport corridors which are being transformed by investment, and around strategic centres</i>	Commenced
Direction 2.3: Improve housing choice to suit different needs and lifestyles	<i>Action 2.3.1: Require local housing strategies to plan for a range of housing types</i>	Commenced
	<i>Action 2.3.2: Enable the subdivision of existing homes and lots in areas suited to medium density housing</i>	Commenced
	<i>Action 2.3.3: Deliver more opportunities for affordable housing</i>	Ongoing
Direction 2.4: Deliver timely and well planned greenfield precincts and housing	<i>Action 2.4.1: Deliver greenfield housing supply in the North West and South West Growth Centres</i>	Commenced
	<i>Action 2.4.2: Develop a framework for the identification of new growth centres</i>	Ongoing

Direction 2.1: Accelerate housing supply across Greater Sydney

The Plan addresses housing supply through NSW Government-led acceleration projects and council-led planning through the subregional planning process. The Plan identifies the demand for the continued supply and choice of housing across Greater Sydney and sets a dwelling target of 664,000 additional homes to be delivered by 2031.

Key findings:

- Demand projections require updating to reflect the new minimum dwelling need of 725,000 additional dwellings to 2036, a nine per cent increase on dwelling demand
- The draft district plans require councils to prepare housing strategies and include five-year local government housing supply targets and 20-year strategic housing targets at the district level. Council submissions largely confirmed the five-year targets align with their understanding of supply potential and emphasised the need to align infrastructure deliver with growth

- The draft district plans identified the need for a range of housing types, tenures and price points and highlight changing demographics, including a 124 per cent increase in the population aged 85 and older from 2016 to 2036
- The draft district plans introduced a proposal for Affordable Rental Housing Targets and outlined other approaches to address housing affordability
- The NSW Government's June 2017 housing affordability package, *A fair go for first home buyers: A plan to improve housing affordability*, identified a range of measure to support housing.

Direction 2.2: Accelerate urban renewal across Sydney – providing homes closer to jobs

The Plan recognises the importance of accelerating urban renewal in and around transport corridors and centres, to provide homes closer to jobs across Greater Sydney.

Key findings:

- Urban renewal is being progressed in Sydney Metro Northwest precincts including St Leonards-Crows Nest, Macquarie Park and the corridor from Cherrybrook to Cudgegong Road. Urban renewal is also progressing in precincts in the Sydenham to Bankstown corridor and Waterloo as part of the Sydney Metro City & Southwest
- Urban renewal is also being progressed in the Greater Parramatta to Olympic Park Corridor which includes Parramatta Light Rail
- Urban renewal planning and investigations is also underway in a series of Priority Precincts around transport corridors and centres including Turella, Riverwood and Arncliffe and Banskia
- Housing supply is reaching estimated demand levels for the first time in more than a decade and housing supply from Priority Growth Areas and Priority Precincts and other urban renewal areas make an important contribution to the supply of housing.

Direction 2.3: Improve housing choice to suit different needs and lifestyles

A Plan for Growing Sydney sets requirements for local housing strategies to identify housing needs, plan for a range of housing types and identify local infrastructure to support local communities.

Key findings:

- The requirement for local housing strategies are included in the draft district plans. Submissions on the draft district plans called for guidance on local housing strategies
- The Housing Affordability Strategy recognises the need for local housing strategies to be informed by “a new *Planning Circular and Guidelines for preparing Local Housing Strategies*”. These are being prepared by the NSW Department of Planning and Environment
- The draft district plans emphasise the spectrum of housing types and the need to improve the choice of housing to suit different needs and lifestyles
- Despite record levels of housing supply, Greater Sydney continues to be one of the least affordable housing markets, both nationally and internationally
- The draft district plans propose the inclusion of an Affordable Rental Housing Target of five to 10 per cent of new residential floor space to be applied at the rezoning stage, subject to viability testing, specifically for vulnerable households on low or very low incomes. This target was largely supported in submissions on the draft district plans, with some calling for higher targets.

Direction 2.4: Deliver timely and well planned greenfield precincts and housing

This direction focuses on greenfield housing in the North West and South West Priority Growth Areas and a framework for to identify new growth centres, with a focus on Greater Macarthur.

Key findings:

- Greenfield development will help to increase the supply of housing to accommodate projected growth across Greater Sydney
- Since the release of the Plan, the North West Priority Growth Area strategy has been reviewed and consultation undertaken in new areas at Wilton and Greater Macarthur. Strategy development for Ingleside has also been progressed and subject to consultation
- The identification of new Priority Growth Areas has progressed through a land use and infrastructure framework at Greater Macarthur and Wilton
- Forecast housing supply indicates limited need for further greenfield housing supply in the North West and South West – with a focus shifting to delivery and coordination of infrastructure.

Goal 3 A great place to live with communities that are strong, healthy and well connected

This goal aims to create more vibrant places and revitalised suburbs where people want to live, and is focused on how local infrastructure, the built environment and open spaces can make Greater Sydney a great place to live. The Plan sets four directions and eight actions to help achieve this goal. To date, work on six actions has commenced and work on two actions are ongoing, as listed in Table 3.

Table 3 Progress on actions to support the delivery of Goal 3 in *A Plan for Growing Sydney*

Direction	Action	Action Status
Direction 3.1: Revitalise existing suburbs	<i>Action 3.1.1: Support urban renewal by directing local infrastructure to centres where there is growth</i>	Commenced
Direction 3.2: Create a network of interlinked, multipurpose open and green spaces across Sydney	<i>Action 3.2.1: Deliver the Sydney Green Grid project</i>	Commenced
	<i>Action 3.2.2: Investigate options for a bushland renewal program</i>	Ongoing
Direction 3.3: Create healthy built environments	<i>Action 3.3.1: Deliver guidelines for a healthy built environment</i>	Ongoing
Direction 3.4: Promote Sydney's heritage, arts and culture	<i>Action 3.4.1: Continue to grow Global Sydney's CBD as an international arts and cultural destination</i>	Commenced
	<i>Action 3.4.2: Grow the arts and cultural opportunities in Parramatta to include State-level facilities</i>	Commenced
	<i>Action 3.4.3: Target investment in local arts and culture in Priority Precincts</i>	Commenced
	<i>Action 3.4.4: Identify and re-use heritage sites, including private sector re-use through the Priority Precincts program</i>	Commenced

Direction 3.1: Revitalise existing suburbs

This direction recognises the community benefits and opportunities generated by urban renewal in established suburbs. The Plan identifies the importance of directing infrastructure to areas experiencing or capable of growth.

Key findings:

- A land use and infrastructure strategy framework is used in planning for Priority Precincts and Priority Growth Areas and provides a context to coordinate local and regional infrastructure
- The NSW Housing Affordability Package commits over \$2 billion and identifies a range of measures to assist councils in the delivery of infrastructure.

Direction 3.2: Create a network of interlinked, multipurpose open and green spaces across Sydney

The Plan identifies the importance of creating a network of interlinked, multipurpose open and green spaces across Sydney, with supporting actions to deliver the Sydney Green Grid and investigate options for bushland renewal.

Key findings:

- Protecting and expanding open space to create and deliver Greater Sydney's Green Grid is supported by the draft district plans. The need to protect existing open space, create new open space and support the Green Grid was emphasised in the submissions
- Sydney Green Grid background studies (released by the Government Architect's Office) for each district highlights that the quality and connectivity of open space networks will become increasingly important as the population grows
- The Office of Environment and Heritage advises there are a number of bushland management programs in place, protecting and restoring bushland and urban tree canopy
- The draft district plans highlight how increased tree canopy can regulate land temperatures and mitigate heat island effect. They also show the inter-relationship of other benefits such as improved air quality and amenity, protecting waterway health and biodiversity, and providing habitats for animals. Additional tree canopy cover was supported in submissions to the draft district plans.

Direction 3.3: Create healthy built environments

This direction recognises the role the design of the built environment can have on physical activity, social interaction, cohesion and health of a community.

Key findings:

- The Government Architect NSW released Better Placed – An integrated design policy for the built environment of NSW in 2017 to promote design-led planning in delivering successful urban places and improving health and wellbeing
- Submissions on the draft district plans highlighted the importance of healthy urban environments and the need to integrate government policies to manage growth and renewal and deliver great places with high quality design
- Creating healthy built environments has been included as an aim of regional plans for NSW's regions
- The draft district plans set out design outcomes that include healthy built environment considerations.

Direction 3.4: Promote Sydney's heritage, arts and culture

The Plan identifies the need to promote Sydney's heritage, arts and culture, with a focus on promoting the arts and culture in Sydney CBD, Parramatta and priority precincts, and the adaptive re-use of heritage where appropriate.

Key findings:

- Supporting Greater Sydney's heritage, arts and culture remains important and is integral to building Greater Sydney's identity, international image, great places and productivity. A range of funding programs support arts and culture through Create NSW. Government initiatives that are supporting growth of arts and cultural opportunities in Sydney CBD include investment in the Sydney Opera House and Art Gallery of NSW and in Parramatta with the relocation the Powerhouse Museum.
- Planning for heritage, arts and culture is considered as part of planning for Priority Growth Areas and Priority Precincts.
- The draft district plans recognised the need to promote heritage, arts and culture. This consideration remains relevant and will support the direction of 'A city of great places' in Directions for a Greater Sydney 2017-2056.

