

Cooks River Sustainability Initiative Planning Ashbury Subcatchment



OurRiver
cooks river sustainability initiative

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Images:

Front cover: Historical photos of Canterbury Park Racecourse race day 1900s & Cooks River canal construction near Canterbury Park Racecourse 1939 - Canterbury City Council Historical Archives. Page 8:Canterbury Farm about 1874 – Madden, B & Muir, L. (1993). Canterbury Farm: 200 Years, Canterbury & District Historical Society, Earlwood.

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The Cooks River Sustainability Initiative

The Cooks River Sustainability Initiative is about communities, businesses and councils working together in a new way for long term improvement of the Cooks River catchment

Partnership

The Cooks River Sustainability Initiative is a partnership between eight councils within the Cooks River Catchment which are Ashfield, Bankstown, Canterbury, City of Sydney, Hurstville, Marrickville, Rockdale and Strathfield Councils.

The goals of the Initiative are to:

- Improve the quality of water that flows to the Cooks River
- Create new relationships within and between councils and the community that will provide ongoing long term benefits for the Cooks River
- Develop a Vision and Action Plan for six local subcatchments

The Cooks River catchment (area outlined in black) is approximately 100km² and is made up of many smaller subcatchments.

The Cooks River Sustainability Initiative is currently working on six subcatchments, named Ashbury, EC1East, Munni Street, Rookwood Road, Strathfield South and Upper Wolli Creek.

Why is this Initiative unique?

The Cooks River Sustainability Initiative acknowledges and builds on previous work and studies completed by other government agencies and community groups. It is however, taking a new approach to improving the long term health of the Cooks River. This includes:

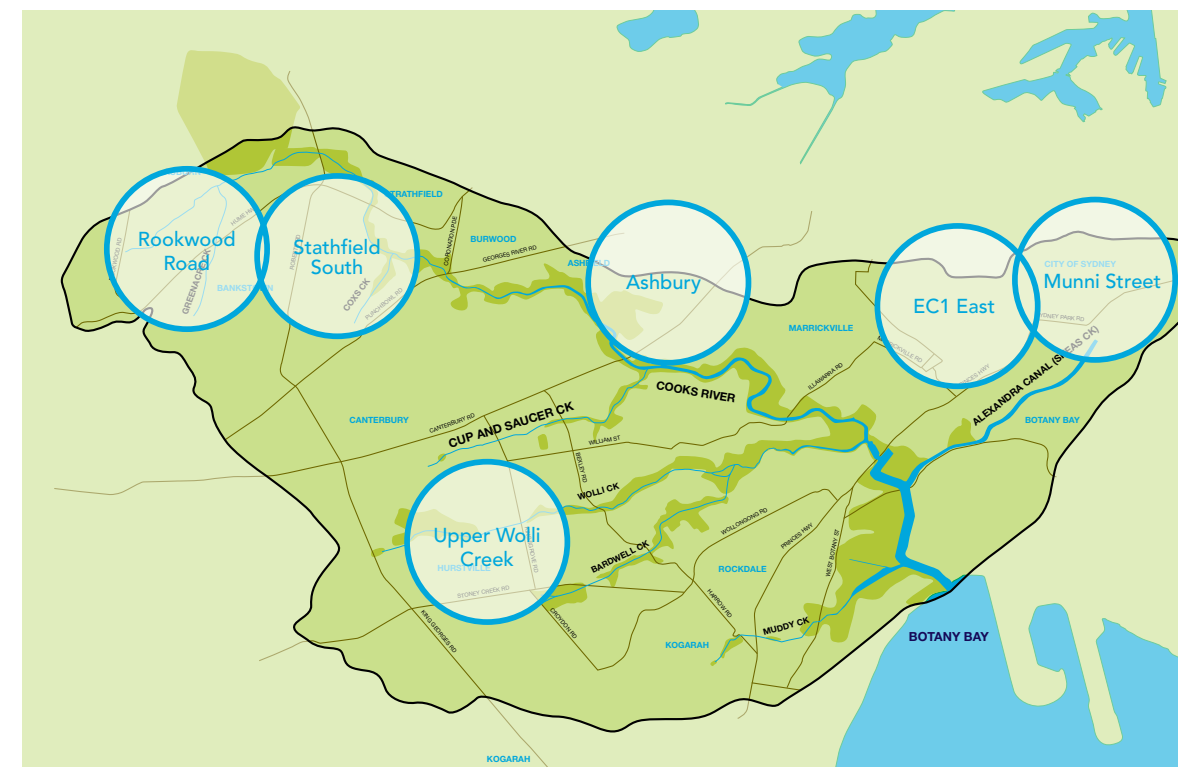
- Planning at a neighbourhood or subcatchment scale, working in partnership with local people to ensure solutions represent local ideas, knowledge and values;
- Undertaking detailed social, physical and organisational research to ensure that the solutions and strategies developed are right for the subcatchment and its community.

How is this Initiative being funded?

The Initiative is funded from 2007 to 2010 through the NSW Environmental Trust's Urban Sustainability Program.



Photo by Tanja Pokrajac



The Cooks River Catchment

Cooks River Catchment

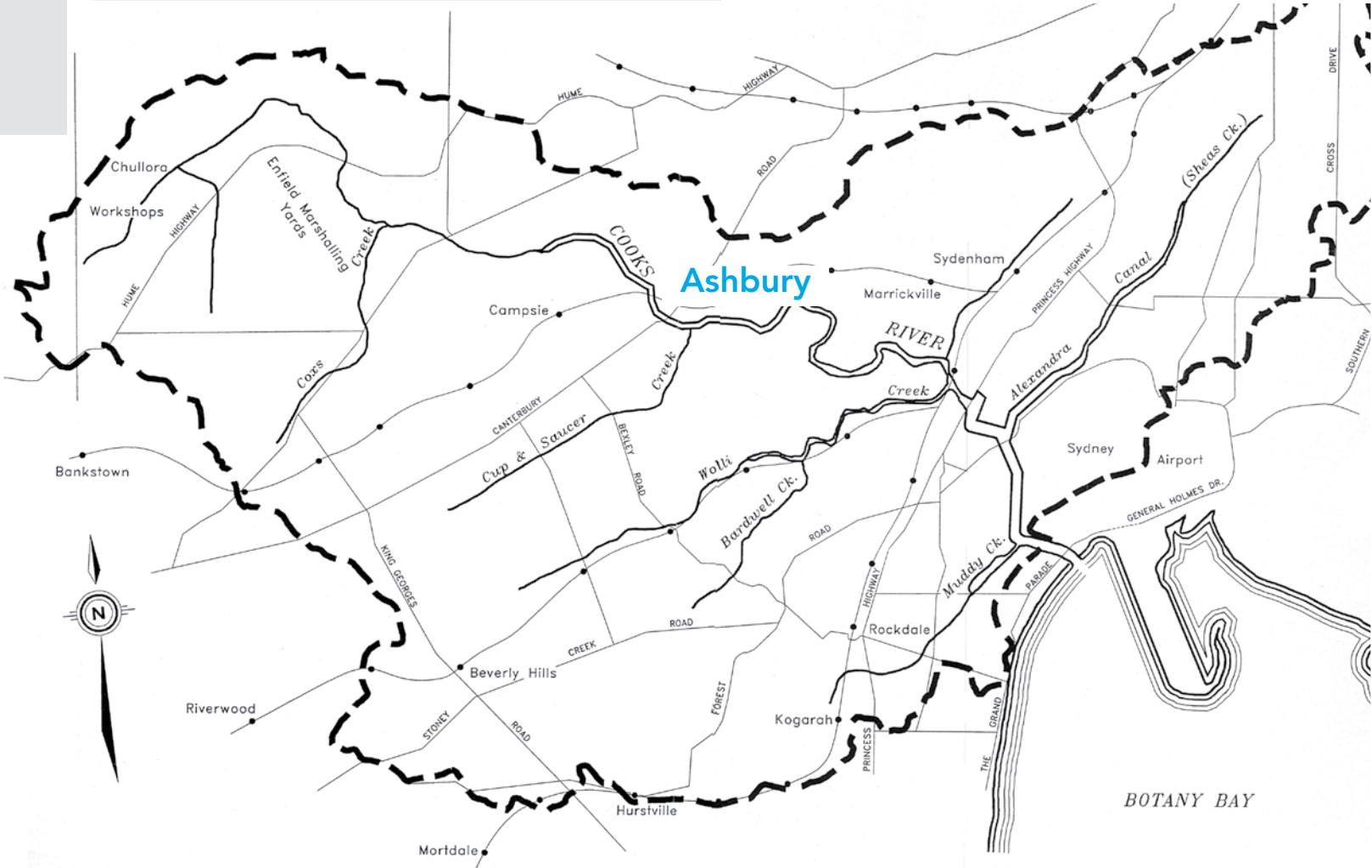
Cooks River catchment is located in the southern suburbs of Sydney and covers an area of approximately 10,200 hectares. Cooks River originates in Bankstown and flows 23 kilometres east to discharge into Botany Bay.

