

ATTACHMENT D

**VOLUME 4 DRAFT SPORTS FACILITIES
DEMAND STUDY**



Sydney2030/**Green/Global/Connected**



Draft Open Space, Sports and Recreation Needs Study 2016

Volume 4
Sports Facilities Demand Study 2016

Open Space, Sports and Recreation Needs Study 2016

Volume 1 - The Strategy

Volume 2 - Open Space Delivery Plan

Volume 3 - Research and Analysis

Volume 4 - Sports Facilities Demand Study 2016

Volume 5 - Appendices

SPORTS FACILITIES DEMAND STUDY



FINAL REPORT

FEBRUARY 2016



SPORTS FACILITIES DEMAND STUDY

FINAL REPORT

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Parkland Planners

ABN: 33 114 513 647

PO Box 41
FRESHWATER
NSW 2096

tel: (02) 9938 1925
mob: 0411 191 866

sandy@parklandplanners.com.au

www.parklandplanners.com.au

DIRECTOR:
Sandy Hoy

Strategic Leisure Group

ABN: 55 093 304 717

Brisbane Office
Suite 8, 29 Mt Cotton Road
(PO Box 1358)
CAPALABA QLD 4157

tel: (07) 3823 5688
fax: (07) 3823 5689

info@strategicleisure.com.au

www.strategicleisure.com.au

MANAGING DIRECTOR:
David Mason

Executive Summary

Introduction

Participation in sport has key benefits to the community, including improved physical and mental health, increased self-esteem, personal development, social inclusion and connectedness through participation and volunteering, as well as general opportunities for community building. Councils play a key role in delivering these benefits through the provision of sporting facilities.

Sporting fields and outdoor and indoor courts in the City of Sydney are provided by the City, as well as other government agencies, educational institutions, and private organisations. Demand for sporting facilities often exceeds supply, which is underscored by a high population of young people (18 to 39 years) in the City of Sydney, and 95% of City residents living in medium-high density housing. This will be exacerbated as the population of residents, workers and students significantly increases by 2031.

The City experiences significant competing demands for space for urban development and other land uses such as sport. Within land reserved for open space in the City, informal recreation, biodiversity and heritage considerations further limit the land available for sport. While urban renewal areas, such as Green Square, provide an opportunity to deliver new open space for sporting uses, the City needs to look at new and innovative ways to meet demand for sporting facilities.

The needs of certain social target groups (women and girls, culturally and linguistically diverse communities, people with disabilities, young people and seniors) are catered for by sporting facilities in the City to varying degrees. Access to sporting opportunities by target groups may be improved by special consideration in facility bookings, universal access, and an increase in provision of sporting facilities.

Sporting fields

The City of Sydney currently has 32 publicly-available sporting fields, including restricted use fields. Analysis using current participation data and assumptions on field capacity suggest a current rate of supply of around 1 field per 6,198 residents.

Despite the sporting fields available in Centennial Park and Moore Park, the City of Sydney ranks below the average for adjoining LGAs in terms of sporting fields available for use. When the demand from the worker and other weekday population in the City is also considered there is a significant under-supply of fields.

Field bookings and use, field condition ratings, comparison with adjoining local government areas, a sports participation and demand model, and NSW government guidelines combine to suggest a recommended average rate of provision in is 1 sporting field per 5,600 residents. However it is also recommended that the weekday population (workforce who visit the City each day but do not reside in the City) be considered in provision planning with a rate of 1 additional multi-use field per 120,000 non-resident workers.

If all publicly available fields are counted then the City of Sydney currently has 32 fields, an apparent oversupply of 1.5 fields to the recommended rate of provision of 30.5 fields in 2011. However, by 2021 an additional 14 fields (over current provision) will be required to address current field supply issues (such as overuse) and to service the increasing resident and worker population. A synthetic multi-purpose sporting field has recently been constructed in

Moore Park. Additional sporting fields are planned by 2018 at Crescent Lands (half-field), Gunyama Park in Green Square, and Perry Park in Alexandria. By 2031 up to 20 additional sporting fields would be required to meet projected needs.

A critical issue is to ensure that field sizes allow for flexible use of field resources. Providing field sizes at only individual sport level, rather than for multi-sport use, can create significant shortcomings for future provision. Approximately 0.93 hectares per 1,000 people is suggested for sports field provision. Measurement of the area of City of Sydney-owned sporting fields (approximately 15.95 hectares) shows that the rate of provision is around 0.08 hectares /1,000 people, using the 2014 Estimated Resident Population of 198,331 people. This is significantly below what is suggested by the former Department of Planning's guidelines and the notional industry benchmark of 0.8-1 hectares/1,000 people. If the weekday population is added to this rate of provision a substantial undersupply in space allocated for sporting fields is indicated.

Strategies to respond to the demand for sporting fields need to consider a range of responses, including:

- enhancing existing sporting fields.
- increasing use of synthetic surfaces on existing fields
- using suitable spaces for half- and three-quarter sized training fields
- entering into partnerships with other sports fields providers
- making better use of underutilised resources such as sporting fields and spaces on school grounds
- ensuring that UrbanGrowth provides for sporting fields at the average rate of 1 field per 6,200 residents and workers in its urban development programs.

Outdoor sports courts

91 outdoor, publicly accessible, full-sized sports courts are located in the City of Sydney. Of these courts, 66 courts are marked for tennis, 26 courts marked for basketball, and 22 courts for netball. 10 netball courts have been replaced by construction of a synthetic sporting field in Moore Park in 2016.

The current supply of outdoor sports courts in the City is insufficient for tennis, basketball and netball.

Planning for increasing demand for outdoor sports courts should seek to provide tennis courts and multi-use courts as a means of providing for local social sport and informal active recreation for a range of outdoor court sports.

Around 17-18 additional outdoor multi-use courts and 4 tennis complexes (4 court) are recommended to be provided by 2031. The majority of the outdoor courts would be multi-function courts. Some courts could be dedicated for a single code where a number of sports courts are co-located.

Specific recommendations for additional outdoor courts are:

- implement plans for two additional outdoor courts at Perry Park.
- locate additional tennis courts, based on demand and gaps in current distribution, in:
 - CBD.

- Green Square.
- Crescent Lands in Glebe.
- Darlinghurst/East Sydney.
- ❑ investigate opportunities to supplement the concentration of outdoor sports courts in Crown Street, Oxford Street and Redfern Street villages with at least double sports courts. These villages appear quantitatively to be adequately provided with outdoor sports courts because of their proximity to outdoor sports courts in Centennial Parklands and Moore Park, and in Sydney University.
- ❑ subject to available land and compatibility with existing parks and land uses, provide additional multi-purpose outdoor courts as at least double or multiple offers at the following locations:
 - Barangaroo Central. Two to four courts on a rooftop or another appropriate location to replace the popular netball/basketball courts which were removed from Darling Harbour for the Sega development.
 - CBD – consider rooftop provision.
 - Green Square, including Perry Park.
 - Ashmore Estate.
 - Crescent Lands in Glebe.
 - Wentworth Park.
 - Surry Hills/Redfern.
 - Pyrmont.
 - Central Railway/Broadway.
 - Darlinghurst/East Sydney.
 - Harry Noble Reserve.
 - Sydney Park.
 - Explore partnerships with Botanic Gardens and Centennial Parklands, Alexandria Community School, Newtown High School of Performing Arts, Glebe Secondary College, and National Centre of Indigenous Excellence to provide new multi-purpose courts.
- ❑ ensure planning for redevelopment/ residential development of industrial areas considers the opportunities for provision of courts as part of linear corridors accommodating flooding and open space or as buffer uses between commercial/ industrial use and residential community nodes.
- ❑ planning for outdoor recreation facilities in commercial/employment areas should continue to include multi-purpose hard court facilities for lunchtime and before/after work social completion and programs. Location of these should be encouraged as part of other sport and recreation facilities or commercial recreation and fitness centres. Large office developments could also consider provision of a rooftop or even indoor court space as part of the development.
- ❑ provide under-sized informal basketball practice facilities in parks and open spaces with sufficient space and where basketball will not disturb residents or workers. Such locations include in the CBD-Harbour precinct.
- ❑ expansion of the capacity of some existing outdoor courts should be considered as a shorter term priority. This is achieved through a range of strategies including expanding the playing surface area, adding courts, resurfacing the court, lighting, shade or fixed roofing and changing management arrangements to increase access.
- ❑ upgrade the second multi-purpose outdoor sports court at Maybanke Youth Centre. Assess the practicality of facilitating increased community use of the court outside programmed youth activities.

- erect an all-weather roof or a fabric roof structure above the outdoor courts at Ultimo Community Centre to extend their use. Consider these options for other outdoor sports courts on roof-tops or terraces with no/little shade.
- upgrade the surface of the outdoor sports court at Peter Forsyth Auditorium.
- mark courts for multiple sports to provide the potential to maximise use of the courts.
- provide multi-purpose netball/basketball half court practice courts in appropriate parks, incorporated with youth centres, and in commercial / employment zones such as Green Square.
- ensure that multi-purpose courts are designed to accommodate netball. This means that a larger footprint than that normally used for basketball is required for multi-purpose courts. In addition, temporary use of grassed areas (such as occurs in The Domain) should be allowed on a limited basis (where demand arises) for daytime social competitions.
 - Multi-purpose courts to have a minimum 37 x 22 metres playing area.
 - Provide fixed netball goalposts on grass or hardstand surfaces in appropriate parks and open spaces.

Indoor sports courts

21 indoor sports courts are available in City of Sydney in 2016, some of which are constrained in hours of use, or limited in use due to design issues.

Based on current population growth estimates and a 10% demand from the weekday (worker) population, a total of around 26 indoor sports courts should be provided by 2031. However there are strong indications that demand for indoor court space will increase over time due to the younger age profile in the City, the restricted access to some courts, and as sports such as futsal grow in popularity and as more modified rules/ social competitions develop. It is recommended that a provision guideline of 1 indoor sport court per 10,000 residents + 10% of the non-resident workforce be provided. This means that a total of 32 courts, or an additional 11 courts, by 2031 should be planned for the City, particularly in areas of under supply or high residential and employment growth.

Recommendations for additional and upgraded indoor sport courts are to:

- provide indoor sports courts at Green Square.
- provide two courts in Perry Park by 2017, with two additional courts planned in the long term.
- provide an indoor sports facility in Ultimo-Pyrmont.
- investigate the feasibility of an indoor sports court as part of any redevelopment of the Wentworth Park Sporting Complex should greyhound racing cease at Wentworth Park.
- provide a regional 4 or 6-court indoor court facility by constructing a new facility.
- a 2 court indoor sport/recreation centre should be provided in City South (Surry Hills/ Darlinghurst).
- a 2 court indoor sport and recreation centre should be considered as part of a community centre in the King Street Precinct.
- support Botanic Gardens and Centennial Parklands to develop indoor sports courts in Moore Park.
- upgrade the quality of Peter Forsyth Auditorium.

- upgrade the Cook and Phillip Park indoor sport court (planned by 2020).

In addition, provision of indoor sports courts should be focused on more multi-court facilities supplemented by single courts linked with schools or other centres. Improvements to outdoor court provision and increased weather-proofing of outdoor courts will also assist in meeting demand for indoor court sports.