Goal 4 Sydney's sustainable and resilient environment

Goal 4 recognises the importance of protecting the city's environment to build a more sustainable and resilient city.

The Plan sets three directions and eight actions to help achieve this goal. To date, three of the actions have been commenced, four actions are ongoing and one has not yet commenced, as listed in Table 4.

The goal focuses on protecting Greater Sydney's natural environmental assets and the biodiversity of its plant and animal species, building Greater Sydney's resilience to natural hazards and minimising the impacts of development on the environment.

Table 4 Progress on actions to support the delivery of Goal 4 in *A Plan for Growing Sydney*

Direction	Action	Action Status
Direction 4.1: Protect our natural environment and biodiversity	<i>Action 4.1.1: Protect and deliver a network of high conservation value land by investing in green corridors and protecting native vegetation and biodiversity</i>	Commenced
	<i>Action 4.1.2: Prepare a strategic framework for the Metropolitan Rural Area to enhance and protect its broad range of environmental, economic and social assets</i>	Ongoing
	<i>Action 4.1.3: Investigate opportunities to integrate the marine estate and adjacent coastal land uses</i>	Commenced
Direction 4.2: Build Sydney's resilience to natural hazards	<i>Action 4.2.1: Provide local councils and communities with tools and information to shape local responses to natural hazards</i>	Ongoing
	<i>Action 4.2.2: Complete and implement the Hawkesbury-Nepean Valley Floodplain Management Review</i>	Commenced
	<i>Action 4.2.3: Map natural hazard risks to inform land use planning decisions</i>	Ongoing
Direction 4.3: Manage the impacts of	<i>Action 4.3.1: Apply Urban Green Cover Technical Guidelines</i>	Ongoing
	<i>Action 4.3.2: Identify and protect land for new waste management facilities</i>	Not yet commenced

development on the environment		
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Direction 4.1: Protect our natural environment and biodiversity

To protect the environment and biodiversity, *A Plan for Growing Sydney* advocates the protection and delivery of a network of high conservation value lands through the use of biodiversity offsets, planning policies and local controls.

A Plan for Growing Sydney also sets an action to prepare a strategic framework to manage the conservation, economic and social values of the Metropolitan Rural Area, as well as actions to investigate opportunities to improve the coordination of marine and coastal activities.

Key findings:

- As Greater Sydney grows, the need to manage and enhance the environment, and protect it from the impacts of development is critical, particularly in Western Sydney, where significant growth and change is projected to occur.
- The Cumberland Subregion Biodiversity Investment Opportunities Map, 2015 provides a strategic framework for landscape-scale investment in the protection of biodiversity and regeneration of bushland.
- The Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 seeks to, among many things, “avoid, minimise and offset impacts” on biodiversity, and introduced a process for the biodiversity certification of land. The Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 emphasises the conservation of biodiversity at a landscape scale, and a greater demand for the offsetting of vegetation loss.
- Protecting biodiversity remains a priority and is recognised in the draft district plans as a value of the Metropolitan Rural Area. Background studies reinforced the Metropolitan Rural Area’s environmental, social and economic values, including areas of high biodiversity. The draft district plans proposed a place-based design-led approach that supports retention of biodiversity.
- The Marine Estate Management Authority is preparing a Marine Estate Management Strategy.

Direction 4.2: Build Sydney’s resilience to natural hazards

A Plan for Growing Sydney establishes directions and actions to build Sydney’s resilience to natural hazards such as flooding, bushfires and coastal hazards risk.

Key findings:

- Progress has been made on the Hawkesbury Nepean Flood Management review, with a more detailed program of commitments and investigations commencing.
- Reviews of policy supporting the mitigation of natural hazards has been progressed for bushfire protection and coastal management.
- Adapt NSW (Office of Environment and Heritage) provides a range of information to support improving Sydney’s resilience to identify and adapt to threats posed by climate change, which will become increasingly important as the population of the region grows.
- Future Transport 2056 highlights the role of technology. The Technology Roadmap shows where innovation and emerging technologies can help to improve resilience.
- Resilience planning undertaken by councils as part of the 100 Resilient Cities program highlights a range of shock and stresses. Security, particularly in centres, is also an emerging resilience issue.

Direction 4.3: Manage the impacts of development on the environment

A Plan for Growing Sydney sets actions that seek to apply the NSW Government Urban Green Cover Technical Guidelines, and identify and protect land for new waste management facilities.

Key findings:

- The draft district plans recognise that urban tree canopy can mitigate the heat island effect, providing shade and local habitat, and improving the amenity and air quality. Expanding and enhancing the urban tree canopy in public areas remains a priority and will become increasingly important to improving the sustainability of the city as it grows and localised warming increases.
- NSW Waste and Resource Recovery Strategy 2014-21 highlights the importance of “avoiding and reducing the generation of waste”, as well as reuse and recycling, in reducing the impacts of waste on the environment.
- The draft district plans identify that innovative solutions to waste management can reduce, re-use and recycle waste. Identifying and protecting land for waste management is a consideration as the population grows, due to the limited capacity of existing waste management facilities to accommodate growth. Submissions discussed how changing technology is creating new opportunities for renewable energy generation and greater energy and water efficiency. Submissions also raised the need for Greater Sydney to become more efficient, and for more innovative solutions for waste management, and the greater use of recycled water.

Subregional priorities

To deliver on the four goals, the Plan sets subregional priorities to be addressed through the subregional planning process. Subregional planning has been renamed district planning, and new district boundaries have been defined.

The draft district plans for the Central, South, West Central, West, South West and North districts expanded on the priorities for subregions. A preliminary submission report, *Interim Submissions & Engagement Report: Towards our Greater Sydney 2056 and draft District Plans* has been released by the Greater Sydney Commission.

3.5 Nomenclature and district boundaries

The Plan’s terminology, goals and directions require updating to better align with the legislative requirements for ‘objectives and strategies’ in the preparation of regional plans under s.75AC of the EP&A Act. Other changes in nomenclature include districts, which were known as subregions.

The geographic definition of these districts has been updated since the Plan was released to reflect council amalgamations and more recently the districts formally known as West and South West were combined to become the Western City District. Alongside this, on September 2017, new names for districts were confirmed as follows:

- Central City District (formerly West Central District)
- Eastern City District (formerly Central District)
- North District (no change)
- South District (no change)
- Western City District (the combined districts that were formerly West and South West Districts).

4 Risks

The risk of not preparing a new region plan and continuing with the Plan as the regional plan for Greater Sydney means the changing context and timeframes for housing demand, employment generation and transport planning are not addressed. The key risk considerations include:

- limited capacity across Greater Sydney to support jobs growth due to outdated job projections
- limited capacity across Greater Sydney to support housing supply due to outdated housing projections
- limited ability to integrate land use and transport planning and respond to project investigations and consultations since December 2014
- limited ability to align land use and health and education infrastructure planning, land use planning and current demographic information
- lack of ability to respond to submissions on relevant matters raised in submissions to Towards Our Greater Sydney 2056 and draft district plans.

Preparation of a new region plan would be a first under Part 3B of the EP&A Act, and requires draft district plans to include the planning priorities for the district that are consistent with the objectives, strategies and actions of the region plan. District plans are also to contain the actions required for achieving those planning priorities. Therefore, a further risk is compliance with the EP&A Act.

There can be concern for impacts on planning processes from both an out-of-date or draft region plan, in particular, the assessment of planning proposals in the period of consultation before a draft plan is finalised. The strategic merit assessment test under the Department of Planning and Environment's Guide to preparing Planning Proposals (2016) provides for consideration of planning proposals during this time.

Exhibition of a draft region plan is required for a minimum of 45 days and any new region plan would require an engagement strategy for the exhibition phase and resourcing for submission analysis and plan finalisation. This community engagement also needs to be considered alongside engagement on other NSW Government plans and policies, including *Future Transport 2056*, to give the community and stakeholders efficient ways to provide their feedback to inter-related strategic plans.

5 Conclusion and recommendations

The review finds that notable progress has been made in delivering many aspects of the Plan. The review also finds that the vision must evolve to address growth and change in a longer-term, 40-year context that coordinates land use with infrastructure. This means that while generally the goals and directions of the Plan remain relevant, they need to be revisited within a changing context.

The key conclusions are:

- Notable progress has been made in the delivery of the directions and actions of the Plan for Growing Sydney across all four goals and subregional priorities, particularly through the draft district plans
- The draft district plans form a significant component of the delivery of the Plan, including the evolution of subregional priorities
- The Plan should reflect the 40-year vision for Greater Sydney as a metropolis of three cities
- There is an opportunity to align infrastructure and land use planning across State infrastructure and transport strategies with a new draft Greater Sydney Region Plan
- The goals, directions and actions in A Plan for Growing Sydney need to respond to new planning opportunities and challenges, particularly updated population, housing and job projections
- Under the EP&A Act the Region Plan needs to give consideration to economic, social and environmental matters; therefore, it emphasises the need to address these in a deliberative way.