There are 8 tributaries to Cooks River:

- Wolli Creek
- Sheas Creek / Alexandra Canal
- Bardwell Creek
- Cup and Saucer Creek
- Muddy Creek
- Coxs Creek
- Freshwater Creek

There are 13 councils in the Cooks River Catchment:

Council	Percentage of Catchment
Ashfield	0.2%
Auburn	0.9%
Bankstown	9.1%
Botany Bay	5.9%
Burwood	2%
Canterbury	25.1%
Hurstville	8.2%
Kogarah	0.5%
Marrickville	11.3%
Randwick	1.2%
Rockdale	18.2%
Strathfield	6.8%
Sydney City	10.5%



Water Quality

Cooks River is regarded as one of the most polluted urban rivers in Australia. Discharges of sediments and gross pollutants combined with sewage overflows are significant contributors to the degradation of the river.

Various studies since 1997 have identified that the river contains high levels of faecal contaminants, elevated concentrations of heavy metals (lead, zinc, mercury, chromium, silver and copper), high levels of nutrients resulting in potential for eutrophication or algal growth and highly contaminated sediments. Water quality with respect to primary and secondary contact recreation is considered poor.

Impacts on Estuarine Environments

There are over 150 sewer overflow points that regularly discharge sewage into the Cooks River after rainfall events.

Stormwater runoff and sewer overflows have a negative impact on estuarine environments, resulting in a reduction of ecological diversity. Increased loads of toxicants tend to accumulate in sediments and reflect on ecosystem health.

Before European Settlement

Prior to the arrival of the First Fleet in 1788, it is estimated that 1500 Aborigines lived in the Port Jackson/Botany Bay area. The Cadigal and Wangal people had successfully lived along the Cooks River for thousands of years. Over this time, an enormous body of knowledge and special skills were developed to use the life sustaining resources that the Cook's River and the surrounding lands provided.

The Cadigal people spoke the coastal Eora language and are often referred to as the Eora people. Other clans of the Sydney region who occupied different parts of Eora land included the Wangal, the Cammeraygal, the Cadigal and the Bidjigal.

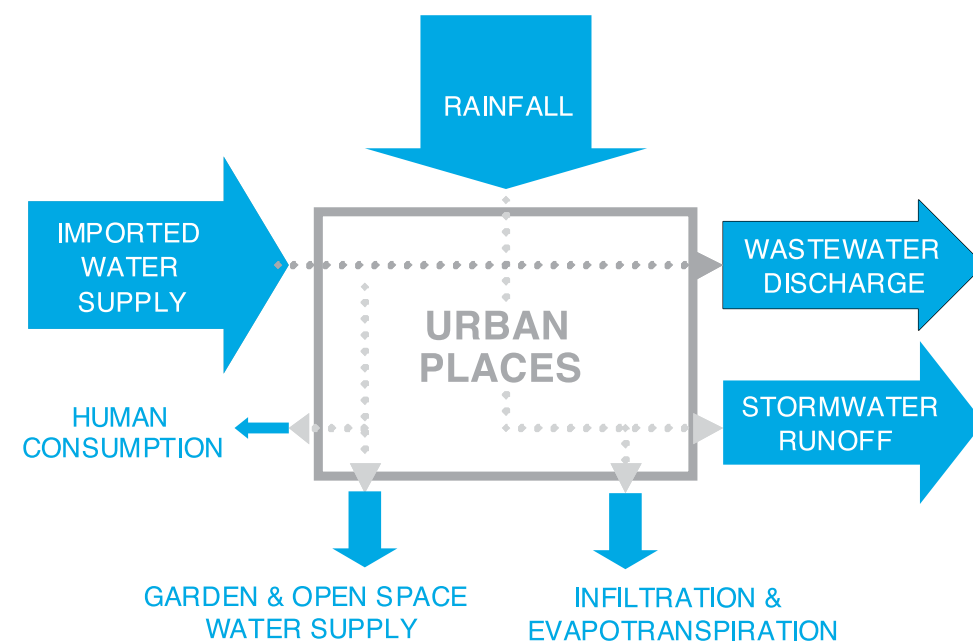
There were two major groups to the north and south of the Eora lands; they were the D'harawal and Darug.

Cadigal history, like the history of many Aboriginal clans, is based on oral traditions handed down by many generations over millennia. However, through the invasion, the Cadigal and Wangal nations were dispersed, dispossessed and alienated from their traditional lands.

The Cooks River Sustainability Initiative is funded by the NSW Department of Environment and Climate Change Urban Sustainability Grants Program. It aims to plan for managing water sustainably in urban environments such as the Ashbury Subcatchment. The project addresses three problems in conventional urban water management:

1. Technical experts, have traditionally been responsible for developing solutions to complex urban water problems. Other thinkers are also needed, such as social scientists and ecologists.
2. The people affected by urban water problems, including residents, businesses, community groups and government departments have usually not been involved enough in planning discussions.
3. In the past, plans have been designed for whole river catchments rather than more appropriate and practical “locally grown” solutions to urban water problems.