Facility management

Improvements to facility management could be made which will increase the availability of sporting facilities in the City. These improvements include:

- programming of facilities to smooth out or shift peak use periods, ie. increase off-peak use
- collaborating with schools and tertiary institutions to maximise the public use of their facilities
- developing a sub-regional approach to bookings, planning and management of sporting fields
- educating sports field users to use alternate equipment (such as footwear without studs) and to rotate training on fields to reduce turf wear
- investing in sportsfield and outdoor court lighting at underutilised sites.

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Terry Byrne	Project Manager Perry Park Project
Jonathon Carle	Specialist Planner
John Davies	Specialist Planner
Gynt Drinan	Program Manager (Open Space)
Mark Driver	Parks and Recreation Planner
Collette Holland	Aquatic and Leisure Services Manager
Laurie Johnson	Manager, Public Domain Strategy
Beth Jewell	Community Facility Development Manager
Johnathan Langan	Parks and Open Spaces Events Co-ordinator
Marcia Morley	Design Manager Perry Park Project
Neil Murray	Commercial Manager
Phil Raskall	Research Unit
Kate Read	Strategy Advisor
Chris Thomas	Manager Design
Fred Tilden	Contracts Co-ordinator Parks and Reserves

Councils in the Central Subregion

Aaron Callaghan	Leichhardt Council
Ian Field	City of Canada Bay
Jason Gaskin	Randwick City Council
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Thank you to the facility managers, schools and sporting groups which completed and returned a survey form.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Open Space and Recreation Needs Study for the City of Sydney, which was prepared in 2007, recommended the development of sports facilities to cater for the demand for sporting opportunities in the City. Other recommendations for sporting facilities have emerged from the master plans of urban renewal precincts such as Green Square and Harold Park.

As a result, the City of Sydney is developing several sports facilities throughout the City. Locations of such facilities include Green Square and Harold Park.

The allocation of use and design elements for all sporting facilities requires an updated understanding of use of and demand for sporting facilities in the City of Sydney.

City of Sydney commissioned Parkland Planners and Strategic Leisure Group to prepare the Sports Facility Demand Study for the City, while also considering provision of sporting facilities in adjoining local government areas. As City of Sydney are now reviewing and updating their Open Space and Recreation Needs Study (2007) it is taking the opportunity to update the Sports Facility Demand Study which is now taking into account the provision of sporting facilities in the Central Subregion of the NSW Government's Plan for Growing Sydney.

1.2 Purpose of this study

City of Sydney requires an up-to-date and evidence-based understanding of current and future participation and demand for sporting facilities in the City. This information will be used to inform Council's decisions on provision of sporting facilities for sports clubs and associations, and active recreational use in the City. In particular the outcomes of this Study will inform the Open Space, Sport and Recreation Needs Study, Section 94 Developer Contributions Plan, and strategic planning and budgeting.

1.3 Objectives of this study

Council's objectives for this study are to:

- review existing sports facility provision and use within the City of Sydney, and advise on supply and demand.
- review the provision and use of existing sports facilities in adjoining and Central Subregion local government areas, Centennial Parklands and The Domain, and advise on their impacts to the City of Sydney.
- review existing studies on sporting facility provision and advise on their recommendations that are relevant to the City of Sydney.
- interview existing sporting groups, associations and facility managers in the City of Sydney area and obtain their views on the provision of sporting facilities.
- provide an assessment of the extent of unbooked use of the City's facilities.

- prepare a report for the City of Sydney advising on the supply, demand and future use of sporting facilities.

1.4 Scope

Various definitions of sport contribute to understanding the scope of what is meant by sport in this Plan.

The Australian Sports Commission define a sport for their purposes as:

“a human activity capable of achieving a result requiring physical exertion and/or physical skill, which, by its nature and organisation, is competitive and is generally accepted as being a sport.”

Following on from this definition, a sport is generally an activity that:

- is a form of recreation.
- involves competitive physical activity, or training for such activities.
- is usually organised or structured, being governed by a set of rules or customs.
- can be undertaken as an individual or as part of a team.
- can be undertaken outdoors or indoors.

The scope of this project is to address:

- preparation of a Sports Facilities Demand Study for the City of Sydney.
- field and court based sports facilities only. This excludes facilities for sporting activities such as swimming, running, cycling, and BMX for example.
- geographic area is the City of Sydney, with reference to sports facilities in adjoining and Central Subregional local government areas (excluding Burwood, which declined to participate).
- local, district and regional facilities. Metropolitan facilities in the City of Sydney, such as the Sydney Cricket Ground and Sydney Football Stadium, are outside the scope of this report.
- public and private sporting fields and courts.
- indoor and outdoor sporting fields and courts.
- a 15-year timeframe to 2031.

1.5 Process of preparing this report

The process of preparing this report has involved:

- inception meeting with Council staff
- site inspections
- review of background information
- consultations and meetings with Council staff
- establishing current and proposed provision of sports facilities

- survey of sporting groups in the City, NSW peak sporting groups, facility managers, schools, adjoining Councils and other Councils in the Central Sub-region
- establishing current and future needs and demands for sporting facilities
- assessing current and future supply and demand of sporting facilities
- prepare draft report
- Council review
- prepare final report.

1.6 Contents of this report

The remaining sections of this report are:

- Section 2: planning context
- Section 3: existing and proposed provision of sporting facilities
- Section 4: needs and demands for sporting facilities
- Section 5: assessment and recommendations.



Waterloo Park

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2 PLANNING CONTEXT

2.1 Benefits of sport

This Sports Facilities Demand Study takes the approach that the opportunity to play sport is a benefit to the community, and is therefore worth providing. Recent initiatives overseas and in Australia (Australian Sports Commission, online) have attempted to quantify the benefits of sport to the community as outlined below.

2.1.1 Personal and individual benefits

Participation in sporting activities can:

- reduce physical health problems, including cardiovascular disease and lower back pain.
- improve psychological wellbeing through reducing stress, anxiety and depression.
- increasing personal development, self-esteem, self-confidence and sense of achievement through developing skills.
- intangible psychological benefits such as happiness, enjoyment, satisfaction and spiritual experiences through participation in sport.

2.1.2 Social and community benefits

Participation in sporting activities can:

- strengthen social bonds at the local community level through involvement of volunteers in recreation and sport, and by local residents meeting each other in recreational settings.
- help children make friends, increase their sense of belonging and fitting in, limit the amount of time they spend with no direction, work in groups and think of others.
- maintain and strengthen family relationships by joint involvement in sporting activities.
- increase social inclusion and connectedness through participation and volunteering.
- promote appreciation and understanding of people with disabilities and their carers and families through participating in mainstream activities.
- lessen boredom and the amount of unsupervised leisure time spent by young people which can sometimes lead to the incidence of crime, vandalism and anti-social behaviour. The Australian Institute of Criminology has shown that youth crime can be prevented and the likelihood of re-offending can be reduced by involving young people in sport.

2.1.3 Environmental benefits

Sporting facilities and settings:

- offer protected natural environments for physical activity and visual pleasure. Looking out over sporting complexes and golf courses gives visual relief from urban development.
- are one of the key factors that are considered when people have a choice about where they live.
- encourage people to walk and cycle rather than using cars, which improves air quality.

2.1.4 Economic benefits

Opportunities for participation in sport result in:

- economic benefits from the development of sporting facilities, production and sale of related goods and services, and employment of people in the recreation and sport industry.
- significant savings in health costs (Frontier Economics, 2010), allowing such funds to be redirected into other areas of health services.
- gains in workforce productivity through physical activity resulting in a healthier workforce (Frontier Economics, 2010).
- attraction of tourists for sporting events.
- increased property values adjacent to or near open space, resulting in a better environment for the property owner and higher land tax contributions to the community.
- improved work performance and productivity, decreased absenteeism and staff turnover, and reduced work accidents.

2.2 Planning context

2.2.1 Introduction

Figure 2.1 shows the planning context of sport in the City of Sydney.

More information about the relevant national, State, metropolitan, sub-regional and local planning documents is in Appendix A. The local planning context is set out below.

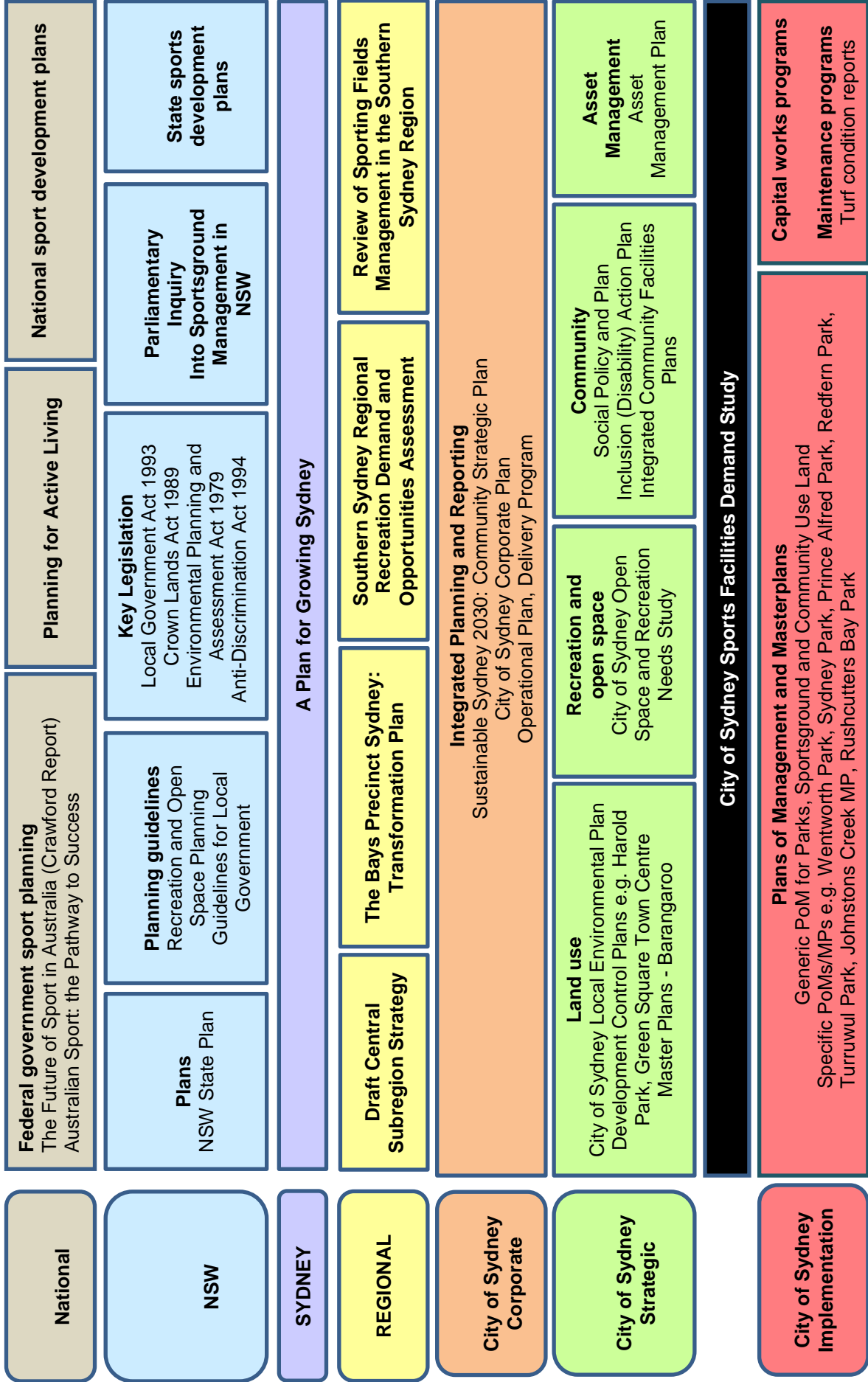


Alexandria Park



The Domain

Figure 2.1 Planning context



2.2.2 Local planning context

Corporate planning

Sustainable Sydney 2030: Community Strategic Plan states that the community's vision for and the City's commitment to 2030 is to a **Green, Global, Connected City**.