The review also identifies the need to progress monitoring and reporting aspects for regional matters, changes to nomenclature and changes to District boundaries, including the shift from six to five districts.

Given the above, this review recommends the preparation of a new Region Plan that should:

- incorporate a longer-term vision for Greater Sydney
- respond to revised population growth forecasts, demographic change and changing market conditions and demand for jobs, currently forecast to grow by 817,000 from 2016 to 2036
- provide an updated framework to align infrastructure, transport and land use planning and provide greater clarity to councils, stakeholders and industry on short, medium and long-term proposals
- continue to safeguard and improve Greater Sydney's global competitiveness
- address housing choice and diversity to reflect a changing market and updated demand projections
- address disparity such as access to jobs and emerging social and economic issues
- address environmental implications in the context of the 40-year time frame and magnitude of growth, including efficient use of resources, resilience and the transformation of Western Sydney around the Western Sydney Airport
- respond to submissions on relevant matters raised in submissions to Towards Our Greater Sydney 2056 and draft district plans
- align with other NSW Government plans, policies and initiatives.

Appendix 1

Action	Status	Update and agency feedback
Action 1.1.1: Create new and innovative opportunities to grow Sydney CBD office space by identifying redevelopment opportunities and increasing building heights in the right locations	Commenced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In November 2016, the Greater Sydney Commission released the draft Central District Plan, which recognised the importance of growing the knowledge economy in Sydney City and included a priority to create opportunities to grow commercial floor space (refer https://www.greater.sydney/district-plans) City of Sydney's Central Sydney Planning Strategy, completed in mid-2016, underpins a planning proposal to amend planning controls for heights and the mix of residential and employment floor space. Currently the proposal is in the assessment process.
Action 1.1.2: Create new opportunities to grow Sydney CBD office space by expanding the CBD's footprint, particularly along Central to Eveleigh Corridor	Commenced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In November 2016, UrbanGrowth NSW released the Urban Transformation Strategy to guide future planning of government land and support the future delivery of more homes alongside better public transport, new parks and community facilities. This includes a mix of land uses across several precincts, including residential and commercial and a Metro Station at Waterloo. (refer http://centraltoeveleigh.nsw.gov.au/) The Barangaroo urban renewal project on the western waterfront of Sydney's CBD is managed by the Barangaroo Delivery Authority on behalf of the NSW Government. Two of the three commercial towers in Barangaroo South were completed in 2016. When completed, the three towers in Barangaroo South will house more than 23,000 office workers and 90 retailers. (refer http://www.barangaroo.com/the-project/progress/barangaroo-development/) As above, the draft Central District Plan (Nov 2016) recognised the importance of growing the knowledge economy in Sydney City and included a priority to create opportunities to grow commercial floor space (https://www.greater.sydney/district-plans)

Action	Status	Update and agency feedback
Action 1.1.3: Diversify the CBD by enhancing the Cultural Ribbon which connects new and revitalised precincts including Barangaroo, Darling Harbour, Walsh Bay and the Bays Precinct	Commenced	<p>Enhancements to the Cultural Ribbon around Sydney CBD include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The <i>Transformation Plan: The Bays Precinct, Sydney</i>, released by UrbanGrowth NSW in 2015. (refer: http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/Plans-for-your-area/State-significant-precincts/The-Bays and http://thebayssydney.nsw.gov.au/) • The revitalised Darling Harbour Precinct (including the International Convention Centre) formally opened in December 2016. The International Convention Centre will hold over 1,000 events annually within its third year of operation. (Refer: http://www.iccsydney.com.au/news/News/revitalised-darling-harbour-precinct-launched) • The NSW Government announced the \$200 million redevelopment of Circular Quay in September 2015. (refer: https://www.finance.nsw.gov.au/about-us/media-releases/making-it-happen-circular-quay) • The NSW Government announced the \$244 million expansion of the Art Gallery of NSW with the Sydney Modern 'global museum of the future' in June 2017. (refer: https://www.artgallery.nsw.gov.au/media-office/landmark-announcement/)
Action 1.1.4: Deliver the Government's vision for Sydney Harbour, incorporating Sydney's Cultural Ribbon including the new revitalised precincts of Barangaroo, Darling Harbour, Walsh Bay, the Bays Precinct and surrounding foreshore lands	Parts Commenced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The draft Central District Plan (Nov 16) recognises Sydney Harbour as one of Greater Sydney's most valuable assets, particularly as a major tourism and environmental asset and as a working waterway and a location for recreation around its foreshores. The draft Central District Plan includes priorities to protect and conserve the values of Sydney Harbour, and enhance access to its foreshore and waterways. (refer https://www.greater.sydney/district-plans). Other responses are outlined above at Action 1.1.3.
Action 1.2.1: Grow Parramatta as Sydney's second CBD by connecting and integrating Parramatta CBD, Westmead, Parramatta North, Rydalmere and Camellia	Commenced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The <i>Parramatta Strategic Framework</i>, released in May 2016, will better integrate decision-making for NSW Government investment in Parramatta. The framework was developed by Infrastructure NSW, the Office of the Government Architect, NSW Department of Planning and Environment, Parramatta City Council and architectural firm Terroir. (refer: https://www.greater.sydney/news/parramatta-strategic-framework and http://www.infrastructure.nsw.gov.au/news/currentnews/parramatta-strategic-framework-for-better-decision-making) • In October 2016, the Greater Sydney Commission released the GPOP vision document <i>GPOP: Greater Parramatta and the Olympic Peninsula – Our true centre: the connected, unifying heart</i>. (refer: https://www.greater.sydney/gpop) and the draft West Central District Plan (Nov 2016) included an action to collaborate to create, own and deliver GPOP (refer https://www.greater.sydney/district-plans). <p>Investments and investigations in Parramatta CBD include:</p>

Action	Status	Update and agency feedback
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parramatta Light Rail Project from Carlingford to Westmead via Parramatta CBD (Stage 1 – Committed) and connecting to run north of the Parramatta River through Ermington, Melrose Park and Wentworth Point to Sydney Olympic Park (Stage 2 – Committed subject to final business case and funding) (refer: http://www.parramattalightrail.nsw.gov.au) • the \$350 million Western Sydney stadium redevelopment (refer: http://www.infrastructure.nsw.gov.au/projects-nsw/) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – \$140 million in-principle agreement to purchase a site for the Powerhouse Museum, fund and grow arts and culture over next 20 years and redevelop the Riverside Theatre (refer : https://www.create.nsw.gov.au) – more than \$900 million to redevelop Westmead Hospital (refer: http://www.westmeadproject.health.nsw.gov.au) – The NSW Department of Planning and Environment released an Interim Land Use and Infrastructure Implementation Plan for Greater Parramatta (referred to in this Appendix as the Greater Parramatta interim LUIIP) to outline how it (in collaboration with the City of Parramatta and Greater Sydney Commission) is planning for a connected, vibrant city with more jobs, homes, and essential services. The Greater Parramatta Interim Land Use and Infrastructure Implementation Plan guides redevelopment, identifies required infrastructure and identifies the potential for around 72,000 additional homes and 113,000 additional jobs by 2036. It was exhibited until 7 September 2017. (refer: http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/Plans-for-your-area/)
Action 1.2.2: Grow the specialised health and education precincts at Westmead and Rydalmere	Commenced	<p>The GPOP vision document identifies Parramatta CBD and Westmead Health and Education Super Precinct as critical to the vision. Opportunities to grow essential urban services, advanced technology and knowledge sectors in Camellia, Rydalmere, Silverwater and Auburn are also important. (refer: https://www.greater.sydney/gpop). This is supported by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Department of Planning and Environment’s Greater Parramatta Interim Land Use and Infrastructure Implementation Plan includes precincts at Westmead and Rydalmere with Westmead identified as a Priority Precinct in June 2017 (refer http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/Plans-for-your-area/) • The Westmead Redevelopment Project is led by Health Infrastructure NSW, the Western Sydney Local Health District and the Children’s Hospital at Westmead. It will transform Westmead into a world-class health city. • The draft West Central District Plan includes a priority and action to expand health and education activities in Westmead. (refer: https://www.greater.sydney/district-plans)
Action 1.2.3: Renew Parramatta North to create a vibrant mixed-use precinct	Commenced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2015, Parramatta North was rezoned to allow for a mix of residential, retail, commercial, recreation and community uses. Parramatta North Urban Transformation Program includes conservation of heritage buildings and landscapes, 2,700 proposed residential dwellings and 4,000m2 of proposed office and retail space for 2,000 jobs. Initial stabilisation of heritage buildings commenced in 2016. (refer: http://www.ugdc.nsw.gov.au)