Conventional Urban Water Management

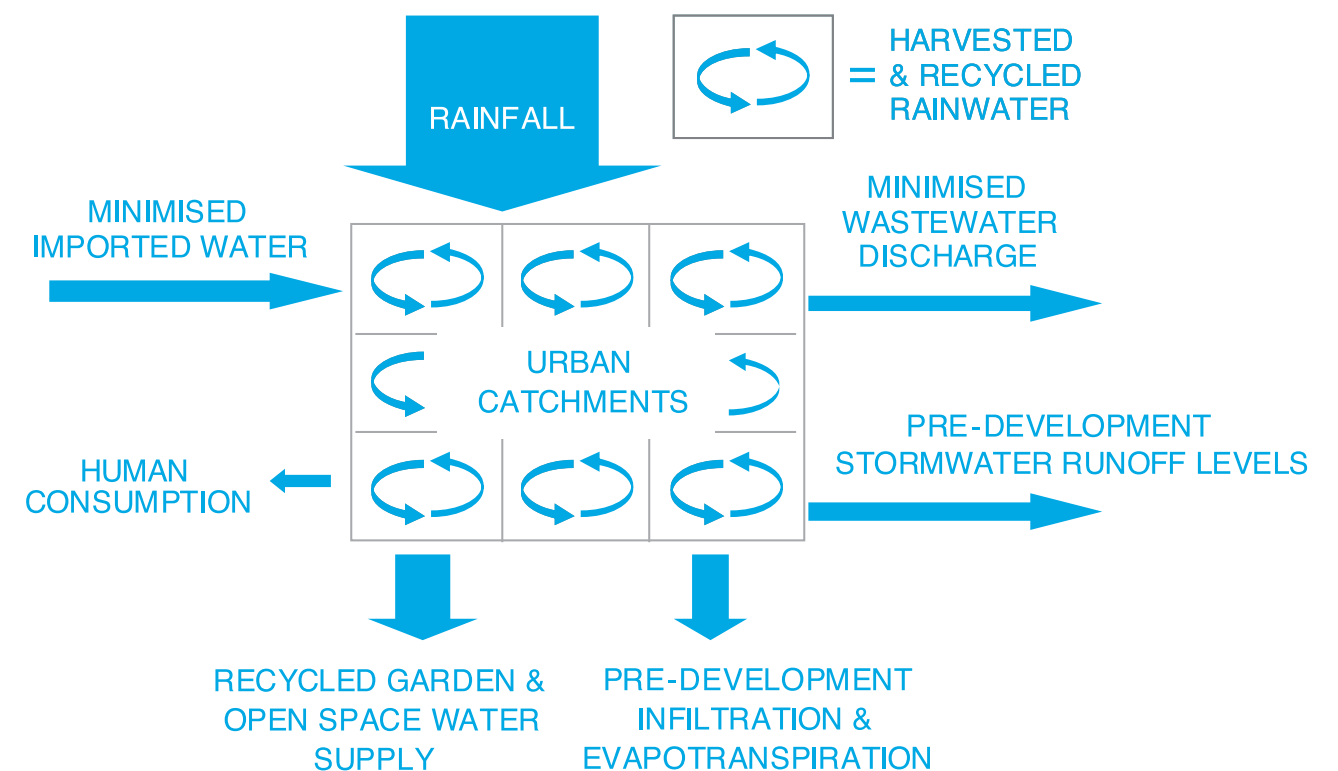


Traditionally, the main goal is flood protection

Sustainable urban water management means:

- Reducing the amount of waste water leaving a catchment that may cause pollution in other areas (e.g. ocean outfalls)
- Reducing the reliance on drinking quality (potable) water brought in from outside the catchment
- Using water appropriately i.e. using potable water for consumption only – not for watering the garden or flushing the toilet
- Reducing the impact of stormwater on waterways

Sustainable Urban Water Management



Stormwater and wastewater are valued as a resource

Ashbury Subcatchment - What Have We Done So Far?

What have we done so far?

- Gained a good understanding of the demographics in the Ashbury subcatchment
- Surveyed residents about their attitudes, knowledge and current behavior in relation to water conservation and use
- Collected and analysed information about the physical environment in the subcatchment
- Calculated the water budget for the subcatchment – this is the amount of water coming in and out of the area (see page 5)
- Involved people from many disciplines in identifying problems and solutions – engineers, social planners, environmental scientists, educators, parks and recreation managers
- Identified possible on-ground water solutions in a Sustainable Water Options Plan

What is happening with water now?

In 2008:

- 78% of drinking quality water is used for purposes other than drinking and ends up in the ocean as wastewater
- 52% of rainwater runs directly in to the Cooks River because 43% of Ashbury subcatchment is impervious (sealed surfaces that do not allow water to soak into the ground)
- Rainwater runoff from the roofs and streets of Ashbury subcatchment carries sediments and other pollution to the river
- The level of pollution in the Cooks River is so high that it cannot be used for swimming or fishing 75%-100% of the time
- Sydney's dam storage water supply can not be guaranteed in the long term.

What are we doing now?

Residents and other stakeholders are being asked to imagine what water management will look like in Ashbury subcatchment in 2050. The results will contribute to a community water vision which will be the basis for planning at the community water planning forums to be held in November, 2008.

Why a community water vision?

Too often in the past, the people living and working in the areas affected by water plans have not been included in the planning process. This has meant that plans have often been inappropriate and/or not supported or fully understood by the main water users and decision-makers. Opportunities for making use of local knowledge have also been missed.

Including the community's vision in the planning for Ashbury subcatchment will make use of local knowledge and represent locally generated ideas. This will produce a plan that is tailor-made to local conditions and therefore be more widely accepted and adopted.

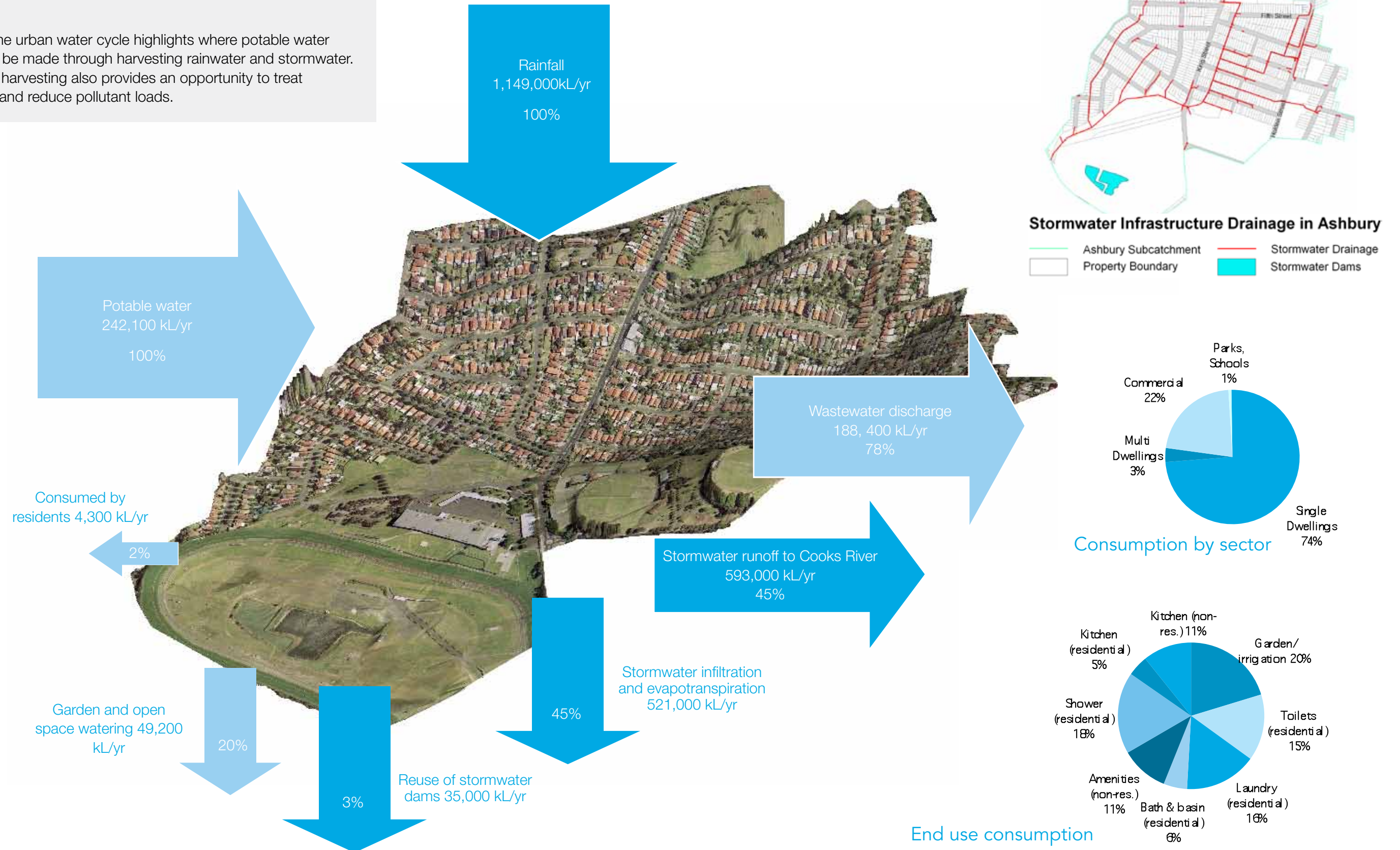
How to use this booklet

This booklet presents information about the Ashbury subcatchment relevant to water planning. To help you take part in the vision and planning sessions think ahead to the year 2050 and as you read this booklet imagine how things may have changed by then. Please make notes of your ideas in this booklet. When you finish, you might come up with possible answers to the questions listed on page 16. These will be discussed briefly at the beginning of the vision session.

