

CAMPBELLTOWN CITY COUNCIL CAMPBELLTOWN SPORT & RECREATION STRATEGY (2016 – 2036)

SUPPORTING RESOURCE DOCUMENT

May 2017



Prepared by Otium Planning Group Pty Ltd



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1 STUDY FRAMEWORK

1.1 STUDY PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of the Campbelltown Sport and Recreation Strategy is to:

Deliver a comprehensive and prioritised plan for the future development and management of sport and recreation facilities in Campbelltown City Council to 2036.

The study investigates existing facilities and development of new facilities. Analysis of parks, open space and stadiums are excluded from this study.

Strategy objectives included:

- Identify current significant local and regional facilities through analysis of existing inventory of recreation, sport and open space facilities.
- Classify sport facilities into appropriate categories and establish a hierarchy of facilities. Categories should be based on Marriott's Facility Hierarchy to include cost, location, timeframe and rationale (demographics and trends – population and emerging sports).
- Assess the trends (local, regional, state and national), current usage, needs and future demands for sport and recreation facilities in the area.
- Identify likely service delivery gap provision as a result of emerging sport participation trends.
- Identify gaps and overlaps in facility provision (public and private).
- Identify and prioritise facility development needs for new infrastructure and the upgrade / redevelopment of existing facilities.
- Establish a clear causal and temporal nexus between the demands on recreational facilities generated by the existing population to the demands generated by additional population.
- Determine the most appropriate management systems for facilities across the Region (best practice systems).
- Nominate possible future sites for sport and recreation pursuits throughout the Region. Recommend priorities for site specific master plan sites.
- Determine the likely impact of future development in relation to planning schemes for the area.
- Identify potential sources of funding.

The study process comprised a four-stage methodology as outlined below:



Stage 1: Research & Analysis of the Current Situation

- › Review of Background Information
- › Population Profile & Growth
- › Trends Analysis
- › Internal Council Staff Meetings
- › Analysis of Existing & Planned Provision
- › MACROC and Surrounding Region Provision
- › Supply Mapping of Sport & Recreation Provision

Stage 2: Community & Stakeholder Consultation

- › Awareness Raising & Interactive Tools
- › Council Staff
- › Briefing Session with Councillors
- › Survey of Sport & Recreation Organisations
- › Community Survey
- › Survey of Schools
- › Discussions with MACROC and Neighbouring Councils
- › Community Meetings
- › Shopping Centre Displays
- › Interviews with Facility Managers
- › Interviews with State Sporting Organisations
- › Steering Committee Workshop
- › Interviews & Targeted Consultation
- › Discussions with Government Agencies
- › Best Practice Research

Stage 3: Analysis of Findings & Future Demands

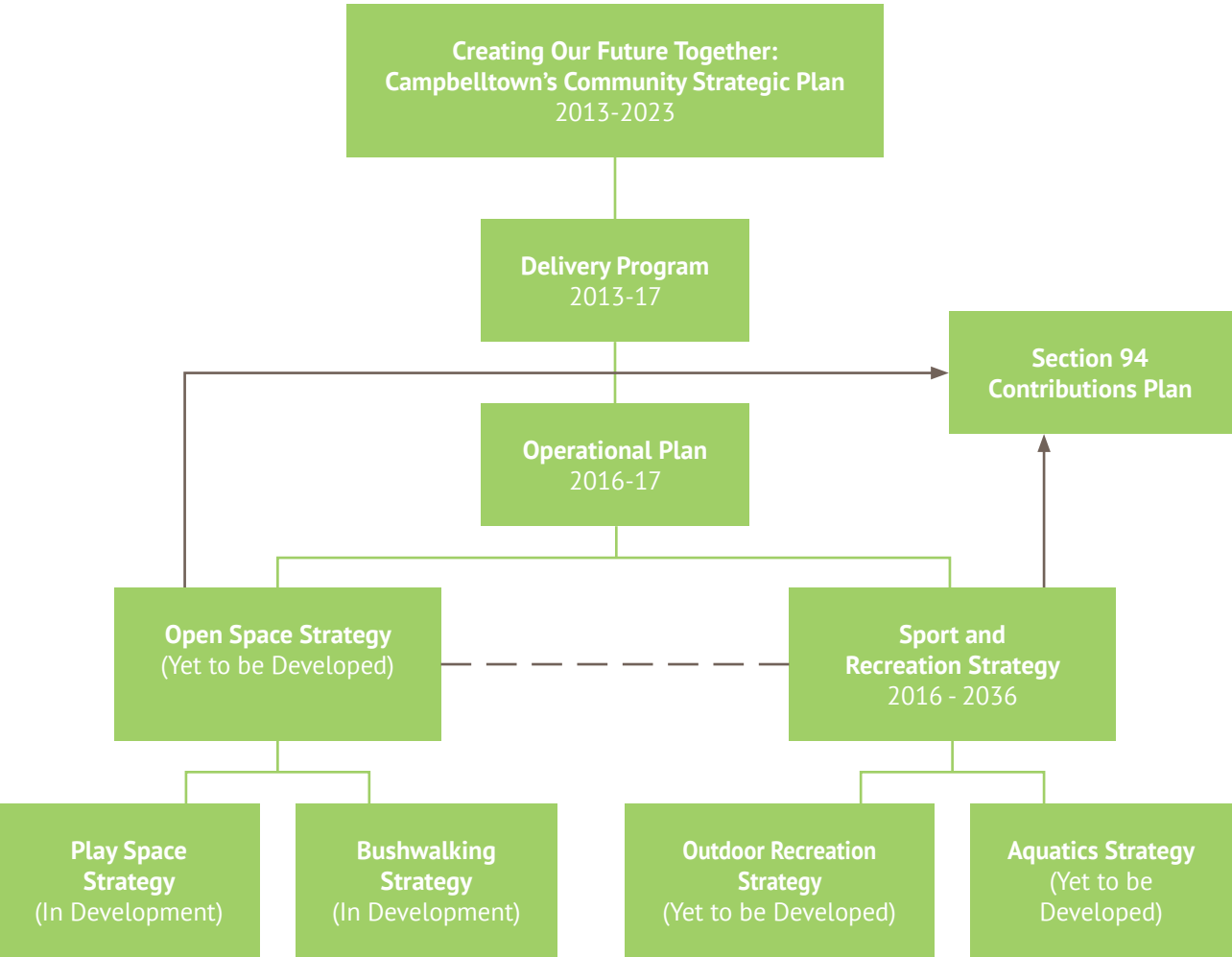
- › Detailed Issues/ Needs Analysis
- › Meeting with Council & Steering Committee
- › Preliminary Directions
- › Funding & Partnership Opportunities
- › Discussion Paper
- › Steering Committee & Council Workshops

Stage 4: Outcomes & Recommendations – Draft & Final Reports

- › Draft Report
- › Presentation of Draft Report
- › Public Exhibition of Final Draft Sport and Recreation Strategy
- › Analysis & Presentation of Feedback
- › Final Sport and Recreation Strategy

1.2 CAMPBELLTOWN CITY COUNCIL PLANNING HIERARCHY

The Campbelltown Sport and Recreation Strategy 2016 – 2036 forms part of a network of Council's planning strategies incorporating Council's corporate, open space, sport and recreation related strategies. Outlined in the figure below is a summary of Council's planning strategies, their relationships and current status:



2 VISION AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES

2.1 VISION

Campbelltown City Council's community vision statement as outlined in the Community Strategic Plan 2013 - 2023 is:

A connected community with opportunities to grow in a safe and sustainable environment

2.2.1 Vision for Sport and Recreation

Campbelltown City Council provides and maintains a variety of facilities to cater for the sporting and recreational pursuits of the community. A 'vision' for sport and recreation that is consistent with the expectations of Council and the Campbelltown community will provide a framework for Council's role in this area. The following vision is proposed:

Campbelltown City Council will facilitate accessible, sustainable and contemporary sport and recreation facilities, programs and services in order to support its community being physically active and healthy.

2.2 GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The vision for sport and recreation to 2036 is underpinned by a number of guiding principles that emerged throughout this study as outlined below:

2.2.1 Sustainable

Council will ensure current and future sport and recreation facilities are developed to support their long term sustainability by:

- Implementing strategies aimed at maximising use of existing facilities;
- New policy, planning, development and management practices that encourage the long term sustainability of current and new facilities; and
- Developing new sport and recreation facilities as shared use, community hubs where possible.

2.2.2 Accessible

Sport and recreation facilities, programs and services will be accessible to the majority of the Campbelltown community by:

- Delivering programs and services in locations easily accessed by the community;
- Developing new facilities within active transport corridors;
- Developing new facilities in future population growth areas;
- Prioritising facility development and upgrading in those areas underserved and with the highest population catchments; and
- Providing sport and recreation opportunities that are available to all residents regardless of age, gender, culture, income or physical ability.

2.2.3 Adaptable

Council will implement sport and recreation strategies that are flexible and adaptable in order to:

- Respond to changing trends in sport and recreation participation;
- Respond to changes in participation rates of individual sport and recreation activities
- Cater for formal and informal sport and recreation opportunities; and
- Respond to new, emerging sport and recreation activities.

2.2.4 Increase Active Participation

Council will support the Campbelltown community to be physically active and healthy by:

- Prioritising sport and recreation funding towards programs, services and facilities that encourage increased participation outcomes;
- Supporting sport and recreation organisations capacity to effectively deliver participation opportunities; and
- Facilitating a collaborative approach across Council departments in order to ensure broader City policy, planning, development and strategies align with Council's vision for sport and recreation.

3 CATCHMENT ANALYSIS

3.1 CURRENT AND PROJECTED POPULATION

The estimated population of the Campbelltown City LGA for 2015 is 156,572¹ and is expected to grow rapidly over the next 20 years primarily as a result of:

- › Greenfield and Urban Renewal Projects;
- › Glenfield to Macarthur Urban Renewal Corridor; and
- › Greater Macarthur Land Release Investigation.

Future population estimates developed in consultation with Council officers have been used to calculate the future demand for the 2026 and 2036 periods as outlined in below:

Table 1 Population Projections 2011 – 2036 Campbelltown City Council LGA²

Area	2011	2026	Change (2011-2026)	2036	Change (2026 – 2036)
FORECAST ID					
Airds	3,673	6,040	2,367	6,201	161
Ambarvale-Englorie Park	7,641	7,672	31	8,056	384
Blair Athol	2,785	2,728	-57	2,784	56
Bradbury	9,033	9,605	572	10,096	491
Campbelltown	10,725	19,424	8,699	26,606	7,182
Claymore	3,428	4,175	747	4,559	384
Eagle Vale	5,916	6,166	250	6,323	157
Eschol Park	2,763	2,668	-95	2,848	180
Glen Alpine	4,755	4,734	-21	4,823	89
Glenfield	7,890	10,773	2,883	11,028	255
Ingleburn	14,485	19,801	5,317	20,122	321
Kearns	2,858	2,857	-1	2,841	-16
Leumeah	9,779	10,183	404	10,652	469
Macquarie Fields-Macquarie Links	14,804	15,160	355	15,358	198
Minto	10,661	13,525	2,864	13,906	381
Raby	6,205	5,785	-420	5,748	-37
Rosemeadow	7,954	8,507	553	8,655	148
Rural residential	2,877	16,621	13,744	29,496	12,875
Ruse	5,686	5,512	-174	5,852	340
St Andrew – Bow Bowing	7,540	7,042	-498	7,002	-40
St Helens Park	6,487	6,591	104	6,827	236
Woodbine - Blairmount	3,225	4,720	1,495	6,091	1,371
Campbelltown City	151,170	190,289	39,119	215,874	25,585

¹ <http://forecast.id.com.au/campbelltown/population-summary>

² Population estimates developed in consultation with Council.

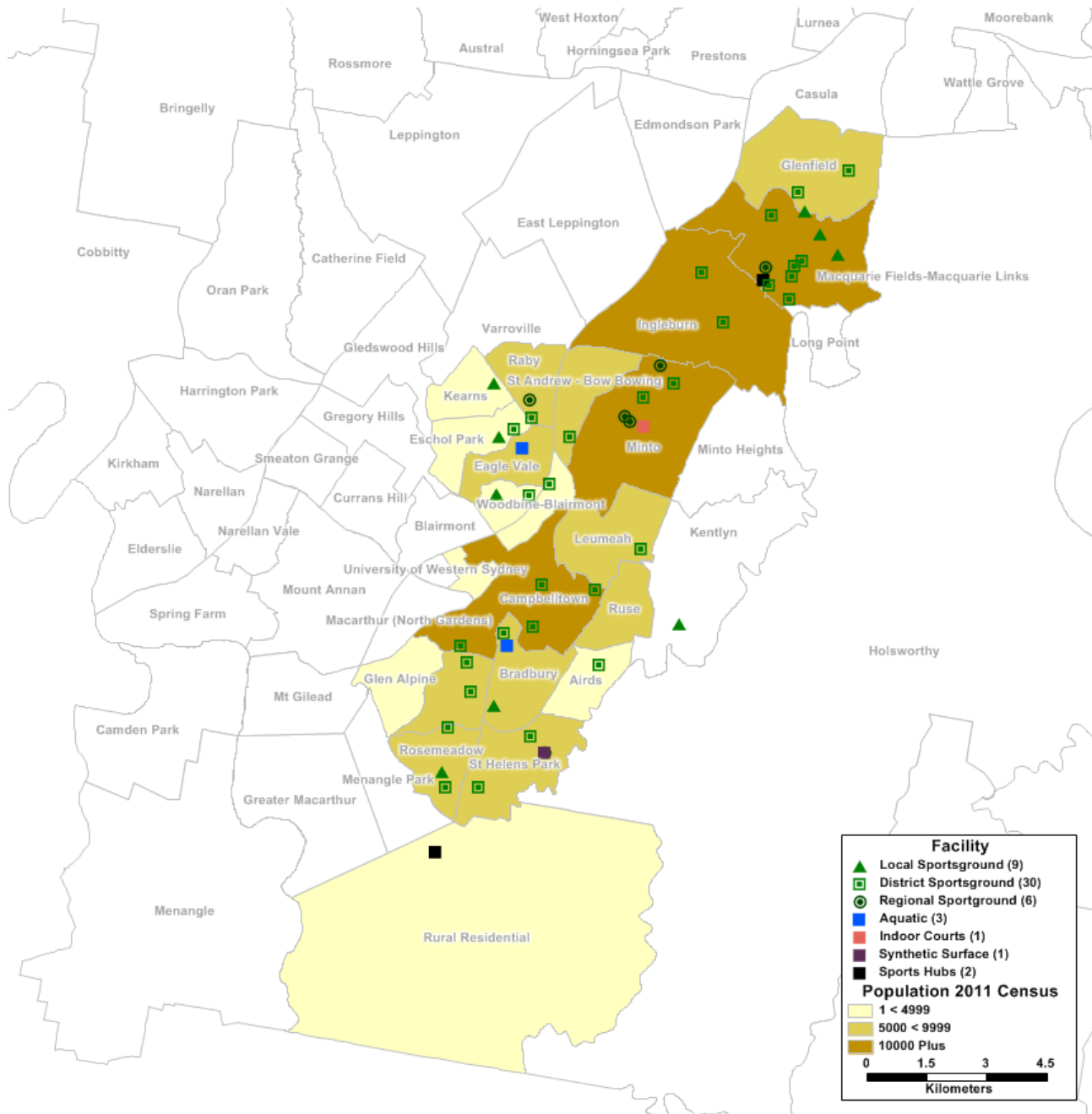
Area	2011	2026	Change (2011- 2026)	2036	Change (2026 – 2036)
ADDITIONAL PLANNED DEVELOPMENTS					
Greenfield and Urban Renewal Projects					
Airds-Bradbury				6,102	+6,102
Claymore				4,321	+4,321
Western Sydney University				2,465	+2,465
East Leppington				10,310	+10,310
Bardia				4,959	+4,959
Blairmount				3,480	+3,480
Maryfileds (Blair Athol)				1,798	+1,798
Amundsen St (Leumeah)				107	+107
Sub-Total				33,542	+33,542
Glenfield to Macarthur Urban Renewal Corridor					
Glenfield		3,959	+3,959	7,570	+3,611
Macquarie Fields		559	+559	1,081	+522
Ingleburn		1,776	+1,776	3,785	+2,009
Minto		458	+458	1,081	+624
Leumeah		995	+995	2,704	+1,708
Campbelltown		6,152	+6,152	10,814	+4,663
Macarthur		8,202	+8,202	13,518	+5,316
Sub-Total		22,101	+22,101	40,553	+18,453
Greater Macarthur Land Release Investigation					
Menangle Park and Mt Gilead Precincts		26,245	+26,245	52,490	+26,245
Sub-Total		26,245	+26,245	52,490	+26,245
Total Additional Planned Developments		48,346	48,346	126,584	78,238
TOTAL PROJECTED POPULATION	151,170	238,635	87,465	342,458	103,823

The above tables indicate Campbelltown City is estimated to grow by 87,465 people to 238,635 residents by 2026 and a further 103,823 to a total of 342,458 residents by 2036. Over the period 2011 to 2036 Campbelltown City Council's population is therefore projected to increase by 191,288 people.

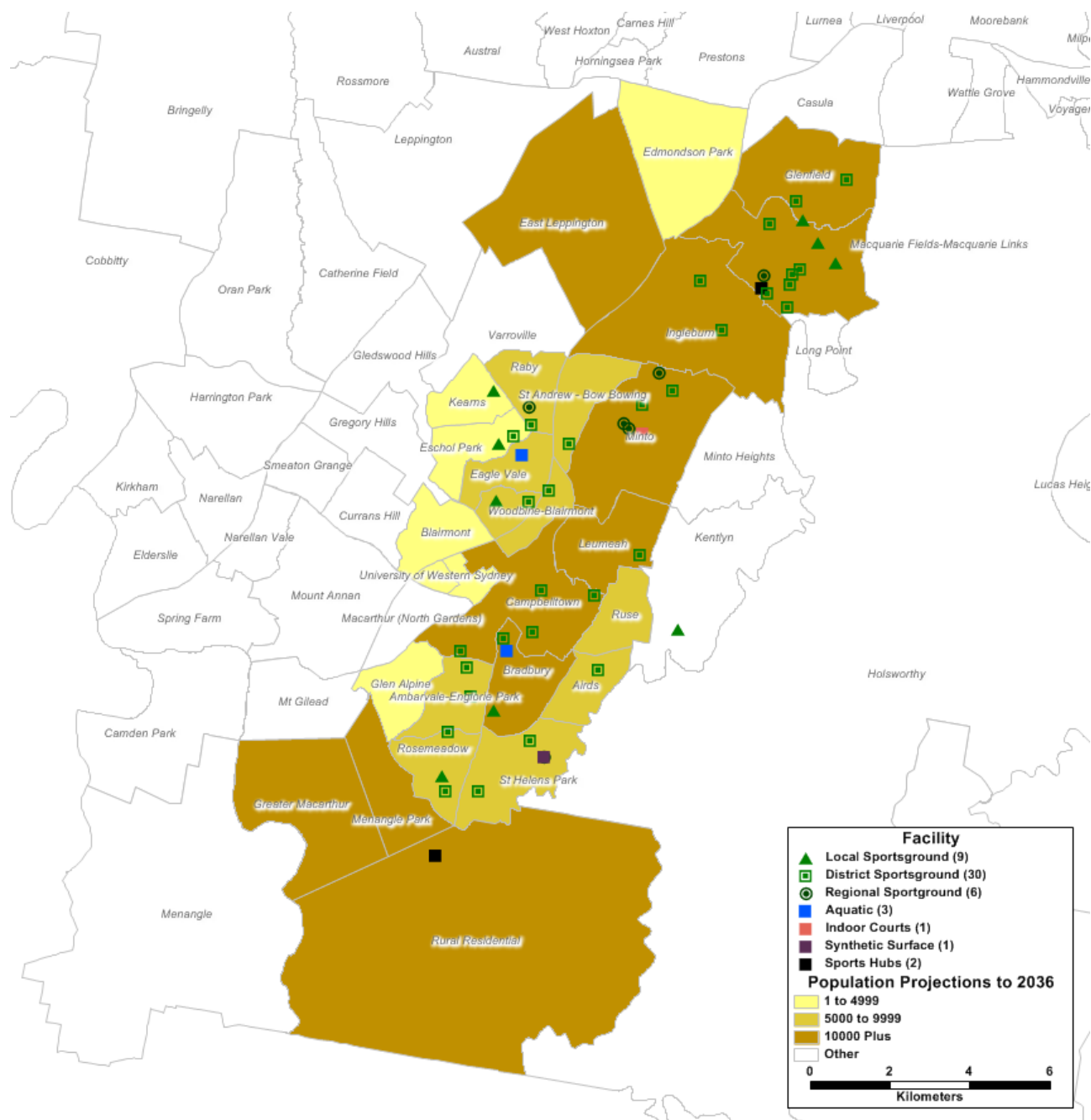
The maps below show the population in Campbelltown City as at 2011 and the estimated 2036 population. The maps include an overlay of existing sport, recreation, aquatic and indoor facilities.

Map 1 below illustrates the current population for the Campbelltown City Council LGA:

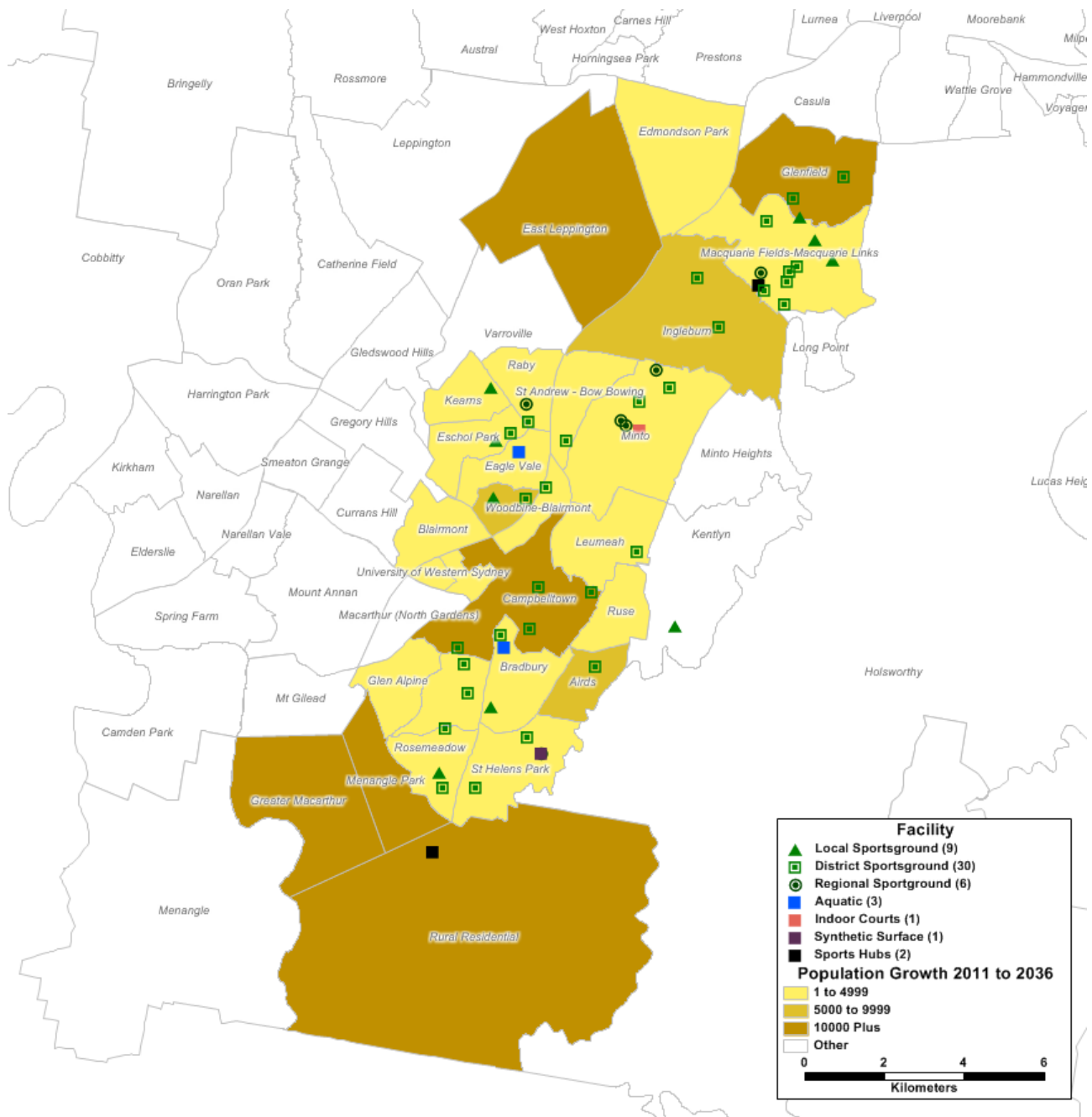
Map 1 Campbelltown City Council LGA Population (2011)



Map 2 Campbelltown City Council LGA Estimated Population (2036)



Map 3 Campbelltown City Council LGA Estimated Population Growth (2011 – 2036)



The highest growth areas are anticipated to be in:

- East Leppington;
- Macarthur;
- Mt Gilead; and
- Menangle Park.

3.2 AGE

The median age of the City of Campbelltown population as at 2011 was 33 years, which is younger than the median age for NSW as a whole (38 years). Table 2, Figure 2 and Figure 3 below summarise the age structure of Campbelltown City. This analysis excludes consideration of the major planned areas for Campbelltown City that are not captured in Forecast ID population projections.

Significant age profile characteristics illustrated are:

- The largest increase in population between 2011 and 2026 are projected to occur in the 30 to 34 age cohort.
- Notable increases in population between 2011 and 2026 are expected in the 0 to 9 cohort, 30 to 39 cohorts and the 65 to 74 age cohort.
- Campbelltown has a significantly smaller proportion than NSW in the 75 and over age cohort.
- Campbelltown has a larger proportion of residents in the 0 to 24 than NSW.

Table 2 Current (2011) population and expected change between 2011 and 2026 of areas within Campbelltown City Council³

AGE COHORT	2011		2026		CHANGE 2011 TO 2026
	No.	% of total	No.	% of total	No.
0 to 4	11,148	7.4	15,030	7.9	+3,882
5 to 9	10,588	7.0	14,050	7.4	+3,462
10 to 14	10,891	7.2	12,713	6.7	+1,821
15 to 19	11,910	7.9	12,634	6.6	+724
20 to 24	12,101	8.0	13,659	7.2	+1,557
25 to 29	11,794	7.8	15,101	7.9	+3,307
30 to 34	10,366	6.9	14,856	7.8	+4,490
35 to 39	9,942	6.6	13,509	7.1	+3,567
40 to 44	9,625	6.4	12,296	6.5	+2,670
45 to 49	10,413	6.9	11,226	5.9	+813
50 to 54	10,627	7.0	10,442	5.5	-185
55 to 59	9,659	6.4	9,432	5.0	-228
60 to 64	8,265	5.5	8,994	4.7	+728
65 to 69	5,211	3.4	8,347	4.4	+3,136
70 to 74	3,370	2.2	7,046	3.7	+3,676
75 to 79	2,247	1.5	5,416	2.8	+3,170
80 to 84	1,634	1.1	2,982	1.6	+1,348
85 and over	1,377	0.9	2,556	1.3	+1,179
Total	151,170	100.0	190,289	100	+39,119

³ <http://forecast.id.com.au/campbelltown/population-age-structure>

Figure 2 Comparison between Campbelltown and NSW Age Profiles

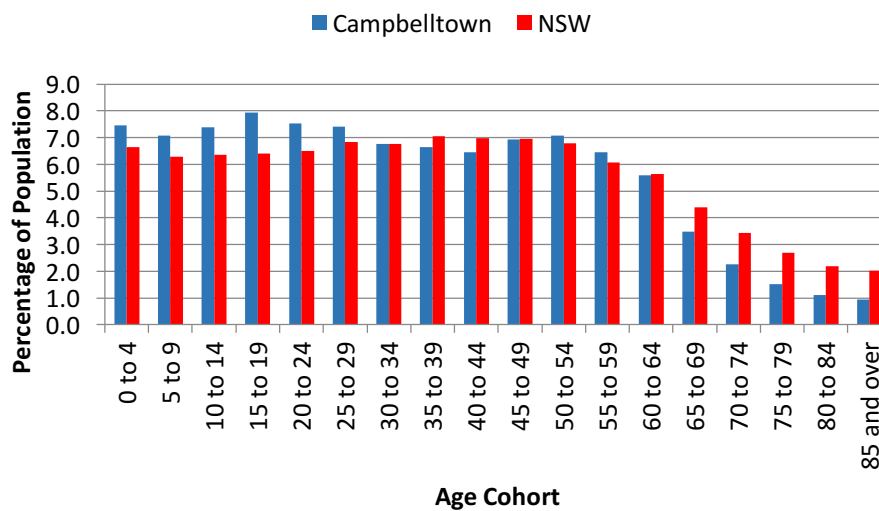
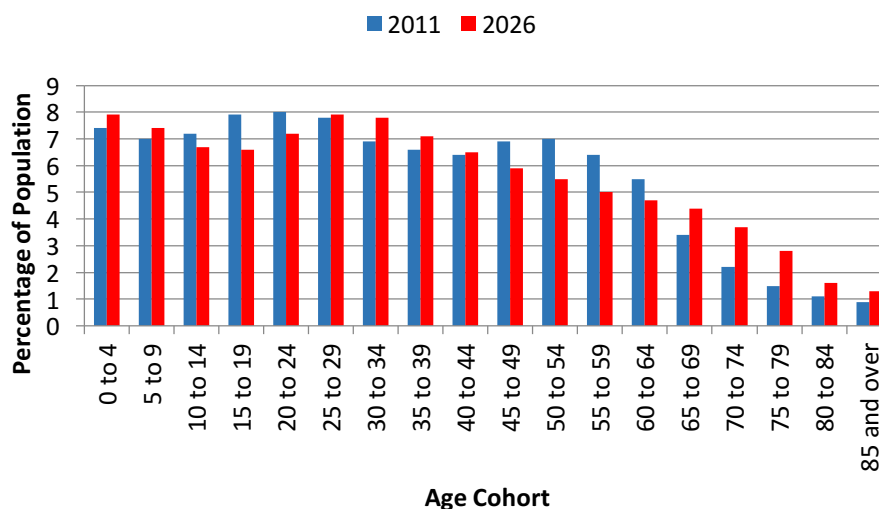


Figure 3 Comparison between age groups 2011 and 2026



3.3 INCOME

In 2011, the median household income in Campbelltown (\$1,251⁴) was slightly higher compared NSW as a whole (\$1,237). However, Campbelltown has a lower median household income compared to Macarthur Regional Organisation of Councils (MACROC) as a whole of \$1,399. Airs was recorded as having the lowest median household income (\$563) and Macquarie Links was recorded as having the highest median household income (\$2,566).

Campbelltown has fewer high income earners (>\$2,500 per week) with 14.2% of households compared to NSW as a whole with 18.9% of households. However, the 30.4% of Campbelltown households earning medium income (\$1,250 - \$2,499 per week) is higher than NSW as a whole at 25.3%.

⁴ <http://profile.id.com.au/campbelltown/household-income?BMID=30>

3.4 CULTURAL DIVERSITY

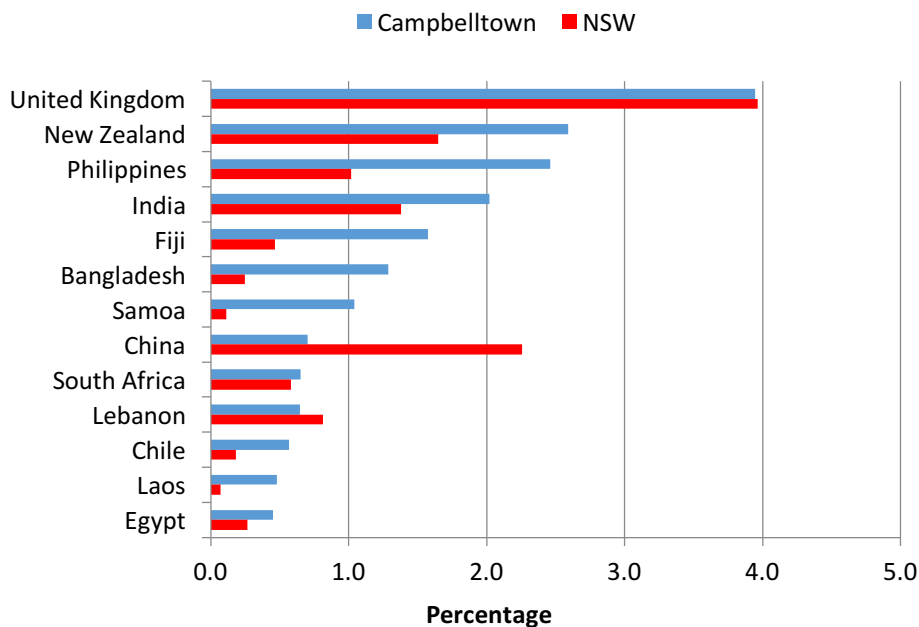
In 2011, the City of Campbelltown had a higher proportion of the population born overseas at 28.1%⁵ (41,047 persons) compared to NSW as a whole at 25.7%. Campbelltown had a slightly higher proportion of the population from a non-English speaking background (20.5%) compared to NSW as a whole (18.6%). A lower proportion of the Campbelltown population (25.0%) spoke a language other than English at home, compared to NSW as a whole (32.5%). However, Campbelltown has a higher proportion of people who spoke a language

other than English at home compared to MACROC (18.0%).

The largest non-English speaking country of birth in the City of Campbelltown was Philippines (2.5% of the population and 3,595 people).

Figure 4 shows the comparison of place of birth between Campbelltown and NSW.

Figure 4 Place of Birth Comparison between Campbelltown and NSW



⁵ <http://profile.id.com.au/campbelltown/birthplace?BMID=30>

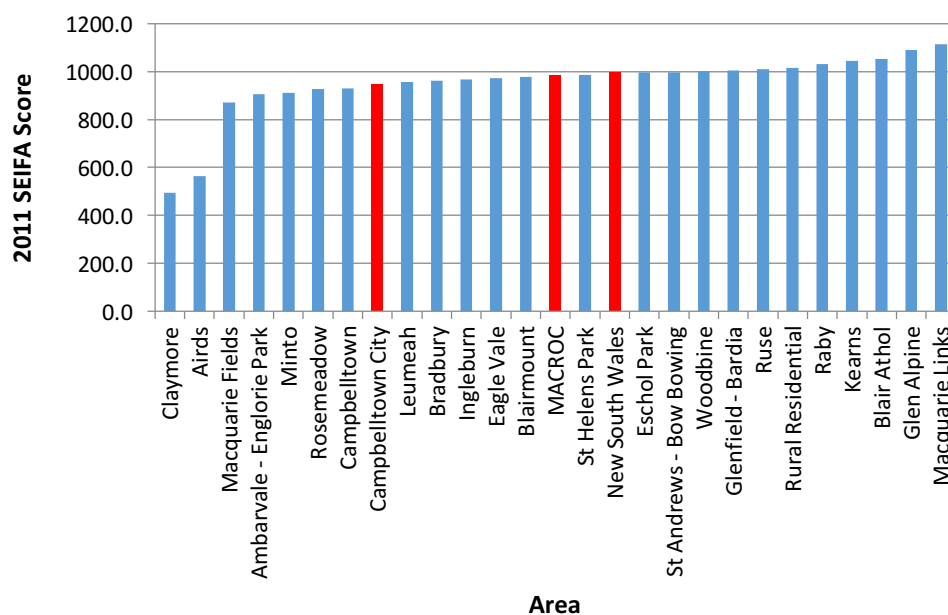
3.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDEX

The Socio-Economic Index For Age (SEIFA) is an index that measures an area's relative level of socio-economic disadvantage based on a range of Census characteristics such as low income, low educational attainment, high unemployment, and jobs in relatively unskilled occupations. The higher the SEIFA score the lower the level of disadvantage is for that area.

The City of Campbelltown LGA (944.8) has a higher index of disadvantage than NSW (995.8)⁶ and that of MACROC (984.0). This places Campbelltown in the 23rd percentile, compared to MACROC, which was in the 38th percentile.