Action	Status	Update and agency feedback
Action 1.3.1: Establish a new partnership to manage renewal of the Greater Parramatta to Olympic Peninsula Priority Growth Area	Commenced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Commission established a GPOP Collaboration Group and holds regular Business Roundtables. (refer: https://www.greater.sydney/gpop) This includes the Greater Parramatta Investment and Technical Coordination Group established in early 2016. It is chaired the Chief Commissioner and includes relevant State agencies and City of Parramatta Council.
Action 1.3.2: Identify and deliver enabling infrastructure to support growth and urban renewal	Commenced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Greater Parramatta interim Land Use and Infrastructure Implementation Plan identifies additional infrastructure needed such as roads, schools and community facilities to support growth and ensure a liveable, well connected community. (refer: http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/Plans-for-your-area/). Transport projects include Parramatta Light Rail Stage 1 and Stage 2 (committed subject to final business case and funding) and investigations into West Metro, including stations at Sydney Olympic Park and Parramatta. (refer https://www.transport.nsw.gov.au/projects/)
Action 1.3.3: Deliver priority revitalisation precinct	Commenced	<p>Rezoning completed for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carter Street, Lidcombe Priority Precinct finalised November 2015. (refer: http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/carterstreet) Paramatta North Precinct rezoned in 2015 (refer http://www.ugdc.nsw.gov.au) Precincts in progress (refer: http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/Plans-for-your-area/): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kellyville Station Precinct Proposal exhibited between December 2015 and February 2016. Bella Vista Station Precinct Proposal exhibited between December 2015 and February 2016. Showground Station Precinct Proposal exhibited between December 2015 and February 2016. Draft rezoning proposal in Arncliffe and Banksia (which fall within the Bayside West Precincts) exhibited between November 2016 and February 2017. Submissions are being considered. A draft Precinct Plan for Rhodes East is on exhibition until 10 November 2017. Revitalisation of Telopea Priority Precinct, prepared by LAHC in consultation with the City of Parramatta. The Sydney Olympic Park Master Plan 2030 (2016 Review) and proposed amendments to the State Environmental Planning Policy (State Significant Precincts) 2005, exhibited in 2016. Strategy development (refer: http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/Plans-for-your-area/): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Land Use and Infrastructure Strategy for the Camellia Precinct was released for exhibition in 2015. The Greater Parramatta Interim Land Use and Infrastructure Implementation Plan exhibited in 2017 identifies the Greater Parramatta Priority Growth Area as 12 precincts: Westmead, Parramatta North, Parramatta CBD, Harris Park, Camellia, Rydalmere, Carlingford Corridor (including Telopea and Dundas), Silverwater, Sydney Olympic Park and Carter Street, Wentworth Point, Homebush and Parramatta Road

Action	Status	Update and agency feedback
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> new Priority Precincts announced in June 2017 are: Belmore and Lakemba; Burwood, Strathfield and Homebush; Campsie and Canterbury; Cherrybrook; Frenchs Forest; Glenfield; Leppington Town Centre; Anzac Parade; Riverwood; Schofields Town Centre; Seven Hills; St Leonards and Crows Nest; Telopea; Turrella and Bardwell Park; Wentworthville, and Westmead. (refer: http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/News/2017/New-priority-precincts)
Action 1.3.4: Grow the knowledge economy as part of the extension of the Global Economic Corridor	Commenced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The GPOP vision document identifies opportunities to grow essential urban services, advanced technology and knowledge sectors in Camellia, Rydalmere, Silverwater and Auburn. (refer: https://www.greater.sydney/gpop) The draft West Central District Plan identifies Sydney Olympic Park as a strategic centre, GPOP's eastern anchor, and the location of a large proportion of knowledge-intensive jobs in the District. It sets a job target range of 45,000-46,500 jobs by 2036 for Sydney Olympic Park strategic centre. (refer: https://www.greater.sydney/district-plans)
Action 1.4.1: Improve transport links and create a new services centre and industrial precinct to support the growth of Badgerys Creek Airport	Commenced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Western Sydney Infrastructure Plan is a 10-year, \$3.6 billion road investment program between the Australian and NSW governments that will deliver new and upgraded roads to capitalise on the economic benefits of Western Sydney Airport. (Further detail: http://www.rms.nsw.gov.au/projects/). In October 2016, a planning and investment partnership between the Australian and New South Wales governments was established to work together on City Deals, starting with the Western Sydney City Deal, to drive a new economy in the emerging aerotropolis. The Western Sydney City Deal will contribute to economic growth, create opportunities and innovation, improve access to a range of housing and jobs, and enhance and support social connections. It will increase infrastructure investment, including transformative public transport projects, to unlock the economic potential of the region, reduce congestion and support local needs. (refer: https://cities.dpmc.gov.au/western-sydney-city-deal). Transport for NSW is investigating a north-south motorway and freight rail corridor for Western Sydney (Outer Sydney Orbital Corridor Study) (refer: https://www.transport.nsw.gov.au/projects/). Western Sydney Rail Needs: The Australian and NSW governments are undertaking a joint Scoping Study to explore the options for passenger rail services to support Western Sydney and the Western Sydney Airport. The Australian and NSW governments – led by the Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development and Transport for NSW – are undertaking a Scoping Study to determine the rail needs of Western Sydney and the Western Sydney Airport. The Scoping Study will identify preferred rail options that will be recommended for further investigation. (refer: https://www.westernsydneyrail.transport.nsw.gov.au/).
Action 1.4.2: Develop new strategic employment corridors along transport infrastructure investment that will service Badgerys Creek airport	Commenced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Western Sydney City Deal will increase infrastructure investment, including transformative public transport projects, to unlock the economic potential of the region, reduce congestion and support local needs. (refer: https://cities.dpmc.gov.au/western-sydney-city-deal). Western Sydney Priority Growth Area supports opportunities for new jobs, homes and services around Western Sydney Airport. It will provide local people with better access to jobs within and around the airport, as well as infrastructure and services for local residents. (refer: http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/Plans-for-your-area/).

Action	Status	Update and agency feedback
Action 1.5.1: Develop and implement a strategy for the Sydney Airport and Port Botany Precincts to support their operation, taking into account land uses and the proposed road transport investments	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The draft Central District Plan identifies Sydney Airport and Port Botany as strategic centres and includes priorities to protect their function as international gateways, and support airport and port-related land use and infrastructure (refer: https://www.greater.sydney/district-plans). • The NSW Government announced a package of immediate relief measures and creation of a dedicated Airport Traffic Coordination Committee to help reduce traffic congestion at Sydney Airport in February 2016. (refer: https://www.transport.nsw.gov.au/newsroom-and-events/). • The NSW Government is exploring partnerships and funding arrangements with the Australian Rail Track Corporation (ARTC), the Australian Government and the private sector to progress the duplication of the Port Botany rail line. (refer: https://www.transport.nsw.gov.au/projects/). • Road and rail projects (refer: https://www.transport.nsw.gov.au/projects/) including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – WestConnex (refer: https://www.westconnex.com.au/) – Duplication of Botany rail line is being planned and initiatives for a range of intermodal freight terminal
Action 1.5.2: Support productivity of the freight network by identifying buffers around key locations on the freight network	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commencement of the preparation of <i>Future Transport 2056</i> • The draft District Plans identify existing freight-related initiatives Transport for NSW initiatives to improve freight operations. (refer: https://www.greater.sydney/district-plans).
Action 1.6.1: Grow high-skilled jobs in the global economic corridor by expanding employment opportunities and mixed-use activities	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The draft North, Central and West Central District Plans include priorities and actions to support the global economic corridor (refer: https://www.greater.sydney/district-plans) including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – strategic centres at Macquarie Park, North Sydney, St Leonards, Chatswood, Northern Beaches Hospital in the North District; Sydney City, Sydney Airport, Green Square-Mascot, Randwick, Port Botany and Rhodes in the Central District; and Greater Parramatta, Sydney Olympic Park, Norwest and Blacktown in the West Central District. – Collaboration Areas at Macquarie Park, St Leonards and the Northern Beaches Hospital in the North District; Camperdown-Ultimo in the Central District; and Greater Parramatta and the Olympic Peninsula in the West Central District. • As noted earlier, City of Sydney have prepared Central Sydney Planning Strategy • The NSW Department of Planning and Environment has undertaken a series of employment studies for priority precincts and urban renewal areas as part of detailed proposals including Macquarie Park (refer: http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/Plans-for-your-area)
Action 1.6.2: Invest to improve infrastructure and	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Future Transport 2056</i> is underway (refer: https://future.transport.nsw.gov.au/) and a range of major transport projects are progressed or being investigated including:

Action	Status	Update and agency feedback
remove bottlenecks to grow economic activity		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – NorthConnex was approved in January 2015, with early work starting the following month and tunnelling in April 2016. The Australian and NSW governments have each committed \$412.33 million towards the \$3 billion project. (refer http://www.rms.nsw.gov.au/projects/key-build-program/). – WestConnex projects include the M4 Widening (status: open to traffic in construction), M4 East (status: in construction), King Georges Road Interchange Upgrade (status: open to traffic) (refer: https://www.westconnex.com.au/). – Sydney Metro City and Southwest was approved in January 2017 with early works underway. It includes new stations at Crows Nest, Victoria Cross, Barangaroo, Martin Place, Pitt Street and Waterloo and new underground platforms at Central Station (refer: https://www.sydneymetro.info/citysouthwest/project-overview). – The NSW Government has announced the preferred route, the start of geotechnical drilling and the commencement of a market sounding process for the delivery of Beaches Link and the Western Harbour Tunnel (refer http://www.rms.nsw.gov.au/projects). – The NSW Government has announced Sydney Metro West, an underground metro line between Parramatta and the Sydney CBD. Public consultation for the early investigation phase ended on 20 August 2017 (refer: https://www.sydneymetro.info)
Action 1.7.1: Invest in strategic centres across Sydney to grow jobs and housing and create vibrant hubs of activity	Commenced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The strategic centres in A Plan for Growing Sydney were reclassified into two categories (strategic and district centres) in the draft district plans, which included priorities for planning to support investment in strategic and district centres. (refer https://www.greater.sydney/district-plans). • Corridor strategies, Priority Growth Area and Precinct investigations area underway for Macquarie Park, St Leonards and Crows Nest, Greater Parramatta, Sydney Olympic Park, Campbelltown-Macarthur, Western Sydney Airport and Frenchs Forest. (refer: http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/Plans-for-your-area/).
Action 1.7.2: Improve councils' access to data on the demand and supply of homes, office and retail space	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The draft District Plans included a priority to provide data and projections on population and dwellings for local government areas across Greater Sydney and action to develop the Greater Sydney Dashboard. (refer: https://www.greater.sydney/district-plans). The Greater Sydney Commission released the Greater Sydney Dashboard v1.0 as an interactive tool to monitor the growth and change of Greater Sydney. (View the Greater Sydney Dashboard: https://www.greater.sydney/dashboard2). • Background studies to the draft District Plans (view studies: https://www.greater.sydney/content/background-material) include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Sydney Retail Demand and Supply Consultancy - Stage 1, 2 & 3 Report</i> (Deepend Services, May 2016). – <i>Macro-economic and demographic factors shaping jobs growth</i> (SGS Economics & Planning, February 2016). – <i>Employment Centres Analysis – Final Report</i> (SGS Economics & Planning, February 2016). – <i>Sydney Office Market Research Report</i> (Colliers International, June 2014).

Action	Status	Update and agency feedback
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Forecasting the Distribution of Stand-Alone Office Employment across Sydney to 2035</i> (Bis Shrapnel Pty Limited, August 2015). – <i>Sydney Strategic Centres Barriers to Growth</i> (Urbis Pty Ltd, February 2016). – <i>Strategic Centres (Enabling Economic Growth and Productivity)</i> (Hill PDA Consulting, August 2015). – <i>Industrial Precinct Review – Background Evidence to Support Sydney’s Subregional Planning</i> (Hill PDA Consulting, August 2015). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In March 2017, the Greater Sydney Commission released: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Greater Sydney Productivity Profile, which includes data relating to employment, productivity, employment land and retail floor space, employment transport and accessibility, strategic and district centres in Greater Sydney. – Liveability Profiles for the Greater Sydney districts, which include data relating to people, housing, transport and accessibility and social infrastructure. – The Greater Sydney Sustainability Profile, which includes data relating to landscape and environmental characteristics of places, energy, waste and transport emissions and water consumption across districts, residential density, access to open space, as well as the resilience of communities to natural hazards. <p>(View the profiles: https://www.greater.sydney/content/background-material).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NSW Department of Planning and Environment’s Local Development Performance Monitoring provides comprehensive statistics on a board range of indicators relevant to development applications and certificates of complying development in NSW. (refer: https://www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/local-development-performance-monitoring). • The NSW Department of Planning and Environment releases population, household and dwelling projections as well as 5-year housing forecasts as well as housing and employment land monitors (refer: http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/Research-and-Demography/).
Action 1.7.3: Work with the Greater Sydney Commission to develop job targets for strategic centres	Commenced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The draft District Plans included job targets ranges for strategic and district centres in Greater Sydney (2016-2036) (Refer: https://www.greater.sydney/district-plans).
Action 1.7.4: Continue to grow Penrith, Liverpool and Campbelltown-Macarthur as regional city centres supporting their surrounding communities	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The draft West and South West District Plans identifies (Refer: https://www.greater.sydney/district-plans): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – identifies Greater Penrith as a strategic centre and designates it as a Collaboration Area. It includes actions to ‘coordinate activities to grow jobs in Greater Penrith’, ‘develop the Greater Penrith gateway corridor as a major tourism, cultural, recreational and entertainment hub’, and ‘enhance public transport access to Penrith City Centre’.

Action	Status	Update and agency feedback
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Liverpool as a strategic centre and designates it as a Collaboration Area with specific actions to ‘designate Liverpool as a Collaboration Area’, and ‘plan for the Liverpool health and education super precinct as part of the Liverpool Collaboration Area’. – Campbelltown-Macarthur as a strategic centre with an action to ‘support the development and delivery for the Campbelltown-Macarthur strategic centre with a CBD transformation plan’. <p>In relation to specific projects The NSW Department of Planning and Environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – rezoned over 450 hectares of land at Penrith Lakes under the SEPP (Penrith Lakes Scheme) 1989, making way for rejuvenated parklands and recreational grounds, new employment and residential areas. – approved the rezoning of Liverpool CBD to support jobs and well-located housing – exhibited the Glenfield to Macarthur Urban Renewal Strategy and progressed investigations into the Priority Growth Area at Macarthur and Wilton and has targeted Leppington as a Priority Precinct
Action 1.8.1: Improve productivity and access to services through improved transport links to regional NSW	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new fleet of trains for long-distance, intercity services from Sydney to the Central Coast, Newcastle, the Blue Mountains and the South Coast will be delivered from 2019. (refer: https://www.transport.nsw.gov.au/projects/). – <i>Future Transport 2056</i> will include transport planning to improve productivity and access to services through improved transport links to regional NSW. Investigations have commenced for a range of projects (refer: http://www.rms.nsw.gov.au/projects/ and https://www.transport.nsw.gov.au/projects/) including F6 Extension, Bells Line of Road Castlereagh Corridor Study and Outer Sydney Orbital Corridor Study
Action 1.9.1: Support the growth of priority industries with appropriate planning controls	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The draft District Plans include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – priorities to ‘support the growth of innovation and creative industries’, ‘support the growth of tourism infrastructure’, ‘protect and support employment and urban services land’; and ‘consider environmental, social and economic values when planning for the Metropolitan Rural Area’ – an action to ‘grow and manage the visitor economy including Aboriginal experiences’. <p>(Further detail: https://www.greater.sydney/district-plans).</p>
Action 1.9.2: Support key industrial precincts with appropriate planning controls	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The draft District Plans include an action to ‘develop a better understanding of the value and operation of employment and urban services land’, and a priority to ‘protect and support employment and urban services land’(refer: https://www.greater.sydney/district-plans). • The Western Sydney Priority Growth Area has incorporated extensive parts of the Western Sydney Employment Area, and planning will be progressed in relation to the Badgerys’s Creek Aerotropolis. In Priority Precincts and urban renewal corridors where industrial land is located, such as Camellia, employment studies are undertaken (refer: http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/Plans-for-your-area/).

Action	Status	Update and agency feedback
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment Land Development Monitor released by the NSW Department of Planning and Environment supports up to date information on the status on industrial land supply (refer: http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/Research-and-Demography/). • The Planning Guideline for Major Infrastructure Corridors, published in 2016, supports infrastructure planning process (refer: http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/Policy-and-Legislation/)
Action 1.10.1: Assist the Department of Education and Communities, the Catholic Education Commission and the Association of Independent Schools of NSW to identify and plan for new school sites throughout Sydney	Commenced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>State Environmental Planning Policy (Educational Establishments and Child Care Facilities) 2017</i> (Education and Child Care SEPP) was published on 1 September 2017. It aims to facilitate the effective delivery of educational establishments and early education and care facilities across the State. (refer: http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/Policy-and-Legislation/Education). • The draft District Plans include a priority to ‘support innovative school planning and delivery’ and an action to ‘support planning for school facilities’ (refer: https://www.greater.sydney/district-plans). • The NSW Department of Education released the School Strategic Assets Strategic Plan Summary in June 2017 which sets ‘the direction and framework for the future of school infrastructure in NSW’. ‘It details the challenges and opportunities surrounding the required school infrastructure needed to cater to the unprecedented increase in school populations expected over the next 15 years and beyond’. (Further detail: http://www.dec.nsw.gov.au/). • NSW Department of Planning and Environment includes consideration of education needs across their priority precinct and growth area program
Action 1.10.2: Support the growth of complementary health and tertiary education activities in strategic centres	Commenced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The draft District Plans include actions to support and plan for the growth of health and education super-precincts across Greater Sydney’s districts, and priorities for strategic centres. (Refer: https://www.greater.sydney/district-plans). • The Education and Child Care SEPP was published in September 2017. (refer: http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/Policy-and-Legislation/Education). • The NSW Department of Planning and Environment is reviewing the Infrastructure State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP). It released the draft State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) Amendment (Review) 2016 for exhibition in February 2017. Key changes include supporting health infrastructure (refer: http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/Policy-and-Legislation/).
Action 1.10.3: Plan for expansion of health facilities to service Sydney’s growing population	Commenced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As noted above, The NSW Department of Planning and Environment is reviewing the Infrastructure State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP). It released the draft State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) Amendment (Review) 2016 for exhibition in February 2017. Key changes include supporting health infrastructure (refer: http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/Policy-and-Legislation/). • The draft District Plans include an action to ‘align land use planning and infrastructure planning’ and priority to ‘support planning for health infrastructure’. (Refer https://www.greater.sydney/district-plans).