Ashbury Subcatchment Water Cycle - Now

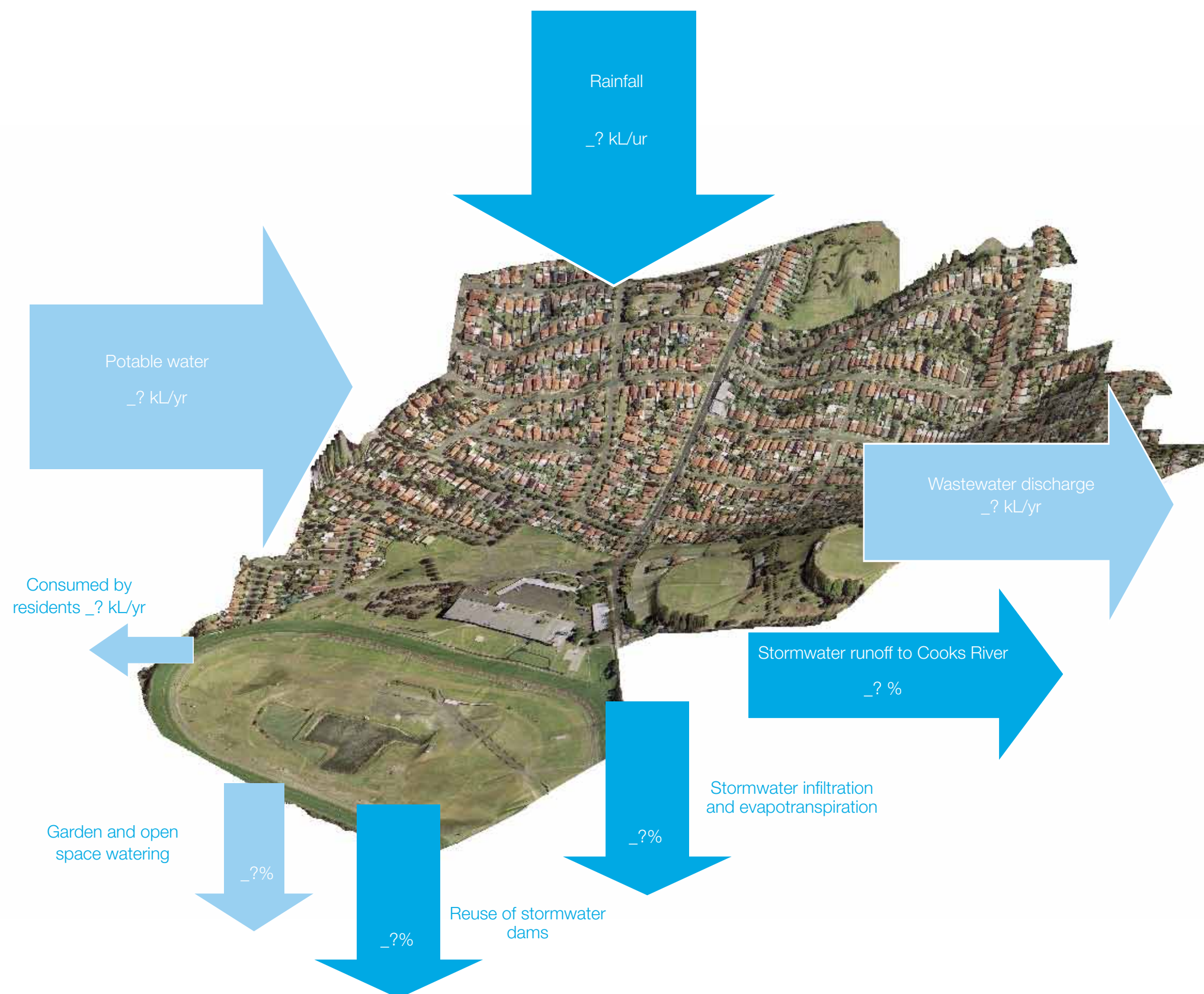
This presents an overview of the water cycle in the Ashbury Subcatchment based on research and the outcomes of stormwater modelling.

A study of the urban water cycle highlights where potable water savings can be made through harvesting rainwater and stormwater. Stormwater harvesting also provides an opportunity to treat stormwater and reduce pollutant loads.



Ashbury Subcatchment Water Cycle - 2050?

What should the water cycle look like in 2050?



Ashbury was once known as Canterbury Farm. After a succession of owners, the paddocks of Canterbury Farm were subdivided into suburban allotments. Gradually the suburb of Ashbury took shape with schools, churches and a post office.



Canterbury Farm (about 1874) located near the corner of Andrews Ave and Third St, Ashbury. The road on the western side is where King Street is today, while the eastern boundary is Holden St. The creeks have become drainage reserves and laneways.



Aerial photograph taken 1943



Tram at Broughton Street, Canterbury (1950s), near Canterbury Racecourse.

The Ashbury area, like nearby Canterbury, faced large scale increases in development during the 1920s. This was encouraged by the extension of the tramways to Canterbury and Earlwood, the establishment of motor bus services and the opening of the East Hills Line in 1931. The population of the region more than doubled in the 1920s.

Ashbury Subcatchment History
since European settlement

Year	What Happened
To 1788	Aboriginal people from the Dharug tribe lived in the area for thousands of years.
1793	Land is granted to Reverend Richard Johnson who sets up Canterbury Farm in the Ashbury area. The farm is recorded to have had 2acres of vineyard, orange, early nectarine, peach and apricot trees.
1800	Johnson sells his land to William Cox.
1803	Cox sells his land to Robert Campbell who uses it for cattle and stock.
1804	A sandstone sugar processing factory is built on the banks of the Cooks River and a dam is built to supply the factory with fresh water.
1850	Canterbury House is built in the area around Leopold St, for Arthur Jeffreys, Campbell's son-in-law and one of the first Church Wardens in the area.
1876	After Jeffreys' death 67acres, including Canterbury House, is sold to John Hay Goodlet. The undeveloped land around Canterbury House becomes known as Goodlet's Bush.
1879	Canterbury is declared a Municipal District and has a population of over 1000 people. Ashfield was declared a Municipality in 1871.
1883	An area of 20acres, bounded by the original Canterbury Farm to the north, is purchased by the government for a public park which will later become Canterbury Park.
1884	The Canterbury Race Club is formed.
1910	The South Ashfield brickworks is created (now Peace Park) .
1914	Goodlet dies and his wife subdivides the paddocks of Goodlets Bush into suburban allotments which gradually form the suburb of Ashbury.
1918	Canterbury Boys Intermediate High School created. It was later moved to its current location in Holden St in 1924.
1928	Ashbury Public School opens on Trevenar St.
1978	The Government purchases the disused brickpit for use as public open space. Peace Park is officially opened in 1993.