Following on from Sustainable Sydney 2030, Council's Corporate Plan sets out objectives for achieving the vision.

Planning and development

Public sportsgrounds in the City are generally zoned for recreational purposes in the City Plan Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2012.

Strategic planning

Open Space and Recreation Needs Study

The City of Sydney Open Space and Recreation Needs Study 2007 provides Council and other stakeholders with the strategic direction and framework to improve provision of open space and recreation facilities in the City over the next 5 to 10 years.

The study identified in relation to sport:

- a growing demand and competition for sports facilities.
- condition of many sports fields is average to poor during the winter season due primarily to overuse.
- overuse of sporting fields is having significant maintenance impacts.
- much of the sporting infrastructure is ageing, presenting challenges for asset and risk management.

Relevant information regarding provision of and demand for sporting opportunities is included elsewhere in this report.

Key actions recommended by the Study are to:

- establish a new sports park at Perry Park, Alexandria.
- upgrade Wentworth Park.
- increase the number of sports and activities in Redfern Park, Prince Alfred Park, Sydney Park and Glebe Foreshore.

The 2007 Open Space and Recreation Needs Study is currently being updated.

Social and disability planning

Although it doesn't address sport in particular, Council's Inclusion (Disability) Action Plan 2007-2011 emphasises that people with disabilities should have equal access to the City's facilities and services. Universal design principles benefit the whole community by making access and participation convenient for all.

The City's Social Policy 2006 and Social Plan 2006-2010 support participation in community activities and use of community facilities.

Participation of people with a disability in sport is made possible by physical access (transport, vehicle parking and universal access to the facility) and by appropriate modification of particular sports. For example, visual aids to gain attention of players and for scoring are used in sports played by deaf people. Blind people play cricket with a ball which rattles or rings, and which must bounce at least twice before reaching the batter.

Plans of Management

Specific plans of management and masterplans have been prepared for community and Crown land in the City which incorporate sporting facilities including:

- Wentworth Park Plan of Management 1996 (draft)
- Rushcutters Bay Park Plan of Management 2001
- Sydney Park Plan of Management and Masterplan 2003
- Prince Alfred Park Plan of Management and Masterplan 2005
- Redfern Park Plan of Management and Masterplan 2006
- Turruwul Park Plan of Management 2006.

The Generic Plan of Management for Parks, Sportsgrounds and General Community Use Land (2012) sets out permissible uses and lease/licence requirements for community land categorised as Sportsground. Such land includes Beaconsfield Park and St James Park.

Site specific plans

Site-specific planning for sports facilities and open space is being done for urban renewal areas such as Harold Park and Green Square, for specific sites such as Barangaroo Central, and for proposed urban growth areas such as the Bays Precinct and Central to Eveleigh corridor.

2.3 Sport in the City

The roles played by the City of Sydney in sport are as follows:

- provision of sporting facilities
- strategic planning
- facility management
- support for facility users and sport development
- publicity and promotion
- maintenance
- bookings.

2.4 Trends influencing provision of and demand for sporting facilities

Issues and trends in the sports and recreation industry which influence planning, provision and management of sporting facilities are outlined in Appendix B and are referred to in Section 5.

Trends in local government approaches to management of sport and recreation are also set out in Appendix B.



Redfern Park



King George V Recreation Centre



Alan Davidson Oval



Ultimo Community Centre



Alexandria Basketball Stadium

3 SPORTING FACILITIES IN THE CITY

3.1 Introduction

This section outlines the current and proposed supply of sporting facilities in the City of Sydney.

3.2 Sporting facility providers

Key providers of sporting facilities and spaces in the City of Sydney are:

- City of Sydney Council, or facility managers on behalf of Council
- Botanic Gardens and Centennial Parklands (Moore Park, Centennial Park, Queens Park and The Domain)
- University of Sydney and University of Technology Sydney
- Schools (public and private, primary and secondary).

3.3 Hierarchy of facilities

The hierarchy of sporting facilities in the City is explained below.

Table 3.1 Hierarchy of sports facilities

Hierarchy	Description	Example
Local	Facility which predominantly serves demand within a local community or village. High use for social sport or training. Limited inter-club competition.	Turruwul Park, Rosebery St James Park tennis courts
District	Facility which serves a cluster of communities/villages, with a mix of local training or social use and inter-club completion.	Wentworth Park Ultimo Recreation Centre
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.	E.S. Marks Field Moore Park netball courts Alexandria Basketball Stadium
Metropolitan / State	High quality and high-capacity facility which caters for high level sporting competitions attracting spectators from the Sydney metropolitan area, within NSW, and sometimes interstate.	Sydney Cricket Ground

3.4 Supply of sporting facilities

An inventory of sporting facilities in the City is in Appendix C.

The provision of sporting fields and courts by facility manager is summarised below.

Table 3.2 Provision of sporting facilities in City of Sydney

Organisation	Sporting fields ¹	Outdoor sports courts ²			Indoor sports courts ³
		Tennis	Basketball	Netball	
City of Sydney	13	26	14	7	5
All Sorts indoor Sports	-	-	-	-	2
Australian Technology Park	-	2	1	1	-
Botanic Gardens and Centennial Parklands – Moore Park	9	15	6	10	-
City of Sydney Basketball Association	-	-	-	-	2
Department of Housing	-	-	1	-	-
National Centre of Indigenous Excellence	1	-	-	-	1
PCYC	-	1	2	-	3
Botanic Gardens and Centennial Parklands – The Domain	6	-	-	-	-
Sydney Boys High School	-	5	2	4	2
University of Sydney (public access)	2	17	-	-	5
University of Technology Sydney	-	-	-	-	1
Wentworth Park Sporting Complex Trust	1	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	32	66	26	22	21

1 Multi-purpose/informal baseball/softball fields, and junior cricket fields, are not included.

2 The number of courts cited includes multi-purpose courts marked for that sport

3 Basketball-equivalent size

The distribution of sports fields and courts in the City is shown below in Figures 3.1 to 3.3. Sporting facilities are concentrated in the south of the City.



Sydney University



Peter Forsyth Auditorium, Glebe

Figure 3.1 Sporting fields in City of Sydney

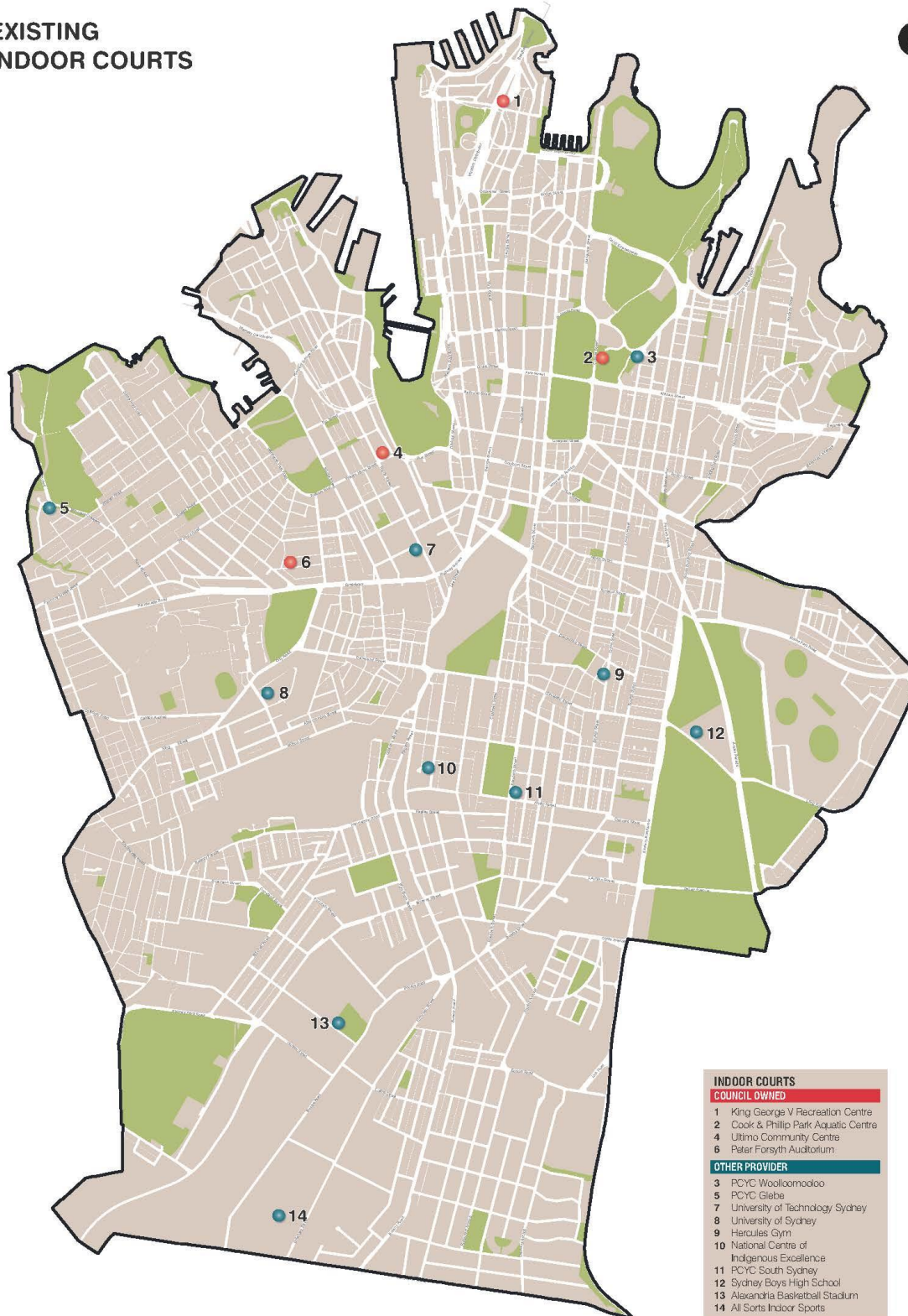


Figure 3.2 Outdoor sports courts in City of Sydney



Figure 3.3 Indoor sports courts in City of Sydney

EXISTING
INDOOR COURTS



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4 NEEDS AND DEMANDS FOR SPORTING FACILITIES IN CITY OF SYDNEY

4.1 Introduction

It is important to know the demographic characteristics, sporting participation patterns and viewpoints of the City's community that Council is planning for. Existing and future demand for sporting facilities in the City of Sydney has been established by:

- analysis of demographic information and population forecasts.
- bookings of sporting fields.
- survey of sporting groups.
- survey of schools.
- survey of sporting facility managers.
- survey of adjoining Councils and other Councils in the Central Subregion.