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NSW Department of Planning and Environment has Priority Precincts associated with health focus at St Leonards and Westmead as well as consideration of supporting health facilities precincts in a range of urban renewal corridor and priority growth areas such as Macquarie Park (refer http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/Plans-for-your-area/).
Action 1.11.1: Preserve future transport and road corridors to support future growth	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NSW Department of Planning and Environment published a Planning Guideline for Major Infrastructure Corridors in 2016 to help infrastructure agencies understand the infrastructure corridor planning process. (refer: http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/Policy-and-Legislation/). Corridors and related projects subject of consultation (refer https://www.transport.nsw.gov.au/projects) include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> South West Rail Link Extension Corridor, where the community consultation phase closed in 2016. Bells Line of Road Castlereagh Corridor Study – Transport for NSW is investigating locations and consulted with the community to understand challenges and opportunities. Western Harbour Tunnel and Beaches Link – The NSW Government has announced a preferred route. Consultation closed on 31 July 2017. Further community engagement activities are underway Outer Sydney Orbital Corridor Study - Transport for NSW is investigating locations and consulted with the community to understand the challenges and opportunities. Western Sydney Rail Needs: The Australian and NSW governments are undertaking a joint Scoping Study to explore the options for passenger rail services to support Western Sydney and the Western Sydney Airport.
Action 1.11.2: Secure Sydney's water supplies	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In March 2017, the NSW Government released the <i>2017 Metropolitan Water Plan: Water for a liveable, growing and resilient Greater Sydney</i>. The 2017 Metropolitan Water Plan aims to ensure sufficient water to meet Greater Sydney's future needs. (refer: https://www.metrowater.nsw.gov.au/2017-metropolitan-water-plan)
Action 1.11.3: Undertake long-term planning for social infrastructure to support growing communities	Commenced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NSW Department of Education released the School Strategic Assets Strategic Plan Summary in June 2017 which sets 'the direction and framework for the future of school infrastructure in NSW'. (Further detail: http://www.dec.nsw.gov.au/). The draft District Plans include priorities relating to social infrastructure provision, which seek to 'facilitate the delivery of safe and healthy places', and 'provide socially and culturally appropriate infrastructure and services' (Further details: https://www.greater.sydney/district-plans) Priority Growth Area and Priority Precinct investigations consider social infrastructure and open space studies to inform infrastructure requirements. (refer http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/Plans-for-your-area/).
Action 1.11.4: Commence planning and the development of a business case for new sports	Complete	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 30,000-seat Western Sydney Stadium is progressing, with demolition of the Pirtek Stadium and Parramatta Swimming Centre now complete and earthworks underway. Planning approval for the new stadium is being sought in two stages. (refer: http://www.infrastructure.nsw.gov.au/projects-nsw.aspx)

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facilities for Western Sydney		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NSW Government announced the transformation of ANZ Stadium into a 'world-class rectangular venue in April 2016 as part of the \$1.6 billion funding package for Rebuilding the Major Stadia Network. (Further detail: https://www.anzstadium.com.au).
Action 1.11.5: Deliver long-term planning for cemeteries and crematoria infrastructure	Commenced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NSW Department of Primary Industries published the Cemeteries and Crematoria NSW (CCNSW) Strategic Plan 2015-20. The strategy indicates that 'all cemetery space in the Greater Sydney area will be exhausted by mid-century. This is likely to occur sooner in some areas and for some communities'. (Further detail: http://www.crownland.nsw.gov.au/crownlands/cemeteries/planning-and-reporting) The Greater Sydney Cemetery Capacity Survey is being prepared by and CCNSW has been working with Crown Cemetery Trusts to identify potential sites for future cemetery development in and around Greater Sydney The draft District Plans set out a priority and action to support planning for cemeteries and crematoria. (refer: https://www.greater.sydney/district-plans).
Action 1.11.6: Prepare infrastructure plans for subregional planning	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The draft District Plans include actions to 'align land use planning and infrastructure planning' and 'coordinate infrastructure planning and delivery for growing communities'. (refer: https://www.greater.sydney/district-plans). The NSW Department of Planning and Environment is developing infrastructure plans and strategies to support growth planned in priority precincts and growth areas. The Department's data sets and public releases of population, household and implied dwelling demand projections, and housing supply forecasts demographic figures are instrumental to State agencies and councils in preparing detailed infrastructure plans, and guiding infrastructure delivery priorities in each District. <p>(Access these datasets at: http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/Research-and-Demography).</p>
Action 2.1.1: Accelerate housing supply and local housing choices	Commenced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The draft District Plans set out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> actions to prepare local housing strategies: 'identify the opportunities to create the capacity to deliver 20-year strategic housing supply targets' and 'councils to increase housing capacity across the District and encourage housing diversity'. priorities to deliver each District's five-year housing targets and deliver housing diversity. (Further detail: https://www.greater.sydney/district-plans). The NSW Government released the NSW Housing Affordability Package - <i>A fair Go for First Home Buyers: A plan to improve housing affordability</i>. This included requirements for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> final district plans to 'contain housing supply targets for each local government area for periods of five and 10 years, sufficient to cater for expected population growth and address housing undersupply' local environmental plans (LEPs) of 10 priority councils in Greater Sydney to be 'updated to reflect the final District Plans within two years of the GSC finalising the plans'.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – LEPs of all other councils in Greater Sydney to be 'updated with appropriate housing targets within three years of the release of final district plans, with powers for the Minister to intervene if necessary to ensure LEPs are updated'. <p>(Further detail: https://www.nsw.gov.au/improving-nsw/projects-and-initiatives/)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The draft Medium Density Housing Code and draft Greenfield Code exhibited for consultation aim to will provide more housing choice and provide a pathway for faster approvals using complying development. (refer: http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/Policy-and-Legislation/ ; and http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/greenfield).
Action 2.1.2: Accelerate new housing in designated infill areas (established urban areas) through the priority precincts and UrbanGrowth NSW programs	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department of Planning and Environment is progressing a range of Priority Precincts across Greater Sydney and in June 2017 15 new Priority Precincts were announced at Belmore and Lakemba; Burwood, Strathfield and Homebush; Campsie and Canterbury; Cherrybrook; Frenches Forest; Glenfield; Leppington Town Centre; Anzac Parade Corridor; Randwick, Riverwood, Schofields Town Centre; Seven Hills; St Leonards and Crows Nest; Telopea; Turrella and Bardwell Park; Wentworthville and Westmead. (Further details: http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/News/2017/New-priority-precincts) • UrbanGrowth NSW Development Corporation projects include North Parramatta, Cooks Cove, Granville, Redfern - Waterloo and The Bays (refer http://www.ugdc.nsw.gov.au/) and involvement in Central to Eveleigh (refer http://centraltoeveleigh.nsw.gov.au)
Action 2.1.3: Deliver more housing by developing surplus or under-used government land	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivering more housing on under-used government land is an ongoing role of UrbanGrowth NSW Development Corporation and Landcom. Current projects include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Parramatta North Urban Transformation Program, which proposes to deliver 2,700 new residential dwellings – Lachlan's Line at Macquarie Park, which proposes to deliver 2,700 residential dwellings – The Peninsula at Wentworth Point, which proposes to deliver up to 2,500 apartments. <p>(Further detail: http://www.landcom.com.au/places/; http://www.ugdc.nsw.gov.au/)</p>
Action 2.2.1: Use the Greater Sydney Commission to support Council-led urban infill projects	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The draft District Plans identify five-year housing targets (2016-2021) for the districts and local government areas; a minimum 20-year housing target (2016-2036) for the districts, an action for councils to increase housing capacity across the District, and Collaboration Areas. (Refer: https://www.greater.sydney/district-plans). • <i>Towards our Greater Sydney 2056</i> identified a metropolitan priority 'A city of housing choice and diversity' which provided strategic guidance on housing, to accommodate new growth and respond to the growing challenge of housing affordability. (refer: https://www.greater.sydney/strategic-planning)
Action 2.2.2: Undertake urban renewal in transport corridors which are being transformed by investment,	Commenced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban renewal investigations in transport corridors (refer: http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/Plans-for-your-area)include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Sydney Metro Northwest Priority Urban Renewal Corridor including the proposed rezoning of the Bella Vista Station Precinct, Kellyville Station Precinct and Showground Station Precinct