Figure 5 shows the SEIFA scores for areas within the City of Campbelltown compared with the Campbelltown LGA as a whole, the MACROC region and NSW as a whole. Claymore (495.4) is the area with the highest index of disadvantage within the Campbelltown LGA. Blair Athol (1,052.9), Glen Alpine (1,089.4) and Macquarie Links (1,113.9) have the lowest indexes of socio-economic disadvantage (ie the least disadvantaged).

Figure 5 SEIFA scores for Campbelltown LGA areas



⁶ <http://profile.id.com.au/campbelltown/seifa-disadvantage-small-area>

3.6 CATCHMENT IMPLICATIONS FOR CAMPBELLTOWN CITY COUNCIL

Campbelltown City Council is anticipated to undergo significant growth over the next twenty years with population estimated to grow from 156,572 in 2015 to 342,458 people by 2036. This growth will increase the burden on existing sport and recreation infrastructure and necessitate new facilities as competition for access from user groups and the broader community increases.

The predominant increase in population density will occur in the northern and southern boundaries of Campbelltown City. These areas currently have no sport and recreation facilities.

As Campbelltown has a younger median age compared to NSW as a whole, demand for facilities used by young people is likely to be higher. This is likely to increase demand for indoor and outdoor sport and recreation, and aquatic related facilities. With a higher proportion

of young people, demand for new, emerging adventure sport options (eg. skate, BMX, Mountain Bike, climbing) may also be higher.

Ensuring adequate open space for informal activity that does not compete with or adversely impact on formal sport will be an increasing challenge for Campbelltown City Council.

With a higher index of disadvantage compared to NSW as a whole, participation in structured, formal sport and recreation activity may be influenced by the capacity of different communities within Campbelltown to pay. Programs and activities are likely to be price sensitive, particularly in communities with the highest index of disadvantage.



4 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

4.1 PLANNING CONTEXT

A review of planning documentation relevant to sport and recreation in Campbelltown City is summarised in Table 3 below. There are policies, strategies and other documentation relating to all levels of government, and across several Campbelltown City Council departments that have been considered within this study.

Table 3 Campbelltown City Council – Summary of Planning Documentation

COMMON-WEALTH	Sport, physical activity planning Planning for the Provision of Leisure and Recreation in Australia 2010 The Future of Sport in Australia 2013 Australian Sport: The Pathway to Success Megatrends in Sport Planning for Active Living Healthy Parks Healthy People			Participation National physical activity participation data		
NSW	State Plan NSW 2021					
	Recreation and sport planning guidelines, management and data Local Government Act 1993 Recreation and Open Space Planning Guidelines for Local Government Premier's Council for Active Living State Sport Development Plans NSW Physical activity participation data					
	Community NSW Aging Strategy					
SYDNEY	A Plan for Growing Sydney 2031		State Environmental Planning Policy (Sydney Region Growth Centres)		Sydney Metropolitan – Regional Recreation Trails Framework (2010 update)	
REGIONAL	Glenfield to Macarthur: - Urban Renewal Corridor Strategy - Landuse and Infrastructure Summary Greater Macarthur Land Release Investigation: Preliminary Strategy and Action Plan 2015		South West Growth Centre Structure Plan Campbelltown Growth Centre Precincts Development Control Plan, 2013 South West Growth Centre Precinct Plans: - East Leppington (part), - Edmondson Park Social Infrastructure and Open Space Assessment, East Leppington Precinct		Macarthur Destination Management Plan 2016-2020	
CAMPBELLTOWN						
CORPORATE	Creating Our Future Together: Campbelltown's Community Strategic Plan 2013-2023 Delivery Program 2013-17 Operational Plan 2015-16 Resourcing Strategy					
Strategic / specific need	Land use Campbelltown Local Environmental Plan 2015 Campbelltown (Sustainable City) Development Control Plan 2016 Campbelltown Residential Development Strategy 2014	Sport, Recreation and Open Space Open Spaces and Community Facilities Review 2009 Review of Open Space 2012	Developer contributions plans Section 94 Development Control Plans: Glenfield Road Urban Release Area No. 1 Planning District No. 4 Kearns No. 5 Planning District No. 5 Blair Athol 2014 No. 6 St Helens Park Open Space Section 94 Contributions Plan No. 1 Planning District No. 4: Neighbourhood of Kearns		Community Community Strategy Plan 2013-2023	Asset Management Asset Management Policy 2012

Implementation	Plans of Management for community and Crown land Bunbury Curran Park Minto Indoor Sports Stadium Simmos Beach Marsden Park Noorumba Reserve Generic: Sportsgrounds Generic: Reserves	Draft Campbelltown Sports Centre of Excellence Business Case	Voluntary Planning Agreements	Masterplans Mount Saint Quentin Reserve Proposed: Milton Park Eaglehawk Reserve Ambarvale Lynwood Park Bradbury Park Koorringa Reserve Seddon Park	Policies Access and Equity – People with Disabilities Asset Management	Active Transport Cycleway Map
Supporting studies	Community Research 2015			Audits: Sporting Fields Lighting Audit		

4.1.1 Commonwealth

The Future of Sport in Australia (The Crawford Report)

In 2009, the Australian Government commissioned the Independent Sport Panel to undertake a review of sport in Australia to “ensure the Australian sporting system remains prepared for future challenges at both the community and elite levels.” The result of this review is The Future of Sport in Australia, also known as The Crawford Report (named after the Independent Sport Panel Chairman, David Crawford).

The report makes a series of recommendations for action by the Australian Government, some of which have relevance to a sport and recreation facilities within the Campbelltown City context.

Table 4 Summary of ‘The Future of Sport in Australia’

Chapter	Recommendations
1.5: Putting Sport and Physical Activity Back into Education	The Australian Government should consider the repair, upgrade and development of sport and recreation facilities in schools as an integral part of its education revolution’ initiative on the basis that public access to school sporting facilities is maximised.
	The Australian Government and state and territory governments should take action to allow greater access to school (primary and secondary) sporting facilities outside of school hours.
	Greater community access should be provided to tertiary education and institutional sporting facilities.
1.6: Building Community Sport with People and Places	The Australian Government should develop and fund a national volunteer program for sporting and physical activity organisations that aims to attract and retain volunteers to sport through education, accreditation and recognition and in particular takes account of the potential offered by the growing number of older Australians to become volunteers.
	The Australian Government, in consultation with the state and territory governments, should develop a strategic national facilities initiative for the funding and development of Australia’s community sport and recreation facilities over the next decade.
	In any infrastructure programs, preference should be given to projects that have the potential to engage wide sections of the community, such as multi-sport facilities in proximity to other community infrastructure, to help with sustainability and to increase social capital.
1.8: Sustaining the Funding Base for Sport	The ASC in conjunction with the Department of Health and Ageing should explore the viability of tax rebates, voucher or another system designed to reduce the cost of participation, and the likely contribution of such schemes to increasing participation levels.

Australian Sport: The Pathway to Success

The Government's response to the Independent Sports Panel Report and sport policy paper Australian Sport: The Pathway to Success (2010) focuses on:

- › Increasing the number of Australians participating in sport for the benefit of the community and sporting success.
- › Strengthening sporting development pathways, connecting grassroots and high performance sport.
- › Striving for success.

4.1.2 State NSW 2021

The NSW Government recognises that access to and participation in a range of sport, recreational, arts and cultural activities plays an important role in bringing local communities together and promoting healthy lifestyles.

Table 5 Goals and targets of NSW 2021

Goal		Target
Strengthen our Local Environment and Communities	Enhance cultural, creative, sporting and recreation opportunities	Increase participation in sport, recreational, arts and cultural activities in rural & regional NSW & in Sydney from 2010 to 2016 by 10%.
Return Quality Services	Grow patronage on public transport by making it a more attractive choice.	Increase walking and cycling.
	Increase opportunities for people with a disability by providing supports that meet their individual needs and realise their potential.	Increase the proportion of people (aged five and over) with profound and severe disabilities (core activity limitation) involved in out-of-home activities.

4.1.3 Open Space Planning Guidelines

The NSW Department of Planning and Environment (DPE) recognises that open space management is a significant component of local government responsibility in NSW. The Department encourages Councils to prepare open space and recreation plans to help with planning the present and future provision of open space and recreation facilities. To assist Councils with preparing these plans, the former Department of Planning prepared Outdoor Recreation and Open Space: Planning Guidelines for Local Government (Department of Planning, 1992). These guidelines outlined several concepts that Councils were encouraged to adopt in preparing open space and recreation strategy plans, including:

- › Providing quality open space areas that cater for diverse recreation experiences which satisfy the community's needs for recreation.
- › Moving from the rigid 'standards' approach of providing open space (where open space provision is expressed in terms of the number of hectares per 1,000 people) towards a needs-based approach that considers the characteristics and specific needs of local communities, as well as the type, location and quality of existing open space.
- › Compiling an inventory of all open space areas which becomes an important management tool.

The Department's current open space guidelines advocate establishing the current supply of open space by open space type (parks, outdoor sport, linear and linkage), hierarchy (regional, district, local), size, and distance from most dwellings. The Department has put forward default standards for local open space as follows:

- › Local informal parks - 1-2 hectares in size and within 400 metres from most dwellings.
- › Local outdoor sporting areas: 5 hectares in size and 1 kilometre from most dwellings.

Following on from these default standards, Councils are encouraged to develop locally-appropriate provision standards, after considering existing provision of open space as well as local needs, and locally-specific alternatives to meeting the default standard.

The draft open space planning guidelines also set out opportunities for, and constraints of, providing open space to fill gaps between supply and demand. Considering the high demand for open space and finite open space resources, there is a need for smarter use of existing assets through means such as:

- › Converting or adapting existing open space.
- › Integrating the provision of a wide range of recreation facilities and programs.
- › Co-locating recreation opportunities with other

- community and commercial services.
- Using alternative, commercial facilities and venues for recreation on an opportunistic basis.
- Using new technologies and enhanced design.
- Providing an equitable mix of outdoor and indoor recreation facilities.
- Rationalising underused or poorly located facilities.
- New partnerships and cross-boundary local government co-ordination to address resource and capacity constraints.
- Seeking agreements with educational and other institutions for co-use of open space.
- Innovations in providing and maintaining open space are required given increasing costs.
- Using marginal land (former landfill, drainage, utilities easements) that is acceptable for open space purposes.
- Acquiring larger sites for multiple and changing uses over time.
- Incorporating environmental resources as open space.

Active Living

The key principles outlined in the Active Living Statement⁷ prepared by the Premier's Council on Active Living:

- Walkability and Connectivity – improve safe and easy active travel connections to local destinations.

- Active Travel Alternatives – promote public transport use, cycling and walking to help reduce car dependency.
- Legibility – make walking and cycling routes easier to find through signposting, direct walking/cycling routes and provision of public transport information.
- Quality Public Domain – provide well-located and designed open space, with facilities for all community members.

NSW AGING STRATEGY

One of the actions of the NSW Aging Strategy is to: “enhance cultural, creative, sporting and recreational opportunities for seniors.” The Plan aims to help seniors live active lives.

4.1.4 Sydney

A PLAN FOR GROWING SYDNEY

A Plan for Growing Sydney aims to create more vibrant places and revitalised suburbs where people want to live – welcoming places and centres with character and vibrancy that offer a sense of community and belonging.

Relevant directions and actions from A Plan for Growing Sydney are outlined below.

Table 6 Directions and actions for Sydney

Direction	Action
3.2 Create a network of interlinked, multi-purpose open and green spaces across Sydney	Includes open spaces, parks, bushland, natural areas, waterway corridors and tree-lined streetscapes in a network that connects our homes to centres, public transport, jobs and recreation. Builds upon the open space network already established through the Metropolitan Greenspace Program and the Regional Tracks and Trails Framework.
3.2.1 Deliver the Sydney Green Grid project	Provides open space guidelines will resource local councils to develop recreational and open space policies to meet local community needs and inform the preparation of local level plans and policies that are consistent with the Sydney Green Grid.
3.2.2 Investigate options for a bushland renewal program	Explores options to enhance current programs and investment to support habitat and bushland renewal; and Investigates the application of Environmental Trust funds to habitat and bushland renewal projects.

Action 2.4.2 of A Plan for Growing Sydney commits the NSW Government to developing a framework for the identification of new growth areas, with an initial

focus on opportunities within the Greater Macarthur Investigation Area (Greater Macarthur).

⁷ http://www.pcal.nsw.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0010/95698/Why_Active_Living_Statement-low_res_21_06_10.pdf

Sydney Metropolitan Regional Recreation Trails Framework (2010)

The objectives of the Regional Recreation Trails project outlined in 2005 and remaining applicable in 2010, are to:

- Provide a comprehensive summary of the existing and proposed regional trails across the Sydney Metropolitan Region.
- Identify key strategic links and missing connections.
- Identify opportunities for a network of regional recreation trails across the Sydney Region.
- Identify opportunities and priorities for future State Government funding.
- Build on the outcomes of the Regional Recreation Demand studies.
- Reinforce partnerships with local government and other State agencies.
- Provide guidance and direction to metropolitan Councils seeking funding for recreational trails through sources such as the Metropolitan Greenspace Program (MGP).

4.1.5 Campbelltown Creating our future together: Campbelltown's Community Strategic Plan 2013-2023

The Community Strategic Plan outlines five objectives:

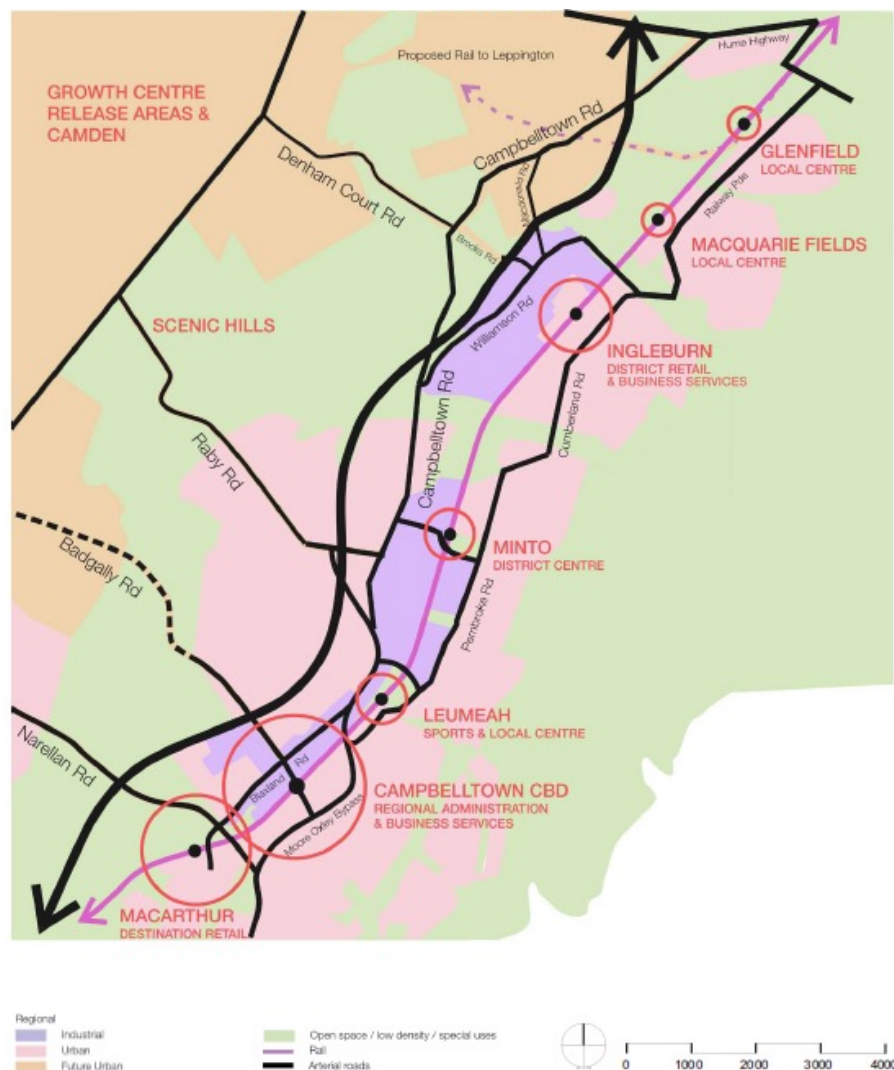
- A sustainable environment;
- A strong local economy;
- An accessible City;
- A safe, healthy and connected community; and
- Responsible leadership.

A safe, healthy and connected community is described in the Plan as “a strong service sector supports a variety of community needs, including providing a healthy and safe community that has opportunities for involvement to build a strong sense of community spirit”.

4.1.6 Proposed Development Campbelltown Structure Plan

The Campbelltown Structure Plan outlines Council is aiming to differentiate places in Campbelltown City according to themes/ function. For example, Leumeah is designated as the place for sport in the Campbelltown Structure Plan (refer Figure 6).

Figure 6 Campbelltown Town Centre Strategic Plan



Glenfield to Macarthur Urban Renewal Corridor Land Use and Infrastructure Strategy

The Glenfield to Macarthur Urban Renewal Corridor Land Use and Infrastructure Strategy provides a comprehensive evidence base to support future growth in south-west Sydney. The strategy includes detailed precinct analysis for each of the Glenfield, Macquarie Fields, Ingleburn, Minto, Leumeah, Campbelltown and Macarthur station precincts.

In reference to Open space, the Strategy notes that the corridor has an extensive network of open space, including local and district sport and recreation facilities. The strategy suggests that the corridor significantly exceeds traditional benchmarks and no additional space is required to accommodate projected growth. It notes that the current open space provides an opportunity for Council to:

- › Consider alternative uses for underutilised and small scale parcels of open space;
- › Consider the possible utilisation of any savings from reduced open space maintenance costs towards embellishment works within station precincts to improve liveability; and
- › Develop open space guidelines to encourage appropriate local planning for the open spaces needs for the community.

The Strategy states the community is also well served by existing community facilities, many of which have spare capacity. The strategy recommends examination of the feasibility of a district scale community hub and expanded library to serve the Campbelltown and Macarthur precincts that accounts for the city wide community needs.

With specific reference to the Campbelltown community the Strategy recommends:

- › Enhancing the activity around Campbelltown station and Queen Street with pedestrian friendly streets, outdoor dining, street tree planting, inviting public gathering spaces and attractive street furniture;
- › Establish a quality open space and public domain network that provides better linkages to and upgrades of existing open spaces;
- › Promote connections to ecological corridors within the precinct and broader area, including through Bradbury Park and Fishers Ghost Reserve;
- › Investigate opportunities to review underutilised open space to contribute towards improved recreational outcomes;
- › Strengthen community and cultural facilities, including a new district level multi-purpose community facility and expanded central library servicing Campbelltown and Macarthur; and
- › Longer term provision of a new primary school servicing the area.

In reference to the movement network the Strategy recommends:

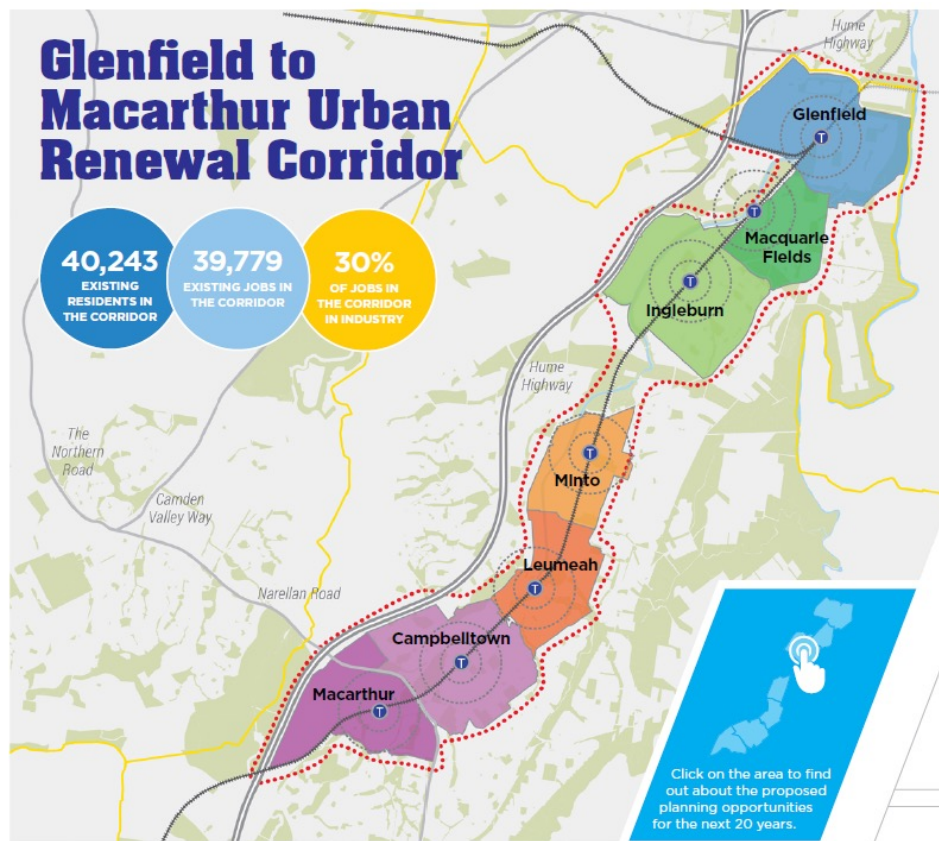
- › Promoting cycling and walking by providing new shared pathways, separated cycle ways, bicycle storage facilities and lighting;
- › Introduce new regional and local cycle routes and walking connections to improve links with Campbelltown station and the surrounding area;
- › Improve linkages to and through the City Centre through a high quality public domain connecting the revitalised commercial and retail core, Queen Street, Campbelltown Mall and Council Chambers; and
- › Improve east west connections by investigating a potential future pedestrian, cycle and public transport link between Badgally Road and Broughton Road.

At the conclusion of the Strategy, it is recommended precinct and local planning within the corridor would need to develop plans and studies to ensure that future development and planning is consistent with the Glenfield to Macarthur Urban Renewal Corridor Strategy.

Following release of the Strategy, on 18 November 2015, Minister Piccoli announced more than \$165 million for new and upgraded schools and classrooms across Western Sydney. As a result, there will be approximately 140 hectares of surplus land at Glenfield due to the relocation of a school. This provided an opportunity for the Department to review the current draft of the Glenfield to Macarthur Urban Renewal Corridor Strategy, including infrastructure upgrades required to support the Glenfield project.

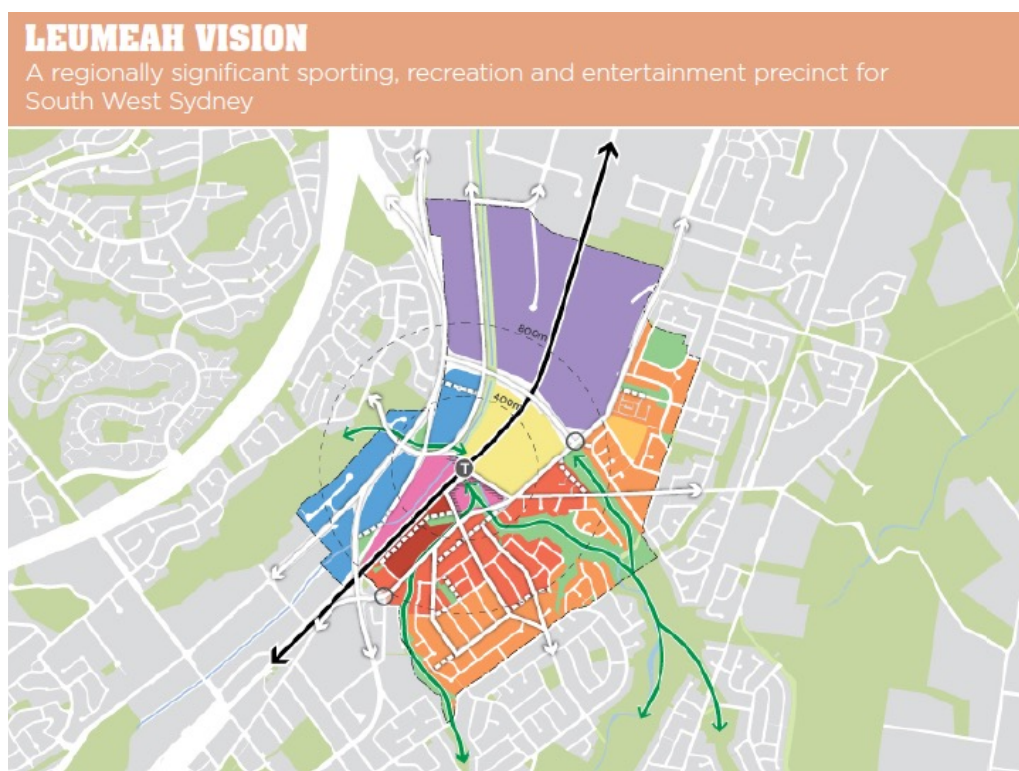
The NSW Government is working closely with Campbelltown City Council, government agencies and the local community to look at opportunities for more homes, jobs, better public spaces, shops and cafes within walking distance from the seven train stations between Glenfield to Macarthur. Figure 7 below shows the Glenfield to Macarthur Urban Renewal Corridor:

Figure 7 Glenfield to Macarthur Urban Renewal Corridor



The vision for Leumeah is for a 'regionally significant sporting, recreation and entertainment precinct for South West Sydney.

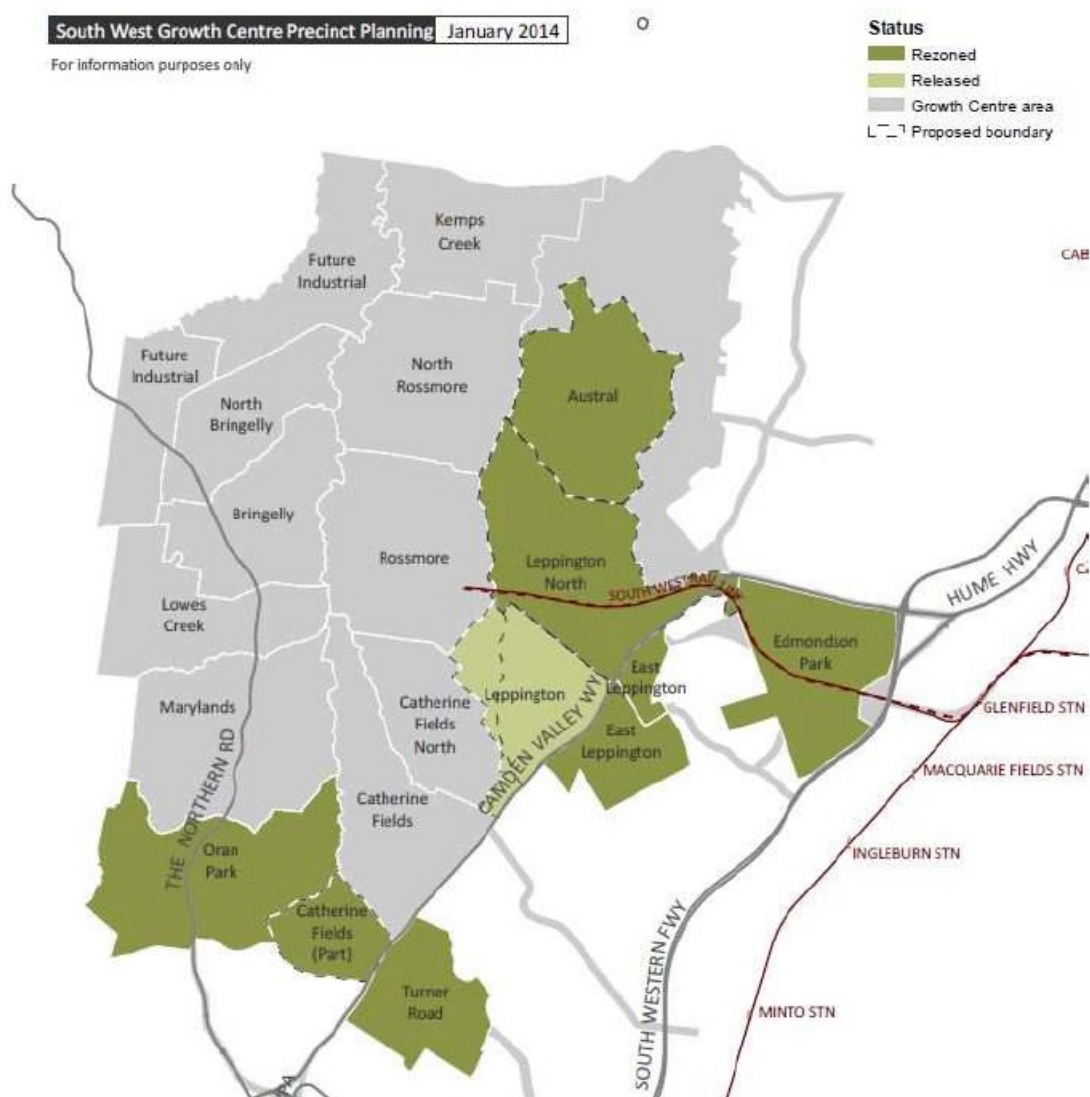
Figure 8 Leumeah Vision - Glenfield to Macarthur Urban Renewal Corridor Land Use and Infrastructure Strategy



South West Growth Centre Precincts

The South West Structure Plan identifies 17 Priority Precincts for release of land for urban development. Two of the precincts in the South West Growth Centre being Edmondson Park and East Leppington are partly in Campbelltown City (refer Figure 9 below).

Figure 9 South West Growth Centre Precinct Plan



According to the South West Structure Plan, the East Leppington Precinct is expected to house an additional 14,700 people in 4,450 dwellings (the majority of which will be in Campbelltown City). Approximately 6,000 dwellings housing 18,000 people will be constructed in Edmondson Park, some of which will be in Campbelltown City.

Indicative Layout Plans for both precincts show active open space (sporting fields, sports courts), parks and other passive open space, and new shared pedestrian and cycle pathways integrated with riparian and drainage corridors.

East Leppington will incorporate 26 hectares of open space and recreation areas. Leppington House will be protected as a local park.

Greater Macarthur Land Release Investigation: Preliminary Strategy and Action Plan 2015

The Greater Macarthur Land Release Investigation: Preliminary Strategy and Action Plan 2015 identifies Menangle Park and Mount Gilead for residential land release. The land release involves the rezoning land for 4,900 homes through Mt Gilead and Menangle Park planning proposals by the end of 2015, with the first new houses possible within two years. There are further plans to release land to provide up to 13,200 homes, in addition to the Mt Gilead and Menangle Park homes planning proposals.

East Leppington Precinct - Infrastructure Delivery Plan

The East Leppington Precinct - Infrastructure Delivery Plan, prepared for Department of Planning and Infrastructure (by Aecom, January 2013) outlines that East Leppington's regional open space and recreation needs will be met by the proposed Leppington Major Centre, to be situated in the adjacent Leppington North Precinct. Additional proposed recreation facilities include:

- A regional stadium and sporting facility (possibly in the Western Sydney Parklands in the Bringelly Precinct) to serve the entire Growth Centre population of around 300,000.
- An indoor sports and aquatic centre on a 4 hectare site in the Major Centre.
- Open space in the Major Centre to cater for the needs of residents, workers and visitors, including a town square, informal recreation space for children and youth, areas for lunchtime use, a network of cycling and walking paths, informal water play park, and regional private sector recreation facilities (e.g. tenpin bowling).

Campbelltown Local Planning and Residential Strategy 2014

Planned suburban fringe growth nodes include Glenfield as a Priority Precinct.

4.1.7 Campbelltown Local Environmental Plan 2015

The Campbelltown Local Environmental Plan (CLEP) 2015 came into force in March 2016.

Objectives of Zones

The Campbelltown Local Environmental Plan CLEP 2015 sets out objectives for the RE1 Public Recreation and RE2 Private Recreation zones.

Objectives of the RE1 zone are to:

- To enable land to be used for public open space or recreational purposes.
- To provide a range of recreational settings and activities and compatible land uses.
- To protect and enhance the natural environment for recreational purposes.
- To provide for land uses compatible with the ecological, scientific, cultural or aesthetic values of land in the zone.
- To facilitate the multiple use of certain open space areas.
- To facilitate development that is ancillary or incidental to the special land uses provided for in this zone.
- To provide for the sufficient and equitable distribution of public open space to meet the needs of the local community.
- To preserve and rehabilitate bushland, wildlife corridors and natural habitat, including waterways and riparian lands, and facilitate public enjoyment of these areas.
- To provide for the retention and creation of view corridors.
- To protect and enhance areas of scenic value and the visual amenity of prominent ridgelines.
- To preserve land that is required for public open space or recreational purposes.

Objectives of the RE2 zone are to:

- To enable land to be used for private open space or recreational purposes.
- To provide a range of recreational settings and activities and compatible land uses.
- To protect and enhance the natural environment for recreational purposes.
- To protect and enhance areas of scenic value and the visual amenity of prominent ridgelines.
- To protect bushland, wildlife corridors and natural habitat.
- To ensure the preservation and maintenance of environmentally significant and environmentally sensitive land.

Permissible Land Uses

Land uses which are permissible with consent in each zone are:

Table 7 Permissible Recreation Land Uses

RE1 Public Recreation	RE2 Private Recreation
Boat launching ramps	Boat launching ramps
Camping grounds	Car parks
Car parks	Community facilities
Community facilities	Eco-tourist facilities
Emergency services facilities	Emergency services facilities
Environmental facilities	Environmental facilities
Environmental protection works	Environmental protection works
Flood mitigation works	Flood mitigation work
Heliports	Information and education facilities
Information and education facilities	Jetties
Jetties	Kiosks
Kiosks	Markets
Markets	Recreation areas
Recreation areas	Recreation facilities (indoor)
Recreation facilities (indoor)	Recreation facilities (major)
Recreation facilities (major)	Recreation facilities (outdoor)
Recreation facilities (outdoor)	Registered clubs
Registered clubs	Restaurants or cafes
Restaurants or cafes	Roads
Roads	Signage
Signage	Small bars
Small bars	Water recreation structures
Water recreation structures	Water supply systems
Water supply systems	

4.1.8 Developer Contributions Plans

Campbelltown City Council requires that developer contributions are paid to Council to provide, among other things, open space and recreation facilities which are needed as a consequence of development.

Developer contributions plans have been prepared for several neighbourhoods in Campbelltown City. Spaces and facilities for which developer contributions are levied are:

- Glenfield Road Urban Release Area - open space (land acquisition and works). Drainage and riparian land is used for open space. Environmental corridors are reserved.
- Kearns - local parks and a playing field.
- Blair Athol – a hierarchy of local parks, some of which will have play equipment, picnic facilities, half-basketball court, fitness equipment, seats and landscaping.
- St Helens Park – public open space.

Open space and recreation facilities are provided on the basis of previous experience, what Council thinks the community needs, or what developers offer to provide.

4.1.9 Plans of Management for Crown and Community Land

Plans of Management have been prepared for areas/facilities including:

- Bunbury Curran Park
- Minto Indoor Sports Stadium
- Simmos Beach
- Marsden Park
- Noorumba Reserve
- Generic Plan of Management for sportsgrounds
- Generic Plan of management for reserves

The developer prepares a Plan of Management for new reserves in new release areas. The Plan of Management is required to accompany plans for the development.

4.2 LITERATURE REVIEW

An extensive review of literature relevant to this study was completed. The literature reviewed is a combination of documents supplied by Council and others that emerged throughout the study. Some common themes to emerge throughout this review were:

- Campbelltown City Council, The Delivery Program 2013 – 2017;
- Review of Open Space, Campbelltown City Council, 2012;
- Draft Campbelltown Sports Centre of Excellence Business Case, Campbelltown City Council, July 2014;
- Open Space, Recreation, Leisure and Play Space Review of Urban Developments, Campbelltown City Council, 2015;
- Sporting Fields Lighting Audit Report, Musco Lighting Australia, 2014;
- Planning for the provision of leisure and recreation in Australia, Dr Ken Marriot - HM Leisure and Planning Pty Ltd and Sport and Recreation Tasmania, 2010;
- Campbelltown City Council Asset Management Policy, 2012;
- Sustainability Strategy, Campbelltown City Council, 2015;
- Campbelltown City Council – Community Research, Micromex Research, 2015; and
- Macarthur Destination Management Plan 2016 – 2020, The Stafford Group for Camden Council and Campbelltown City Council.