4.2 The City of Sydney community

4.2.1 Residents

Total population

The City Corporate Plan states that, over the ten years from 2001 to 2010, the City of Sydney recorded both the largest residential population growth (52,500 people) and fastest rate of growth of any local government area in NSW. Significant recent residential development and redevelopment would explain the increase in population. The population increase is independent of the amalgamation of City of Sydney and South Sydney Councils in 20014.

Table 4.1 Population of City of Sydney 2006-11

	Census	Id. Profile
Total population 2006	156,551	165,596
Total population 2011	169,505	183,494
Change over 5 years 2006-11 (%)	8.3%	11%
Change over 5 years (no. people)	12,954	17,898

The residential population counted during the Census in the above table does not include several thousand international students who also live in the City.

The estimated resident population (ERP) of the City in 2014 is 198,331 people (Australian Bureau of Statistics and forecast.id).

The Id.Profile data will be used in the analysis below, because the City's population analysis forecasts are based on that data.

An increase in population results in increased needs for sports facilities, unless the population growth is offset by declining rates of participation in sport.

Characteristics of residents

Census data shows the City's residential population in 2011 was highlighted by:

- ❑ **Younger population**, dominated by young adults aged 18 to 39 years (refer to Section 4.3.3).
- ❑ **Males 53%: females 47%.**
- ❑ **Relatively high % born overseas and recent arrivals in Australia.** Almost one-quarter of resident were born in non-English speaking countries.
- ❑ **95% living in medium and high density dwellings.**
- ❑ **Small household size, typically without children.** High number of people living alone. Generally low proportion of families with children, while there are concentrations in numbers of children aged 0 to 11 years in Green Square, Beaconsfield, Alexandria, Pyrmont and Forest Lodge.
- ❑ **Above average education.** More people with university degrees than is usual in Greater Sydney, and more people working as managers and professionals.
- ❑ **Higher than average incomes,** but some areas in the City have high concentrations of households on low or very low incomes.
- ❑ **Dominated by renters (53% of households).** Far fewer people than average who own or are purchasing their own homes. Much higher % of people renting than is usual in Sydney.
- ❑ **Low vehicle ownership.** City residents have far fewer cars than the Sydney average, with almost one-third of households having no car at all, and a further one-third having only one car. One quarter of the working population walk to work.
- ❑ **Slightly higher average level of advantage.** Pockets of disadvantage in Department of Housing areas of Millers Point, Redfern/Waterloo/Zetland.

More detail about the characteristics of the City's population, and a comparison with Greater Sydney, is in Appendix D.



Alexandria Park



Redfern Park

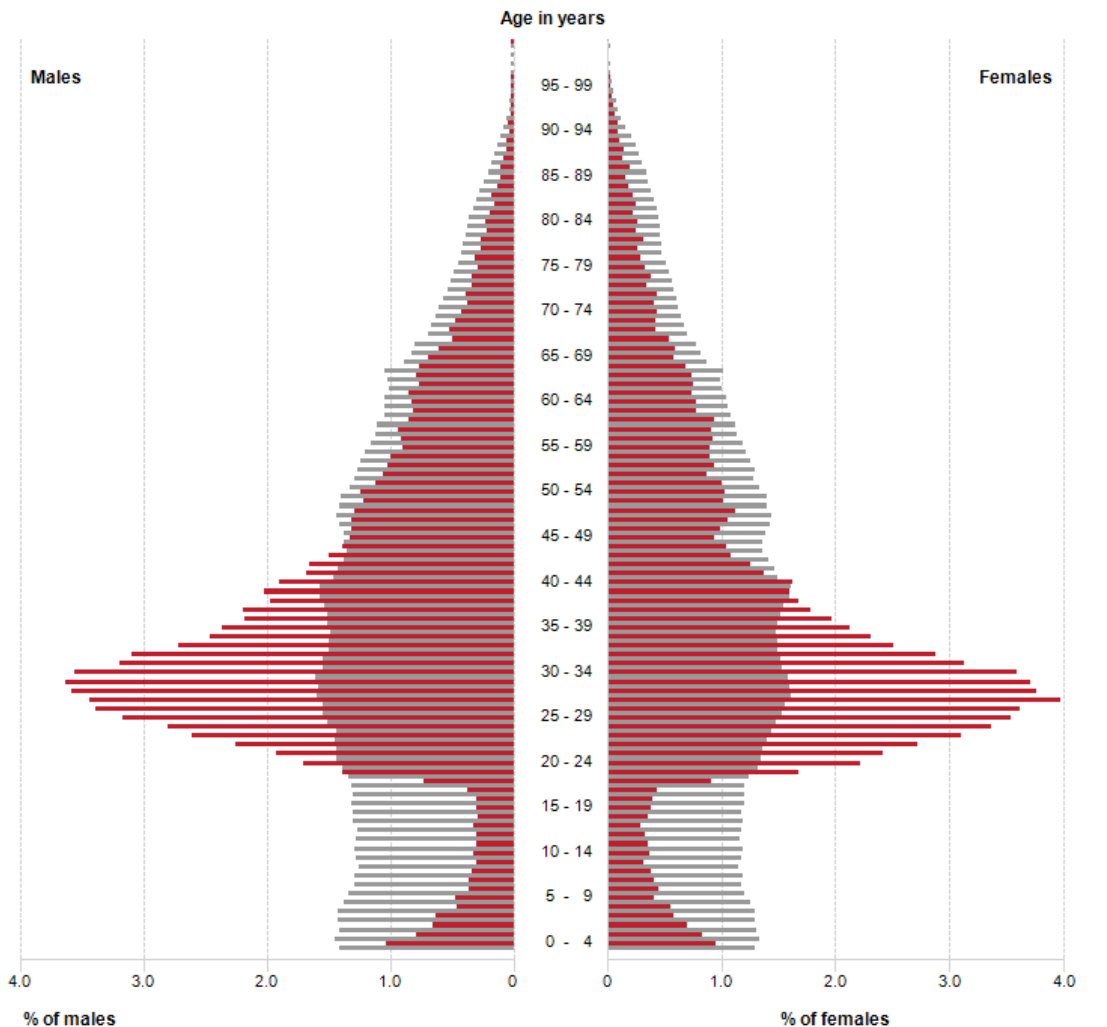
Age

Age is the most significant variable in participation in sporting activities. The distribution of the City's population by age is shown in Figure 4.1. This figure shows that, compared to Greater Sydney, the City's population is highlighted by people aged 18 to 38 years.

Figure 4.1 Age and sex pyramid for City of Sydney 2011

Age and sex pyramid, 2011

City of Sydney Greater Sydney



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



The rate of participation in sport generally declines with age. General patterns of needs for sporting facilities by various age groups in the community were obtained from the results of research into recreation participation, and from various open space and recreation strategy plans prepared for local government areas throughout Australia. These results are summarised below.

Table 4.2 Needs for sporting facilities by age group

Age	Sporting activity	Sporting facility needs
0-14 <i>infants children adolescents</i>	Informal active sports and organised sports associated with schools and clubs.	Formal playing fields and areas for informal sport. Fullest possible range of other sporting facilities, barbecues, etc.
15-19 <i>adolescents</i>	High rate of participation in informal and organised active sports.	Provision of formal playing fields and areas for informal sport. Wide range of recreational opportunity.

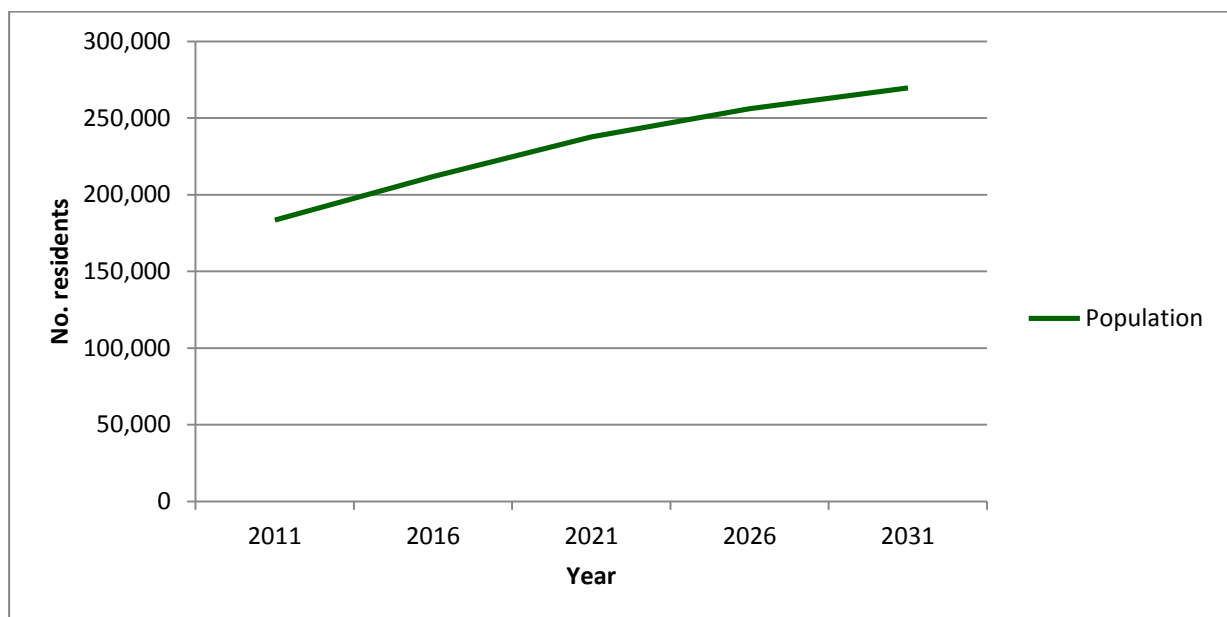
Age	Sporting activity	Sporting facility needs
20-24 young adults	Involvement in informal and organised sports continues, but much less so than younger age groups.	Provision of formal playing fields and areas for informal sporting facilities.
25-29 adults	Participation in active sports continues but at slightly less than 20-24 age group. Higher fertility rates, so family activities are important.	Provision of formal playing fields and areas for informal sporting facilities. Versatile areas that provide for a wide range of recreational opportunity.
30-39 adults	Participation in active team sports becoming less important, but increased participation in social sports – golf, tennis.	Provision of facilities for whole-of-life sports e.g. tennis, golf.
40 years and over	The rate of participation in active sports declines markedly after the age of 40, however participation in social and whole-of-life sports continues.	Provision of facilities for whole-of-life sports e.g. tennis, golf.

Population forecast

Total population

i.d consulting Pty Ltd has forecast the City’s population to be approximately 270,000 people in 2031, a 36% increase over the 15 year period from 2016 to 2031.

Figure 4.2 Population forecast for City of Sydney 2016 to 2031



Source: i.d. profile

The substantial growth in population over the next 15 years will be the result of factors including:

- redevelopment and high numbers of new dwellings.