Dwelling Types

Number of Residential Dwellings: 790



91%
Separate Houses



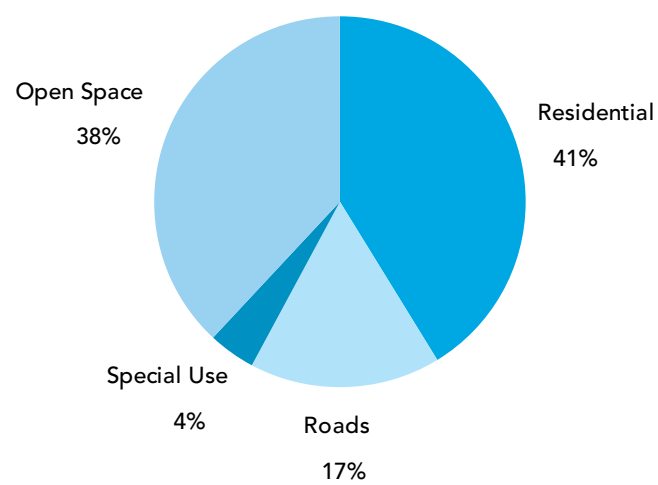
6%
Semi Detached Dwellings



2%
1-3 Storey Unit Blocks



1%
Shops and other dwellings



Land Use Zonings

Primarily residential



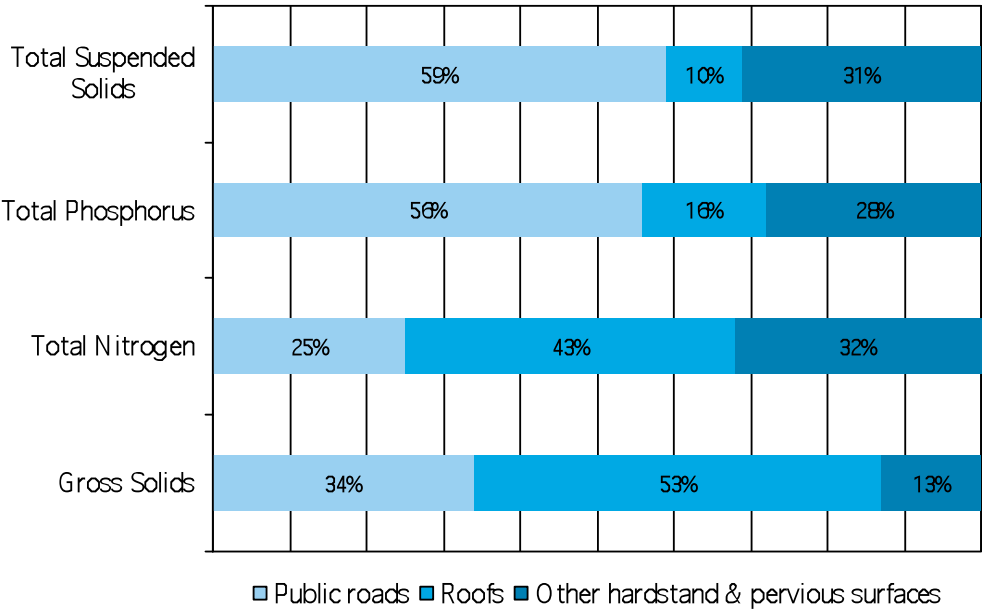
Pollutants and Hard Surfaces

The table below shows the estimated amount of pollutants currently found in stormwater in Ashbury subcatchment. The Best Practice Stormwater Targets shown are draft targets set by the NSW government. Based on these targets gross pollutants for example should be reduced by 90% from the current level of 11,400 kilograms per year to 1,140 kilograms per year.

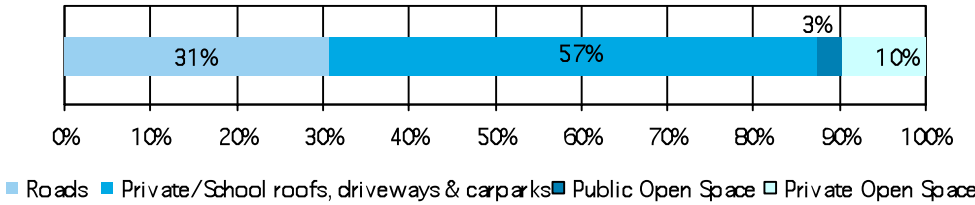
Pollutant	Estimated Average Annual Pollutant Load - NOW (kg/yr) *	% Reduction from Racecourse dams (see page 16)	Best Practice Stormwater Targets (% reduction)	Target Pollutant Load (kg/yr)
Gross pollutants	11,400	10,300	90%	1,140
Suspended Solids [#]	134,600	116,200	85%	20,190
Total Phosphorus	275	240	65%	95
Total Nitrogen	2,060	1820	45%	1,133

* Estimated with MUSIC modelling software

#Note: removal of suspended solids will result in a reduction of heavy metal and hydrocarbon loads



This graph shows the amounts of pollution generated from each surface type in Ashbury Subcatchment



% of hard surface types in Ashbury Subcatchment

Water Quality Indicators	What is it?	What are their impacts?
Gross Solids	<ul style="list-style-type: none">LitterCoarse sedimentsOrganic matter	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Reduce stormwater drainage capacityImpact on visual amenityImpact on aquatic habitatsImpact on water quality indicators such as oxygen demand, hydrocarbons and metals
Total Nitrogen	Nutrients from natural and non-natural sources including: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Atmospheric depositionSoil particlesHuman and animal faecesPlant matterFertilizersVehicle exhaust	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Nutrients promote growth of aquatic plant life. In large concentrations they can produce algal blooms on the water surface.Algae are microscopic plants which occur naturally in water bodies. Increased nutrients promote algal growth resulting in a build up of toxins. Toxic algal blooms cause the closure of fisheries, water farming industries and public beaches.
Total Phosphorus		
Suspended Solids	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Soil particlesAirborne particlesSediment from erosion and land degradationLeaf litter	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Reduce the penetration of light through water impacting on the respiration of aquatic plantsPhosphorus, heavy metals and organic chemicals utilise sediment as the medium for transportation in urban runoff
Lead	Trace metals derived from petrol additive, hydrocarbons, paint	Impacts of metals in water bodies can vary widely. Impacts are affected by complex interactions with biophysical parameters such as pH, dissolved oxygen and temperature.
Zinc	Trace metals derived from vehicle wear, pesticides	
Hydrocarbons	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Mineral oilsPetrochemicals	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Impact on visual amenityImpact on chemical oxygen demand
Chemical Oxygen Demand	Measure of oxygen demand from chemical oxidation of organic and inorganic material	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Used as an indicator of "general health" of a water body. Organic material uses oxygen in biodegradation and chemical oxidation.
Biological Oxygen Demand	Measure of oxygen demand from biodegradation and oxidation of organic material.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">High oxygen demand will limit capacity to support vibrant ecosystems.
Total Organic Carbon	Total amount of organic material as measured in carbon	Organic matter can impact on: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Biogeochemical processesImpacts on nutrient cyclingBiological availabilityChemical transport and interactions
Organic Matter	<ul style="list-style-type: none">LeavesGrass clippingsHuman and animal faeces	

In 2050?

Hot Spots

Hot spots in the catchment are areas where activities have a high negative impact on sustainable water management. These hot spots generate high pollutant or litter loads, use large amounts of water, or have water pooling problems.

Flooding Hot Spots

Water pooling problem areas are typically low points or 'sags' where water can not drain away quickly. Pooled water can spread across the road and into adjacent properties. Problem areas in the subcatchment are listed below:

- Laneways within Ashbury act as drainage reserves and can cause nuisance flooding of adjacent properties
- Water pools and drains slowly away from a swale between Blick Oval and Campbell Oval. This area is often wet and boggy after rain.



Litter

The most common items of litter are cigarette butts, takeaway food containers, confectionery wrappers, plastic bags, polystyrene packaging and bulkier items such as clothing, furniture, building waste and shopping trolleys.