A summary of key points from the literature is provided below

Table 7 Permissible Recreation Land Uses

Document	Source
<p>The Delivery Program outlines the programs and activities Council will carry out to achieve the five high level objectives which the community has indicated are important - a sustainable environment; a strong local economy; an accessible City; a safe, healthy and connected community; and responsible leadership.</p> <p>Programs of works relevant to this study include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Recreational facilities; and ➤ Support for local sporting organisations. <p>Recreational facilities and activities planned include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Maintain operations of the Bicycle Education and Road Safety Resource Centre; ➤ Operate swimming pools to acceptable industry standard; ➤ Operate fitness centres; and ➤ Provide outdoor recreation facilities including skate parks and tennis courts. <p>Support for local sporting organisations activities planned include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provide quality sportsground facilities; ➤ Facilitate and assist in the logistics of sporting clubs events; ➤ Facilitate and assist in the logistics of school events; ➤ Facilitate local skate events; ➤ Coordinate Sport and Recreational Grants with local clubs; ➤ Coordinate the season changeover of sporting fields; ➤ Advocate and coordinate the Sports Education program; and ➤ Encourage participation and progression to elite sports representation. 	<p>Campbelltown City Council, The Delivery Program 2013 - 2017</p>

Document	Source
<p>Campbelltown City Council engaged APP Corporation to undertake a strategic review of open space. The study aimed to incorporate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › A review of Council owned and managed open space, both in terms of function and distribution; › Establishment of new open space and recreation standards to meet the current and future needs within Campbelltown; and › Open space and recreational expenditure and long-term maintenance options. › Key findings and recommendations of the Review, included: › The total area of open space owned and managed by Council, on a per 1,000 person basis (11.23ha) is far greater than many other councils within the Sydney region. › The distribution of Council owned open space in Campbelltown is as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bushland 35.0% - Sportsgrounds 27% - Amenity Green Space 15.7% - Park 14.8% - Green Corridor 7.5%. › The outcomes of the Review were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide a clear identification and classification of open space assets in terms of function and purpose and to ensure that the distribution of open space and recreation facilities matches the current and future population characteristics. - Provide an understanding and recognition of the multi-functional potential of elements within the open space network. - Recognise the biodiversity values of aspects of certain land and opportunities that can be delivered to Council and the community in the development or delivery of conservation outcomes from Council's natural areas. - Provide a framework for Council to review future proposals for the acquisition or dedication of future open space and facilities arising from projected urban land releases. - Acknowledge Council's ongoing role in the management and maintenance of the open space network and identify the financial commitments required to maintain it over time to an identified quality. - Incorporate mechanisms in the acquisition, embellishment and management of open space lands that are responsive to current and proposed statutory frameworks for the delivery of local infrastructure and open space with differentiation between local and regional open space opportunities. - Acknowledge community expectations and potential anxieties to the new direction. - Provide recommendations for Council to determine the direction of open space and recreational capital expenditure and maintenance. 	<p>Review of Open Space, Campbelltown City Council, 2012</p>



Document	Source
<p>The Campbelltown Sports Centre of Excellence Business Case seeks to demonstrate the need for a new sports and community centre in Campbelltown and present the case for the Federal Government to contribute funding towards its development. The report is at early Draft stage and includes several chapters requiring finalisation.</p> <p>The Report proposes the development of the Sports Centre of Excellence, valued at \$14.7 million on underutilised land owned by the Western Sydney University to meet local and regional demand for community, sports and elite athletics facilities.</p> <p>Key findings, recommendations and conclusions from the Report are summarised below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There is a dearth of sports, recreation and community infrastructure in South Western Sydney. ➤ The proposed Centre will accommodate a range of elite, social, sporting, wellbeing and research activities and include elite sports training facilities, meeting rooms, administration spaces, a hydrotherapy pool, public gymnasium, sports research and development facilities in addition to competition and training playing fields. ➤ Current facilities are unable to deal with demand in the region which has been exacerbated by above average population growth and a historic underinvestment in sports and community infrastructure. ➤ The aims of the Centre are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To remedy the social infrastructure deficiency affecting high schools and other community and sporting groups by increasing access to contemporary sports, recreation and function facilities - To support activities for disabled, disaffected and disadvantaged members of the community - To improve the community's overall health and wellbeing through increased participation in sporting and recreational activities - Provide a facility with the capacity and flexibility to accommodate current and expected future community demands - Develop a self-sustaining community facility that does not require ongoing Government support - Develop regional infrastructure that contributes to future economic growth and prosperity. ➤ The Centre will <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lead to improved health and wellbeing - Provide secure facility access to specialist activities such as the Wests Juniors National Rugby League, Western Sydney Magpies and South West Sydney Academy of Sport, while providing capacity for emerging sports such as badminton, supporting the diverse communities of Western Sydney. - Improve people's quality of life and amenity. - Help build social capital by creating a more inclusive community. - Represent a significant boost to enable economic development in the region. - With the development of a second airport, the facility has the opportunity to become a world renowned elite sporting facility for the region. 	<p>Draft Campbelltown Sports Centre of Excellence Business Case, Campbelltown City Council, July 2014</p>

Document	Source
<p>The Open Space, Recreation, Leisure and Play Space Review of Urban Developments was undertaken for the following urban developments, Airds, Claymore, Menangle Park, Edmondson Park, East Leppington, Mount Gilead, Macarthur Gardens North, Western Sydney University and Glenfield. The Review provided analysis on the land area, description, sports and play inclusions, car parking and general observations for the facilities within each urban development.</p> <p>Population growth is anticipated to be concentrated within the urban developments outlined below. Notional growth estimates for dwellings and population were outlined within the Review as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Glenfield – 1,100 new dwellings/ new population 3,564; ➤ Edmondson Park – 3,200 new dwellings/ new population 10,000; ➤ East Leppington – 3,170 new dwellings/ new population 11,000; ➤ Western Sydney University – 770 new dwellings/ new population 2,300; ➤ Macarthur – 1,400 new dwellings/ new population 5,500; ➤ Airds – 2,104 new dwellings/ new population 5,508; ➤ Menangle Park – 3,500 new dwellings/ new populations 8,750; ➤ Mt Gilead – 1,700 new dwellings/ new population 5,000; and ➤ Mt Gilead & Menangle – 30,000 new dwellings/ new population 90,000. <p>The Review incorporated the following recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ An open space review of all Voluntary Planning Agreements (VPA's) and Development Applications (DA's) be mandatory for all future developments; ➤ Council's new Sport and Recreation Strategy and Play Space Strategy be used as the evidence documents for assessment of future development applications; ➤ That Council force developers to consider regional catchment and to provide open space in accordance with Council directions; ➤ That Council officers provide active transport advice on future developments; ➤ That 2.83ha (1,000) not be considered as the baseline for open space provision; and ➤ That the 2.83ha standard not include riparian, drainage and other encumbered land. 	<p>Open Space, Recreation, Leisure and Play Space Review of Urban Developments, Campbelltown City Council, 2015</p>
<p>Musco Lighting Australia undertook an audit of the lighting needs of existing Campbelltown City Council sporting fields. At the conclusion of the audit, it was recommended 165 poles be installed across 86 Council sporting sites, including the installation of 724 individual lights.</p>	<p>Sporting Fields Lighting Audit Report, Musco Lighting Australia, 2014</p>



Document	Source
<p>The aim of the Planning for the provision of leisure and recreation in Australia is to inform and guide the recreation planning process and is particularly targeted at officers within local government with responsibilities for the development and management of community sport and recreation.</p> <p>The core objectives of this planning guide and the related materials are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provide guidance and resources to help a range of agencies better understand the importance and scope of leisure and recreation planning at the strategic level; and ➤ Provide a detailed explanation of the steps involved in the preparation of leisure and recreation plans so that when planning is carried out, it is undertaken in a way which achieves the most effective outcomes and achieves optimal benefits for all sectors of the community. <p>The Report proposes a hierarchy of facilities and concludes the following categorisation has been used in a variety of recreation planning studies over recent years and seek to provide readily understood categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Local recreation venues predominantly serve small rural localities, small townships, and neighbourhoods or suburbs within the urban areas of one council. ➤ Sub-municipal recreation venues serve substantial and often geographically-defined sections of, but not the whole of, the municipality. ➤ Municipal recreation venues serve the total community living in a council area. ➤ Regional recreation venues serve the needs of the residents of a number of councils. ➤ State recreation venues have characteristics similar to regional venues but serve the whole state because their characteristics are generally considered to be even more marked or significant than those of the regional venues. ➤ National and international recreation venues have characteristics similar to state and regional venues but serve the whole country and often attract interstate and potentially, overseas visitors and or users. 	<p>Planning for the provision of leisure and recreation in Australia, Dr Ken Marriot - HM Leisure and Planning Pty Ltd and Sport and Recreation Tasmania, 2010</p>



Document	Source
<p>The objective of the Campbelltown City Council Asset Management Policy is to provide clear direction on the management of Council controlled asset responsibilities and to ensure Council is able to deal with changes to meet community needs in accordance with relevant legislation. The Policy is supported by Council's Community Strategic Plan and Resourcing Strategy, and details specific asset management objectives to ensure Council's asset stewardship is met by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The development and continual update of an Asset Management Strategy (minimum 10 year period) as the primary framework to maintain asset services for current and future generations. ▶ The Management of assets through the development of Asset Management Plans in accordance with relevant legislation, community expectations and recognised best practice for each major asset class. ▶ The provision of funding that are identified, agreed upon, and then allocated. This will assist assets in meeting their defined levels of service as detailed in the Community Strategic Plan. ▶ Assets are recorded in accordance with the requirements of the appropriate asset accounting standards and financial reporting requirements. This includes development of an asset management information system containing comprehensive knowledge of all physical assets. ▶ Asset management awareness been promoted throughout the council and supported at an organisational level. It provides the framework, which together with the community strategic plan supports an asset management strategy with specific asset management objectives, targets and plans. <p>The Policy sets the broad framework for undertaking asset management in a structured and coordinated way. The principles can be summarised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ A consistent Asset Management Strategy will be maintained that incorporates appropriate best practice systems and procedures for Council. ▶ All relevant legislative requirements together with political, social and economic requirements will be taken into account in Asset Management Planning and subsequent operational activity. ▶ Asset Management Planning will assist in the preparation of Section Business Plans and Budgets which will be considered in the annual Operation Plan. ▶ Asset renewals required to meet agreed service levels and adopted in the long term financial plans will be considered for funding in the annual budget estimates. ▶ Asset renewal plans will be prioritised and implemented progressively based on agreed service levels and the effectiveness of the current assets to provide that level of service. ▶ An inspection process will be used as part of asset management procedures to check that service levels are maintained and that asset renewal priorities are been established. ▶ Systematic and cyclic reviews will be applied to all asset classes to ensure that the assets are managed, valued and depreciated in accordance with appropriate best practice and applicable Australian Standards ▶ Future life cycle costs will be reported and considered in all decisions relating to new services and assets and upgrading of existing services and assets ▶ Asset provision will incorporate sustainability elements in their delivery and functional capability. 	<p>Campbelltown City Council Asset Management Policy, 2012</p>

Document	Source
<p>The Asset Management Strategy details the processes that will be used to ensure services are provided to the community at a level that is considered acceptable and is in consideration of optimal lifecycle costs of the assets.</p> <p>Council will undertake the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Action Area: Asset Management Strategy (leadership): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review and update policy as required - Continually review and refine Asset Management Strategy - Continually review and refine Asset Management Plan ➤ Action Area: Outcome driven (customer and market focus): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Further refine approach to the analysis and management of demand for assets - Further refine asset related service level standards and performance measures for each asset class - Periodic review of asset related levels of service - Develop robust utilisation measures for the main services/assets - Develop options for assets if utilisation is poor - Investigate innovative approaches to the provision of public space and building facilities - Consult with community groups to establish community expectations for assets - Develop procedures related to the management of new buildings and facilities ➤ Action Area: Success and sustainability: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop a strategic capital works program - Continually refine asset renewal predictive models - Carry out revaluations to meet statutory requirements on a five-year cycle - Consider lifecycle costs to be considered in all decision making processes relating to new/upgrade services and assets - Continue to review and refine asset condition information - Refining Council's Asset Disposal Policy ➤ Action Area: Asset knowledge (information and knowledge): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Undertake strategic review of asset related information systems - Further refine methodologies for collection of asset data and condition assessment for inclusion in the (Condition Inspection Handbook) - Link asset management planning activities more closely with Council's section business planning and budgeting process. 	<p>Campbelltown City Council Asset Management Strategy 2015-2025</p>
<p>The Campbelltown City Council Sustainability Strategy aims to embed the concept of sustainability into the culture, spirit and operation of Council through engaging staff, management and the elected representatives in a united movement, guided by the following broader vision:</p> <p>“Working together to achieve smart practices for a positive legacy”.</p> <p>The Strategy consists of three core sections; sustainable governance, sustainable environment and sustainable community. These three core sections are further refined into chapters exploring topics of administrative governance, environmental protection and management, and community wellbeing.</p> <p>The actions relevant to this study include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Support the inclusion of cycleways in new development areas. ➤ Increase cycleway linkages throughout the LGA. ➤ Implement & review Council's Plans of Management for key parks & reserves. 	<p>Sustainability Strategy, Campbelltown City Council, 2015</p>

Document	Source
<p>Campbelltown City Council sought to examine community attitudes and perceptions towards current and future services and facilities provided by Council. Key objectives of the research included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Assessing and establishing the community's priorities and satisfaction in relation to Council activities, services, and facilities ➤ Identifying the community's overall level of satisfaction with Council's performance ➤ Identifying the community's level of satisfaction with regards to contact they have had with Council staff ➤ Identifying trends and benchmark results against the research conducted previously. <p>The Unipolar Scale of 1 to 5, where 1 was the lowest importance or satisfaction and 5 the highest importance or satisfaction, was used in all rating questions.</p> <p>The satisfaction ratings considered significantly beyond the benchmark relevant to this study were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Swimming pools and leisure centres (4.0); and ➤ Access to cycle paths and walking tracks (3.47). <p>The satisfaction result for the "provision and maintenance of sporting ovals, grounds, and facilities" (3.77) was not considered significant compared to the benchmark.</p> <p>The Performance Gap Analysis (PGA) establishes the gap between importance and satisfaction. This is calculated by subtracting the mean satisfaction score from the mean importance score.</p> <p>The results of the PGA for those services/ facilities relevant to this study were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Quality of footpaths (1.02) ranked 14 of 41 measures; ➤ Provision and maintenance of sporting ovals, grounds, and facilities (0.54) ranked 30 of 41 measures; and ➤ Swimming pools and leisure centres (0.15) ranked 38 of 41 measures. 	<p>Campbelltown City Council – Community Research, Micromex Research, 2015</p>
<p>Macarthur Destination Management Plan 2016 – 2020</p> <p>Campbelltown City Council and Camden Council prepared the Destination Management Plan, including a Marketing Action Plan for the Macarthur region.</p> <p>The Plan identified the following tourism and partnership opportunity relevant to this study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Regional Sports Centre of Excellence: grow sports tourism visitation and related economic benefits through strategic links to regional sports facilities offering a South West regional hub. ➤ Regional Sports Centre Precinct: Potential to develop a south west Sydney major sports precinct within the proposed Campbelltown Stadium precinct or nearby and with an attached conference/entertainment centre and supporting infrastructure and facilities. 	<p>Macarthur Destination Management Plan 2016 – 2020</p>

4.2.1 Campbelltown City Council Open Space Plan

Council is currently undertaking an Open Space Review. The Review aims to audit the Campbelltown City open space network in order to identify opportunities and needs relating to the future provision, planning, design and management of Council's current and future open space.

4.2.2 Campbelltown City Council Play Space Strategy

Council is currently preparing a Play Space Strategy. This will be a long term strategy aimed at ensuring Council provides and manages play spaces to meet current and future needs of the community.

4.3 POLICY REVIEW

4.3.1 Campbelltown City Council Playing Fields Policy

The Campbelltown City Council Playing Fields Policy aims to bring all written and unwritten policies together into one document to enable proper and equitable administration of Council's sporting facilities. It also aims to give a level of ongoing tenure for certain established groups to enable forward planning of their activities.

A summary of key Policy items is outlined below:

- At the change of season, a period of exclusion for field maintenance and facility organisation will be in place – approximately 3 weeks.
- Summer – All deferred games including wet weather games must be played within the season. Games can be played during April subject to prior arrangements with Council and provided it does not clash with winter sports use.
- Winter - Pre-season training may commence from the first week in February and trial games from March provided training does not conflict with summer users. Council must be advised of dates in March for trial games.
- Where preferred hirers wish to hire fields on a yearly basis, this shall be on a seasonal basis and depend on the club using the fields for both a winter and summer sport.
- Preferred hirers may seek allocation of fields on a one to five years' basis with an option of a further one to five years.
- Permanent hirers may seek allocation of fields on a yearly basis with an option for a further one year.
- Where cricket fields are not required by preferred or permanent hirers they will be allocated to the controlling Cricket Association.
- Where hockey fields are not required by preferred or permanent hirers they will be allocated to the controlling Hockey Association.
- A new club applying for fields must provide details of its membership, club history, and proposed future use of fields.
- Fields will only be allocated to local clubs which have a majority of their members living within the Campbelltown area.
- Wherever possible, only one club will be allocated to each playing field.
- All buildings must be maintained in a clean and tidy condition at all times.
- Storage can only be during the period of actual hire and must be removed during periods of inactivity.

- All junior and senior clubs shall pay for all lighting used for training or competition at the field allocated to them.
- Council is responsible for the following maintenance tasks:
 - Irrigation
 - Small provisions of topsoil
 - Field and surrounds mowing
 - Fields and amenities maintenance.
- Council shall have the right to allocate fields to local schools free of ground rental outside those times allocated to clubs.

4.3.2 Fees and Services

Fees

Hirers are charged for the use of outdoor playing fields per season, per field based on one of three categories as outlined below:

- Category A – \$880 to \$2,245 (GST inclusive)
- Category B – \$880 (GST inclusive)
- Category C – \$566 (GST inclusive).

The hire of the athletics centre infield for Winter/ Summer season including floodlighting is charged at \$1,700 (GST inclusive) and the seasonal hire of the track for one session per week is \$1,500 (GST inclusive) per annum.

Organisations within Campbelltown LGA are charged \$350 (GST inclusive) per day per turf wicket and \$765 for organisations from outside Campbelltown LGA.

Casual bookings of ovals are charged at \$240 (GST inclusive) per day per oval for organisations within the Campbelltown LGA and \$490 (GST inclusive) per day per oval for organisations from outside the Campbelltown LGA.

Services

Council is responsible for fully maintaining Council-owned sport and recreation facilities. This includes the following services:

- Mowing;
- Repairs;
- Fertilizing;
- Coring;
- Top soil;
- Cleaning of amenities and surrounds; and
- Waste removal.

Organisations are responsible for the costs associated with use of the field lights and any maintenance required beyond Council's current standard of service.

⁸ Appendix three - Campbelltown City Council Fees and Charges 2015-2016

4.4 ANALYSIS OF PLANNING IMPLICATIONS

The Outdoor Recreation and Open Space: Planning Guidelines for Local Government standard for local outdoor sporting areas is 5 hectares in size and 1 kilometre from most dwellings. Following on from these default standards, Councils are encouraged to develop locally-appropriate provision standards, after considering existing provision of open space as well as local needs, and locally-specific alternatives to meeting the default standard. The Guidelines also suggest the following provision for outdoor sport related open space:

- › Local, 5 ha. min.
- › District, 5-10 ha. min.
- › Regional, 10+ ha (depending on uses).

There are several planned major developments identified for Campbelltown City. The South West Structure Plan notes the East Leppington Precinct is expected to house an additional 14,700 people in 4,450 dwellings (the majority of which will be in Campbelltown City). Approximately 6,000 dwellings housing 18,000 people will be constructed in Edmondson Park, some of which will be in Campbelltown City. Indicative Layout Plans for both precincts show active open space (sporting fields, sports courts), parks and other passive open space, and new shared pedestrian and cycle pathways integrated with riparian and drainage corridors.

The Glenfield to Macarthur Urban Renewal Corridor Land Use and Infrastructure Strategy, Department of Planning and Environment, 2015, provides a comprehensive evidence base to support future growth in south-west Sydney. The strategy includes detailed precinct analysis for each of the Glenfield, Macquarie Fields, Ingleburn, Minto, Leumeah (The Campbelltown Structure Plan has proposed Leumeah to be designated as the place for sport), Campbelltown and Macarthur station precincts.

The Glenfield to Macarthur Urban Renewal Corridor Strategy notes that the corridor has an extensive network of open space, including local and district sport and recreation facilities. The strategy also suggests that the corridor significantly exceeds traditional benchmarks and no additional space is required to accommodate projected growth. In reference to the movement network the Strategy recommends:

- › Promoting cycling and walking by providing new shared pathways, separated cycle ways, bicycle storage facilities and lighting; and
- › Introduce new regional and local cycle routes and walking connections to improve links with Campbelltown station and the surrounding area.

The Investigation notes Greater Macarthur is in close proximity to existing open space. The majority of regional open space in Greater Macarthur is used for passive recreation such as walking and cycling rather than active recreation. The potential for new and/or enhanced open space would be investigated as part of any future rezoning process.

The regional sports facilities (stadium, indoor aquatic and recreation centre) proposed for the Leppington North Precinct and to some extent the double sporting fields around the Leppington Town Centre are some distance from Campbelltown City (eg. 8 km from Bardia at the closest point in Campbelltown to the indoor aquatic and recreation centre at Austral). The proposed stadium location is situated in the southern-most section of Western Sydney Regional Park. These regional facilities will be accessible to people in Campbelltown City, however they are more intended to serve people in Liverpool and Camden LGAs.

The proposed sporting facilities in Austral and North Leppington are a long-term resource available for people in Campbelltown City to use if they are willing/able to travel, but shouldn't be relied on to either serve or significantly contribute to Campbelltown's future needs.

Before any future rezoning takes place, an appropriate mechanism will need to be in place to secure the infrastructure needed to support growth. The preferred approach is a Special Infrastructure Contribution (SIC) at no cost to government, otherwise a series of planning agreements would need to be entered into between the Minister for Planning and the relevant proponents. A SIC will create a framework to share the costs and coordinate delivery of a major new transport and community infrastructure.

Campbelltown City Council has historically not taken full advantage of measures to levy new developments for contributions toward open space and recreation facilities. At present Council levies only under Section 94A, so minimal funds are received. Council keeps a Register of Voluntary Planning Agreements, such as for the Airds Bradbury Renewal project. Council has not prepared a development contribution plan which applies to the whole City. As a result, residential development is occurring, and is planned to occur, which is not required to contribute towards the costs of delivering open space and recreation facilities.

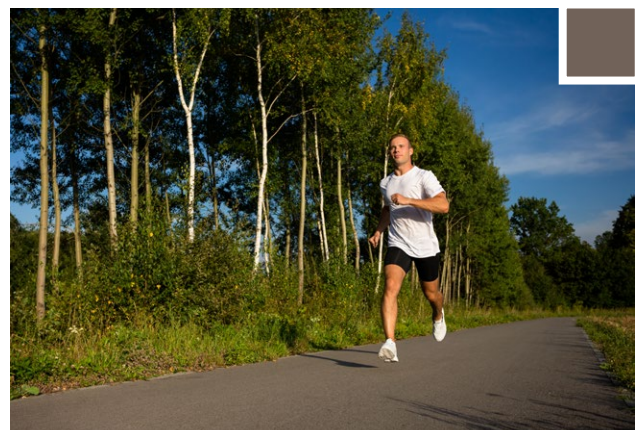
Council needs a strong basis for levying developer contributions to meet the needs of the additional population, demonstrating a nexus between what is needed and what is being levied for. Developer contributions plans have been prepared for several neighbourhoods in Campbelltown City and are being levied for the development of a local park and a playing field in Kearns.

Work recently undertaken for the Department of Planning and Environment on open space, sport and recreation planning for the South West Growth Centre precincts in Campbelltown City (East Leppington and Edmondson Park), set expected “standards” or levels of service for regional, district and local open spaces and sporting/recreation facilities in those precincts. The benefits of this approach included to:

- Recognise the needs for different hierarchies of spaces and facilities to meet regional, district and local sporting and recreation needs of residents, workers and visitors.
- Ensure the spatial distribution and co-location of spaces and facilities within the precincts and relative to other growth centre precincts would meet such needs where possible.
- Ensure that the State government and developers understand the quantity and quality of open spaces and sporting and recreation facilities required to meet sporting and recreation needs.
- Ensure that adequate funding for open spaces and sporting and recreation facilities is allocated according to the agreed levels of service.

Campbelltown City Council has not yet determined levels of service for its hierarchy of open spaces, or for sporting or recreational facilities in the City. Developer contributions have tended to be levied in a piecemeal manner, and Council does not comprehensively levy developers of new residential, commercial or industrial development across the City for open spaces and sporting and recreation facilities to meet the needs of residents, workers and visitors. The outcome is that Council is missing out on a significant source of funding to provide such spaces and facilities for the benefit of its rapidly growing community.

In order to overcome this, locally appropriate levels of service for Campbelltown’s open spaces and sporting and recreation facilities should be determined. The key benefit for Campbelltown City Council is that Council will have a firmer basis for levying developer contributions, applying for grants, and entering into partnerships with the public and private sector to provide such spaces and facilities.



5 TRENDS

5.1 OBSERVATIONAL TRENDS

A range of sport and recreation trends have been observed through studies undertaken by the Strategic Leisure team for various local governments throughout Australia and analysis of published data (eg ABS, CSIRO, Australian Sports Commission). Below is a summary of participation, planning, design and management trends that may have implications for sport and recreation planning and provision in Campbelltown and elsewhere.

5.1.1 Generic Trends

The following general trends influencing the use of sport and recreation facilities are evident:

- Many individuals and families are time poor and the scheduling of activities at times that are convenient to them is increasingly important.
- There is a desire by many participants to simply “turn up and play” with minimal volunteering commitments. Many participants are willing to pay extra for this service which has created some opportunities for commercial provision.
- Participation in organised sport is generally static but there is growing demand for social forms of participation in sport.
- Local governments are recognising the importance of creating environments to enable people to lead active and healthy lives, placing greater focus on integration with urban planning, provision and/ or connectivity of walk/ cycle paths, provision of sport and recreation facilities and programs, and provision and access to parks and open space.
- There is a greater demand for floodlighting of facilities so that people can participate at times that are convenient to them
- Volunteerism is declining in many sport and recreation organisations. This is placing greater pressure on the remaining volunteer base and may impact on participation levels and/ or costs in future if services that were once provided voluntarily need to be paid for.
- Declining volunteerism is also placing greater pressure on Councils in terms of the way they manage sports facilities on their land.
- There is an awareness of the importance of “risk management” and the need for a “whole-of-life” approach to facility development and asset management.
- Multiple use of sport and recreation facilities, season overlap and across season usage is becoming more prevalent in response to limited supply in some areas.
- New methods to maximise use of sport and recreation facilities are being explored (e.g. community/ cultural events, off season sports, non-traditional sports).
- Demographic shift, especially in larger cities, is changing the patterns of participation in sport and recreation.
- Many sports peak bodies are responding to social and demographic trends by introducing modified forms of participation and scheduling.
- Toilets and change rooms are expected to be adequate in size, accessible to playing areas and PWD compliant.
- Accessibility to facilities, particularly via walking and cycling is increasingly important.

5.1.2 Facility Planning and Design

Trends in facility planning and design include:

- The planning process for new facilities has improved significantly with the conduct of effective feasibility studies being the norm. These studies have generally included management/ marketing/ financial plans with demand projections based on sophisticated survey data.
- Contemporary planning seeks to create, where possible, ‘community hubs’ for sport and recreation that can meet a broader range of needs, and facilitate higher utilisation and viability.
- More flexible designs are being created and there is a growing expectation that facilities will need to be renovated/ upgraded on a periodic basis. There is a realisation that facilities have a “customer interest life-span”, which is much less than the facilities life-span.
- Sport facility designs are increasingly required to cater for different levels and standards of competition.
- Provision for socialising spaces is a key component of facility design.
- Environmentally sustainable design of facilities are pre-requisites.

5.1.3 Outdoor Playing Fields

In relation to outdoor playing fields, the following trends are evident:

- Designing and maintaining playing surfaces to maximise their sustainability is important as the intensity of playing surfaces increases.
- It is necessary for facility design to incorporate options for temporary/ spill over parking to support major events.
- Water harvesting initiatives to reduce town water consumption, maintain a high standard of playing fields and improve viability is important.
- Provision of shade (natural and artificial) is increasingly important given the emphasis on sun safe practices.
- Change rooms, canteen, storage and clubrooms are considered typical ancillary facilities provided within outdoor playing field environments.
- Due to the open nature of outdoor playing field facilities, CPTED design is critical to protect users and the facility assets.
- Lighting of playing fields, compliant with Australian Standards and/ or sport-specific standards and increasingly the desire for LED lighting to enhance cost savings is increasing in importance.

5.1.4 Synthetic Playing Surfaces

Population growth, extreme climatic conditions, and a shortage of affordable land for sports fields in some urban centres are contributing to increases in the intensity of use of outdoor playing fields. This often results in overuse of fields and adversely impacts on the standard and usability of playing fields. Synthetic surfaces are increasingly being examined as a solution to these challenges.

Historically used only for hockey in Australia, synthetic surfaces are becoming more popular among many LGA's to support a variety of sport and recreation activities. A number of factors need to be considered in developing a synthetic surface:

- The cost of developing synthetic fields is relatively high for one playing field.
- Regular cleaning and preventive maintenance is required to protect the integrity of the synthetic surface.
- Similar to any playing field/ court the standard of playing field is directly related to the quality of the base underneath the carpet (including road base and shock pad).
- The life of the surface is not unlimited and generally requires replacement every 7-10 years within a playing environment.

The maximum desirable use of grass sports fields is generally regarded as 22.5 hours per week. Fields with over 30 hours per utilisation per week can be expected to experience major wear and tear.

5.1.5 Multi-purpose Indoor Court Facilities

Trends associated with multi-purpose indoor court facilities include

- A minimum of three courts is generally required to support the effective sustainability of indoor court facilities. Generally, centres with less than three courts have a lower income generating capacity and lower likelihood of being financially viable.
- Higher quality finishes, including higher quality amenities, wall finishes, lighting, audio/ visual and seating are incorporated to support broader community and cultural events.
- Food and beverage facilities are being designed to have the capacity to support larger scale sporting and community/ cultural events.
- Incorporation of indoor court facilities as part of a broader leisure facility mix can result in a range of economies of scale including reduced staffing costs, increased buying power and improved energy rates. Facilities that are designed to be "multi-use" are generally operated at higher levels of usage capacity and financial performance than single sport/ specialist facilities.
- Despite the influx of single court facilities as a result of the Federal Government's Building Education Revolution program, there remains a shortage of indoor courts in many localities. Single court facilities are less functional and there is intense competition for access to indoor courts during peak times in many areas. Larger, centralised facilities are more efficient in terms of both competition coordination and financial sustainability.
- Effective ESD outcomes are being incorporated to improve airflow and reduce the need for artificial lighting.

5.1.6 Aquatic Facilities

Trends associated with aquatic facilities include

- Many ageing facilities are experiencing low, and reducing, visitation and increased costs.
 - The development of new water elements are able to support both traditional uses (eg. casual swimming, squads etc.) and also expanding programs (eg. learn-to-swim, aqua aerobics etc.).
 - There is a greater demand for heated indoor facilities to support 'year-round' access and use of facilities.
 - In consideration of the increased focus on 'sun-safe' participation in physical activity, outdoor aquatic and leisure facility elements are increasingly provided some form of shade coverage.
 - Greater emphasis is being placed on secondary spending opportunities eg food, beverage, wellness, merchandise and other retail.
 - Contemporary 'wet' facility elements are incorporating leisure and multi-use programming space to maximise use and viability
 - New 'dry' facility elements, including health and fitness, indoor courts and wellness options are frequently included as part of a broader facility mix.
 - Accessibility to and within activity areas is increasingly important given the ageing of the population.
 - There is an increased community expectation of high quality finishes and furnishings within aquatic and leisure facilities.
 - There is a preparedness of community members to travel further to utilise a high quality aquatic and leisure facility.
 - Leisure facilities are becoming community destinations and meeting points for a range of physical activity and socialising needs.
 - Given major increases in energy and water costs over the past ten years (and predictions of higher energy costs into the future), aquatic and leisure facilities are seeking to incorporate modern environmentally sustainable features.
- Programs and facilities are designed to attract a variety of market segments, are increasingly age specific and aimed towards:
 - Older adults;
 - Children;
 - Injury recovery;
 - Strength and conditioning; and
 - General health, fitness and wellbeing.
 - Wellness centres (eg allied health, beauty and relaxation services) are being incorporated as part of the health and fitness centres to provide a comprehensive service to patrons and contribute to viability.
 - There is an increase in the use of personal trainers as patrons seek personalised fitness programs to achieve their goals.

5.1.8 Facility Management

A number of facility management trends are emerging. These include:

- There has been considerable improvement in the management of leisure facilities, with increased expectations of managers to provide better financial outcomes and generate higher attendance.
- With ongoing economic constraints and limited capital and operational budgets, new sports facilities may need to consider joint venture arrangements between private and public sectors.
- Managers of publicly owned/ managed sporting facilities have increased responsibilities and need higher skill levels, access to training and professional networks, and suitable financial reporting systems.
- While many local governments continue with traditional models of external management of facilities such as pools or indoor sporting centres, many Councils are managing facilities 'in-house' either as part of normal operations, or dedicated business units, and some have established a company limited by guarantee that is wholly owned by Council to enable more flexible staffing and commercial management practices.
- Many facility managers pursue non-sporting uses (e.g. events, displays, functions etc.) to maximise the viability of aquatic, sport and recreation facilities.

5.1.7 Health and Fitness Facilities

Trends relating to health and fitness facilities include:

- The rapid growth in new health and fitness centres has resulted in strong market competition and increased accessibility.
- The rapidly increasing health and fitness centre market has raised the need to ensure facilities incorporate high quality finishes with the latest in technology, lighting and audio visual elements.
- 24 hour access to facilities is increasing in popularity as work patterns change.
- A large proportion of health and fitness floor space is retained as multi-use program rooms to accommodate a range of programs and to be adaptable to changing market interests.

5.2 MEGATRENDS

A recent (2013) CSIRO⁹ report identified six megatrends likely to shape the Australian sports sector over the next 30 years. These include:

1. Personalised Sport for Health and Fitness

Individualised sport and fitness activities are on the rise. Australians are becoming more health conscious and increasingly playing sport to get fit, rather than getting fit to play sport. People may be less willing to commit time needed for training and match fixtures in some team sports.

Discretionary time available for sport and leisure is limited and the amount of time people spend on sport and outdoor activities has decreased. Consequently, they “...seek, often serendipitous, opportunities to play or watch sport that fits into a busy schedule.”

Health matters more to Australians than ever before and is likely to feature to a greater extent in people's choices about sport. There has been significant growth in the number of fitness centres (including the rise of 24 hour access gyms) with revenue from the fitness industry estimated at \$2.9billion in 2011-12.

2. The Rise of Lifestyle Sports

While mainstream and organised sports have remained constant or declined over the past decade, lifestyle, adventure and alternative sports have risen in popularity particularly among young people. These sports typically have some element of inherent danger or thrill seeking and participants often a sense of self-expression (eg BMX, skateboarding, kite surfing, white water rafter, scuba diving and rock climbing. Some (eg BMX) have found their way into the Olympics and there are efforts to also have skateboarding and rock climbing included. However, opinion is divided among the extreme sports communities about the merit of their inclusion in mainstream competitions due to the nature of lifestyle sports being about constant change and experimentation.