The majority of new dwellings are expected to be apartments, many of which will be small (one or two bedrooms). That apartment market will be dominated by young singles, couples and students who will rent their dwelling.

Two and three bedroom apartments are aimed at young urban professionals with some investor elements, which may be empty nesters and those providing accommodation for their student children. These developments are more focused on comparatively high double-income households, although the average number of people occupying each dwelling will be less than in earlier decades.

- the continuing attraction of the inner suburbs of Sydney to young adults in the late teens and early twenties for tertiary education, employment opportunities, and the lifestyle and 'bright lights' of the City.
- students from NSW regional, interstate and overseas studying at University of Sydney, University of Technology Sydney and other public and private educational institutions in the inner area of Sydney.
- permanent overseas migrants settling in the City's south.
- In-migration from the eastern suburbs of Sydney, possibly due to greater affordability in the southern suburbs of the City of Sydney.

Forecast population by village centre

Population forecasts for each village centre or precinct (refer to Figure 4.3) in the City are shown in Figure 4.4 and set out in Table 4.3.

Key development/growth areas in the City include:

- Green Square
- Ashmore
- Southern Employment Lands
- Harold Park
- Central Park
- Barangaroo
- Darling Harbour Live
- Central Park.

Potential urban renewal projects proposed by the State government are the Bays Precinct, Central to Eveleigh Corridor, and Parramatta Road.

Figure 4.3 Location of precincts in City of Sydney

MAP OF PRECINCTS

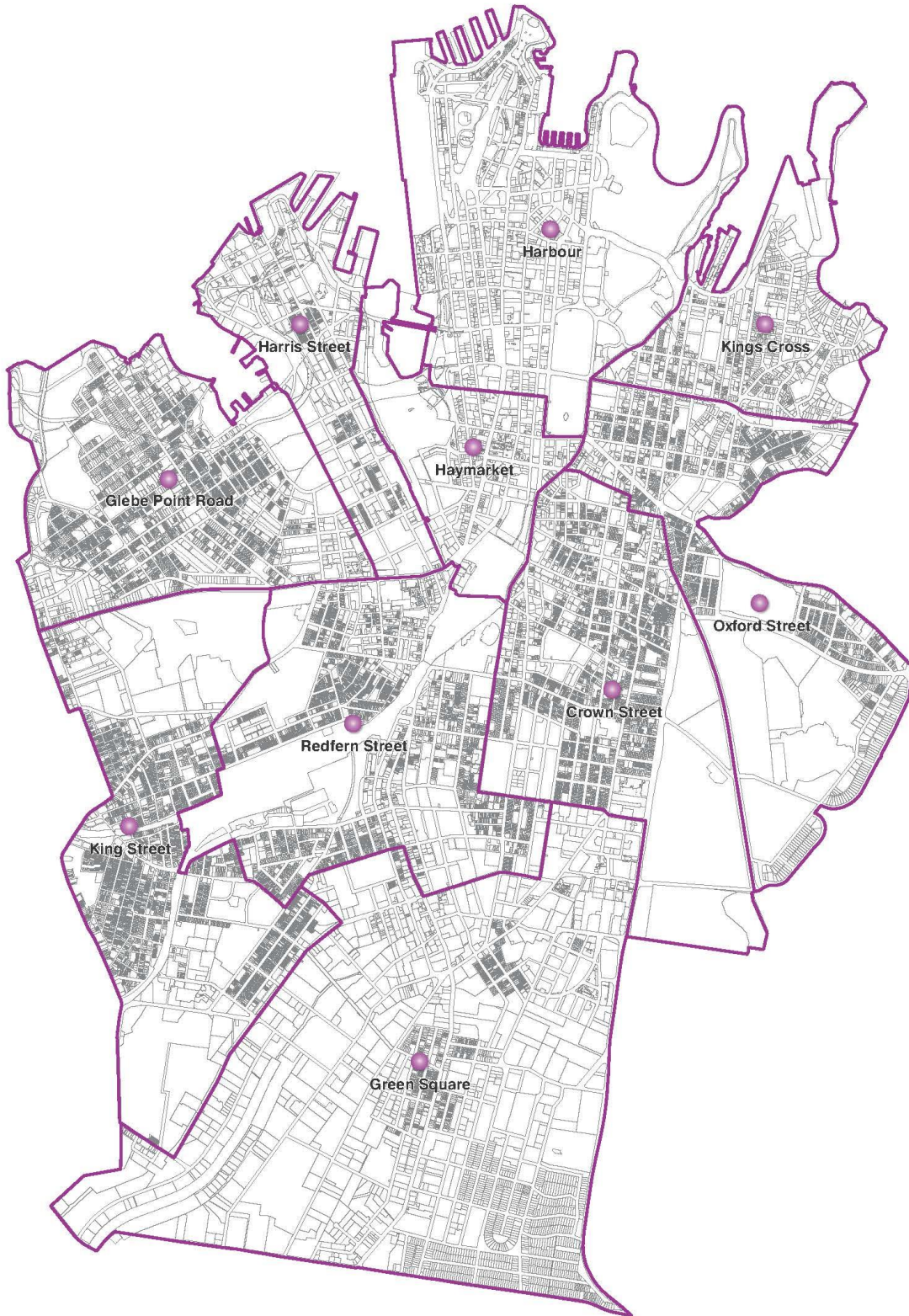


Figure 4.4 Population forecast for City of Sydney 2011 to 2031

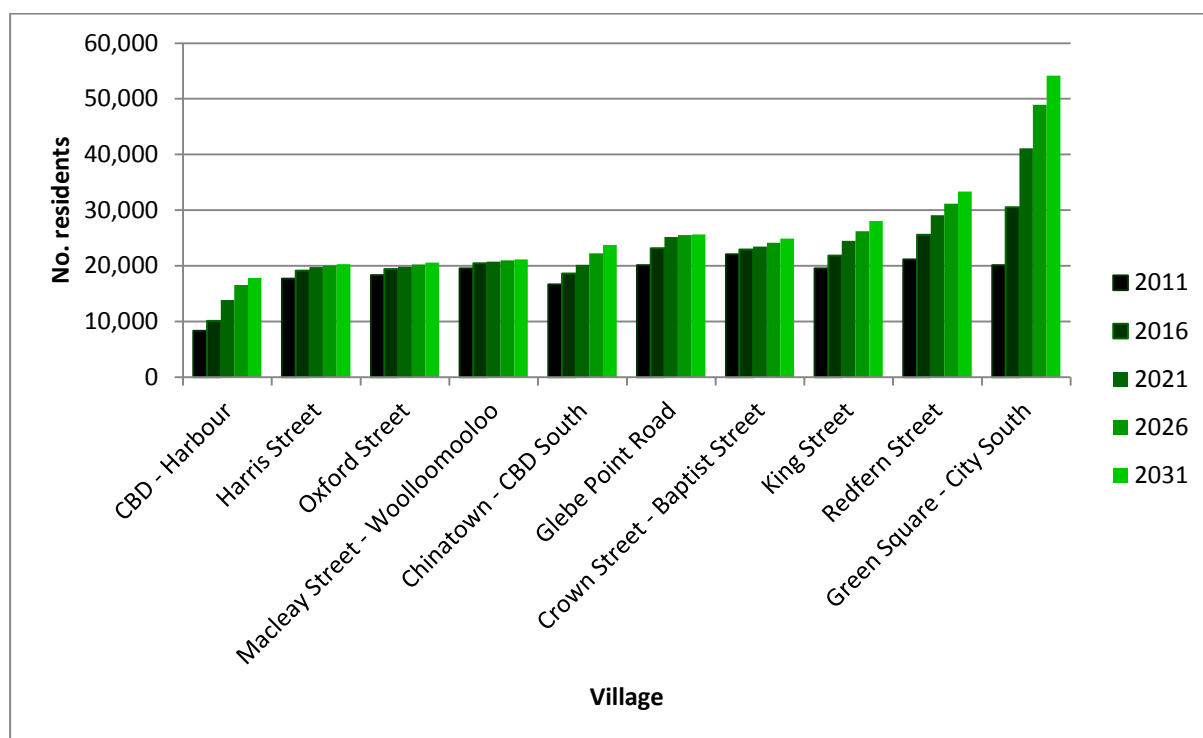


Table 4.3 Population forecasts for precincts in City of Sydney 2011-2031

Village	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	2011-31 no.	2011-31 %
CBD - Harbour	8,338	10,113	13,841	16,551	17,781	10,031	120.3%
Harris Street	17,706	19,106	19,792	20,048	20,265	2,779	15.7%
Oxford Street	18,299	19,418	19,806	20,230	20,599	2,616	14.3%
Macleay Street - Woolloomooloo	19,516	20,456	20,757	20,965	21,167	1,869	9.6%
Chinatown - CBD South	16,644	18,617	20,171	22,233	23,707	8,580	51.6%
Glebe Point Road	20,127	23,150	25,152	25,524	25,655	5,597	27.8%
Crown Street-Baptist Street	22,085	22,919	23,452	24,130	24,870	3,652	16.5%
King Street	19,514	21,824	24,455	26,214	28,068	10,413	53.4%
Redfern Street	21,160	25,594	29,088	31,180	33,362	13,881	65.6%
Green Square-City South	20,103	30,499	41,113	48,957	54,172	38,056	189.3%
Total	183,492	211,696	237,627	256,032	269,646	97,474	53.1%

Source: i.d. profile

Population forecast by age group

Figure 4.5 shows that numbers of City of Sydney residents in all age groups are expected to increase. The highest numbers of additional population in City of Sydney in the next 15 years are expected to be in the 25 to 44 years age group.