Do you know of other hot spot areas within Ashbury?

Large amounts of litter that are washed from residential and commercial areas within the catchment end up in the Cooks River.

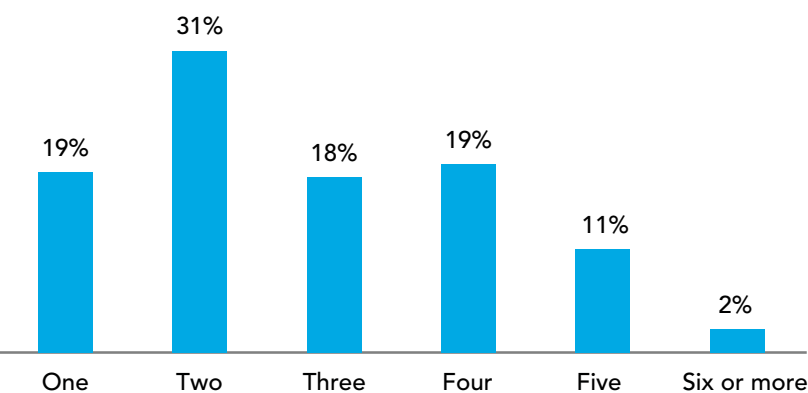


Key Statistics

- Population – 2329 residents
- Origin – 35% born overseas; Italy (6%), Greece (4%), China, Lebanon and UK (3%).
- Languages at home – 44% non-English including Italian(10%), Arabic (5%) and Greek (4%).
- Religion – Catholic (45%), Eastern Orthodox (12%) and No religion (11%).
- Travel to work - Car (78%),Train (9%), Bus (7%), walk (3%) and bicycle, motorbike or a scooter (1%)

Household Types

Number of residents per household

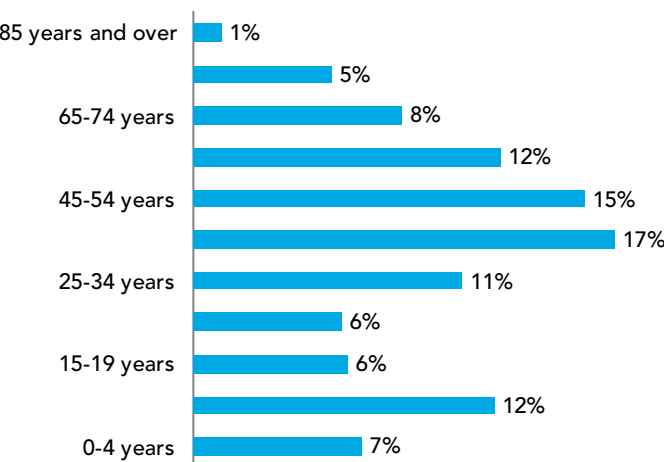


- 53% of residents are living as a couple with children
- 30% of resident are living as a couple with no children
- 15% of residents are single parents
- 54% of residents are married

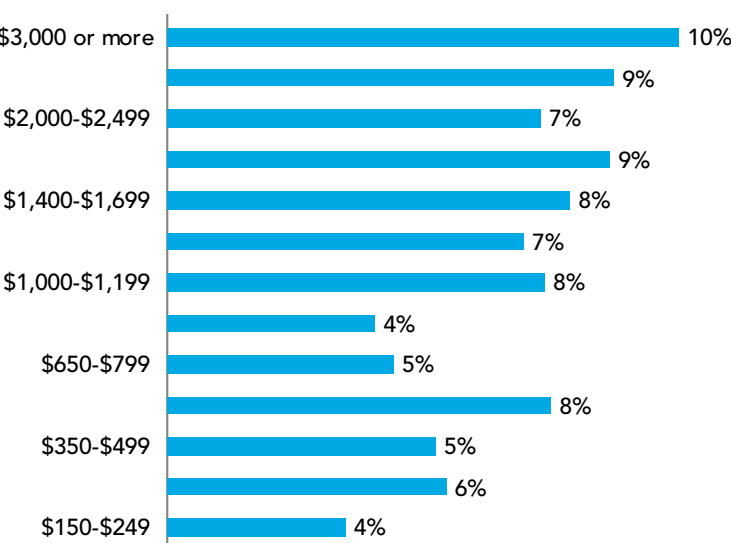
Education

- Currently attending an educational institution: 31% of residents
- Currently hold a non-school qualification: 47% of residents, 20% Advanced Diploma, Diploma or Certificate and 16% Bachelor degree or higher

Age Distribution



Weekly Household Income

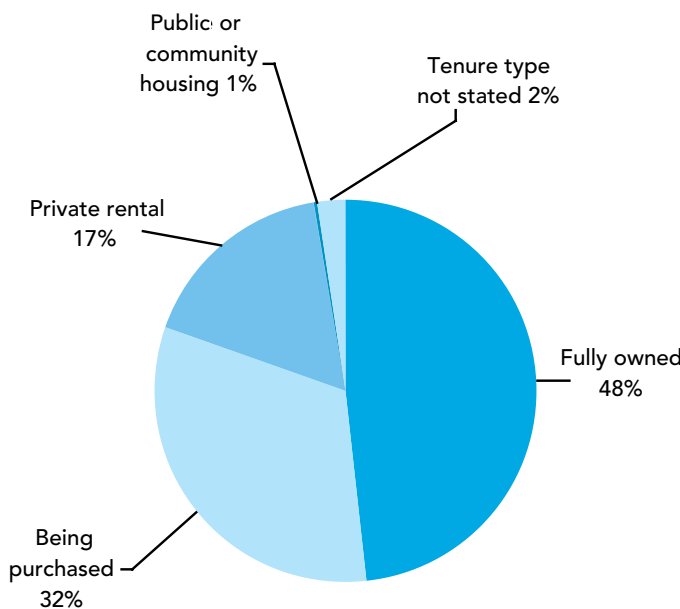


Employment

Of the active labour force (662 residents):

- 61% are employed full time
- 31% are employed part time
- 4% are unemployed

Household Tenure



The information on this page is based on data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006 Census.

NB: This data was collated prior to the finalisation of the Ashbury Subcatchment boundary. The figures for the current Ashbury Subcatchment may therefore vary slightly from those shown on this page.

Ashbury Community Water Survey

Who answered the survey?

(Total: 132 people)

Gender	44% Males 56% Females
Origin	51% born in Australia 10% born in Italy
Language	82% speak english at home
Education	50% University educated 17% Other tertiary 33% School only
Age	30-39 years = 24% 40-49 year = 24% 50-59 = 24%
Household Type	33% Couple with children at home 21% Couple with no children
Tenure Type	51% Fully own home 45% Buying home 4% Private rental
Dwelling	82% Separate house 12% Semi, terrace, townhouse 5% Flat, unit, apartment
Time in Current Residence	40% 1 -10 years 28% 20+ years 26% 10 – 20 years
Household Gross Weekly Income	37% \$1,500 or more 20% \$1,000 - \$1,499 13% \$1 – \$199 7% \$200 - \$399

Knowledge of urban water systems

1. In my council area, the rainwater in the street drains normally goes:

- 64% To the nearest waterway (correct)
- 28% To the sewerage system

2. From the list below, which would normally end up in the street drains?

Water From:	% Responses	
Driveways, footpaths	81%	Correct
Other paved areas	74%	Correct
Rainwater from the roof	66%	Correct
Excess water from the garden	60%	Correct
The washing machine	23%	Incorrect
The kitchen sink	19%	Incorrect
The toilets	19%	Incorrect
The shower	15%	Incorrect

3. On average, how many litres of water does a typical household use per day?

- 79% underestimated daily household water use
- 13% chose the correct range (400-500L per day)
- 8% overestimated daily household water use

Behaviour

1. Rainwater Tanks

- 21 people answered the question about how they used water from their rainwater tank. Tanks ranged from 500 – 7,800L

- 95% use it for garden and 62% for washing the car.