3. Health, Community and Overseas Aid Objectives Via Sport

The broader benefits of sport are being recognised by governments and business. With obesity on the rise, one in two Australians being overweight and projected to rise by a further 15% over the next 10 years, and diabetes increasing, sport is seen as having an important role. Participation in sport among children is reported as an effective means of reducing obesity in adulthood. Many controlled studies demonstrate

overwhelming evidence that sport and exercise produce better outcomes in the clinical treatment of mental disorders. Anecdotal evidence of the potential for sport to reduce crime by helping to achieve social inclusion for marginalised groups is also cited.

Despite the physical and mental benefits of sport, there has been a decrease in the prominence of sport and physical activity in the school curriculum and a reduced number of teachers trained in the delivery of sports programs. Sport can build bridges to other countries and contribute to economic and foreign policy objectives.

4. Demographic, Generational and Cultural Change

The population is aging and life expectancy is on the rise. In 1900 males and females had a life expectancy of 50 and 55 years respectively; by 2030 this is projected to be 84.5 and 87.8 years respectively. People may continue to engage in sporting activities further into their old age. The popularity of the World Master Games suggests that the ageing population is still keen to participate in sporting activities. Increasing cultural diversity will result in different sporting preferences. Sporting organisations will be challenged with capturing the interest of diverse cultures.

Outdoor soccer has had significant growth between 2001 and 2010 with the third highest increase among the top 10 physical activities. Large scale community competitions have become more popular (eg City to Surf fun races, Sydney to the Gong) revealing a demand for sporting activity across broad cross sectoral demographics.

5. Economic Growth and Sports Development In Asia

Population and income growth in Asia has started to raise living standards and available leisure time. The Chinese and Indian economies are likely to play a vital role in shaping the world economy. Asian countries are investing heavily in sports capabilities and the international sporting arena will become increasingly competitive for Australia with the overseas athlete pool growing faster than the Australian athlete pool. The Chinese sports system is channelling the country's sports resources into elite sport. As disposable incomes grow, Asian countries are becoming more interested in sport. This may create new markets for sports television, sports tourism, sports equipment, sports services and sports events.

⁹ Hajkowicz, S.A., Cook, H., Wilhelmseder, L., Boughen, N. “The Future of Australian Sport: Megatrends shaping the sports sector over the coming decades. A consultancy report for the Australian Sports Commission”. CSIRO. Australia.

6. Market Pressures and New Business Models

The coming decades are likely to see many Australian sports organisations transition to corporatised governance structures (eg AFL). There will be more pressure on sport from market forces (eg virtual participation, smartphone broadcasting, adaptation of game rules to capture emerging markets and offer a better customer experience, move from sport-oriented business to an entertainment business). Elite athletes in some sports will have considerable pay rises which

may draw athletes away from sports with lower salaries. Volunteering in sport and physical recreation organisations accounted for 37% of the total volunteer population in Australia in 2010. But barriers to volunteering are growing (eg time pressures, increased bureaucracy, lack of local Council support, lack of appreciation and fear of being sued). The cost of participation is increasing and is a barrier to participation for many people.

5.3 IMPLICATIONS OF TRENDS FOR FACILITY PLANNING

Implications of these trends for sport and recreation facility planning include:

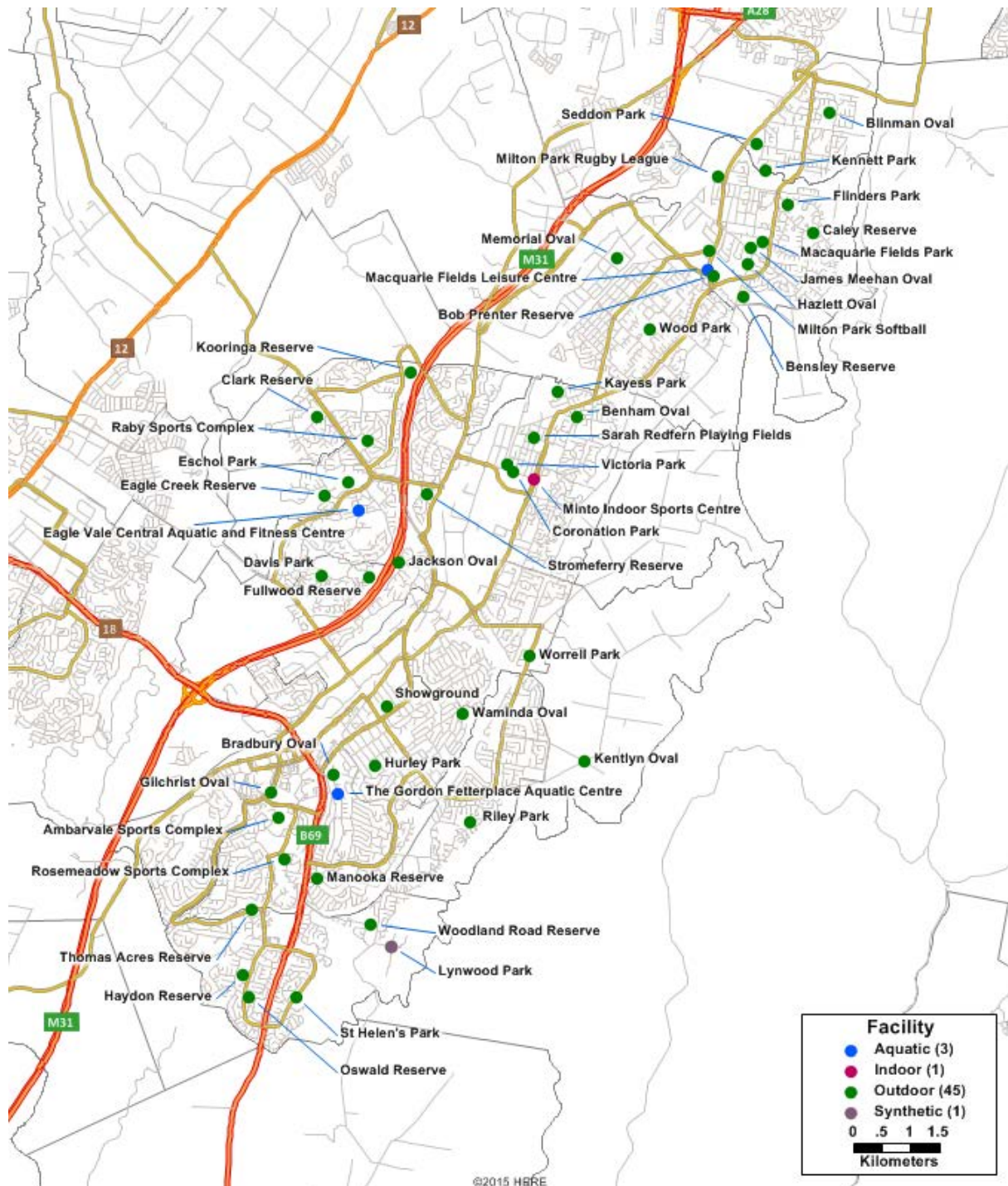
- Walking consistently ranks as the exercise, sport or recreation activity with the highest participation level in national surveys conducted over more than decade throughout Australia, and there is a demand for safe, accessible walking opportunities in pleasant surroundings.
- Cycling for fitness and recreation is increasing in participation and there is a demand for safe, accessible opportunities for different forms of cycling (eg road, mountain biking, recreational).
- The growing demand for “self-directed exercise related recreation” means that Local Government will need to respond to increasing need for running, walking and cycling networks as well as demand for public spaces to accommodate fitness and exercise activities with demand occurring before during and after work hours.
- People will want to be able to access recreation opportunities easily from where they live especially in areas where density is increasing. Local and regional linkages via cycle/ walkways will grow in importance.
- Local Government will have an increasingly important role in improving health outcomes by enabling residents to be more physically active.
- Maximum flexibility in design to accommodate varying community needs and forms of use should be a prerequisite. Multi-use sport and recreation precincts may need to consider incorporating opportunities for traditional and non-traditional activities.
- Future facilities and activities will need to be safe, easily accessible, with few barriers to entry, and cater for formal and informal forms of participation. Provision of safe facilities and safe access-ways is of particular importance where participation by females is concerned.
- Lighting of playing fields and parks for safety and/ or to extend their usage and functionality will be increasingly important. Evening competitions are likely to continue to grow.
- Lighting of playing fields should use contemporary technology to maximise operating viability and minimise impacts on neighbouring residents.
- Facility design should maximise opportunities for generating increased revenue and utilisation and/ or to reduce operating costs.
- Aquatic/ indoor sport and recreation facilities should be designed as community hubs where possible to maximise viability and respond to social trends. The range of design elements should consider aquatic, indoor court, informal recreation, health and fitness, wellness, food and beverage, socialising and retail opportunities.
- Sustainable facility design is essential, including:
 - Maximising financial viability of facilities in very competitive funding environments;
 - CPTED design principles to prolong the life of assets and protect users;
 - ESD solutions to reduce a facility’s carbon footprint and reduce energy costs;
 - Linkages with sustainable transport solutions aimed at reducing the sole reliance on motor vehicles to access community facilities.
- Synthetic playing surfaces may need to be considered in areas where limited provision opportunities, high use of existing facilities, and/ or an inability to adequately maintain grass fields to suitable standards are evident.
- Increasing demands within limited budgets may necessitate the need for regional scale planning of higher level facilities to ensure that facilities are economically and socially viable.
- Partnerships with schools, tertiary sector, or associations/ clubs should be considered in the provision of new/ upgraded sporting infrastructure.
- Facility design will need to remain flexible so as to enable opportunities for informal/ non-organised activities not just organised sport.
- Facilities should support the ability to host a variety of activities, including beyond their primary intended use (e.g. community, cultural and entertainment events).
- Empirical and anecdotal evidence of participation trends suggest an increased focus towards informal, non-organised, self-challenging recreation activities. Future planning and facility provision should consider servicing these growing demand activities (eg. MTB, cycling, running, fitness).

6 SUPPLY ANALYSIS

6.1 CURRENT PROVISION AND CAPACITY

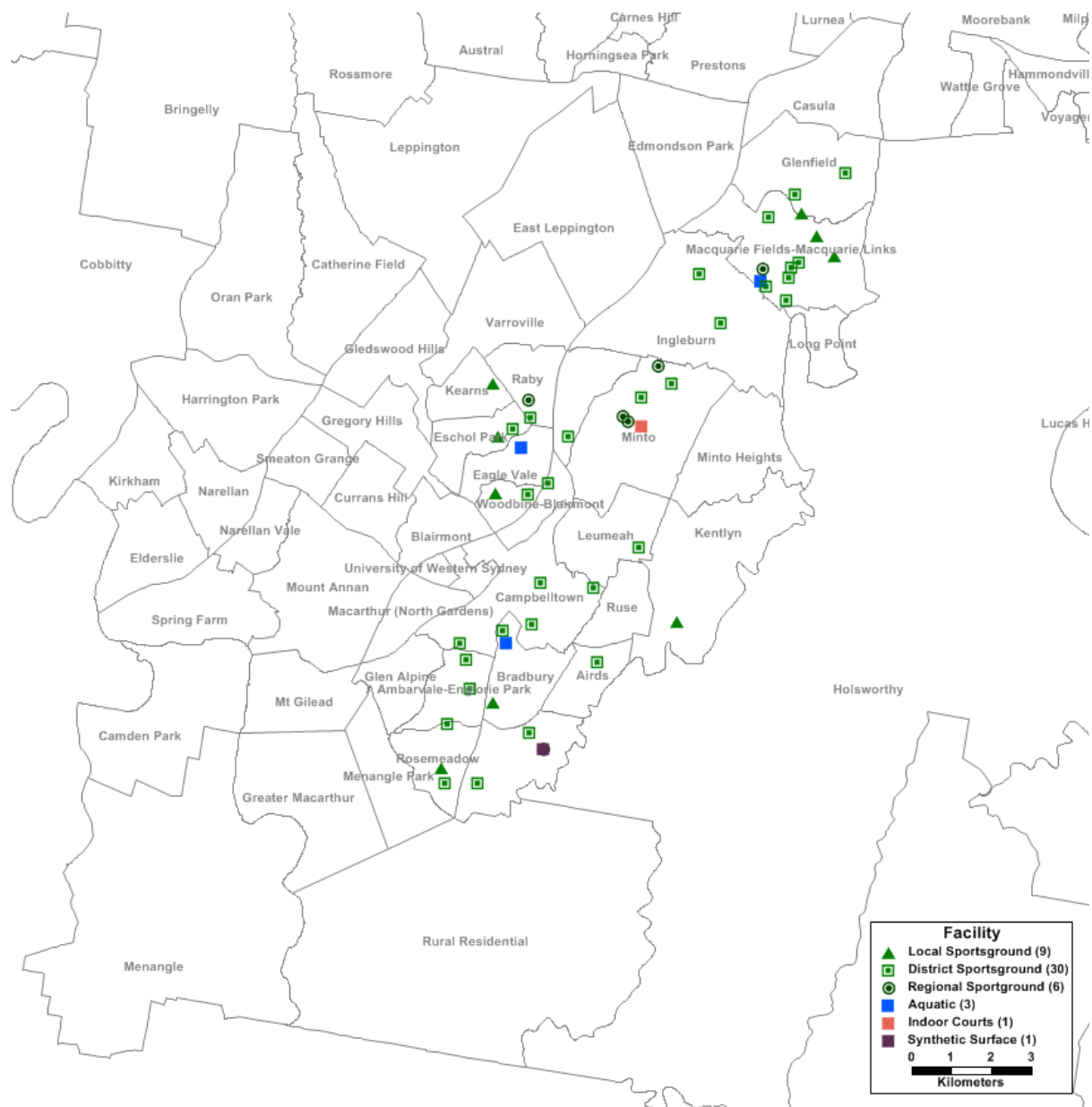
Campbelltown sport and recreation facility images are displayed in Appendix A – Campbelltown Facility Images. below summaries the current provision of sport and recreation facilities in Campbelltown City Council by type:

Map 4 Sport and Recreation Facilities – Campbelltown City Council LGA



Map 5 below illustrates the current provision of sport and recreation facilities by suburb:

Map 5 Sport and Recreation Facilities by Suburb– Campbelltown City Council LGA



6.1.1 Sports Fields & Courts

Outlined in Table 9 below is a summary of current sport fields within Campbelltown, by suburb:

Table 9 Current Campbelltown Sports Fields, by Suburb

Region	Suburb	Grounds	Sport	Playing Fields
North	Bow Bowling	(Tennis Courts)	Tennis	2
	Glenfield	(Tennis Courts) Blinman Oval Kennett Park Seddon Park	Tennis Soccer/Cricket Baseball Rugby League/Cricket	7 (3)
	Ingleburn	Memorial Oval Wood Park	AFL/Cricket Rugby League/Cricket	3 (3)
	Macquarie Fields	(Skate Park) (Tennis Courts) Bensley Reserve Bob Prenter Oval Caley Reserve Flinders Reserve Hazlett Oval James Meehan Oval Macquarie Fields Park Milton Park Rugby League Milton Park Softball	Tennis Soccer AFL/Gaelic/Athletics Netball Soccer Soccer/Cricket Rugby League/Cricket Soccer/Cricket Rugby League Softball	39 (3)
Central	Campbelltown	(Tennis Courts) Gilchrist Oval Hurley Park Showground	Tennis Baseball Soccer/Cricket Rugby Union/Cricket	8 (2)
	Claymore	Davis Park Fullwood Reserve	Rugby League Rugby League/Soccer	4
	East Campbelltown	Waminda Oval	Rugby League/Cricket	2 (2)
	Eschol Park	Eagle Creek Reserve Eschol Park	Rugby League Rugby League/Soccer/ Athletics/Cricket	12 (2)
	Kearns	Clark Reserve (Tennis Courts)	AFL/Cricket Tennis	3 (2)
	Kentlyn	Kentlyn Reserve	Casual	1
	Leumeah	(Skate Park) (Tennis Courts)	Tennis	14
	Minto	Benham Oval Coronation Park Netball Coronation Park Soccer Kayess Park Sarah Redfern Playing Fields Victoria Park	Rugby League Netball Soccer Touch Soccer/Cricket Oz Tag	64 (2)
	Raby	Raby Sports Complex	Hockey/Cricket	11 (4)
	Ruse	Worrell Park (Tennis Courts)	Rugby League/Cricket Tennis	5 (2)
	St Andrews	Strome ferry Reserve	Rugby League/Cricket	3 (1)
	Varroville	Koorunga Reserve	Soccer	8
	Woodbine	Jackson Oval	Soccer/Cricket	4 (4)

Region	Suburb	Grounds	Sport	Playing Fields
South	Airds	Riley Park	Soccer/Cricket	2 (1)
	Ambarvale	Ambarvale Sports Complex	Soccer/Cricket	6 (2)
	Glen Alpine	(Tennis Courts)	Tennis	4
	Bradbury	Bradbury Oval Manooka Reserve Skate Park	Rugby League/Cricket Casual	4 (3)
	Rosemeadow	Heydon Park Oswald Reserve Rosemeadow Sports Thomas Acres Reserve	Casual Rugby League/Athletics Soccer/Cricket AFL	12 (2)
	St Helens Park	St Helen's Park Lynwood Park Woodland Road Baseball Complex	Baseball Soccer Baseball	16

Membership and usage at each ground based on data supplied by Council is outlined in Table 10 below:

Table 10 Campbelltown Sporting Clubs, including Membership, by Facility

Facility	Sport	Club	Numbers
Ambarvale Sports Complex	Soccer	Bradbury Ambarvale Football Club	359
Benham Oval	Rugby League	Minot Cobras JRLFC	295
Bensley Reserve	Soccer	Gunners Soccer	551
Blinman Oval	Soccer	Fields United Soccer	46
Bob Prenter Reserve	AFL	Campbelltown AFC	200
Bradbury Oval	Rugby League	Campbelltown Collegians JRLFC	236
Clark Reserve	AFL	Campbelltown Swans J AFL	115
Coronation Park Soccer	Soccer	Macarthur Rams Womens FC	80
Eschol Park	Rugby League/Soccer	Eagle Vale St Andrews JRLFC & Eschol Park Soccer Club	RL – 363 Soccer - 646
Fullwood Reserve	Rugby League/Soccer	Campbelltown City Kangaroos RLFC & Campbelltown Southern Districts Soccer Club	RL – 167 Soccer - 67
Gilchrist Oval	Baseball	Macarthur Baseball	180
Hazlett Oval	Soccer	Gunners Soccer Club	551
Hurley Park	Soccer	Campbelltown Cobras Soccer Club	325
Jackson Oval	Soccer	Ruse Football Club	163
James Meehan Oval	Rugby League/Soccer		-
Koorunga Reserve	Soccer	St Marys Eagle Vale Soccer Club	861
Lynwood Park 3 & 4	Soccer	Campbelltown Uniting Church Soccer Club	214
Macquarie Fields Park	Soccer	Ingleburn RSL Eagles Soccer Club	548
Memorial Oval	AFL	Ingleburn Magpies JAFL	70
Milton Park RL	Rugby League	Ingleburn Bulldogs JRLFC	138
Milton Park Softball	Softball	Campbelltown District Softball	495
Oswald Reserve	Rugby League	Macarthur Saints JRLFC	221
Riley Park	Soccer	East Campbelltown Soccer Club	29
Rosemeadow Sports	Soccer	Campbelltown Collegians Soccer Club	210
Sarah Redfern Fields	Soccer	Minto District Soccer Club	452
Seddon Park	Rugby League	Glenquarie All Stars	70
Showgrounds	Rugby Union	Campbelltown Harlequins JRUF	120
St Helens Park Baseball	Baseball	Campbelltown Caspers Baseball Club	130
Stromeferry Reserve	Rugby League	Campbelltown City Kangaroos JRLFC	167
Victoria Park	Oz Tag	Campbelltown Oz Tag Association	250
Waminda Oval	Rugby League	East Campbelltown JRLFC	279
Wood Park	Rugby League	Ingleburn RSL Tigers JRLFC	310
Worrell Park	Rugby League	Campbelltown Warriors JRLFC	240

6.1.2 Aquatic Facilities

Council owns and manages three aquatic centres within Campbelltown. A summary of aquatic facility provision is outlined below:

The Gordon Fetterplace Aquatic Centre

- 50m Outdoor, solar heated pool
 - 50m x 19m
 - 1.0m – 1.8m depth
- 25 metre x 8 lane heated indoor pool
 - 25m x 17m
 - 0.8m – 1.8m depth
- Heated indoor recreational pool
 - 15m x 15m
 - 0 – 1.0m depth
- Splash park

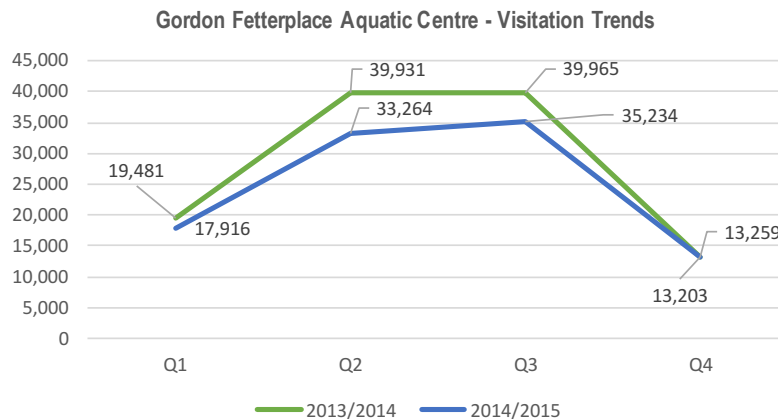
- 100sqm
- Zero-depth
- Spa.

The annual visitation of The Gordon Fetterplace Aquatic Centre over the past three years is:

- 112,036 - 2013/14
- 99,617 - 2014/15
- 78,549 – 2015/16 (excluding the 4th quarter).

A summary of the quarterly breakdown of visitation for the past three years is outline in Figure 10 below:

Figure 10 The Gordon Fetterplace Aquatic Centre – Visitation Trends



Eagle Vale Central's Aquatic And Fitness Centre

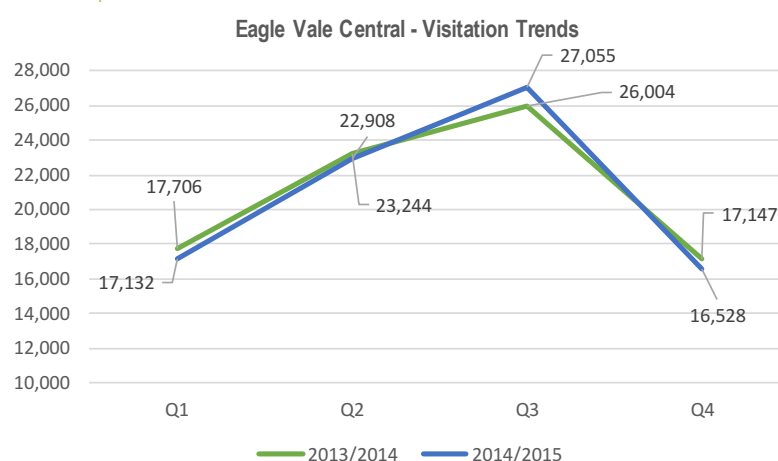
- 25 metre x 6 lane heated indoor pool
 - 25m x 15m
 - 1.2m depth
- Heated indoor toddler pool
 - 12m x 10m
 - 0 – 0.4m depth
- Heated indoor recreational pool
 - 12m x 9m
 - 0.8m – 0.9m depth
- Steam room.

The annual visitation of Eagle Vale Central's Aquatic and Fitness Centre over the past three years is:

- 84,101 - 2013/14
- 83,623 - 2014/15
- 68,481 – 2015/16 (excluding the 4th quarter).

A summary of the quarterly breakdown of visitation for the past three years is outline in Figure 11 below:

Figure 11 Eagle Vale Central's Aquatic and Fitness Centre – Visitation Trends



Macquarie Fields Leisure Centre

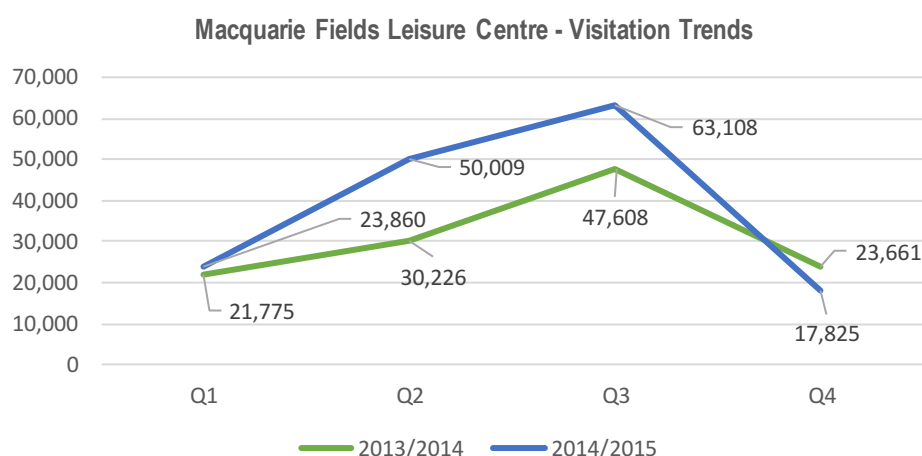
- 50m outdoor pool
 - 50m x 17m
 - 1.2m – 1.8m depth
- Indoor 25m pool
 - 25m x 17m
 - 1.2m depth
- Indoor recreational pool
 - 12.5m x 7.5m
 - 1.0 depth
- Indoor toddler pool
 - 5m x 3m
 - 0 – 0.3m depth
- Splash Park
 - 250sqm
 - Zero depth
- Dry Play Park
 - Standard playground type park.

The annual visitation of Macquarie Fields Leisure Centre over the past three years is:

- 123,207 - 2013/14
- 154,802 - 2014/15
- 162,286 – 2015/16 (excluding the 4th quarter).

A summary of the quarterly breakdown of visitation for the past three years is outline in Figure 12 below:

Figure 12 Macquarie Fields Leisure Centre – Visitation Trends



6.1.3 Indoor Facilities

Minto Indoor Sports Centre is Council's only multi-purpose indoor facility. The Centre predominantly supports basketball and is operated by Basketball NSW via a 5-year lease (currently in its second year).

Minto Indoor Sports Centre comprises:

- 4 multi-use indoor sports courts
- Two sports halls (wooden floors)
- Tiered spectator seating in the main hall
- Dividing curtain in Hall B
- Toilet and change room facilities
- Mezzanine meeting room
- Kiosk.

Council is currently investigating the expansion of the Centre by 9 metres in order to better support futsal and to increase the area for basketball related spectators and events.

Camden Council is currently undertaking a \$13.65 million expansion of its Mount Annan Leisure Centre to include a new sports hall with two multipurpose indoor courts. Mount Annan Leisure Centre is approximately 19km to the south east of Minto Indoor Sports Centre.

6.1.4 Synthetic

Council's only synthetic sports field is located at Lynwood Park. The full sized soccer field is a hybrid design incorporating sand and shredded rubber in-fill. The field is used by the Macarthur Football Association.

A synthetic athletics track is located within the Campbelltown Sports Stadium precinct. The track was initially laid in 1998 and resurfaced in 2010.

6.1.5 Mountain Bike Trails

Campbelltown City has several legal and illegal Mountain Bike (Mountain Bike) trails, including those situated at:

- Mt Annan Botanic Gardens – XC (legal);
- Appin – XC (illegal); and
- Kentlyn – multiple trails (under Council investigation).

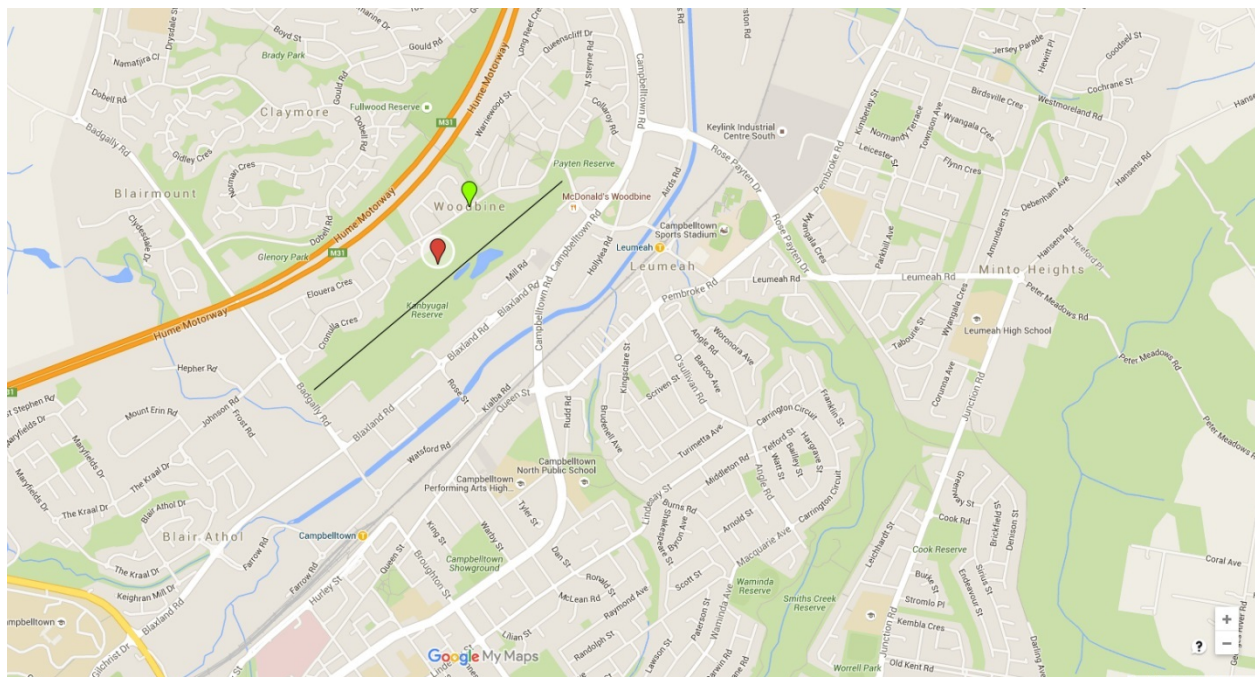
Council advised the trails at Kentlyn are well recognised by the community and continue to be used by riders. Council has previously moved through the track and dismantled all installed features based on safety concerns. Riders continue to use the trail network at Kentlyn. There are a wide range of tracks at Kentlyn/ Peter Meadows including short downhill, XC and a flow trail. Council's Sustainable Land Management Working Party plans to map the Kentlyn trail network,

including incorporating overlays for aboriginal heritage, threatened species and land ownership. Council advised that any future formal closure of Kentlyn would unlikely prevent ongoing access and use by riders.

Council has identified Kanbyugal Reserve as a potential suitable site for the development of Mountain Bike trails. The site could accommodate a trail network of up to 2 kilometres by winding it around the ridge line given the site is 1.58 kilometres in a straight line. Council advised the site could support a technical downhill course and could attract Mountain Bike events with a start at one end and finish at the other. Both ends have steep downhills to finish.

Figure 13 below illustrates the potential Kanbyugal Reserve site that could potentially be developed into a Mountain Bike park.

Figure 13 Site of Potential Mountain Bike Park at Kanbyugal Reserve¹⁰



¹⁰ Map supplied by Campbelltown City Council

6.2 FACILITY CLASSIFICATION

In order to analyse the current sport and recreation facility provision by category, the following hierarchy of facilities has been used

Sporting facilities are classified as being either:

- **Local** - Facility which predominantly serves demand within a local community or suburb. High use for social sport or training. Very limited inter-club competition.
- **District** - Facility which serves a cluster of communities/ suburbs with a mix of local training or social use and inter-club completion.
- **Regional/ LGA Wide** - Facility which is used by residents from numerous communities and has a high focus on staging competition for multiple teams. Also includes facilities which are the only facility for a particular sport within the LGA or are a key location for the staging of competitive events.
- **Metropolitan/ State** - High quality and high-capacity facility which caters for high level sporting competitions attracting spectators from the greater Sydney metropolitan area, within NSW, and sometimes interstate.

Indoor sports facilities are classified as being either:

- **Local** - Typically service a local catchment and used mainly for training purposes. Usually single courts, often within a school. They are unsuitable for sports court competitions, but could be utilised by martial art groups for training and competitions.
- **District** - This facility is of a size and location which services a cluster of suburbs, notionally within a 10km radius. A minimum of 2 indoor courts, facilities are typically designed to accommodate other elements to maximise viability (eg health and fitness, wellness, food and beverage). They may be co-located with aquatic facilities. Facilities are suitable for training and competition.
- **Regional or Higher Level** - Service the LGA as a whole. Provide a greater number of courts than a district facility, generally a minimum of 4 courts. Cater for higher level competitions and provide spectator seating for major events. Can be utilised for other civic functions or events.

Aquatic facilities are categorised differently to other sporting facilities due to the need to maximise the viability of these high capital cost venues. They should be subjected to separate analysis by way of an Aquatic Facilities Strategy taking into account the age, design, location, and usage of existing facilities and future population. Aquatic facilities with minimal water space and few ancillary recreation or health and fitness elements servicing a predominantly local catchment

area should be avoided due to their low visitation and low cost recovery – unless in a geographically isolated community, in which case joint provision and management with a school could be considered.

Contemporary aquatic facilities should have a range of water spaces capable of catering for different types of uses (eg lap swimming, recreation/ play, learn-to-swim, warm water programs, and competitions). Heated indoor pools and other elements which add to viability should be considered such as health and fitness/ gym areas, wellness suites, socialising spaces, food and beverage, adventure water, and possible integration with indoor sports courts.

As a rule of thumb, traditional outdoor pools (typically 50m with some leisure water, and separate outdoor program pool) service district catchments. Newer generation indoor aquatic centres or facilities accommodating a mix of heated indoor pool(s) and outdoor pool(s) and other elements which add to viability (see above) may be classified as regional. The Aquatic Facilities Strategy should determine the optimum number of regional and district facilities which would best maximise value for money from capital investment, community use, and operating viability for Council.

From information supplied by Council, Table 10 below summarises the current provision of sport and recreation facilities for Campbelltown City Council, including:

- Area (hectares);
- Number of fields/ courts;
- Number of lit fields/ courts;
- Average weekly hrs of use;
- Facility category; and
- Growth capacity achieved via:
 - Additional fields/ courts space
 - Lighting
 - Opportunities for increased use.

Playing Fields

A summary of the current provision of playing field facilities for Campbelltown City Council is as follows:

- There are currently 223.43¹¹ hectares of useable sport and recreation land area in Campbelltown City;
- There are currently 91 full-sized outdoor playing fields and 46 outdoor netball courts;
- The median hours of use is 15 hours per field, per week;
- The current hierarchy of sports facilities are:
 - 8 local facilities,
 - 31 district facilities, and
 - 6 regional facilities;
- There are 10.8 hectares of unallocated sport and recreation land;
- There are 54 playing fields that are capable of being upgraded and 3 playing fields that support the installation of new lighting to 100 lux lighting in order to enable more intense use. There is an opportunity to install lighting to a further 4 diamonds at Milton Park Softball to 250 lux to support club competition. Lastly, at Raby Sports Complex:
 - 1 oval has the capacity to be upgraded to 500 lux infield and 300 lux outfield for senior club, junior club and recreational/ school sport¹²; and
 - Up to 7 ovals have the capacity to be upgraded to 300 lux infield and 200 lux outfield to support recreational/ school sport¹³; and
- There may be an opportunity to increase the intensity of use on several playing fields in order to support increased activity.

Aquatic and Indoor Court Facilities

Campbelltown City Council LGA's three aquatic centres are considered to be of district level facilities:

- The Gordon Fetterplace Aquatic Centre includes a mix of indoor and outdoor pools, leisure and traditional 50m outdoor pool supporting a range of district standard competitions;
- Eagle Vale Central's Aquatic and Fitness Centre does not have a 50m pool necessary to support long-course events;
- Macquarie Fields Leisure Centre includes a mix of indoor and outdoor pools, leisure and traditional 50m outdoor pool supporting a range of district standard competitions;

The Minto Indoor Sports Centre is considered a regional facility based on its provision of multiple courts (4) and being the only multi-use indoor court facility within Campbelltown City.