Figure 4.5 Forecast population by age group in City of Sydney 2011-2031

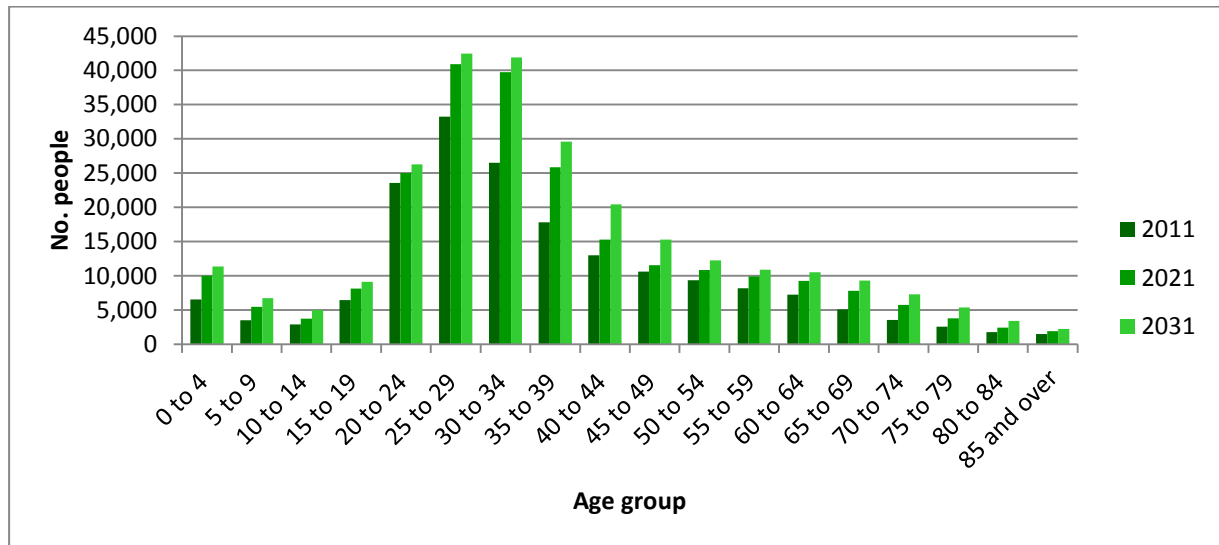


Table 4.4 Population forecasts by age group in City of Sydney 2011-2031

Age group (years)	2011		2021		2031		Change 2011- 2031
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
0 to 4	6,534	3.6	10,036	4.2	11,350	4.2	4,816
5 to 9	3,512	1.9	5,498	2.3	6,765	2.5	3,253
10 to 14	2,918	1.6	3,764	1.6	5,011	1.9	2,093
15 to 19	6,442	3.5	8,122	3.4	9,145	3.4	2,703
20 to 24	23,583	12.9	24,997	10.5	26,278	9.7	2,695
25 to 29	33,225	18.1	40,901	17.2	42,465	15.7	9,239
30 to 34	26,530	14.5	39,755	16.7	41,907	15.5	15,377
35 to 39	17,806	9.7	25,858	10.9	29,579	11.0	11,773
40 to 44	13,003	7.1	15,290	6.4	20,459	7.6	7,456
45 to 49	10,599	5.8	11,579	4.9	15,282	5.7	4,683
50 to 54	9,355	5.1	10,866	4.6	12,279	4.6	2,924
55 to 59	8,177	4.5	9,936	4.2	10,907	4.0	2,729
60 to 64	7,233	3.9	9,256	3.9	10,551	3.9	3,318
65 to 69	5,126	2.8	7,825	3.3	9,330	3.5	4,204
70 to 74	3,557	1.9	5,763	2.4	7,311	2.7	3,754
75 to 79	2,588	1.4	3,774	1.6	5,372	2.0	2,784
80 to 84	1,796	1.0	2,456	1.0	3,407	1.3	1,611
85 and over	1,510	0.8	1,947	0.8	2,248	0.8	738
Total persons	183,494	100.0	237,625	100.0	269,645	100.0	86,151

Prepared by .id, the population experts, April 2013.

Households

The most dominant household types in the City of Sydney in the next 15 years are expected to be small households comprising lone persons and couples without children, as shown in Figure 4.6.

Figure 4.6 Forecast population by household type in City of Sydney 2011-2031

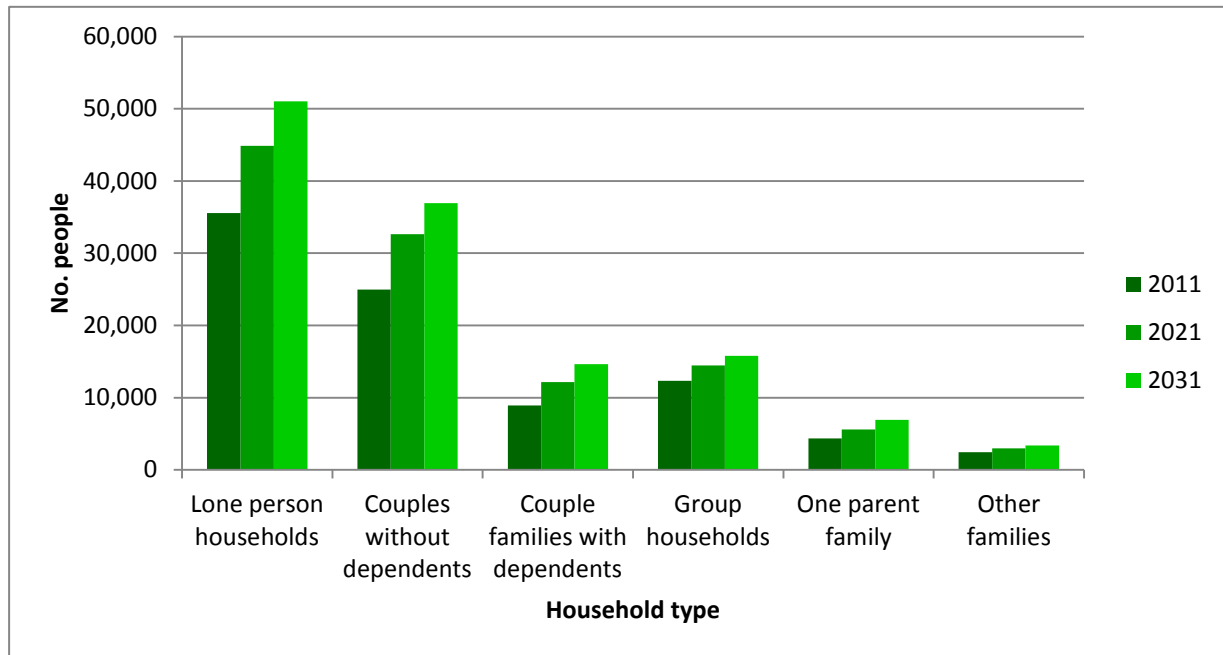


Table 4.5 Population forecasts by household type in City of Sydney 2011-2031

Household type	2011		2021		2031		Change 2011 -2031 No.
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Lone person households	35,561	40.2	44,852	39.8	51,043	39.7	15,482
Couples without dependents	24,940	28.2	32,639	29.0	36,920	28.7	11,980
Couple families with dependents	8,930	10.1	12,155	10.8	14,649	11.4	5,719
Group households	12,312	13.9	14,451	12.8	15,773	12.3	3,461
One parent family	4,334	4.9	5,594	5.0	6,919	5.4	2,585
Other families	2,449	2.8	2,989	2.7	3,378	2.6	929
Total	88,526	100	112,680	100	128,682	100	40,156

Population and household forecasts, 2011 to 2036, prepared by .id, the population experts, April 2013.

Characteristics of the future population

Based on recent population changes, the general characteristics of future residents of the City will be:

- young adults 25 to 44 years
- living alone
- couples without children
- group households
- singles
- renters
- relatively few older people
- relatively few young children aged 0-4 years.



Alexandria Oval



Alexandria Park

4.2.2 Workers and visitors

An estimated 1.15 million people visit the City every day, for purposes such as employment, shopping and holidays. On any one night it is estimated that more than 27,000 visitors are staying in hotel accommodation in the City.

Workers and visitors also significantly contribute to the demand for sporting facilities in the City. For the purposes of this study, 10% of the working population of 437,727 people, and forecast to increase to 557,760 people in 2031, is assumed to participate in sport in the City.

4.3 Current use of sporting facilities in City of Sydney

4.3.1 Facilities and use

Booked and unbooked use of each of the City's sporting fields is set out in Appendix E. The City's sporting fields are used on average for 25 hours a week for training, and are used a further 16 hours a week for games.

Use of the City's outdoor and indoor sports courts provided by facility managers, sporting groups and schools is in Appendices F to I.

4.3.2 Use by target groups

Features of the use of the City's sporting facilities by certain social target groups compared to the general population are:

- women and girls:** despite the emergence of women's teams in several field sports particularly soccer, bookings and use of sporting fields in the City are predominantly for traditional male sports – soccer, rugby league, rugby union, and AFL in winter; and cricket and touch football in summer. Traditional women's fields sports, such as hockey and softball, are 'minor sports' in City of Sydney. Mixed sporting teams, particularly touch football/Oztag and netball, are popular.
- culturally and linguistically diverse:** soccer is a popular field sport among CALD communities. CALD communities have a high level of participation in indoor court sports (volleyball, badminton and table tennis).
- people with disabilities:** people with physical disabilities use outdoor sports courts (particularly tennis courts) and indoor sports courts. They don't use the City's sporting facilities to a significant degree, because of access issues such as lack of nearby bus parking spaces, and competitions are held elsewhere in Sydney.
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People:** tend to play field sports such as rugby league and AFL. The high quality sporting facilities at the National Centre for Indigenous Excellence (NCIE) encourage participation in sport by indigenous people.
- young people:** young people interested in sport are well catered for in the City.
- seniors:** similarly, older people who are interested in sport are well catered for in the City.

4.4 Sport participation trends

4.4.1 Participation in sporting activities

Relevant information about participation in sport is included in the assessment in Section 5. Refer to Appendix K for more detailed information on:

- reasons for participating in sport and physical activities.
- constraints on participation in sport
- participation by children and adults in field and court sports.

4.4.2 Trends influencing participation in sport

The Australian Sports Commission, peak sporting groups and sporting groups in the City have identified factors which increase participation in sporting activities include:

- successful performance of Australian individuals and teams internationally, particularly in the Olympics, Commonwealth Games, FIFA World Cup and other world championships of individual sports.
- staging of international sporting events in Australia.
- opportunities for both sexes to play the same sport, for example the increase in participation in soccer by women.

- active efforts by the sports themselves to attract participants, such as visiting schools, and conducting coaching clinics and junior development programs.
- sports being played in schools.
- improved club administration.

Changes in the demographic profile, employment patterns and lifestyle of the community in both the City of Sydney and throughout Australia will have a significant effect on sport both in terms of sporting needs and participation. Information from a range of sources (demographic data, research and consultation with NSW peak sporting bodies) has been gathered to provide an insight into trends in participation in sport. Such trends include:

- an aging population, and an increasing participation of older people in whole-of-life sports such as tennis.
- increasing participation by women, particularly in individual sports rather than team sports.
- emerging new sporting activities such as quidditch and roller derby.
- changing work patterns results in demand for shorter, earlier/later and mid-week game times.
- winter sports are more popular than summer sports.
- casual participation ie. turn up and play.
- smaller fields (small-sided football) and equipment for children.
- growth in social team sports.
- growth in court sports.
- growth in indoor sport.
- Increasing parental disapproval of physical contact sports for children.
- concern about obesity and the need for physical activity by children and adults.