2. Greywater Systems

- 4 people had a grey water diversion or treatment system installed.

- 38 people said that they would reuse greywater

- 92% collect grey water for use on the garden, 32% use it for the toilet and 26% use it to wash the car

3. Water Saving Devices

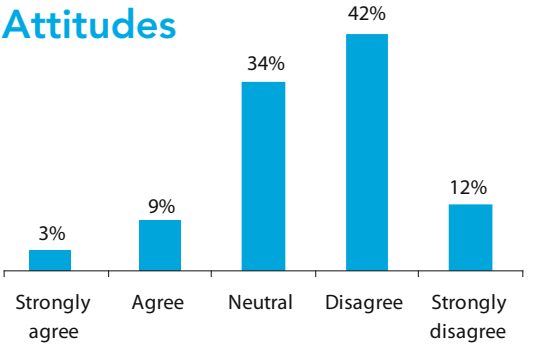
- 85% (80 households) have water saving devices

Receptivity to using rainwater and greywater

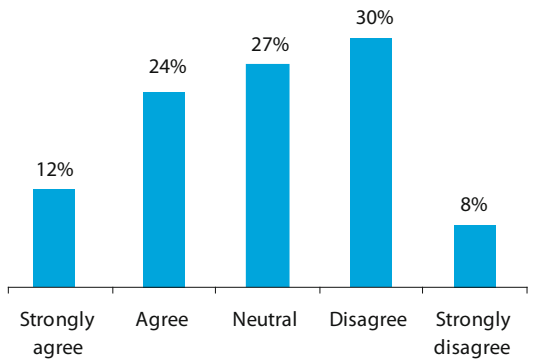
The percentage of people who would consider using rainwater and greywater and how they would use it.

	Filtered Rainwater	Treated Recycled Water
Cooking	7%	0%
Drinking	13%	0%
Showering	25%	3%
Washing clothes	43%	5%
Flushing toilet	80%	32%
Washing car	81%	26%
Watering garden	93%	92%
Nothing	3%	0%

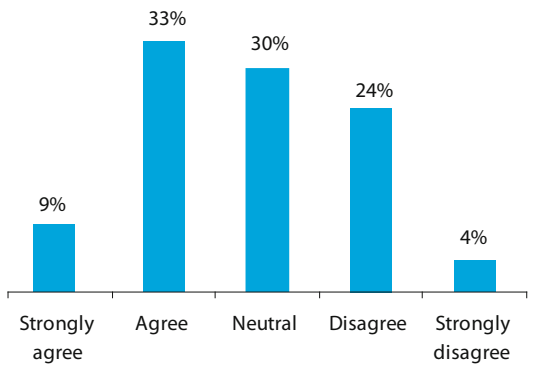
Attitudes



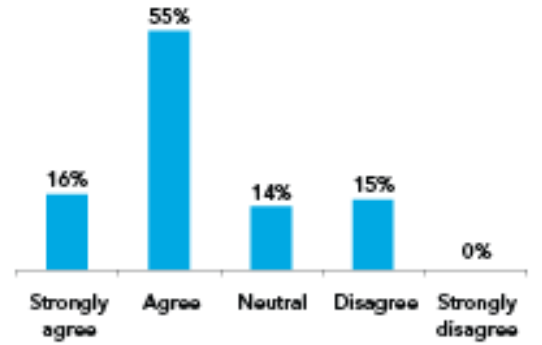
a) 'Jobs are more important than the environment'



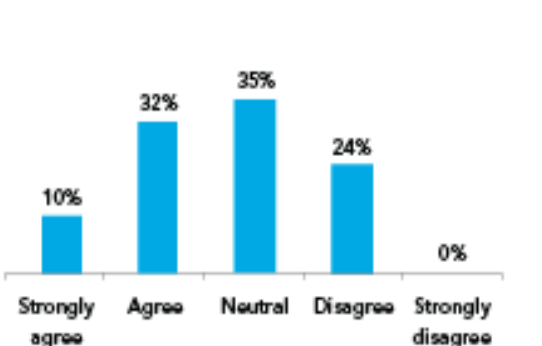
c) 'My daily activities have little negative impact on the waterway environment'



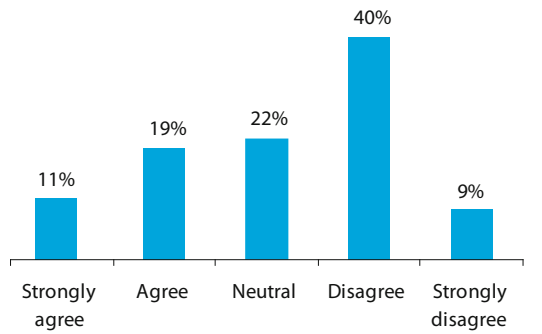
e) 'We should aim for the same waterway conditions as before the Europeans arrived over 200 years ago.'



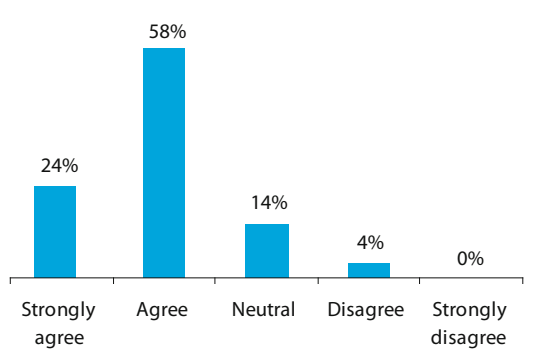
g) 'Most people want to help improve the health of the waterway environment.'



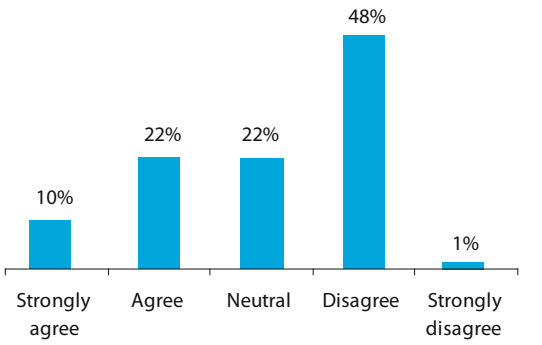
b) 'Access to a healthy natural environment is more important than access to community facilities'



d) 'Government agencies should have the main responsibility for the waterway environment rather than the individual.'



f) 'I would reduce my shower time by half to save limited water resources.'



h) 'Laws are more effective than education for protecting the waterway environment.'

Authorities

Sydney Water

Owens and is responsible for the maintenance of the concrete channel that carries the Cooks River and infrastructure and delivery of potable water within the subcatchment.

Ashfield Council

Is responsible for the eastern portion of the Ashbury subcatchment, divided by Holden Street.

Canterbury City Council

Is responsible for the western portion of the Ashbury subcatchment, divided by Holden Street.

Land Users

Schools

Ashbury Public School – Trevenar Street, Ashbury. Established in August 1928. Located near the top of the subcatchment area within Canterbury City Council.

Canterbury Boys High School – Holden Street, Canterbury. Established January 1918. Located in the eastern portion of the subcatchment within Ashfield Council. Substantial green space is available within the school grounds.

Canterbury Girls High School and Primary – Church Street, Canterbury. Established 1890. Located just outside of the Ashbury subcatchment.

Churches

- **Baptist Church** (Vietnamese) – Queen Street, Ashbury
- **Uniting Church** (Samoan) – Melville Street, Ashbury

Ashbury Bowling & Panarcadian Federation Club

Ashbury Bowling Club is approximately 0.79 ha and includes 3 bowling greens and sports centre, the Club is located at 51 King Street, Ashbury.