¹¹ Supplied by Campbelltown City Council – includes playing areas, amenities, clubhouse and car parking

¹² Cricket Australia, Community Cricket Facility Guidelines

¹³ Cricket Australia, Community Cricket Facility Guidelines

Table 11 Analysis of Current Facility Provision – Campbelltown City Council LGA

Region	Current Provision						Growth Capacity	
	Area (hectares)	No. Fields/ Courts	Lit Fields/ Courts (Lux)	Avg. Weekly Hrs of Use	Hierarchy	Additional Fields/ Courts Space		
Outdoor Fields/ Courts								
Ambarvale Sports Complex	7.10	3	2 x 50	12.33	District	No		
Benham Oval	2.10	1	2 x 50	18.00	District	No		
Bensley Reserve	4.54	2	1 x 100; 1 x 50	22.75	District	No		
Blinman Oval	3.77	2	2 x 50	13.00	District	No		
Bob Prenter Reserve	7.69	1	1 x 200; 1 x 100	18.00	District	No		
Bradbury Oval	5.69	1	1 x 100; Mod x 50	45.00	District	No		
Caley Reserve	1.46	6 Courts	1 x 50	Not available	Local	Yes - Unallocated		
Campbelltown Showground	5.23	2	1 x 100; 1 x 50	15.00	District	No		
Clark Reserve	5.32	1	1 x 50	16.00	District	No		
Coronation Park	9.75	1 / 40 Courts	1 x 50 (soccer); 100 - 200 (netball)	15.00	Regional	No		
Davis Park	1.43	0	No	Not available	Local	No as being re-designed as kick-about space		
Eagle Creek Reserve	2.14	0	1 x 50	Not available	Local	No		
Eschol Park Sports Complex	16.64	5	5 x 50; 1 x 50 Mod	6.30	District	No		
Flinders Park	1.76	1	1 x 50	Not available	Local	Yes - Unallocated		
Fullwood Reserve	4.30	2	1 x 100; 1 x 50	14.50	District	No		
Gilchrist Oval	3.17	1	1 x 750	54.00	District	No		
Haydon Reserve	2.47	1	No	Not available	Local	Yes - Unallocated		
Hazlett Oval	4.94	1	1 x 50	27.50	District	No		
Hurley Park	2.22	1	1 x 50	40.50	District	No		
Jackson Oval	7.55	2	2 x 50	14.25	District	No		
James Meehan Oval	2.40	1	1 x 50	5.50	District	Yes - Unallocated		
Kayess Park	5.87	7	Spread x 50	Not available	Regional	No		
Kennett Park	1.96	1	No	Not available	Local	Yes - Unallocated		

Region	Current Provision					Hierarchy	Growth Capacity
Outdoor Fields/ Courts	Area (hectares)	No. Fields/ Courts	Lit Fields/ Courts (Lux)	Avg. Weekly Hrs of Use			Additional Fields/ Courts Space
Kentlyn Oval	0.98	0	No	Not available	Local		No
Kooronga Reserve	8.18	4	4 x 50	14.38	District		No
Lynwood Park	6.74	3	1 x 200; 2 x 50	11.33	Regional		No
Macquarie Fields Park	4.27	2	2 x 50	22.50	District		No
Manooka Reserve	0.75	0	No	Not available	Local		Yes - Under-developed
Memorial Oval	5.69	1	1 x 50	17.00	District		No
Milton Park Rugby League	6.23	3	1 x 100; 2 x 50	14.00	District		No
Milton Park Softball	7.54	7	3 x 250	4.21	Regional		No
Oswald Reserve	3.47	2	2 x 50	12.25	District		No
Raby Sports Complex	13.24	8	No	Not available	Regional		No
Riley Park	2.49	2	2 x 50	18.50	District		No
Rosemeadow Sports Complex	10.59	4	2 x 50	11.38	District		No
Sarah Redfern Playing Fields	6.70	3	3 x 50	17.17	District		No
Seddon Park	4.89	2	2 x 50	12.25	District		No
St Helens Park	2.27	1	1 x 250	20.00	District		No
Stromeferry Reserve	5.12	1	1 x 50; 1x 50 Mod	35.00	District		No
Thomas Acres Reserve	4.45	0	1 x 50	Not available	District		No
Victoria Park	3.32	5	Spread x 50	1.80	Regional		No
Waminda Oval	4.85	2	2 x 50	18.25	District		No
Wood Park	3.48	1	1 x 50	15.00	District		No
Woodland Road Reserve	3.84	2	2 x 250	Not available	District		No
Worrell Park	4.83	1	1 x 100; Mod x 50	30.00	District		No
Total/ Median	223.43	91 Fields/ 46 Courts		15.00	31 District, 6 Regional, 8 Local		10.80

6.3 FACILITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

6.3.1 Sites Identified for Master Planning

Council has identified the following locations for future master planning to identify how the sites will contribute to sport and recreation facility provision and in order to identify future priorities:

- › Macquarie Fields Sports Precinct (including Milton Park)
- › Victoria Park, Kayess Park and Bow Bowling Creek
- › Eaglevale Reserve;
- › Ambarvale Sports Complex;
- › Lynwood Park;
- › Bradbury Park;
- › Koorunga Reserve; and
- › Seddon Park.

Funding is currently being sought to fund the upgrade of the Clubhouse at Raby Sports Complex. Funding has been approved to install irrigation to the main field at Waminda Oval.

Mount Saint Quentin Reserve Master Plan

Council prepared an overall concept plan for the Mount Saint Quentin Reserve in 2015. The concept recommends improved parking, access and pathway arrangements, new turf AFL field, improved recreational park elements and shading. A copy of the concept plan is outlined below:

Map 6 Mount Saint Quentin Reserve Master Plan



Proposed New Facilities

The Open Space, Leisure and Play Space Review of Urban Developments, 2015 outlines the following new sport facilities proposed from approved DA's and VPA's:

- Airds:
 - 4 x rectangular fields (or alternatively 2 rectangular & 2 round fields)
 - 1 x basketball court
- Claymore:
 - 2 x rectangular fields
 - 2 x modified fields
- Menangle Park:
 - 2 x rectangular fields
 - 1 x round field
 - 1 x informal field
- Edmondson Park South:
 - 1 x round field
 - 2 x rectangular fields
 - 2 x synthetic cricket pitches
- East Leppington:
 - 2 x rectangular fields with AFL/ cricket overlays (synthetic cricket wicket)
- Mt Gilead:
 - 1 x round field
 - Amenities building
 - Synthetic cricket pitch
- Western Sydney University:
 - 1 x rectangular field
 - 2 x netball courts
 - Lighting and irrigation
- Glenfield Urban:
 - 2 x tennis courts
 - 1 x multi use court
- Macarthur Gardens North:
 - 1 x half basketball court.

Further, the master plan for the Willowdale development by Stockton in East Leppington is planned to incorporate a 6.2 hectare sports park, including the

following facility elements:

- 2 x international rugby league fields with AFL and cricket overlays;
- Fence to fields;
- Synthetic cricket wicket;
- Lighting poles providing 50 lux;
- 3 x rugby mini junior fields;
- Amenities building providing change rooms, toilets, canteen, (200m²), awning (90m²); and
- Multi use cycleways 2.5m wide and paths around open spaces.

6.3.2 Facility Analysis

In order to identify potential upgrades and priorities for existing sport and recreation facilities, a workshop was undertaken in order to confirm Council's priorities. Priorities were identified based on the following criteria:

- Located within the future southern/ northern and/ or rail growth corridors;
- Provide an opportunity to increase the intensity of use based on improved lighting, drainage, irrigation;
- Service a high level of membership/ participation;
- Consistent with recommended desired minimum standards; and
- Have a minimum District classification with Regional classification preferred.

Following the workshop, Council undertook its own analysis of future facility upgrade requirements of existing facilities, including:

- Number of lighting poles required;
- Facilities requiring new/ upgraded irrigation, including the proposed type of irrigation;
- Recommended drainage programs; and
- Building requirements and timeframes.

The results of the workshop and Council's subsequent analysis, including identification of priorities, are outlined further in Appendix B.



7 CONSULTATION OUTCOMES

A comprehensive community and stakeholder engagement process was implemented for this project. It comprised:

- Survey of sporting clubs and associations;
- Workshops with Stakeholder Advisory Group (comprising representatives of local sporting organisations);
- Community Survey;
- Community workshop;
- Council officer workshop;
- Interviews with Council officers relevant to the study;
- Presentation to Healthy Lifestyles team;
- Interviews with Council aquatic, fitness and indoor sport facility managers;
- Interview with the Western Sydney University;
- Interviews with State Sporting Organisations;
- Interview with the New South Wales Department of Sport and Recreation;
- Interview with Macarthur Regional Organisation of Councils;
- Shopping Centre displays (Macarthur Square Shopping Centre);
- Interview with Wests Leagues Club;
- Schools workshops; and
- Schools survey.

A summary of consultation outcomes is outlined below:

7.1 CLUB/ASSOCIATION SURVEY

Details of sixty-eight (68) sport and recreation clubs/associations in Campbelltown were provided by Council to the consulting team and invited to complete a survey. Twenty-five (25) clubs submitted a completed survey:

- Ambarvale Little Athletics Club
- Bradbury Ambarvale Football Club
- Bradbury Cricket Club
- Campbelltown Camden District Cricket Club
- Campbelltown District Netball Association
- Campbelltown Harlequin Rugby Union Club
- Campbelltown Joggers Club
- Campbelltown Touch Association
- Campbelltown Warriors Junior Rugby League Football Club
- East Campbelltown Eagles Rugby League Football Club
- East Campbelltown Soccer Club
- Eschol Park Little Athletics Centre
- Gunners Soccer Club
- Ingleburn Junior AFL Club
- Ingleburn Little Athletics Club
- Ingleburn Tennis Club Inc.
- Macarthur Collegians Cycling Club
- Macarthur Dog Training Club
- Macarthur Rams Womens FC
- Macarthur Tag League
- Macarthur Triathlon Club
- Smash Tennis
- Softball Campbelltown
- Southern Districts Tennis Association
- South West Metropolitan Zone Little Athletics.

Eschol Park Football Club provided their Ground and Field Management Plan 2016 – 2020.

Outstanding responses were followed up via email and phone. A number of prominent sporting clubs/associations did not respond to the survey so current information was not available for these groups.

7.1.1 Membership Trends

In order to gain an understanding of membership trends, respondents were asked to provide their current active player membership figures and the same figures as at three years ago. The clubs with high levels of growth were Campbelltown District Netball Association (+394), Ingleburn Junior AFL Club (+259), Macarthur Tag

League (+444) and Softball Campbelltown (+496). The clubs with the high levels of regression were Southern Districts Tennis Association (-142) and Ambarvale Little Athletics Club (-105). Details of participation trends presented by clubs/ associations are presented in Table 12 below.

Table 12 Current and recent membership trends of clubs/ associations

Club/ Association	Membership Type (Active Players)	Current Membership	Membership as at 3 Yrs Ago	Gain/ Loss	% Change
Ambarvale Little Athletics Club	Seniors	18	80	-62	-78%
	Juniors	177	220	-43	-20%
	Total	195	300	-105	-35%
Bradbury Ambarvale Football Club	Seniors	91	136	-45	-33%
	Juniors	261	222	+39	+18%
	Total	352	358	-6	-0.2%
Bradbury Cricket Club Inc.	Seniors	68	71	-3	-4%
	Juniors	72	61	+11	+18%
	Total	140	132	+8	+6%
Campbelltown Camden District Cricket Club	Seniors	150	150	0	0%
	Juniors	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Total	150	150	0	0
Campbelltown District Netball Association Inc.	Seniors	788	753	+35	+5%
	Juniors	1341	982	+359	+37%
	Total	2129	1735	+394	+22%
Campbelltown Harlequin Rugby Union Club	Seniors	133	150	-17	-11%
	Juniors	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Total	133	150	-17	-11%
Campbelltown Joggers Club	Seniors	120	80	+40	50%
	Juniors	40	10	+30	300%
	Total	160	90	+70	78%
Campbelltown Touch Association	Seniors	150	220	-70	-32%
	Juniors	0	120	-120	-100%
	Total	150	340	-190	-56%
Campbelltown Warriors	Seniors	0	40	-40	-100%
	Juniors	180	220	-40	-18%
	Total	180	260	-80	-31%
East Campbelltown Eagles Rugby League Football Club	Seniors	125	75	+50	+67%
	Juniors	220	164	+56	+34%
	Total	345	239	+106	+44%
East Campbelltown Soccer Club	Seniors	27	62	-35	-56%
	Juniors	47	72	-25	-35%
	Total	74	134	-60	-45%

Club/ Association	Membership Type (Active Players)	Current Membership	Membership as at 3 Yrs Ago	Gain/ Loss	% Change
Eschol Park Little Athletics Centre	Seniors	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Juniors	170	200	-30	-15%
	Total	170	200	-30	-15%
Gunnars Soccer Club	Seniors	189	138	+51	+37%
	Juniors	309	202	+107	+53%
	Total	498	340	+158	+46%
Ingleburn Junior AFL Club	Seniors	0	0	0	0
	Juniors	289	30	+259	+863%
	Total	289	30	+259	+863%
Ingleburn Little Athletics Club	Seniors	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Juniors	175	210	-35	-17%
	Total	175	210	-35	-17%
Ingleburn Tennis Club Inc.	Seniors	32	16	+16	+100%
	Juniors	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Total	32	16	+16	+100%
Macarthur Collegians Cycling Club	Seniors	80	122	-42	-34%
	Juniors	3	4	-1	-25%
	Total	83	126	-43	-34%
Macarthur Dog Training Club, Inc.	Seniors	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Juniors	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Total	119	116	3	3%
Macarthur Rams Womens FC Inc.	Seniors	50	50	0	0%
	Juniors	35	35	0	0%
	Total	85	82	0	0%
Macarthur Tag League	Seniors	384	0	+384	
	Juniors	60	0	+60	
	Total	444	0	+444	
Macarthur Triathlon Club	Seniors	80	45	+35	+78%
	Juniors	80	45	+35	+78%
	Total	160	90	+70	+78%
Smash Tennis	Seniors	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Juniors	181	35	+146	+417%
	Total	181	35	+146	+417%
Softball Campbelltown	Seniors	216	0	+216	
	Juniors	280	0	+280	
	Total	496	0	+496	
Southern Districts Tennis Association Inc.	Seniors	210	250	-40	-16%
	Juniors	115	217	-102	-47%
	Total	325	467	-142	-30%
South West Metropolitan Zone Little Athletics	Seniors	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Juniors	1800	1800	0	0%
	Total	1800	1800	0	0%

Clubs were asked to indicate the reasons for any membership change. Of those clubs reporting a decline in membership the main reason cited were increasing competition for sporting options and people moving out of the area. The main reasons cited for growth

in membership were affordability of the sport and effective club management.

Full reasons for membership changes as stated by survey respondents are summarised in Table 13 below.

Table 13 Reasons for membership change in clubs

CLUB	REASONS FOR MEMBERSHIP CHANGE
Ambarvale Little Athletics Club	A lot of our decrease has to do with the field flooding as it is a grass field, and unable to be used during some of our season. Parents are taking their children to Campbelltown as they have a tartan track. Parents are paying the fees and only getting half a season most of the time.
Bradbury Ambarvale Football Club	Has been next to no changes in membership numbers. Teams tend to vary every year in numbers of age group. Our club tends to have between 29 – 34 teams each year.
Bradbury Cricket Club Inc.	The Bradbury CC has seen both Senior and Junior teams remain static over the last 3 years, with increases in participation due to the club's in2cricket introductory cricket program targeting 5 – 12-year-old children/
Campbelltown Camden District Cricket Club	Our membership of our playing group is static as we field the same numbers of teams each season in the Sydney Cricket Association Competitions (Male & Female) each season.
Campbelltown District Netball Association Inc.	Reasons for losses: Students undertaking HSC studies and University commitments. Part-time employment opportunities – Moving out of area – trying other sport. Reasons for improvement: Very reasonable cost – Family discount scheme to help with. Registration fees – mothers returning to sport.
Campbelltown Harlequin Rugby Union Club	Numbers are consistent over the past 3 years. Currently registering 2016 players. A change in system makes it difficult to get an accurate number as at 3 years ago.
Campbelltown Joggers Club	We have increased our focus on Juniors – track events and new Jnr Cross Country. Social Media Presence. Campbelltown Parkrun has boosted our growth.
Campbelltown Touch Association	No advertising from schools etc. Pushing for Oz Tag.
Campbelltown Warriors	As players are becoming older they are moving away from sports.
East Campbelltown Eagles Rugby League Football Club	The running of the club. Established homes in the area are now being sold to young families. Success of our senior club attracts senior players.
East Campbelltown Soccer Club	Upgrading of area in which half the suburbs houses have been demolished. Poorly maintained facilities.
Eschol Park Little Athletics Centre	Too many other sports.
Gunners Soccer Club	Firstly, there has been an increase in soccer participation state wide. This is due to World Cup/Asian Cup/Wanderers success etc. Local area growing Ingleburn North and Minto. Main reason though, club is run very well and due to word of mouth & happy players club has grown.
Ingleburn Junior AFL Club	Increased participation from 2013 to 2015/16. Improved marketing, club management. Regional involvement.

CLUB	REASONS FOR MEMBERSHIP CHANGE
Ingleburn Little Athletics Club	Changing demographic.
Ingleburn Tennis Club Inc.	Made membership more affordable. Canvassed for more members – ongoing.
Macarthur Collegians Cycling Club	Lack of suitable facilities for criterium racing (closed circuit, short course, 1 to 2 km length).
Macarthur Dog Training Club, Inc.	Membership remains fairly constant from year to year.
Macarthur Rams Women's FC Inc.	We only field five teams in the National Premier League therefore member numbers do not change.
Macarthur Tag League	Competitions established in 2014, that brought the Macarthur fields at Camden used in 2014, additional fields at Campbelltown accessed in 2015.
Macarthur Triathlon Club	Building of triathlon track and new pool. Marketing and articles in local paper promoting club.
Smash Tennis	Our pricing is very affordable.
Softball Campbelltown	Softball Campbelltown increasing due to high level of governance improvements. High profile sports seem to have better facilities and subsidizing membership fees. More choices of sport – attractive young and old. Cost of membership. Clubs presented with enhanced ownership of their future and governance; improvements in club training and managements; high standard of coaching.
Southern Districts Tennis Association Inc.	Membership has fallen as a trend over a number of years but has recently stabilised. The association is in its first year of implementing its Strategic Plan that seeks to strengthen Association Management; improve tennis promotion both competition and social; improve existing places to play and establish new local places to play for competition and social players and coaches; strengthen pathways for junior players to continue their tennis into adulthood; encourage existing and new coaches to establish businesses in the area through development of professional tennis facilities in local areas of significant population.
South West Metropolitan Zone Little Athletics	All over NSW & Australia – each season (Sept. to March) ½ registrations are new and ½ return. Other sports to try – Little Athletics is the cheapest sport, appox. \$100 p/y, no weekly fees. Patrons not prepared to spend a weekend of competition also parents not prepared to assist eg. Soccer needs 1 referee + 2 linesmen, athletics needs 70+ parents to assist at a competition.

7.1.2 Trends Affecting Sports

Clubs were asked to indicate if there were any current or emerging trends affecting their sport. The trends that were most frequently mentioned were the performance of elite teams impacting on the interest in their sport, competition for access to sporting facilities and expectations for quality facilities. A full summary of responses is contained at Table 14.

Table 14 Current or emerging trends in sports

CLUB	REASONS FOR MEMBERSHIP CHANGE
Ambarvale Little Athletics Club	Depending on whether there is any improvement in the facilities.
Bradbury Ambarvale Football Club	Our club is looking at trying to fine tune the amount of pre-season and post-season time for committee at our ground. E.g. only online registrations, conference/skype call meetings etc.
Bradbury Cricket Club Inc.	Increased popularity in cricket is expected in our area after recent international and victories by our Sydney Thunder male and female BBL teams. This increase is expected to start for the upcoming 2016/17 season. Trends should see increase in junior and female participation placing extra demand on resources and facilities.
Campbelltown Camden District Cricket Club	Increasing interest and incremental growth in Women's cricket has the opportunity to grow participants. Although we field the same number of teams each season, that is same as 3 seasons ago, we could easily add more participants to our playing roster with growth of interest. We are also continuing to consider creating junior girls teams to support our Senior Women's teams.
Campbelltown District Netball Association Inc.	Much touting of high performance pathways by State and National bodies. Elite netball is played on indoor courts. Netball NSW is gradually changing format of championships and competitions so that they can be played on indoor courts, thereby providing income to support the \$35 million headquarters at Homebush. At a local level, winter and summer competitions will continue to use asphalt courts. Our Metro League teams will continue to train on indoor courts in Basketball Stadium.
Campbelltown Harlequin Rugby Union Club	No.
Campbelltown Joggers Club	Hopefully a greater focus on health and fitness will continue to see our numbers grow.
Campbelltown Touch Association	n/a
Campbelltown Warriors	Cost. Quality of facilities – grounds and amenities. Distances between venues.
East Campbelltown Eagles Rugby League Football Club.	Our grounds are well below par. Campbelltown has no district club nor the facilities for a district club, seeing our talented players leave for areas like Cabramatta, Mounties and Group 6.
East Campbelltown Soccer Club	Soccer is growing, but with outdated facilities this is holding us back.
Eschol Park Little Athletics Centre	No. We keep trying different programs but end result is always the same.
Gunners Soccer Club	Great success with our toddler academy 3 – 5 year olds. Parents starting kids younger in our sports. Finding a decline in parents/players willing to help with coaching and committee roles – everyone too busy. Social media making communication easier from clubs to players and parents.

CLUB	REASONS FOR MEMBERSHIP CHANGE
Ingleburn Junior AFL Club	Location of Home Ground in proximity to residential areas.
Ingleburn Little Athletics Club	Lack of new members. Overuse of ground.
Ingleburn Tennis Club Inc.	Younger crop of successful tennis players is likely to have a positive growth effect on tennis locally. Tennis NSW Hot Shot program targeting primary school children is having a very positive effect for our resident coach and tennis generally. We now have more schools hiring the tennis courts.
Macarthur Collegians Cycling Club	Increasingly difficult to obtain road racing approvals from local Councils and other authorities.
Macarthur Dog Training Club, Inc.	No.
Macarthur Rams Women's FC Inc.	Increased standards of coaching and player development is expected by the club due to National * intentions so raise their profile to international level.
Macarthur Tag League	We are seeing significant growth, with expansion limited by field availability, especially in the winter.
Macarthur Triathlon Club	Bike club wanting to use triathlon track. Access to pool with sufficient lanes to conduct safe events.
Smash Tennis	We are seeing a large amount of younger tennis players having an excellent positive effect on our sport. Tennis is becoming more popular in schools and universally as it is a min-contact sport and an individual but still part of a team. Our programs have increased due to this.
Softball Campbelltown	Players are trending towards high quality facilities – quality vs. attraction in other sport e.g. Milton Park (Rugby League) - significant comments across membership about the new facilities. Softball Campbelltown has been growing by 15% per year – increase numbers at SC. Members go to Liverpool, Macarthur and Penrith to train at night due to batting cages offered; evening options. Inclusion of Softball in the 2020 Olympics National and State bodies are imposing high level of safety requirements on our facilities – associations faced with significant challenges eg ground quality, fencing issues, administration block old/ out dated especially toilets (below acceptable standards).
Southern Districts Tennis Association Inc.	Places to play tennis locally in Campbelltown has not kept pace with its continuing urbanisation. The Association recently handed back management of 20 Council owned Tennis Courts. Council has since closed tennis facilities at Glenquarie (4 courts) and is considering the closure of Showground courts (2 courts) as well as possibly others to follow. For current and future tennis players both competition and social, the removal of conveniently located courts close to where they live is considered a real blow to the sport of tennis and the welfare and health of community members. Positioning more tennis facilities conveniently near transport hubs and concentrated urban development areas and most importantly providing easy access to play are essential elements to the further development of tennis. Again places to play tennis and access to such places are Key.
South West Metropolitan Zone Little Athletics	No. I/we (zone committee) conduct coaching courses and how to judge courses annually but the last three years I had to cancel (after 23 years) as no parents attended but we keep trying. There are six clubs in our zone but two, Douglas Park and Camden, not included in this survey.

7.1.3 Current Usage of Facilities

Clubs were asked to provide information on their current usage of facilities, including date, time, type and numbers using the facilities. Table 15 below provides a summary of the current usage of clubs:

Table 15 Current usage of facilities

ORGANISATION	FACILITY/ LAND AREA USED	DAY AND TIME USED	TYPE OF USE	APPROX NO. ATTENDING
Ambarvale Little Athletics Club	Oswald Reserve Rosemeadow	Friday 6pm – 10pm	Competition	195
		Monday – Friday different hours	Training	10-20
		Monday – Friday different hours	Line marking	5
Bradbury Ambarvale Football Club	Ambarvale Sporting Complex	Tuesday – Thursday, 4pm – 9pm	Training	320+
		Saturday 8am – 2pm	Game Day	
			Game Day	
Bradbury Cricket Club Inc.		Sat and Sun 0800 – 1900	Competition	60
		Wed and Thurs 1600 – 1900	Training	30
		Access to club storage room covers on Friday from 1800 (rain)	Training Competition	60
	Hurley Park	Sat and Sun 0800 - 1900	Competition	
Campbelltown Camden District Cricket Club	Raby Cricket Complex	Monday – Friday, 4pm – 9pm, 12 Months	Training	40 – 60
		Monday – Friday, 8am – 6pm, Casual	Carnivals	100+
		Sat & Sunday, 8am – 9pm, August to April	SCA Competition	100 – 150+
Campbelltown District Netball Association Inc.	Coronation Park	Complex is available 24/7 for executive use.	Admin	
		Monday evenings 7 pm	Meetings	Varies
		Saturdays 7 am to 6 pm	Winter Comp	2300 players plus supporters
		March through to end August	Tuesday night comp	600 players plus supporters
		End September to end November		
		Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday night from beginning of March to end August.	Training	Varies
		Weekdays.	School use	Unknown

ORGANISATION	FACILITY/ LAND AREA USED	DAY AND TIME USED	TYPE OF USE	APPROX NO. ATTENDING
Campbelltown Harlequin Rugby Union Club	Campbelltown Showground	Tuesday 6 – 9pm	Training	60-120
		Wednesday 6 – 9pm	Training	60-120
		Thursday 6 – 9pm	Training	60-120
		Friday 6 – 7pm	Min. Comp	30-40
		Saturday 11am – 9pm	Comp Senior	100-800
		Sunday 11am – 6pm	Comp Junior	100-800
Campbelltown Joggers Club	Bradbury Park	Wednesday 6 – 7pm	Training	20-30
		Sunday 6.30 – 9.30	Main club run	40-60
	Campbelltown Athletics Stadium	Tuesdays 6.30 – 7.30	Training	40-50
Campbelltown Touch Association	Kayess Park	Tuesday 6 – 10	Competition	150
		Wednesday 6 – 10		
		Friday 7 – 8	Training	20
Campbelltown Warriors	Worrell Park and Larry Peck Oval	Monday to Friday 4 – 7.30pm	Training	180-250
		Saturday and Sunday 8am – 5pm	Game days	1500-2000
East Campbelltown Eagles Rugby League Football Club	Waminda Oval	Monday to Friday, 4 – 8.30pm	Training	200
		Saturday 8am – 4pm	Junior games	700
		Sunday 9am - 4pm	Senior games	250
East Campbelltown Soccer Club	Riley Park	Wednesday 5 – 8pm	Training	74
		Thursday 5 – 8pm	Training	30
		Saturday 9am – 12pm	Comp	100
		Sunday 9am – 1pm	Comp	70
Eschol Park Little Athletics Centre	Eschol Park Sporting Complex	Monday – Wednesday , 5pm till late	Training	15
		Friday 6pm – 10pm	Competition	150
Gunners Soccer Club	Gunners Soccer Club Bensley Rd. Sporting Complex Macquarie Fields	Monday 4-10 pm	Training	30
		Tuesday 4-10 pm	Training	30
		Wednesday 4-11 pm	Training + games	60
		Thursday 4-10 pm	Training	60
		Friday 4-11 pm	Training + games	150
		Saturday 8-11 pm	Games	500
		Sunday 8-6 pm	Games	400
Ingleburn Junior AFL Club	Memorial Oval Ingleburn	Thursdays 6 – 7pm	Training	50-100
		Sunday 8.30am – 2pm	Games	50-100
Ingleburn Little Athletics Club	Bob Prenter	Friday 6pm – 9.30pm	Comp	150
		Wednesday 5.30pm – 7.30pm	Training	20

ORGANISATION	FACILITY/ LAND AREA USED	DAY AND TIME USED	TYPE OF USE	APPROX NO. ATTENDING
Ingleburn Tennis Club Inc.	Ingleburn Tennis Club Inc. located at the David Brew memorial Tennis Centre	8 am - 9 pm Saturday and Sunday	Social, club, community groups, schools and coaching tennis.	Approx. 282 players per week (2014 – 2015 club statistics)
Macarthur Collegians Cycling Club	There are no facilities available	n/a	n/a	n/a
Macarthur Dog Training Club, Inc.	Clark Oval, Kearns	Monday, 5.30pm – 9.30pm	Dog Training	30 - 40
Macarthur Rams Women's FC Inc.	Coronation Park, Minto	Monday to Friday 6pm – 9pm	Training	85
Macarthur Tag League	Eschol Park	Wednesday 5 – 10pm	Games	252
Macarthur Triathlon Club	Macquarie Fields pool, triathlon track	Sunday mornings 6.30 – 12	Comp	100
Smash Tennis	Bow Bowling Tennis Centre (10 Carnarvon St. Bow Bowling)	Monday to Sunday 6am – 9pm	Coaching, training, junior comp, social, community groups, schools	250 players attending this centre on average each week
Softball Campbelltown	Milton Park – Lee Ruddy Softball Field	Monday to Saturday 8am – 8pm; this includes the schools in the surrounding area.	Training and competition, Academy Programs (NSW), Battery Development Programs	350 - 450
Southern Districts Tennis Association Inc	West's Tennis Club, 14 court complex with full service amenities	Mon – Fri, 3.30pm – 7pm	Coaching Inlc. Hotshots and Cardio	80 per day
		Tues & Thurs, 9am – 12 noon	Ladies Competition	40 per day
		Tues, Wed & Thurs, 7pm – 10.30pm	Night comp	250 per week
		Sat 8am – 12 noon	Junior comp	
		Sat 1pm – 4pm	Afternoon comp	
		Weekends (Incl. Fri & Mon)	Various Tournaments throughout year	100 – 300+
		Social	Adhoc	100+ per week
South West Metropolitan Zone Little Athletics	Ingleburn Monarch Oval Macquarie Fields	Training nights– M-F, 4-7 pm Friday nights 4-10 pm	Training Competition	130
	Campbelltown Sports Stadium	Training nights– M-F, 4-8 pm Friday nights 4-10 pm	Training Competition	500
	Ambarvale Oswald Oval Rosemeadow	M-F, 4-7 pm Friday Night	Training Competition	174
	Eschol Park Sports Complex	M-F, 4-8 Friday Nights	Training Competition	170

7.1.4 Satisfaction with Areas/ Facilities Used

Clubs were asked to provide information on which facilities their club used, how they rated their level of satisfaction with each facility they used, and what were the reasons for satisfaction/ dissatisfaction. Responses are outlined at Table 16.

Table 16 Level of satisfaction with facilities/ areas used by clubs

CLUB/ ASSOCIATION	NAME OF FACILITY/ AREA	RATING* (SEE BELOW)	REASONS FOR SATISFACTION/ DISSATISFACTION
Satisfaction Scale: 5 = Very satisfied 4 = Satisfied 3 = Neutral 2 = Dissatisfied 1 = Most dissatisfied			
Ambarvale Little Athletics Club	Oswald Reserve Rosemeadow	1	Always flooding or holding water. We often have to call our competition off due to this.
Bradbury Cricket Club Inc.	Bradbury Oval 1 and 2	4	We are very satisfied with the recent upgrades to the amenities building at Bradbury Oval and also the upgrade to the synthetic training nets early 2015. We congratulate the Campbelltown Council for their commitment to improving recreation infrastructure.
Bradbury Ambarvale Football Club	Ambarvale Sports Complex	1	Toilets are very poorly looked after.
	Playing Field #1	2	Field 1 needs to be resurfaced in a number of areas.
Campbelltown Camden District Cricket Club	Raby Cricket Complex	5	Large site that benefits from a good working relationship with Council and Crickets governing bodies. Still requires further upgrades and investment in infrastructure for a facility that is increasing its activities and usage – year on year.
Campbelltown District Netball Association Inc.	Coronation Park	5	We have the best outdoor netball complex in the State. We work closely with the council to maintain and improve our facilities
Campbelltown Harlequin Rugby Union Club	Campbelltown Showgrounds	4	n/a
Campbelltown Joggers Club	Brabury Park	4	New building is great.
	Athletics Stadium	5	Great facility. Sharing with other groups works well.
Campbelltown Touch Association	Kayess Park	5	Council provide good service. Good communication with Council staff.
Campbelltown Warriors	Worrell Park	2	Field and surrounds – Playing surface and maintenance of surrounds is not to standard. Playing surface and surrounds are serviced at different times so never look good for visiting teams.
		4	New amenities – This field should be the premier venue for Rugby League outside Campbelltown Sports Stadium.
East Campbelltown Eagles Rugby League Football Club	Waminda Oval	1	Rugby League has to play on a dangerous uneven surface. The cricket pitch is a serious accident waiting to happen. The new amenities are very poor. One down pipe each side that constantly overflows. Vandalism and Graffiti, Drug and Alcohol problems all the time and council refuse to fence the perimeter.

CLUB/ ASSOCIATION	NAME OF FACILITY/ AREA	RATING* (SEE BELOW)	REASONS FOR SATISFACTION/ DISSATISFACTION
East Campbelltown Soccer Club	Riley Park: Fields	4	Not maintained enough
	Change rooms	1	No fixtures in showers
	Canteen	4	Needs upgrading
	Toilets	1	Not maintained or cleaned enough
	Storage	1	Unusual shape and not enough
	Lights	1	Not maintained and not bright enough
	Car Park	1	Needs upgrading
Eschol Park Little Athletics Centre	Eschol Park Sporting Complex	4	Most things are done when requested through some things take 15 years and still waiting.
Gunners Soccer Club	Bensley Rd. Gunners	3-4	Field Quality not the best. Very old facilities. No ladies change-rooms.
	Hazlett Oval	2	“Very poor lighting” makes training difficult. Drainage problems reduce useable area. Need 2x more goals
Ingleburn Junior AFL Club	Memorial Oval, Ingleburn	4	Excellent grounds – one of the best grounds around. Maybe an upgrade of the canteen would be required to take it to the next level.
Ingleburn little Athletics Club	Bob Prenter	2	Lack of Maintenance (mowing) of outer grass areas, particularly around the long jump areas. Lack of follow up of repairs need, a broken drain grate still awaiting repair.
Ingleburn Tennis Club Inc.	Ingleburn Tennis Club toilets	1	Level of cleaning is of a poor standard especially male toilet – constant problem
	Garden Areas	4	C.C.C attends to the mowing of grassed areas on a regular basis.
	Ingleburn Tennis Club Inc. generally	5	C.C.C. has proven to be very supportive of the Club's effort to maintain the facility.
Macarthur Collegians Cycling Club		1	The Councils of Campbelltown and Camden are not supportive of Cycle Road Racin
Macarthur Dog Training Club, Inc.	Clark Oval	1	(See answer table no. 6)
Macarthur Rams Women's FC Inc.	Coronation Park	3	Standard of lighting is poor, for a high profile women's club change room and toilets are inadequate.
Macarthur Tag League	Eschol Park	4	Not all lights are operation. Requests to address this have not been responded to.
Macarthur Triathlon Club	Macquarie fields pool and triathlon track	5	Excellent facility.