Cook and Phillip Park



Erskineville Oval

5 ASSESSMENT OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Considerations when assessing demand

Assessing the current and future demand for sporting facilities relies on the analysis of several information sources. No one source of data is used exclusively to model demand - rather a “triangulation” of data is applied to develop a more informed expectation of likely demand. When projecting which sporting facilities will be required to 2031 a number of factors should be considered:

- ❑ Participation trends and the popularity of particular sports can change significantly over periods of five years or more. While some indications (such as increased participation in social and consumer modes of sport) appear to be longer-lasting trends there are others that cannot be foreseen. To accommodate this inherent uncertainty in predicting the future it is important to ensure that any new facilities or fields proposed have the ability to be flexible in configuration. Additionally, shorter-term solutions (such as temporary use of vacant sites or transitory use of public land) can also be applied for immediate demand issues where unexpected peaks in demand arise.
- ❑ The City of Sydney has a unique challenge in that it has a weekday population which is significantly higher than the residential population. The 2014 estimated resident population of City of Sydney was 198,331 people, and in the 2011 Census the estimated number of workers who work in the City but live outside the City was 337,618 people (id. Profile). This daytime population creates a significant demand for morning, lunchtime and after work social sport. The number of people participating in social and informal sport has been increasing, and there are few flat grassed areas in the City which are not being used for active recreation during lunchtime. The following implications need to be considered:
 - a large proportion of the weekday population are not residents, but their need and desire to participate in social sport and active recreation is equally important. However the economic benefits of a large daytime population offset the impact of the use of the City’s open spaces for sport by the weekday population.
 - the demand from the daytime population has significant peaks which do not coincide with other demand sources (such as school sport, junior sport and club based competition). Therefore it is quite practical for spaces to be shared with other uses and for example, a single City sports field to accommodate both daytime/ social demand and weekend competition demand.
- ❑ As City of Sydney is part of a much larger metropolitan area it is also important to consider the “geography of demand”. Residents in the City use sporting facilities and participate in sport outside the City of Sydney. Conversely, residents in adjoining local government areas participate in sport conducted within the City. This mobility of participants is particularly difficult to model and some assumptions about how evenly this two-way flow of demand balances out are usually inherent in any demand modelling.

- ❑ Demand for facilities is not linear. Demand occurs in peaks, and subsequently there are troughs (or ‘down times’). This creates problems in provision if demand peaks become too concentrated. Estimates of facility capacity need to consider that usage will occur around peak times. This means that investment in upgrading the capacity of a particular facility to accommodate use over longer periods of time may not have the anticipated return. For example, conversion of grass fields to synthetic fields provides a facility that can be used for more hours, but this will only be of benefit if the original grass field was unable to be used when there was unmet demand. In other words, if the unmet demand is occurring at the same time as existing use of a field then additional space able to cope with use at peak times may be an effective investment. Increasing capacity or operating hours can be an effective response where there are opportunities to spread demand further away from the current peaks or to redistribute demand from one facility to another facility.

5.1.2 Assessing Demand for Future Facility Provision

Predicting demand for future facilities is not an exact science. It relies on interpretation of quantitative and qualitative data including current participation patterns, sporting trends, latent demand from non-existent or under supply of facilities, demographic and population projections, and stakeholder demands.

The following data sources have been used to develop demand estimates and recommended facility responses:

- ❑ **Expressed demand** - this is the known unmet demand that has been expressed by users and groups unable to access facilities. This is often expressed through submissions to Council or as the results of surveys of existing user groups. Appendices F to I detail the results of stakeholder group and user surveys. Current usage of sporting facilities is detailed in Appendix E.
- ❑ **Comparative assessment of provision** – this compares the rate of provision in City of Sydney to other local government areas. Detail on sporting facilities in adjoining and other Central Subregion local government areas is contained in Appendix J, and related in the analysis contained later in this section.
- ❑ **Planning and provision standards** – this applies recommended rates of provision of sporting facilities which have been published or proposed in state or national guidelines. In most cases provision is estimated in relation to total population. Provision standards are discussed later in this section within the context of standards for sporting facilities, outdoor sports courts and indoor sports courts.
- ❑ **Demand and capacity analysis** – this method applies likely participation rates (based on ABS and ERASS¹ data) to estimated capacity of facilities. The Demand Analysis Modelling is explained in Appendix L.

¹ Exercise Recreation and Sport Survey (ERASS) undertaken by the Standing Committee on Recreation and Sport (SCORS) as a national statistical survey with state-based analysis. In 2011 SCORS ceased funding and commissioning of the ERASS statistical surveys. The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), in partnership with the new Committee of Australian Sport and Recreation Officials (CASRO) co-funded the collection of Sport and Physical Recreation data as part of the ABS Multi-Purpose Household Survey (MPHS). The 2011-12 CASRO report states that: “Data from the Exercise Recreation and Sport Survey (ERASS) and the MPHS Participation in Sport and Physical Recreation module are not comparable due to methodological differences.” The sampling methodology, sample sizes, questionnaire design, survey administration and aggregation of data has changed from the previous ERASS model meaning that comparative analysis across years is more difficult and the use of the data for predictive purposes is not reliable. The reduced sample size has meant the confidence levels have diminished considerably in many results, so they can be viewed as indicative only. **It is important to note that while the CASRO results indicate a much lower participation rate, this does not mean that people have stopped participating, or participate less, but rather can be attributed to the different research and analysis methods.** For these reasons the ERASS participation rates are used in this report.

- **Participation and trend data** – usually sourced from demographic analysis and periodic surveys (such as ERASS and CASRO) and trends reported by peak sports associations. More detail on the impact of demographics is contained in Appendix D. Trend data is contained in Appendix B and Appendix K, and current and forecast demographic characteristics and trends were discussed in Section 4.

As discussed earlier, the further away from the present that predictions are made, the less certain is the accuracy of the outcome. To compensate for this inherent uncertainty, likely demand can be grouped up to aggregates that are more likely to be stable over time. For example predicting demand for sports fields as a whole will be far more reliable than predicting demand for fields for an individual sport, such as rugby league.

The current supply, anticipated demand and future requirements for sporting fields, outdoor sports courts, and indoor sports courts are summarised below.

5.2 Sporting fields

5.2.1 Number of sporting fields

Supply

Local – Within City of Sydney

Fields and facilities

13 publicly-accessible sporting fields (oval, multi-use, rectangular) are provided by the City of Sydney. These are supplemented by a further 19 fields provided by education institutions, government authorities and private organisations.

In many cases the sporting fields are multi-use, and many of the oval format fields are also used for rectangular format sports. It is difficult, given the varied mix of configurations, to be definitive about the precise number of field formats.

An overview of publicly-accessible sporting fields in City of Sydney is provided below:

- 1 synthetic athletics track with field facilities at E.S. Marks Field.
- Grass athletics tracks temporarily line-marked on fields at Sydney University and at other fields.
- 9 baseball/ softball diamonds in Moore Park.
- 16 cricket wickets.
- 13 cricket practice nets.

In addition, several partial (not full sized or half sized) field or informal grassed areas are used for informal or social sport, such as in Pymont Bay Park, Perry Park, and Prince Alfred Park.

While fields controlled by City of Sydney and agencies such as Botanic Gardens and Centennial Parklands are “public” and used by a range of groups, there are constraints on use of fields at education institutions. While those identified do allow outside groups to use their fields, they do constrain the available hours to accommodate their own internal demands. In the case of Sydney University many of the clubs that operate at the University have members from across the City, and most of their sports clubs do not require participants to be a student at the University. However some fields on the Sydney University campus are used by University college students only.

Activities and users

Sports catered for include organised and informal athletics, Australian rules, baseball, softball, cricket, football/soccer, Gaelic football, hockey, otag, quidditch, rugby league, rugby union, touch football, ultimate frisbee.

Users are sporting clubs, schools, social groups, and corporate lunchtime competitions.

Ownership / management

The ownership of sporting fields in the City compares as follows.

13 (41%) of sporting fields in the City are owned / managed by City of Sydney:

- Alan Davidson Oval – 1 field.
- Alexandria Oval – 1 field.
- Erskineville Oval – 1 field.
- Federal Park – 1 field.
- Jubilee Oval – 1 field + 2 training fields.
- Redfern Oval – 1 field.
- Reg Bartley Oval – 1 field.
- Turruwul Park – 1 field.
- Waterloo Oval – 1 field.
- Wentworth Park – 4 fields.

17 (53%) are managed by agencies:

- Botanic Gardens and Centennial Parklands – including 1 athletics track with a rectangular infield (ES Marks Field in Moore Park), 2 large fields and 4 smaller fields formatted for small-sided games in The Domain, 2 AFL fields and 5 rectangular fields in Moore Park, 7 cricket wickets in Moore Park, 9 baseball-softball diamonds overlaid on fields (varying condition) at Robertson Road Fields.
- National Centre of Indigenous Excellence – 1 field (very good condition).
- Wentworth Park Sporting Complex Trust – 1 field.

2 (6%) are managed by educational institutions, including University of Sydney – 2 publicly accessible ovals, but which can't be booked by the public.

Grassed spaces such as the Vice-Chancellors field at the Australian Technology Park are available for social/casual sport.

Few schools (such as Alexandria Park Community School) have grassed areas large enough for a sporting field in their school grounds. As such, schools use fields provided by Council or organisations for school sport.

Condition

Assessments of the quality of the City's playing fields are in Appendix M.

City of Sydney have noted improvements from October 2014 to April 2015 in fields such as Alexandria, Erskineville, Jubilee (including the two training fields), Turruwul and Waterloo following the Summer period. Notable declines in condition occurred from October 2014 to April 2015 mainly associated with Wentworth Park sites (1-4). This can be reflective of changes in weather conditions, seasonal usage focusing high wear to particular fields and allowing others to rest and recover, as well as returfing.

Satisfaction of field users with City of Sydney fields

Field	Favourable aspects
Alan Davidson Oval – 1 field	Location
Alexandria Oval – 1 field	Location
Erskineville Oval – 1 field	Location Condition Available Ground and facilities
Federal Park – 1 field	-

Jubilee Oval – 1 field	-
Redfern Oval – 1 field	Field quality Access Spectator seating The Long Room for functions
Reg Bartley Oval – 1 field	Best presentation and field quality of all Council fields
Turruwul Park – 1 field	Location Suits needs Playground for children Excellent surroundings and facilities
Waterloo Oval – 1 field	-
Wentworth Park – 4 fields	Location Quality Availability Fields are returfed at the end of every season
Current Supply by Village	
Planned improvements or new facilities	
CBD-Harbour <input type="checkbox"/> 6 fields: The Domain (Phillip and Crescent Precincts)	Open space for active recreation/ sport was recommended at Barangaroo Central (Harbour Village North Public Domain Study, 2012). However the Barangaroo Delivery Authority advise that there is no provision for a flat open grassed area suitable for either informal or formal sport in the masterplan for Barangaroo Central. The City of Sydney Open Space and Recreation Needs Study (2007) stated that in addition to formal sports fields, open grassland areas for active recreation for workers are proposed to be included in new parks in the medium/long term.
Crown Street-Baptist Street <input type="checkbox"/> 7 fields: Moore Park (5), Redfern Oval, E.S. Marks Field	Synthetic sports fields in Centennial/Moore Park. Upgrades planned to fields and facilities in Centennial/Moore Park.
Green Square-City South <input type="checkbox"/> 3 fields (Alexandria Oval, Waterloo Oval, Turruwul Park)	Gunyama Park in Green Square (1.55 hectares, one full-sized synthetic sports field). Synthetic field at Turruwul Park. New synthetic field at Perry Park. The Open Space and Recreation Needs Study (2007) stated that in addition to formal sports fields, open grassland areas for active recreation for workers are proposed to be included in new parks. Such locations include local parks in Green Square.
Glebe Point Road <input type="checkbox"/> 2 fields (Federal, Jubilee)	Half-field at The Crescent Lands. Upgrade Federal Park field to synthetic surface.
Harris Street <input type="checkbox"/> 0 fields	-
Chinatown-CBD South <input type="checkbox"/> 5 fields (4 at Wentworth Park, 1 at Wentworth Park Sporting Complex)	Upgrade four fields at Wentworth Park to synthetic surfaces.