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and around strategic centres		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Sydenham to Bankstown Urban Renewal Corridor: A revised draft Corridor Strategy has been prepared and submissions are being considered to inform the final strategy – Greater Parramatta Priority Growth Area for the Greater Parramatta to Olympic Park Corridor
Action 2.3.1: Require local housing strategies to plan for a range of housing types	Commenced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The draft District Plans set out actions and priorities for councils to ‘prepare local housing strategies’ that consider the capacity to support the five-year housing target and strategic housing need of the LGA for the next 20 years, as well as local demographic and socio-economic characteristics and local housing market, including the feasibility of development for different housing types. The draft District Plans also include an action to ‘encourage housing diversity’, a range of housing types and includes five-year supply target for each local government and 20-year strategic housing targets at the District level. (Further details: https://www.greater.sydney/district-plans). • The Housing Affordability Package notes that ‘a new Planning Circular and Guidelines for preparing Local Housing Strategies will assist councils protect the character of important local areas while supporting housing supply’. (Further detail: https://www.nsw.gov.au/improving-nsw/projects-and-initiatives/)
Action 2.3.2: Enable the subdivision of existing homes and lots in areas suited to medium density housing	Commenced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The draft <i>Medium Density Design Guide: Tools for improving the design of medium density residential development and planning provisions the Explanation of Intended Effects – Proposed Medium Density Housing Code</i> was exhibited by the NSW Department of Planning and Environment in 2016. This aims to support the design and delivery of quality low-rise medium density housing in neighbourhoods across NSW. (Further details: http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/Policy-and-Legislation/) • The Medium Density Design Guide will supplement the complying development standards and provide benchmarks for designing and assessing these developments. It addresses key considerations, including layout, landscaping, private open space, light, natural ventilation and privacy’.
Action 2.3.3: Deliver more opportunities for affordable housing	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Housing Affordability Package sets out a range of policy and funding initiatives to support housing including https://www.nsw.gov.au/improving-nsw/projects-and-initiatives/) • The draft District Plans (refer: https://www.greater.sydney/district-plans) set out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – priorities to implement the Affordable Rental Housing Targets and increase social housing provision – actions to independently assess need and viability, support councils to achieve additional affordable housing, provide guidance on Affordable Rental Housing Targets and undertake broad approaches to facilitate affordable housing. • The NSW Department of Planning and Environment works with councils in priority precinct areas to improve housing supply and affordable housing options. It worked with the local community, landowners and City of Ryde Council to identify opportunities to revitalise the Macquarie University Station precinct, including more than 556 new social housing dwellings, at least 128 new affordable housing dwellings. (Further details: http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/Plans-for-your-area)

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affordable Housing is being delivered as part of Community Plus Program (refer: https://www.communitiesplus.com.au/)
Action 2.4.1: Deliver greenfield housing supply in the North West and South West Growth Centres	Commenced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of precincts continues in the North West and South West Priority Growth Areas and planning for the Western Sydney Priority Growth Area is being considered in the context of the planning for the Western Sydney Airport and Western Sydney Employment Area. (refer: http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/Plans-for-your-area) A Land Use and Infrastructure Implementation Plan for the North West Priority Growth Area was released for exhibition in May 2017 which identified greater housing supply form the Growth Area. Submission are being considered. (Further detail: http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/Plans-for-your-area) A <i>Background Paper, A Review of Complying Development in Greenfield Areas</i>, Discussion Paper and <i>Explanation of Intended Effect: Proposed Greenfield Housing Code</i> was exhibited by the NSW Department of Planning and Environment from May to July 2017. (Further detail: http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/Policy-and-Legislation)
Action 2.4.2: Develop a framework for the identification of new growth centres	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The <i>Greater Macarthur Land Release Investigation – Preliminary Strategy and Action Plan</i>, released in 2015, identifies opportunities to deliver new homes in Menangle Park and Mount Gilead, and Wilton priority precincts which has progressed to a proposal for Priority Growth Area proposal (refer: http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/Plans-for-your-area) this has been followed by the <i>Interim Land Use and Infrastructure Implementation Plan</i> for Wilton as well as planning to progress the Greater Macarthur Priority Growth Area
Action 3.1.1: Support urban renewal by directing local infrastructure to centres where there is growth	Commenced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Housing Affordability Package includes \$2.145 billion in infrastructure funding for state infrastructure to accelerate housing in priority areas and support for up to \$500 million in additional borrowing by councils by halving the cost of council borrowing for eligible projects (including roads, storm water facilities and public open space), to 'bring forward the delivery of local infrastructure to support housing supply' (Further details: https://www.nsw.gov.au/improving-nsw/projects-and-initiatives/)
Action 3.2.1: Deliver the Sydney Green Grid project	Commenced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The draft district plans contained priorities for a Sydney Green Grid. (Refer: https://www.greater.sydney/district-plans) In March 2017, the Office of the Government Architect NSW released background reports prepared to inform the draft District Plans. (Further details: http://www.governmentarchitect.nsw.gov.au/articles/) Other supporting information includes the audit of open space for Greater Sydney's districts in 2014 by Government Architect NSW and released as background studies to the draft district plans. (View the Sydney Open Space Audit: https://www.greater.sydney/content/background-material)
Action 3.2.2: Investigate options for a bushland renewal program	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NSW Environmental Trust's current programs fund bushland management for publicly owned bushland in Greater Sydney. The driver for privately owned bushland conservation and management will predominantly be through bio-banking and other offsets. (Further details: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/grants/envtrust.htm; and http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/biobanking/)

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Action 3.3.1: Deliver guidelines for a healthy built environment	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The draft district plans include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> actions to develop guidelines for safe and healthy built environment; and provide design-led planning to support high quality urban design priorities to facilitate the development of safe and healthy places; facilitate enhanced walking and cycling connections; and support planning for health infrastructure. <p>(Further details: https://www.greater.sydney/district-plans).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government Architect NSW released Better Placed, an integrated design policy for the built environment of NSW. (Further details: http://www.governmentarchitect.nsw.gov.au/thinking/)
Action 3.4.1: Continue to grow Global Sydney's CBD as an international arts and cultural destination	Commenced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The draft district plans include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> actions to conserve and enhance environmental heritage including Aboriginal, European and natural; support planning for shared spaces; and support the provision of culturally appropriate services priorities to conserve heritage and unique local characteristics; foster the creative arts and culture; share resources and spaces; and provide socially and culturally appropriate infrastructure and services. <p>(Further details: https://www.greater.sydney/district-plans).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current NSW Government projects include (as noted earlier): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding for the transformation of Walsh Bay Arts Precinct into a world-class cultural arts precinct. (refer: https://www.create.nsw.gov.au/news-and-publications/news/walsh-bay-arts-precinct-gets-funding-boost-2/). Funding for the Art Gallery of NSW expansion (Further detail: https://www.artgallery.nsw.gov.au/sydney-modern-project/) Funding for the Sydney Opera House Renewal, (Further detail: https://www.sydneyoperahouse.com/our-story/Renewal/overview.html).
Action 3.4.2: Grow the arts and cultural opportunities in Parramatta to include State-level facilities	Commenced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As noted above, the draft district plans include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> actions to conserve and enhance environmental heritage including Aboriginal, European and natural; support planning for shared spaces; and support the provision of culturally appropriate services priorities to conserve heritage and unique local characteristics; foster the creative arts and culture; share resources and spaces; and provide socially and culturally appropriate infrastructure and services. <p>(Further details: https://www.greater.sydney/district-plans).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NSW Government and Parramatta Council agreed an investment in new cultural infrastructure in Parramatta, securing the first major step in the relocation of the Powerhouse Museum (Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences) to Sydney's west (refer: https://new.maas.museum/)

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Action 3.4.3: Target investment in local arts and culture in Priority Precincts	Commenced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The draft district plans include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> actions to conserve and enhance environmental heritage including Aboriginal, European and natural; support planning for shared spaces; and support the provision of culturally appropriate services priorities to conserve heritage and unique local characteristics and foster the creative arts and culture. <p>(Further details: https://www.greater.sydney/district-plans).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create NSW (refer https://www.create.nsw.gov.au/) supports investment in culture including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$150,000 over the next two years to deliver micro music festivals in Western Sydney \$300,000 of targeted funding in Western Sydney to support music and literature development. \$400,000 under the Making Spaces program in Western Sydney
Action 3.4.4: Identify and re-use heritage sites, including private sector re-use through the Priority Precincts program	Commenced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heritage is a key consideration for planning in Priority Precincts. Where heritage items or conservation areas are located within Growth Areas or Priority Precincts, a heritage study is undertaken and where applicable, recommendations are made for re-use. (refer: http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/Plans-for-your-area) The draft district plans set out an action 'to conserve and enhance environmental heritage including Aboriginal, European and natural' and a priority to 'conserve heritage and unique local characteristics'. <p>(Further details can be found online at: https://www.greater.sydney/district-plans).</p>
Action 4.1.1: Protect and deliver a network of high conservation value land by investing in green corridors and protecting native vegetation and biodiversity	Commenced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2015 the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage released the Cumberland Subregion Biodiversity Investment Opportunities Map (BIO Map) to achieve better biodiversity outcomes by directing biodiversity investment funding to the strategic locations of greatest benefit. (Further detail: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/conservationprograms/) In August 2017, the State Environmental Planning Policy (Vegetation in Non-Rural Areas) 2017 commenced to ensure the biodiversity offset scheme will apply to all clearing of native vegetation that exceeds the offset thresholds in urban areas and environmental conservation zones that does not require development consent. (Further detail: http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/vegetationSEPP). The draft district plans set a priority to 'avoid and minimise impacts on biodiversity' and recognises biodiversity as a key value of the Metropolitan Rural Area. (Further details: https://www.greater.sydney/district-plans). On 25 August 2017, the NSW Biodiversity Conservation Trust was established with the commencement of the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> to support and encourage landholders to enter into agreements to protect biodiversity on private land. (Further details: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/conservationprograms/) The Environmental Trust continues to invest in community education, environmental research and on-ground projects that work towards this goal. The Office of Environment and Heritage promotes the protection of areas of high environment value and the protection of native vegetation and biodiversity.