Trinity Grammar School

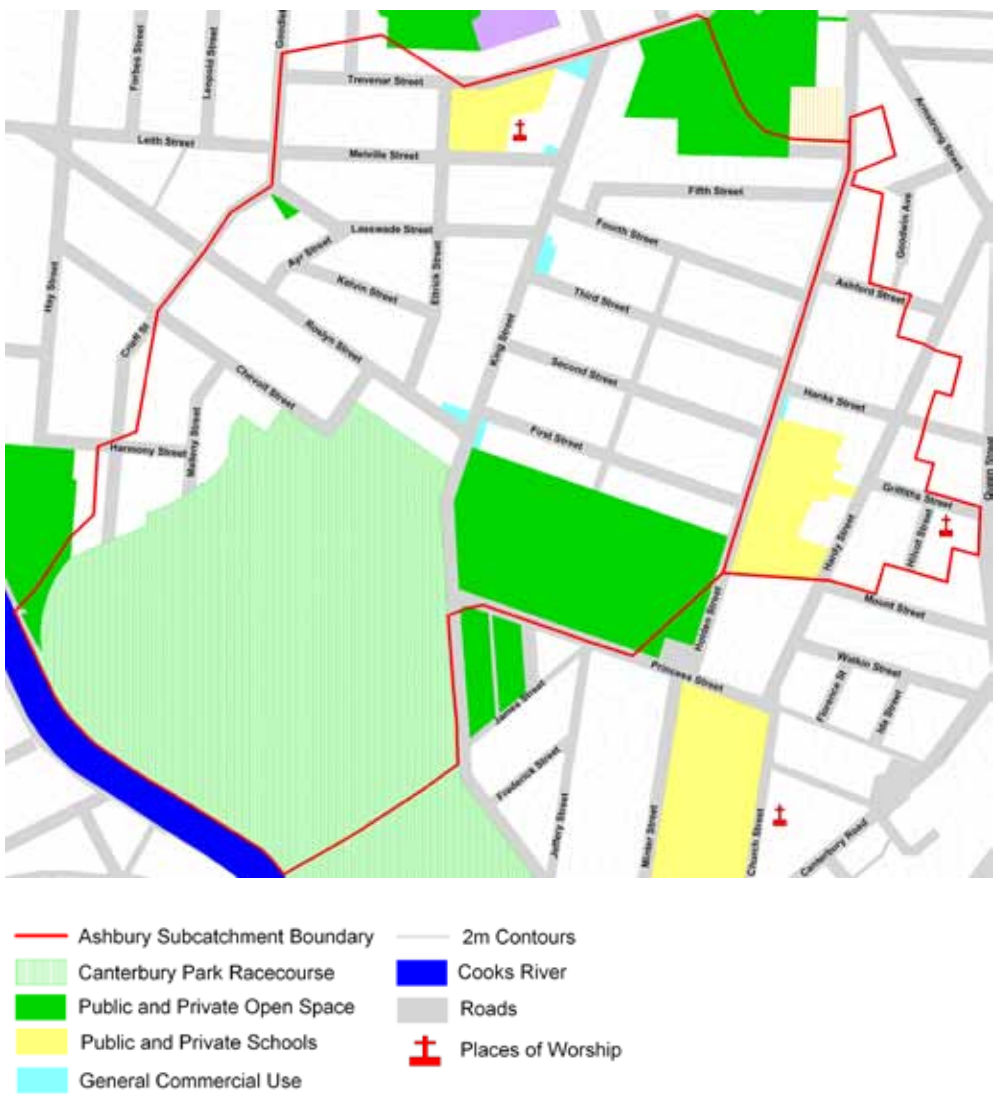
Private recreation property, includes 6 tennis courts located on the corner of King and Princess Streets.

Sydney Turf Club

Sydney Turf Club owns and is responsible for the management and maintenance of the Canterbury Park Racecourse. The Racecourse is 33.9 ha and includes event centre, parking, race track.

Commercial

There are a handful of small commercial operations scattered along King Street within this subcatchment.



Parks, Playgrounds and Reserves

Peace Park	4.9 ha open space – includes playground equipments, rest area, bike track/ walkway, paved picnic area, viewing tower, toilets
Blick Oval and Campbell Athletic Field	6.8 ha public open space – includes cricket pitch, soccer field, athletic track, play equipment, 2 kiosks, toilets
Folster Memorial Reserve	0.06 ha public open space – includes play equipment

Urban Conservation Area

Ashbury is recognised nationally as an urban conservation area due to the high level of preservation and design of houses and gardens and the high level of consistency and uniformity in the houses and streets.

There are a range of factors which contribute to Ashbury's heritage attributes including:

- Houses mostly comprise single storey detached houses in Federation and Californian Bungalow styles
- A predominance of Californian Bungalow type houses resulting in many street façades containing architectural elements such as double or triple fronted gables facing the street, semi-enclosed front porch or verandah and bay windows
- Small to medium sized rectangular shaped allotments reflecting each phase of early twentieth century housing.
- Houses in a landscaped setting. Gardens have extensive shrubs and tree
- Planting with low garden walls and fences which are and are generally well maintained.
- Extensive street tree planting often typical of the Federation and Inter-War period.



Map showing houses contributing to Ashbury Special Heritage Area

Houses in the Ashbury Catchment



To retain Ashbury's special character a Development Control Plan was introduced in 2007 by Canterbury Council. The majority of the controls are directed at the size, shape, materials and colour of dwellings.

Ashbury Heritage and Water Management

A number of controls also directly impact on water management in the Ashbury Subcatchment. The most significant impact on water management is the controls that are placed on private open space and landscaping. Landscaping controls ensure that a minimum of 25% of the lot area is soft landscaping. Appropriate soft landscaping includes grasses and trees in both front and back yards. Landscape controls have impacts on water consumption for irrigation and can reduce stormwater runoff from paved and other hard surfaces. Building controls can also impact on water management for example controls on roof and the design of roofs can impact on the ability to collect rainwater.

Canterbury Park Racecourse



Canterbury Park Racecourse

The Racecourse is owned by the Sydney Turf Club and includes the racetrack, a grandstand, stables and two large stormwater dams in the centre of the track. Mid week race meetings are held fortnightly during spring and summer with up to twelve night race meetings each year. Canterbury Park Racecourse is listed as a local heritage item.



Water Management

Currently all the water from the racecourse, including the grandstand roof is harvested and stored in the two large dams located in the centre of the race track. The stormwater stored in the dams is reused for irrigation which is undertaken frequently in spring and summer.



Canterbury Park Racecourse storage dams used for irrigation of the racecourse

World of Golf Australia Development

World of Golf Australia, in partnership with the Sydney Turf Club, are proposing to develop a multi-functional golf practice course. The racecourse will continue to operate under Sydney Turf Club.

The development will contain a range of specialist areas for golfers to practice various aspects of golfing, including chipping, putting, driving, pitching and bunker play.

World of Golf Water Management

This development will include various filtration ponds, absorption swales and water features. These features will be used to reduce and treat the flow of stormwater runoff from the site.

Sewer Mining

A grant has been sought from the previous Water and Energy Savings fund to supply water for the Canterbury racecourse and the World of Golf development. The sewer mining application proposes to harvest 84 million litres of wastewater from the sewer each year and treat it onsite to provide water for irrigation.

Enough water will be recycled to irrigate the racecourse and World of Golf development, with future potential to supply water for irrigation of Canterbury Council's playing fields.

Questions to think about...

1. How much of the information is new to you?

[illegible]

2. What is the most surprising information?

[illegible]

3. How sustainable is the current water cycle shown on page 5?

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