CLUB/ ASSOCIATION	NAME OF FACILITY/ AREA	RATING* (SEE BELOW)	REASONS FOR SATISFACTION/ DISSATISFACTION
Smash Tennis	Bow Bowling Tennis Centre outside grassed area	1	Maintenance of the grassed area is poor and could be better utilised.
	Bow Bowling Tennis Courts	3	We have 2 tennis courts that are well maintained but one in desperate need of replacement.
	Smash Tennis	5	We have built a good relationship with C.C.C and have worked well with us I continuing to grow our club.
Softball Campbelltown	Milton Park – Softball Facility	2	Ground levels uneven Fencing below standard. No facilities for young families (park) – activities to encourage young people to play while mum and dad try to enjoy a healthy lifestyle. Toilets are significantly below standard. No safe batting cages. Lighting inadequate to max usage of facility.
Southern Districts Tennis Association Inc.	West's Tennis Club	5	Privately owned high quality and well maintained facility comprising 14 courts suitable for all types of play, social, competition tournament and coaching
	Council Owned Tennis Facilities (Ex Ingleburn)	3	Courts are ok for social but generally require capital improvements for coaches and competitions
South West Metropolitan Zone Little Athletics	Eschol Park Sports Complex (Club I am member to)	4	Most things we ask for to be done are done. Some facility repairs and upgrades have remained not addressed for a very long period of time.

7.1.5 Club Views On Improving Facility Utilisation

Clubs/ associations were asked if they felt sports grounds or sports facilities in Campbelltown City could be better utilised or more frequently utilised. Ten facilities were identified and several tennis facilities from one respondent (refer Table 17).

Table 17 Suggestions for better/ more frequent utilisation of existing facilities in Campbelltown

CLUB/ ASSOCIATION	NAME OF FACILITY/ AREA	HOW COULD FACILITY BE BETTER UTILISED
Ambarvale Little Athletics Club	n/a	n/a
Bradbury Ambarvale Football Club		Not that I am aware of, we use ours just about all year round.
Bradbury Cricket Club Inc.	n/a	n/a
Campbelltown Camden District Cricket Club	Campbelltown Stadium	Excellent facility that could attract better utilisation from professional sports. Council is working very hard on attracting users.
Campbelltown District Netball Association Inc.	n/a	n/a
Campbelltown Harlequin Rugby Union Club	n/a	n/a
Campbelltown Joggers Club	n/a	n/a
Campbelltown Touch Association	n/a	n/a
Campbelltown Warriors	n/a	n/a
	Waminda Oval Number 1	Fulltime Cricket Oval
East Campbelltown Eagles Rugby League Football Club	Waminda Oval Number 1 Waminda Oval Number 2	Fulltime Cricket Oval Full time Rugby League Field No pulling down posts. No covering Pitches. No uneven surfaces. No heavy machinery needed on the fields. And the council will save money.
East Campbelltown Soccer Club	n/a	n/a
Eschol Park Little Athletics Centre	n/a	n/a
Gunners Soccer Club	Hazlet Oval	Better lighting and draining required.
Ingleburn Junior AFL club	The Parkland near Memorial Oval, Ingleburn – next to the cricket nets.	We are having issues with groups setting up there at night time drinking and smashing bottles. We are cleaning large volumes of broken glass. Maybe a security light so police can see them when they drive past and move them on.
Ingleburn Little Athletics Club	n/a	n/a
Ingleburn Tennis Club Inc.	Campbelltown Sports Stadium – Leumeah	Open to a variety of sports, concerts and fundraising events.
Macarthur Collegians Cycling Club	Mt Annan Botanic Gardens	A Crit Circuit of 2km could be constructed on land nearest to the Narellan Road.

CLUB/ ASSOCIATION	NAME OF FACILITY/ AREA	HOW COULD FACILITY BE BETTER UTILISED
Macarthur Dog Training Club, Inc.	Raby Sports Complex Eschol Park Sports Complex	<p>Because access to the field can be difficult for members of the public with disabilities, for instance where a wheel chair may be required, we are unable to offer our services to these groups. Also we have lost “older” members because our current location has proven too difficult to manage.</p> <p>A better situated field would better suit these members of the Macarthur Area.</p> <p>A park in the area that is free on Monday nights, has storage facilities for our training equipment, good lighting at night, good drainage after rain and is flat (has good access to the training area) would not only be beneficial to our general members but also for our more mature members too and would go a long way to allowing us to offer our service to those members of the public with disabilities that would also like to be able to train/socialise their beloved dogs.</p>
Macarthur Rams Women's FC Inc.	n/a	n/a
Macarthur Tag League	Clark Reserve	Appears to be largely not used.
Macarthur Triathlon Club	n/a	n/a
Smash Tennis	Campbelltown Sports Stadium	More Community events, more sports, more NRL Games, Concerts.
Softball Campbelltown	n/a	n/a
Southern Districts Tennis Association Inc.	Council Owned tennis facilities at: Bow Bowling, Glenfield, Glen Alpine, Ingleburn, Kearns, Ruse and Showground	<p>Easier and more timely access for players.</p> <p>Social or community tennis players require just in time availability. Currently when players seek access to courts they need to phone curators and if they are home they need to travel and pick up keys and return them after play. An hour of tennis play can take hours to organise being a significant barrier.</p>
South West Metropolitan Zone Little Athletics	n/a	n/a



7.1.6 Essential Facility Needs Expressed by Clubs/ Associations

Clubs were also asked to indicate the new or upgraded facilities that were essential in order to meet club needs over the next ten years and to indicate the reasons why these are important. A wide range of needs considered essential were expressed with the most frequent relating to upgrade standard of playing surfaces and wickets, installation of lighting, new/ upgrades clubhouses, fencing and expanded path network.

Club/ association responses are outlined at Table 18 below.

Table 18 New/ upgraded facilities essential to meet club needs

CLUB/ ASSOCIATION	ESSENTIAL NEW/ UPGRADED FACILITIES	RATIONALE
Ambarvale Little Athletics Club	n/a	n/a
Bradbury Ambarvale Football Club	Playing Surface	The playing surfaces at a lot of grounds are poor including one of our fields.
	Protecting the surface	We get a lot of bikes digging up our playing surface so a fence around the playing area to protect them.
	Lights	Better lighting required for training and night games.
Bradbury Cricket Club Inc.	Bradbury Oval 2 needs a new pitch	It's been a while since the synthetic surface on Bradbury Oval 2 has been replaced. We would like to propose that this needs to be done in the next 2 years minimum. Due to other activities on the ground, earth works are required to level ground around pitch to stop water building up and being unable to drain of field.
	Clubhouse added to Bradbury Oval	It is essential for clubs to have a location to hold meetings, etc. Could be used for both summer and winter sports. Clubs would have the ability to get larger gatherings out of the way.
Campbelltown Camden District Cricket Club	Replacement of playing wickets on Raby #1 and Raby #2	Wickets are 30+ years old and part their use by date making it very hard for groundsmen to product quality wickets.
	Drainage repairs on Raby #1 and Raby #2	Wet weather drainage is a serious problem as a combination of years of use, compaction and the fact that the surfaces are a flood detention basin meaning that effective drainage works is the only solution.
	Replacement of amenities buildings on Raby #2 (scheduled for demolition)	Buildings are 30 + years old and have had may variations and additions as part of its history. Identified by Council as a demolition project means replacement within next 2 years is a priority.
	Boundary fence on Raby #2	Boundary fence would complete the field as a cricket oval as well as preventing balls running off the field onto Raby Road which is an extremely busy road – safety issue!
	Safety Height Fences along rear wall of training wickets	Prevent balls from flying out of training area and into path of passive users who walk along the Complex walking track – another safety issue.
Campbelltown District Netball Association Inc.	Additional carpark facilities.	To cope with proposed increase in population which we hope will increase our membership.
Campbelltown Harlequin Rugby Union Club	n/a	n/a
Campbelltown Joggers Club	More areas for juniors to run	We cannot allow juniors to participate in our road runs for safety reasons. More areas for junior running events would be great.

CLUB/ ASSOCIATION	ESSENTIAL NEW/ UPGRADED FACILITIES	RATIONALE
Campbelltown Touch Association	n/a	n/a
Campbelltown Warriors	Worrell Park – turn into a community complex like the cricket grounds in Kearns with walking tracks around both Worrell and Larry Peck. Clean up and beautify surrounds so areas can have pride in its facilities.	Ruse/Airds (New Brook) is going to expand and is always home to young families that are looking for nice facilities to use. Currently this is not provided. If maintenance was to Bradbury Park standards and always presented well, I am sure it would have a positive effect. The new amenity building also needs to be maintained to bring people to the site.
East Campbelltown Eagles Rugby League Football Club	Club house and storage	Our club has saved \$60,000 in a trust account. But the council will not help us to see this build. Other codes seem to get work projects done.
	Waminda Oval No. 2	To have this turned into a full time rugby league field; we have a Sydney shield team that represents the area and need to train from November to September.
	Shelter for players and officials	We want to build a permanent shelter for our players and officials on the sideline.
	Scoreboard	Every club in Sydney Shield has a scoreboard except us.
East Campbelltown Soccer Club	n/a	n/a
Eschol Park Little Athletics Centre	n/a	n/a
Gunnars Soccer Club	Number one is better field management to increase quality of playing surface to all clubs.	Better safety for players and improve playing qualities to increase player numbers.
	Better lighting to Hazlett Oval.	Many teams training in very poor lighting.
Ingleburn Junior AFL Club	Canteen and clubhouse	A little rundown
	Signage facility	A new signage structure to allow us to put up who the club is, our emblem, what we do and what we are about to get more children into sport for both AFL and Cricket.
Ingleburn Little Athletics Club	Another all-weather athletics track	
Ingleburn Tennis Club Inc.	1. Provide new pathway and concrete entry and seating areas at the entry to the main courts.	Safer entry, try to contain runoff across pathway.
	2. New shaded seating areas.	Provide sun protection.
	3. Court access	Better, safer access esp. for disabled
	4. Upgrading court surfaces and fencing	Always will need renewing after normal wear and tear to provide a safe playing surface and provide security
	5. Provision for upgrade to the clubhouse and general maintenance	Clubhouse is 28 years old (except kitchen area). There is no provision for coaching equipment or enough storage space; guttering and veranda and roof will need replace/repair.
	6. Add new courts	Allow for increased usage

CLUB/ ASSOCIATION	ESSENTIAL NEW/ UPGRADED FACILITIES	RATIONALE
Macarthur Collegians Cycling Club	The provision of an off- road cycling criterium race track. -Minimum 1km length -Ideally 2km length And an open air velodrome. Should be a priority in next 1 – 2 years	For club use. For community use, families and individuals. Training for school-aged children in a safe environment. National and State events could be held – bring \$ income to the area. To encourage more cyclists to participate in competition. Encourage cyclists to participate for health reasons.
Macarthur Dog Training Club, Inc	1. Better Location for Training	Better access for ALL members of the public
	2. Better storage facilities for training equipment separate from the club meeting room	Current club house too small for holding meetings
	3. Bigger club house/ meeting room	
	4. Better grounds accessibility	Better access for people with disabilities
	5. Better ground maintenance (cleaning of amenities, mowing, weeding & spraying at the appropriate time of year)	Council regularly contacted about the mess left after the weekend. Broken glass around amenities block a regular issue. Different parts of the grounds mowed at different times i.e. area around amenities block mowed as a different tie to the field. For several months – July to September, we find training difficult due to the abundance of burr and bindi. Many members stop attending during this time because of the effect on their dogs coats and feet.
Macarthur Rams Women's FC Inc.	Lighting must be upgraded	Apart from safety vests, elite coaches and players at our standard require lighting standards to be at a good level.
	Change rooms, amenities etc.	With resources and effort being put toward the improvement of sport for women, good standard and clean amenities must be provided.
Macarthur Tag League	2 fields with amenities	We expect that if we had access to 2 fields every night they would be fully utilised. We are only able to offer competitions currently on night per week.
Macarthur Triathlon Club	Macquarie Fields pool – heat the 50m pool	We can extend our triathlon season for at least 2 months if the pool was heated ad it would be more pleasant to swim in for the races being held in October and November when the pool can still be very cold in the morning. A heated pool would result in more participation across all age groups
	Storage facilities	We virtually have nowhere left to store equipment. Greater numbers of competitors means more and more equipment need but we have nowhere left to store it.
	Fencing	More fencing around the track would improve safety for both competitors and local residents.

CLUB/ ASSOCIATION	ESSENTIAL NEW/ UPGRADED FACILITIES	RATIONALE
Smash Tennis	Add more courts including hot shots special modified sized courts	We need more courts at our centre as often we turn people away because we are so booked with court hire during peak times.
	Shading around the courts	Currently there is a very small and old shaded seating area only holding 8-10 people. We need shading for 25-40 at one time.
	Upgrade clubhouse and amenities block	Our current clubhouse is no bigger than a large bedroom; we have a lot of difficulties running events with a confined space.
	More pathways and cemented space to utilise the area around the centre	With the area around our courts this empty space could be better used by concreting and we could utilise this as we are in need of more hard surface for players to use.
Softball Campbelltown	Skin diamonds 1 and 2	Increases safety and game quality; attracts overseas and inter-state teams.
	Diamonds require upgrade across the park	Many uneven areas = dangerous for young players when fielding.
	Upgrade administration facilities	Toilets outdated – more cubicles.
	No formal office/ admin area	No formal office area; child protection and confidential matters challenging to discuss; maybe construct a 2x storey building to allow for visual action to monitor games for admin/safety purposes; great to attract high quality visitors to Campbelltown.
	Lighting inadequate on Diamond 1, 2 and 5	Does not encourage sport to maximise facility/ dangerous.
	Park for children	Families have significant limited options, especially the mums and dads.
	Awning outside current admin block – leaking, not large enough to accommodate	Families have limited space to enjoy eating/ BBQ options.
	More concrete paths required to access diamonds especially for wheelchairs or elderly spectators	Disability access limited; accidents frequently happening.
	Fencing in poor condition	Significant safety issue.
	Shade structures for spectators	Spectators sit for 3-4hrs per day in the sun.
	Seating for spectators, especially Diamond 1 and 2	Prime diamonds for NSW, national events in Campbelltown.
	BBQ facilities	Nothing to enjoy a family day.
	Canteen requires upgrade	WH&S issues arise each weekend e.g. fans not working, tap broken, insufficient counter space to prepare food.

CLUB/ ASSOCIATION	ESSENTIAL NEW/ UPGRADED FACILITIES	RATIONALE
Southern Districts Tennis Association Inc.	New tennis complex to replace Wests Tennis Club comprising 16 court, club house, amenities block, car park	<p>In January 2018 an Agreement between Campbelltown Tennis Clubs as Amalgamated with Wests Campbelltown Leagues Club (Wests) will conclude its 10 year tenure to maintain tennis at its Leumeah premises.</p> <p>Wests has signalled to the Association and the community that it is working with consultants on a new master plan for its properties that will require the relocation of tennis to a new site.</p> <p>We understand that council is aware of this planning too and the Association is looking forward to working with all the stakeholders to ensure that a suitable replacement Tennis Centre for the Wests Tennis Club is developed and implemented prior to the closure of the Wests Tennis Club courts.</p>
South West Metropolitan Zone Little Athletics	n/a	n/a



7.1.7 Issues Impacting Clubs

Clubs were asked to rate the impact of a variety of issues were having on their club. Inadequate lighting of facilities, difficulty getting volunteers, poor standard or condition of playing areas and increasing membership were having the greatest impact on club.

A summary of the responses for each group is outlined in Table 19 below:

Table 19 Issues Impacting Clubs

ISSUES IMPACTING CLUB	GREAT IMPACT	SOME IMPACT	NO IMPACT	DON'T KNOW
Declining membership	5	9	11	
Increasing membership	8	5	9	1
Poor standard or condition of playing areas	7	8	9	
Poor standard or condition of built facilities	4	9	10	
Cost of hiring or leasing facilities	1	8	16	
Difficulty getting volunteers to administer the club	8	12	5	
Difficulty getting coaches/ instructors	6	12	7	
Increased regulatory or duty of care responsibilities	4	12	8	1
Increased peak body expectations	1	16	6	2
Declining financial viability	1	11	13	
Affordability of registration fees for members	4	11	10	
Lack of skills to manage the club (E.g. administration, maintenance, etc.)		10	15	
Insufficient land area or playing fields	5	7	12	
Changing work patterns impacting on participation	1	14	9	
Declining youth participation	6	12	6	
Season overlaps with other sports/ users	5	11	8	
Inadequate lighting of facilities	7	8	10	
Cost of maintaining facilities	2	13	10	
Accessibility of facilities (e.g. car parking public transport, bicycle)	4	1	18	
Other:				
Inadequate amenities and canteen	1			
Poor diamond quality	1			
Not enough shelter if raining	1			
Flooding	1			
Retaining youth		1		
Poor support from Council	1			
Poor understanding from council	1			
Electricity Costs	1			

7.1.8 Facility Charges

Clubs were asked to confirm what they are charged to use the facilities and level of satisfaction with these charges. Only one group (softball) indicated they were dissatisfied with the current charges.

A summary of the charges and levels of satisfaction are outlined in Table 20 below:

Table 20 Facility Charges and Levels of Satisfaction

CLUB	CHARGES ASSOCIATION/ CLUB CURRENTLY PAY TO USE FACILITIES	LEVEL OF SATISFACTION WITH CHARGES
Ambarvale Little Athletics Club	Flood lighting	Very satisfied
Bradbury Ambarvale Football Club	Grounds, \$700 P/A Lights, \$1100 P/A	Neutral
Bradbury Cricket Club Inc.	Bradbury CC pays a yearly fee approx. \$3000/ season. Sept - March	Very satisfied
Campbelltown Camden District Cricket Club	\$36,000	Satisfied
Campbelltown District Netball Association Inc.	Approximately \$2000. We also pay electricity costs of about \$25,000 per annum and gas bills for canteen and barbecue cooking.	Very satisfied
Campbelltown Harlequin Rugby Union Club	Around \$10,000 p/a is invested by the club to maintain the facility. This is supported by 10 retired members doing maintenance every Friday at no cost to council.	n/a
Campbelltown Joggers Club	Not 100% sure – fee for stadium hire.	Very satisfied
Campbelltown Touch Association	n/a	Satisfied
Campbelltown Warriors	Light fees.	Neutral
East Campbelltown Eagles Rugby League Football Club	Season hire. Lighting.	Neutral
East Campbelltown Soccer Club	Ground hire. Alarm Monitoring. Lights.	Satisfied
Eschol Park Little Athletics Centre	Nil. We are very fortunate in Campbelltown that junior sports are not charged. Some clubs would have to put fees up or fold up – (small clubs)	n/a
Gunners Soccer Club	Not sure.	Satisfied/ neutral
Ingleburn Junior AFL Club	Light fees, electricity.	Satisfied
Ingleburn Little Athletics Club	No hire fee, pay for lighting	Neutral
Ingleburn Tennis Club Inc.	I.T.C as part of the lease agreement pays 50% of the total electricity account and 50% of the total water account. I.T.C pays for the upkeep of the tennis facilities – i.e. courts nets & fences, chairs, cleaning. I.T.C pays Public Liability and Contents Insurance.	Very satisfied

CLUB	CHARGES ASSOCIATION/ CLUB CURRENTLY PAY TO USE FACILITIES	LEVEL OF SATISFACTION WITH CHARGES
Macarthur Collegians Cycling Club	Club membership is free to encourage participation. Riders must purchase an annual race licence in order to participate. Licence fee is set by Cycling NSW.	Neutral
Macarthur Dog Training Club, Inc.	Macarthur Dog Training Club is a non-profit organisation providing training and socialisation services to the many dog owners of the Macarthur/ Liverpool and Wollindilly area. We currently run on a very minimal fee to our members while still meeting our obligations to our Governing Association (DogsNSW). Campbelltown Council currently only requires us to pay for the use of flood lights at Clark Oval.	Very satisfied
Macarthur Rams Women's FC Inc.	Cost of ground hire. Electricity costs.	Satisfied
Macarthur Tag League	\$880 fir 2 fields at Eschol Park 1 night each week. Additional \$30 for lights.	Very satisfied
Macarthur Triathlon Club	Pool entry fees but we are given a good rate so no complaints	Very satisfied
Smash Tennis	ST pay for all up keeping at the facility, nets, fences, chairs, cleaning, weeding on events, genera maintenance etc. ST pay \$450 +GST/month.	Very satisfied
Softball Campbelltown	Keys - \$100 per set. Grounds hire – approx. \$10,000 per year.	Dissatisfied
Southern Districts Tennis Association Inc.	Court Hire	Neutral
South West Metropolitan Zone Little Athletics	We are very fortunate in Campbelltown as junior sports do not pay ground fees so our fees can remain low. We do pay 'light' fees and factor this in our registration fees.	n/a

7.1.9 Facility Maintenance

Clubs were asked to outline what maintenance they undertake on the facilities they use. The majority of activities involve cleaning of amenities and maintenance to playing fields additional to Council's maintenance regime in order to ensure their facility meet their required standards.

A summary of the maintenance undertaken by each club is outline in Table 21 below:

Table 21 Maintenance Undertaken by Clubs/ Associations

CLUB	WHAT MAINTENANCE DOES YOUR CLUB/ ASSOCIATION UNDERTAKE ON FACILITIES?
Ambarvale Little Athletics Club	Mow the field that is needed for competition.
Bradbury Ambarvale Football Club	We end up having to clean toilet areas as they are poorly looked after.
Bradbury Cricket Club Inc.	Minimal Maintenance is allowed by council. We do field clean ups and fill holes that pose safety risks to players.
Campbelltown Camden District Cricket Club	Line-marking of Boundary lines. Cleaning of kitchen areas, floors and other amenities. Covering and uncovering of playing wickets.
Campbelltown District Netball Association Inc.	We employ a groundsman to clean the courts every Saturday of the winter competition and Tuesday nights during summer competition. We have purchased a ride on mower and gardening equipment to maintain the lawn next to the building. We have laid synthetic turf at the front of the building to maintain appearances as natural grass was trampled. We clean the interior of the building and the barbeque area.
Campbelltown Harlequin Rugby Union Club	Around \$10,000 p/a is invested by the club to maintain the facility. This is supported by 10 retired members doing maintenance every Friday at no cost to council.
Campbelltown Joggers Club	Regular cleaning of shed at Bradbury Park, tidying of surrounding areas on Sundays.
Campbelltown Touch Association	Field Marking
Campbelltown Warriors	We clean up after our training days and game days. We would like to look at and have previously requested to take on mowing of the fields.
East Campbelltown Eagles Rugby league Football Club	Constant cleaning. Weed spraying. Fertilizing. Buying hoses and sprinklers.
East Campbelltown Soccer Club	Council does all maintenance on the facilities but sometimes we have to clean up on the fields and canteen area on training and game days due to overnight vandalism.
Eschol Park Little Athletics Centre	We mow the field sometimes as council cannot keep up.
Gunners Soccer Club	We look after field one all year. Spend \$1000 - \$2000 per year on top soil and spreading. We have painted the clubhouse. Cutback existing surrounding bush land. Weed prevention. Working bee is conducted every year.
Ingleburn Junior AFL Club	A large amount of money and time cleaning up the mess from neighbouring properties locals and businesses making mess. Especially broken bottles after Friday and Saturday nights.

CLUB	WHAT MAINTENANCE DOES YOUR CLUB/ ASSOCIATION UNDERTAKE ON FACILITIES?
Ingleburn Little Athletics Club	Often have to mow the outer grass areas due to the lack of council maintenance. Line-marking of 400m athletic track and 2 x 100m tracks as well as field event areas.
Ingleburn Tennis Club Inc.	Working bee – 2x per year by members as volunteers. Weekly – court cleaning. Maintain court surfaces and fences, nets, chairs. Maintain clubhouse & cleaning. Maintains a Sinking fund.
Macarthur Collegians Cycling Club	Maintain club trailer and equipment. Maintain road Signage. Renew/ Replace items as necessary.
Macarthur Dog Training Club, Inc.	We regularly bomb the club house for spiders and other creepy crawlies.
Macarthur Rams Women's FC Inc.	n/a
Macarthur Tag League	Garbage collection. Line Marking.
Macarthur Triathlon Club	Cleaning.
Smash Tennis	Weekly court cleaning. Brooming of surface, weeding the inside perimeter of the courts. Maintaining clubhouse and outside areas of the venue.
Softball Campbelltown	Cut infield grass. Diamond marking. Cleaning fields as required. Small jobs e.g. Wire repairs, etc.
Southern Districts Tennis Association Inc.	Court Preparation.
South West Metropolitan Zone Little Athletics	We mow the oval at different times and of course mark the field



7.1.10 Business / Development Plan

Clubs were asked to advise whether they have a current business plan or development plan. 10 of the 24 groups that responded to this question indicated they do have a current business plan or development plan.

A summary of responses is outlined in Table 22 below:

Table 22 Business Plan / Development Plan

CLUB	DOES CLUB/ ASSOCIATION HAVE CURRENT BUSINESS PLAN
Ambarvale Little Athletics Club	No
Bradbury Ambarvale Football Club	Yes
Bradbury Cricket Club Inc.	Yes
Campbelltown Camden District Cricket Club	No
Campbelltown District Netball Association Inc.	No
Campbelltown Harlequin Rugby Union Club	n/a
Campbelltown Joggers Club	No
Campbelltown Touch Association	No
Campbelltown Warriors	No
East Campbelltown Eagles Rugby League Football Club	Yes
East Campbelltown Soccer Club	No
Eschol Park Little Athletics Centre	No
Gunners Soccer Club	No
Ingleburn Junior AFL Club	No
Ingleburn Little Athletics Club	Yes
Ingleburn Tennis Club Inc.	Yes
Macarthur Collegians Cycling Club	No
Macarthur Dog Training Club, Inc.	No
Macarthur Rams Women's FC Inc.	Yes
Macarthur Tag League	Yes
Macarthur Triathlon Club	No
Smash Tennis	Yes
Softballs Campbelltown	Yes
Southern Districts Tennis Association Inc.	Yes
South West Metropolitan Zone Little Athletics	No

7.1.11 Other Comments

Finally, clubs were asked for any further comments on sport and recreation in the Campbelltown City.

The results are presented in Table 23 below.

Table 23 Other comments

CLUB	OTHER COMMENTS
Ambarvale Little Athletics Club	Oswald reserve is constantly flooding. Something needs to be done to rectify this problem, sooner rather than later.
Bradbury Ambarvale Football Club	Football is the number 1 sport in the area so more support for football/soccer is needed. Rego prices do increase and it is making it harder for some families with a few children to get involved or to be able to afford for their children to play.
Bradbury Cricket Club Inc.	<p>In regards to the use of Bradbury Oval 2 for the Fishers Ghost Carnival:</p> <p>For 3 weekends during the cricket season Bradbury Oval 2 (1 weekend for Oval 1) is used to celebrate the Fishers Ghost festival with a carnival staged and fireworks. This disruption is one minor problem, what irritates the club immensely is the state the ground is left in following the carnival on Bradbury 2 oval. From a cricket perspective it does enormous damage to the playing surface and generally is a long time returning to a suitable standard for play without posing safety concerns.</p> <p>From my perspective, cricket grounds need a thorough safety inspection – Campbelltown district wide – to check the standard of playing fields cricketers are expected to play as wickets are overdue for replacement and the playing surface is uneven. Our club has been told that the Fishers Ghosts carnival will stay at Bradbury Oval as it is Campbelltown's Village green (Council rep correspondence). This village green needs improvement if you wish to have multiple events on it without affecting week to week activities for the sake of 1 or 2 of those events.</p>
Campbelltown Camden District Cricket Club	n/a
Campbelltown District Netball Association Inc.	<p>With Council's assistance, we plan to upgrade our floodlighting as soon as possible. We would like additional car parking facilities.</p> <p>We remain concerned about the rubbish left by schools using the courts. We have suggested that a wheelie bin be placed in the public toilets and teachers be instructed to place rubbish in the bins. Plastic garbage bags left next to bins are quickly opened and contents scattered by hungry birds.</p>
Campbelltown Harlequin Rugby Union Club	<p>As our club has invested time and money into the facility – other clubs now are seeking use instead of upgrading their own facility. We currently support schools, police and o\the Aboriginal community. We feel other clubs are taking advantage of the situation.</p> <p>Electricity – the costs are crippling our club. We need to look at other strategies of making it sustainable e.g. panels/ cheaper globes.</p>
Campbelltown Joggers Club	n/a
Campbelltown Touch Association	n/a
Campbelltown Warriors	Believe that the council needs to take more time to maintain the sports venues. Playing fields that are not on main streets or in high profile areas seem to miss out on regular and proper maintenance programs – we should never have to turn up to our fields with weed in the seating area and around the fences higher than our knees. Nor should broken glass be left on the ground for weeks.
East Campbelltown Eagles Rugby League Football Club	<p>Campbelltown needs a specific Rugby League Facility for development. It needs to hold our Junior Magpies, Harold Matts, S.G Ball, Development Squads, Sydney Shield ad RMC.</p> <p>Rugby union has Campbelltown Showgrounds, Soccer has Lynwood Park and AFL has Monarch Oval. Campbelltown stadium is not what we need for development; we need a rugby league training facility.</p>

CLUB	OTHER COMMENTS
East Campbelltown Soccer Club	Riley Park needs to be upgraded and the facilities must be in working order, lights on the fields need to be upgraded, toilets need to be maintained on a regular basis e.g. toilet paper, cleaned, hand towels, soap, sanitary bins.
Eschol Park Little Athletics Centre	n/a
Gunners Soccer Club	<p>Very happy with proposals and plans from Council but seem to take forever to implement usually due to budget restraints.</p> <p>Cleaning of toilets and facilities are disgraceful. Usually we have to do ourselves. Cleaners don't even use disinfectant or put any effort into their work. Have complained but definitely no improvements over the last 3 years. Last year we had over 6-8 weeks of no cleaning and even had to supply our own toilet paper – service very poor.</p>
Ingleburn Junior AFL Club	n/a
Ingleburn Little Athletics Club	n/a
Ingleburn Tennis Club Inc.	<p>Generally C.C.C. has great facilities across a number of different sports. For tennis in particular I would like to see the growth of our tennis centre in Ingleburn as a centre of excellence. It is situated amidst the sporting hub of the northern area of C.C.C. We would strongly suggest any development of other tennis venues be to the south of C.C.C. boundary. This would avoid conflict of like venues in close proximity to each other.</p> <p>I.T.C. has a future vision of adding another 2 courts and extensions to the clubhouse to include storage area for coaching equipment and replacement of existing chain-wire fencing; concreting of main entry area and seating area; stabilisation of bank near front fence to avoid runoff; extension of pathway to gain access to light towers; replacement of 1 old shelter; and provision of child play area.</p>
Macarthur Collegians Cycling Club	<p>The MCCC has been in existence for 28 years so as to provide road racing... all disciplines... hill climbing and time trailing activities for cyclists, male, female and juniors in a controlled and safe environment.</p> <p>The club has road raced on Moreton Park Rd, Menangle (Wollondilly Shire) unsuitable due to poor condition of the road dangerous potholes etc. and Stevies Forrest Rd, Oakdale (Wollondilly Shire) a good road surface, but racing is confined to a limited area as the northern end of the road is privately owned.</p> <p>Criterium racing has been conducted in the industrial area of Smeaton Grange (Camden Council) for 3 years early Sunday mornings until permission was withdrawn due to the operation of a recently constructed bus depot.</p> <p>The club has lost many members as it cannot provide a venue for these activities. Over the past 28 years the MCCC has never had a suitable criterium circuit which would be a shared facility with the community or any other facility to hold these events.</p> <p>The Campbelltown Triathlon Circuit at Macquarie fields has been used for cycle racing. The circuit is just adequate, however, the bottom corner is considered to be somewhat dangerous for large groups whilst racing. The circuit has to be shared with the triathlon club so it is available only on a limited basis.</p> <p>It is a proven fact and widely advertised by governments that Australia is facing an obesity epidemic along with the associated bad health issues. Cycling is highly regarded as a healthy pastime and sport and should be encouraged with the provision of suitable facilities please.</p> <p>The Toowoomba cycling criterium track, Glenvale, Qld is a world class facility and should be used as a model for future constructions.</p>
Macarthur Dog Training Club, Inc.	n/a

CLUB	OTHER COMMENTS
Macarthur Rams Women's FC Inc.	Apart from expected increase in participation numbers, a large effort is being made to improve technical and competitive levels of female players. Playing surfaces and amenities must keep up with the improvements and expectations of participants and the peak bodies.
Macarthur Tag League	Current policy is a single tier field. This needs to be revived to allow better access for developing clubs and squads. Those clubs with limited membership/ participation need to make way/ give up some access to provide equitable allocation of resources.
Macarthur Triathlon Club	An additional bike track would be good or an extension to the existing triathlon track could be considered if the pony club no longer occupied the infield of the track.
Smash Tennis	We would strongly suggest any planned development at new tennis venues should be at the southern end of CCC boundary. Smash Tennis at Bow Bowling and Ingleburn Tennis Club have a strong connection and this would avoid any conflict at tennis venues between BB & ITC. We are really in need of new resurfacing and adding additional courts to our very small venue and have a strong vision to build this facility into a junior tennis centre and we would require more courts and storage and upgrades to clubhouse.
Softball Campbelltown	We would like to thank Campbelltown Council for all the support given to the sport to date and hope Softball Campbelltown can in turn accommodate requirements as required by council. SC would greatly appreciate support to upgrade our amenities block. This would go a long way to SC organizing interstate and international teams to use the area.
Southern Districts Tennis Association Inc.	As a key driver of our mission and vision, Tennis Australia and its Member Associations are responsible for growing the game from initial player engagement through to performance on the international stage. Continued success will come through a collaborative blend of strategies by all key stakeholders at all levels supporting the sport. Tennis Australia's Places to Play, Athlete Development, ANZ Tennis Hot Shots, Cardio Tennis, Tournaments and Events teams collaboratively focus on providing opportunities for everybody at all levels to participate in the game. Our governing body Tennis Australia has as its Places to Play strategy a clear objective to partner with Local Government Authorities to create and maintain sustainable places to play for all levels of tennis interest.
South West Metropolitan Zone Little Athletics	As far as athletics go – Council is very accommodating to our sport.

Eschol Park Football Club did not return a survey, however submitted their Ground and Field Management Plan 2016-2020 to Council. The Club caters for approximately 50 teams and 650 members. The Club has shared use access of Eschol Park with rugby league in the winter and cricket in the summer. The Club identified several initiatives for Eschol Park as a result of their 'fit for use' review, including:

- Fencing to prevent unauthorised vehicular access to playing fields;
- Lighting of fields and car park;
- Replacement of old equipment and amenities; and
- Repair works to the playing surfaces including installation of drainage to fields.

7.2 SCHOOLS SURVEY

Details of thirty-one (31) schools and twelve school zone contacts in Campbelltown were provided by Council to the consulting team and invited to complete a survey. Three (3) schools submitted a completed survey:

- John Therry Catholic High School;
- Sherwood Hills Christian School; and
- St. Gregory's College.

Outstanding responses were followed up via email and phone. A number of schools did not respond to the survey so current information was not available for these institutions.

All schools indicated they use sport or recreation facilities outside of the school grounds.

Of the three schools that responded to the survey, the facilities used and schools' levels of satisfaction with them are summarised at Table 24.

Table 24 School usage and satisfaction with sport and recreation facilities

SCHOOL	NAME OF FACILITY/ AREA	LEVEL OF SATISFACTION	REASONS FOR SATISFACTION/ DISSATISFACTION
* Level of satisfaction: 5 = Very satisfied; 4 = Satisfied; 3 = Neutral; 2 = Dissatisfied; 1=Most dissatisfied			
John Therry Catholic High School	Gordon Fetterplace Aquatic Centre	5	Professional staff, clean amenities, staff on hand and accessible throughout usage.
	Campbelltown Athletics Centre	5	Professional staff, clean amenities, staff on hand and accessible throughout usage.
Northcott		5	Accessible to community. Toilets. Playground equipment for children to play. Close to residential.
Sherwood Hills Christian School	Bradbury Oval	4	Swipe keys to toilets did not work at all, all of last year. Council representative was scheduled to meet with school staff at the oval but council representative did not turn up.
St. Gregory's College	Clark Reserve	5	Council has always tried to assist our college when called upon.
	Eschol Park		
	Bradbury Pool		

John Therry Catholic High School indicated it has an auditorium available for community use with this facility being used for catholic and government schools end of year assemblies previously. John Terry Catholic High School also indicated it plans to develop a one-court indoor sports hall within the next 5-10 years.