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Action 4.1.2: Prepare a strategic framework for the Metropolitan Rural Area to enhance and protect its broad range of environmental, economic and social assets	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The draft District Plans set out a new policy direction for the Metropolitan Rural Area. Following investigations, the strategic framework has evolved into a place-based approach to address the values of the Metropolitan Rural Area (https://www.greater.sydney/district-plans and background study is available at https://www.greater.sydney/content/background-material).
Action 4.1.3: Investigate opportunities to integrate the marine estate and adjacent coastal land uses	Commenced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hawkesbury Shelf Marine Bioregion Assessment: The Marine Estate Management Authority (MEMA) undertook community engagement in early 2016 on eight suggested management initiatives and their sub-components. Several recommended management initiatives for the bioregion aim to target land-based impacts, such as water pollution from urban and catchment runoff, impacts from foreshore development and land uses adjoining the coast and on-ground works to restore marine biodiversity. The final package of eight initiatives is being considered by the NSW Government. (Further details: https://www.marine.nsw.gov.au/key-initiatives). In November 2016, the MEMA released the NSW Marine Estate Threat and Risk Assessment Draft Report for the NSW Marine Estate for exhibition which 'summarises the outlines the threat and risk assessment process and outcomes undertaken for the state of NSW by MEMA agencies and independent experts'. (Read the draft report: https://www.marine.nsw.gov.au/key-initiatives/threat-and-risk-assessment) In August 2017, the Marine Estate Management Regulation 2017 was made (Further details: http://www.marine.nsw.gov.au/key-initiatives/marine-legislation). The Centre for Maritime Safety (CMS) leads the Marine Estate Management Strategy for the Hawkesbury bio-region. CMS has promoted improved boating outcomes under MEMA goals of environmental, economic and social benefits. The NSW Regional Boating Plans were published in 2015 and actions arising are being implemented. (further details: http://maritimemanagement.transport.nsw.gov.au/projects/index.html)
Action 4.2.1: Provide local councils and communities with tools and information to shape local responses to natural hazards	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NSW Rural Fire Service released the draft <i>Planning for Bushfire Protection: A guide for councils, planners, fire authorities and developers</i> in April 2017 to update <i>Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2006</i>. The guide aims to provide for the protection of human life and minimise impacts on property from the threat of bush fire (further detail: https://www.rfs.nsw.gov.au/plan-and-prepare/building-in-a-bush-fire-area) The draft Coastal Management State Environmental Planning Policy (Coastal Management SEPP) and supporting draft maps of the coastal management areas were exhibited from November 2016 to January 2017. The Coastal Management SEPP seeks to 'establish a new, strategic land use planning framework for coastal management' and 'consolidate and improve current coastal-related SEPPs' (further details: http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/Policy-and-Legislation). An interactive mapping has been released by the NSW Department of Planning and Environment. (View the interactive mapping tool: http://webmap.environment.nsw.gov.au/PlanningHtml5Viewer/?viewer=Coastal_SEPP_Viewer)

Action	Status	Update and agency feedback
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The draft district plans include a priority to 'assist local communities develop a coordinated understanding of natural hazards and responses that reduce risk'. (Refer https://www.greater.sydney/district-plans) and the The Greater Sydney Sustainability Profile provides supporting information on the environment, climate and biophysical system of Greater Sydney. (Further detail https://www.greater.sydney/content/background-material) The NSW Office of Environment and Heritage's coastal, estuary and floodplain management grants programs continue to provide funding, guidance and technical advice to councils to assess the risks and reduce the impacts of flooding and coastal hazards. This enables local councils to assess the vulnerability of their communities and to build their resilience to natural hazards. (refer: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/coasts/InfoCoastEstFloodGrants.htm) NSW Office of Environment and Heritage continues to collect coastal waves, water levels and rainfall data to help understand and respond to natural hazards and inform emergency management responses.
Action 4.2.2: Complete and implement the Hawkesbury-Nepean Valley Floodplain Management Review	Commenced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The <i>Flood Strategy, Resilient Valley, Resilient Communities - Hawkesbury-Nepean Valley Flood Risk Management Strategy</i>, developed by the Hawkesbury-Nepean Flood Risk Management Taskforce, was launched by the NSW Government in May 2017. It is a comprehensive long-term plan for the NSW Government, local councils, businesses and the community to manage the risk posed by regional floods in the [Hawkesbury-Nepean] Valley. (Further detail: http://www.infrastructure.nsw.gov.au/expert-advice/) Where relevant, draft district plans include an action to 'address flood risk issues in the Hawkesbury-Nepean Valley'. (Refer draft West, South West and West Central district plans at: https://www.greater.sydney/district-plans).
Action 4.2.3: Map natural hazard risks to inform land use planning decisions	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In December 2014, Adapt NSW released an online NSW Climate projections mapping. (View the mapping: http://climatechange.environment.nsw.gov.au/Climate-projections-for-NSW/Interactive-map). The draft district plans include a priority to 'assist local communities develop a coordinated understanding of natural hazards and responses that reduce risk'. (Refer: https://www.greater.sydney/district-plans) and the the Greater Sydney Sustainability Profile includes consolidated maps of Greater Sydney councils of a range of sources that include bushfire prone lands; and land surface temperature during a heat wave across Greater Sydney. (View the profile: https://www.greater.sydney/content/background-material)
Action 4.3.1: Apply Urban Green Cover Technical Guidelines	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2015, the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage released <i>Urban Green Cover in NSW: Technical Guidelines</i> to assist NSW built environment professionals increase resilience to future extreme events and natural hazards and help communities prepare for a changing climate. (further details: http://climatechange.environment.nsw.gov.au/Adapting-to-climate-change/Green-Cover) In May 2017, the NSW Department of Planning and Environment released the '<i>Explanation of Intended Effect: Proposed Greenfield Housing Code</i>'. The proposed new housing code seeks to increase housing supply by making it easier and greener to build in new development areas, and ensure that new residential suburbs were leafier and more environmentally friendly. This initiative to increase the number of trees in greenfield areas will minimise urban heat in Western Sydney and improve the environment for pedestrians at street level.

Action	Status	Update and agency feedback
		<p>(Further details: http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/Policy-and-Legislation/)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In May 2017, the NSW Government announced that every year for the next three years it would 'provide a free tree for new homes approved under complying development in Western Sydney' under the Free Tree Initiative for Complying Development. A total of 15,000 will be made available over the life of the initiative to help improve the appearance of local neighbourhoods, lower energy bills by providing shade and reduced heat load, and providing habitat for native birds. (Further detail: http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/Policy-and-Legislation/) • The draft district plans include a priority to 'protect, enhance and extend the urban canopy', and an action to 'update the urban Green Cover in NSW Technical Guidelines to respond to solar access to roofs'. (Refer: https://www.greater.sydney/district-plans).
Action 4.3.2: Identify and protect land for new waste management facilities	Not yet commenced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In December 2014, the NSW Environment Protection Authority released the <i>NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2014-21</i>, which provides a framework for waste management and outlines the preferred approaches for efficient resource use. It aims to avoid and reduce waste generation, increase recycling, divert more waste from landfill, manage problem waste better, reduce litter and illegal dumping. This strategy is supported by the NSW Government's <i>Waste Less, Recycle More</i> initiative funded by the waste levy, which provides funding for waste and recycling improvements across NSW. <i>Waste Less, Recycle More</i> provides funding for business recycling, organics collections, market development, managing problem wastes, new waste infrastructure, local councils and programs to tackle illegal dumping and litter. (Further details: http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/wastestrategy/waste-less-recycle-more.htm) • The draft district plans set a priority to 'support opportunities for District waste management' and an action to 'identify land for future waste reuse and recycling'. (Refer to Chapter 5 of the draft district plans at: https://www.greater.sydney/district-plans).

Footnotes:

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