St Gregory's College indicated the College is steadily growing and always trying to improve student's participation in sporting competition. The College is increasingly using council facilities and expects this to continue into the future.

Northcott also responded with a school survey. Northcott are a service provider in NSW and the ACT, providing services and support for people with disabilities, their families and carers. Northcott indicated they provide services and use community facilities within the Campbelltown area. Northcott indicated it is satisfied with the community facilities used by the organisation, including toilets and playground equipment.

7.3 COMMUNITY SURVEY

An on-line survey was made available via Council's website between 22nd January and 15th March 2016. Surveys were also made available to residents at the Shopping Centre Displays in February 2016. The survey sought information about:

- › Importance of, and satisfaction with, sport and recreation facilities or services in Campbelltown City;
- › Barriers to and suggested actions for participation in sport and recreation; and
- › Investment priorities for sport and recreation in Campbelltown City Council.

Only 17 survey responses were received and analysed. Due to the very small number of responses no detailed analysis of findings was undertaken as the sample can in no way be regarded as representative of broader community views. Of those who responded, the sport and recreation facilities and services identified as most

important were outdoor sports fields, walking/ cycling paths in urban areas, places/ activities for older youth, activities/ programs for older adults, and activities/ programs for young children. Respondents ranked their satisfaction with these items lower than their importance ranking, with the exception of activities/ programs for young children.

Survey respondents were most satisfied with athletics facilities, outdoor netball courts, skate/ rollerblading facilities and lawn bowls/ croquet greens.

The main reasons respondents gave that prevented them from participating in sport or recreation in Campbelltown were:

- › Poor quality of built sport or recreation facilities;
- › Lack of facilities within easy access of where they live; and
- › Poor quality of sports fields.

7.4 COMMUNITY WORKSHOP

A Community Workshop was attended by only two community representatives. The main issues raised by the attendees were:

- › Several local associations are strongly influenced by local clubs and do not necessarily make decisions with the broader regional context in mind.
- › Council's existing Playing Fields Policy is not being enforced by Council, particularly relating to season changeover.
- › There is too much emphasis on traditional dominant sports (eg. rugby league, soccer).
- › There is competition for access to the Macquarie Fields cycle track between the triathlon and cycle clubs.
- › There is a lack on consultation between Council and sporting organisations on clubhouse and amenities design.
- › There is a need for a regional sporting precinct as opposed to several smaller facilities.
- › There is a need for better connectivity of walk/ cycle paths.
- › There is a lack of Mountain Bike tracks in Campbelltown City.
- › Bradbury Park could be reconfigured to accommodate an expanded cricket wicket block with rectangular field either side.
- › Road cycling opportunities are considered limited in Campbelltown City. There is a need for better standards to local road development in order to better accommodate cyclists.

7.5 COUNCIL OFFICERS

7.5.1 Council Officer Workshop

A workshop was held early in the study with representatives across Council departments in order to understand:

- › Current or emerging issues;
- › Unmet sport and recreation needs;
- › Planning and population issues;
- › Funding/ partnership opportunities; and
- › Other Council plans and strategies.

The key issues raised at the workshop were:

- › Lack of current standards for provision of sport and recreation facilities for Campbelltown City Council.
- › Current access and tenure arrangements are historical and should be reviewed. Arrangements should be flexible to adapt to future changing needs.
- › Larger sporting precincts result in a range of economy of scale benefits for Council.
- › Council has a building renewal program for the period over the next 9 years, however there is minimal understanding of future need, design, and configuration of future sport and recreation related buildings.
- › Emerging trends such as the increased demand for sports field lighting is impacting on Council resources.
- › Future building design needs to incorporate CPTED considerations
- › Active transport and access arrangements should be considered as part of planning for any proposed new sport and recreation facility.
- › Season creep and increased intensity of use of playing fields is impacting on the standard of surfaces and ability of Council to effectively maintain them.
- › Investigations should consider if current fees are commensurate with the level of service provided by Council. One option is for Council to consider defined minimum maintenance standards and encourage clubs to embellish further, provided risk management issues are addressed.
- › Consideration should be given to traditional and emerging sport and recreation activities.
- › There is a demand for more mountain bike/ walking trails, indoor courts, wayfinding signage, practice walls/ half courts and opportunities for road and off-road cycling.

7.5.2 Healthy Lifestyles Team

A presentation was made to Council's Healthy Lifestyles Team in order to confirm the study purpose and provide an overview of study methodology, tasks and approach.

The Team identified the need for a targeted investigation into future aquatic facility needs for Campbelltown. The group advised that sporting groups have raised concerns about their season being disrupted due to community events held at their facilities, and time needed to repair playing fields after these events.

7.5.3 Council Officer Interviews

Direct interviews were held with several Council officers in order to understand current barriers to and opportunities for sport and recreation in Campbelltown. The key issues raised included:

- › The use of Campbelltown Stadium by local rugby league during peak season times is preventing Council's ability to bid for events (eg. NSW Cup finals). There may be opportunities in future to host local finals at a new premier regional field if developed.
- › Season creep is having a major impact on Council's ability to undertake maintenance of playing fields and is increasing conflict between user groups for access to fields
- › The only community multi-purpose indoor courts are situated at the Minto Indoor Centre and as this facility is managed by Basketball NSW, the predominant use is basketball. There are no other options for multiple indoor courts in Campbelltown City.
- › Car parking to service Minto Indoor Centre and Coronation Park (netball) compete with each other and broader community car parking associated with the adjacent train station.
- › The athletics track at Campbelltown Sports Stadium is well used for club, school and individual training, competition and carnivals.
- › Maintenance responsibility for sport and recreation facilities is spread across several departments within Council, including waste management being divided across agencies.
- › The Healthy Lifestyle Team is responsible for bookings for Council sport and recreation facilities, however it is not responsible for community/ cultural event bookings held on sport and recreation facilities.
- › The lack of a dedicated community/ cultural event destination results in events being held on sport and recreation facilities.

7.6 STEERING COMMITTEE

A workshop was held with the Steering Committee made up of representatives from sport and recreation groups across Campbelltown. The workshop discussed:

- Provision of sport and recreation in Campbelltown;
- Barriers to participation in sport and recreation; and
- Highest priorities for sport and recreation.

The key issues at the workshop were:

- A preference for larger, multi-use sports precincts as it maximises use of space.
- Council is considered to be responsive to community needs, however at times reactionary.
- User groups attract sports tourism related events to the City.
- A detailed asset register is needed to capture the current facility mix and identify priorities for future investment.
- Season creep is generally having an adverse impact on sports field standards (including access, maintenance to fields with turf cricket wickets).
- Ageing facilities at sport and recreation facilities should be addressed by Council.
- The current tenure access arrangements should be reviewed, particularly to consider if multi-purpose use of facilities is the best model on all occasions.
- Non-use periods should be scheduled in between season to accommodate field resting and maintenance.
- The location of cricket wickets should be considered in order to protect surface and improve use for winter sports.
- There are multiple fields within detention basins which should be considered for future drainage and surface improvement works.
- Car parking is inadequate at several facilities (eg Coronation Park). One option may be to relocate scouts and girl guides to an alternate location in order to expand car parking.
- The lack of accommodation in close proximity to major sporting facilities adversely impacts on sports tourism opportunities.
- High intensity of use and ineffective maintenance regimes are contributing to poor playing field surfaces.
- Facility design should consider a layout that supports the ability to host major events (eg. spectator needs, open space for milling/ tents etc.).
- There is a strong trend towards more night activity necessitating increased access to lighting.
- A dedicated space to support community events would reduce the impact on facilities used for sporting activity.
- There is only one adequately lit cricket field in Campbelltown City to support night cricket matches.
- Frequency of rubbish removal and maintenance of surrounds and cleaning is perceived to be in decline.
- Current education policies are adversely impacting on access to school fields (eg. inadequate maintenance, fenced areas, declining open space generally).
- Schools are currently charged very low fees to use Council facilities.
- Non-structured, informal sports are increasing at Council facilities.
- At an association level, groups should meet regularly in order to resolve constraints and explore facility priorities, support effective planning outcomes, attract event and facilitate joint funding submissions.
- Better coordination and communication between groups at shared use facilities is needed (eg. access, management, funding).
- There is a need for a unified voice across sports via a Campbelltown sports advisory group. A review of the effectiveness of current sports liaison sub-committee should be considered.
- Demand is increasing for permanent storage for user groups, including out of season storage.
- It is unclear whether Council or user groups are responsible for facility insurance arrangements.
- 100 lux minimum lighting should be considered for all playing fields.
- Amenities should include a minimum of two change rooms, canteen and toilets.
- Improved standard of playing fields required.

7.7 FACILITY MANAGERS

Interviews were undertaken with Council's managers responsible for aquatic and fitness centres and Basketball NSW (manager of Minto Indoor Sports Centre) in order to understand key barriers to participation and future opportunities for their facilities and the broader City of Campbelltown. The key issues raised were:

- The recent upgrade of the outdoor pool and development of new leisure splash pad at Macquarie Fields Leisure Centre is having a positive impact on visitation.
- Access to programmable water space during peak times across all three Council pools is limited.
- The Macquarie Fields Fitness Centre is performing well, however Council administered constraints to opening times (eg. no early morning openings) limits the ability to fully maximise potential participation.
- A master plan of the site incorporating the Minto Indoor Centre site and Coronation Park is required to ensure effective future investment.
- Minto Indoor Centre is currently at approximately 85% usage during peak times.
- Basketball NSW standards suggest a multi-purpose indoor court facility should be four courts minimum.
- Minto Indoor Centre is used for other community use including occasional prayer groups and social functions.
- There is no coordination of major events with the adjacent netball facility at the Minto Indoor Centre.
- The lack of LED lighting at Minto Indoor Centre has an adverse impact on electricity costs.
- Court ventilation at Minto Indoor Centre is limited.
- Car parking is poor at Minto Indoor Centre due to competition with the adjacent netball courts and train station related parking.
- The area surrounding the courts at the Minto Indoor Centre is limited and prevents the staging of high standard events.

7.8 WESTERN SYDNEY UNIVERSITY

An interview was undertaken with the Western Sydney University in order to understand future plans for the Campbelltown campus that may provide opportunities for sport and recreation. The key issues were:

- The proposed Campbelltown Sports Centre of Excellence is a joint initiative of Western Sydney University and Campbelltown City Council.
- The Centre is intended to support a mix of elite and community use.
- Funding for the Centre is not anticipated in the short term.
- Western Sydney University anticipates as the Campus grows, so too will individual and university team participation within local sporting competitions.
- Western Sydney University currently offers Sports Management and Sport Science courses. There may be opportunities for internships and partnerships within Council's sport and recreation department and/ or with local sporting organisations.

7.9 WESTS LEAGUES CLUB

The Wests Group of Clubs, incorporating Wests Leagues Club, is a major stakeholder in sport in Campbelltown City through its provision of sponsorship, educational and recreational support. Currently the Wests Group supports 24 community sporting groups, making up the Wests Sports Council.

An interview was undertaken with West Leagues Club in order to understand the Club's views on sport and recreation in Campbelltown and to identify any future Club facility development plans.

- The most frequent concerns of clubs are security of tenure, standards of cleaning and maintenance and a lack of permanent storage options at Council sport and recreation facilities.
- Car parking for the Campbelltown Athletics Centre is limited with major events creating traffic congestion for surrounded neighbours.
- Wests Leagues Club entered into a Deed of Amalgamation with Campbelltown Tennis Club in 2007 taking possession of the tennis centre adjacent to the Wests Leagues Licensed Club.
- As this tennis centre is situated on high value land adjacent to the Macarthur rail corridor, Wests Leagues Club is exploring the relocation of tennis to an alternative site in order to support residential and/ or retail development on the current site.
- Wests Leagues Club have met with the New South Wales Government and Council to discuss the concept of relocating tennis and developing over the current tennis and commuter car park sites.
- Wests Leagues Club has committed \$3.1 million to relocate the tennis facilities. Its preferred site is Victoria Park, adjacent to the Campbelltown PCYC. Campbelltown Oztag is played at Victoria Park.
- The proposed components of the new tennis facility include, 16, lit tennis courts (8 hard court, 8 synthetic courts), 3 basketball/ futsal courts, clubhouse and amenities.
- Wests Leagues will manage the tennis facility or alternatively, support Council appointing their own management entity.
- Wests Leagues Club is seeking Council support in relation to the redevelopment of the site and relocation of tennis courts



7.10 STATE SPORTING ORGANISATIONS

Discussions were sought with State Sporting Organisations in order to obtain information on membership and participation trends, specific sporting requirements and any planned facility or participation initiatives for the Campbelltown area that may impact on facility and program planning and provision. Information was obtained from the following State Sporting Organisations:

- › AFL New South Wales
- › Cricket New South Wales
- › Cycling New South Wales
- › Football New South Wales
- › Gymnastics New South Wales
- › Little Athletics New South Wales
- › Netball New South Wales
- › New South Wales Rugby League
- › Tennis New South Wales; and
- › New South Wales Touch Football.

Outlined below is a summary of the key responses and information provided by the State Sporting Organisations relevant to this study:

7.10.1 AFL New South Wales

AFL New South Wales provided the following advice:

- › Total AFL participation in NSW/ ACT has grown 20% per annum for the last 2 years to 215,228 participants. Community club AFL growth has been 8% per annum to 32,453 in the same 2 years.
- › Total AFL growth in the region has been 30% per annum for last 2 years to 21,472. Community club AFL growth in the region has been 28% pa to 1,204 in the same 2 years.
- › The identified issues/ barriers impacting on AFL in the Campbelltown City Council area and surrounding region are:
 - Lack of a junior AFL hub with appropriate amenities. Consequently, it is not possible to host school or club carnivals.
 - Lack of high profile senior men's team playing in Sydney's top league [currently 3rd division]. Consequently, local community AFL doesn't feature in local papers and media.
- › Identified new/ expanded facilities needed within Campbelltown City Council or surrounding areas are:
 - A multi-ground, multi-sport complex that can accommodate 2 AFL grounds will enable carnivals to come to Campbelltown. The Monarch Oval precinct has the capacity for 2 grounds, but not the infrastructure.
 - Tom Acres Reserve is the home of the South Campbelltown Kangaroos and in poor condition and not family friendly.

- Clark Oval accessibility and amenities are no longer appropriate.
- › The rationale for identifying and prioritising new/ upgraded facility development is:
 - Existing and forecast club growth rates
 - The number of local schools hosting AFL programs in close proximity to a ground
 - Proximity to public transport/ carparking
 - Current inadequacies of existing facilities.
- › The AFL NSW/ ACT State Facilities Strategy includes an action item for the Campbelltown/ Macarthur region to deliver one new ground, secure usage on two others, and upgrade the two lowest ranking community club grounds in the region.
- › The Campbelltown region sits within AFL NSW/ ACT's top three growth areas and is therefore strategically very important to the sport.

7.10.2 Cricket New South Wales

Cricket NSW has formally supported the proposed Sports and Health Centre of Excellence in partnership with Western Sydney University and Council, including committing funding towards the project subject to a number of conditions (funding amount and conditions currently confidential).

Based on NSW Department of Planning Regional Growth Plans, existing infrastructure needs, and strong cricket participation data, Cricket NSW has identified Camden as a future destination to develop a Cricket and Community Centres of Excellence. This would be part of a network of similar facilities throughout Sydney and regional New South Wales. The proposed Camden facility is anticipated to service both the Camden and Campbelltown City LGA's.

7.10.3 Cycling New South Wales

Cycling New South Wales provided the following advice:

- Cycling NSW has approximately 8,500 members, of which 6,000 are competitive racing cyclists across juniors - masters. 50% of members are within the masters category. Numbers of recreational cyclists are growing significantly notwithstanding these are not necessarily being represented in membership numbers. Participation numbers have grown significantly over the past 5 years.
- Campbelltown participation trends are similar to state wide trends, although junior participation is low, however there is significant scope for growth based on facility development.
- The issues/ barriers impacting on cycling in the Campbelltown City Council area and the surrounding region are:
 - Access to the Macquarie fields criterium track is limited due to the usage by the triathlon club preventing access to the local cycling club (The Macarthur Collegiates).
 - The Macquarie fields criterium track is a little narrow and is therefore not as suitable for racing as it needs to be to ensure a safe environment for riders.
 - Access to road based facilities is becoming increasingly difficult with housing developments pushing the club further away from Campbelltown. This has the effect of reducing the attractiveness and visibility of cycling to local people who may otherwise be interested in taking up the sport/ remaining in it. We appreciate urban growth issues, but given our sport's field of play is open roadways, we need a solution around this and/ or provision of additional non road criterium style tracks. This issue magnifies the limited ability of our local club to attract juniors as the sport is seen to have a danger given its conducted on the road, as opposed to off road, safe sites
 - For general riding and commuting, bike lanes are limited and there is a lack of connectivity between the various paths in the region. This means the reasons for their use (ie. separated cycling from cars), is negated when one must ride on roads between bike path locations to complete a route.
 - The local club does not have a home or club house. This impacts on its visibility as a bona fide club in the district. There are also issues with storage of the clubs equipment.
- Cycling NSW supports improved access to the current criterium track at Macquarie fields, including it being upgraded and made available for broader hiring. Cycling NSW recommends the development of two other criterium sites as important given the size and growth of the district.
- Given the regions size and growth it is a major

opportunity for cycling. If a bike path such as the M7 were built, this would be a major impetus to cycling as it has been in the north-west of Sydney.

- The Macarthur Collegiates Cycling Club is the fastest growing club in the state. Its ranked 5th overall and is only 2 years old.

7.10.4 Football New South Wales

Football New South Wales sought advice from the Macarthur Football Association and provided the following advice:

- Football participation numbers in the region were at 9,500 as at June 30 in 2015 and 9,561 as at 31st March 2016. Participation generally grows by 3% per annum.
- The Campbelltown region includes pockets of socio economic hardship, poor facilities and apathy.
- The Campbelltown City Council have been proactive in forming a steering committee to plan the next 30 years growth in sport. They have looked at trends and growth patterns for all sports.
- A minimum accepted facility that would be suitable to sustain growth is recommended as a minimum of two fields, decent amenities, 100 lux lighting minimum, suitable parking availability.

The Meeting the Future Needs of Football in NSW: A Partnership Approach report by Football NSW outlines to ensure that the game's future facilities needs are met, and there is continued participation growth in football and long-term engagement, we propose the development of facilities infrastructure in four key areas.

1. Regional centres
2. Amenities upgrades
3. Synthetic surfaces
4. Alternative use.

Football NSW and Northern NSW Football have conducted an extensive audit of facilities, in conjunction with Associations, Zones and Clubs, and have identified the need to develop a new grass surface at Blinman Park, Glenfield.

7.10.5 Gymnastics New South Wales

Gymnastics New South Wales provided the following advice:

- Campbelltown City currently has three gymnastics clubs:
 - Airds - permanently set up facility servicing 355 members
 - Ingleburn - out of a School Hall servicing 52 members
 - Minto – in a permanently set up facility servicing 216 members.
 - A new club is proposed to open in 2016 to be located in Macarthur.
- Constraints adversely impacting on gymnastics in Campbelltown are:
 - Facility quality restricting the ability to deliver more programs to the wider community.
 - No home for events
 - No hub for education
 - No High Performance.
- The impact of these constraints are:
 - Reduced suite of programs on offer to the community
 - Participant access to quality venues and programs within their local communities.

7.10.6 Little Athletics New South Wales

Little Athletics New South Wales advised state participation trends vary from approximately 37,000 to 40,000. The participation numbers in the Campbelltown region for the 2015/16 season were 4,496.

Little Athletics NSW is currently working on a facilities plan, however it is not finalised.

7.10.7 Netball New South Wales

Netball New South Wales provided the following advice:

- Netball NSW currently has 114,842 members. Our figures have shown a growth of an additional 7,205 since 2004. With the recent development of modified netball products, this will engage further participants into the sport of netball across the State.
- Campbelltown Netball Association currently has 2,412 active memberships. This is an increase of 535 memberships since 2011. Netball NSW anticipates this will increase rapidly with the induction of Net Set Go and the continual growth of population within the Campbelltown area.
- Netball NSW is presently in the process of conducting a facilities audit throughout NSW.

7.10.8 New South Wales Rugby League

New South Wales Rugby League provided the following advice:

Facilities

- Updated ground audit underway with Campbelltown area to be completed shortly.

- A new round of 'Footy Facility Funding' to be opened soon providing 50/50 funding in partnership with LGA's (total funding pool of \$2 million).
- NSW Rugby League have a 'Community Facilities Coordinator' position to liaise with Council on planning and projects.
- It is estimated that LGA's in Sydney will spend \$20 million on rugby league facilities in 2015/16.
- NSW Rugby League have 'Preferred Facilities Guidelines' to assist local government planning.
- Current and recent focus on facility development has been un bringing old facilities up to modern standards (eg. toilets, paths/access, canteen facilities, safety etc.) and in order to remove barriers to participation and make more 'family friendly'

Participation and Growth

- Circa 10,000 new members each year, and 7,000 that don't renew.
- New clubs are likely in growth corridors (South West).
- Unlikely to require new clubs in Campbelltown area due to existing number and distribution.
- Developing alternate and new streams such as a 9 a-side league tag (non-contact) with a recent trial in Penrith attracting 3,000 members; womens games; and trial return to weight for age in some areas.

7.10.9 Tennis New South Wales

Tennis New South Wales provided the following advice:

- The projection of population to courts ratio contained in the NSW State Master Plan for the Campbelltown City Council is as follows:
 - 2010: 3,180
 - 2015: 3,381
 - 2020: 3,585
 - 2025: 3,789
- These figures in a NSW context fall outside of expectations for court provision for the local community. The expectation nationally would be for this provision to fall between 1,200-1,500 figure for courts/ per head of population.
- Tennis Australia offers funding opportunities for grassroots, community tennis development through the National Court Rebate and the Tennis Australia Facility Loan Scheme.
- Tennis NSW/ Tennis Australia is committed to assist the Campbelltown City Council drive tennis strategy and participation within the Council region with a view to sustainable, long term outcomes for all stakeholders.

7.10.10 New South Wales Touch Football

New South Wales Touch Football advised there were 66,588 active members across 149 touch affiliates in the last season. There were 369 active touch football players in Campbelltown last season.

7.11 NEW SOUTH WALES DEPARTMENT OF SPORT AND RECREATION

A meeting was held with the Department of Sport and Recreation in order to identify any regional issues that might impact on the study from a NSW Government perspective. The key issues raised were:

- Campbelltown City is anticipated to experience significant growth and therefore there will be a requirement to provide adequate and functional sport and recreation facilities to service the expanded community.
- Government is encouraging local government to explore partnerships with schools in localities where there is a shortage of sport and recreation space.
- The increasing ethnic demographic of Campbelltown City will likely increase informal sporting use at Council facilities.
- Applications for funding for multi-purpose sport and recreation facilities are considered to have a strong chance of being successful.
- There may be opportunities to improve planning and communication between Council, sporting organisations and the State.
- Future sport and recreation facility provision should consider a mix of facilities to support formal and informal activity (eg. half-courts).

7.12 MACARTHUR REGIONAL ORGANISATION OF COUNCILS

A meeting was held with Macarthur Regional Organisation of Councils (MACROC) in order to understand implications for sport and recreation within the broader regional context. MACROC is the association of the three local government authorities in the Macarthur region - Camden Council, Campbelltown City Council and Wollondilly Shire Council.

MACROC was unaware of any plans for major sport and recreation facility development across the region. MACROC emphasised the importance to ensure the Campbelltown Sport and Recreation Strategy being prepared considered broader regional planning (eg. Camden Sport and Recreation Strategy).

7.13 SHOPPING CENTRE DISPLAY

A shopping centre display was facilitated by the study team and Council officers covering morning, afternoon and evening sessions. The display was located at the Macarthur Square Shopping Centre. Hard copy and information on access to the online community survey were provided to interested residents. The following issues were raised with the study team:

- Disability access at Macquarie Fields is limited to all softball fields due to split levels.
- Baseball is played at three venues with two being in very close proximity to each other.
- Storage is needed during and post season for sport and recreation groups.
- The Cycling Club does not have access to a suitable, safe off-road track.
- Clark Reserve is sloped to the dog area making it difficult to access, particularly during wet weather.
- Maintenance at Clark Reserve is inadequate with long grass and unclean toilets.
- There are vandalism issues being experienced at Clark Reserve.
- Future access arrangements to the Showgrounds to be considered for rugby union and other groups due to the planned new road through this area.
- There is a need for more sport and recreation officers within Council.

7.14 SCHOOL WORKSHOPS

Workshops were undertaken with two groups of students (years 7 and 11) at Leumeah High School in order to understand their views on:

- What they like about sport and recreation opportunities in Campbelltown;
- What they dislike about sport and recreation opportunities in Campbelltown;
- What sport and recreation facilities or services would they like to see more of, or improved; and
- What would be their priorities to address.

Several key themes emerged from the response from students, including:

- Likes:
 - Clean, well maintained facilities
 - Modern facilities
 - Close access to facilities
 - provision of walk/ cycle paths - Outdoor basketball courts in parks.
- Dislikes:
 - Poor playing surfaces, including poor maintenance and drainage
 - Ageing facilities
 - Expensive membership fees for club sport
 - Lack of change rooms
 - Vandalism to facilities and surfaces
 - Excessive rubbish.
- Facility requirements:
 - Better playing surfaces
 - More car parks
 - Better maintenance of surrounding areas
 - Access to multi-use indoor courts
 - More fields
 - More seating
 - Improved rubbish collection
 - Graffiti and vandalism prevention strategies.

- Priorities:
 - Improve standard of playing surfaces
 - More toilets and change rooms at sportsgrounds
 - Better security to prevent vandalism
 - More car parks
 - Better quality facilities
 - Facilities that protect the surrounding natural environment
 - Better opportunities for informal sport
 - Better communication on opportunities to participate in sport and recreation
 - Maintain public access to open space areas.

An interview was also undertaken with senior school officers in order to understand key issues relating to school sport relevant to the study. The main issues identified were:

- There is no longer any school sport for Year 11's in NSW.
- School sport is becoming more internal based on school houses as opposed to the traditional model of interschool competitions. This is largely as a result of the cost of bus hire to transport students to facilities.
- There have been recent examples of partnership between NSW schools and local government towards the development of shared-use community/ school sporting facilities.
- Leumeah High School has identified the need for a multi-use indoor court facility and would be interested in exploring potential partnership opportunities with Council to develop a facility to be located on the school campus.

7.15 SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES FROM CONSULTATION

Several key themes emerged from the extensive consultation undertaken for the study and are summarised below:

- There is a view among a number of stakeholder groups that there is a need for improved maintenance standards of existing facilities, relating to:
 - Poor playing surfaces
 - Ageing facilities generally in need of upgrading/ re-lifeing
 - Poor lighting
 - Vandalism prevention
 - Waste removal
 - Cleaning of amenities
 - Standard of turf and synthetic cricket wickets
 - Poor field drainage.
- Facility improvement themes included:
 - Field lighting
 - More spectator seating
 - More car parking
 - More playing fields
 - Off-road cycling opportunities for Mountain Bike and track cycling
 - Year-round storage.
- Clubs with good governance practices are generally experiencing growth in membership.
- There are more participation options and increasing participation in women's sport.
- Wests Leagues Club plans to decommission its current 14-court facility could have an adverse impact on the supply of tennis courts in Campbelltown. Council is encouraged to work with Wests Leagues Club to explore an alternative site to redevelop new courts (preferred site Victoria Park) to ensure the current supply of tennis courts is maintained.
- There is demand for access to playing fields to support longer seasons and new off-season formats.
- Inadequate lighting of facilities, difficulty getting volunteers, poor standard or condition of playing areas and increasing membership are having the greatest impact on clubs/ associations.
- Clubs/ associations are generally satisfied with current fees and charges associated with use of Council facilities.
- Several clubs/ associations indicated they undertake cleaning of amenities and maintenance of playing fields additional to Council's maintenance activities to support a better and cleaner standard of facilities.
- 42% of clubs/ associations that provided a survey response indicated they had a business plan.
- Local schools indicated they are generally satisfied with the standard of and access to Campbelltown sport and recreation facilities.
- Whilst Council has an existing playing fields policy, several groups recommended it be reviewed in order to ensure it meets the expectations of the community, supports improved maintenance outcomes and changing trends towards sports participation.
- Season creep by sports is increasing and having an adverse impact on Council's ability to effectively maintain facilities. Further, season creep is also increasing competition for access to playing fields.
- Communication between Council and other sport and recreation stakeholders could be improved in order to improve planning, maintenance and coordination outcomes.
- There is a view that community events held at sport and recreation grounds is disruptive.
- There are no standards of service within Council to inform the future provision of sport and recreation space and facilities.
- Crime prevention and vandalism at sport and recreation facilities is a major concern for the community.
- There is a desire for larger, multi-use sporting precincts as opposed to single, stand-alone facilities.
- Minto Indoor Centre is the only multi-use indoor court facility in Campbelltown. This Centre is predominantly used for basketball resulting in very limited access in the City for other indoor sport activities.
- The proposed Sports Centre of Excellence proposed for the Western Sydney University Campbelltown campus may provide opportunities to for community sport and recreation.
- There may be partnership opportunities for Council in developing future sport and recreation facilities (eg. potential partnership with Leumeah High School for a multi-use indoor court facility).
- There is an opportunity to improve planning and communication across Council in order to support better coordination of activities and efficient use of resources.

8 ANALYSIS OF CURRENT AND FUTURE DEMAND

8.1 INTENSITY OF USE

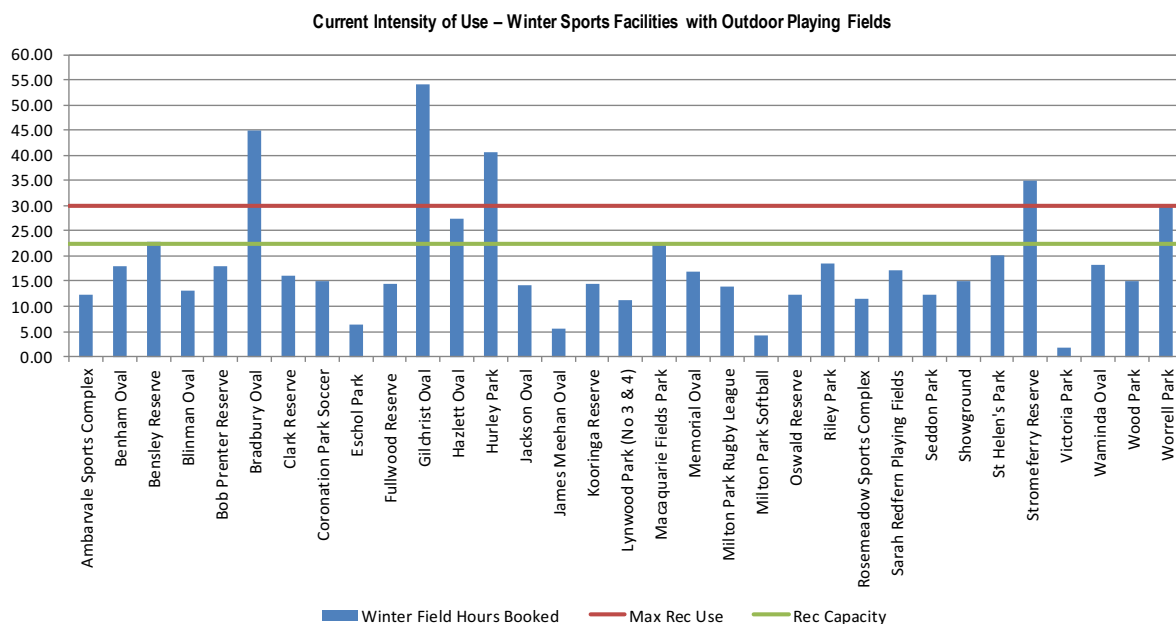
A detailed analysis of Council owned outdoor playing fields and their utilisation was undertaken based on activity data supplied by Council.

Recognised industry standards suggest that once use of a natural turf sportsground exceeds optimum use of 22.5 hours per week in winter, the playing surface will deteriorate; and if a field receives more than 30 hours per week usage then severe surface damage is expected. Summer enables a better growth and recovery rate for grass compared to winter, however the intensity of use over summer is typically less as there are generally fewer sports participating over this period. Many Councils will exceed the optimal benchmark due to a lack of available fields or an inability to maximise the

use of alternative facilities as a result of functionality issues (eg. no lighting, inadequate drainage, poor playing surface). Some Councils have adopted a rate of 30 hours per week as a desired maximum.

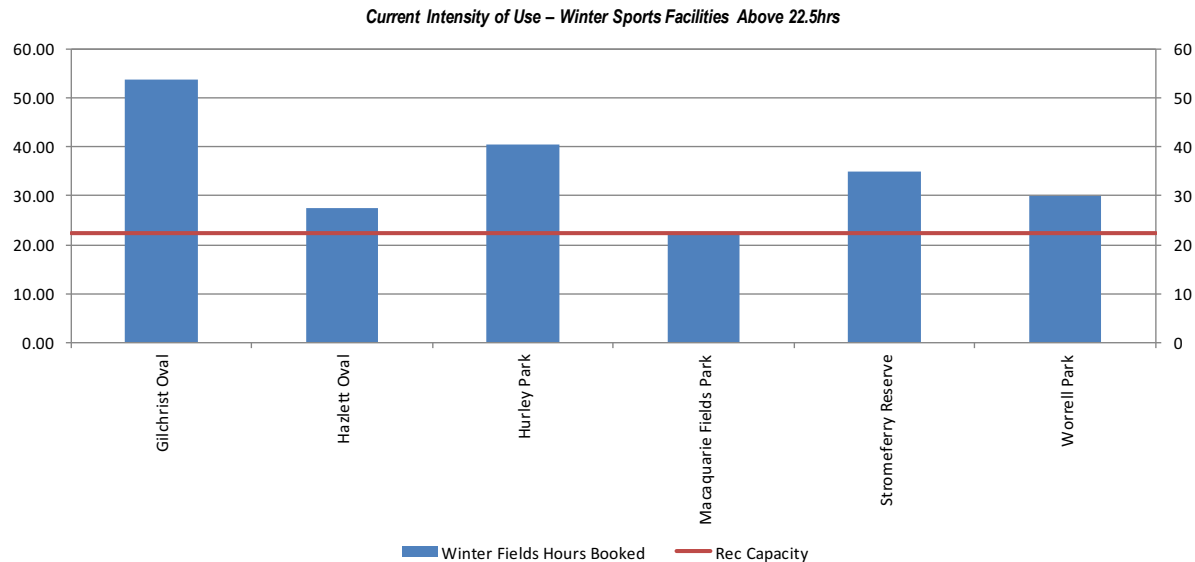
After interrogating Council's current intensity of use data, it was found that of Council's 72 winter outdoor playing fields where usage data is recorded, 89% had fields utilised for less than the optimum 22.5hrs per week with a median weekly usage rate of 15 hours per week across all fields. This analysis assumes equal usage across playing fields by facility as Council only records data on total hours used within a facility. This is illustrated at Figure 17.

Figure 17 Current Intensity of Use – Winter Sports Facilities with Outdoor Playing Fields



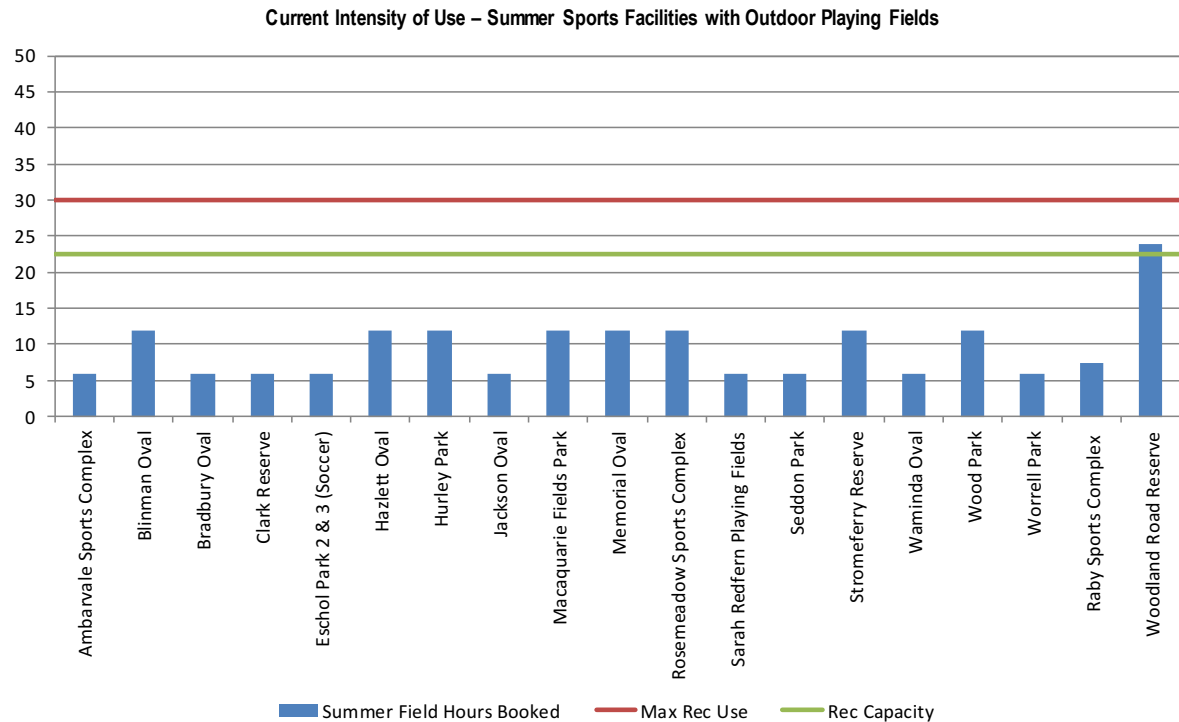
94% of fields were used for less than 30 hours per week beyond which poor surface quality would be expected. This is illustrated at Figure 18.

Figure 18 Current Intensity of Use – Winter Sports Facilities Above 22.5hrs



Of Council's 32 summer outdoor playing fields where usage data is recorded, only the two fields located at Woodland Road Reserve were utilised for more than the optimum 22.5hrs per week. The median weekly usage per field was 7.5 hours. This is illustrated at Figure 19.

Figure 19 Current Intensity of Use – Summer Sports Facilities with Outdoor Playing Fields



8.2 DEMAND ANALYSIS

8.2.1 Land Provision Analysis

The analysis of likely demand and the amount of land required to meet that demand relies on a number of methodologies and the informed interpretation of results. In brief terms, we have used the following information to generate predictions which have returned a range of outcomes and have then applied our understanding of sports field planning and provision to assess the results and develop a balanced understanding of likely future needs:

- › Sport participation data collected at state and national levels via ABS administered surveys.
- › Estimates of land areas needed for different field and court sports, including the land needed for ancillary purposes such as parking, amenities, buffers and drainage.
- › Estimates of the number of participants that a single field or court (of a particular type) can accommodate, given consideration of peak demand hours and other use factors.
- › Local information regarding utilisation rates and known demand issues

None of these sources are used as a stand-alone basis for the final estimate. Rather they form a set of data points that allow us to triangulate to a more refined prediction.

Demand Analysis Modelling

Demand for facilities can be estimated using available participation data and modelling of field or court capacity required to service that participation. We have developed a Demand Analysis Model based on participation data and a set of assumptions for facility/field capacity, utilisation rates and a mix of lit and unlit fields.

The Demand Analysis Model uses the following information to produce both anticipated participation of a given population and the amount of land and number of fields or facilities required to accommodate that population. In brief, it uses the following inputs:

- › Population data within age cohorts
- › Participation data
- › Area needed for specific playing fields/ courts
- › Capacity of specific playing fields/courts to accommodate numbers of players
- › Likely peak demand hours
- › The mix of lit and unlit fields/ courts.

Participation data used is sourced from the ERASS¹⁴ survey series and its replacement methodology under CASRO¹⁵. In addition, the Children's Participation in Sport and Recreation 2012 survey is used to allow for projections to address under 15 and 15 + age cohorts. The changes to sampling methodology and sample sizes under CASRO (and ABS funding reductions) have meant that state or territory data sets have become less reliable, so in some cases prior data sets have been used where the result had a higher confidence level.

Issues with individual sports participation rates are less of a concern when modelling the data for overall field sports participation. The aggregated participation data is more robust for the purposes of projection. To explain, while we can be less certain about exact numbers playing a particular sport such as AFL, we can be reasonably confident that participation in field sport as a whole will continue. So, though the land needs to service field sport can be projected with some confidence, the actual configuration of the land (in terms of types of fields) is less certain the further ahead you project.

In a forward planning context, it is therefore important to consider the overall land needed and to obtain suitable areas of a size and shape that allows for a range of configurations over time. The Demand Analysis Model is focused on formal sport participation as reported in ABS surveys. It does not include an allowance for informal sporting or active recreation areas. In summary, the modelling tool, while relying on assumptions about utilisation and capacity and externally reported participation, provides an alternative to traditional models based on ratios of land to population.

Sport And Recreation Land Analysis

Using the Demand Analysis Model, Table 24 below summarises the sport and recreation current and future land demand by facility type based on a high demand scenario.

Future population estimates developed in consultation with Council officers have been used to calculate the future demand for the 2026 and 2036 periods. The current supply of sport and recreation land within Campbelltown City has been provided by Council. The

¹⁴ Exercise, Recreation and Sport Survey - undertaken using telephone surveys. This ceased in 2011.

¹⁵ Committee of Australian Sport and Recreation Officials - uses the multi-purpose household survey, 2012.

demand analysis below focuses on field, court and green sports. Other outdoor pursuits such as beach, river & ocean sports, pony club, shooting, fishing, bushwalking, climbing, orienteering, motor sport, ice and snow sports, squash, and golf are heavily dependent on particular settings and are often provided as the result of regional scale/ State land reserves (or private lands) and are less reliant on local government.

Ancillary facility needs (e.g. for buffer space, amenities, some parking) required to make areas functional has been incorporated into the overall area calculations

per facility. This means that while the actual playing surface may be 1Ha, the actual land need should include space for ancillary facilities and buffers. Based on test analysis of a number of locations across, Qld, ACT and NSW we have found that generally for field sports the extra area required is about 75% of actual playing surface area and 50% for indoor and pool facilities.

The table below is a summary of current and future demand for sport and recreation land against the current Campbelltown City supply.

Table 25 Campbelltown Sport and Recreation Land Demand

Sport and Recreation Facility Type	Hectares per 1,000 Population	Current Demand (2015) Ha	Future Demand (2026) Ha 238,635	Future Demand (2036) Ha 342,458
Field Sports	1.26	196.99	305.88	435.56
Indoor Court Sports	0.02	2.46	3.74	5.37
Outdoor Court Sports	0.05	7.65	17.77	25.51
Outdoor Green Sports	0.002	0.33	0.50	0.71
Indoor Sports and Recreation	0.02	2.99	6.17	8.85
Pool Sports and Recreation	0.02	3.45	7.48	10.75
Total Demand	1.37Ha / 1,000	213.88Ha	341.53Ha	486.76Ha
Current Supply¹⁶ (Excl. Tennis)		223.43Ha	223.43Ha	223.43Ha
Land Deficit / Surplus (Excl. Tennis)		+9.55Ha	-118.10Ha	-263.33Ha

The table above suggests that based on the estimated 2015 Campbelltown City population, there is an oversupply of 9.55Ha of sport and recreation land. However, given the significant population growth anticipated for Campbelltown, it is estimated that by 2026 there will be a deficit of sport of recreation land of 118.10Ha increasing to a total deficit of 263.33Ha by 2036.

The overall supply rate of around 1.37Ha/ 1000 residents is specific to Campbelltown City LGA and has been calculated using the Demand Analysis Model and takes into account state and national sport participation data; required land areas; facility capacity; and known local demand and participation information.

¹⁶ Current Sport and Recreation Land Supply Data from Campbelltown City Council, 2016

Sport And Recreation Facility Analysis

The Demand Analysis Model investigates the number of courts and fields required. Outlined in Table 26 below is a summary of the sport and recreation current and future field/ court demand by facility type.

Table 26 Campbelltown Sport and Recreation Field/ Court Demand

Sport and Recreation Facility Type	Current Provision	Current Demand (2015)	Current Deficit (2015)	Future Demand (2026)	Current Surplus/ Deficit (2026)	Future Demand (2036)	Current Surplus/ Deficit (2036)
Outdoor Playing Fields ¹⁷	91 Excl. Modified Fields	96	-5	152	-61	216	-125
Indoor Courts ¹⁸	4	18	-14	28	-24	40	-36
Outdoor Courts ¹⁹	46 Netball / 22 Tennis	44	+24	102	-34	146	-78

The summary above suggests there is currently a deficit of 5 playing fields (noting this analysis excludes modified fields), 14 indoor courts and an oversupply of 24 outdoor courts. The Demand Analysis Model suggests that by 2026 there will be a shortage of 61 playing fields, 24 indoor courts and 34 outdoor courts. On the basis that supply does not change, by 2036, it is estimated a there will be a shortage of 125 playing fields, 36 indoor courts and 78 outdoor courts.

Sport And Recreation Land and Facility Growth Analysis

Analysis was undertaken in order to understand the impact of the additional population estimated for Campbelltown City by 2036. Based on the estimated 2036 Campbelltown City populations of 342,458 and a total growth of 191,288 people from 2011, Table 27 below summaries the estimated additional participants and subsequent demand for new sport and recreation land. The table below is a summary of estimated number of additional sport and recreation participants in Campbelltown City by 2036 and the required sport and recreation land and facilities required to service these additional participants.

Table 27 Additional Campbelltown City Council Sport and Recreation Participants and Land by 2036

Facility Groups	Participants	Ha	Facilities
Field Sports	36,705	243.29	121 playing fields
Indoor Court Sports	14,306	3.00	22 courts
Outdoor Court Sports	16,345	14.25	81 courts
Outdoor Green Sports	1,788	0.40	2 greens
Indoor Sports and Recreation	53,927	4.94	89 activity spaces
Pool Sports and Recreation	21,957	6.00	3 centres
Totals	145,029	271.89Ha	

The table above suggests that, based on the estimated 2036 Campbelltown City population, an additional 271.89Ha of land will be required to meet the demand generated by an additional 145,029 sport and recreation participants. Further, the following additional facilities will be required:

- 121 paying fields;
- 22 indoor courts;
- 81 outdoor courts;
- 2 greens;
- 89 activity spaces; and
- 3 aquatic centres.

¹⁷ Includes consideration of Athletics / track and field, Baseball, Cricket (outdoor), Australian rules football, Rugby league, Rugby union, Soccer (outdoor), Touch football, Hockey (outdoor) and Softball.

¹⁸ Includes consideration of Badminton, Basketball, Cricket (indoor), Soccer (indoor), Hockey (indoor), Netball (indoor) and Volleyball.

¹⁹ Includes consideration of tennis and netball.

8.3 PLANNING TO MEET DEMAND

Future sport and recreation land provision should be located and developed to align with trends, including consideration of:

- Accessibility to higher density population areas;
- Active transport connectivity;
- Multi-use precincts accommodating traditional and non-traditional activities;
- Demand for synthetic playing surfaces to improve the standard of sport, provide higher capacities and/or address future potential shortfalls in playing fields of a suitable standard;
- Regional scale planning to ensure that facilities are economically and socially viable and that provision is coordinated with neighbouring councils;
- Partnership opportunities;
- Adaptability to accommodate formal, informal/non-organised activities and changing participation trends over time; and
- Ability to host a variety of activities beyond their primary intended use, including informal active recreation and other “park” uses.

A further consideration is the importance of land quality. The demand model used for this analysis assumes a consistent land quality over time. This means that if land quality declines, the model could under-estimate the area needed due to declining yield from sites secured. Additionally for Council, the risk is also that forward capital estimates will be insufficient due to increased costs of making unsuitable land functional for formal sport.

While difficult to adjust for in the model, land secured for sport is often sub-optimal, and the expectation of yield (in terms of actual playing surface) can vary greatly. Some of Council’s sport and recreation facilities are small and only result in a few playing fields. Therefore, the aggregated sum of the land proposed to service future demand may give too optimistic an expectation of yield.

8.3.1 Desired Standards of Service

It is important to ensure future sport and recreation land provision is suitable to support a range of activity. On this basis, it is recommended future sport and recreation land intended to service field sports meet the following provision standards:

- Be accessible by road, bikeway and public transport.
- An overall supply rate²⁰ of around 1.37Ha/ 1000 residents (of land that meets provision standards)
- Min 20ha for regional scale facilities within 30 minutes travel time
- Min 5ha (preferably 10ha) for district level facilities within 15 minutes travel time.
- Square or circular shape, as opposed to a narrow linear shape, to maximise useability. As a rule of thumb no boundary should be less than 150m
- Direct street frontage to a minimum 50% of the sport park’s boundary to promote casual visual surveillance and public access
- Road frontage to a major collector or higher order road
- Playing fields and surfaces should not be subject to regular inundation and generally would be expected to achieve immunity of 20% AEP (annual exceedance probability) or greater
- Land should be free of contamination or hazards such as High Voltage Transmission Lines, land fill, or contaminated waste
- Land is not situated adjacent to noxious industries or other uses that would be incompatible with high levels of public use
- Land is situated and/or developed so as to minimise residential conflict from noise or light issues.

Design and planning considerations should include:

- Where possible, sport land is developed as a precinct or community ‘hub’ providing for more than one sporting code, to maximise efficiencies from shared infrastructure (i.e. roads, parking, and amenities)
- Sporting fields and/or courts are designed to regulation standards for the respective sport including the correct orientation, dimensions, installations/ facilities, safety buffers and lighting
- Surfaces are to be safe and suitably graded in response to their intended purpose with adequate provision for spectators
- Avoid providing local level facilities due to inability to meet demands and generate economies of scale from larger facilities

²⁰ The 1.37 ha/1000 rate assumes that land of suitable quality is acquired. If sub optimal land is supplied, then it will not meet needs as there is considerable supply loss from poor quality land and usually increased capital costs.

- Sport land is connected to active transport networks through footpaths and cycleways external to the park, and within walking distance of a public transport stop
- The design of sport land considers the impact of traffic, noise and light impacts of sporting activity on sensitive land uses and provides vegetation and informal open space buffers to minimise such impacts
- Clubhouse design and scale is developed in accordance with the classification of the facility
- Permanent storage facilities are incorporated into future facility design for sport and recreation facilities;
- Sport land provides sufficient parking in support of the specific sporting code through a combination of on-site and roadside spaces; and
- Dimensions, access and buffers should consider maintenance needs, service corridors.

8.3.2 Playing Fields

The relatively low median intensity of use of Campbelltown City playing fields of 15 hours per week and the 2015 analysis of demand indicating an oversupply of land of 9.55Ha, suggests that the current provision of sport and recreation space is adequate to meet the current needs of the Campbelltown community.

Whilst the actual activities the Campbelltown community will participate in may change over time given a changing demographic, there is confidence that the demand for playing field space will remain. In order to service the demand from an estimated 145,029 extra participants due to 2036 population growth, an additional 121 playing fields comprising 243.29Ha of sports land will be required (refer to Table 26).

Some of the future land and facility requirements may be able to be serviced from improving the capacity and increasing use of existing sport and recreation facilities, particularly in the planned infill developments associated with the Glenfield to Macarthur Renewal Corridor. Expanded use of existing facilities could be achieved from:

- Utilising the current 10.8Ha of unallocated sport and recreation land. However, the use of this land is subject to confirmation of its suitability in consideration of the desired standards of service outlined in Section 8.3.1 above;
- Upgrading existing lighting to competition standard and installation of lighting to unlit playing fields in order to support increased night activity. There is an opportunity to upgrade lighting at 54 playing fields and install new lighting to 3 playing fields to 100 lux lighting in order to enable more intense use. Further, improved lighting to support softball

at Milton Park and cricket at Raby Sports Complex could also be considered; and

- Exploring opportunities to increase the intensity of use across several playing fields from the current median of 15 hours per week.

Through analysis of APPENDIX B – CURRENT FACILITY ANALYSIS TABLE, and using the priority criteria outlined above, there is the potential to install new and upgrade lighting at existing facilities in order to achieve 24 additional playing fields supporting night training and competition and 10 additional playing fields supporting training only. There is no fully accurate method of calculating the whole-of-city impact on future playing field supply from installing new or upgrading lighting at existing facilities. However, as a general, high level guide only, the lighting works outlined in APPENDIX B could service approximately an additional 4,300 participants per week. This could ease any future deficit of outdoor playing fields by approximately 10 fields

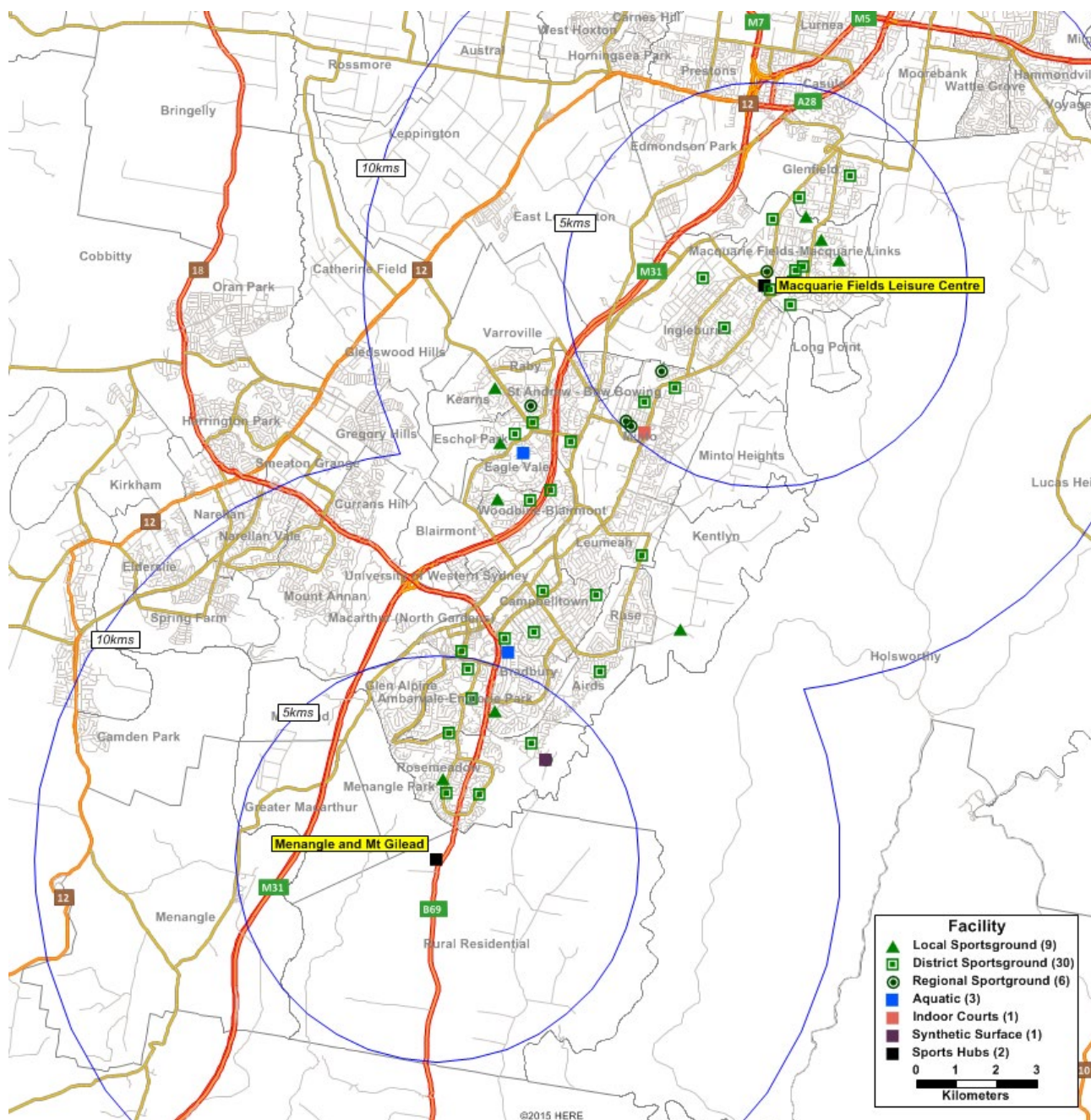
New sport and recreation facility developments should be developed as multi-sport hubs and located within major planned future development areas in order to support future growth. The areas in the southern and northern boundaries of Campbelltown City are estimated to service the majority of future growth, particularly in the suburbs of:

- East Leppington (+10,310);
- Macarthur (+13,518); and
- Mt Gilead and Menangle Park (+52,490).

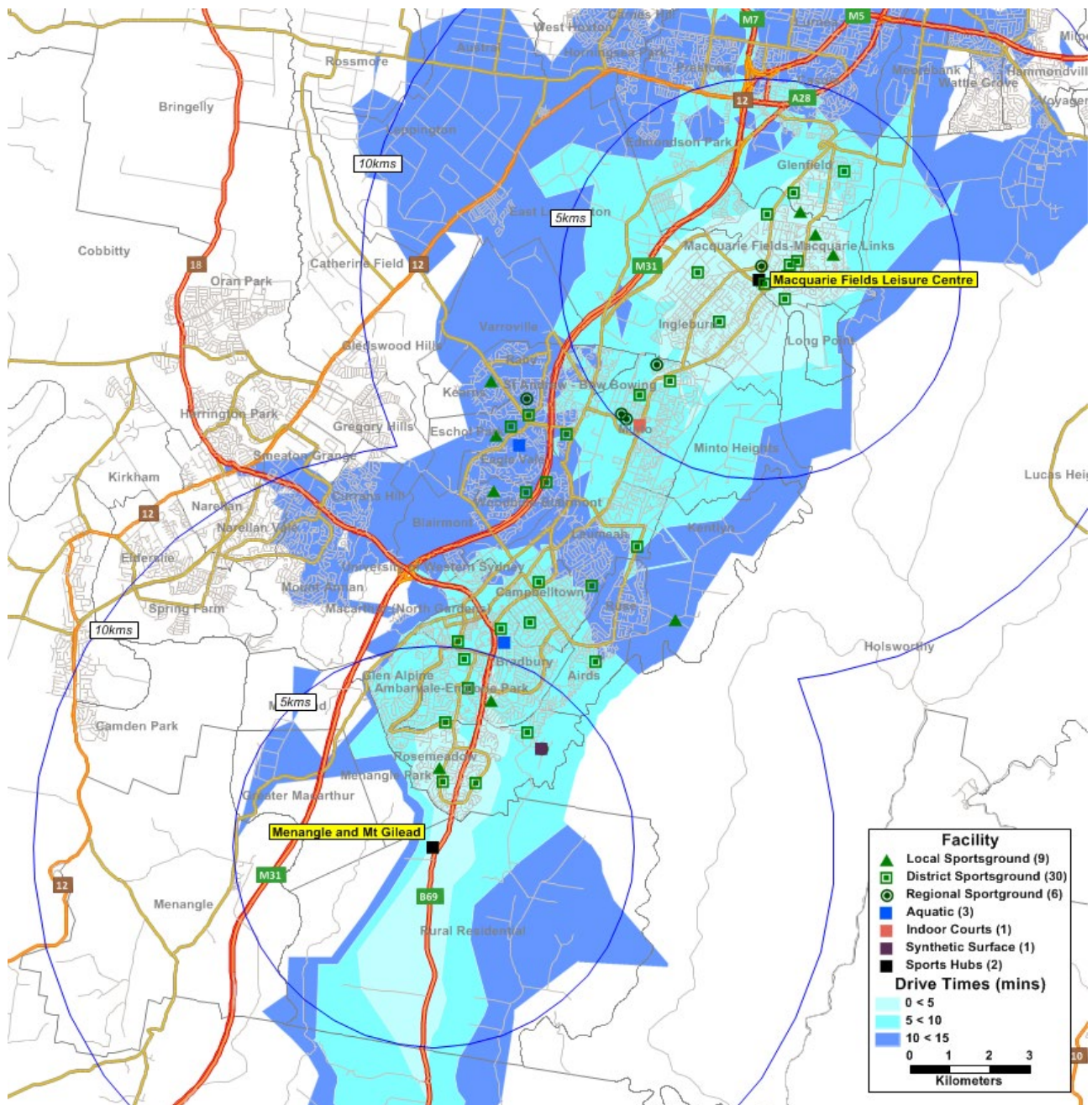
The maps outlined below illustrate the potential serviced catchments (5km and 10km) should sports hubs be developed within the southern and northern growth corridors of Campbelltown City. Notional locations have been shown within East Leppington and Menangle Park/ Mt Gilead. The exact location of future sports hubs are yet to be determined and are subject to land availability, however it is recommended the sports hubs be located within close proximity to the major planned future development areas of:

- East Leppington;
- Macarthur; and
- Mt Gilead and Menangle Park.

Map 7 Catchment Radius – Potential Southern and Northern Sports Hubs



Map 8 Travel Time – Potential Southern and Northern Sports Hubs



The above maps indicate that should Council develop sports hubs within close proximity to the major planned future development areas, the very high majority of Campbelltown City residents will be within a 10km radius and 15-minute drive to one of the southern and northern sports hubs. This is considered a reasonable distance and travel time to multi-use sports hubs.

Where possible, new sport and recreation facilities should be developed as multi-use sport and recreation hubs. The benefits of a multi-use hub are:

- Economies of scale saving generated through reduced maintenance, management and operating expenditure;
- An environment that encourages increased

collaboration, communication and planning between different sport and recreation organisations;

- Expanded expertise and management synergies between user groups;
- Greater flexibility to be reconfigured as participation trends change over time;
- Reduced capital and operating costs as a result of shared use facilities (eg. car parking, toilets, change rooms);
- Increased capacity to stage major events at the one precinct; and
- Supports temporary use of broader site facilities to support major events.

8.3.3 Aquatic Analysis

With a current City catchment estimated at 156,572 expected to grow to 342,458 by 2036, the future provision of contemporary aquatic facilities may become a major challenge for Council. CERM Performance Indicator²¹ data summarises the following median results for aquatic centres across Australia:

- Indoor/ Outdoor Pools:
 - Median Catchment serviced (within 5km radius) – 57,362
 - Total annual visitation – 309,164
 - Median Facility size – 4,250m².
- Indoor Pools:
 - Catchment (within 5km radius) – 46,418
 - Total annual visitation – 341,148
 - Facility size – 3,950m².

Council's three current aquatic centres are reasonably well dispersed, servicing the current southern, central and northern catchments. However, with the future growth expected to be in the southern and northern boundaries of the City, the current provision may be inadequate to service the longer term demand for contemporary aquatic facilities. In particular, the distance from The Gordon Fetterplace Aquatic Centre, as the southernmost aquatic centre, to the anticipated growth areas planned for the southern border of the City, may be considered too far for many residents to access aquatic facilities, services and programs. Further, there is minimal capacity to expand at this location.

The current total annual visitation at all three Council aquatic centres is substantially lower than other indoor/ outdoor and indoor only pools on the CERM database, as outlined below (for the most recent full trading year of 2014/ 15):

- The Gordon Fetterplace Aquatic Centre – 99,617;
- Eagle Vale Central's Aquatic Centre – 83,623; and
- Macquarie Fields Leisure Centre – 154,802.

Even allowing for the fact that the pools in the CERM database may be larger or more contemporary, this suggests that in the short term, there may be opportunities to re-life and/ or expand the facility mix, programs and services at existing aquatic centres to meet short to medium term Campbelltown City aquatic demand.

Any new aquatic facilities should ideally be co-located with other sport and recreation facilities as part of a sports hub, including potential for indoor courts and/ or broader leisure services. The co-location of sport and recreation facilities, including aquatic facilities allows a broader range of sport and recreation opportunities to be provided and maximises management efficiencies and financial sustainability.

Further detailed regional aquatic facility analysis is required in order to develop a comprehensive strategy for the provision of aquatic facilities in Campbelltown. In particular, existing capacity, future constraints, new facility opportunities and sustainable options for meeting future needs should be examined in the aquatic facilities strategy.

8.3.4 Indoor Courts

The four courts at the Minto Indoor Sports Centre are the only multi-purpose indoor courts owned by Council.

In order to service the demand from an estimated 145,029 extra participants due to 2036 population growth, an additional 22 indoor courts comprising 3.0Ha of land are projected to be needed (refer Table 26, p117). Some of this deficit may be serviced by private operators for activities such as gymnastics, futsal and martial arts. The two new courts being developed by Camden Council at its Mount Annan Leisure Centre may also reduce part of the deficit to the south eastern boundary areas of Campbelltown City.

Addressing this future need requires the development of a considered strategy that investigates a number of options including:

- Exploring existing capacity, future constraints, new facility opportunities and sustainable options for meeting future needs;
- Potential partnership opportunities (eg. Leumeah High School) for the development of new multi-purpose indoor court facilities; and
- Co-location with other sport and recreation facilities as part of a sports hub. A multi-court development as part of a mix of sport and recreation facilities (eg. health and fitness, pools, wellness, retail) will support the facility to maximise its use and viability.

²¹ CERM is the University of South Australia's 'Centre for Environmental and Recreation Management' and is recognised nationally for the development of performance indicators for indoor sporting centres, and aquatic & leisure centres. CERM PI ® data measures operational management efficiency (cost recovery, operational ratios, catchment usage rates, secondary spending etc). Participation and provision of information is on a voluntary subscription basis. Most facilities on the CERM database are local government owned. Data for aquatic centres is categorised by the type of facility (ie outdoor only, indoor only, or indoor and outdoor) and further segmented by the size (m2) of the facility.

It should be noted participation in, and provision of information for, the CERM database is on a purely voluntary subscription basis. To that end their database represents a "convenience sample" and is not representative of all Australian aquatic centres. For this reason, CERM data serves as a comparative guide only, based on similar pools on their database but it does not represent a definitive standard.

9 APPENDIX A – CAMPBELLTOWN FACILITY IMAGES

9.1 OUTDOOR SPORT AND RECREATION FACILITIES

AMBARVALE SPORTS COMPLEX



BOB PRENTER RESERVE



BRADBURY OVAL



CLARKE RESERVE



CORONATION PARK







ESCHOL PARK



FULLWOOD RESERVE





GILCHRIST OVAL



KAYESS PARK



MACQUARIE FIELDS FITNESS AND INDOOR CENTRE



MACQUARIE FIELDS CRITERIUM TRACK



MILTON PARK SOFTBALL FACILITY



MILTON PARK RUGBY LEAGUE FACILITY



RABY SPORTS COMPLEX







ROSEMEADOW SPORTS COMPLEX





CAMPBELLTOWN SHOWGROUNDS





CAMPBELLTOWN SHOWGROUNDS



STROME FERRY RESERVE



THOMAS ACRES RESERVE



VICTORIA PARK



WAMINDA OVAL





9.2 AQUATIC CENTRES

THE GORDON FETTERPLACE AQUATIC CENTRE



EAGLE VALE CENTRAL'S AQUATIC AND FITNESS CENTRE



MACQUARIE FIELDS LEISURE CENTRE



9.3 INDOOR CENTRES

MINTO INDOOR SPORTS CENTRE



9.4 SYNTHETIC FIELDS

LYNWOOD PARK



Facility		Current Provision										Priority														
Area (hectares)	No. Fields/Courts	Desired Lighting Lux	Current Lighting Lux	Rec-Lighting Poles	Avg Weekly Hrs of Use	Age of Irrigation	Type	Report of Irrigation	Drainage	Rec. Damage	Buildings	Rec-Buildings	Building Footprints	Fencing	Rec-Fencing	Car Parking	Rec-Car Parking	Membership	N/20th or Rail Growth Corridor	Heritage	Unallocated Space	Playing Surface condition	Maintenance and Repairs required	Priority Lighting	Priority Bidding	Priority Other Infrastructure and Maintenance
M001	100	50	0	Review	No	No								No	Yes							Poor	Maintenance + Repairs	High		Medium
M002	50	0	0	Review	No	No								No	No							Poor	Maintenance + Repairs	Medium		
M003	150	2	41	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	High		High	
M004	100	41	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M005	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M006	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M007	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M008	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M009	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M010	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M011	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M012	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M013	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M014	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M015	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M016	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M017	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M018	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M019	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M020	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M021	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M022	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M023	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M024	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M025	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M026	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M027	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M028	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M029	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M030	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M031	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M032	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M033	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M034	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M035	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M036	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M037	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M038	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M039	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M040	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M041	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M042	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M043	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M044	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M045	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M046	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M047	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M048	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M049	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M050	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M051	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M052	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M053	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M054	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M055	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M056	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M057	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M058	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M059	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M060	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M061	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M062	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M063	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M064	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M065	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M066	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M067	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M068	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M069	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M070	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M071	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	
M072	50	0	0	0	14.25	6 years	LED-up	Poor			Poor	Yes	15 x Flooded	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	Yes	Distric	No	Fair	Maintenance	Medium		High	

Facility	Current Position	Facility																	Priority								
Area (hectares)	No. Fields / Courts	Desired Lighting Lux	Current Lighting Lux	Rec/Lighting Poles	Avg. Height /m of site	Age of Ingestion	Type	Repair of Ingestion	Drainage	Rec Damage	Buildings	Rec Buildings	Building Timeframe	Fencing	Rec Fencing	Car Parking	Rec Car Parking	Memberships	Watch or Ball Condonor	Hierarchy	Unoccupied Space	Playing Surface conditions	Maintenance or Renovation required	Priority Lighting	Priority Building	Priority Infrastructure	Priority Other Maintenance
6.19	3	100	8	2	17.17	10 years	100 up	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Poor	New change room	5-10 / Replace	No	Yes	No	Asphalt	None	None	No	Good	No	Fair	Maintenance	High	Medium	High	
4.49	2	100	100	2	6.25	10 years	100 up	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Poor	New change room	1-5 / Replace	No	Yes	No	Asphalt	None	No	No	Good	No	Fair	Maintenance	High	Medium	High	
2.27	1	100	100	2	6.00	10 years	100 up	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Good	No	No	No	Yes	No	Asphalt	None	No	No	Good	Poor	Maintenance	High	Medium	High		
5.12	1			Review	8.00	N/A				Satisfactory	No	Facility will be considered in the future for new facility		No	No	Asphalt	None	167	Yes	Good	No	Poor	Maintenance	High	Medium	High	
4.45	0	100	40	4	Not available	10 years	100 up	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Poor	New change room	1-5 / Replace	No	Yes	No	Asphalt	None	167	Yes	Good	No	Fair	Maintenance	High	Medium	High	
3.32	5	100	40	4	1.50	10 years	100 up	Satisfactory	Poor	Programmed	Satisfactory	No	Facility will be considered in the future for new facility		Yes	Asphalt	None	250	Yes	Regional	No	Good	Maintenance	High	Medium	High	
4.45	2			Review	8.25	No				Good	No	Facility will be considered in the future for new facility		No	No	No	No	279	Yes	Good	No	Good	Maintenance	High	Medium	High	
3.44	2	100	20	2	Not available	10 years	100 up	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Good	On-site AWD	On-site AWD	1-5 / Replace	Yes	No	Asphalt	None	250	Yes	Regional	No	Good	Maintenance	High	Medium	High	
3.44	1			0	6.00	No				Poor	On-site AWD	On-site AWD	1-5 / Replace	Yes	No	Asphalt	None	110	Yes	Good	No	Good	Maintenance	High	Medium	High	
4.43	1	100	100	4	8.00	10 years	100 up	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Good	No	Facility will be considered in the future for new facility		No	No	No	No	279	Yes	Good	No	Good	Maintenance	High	Medium	High	
22.43	46			Review	15.00	No				Good	No	Facility will be considered in the future for new facility		No	No	No	No	279	Yes	Good	No	Good	Maintenance	High	Medium	High	