King Street	Stormwater recycling system for irrigation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 4 fields (2 at University of Sydney, Alan Davidson Oval, Erskineville Oval) 	
Macleay Street-Woolloomooloo	-
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 1 field: Reg Bartley Oval 	
Oxford Street	Upgrades planned to fields and facilities in Centennial/Moore Park
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 3 fields: Moore Park (Kippax Lake Field, Tramway Oval, synthetic field at Robertson Road) 	
Redfern Street	-
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 1 field: National Centre of Indigenous Excellence 	
Distribution of sporting fields	
<p>Refer to Figure 3.1 for distribution of sporting fields</p> <p>Multiple sporting fields are located in The Domain, Centennial Park/Moore Park, Sydney University, and Wentworth Park. Single fields are distributed throughout the City.</p> <p>There are gaps in distribution of sporting fields in the CBD, Ultimo/Pyrmont, Haymarket, Darlinghurst/Surry Hills, and Beaconsfield/Green Square.</p>	
Regional	
Current supply of sporting fields	
Ashfield – 5 fields	
Botany Bay – 22 fields. Includes 3.5 synthetic sports fields	
Canada Bay – 48 fields	
Leichhardt – 12 fields	
Marrickville – 19 fields	
Randwick – 59 fields (including fields in Centennial Park)	
Strathfield – 13 fields	
City of Sydney – 32 fields	
Waverley – 23 (including fields in Queens Park)	
Woollahra – 20 fields	
Use of fields outside the City	
<p>Most sports use fields outside the City, for various reasons, such as for home and away games, and because a certain facility (such as a synthetic hockey field) is not available in the City.</p> <p>Sports field users said the quality of fields they used outside the City is variable – some are better, some less so - compared to those in the City.</p> <p>Associated facilities – good lighting, access to a canteen, toilets, and parking - are favourable aspects of fields used outside the City.</p>	
Demand	
Use of sports fields	
City of Sydney	
<p>Sporting fields managed by the City of Sydney are used in excess of their capacity for booked and unbooked use. Given normal daylight use hours and peak demand times an extremely high rate of use would be 6 hours a day (Monday to Friday including lunch use) and 16 hours for weekends. This level of use leads to significant degradation of fields, high risk of injury to field users, and is not sustainable.</p> <p>The desirable hours of use of a field depends on variables such as the field construction, the sport, age of users, presence of lighting, and condition of the field at the time of use. The City books its sports</p>	

fields for up to 30 hours of use per week. Best practice for booked use of fields in the City is considered to be 20-25 hours per week based on auditing, field testings and independent assessments. Beyond this level of use field quality declines.

This level of use means that the condition of fields is adversely affected, particularly in winter, when fields are overused with significant unauthorised use.

In summer some fields are generally underused, except fields used for cricket which may exclude other users.

Enquiries to Council for field bookings indicate that soccer, Australian Rules, gridiron and rugby union have difficulty being accommodated on the City's fields.

Adjoining Councils

The rate of provision of sporting fields in local government areas in the Central Subregion (excluding Burwood) is:

Canada Bay	1 field: 1,822 people
Botany Bay	1 field: 2,034 people
Randwick	1 field: 2,437 people
Woollahra	1 field :2,931 people
Strathfield	1 field: 3,037 people
Waverley	1 field: 3,120 people
Marrickville	1 field: 4,387 people
Leichhardt	1 field: 4,845 people
City of Sydney	1 field: 6,197 people
Ashfield	1 field: 8,900 people

The City of Sydney has a much lower rate of provision of sporting fields compared to most of the other Central Sub-regional Councils.

The Eastern Suburbs Sports Group Forum (comprising City of Sydney, Botany Bay, Randwick, Waverley and Woollahra Councils and Centennial/Moore Park and Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust) takes a regional approach to field quality, availability and demand. The Forum reports that demand for sporting fields in the eastern suburbs exceeds supply.

All adjoining Councils and others in the Central Subregion report that their sporting fields are at capacity or are overbooked, which results in clubs and teams being denied a booking to use a field. This results in teams/clubs/associations needing to cap the number of players they can accommodate, and/or to look outside the area in which they are based for fields to play on.

Sports which are denied a booking for competition or mid-week training in Central Subregion LGAs in winter are soccer, rugby league/union, and emerging/non-traditional sports.

The availability of cricket wickets is a limiting factor to accommodating requests for fields on which to play summer sport.

Most field sports are increasing in popularity in the Central Subregion LGAs (refer to Appendix J).

Southern Sydney Regional Organisation of Councils (2008)

The SSROC sporting fields report (2008) concluded that there is:

- a surplus of or sufficient fields for summer sports (baseball, cricket, softball, touch) across the region.
- sufficient fields in the region to meet most of the demand of current winter sports (Australian Rules, winter baseball, hockey, rugby league, rugby union, touch football), but at the expense of quality playing surfaces and latent demand.

Rapidly growing sports in Southern Sydney region:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> AFL | <input type="checkbox"/> Soccer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cricket | <input type="checkbox"/> Touch |

Moderately growing sports in Southern Sydney region:

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Athletics, Little Athletics | <input type="checkbox"/> Rugby union |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Baseball | <input type="checkbox"/> Rugby league |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hockey | <input type="checkbox"/> Softball |

Registrations
<p>All sporting groups which replied to the survey of sporting groups for this study reported that the number of registered members has increased over the last 5 years, and that the number of registered members is expected to increase in the next 10 years.</p> <p>Reasons for the recent increase in participant numbers include the growing popularity of the sport, growth in the number of families in the city, junior development programs, marketing to schools and the community, good reputation of the club in the community, and time-poor people wanting to play sport locally rather than travel to use sporting facilities.</p> <p>Some sports such as football report they have to limit player numbers because there are not enough fields to play on.</p> <p>Refer to Appendix G for further information on sports registrations in City of Sydney.</p>
Participation
Soccer / football (outdoor)
<p>14.3% of children aged 5 to 14 years in Australia participated in soccer (outdoor) in 2012 (ABS, 2012). 6.5% of the adult population in NSW participated in soccer/football (outdoor) in 2010 (SCORS, 2011).</p>
Australian Rules football
<p>8.1% of children aged 5 to 14 years in Australia participated in Australian Rules football in 2012 (ABS, 2012). 1.7% of the adult population in NSW participated in Australian Rules football in 2010 (SCORS, 2011).</p>
Cricket
<p>4.7% of children aged 5 to 14 years in Australia participated in cricket in 2012 (ABS, 2012). 3.4% of the adult population in NSW participated in cricket (outdoor) in 2010 (SCORS, 2011).</p>
Touch football
<p>1.8% of children aged 5 to 14 years in Australia participated in touch football in 2012 (ABS, 2012). 4.4% of the adult population in NSW participated in touch football in 2010 (SCORS, 2011).</p>
Rugby league
<p>3.9% of children aged 5 to 14 years in Australia participated in rugby league in 2012 (ABS, 2012). 2.1% of the adult population in NSW participated in rugby league in 2010 (SCORS, 2011).</p>
Athletics / track and field
<p>3.2% of children aged 5 to 14 years in Australia participated in athletics/track and field in 2012 (ABS, 2012). 0.7% of the adult population in NSW participated in athletics / track and field in 2010 (SCORS, 2011).</p>
Rugby union
<p>2.1% of children aged 5 to 14 years in Australia participated in rugby union in 2012 (ABS, 2012). 1.2% of the adult population in NSW participated in rugby union in 2010 (SCORS, 2011).</p>
Hockey (outdoor)
<p>1.6% of children aged 5 to 14 years in Australia participated in hockey in 2012 (ABS, 2012). 1.1% of the adult population in NSW participated in outdoor hockey in 2010 (SCORS, 2011).</p>
Softball
<p>1.2% of children aged 5 to 14 years in Australia participated in softball/tee ball in 2012 (ABS, 2012). 0.4% of the adult population in NSW participated in softball in 2010 (SCORS, 2011).</p>
Baseball
<p>0.7% of children aged 5 to 14 years in Australia participated in baseball in 2012 (ABS, 2012). 0.3% of the adult population in NSW participated in baseball in 2010 (SCORS, 2011).</p>

Needs

Socio-demographic characteristics

City of Sydney has an age profile which is dominated by 18-38 year olds. This indicates a higher probability of participation in active recreation including organised sport, social sport and fitness related activities (such as training and group fitness).

However the City has a much lower proportion of 0-15 year olds than does Greater Sydney. This indicates that demand for junior organised sport may be lower in the City than in some other areas. This is offset with the substantial increase in population during the working week. With more than 437,000 additional workers present during weekdays, there is a strong indication that this additional population creates significant demand for social sport opportunities focused around work hours. Participation projections for the city based on the demographic profile are contained in Appendix L.

Comparative need

Sports Fields

City of Sydney

Based on the 2014 estimated population of 198,331 (id Profile) and a count of 32 publicly-accessible fields, there is 1 sporting field available per 6,198 residents of City of Sydney.

If the weekday population is considered then the rate of provision is substantially reduced. If only 10% of the weekday population of 373,819 who live elsewhere is considered to generate demand for sporting fields then the rate of provision (for all 32 fields) drops further to 1 field per 7,366 people.

Central Sub-region

The average field provision rate for the Central Sub-region is 1 field per 3,281 people. In comparison, the City of Sydney is significantly below average in provision of sporting fields.

Canada Bay 1 field: 1,822 people

Botany Bay 1 field: 2,034 people

Randwick 1 field: 2,437 people

Woollahra 1 field :2,931 people

Strathfield 1 field: 3,037 people

Waverley 1 field: 3,120 people

Marrickville 1 field: 4,387 people

Leichhardt 1 field: 4,845 people

City of Sydney 1 field: 6,197 people

Ashfield 1 field: 8,900 people

Despite the fields available in Moore Park, the City of Sydney ranks well below the average for the Central Sub-region Councils in terms of sporting fields available. When the demand from the weekday population in the City is also considered there is a further significant under-supply of sporting fields.

Southern Sydney Regional Organisation of Councils (2008)

Total number of fields not specified.

Fields were allocated to sports as follows (in descending order):

- Soccer: 1 field per 4,000 people
- Cricket :1 wicket per 5,300 people
- Rugby league / union: 1 field per 17,000 people
- Baseball / softball: 1 diamond per 22,800 people
- Shared use fields: 1 field per 41,500 people
- Hockey: 1 field per 68,000 people

<input type="checkbox"/> Australian Rules: 1 field per 68,000 people <input type="checkbox"/> Athletics: 1 track per 76,000 people	
Northern Sydney Regional Organisation of Councils 2011 The Northern Sydney region has 1 sportsground/sporting field per 2,400 people (@leisure, 2011).	
City of Melbourne The City of Melbourne had one AFL field per 9,816 people, one cricket field per 3,166 people, and one soccer field per 6,135 people in 2011-12.	
Outcomes of resident and stakeholder engagement (identified need)	
Priorities for fields by sport	
Derived from surveys of facility managers, sporting groups, schools, peak sporting groups:	
Fields – general <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Sporting field in walking distance of Fort Street Public School. <input type="checkbox"/> Better access to playing fields for winter sports (particularly junior soccer) and smaller sports (such as Gaelic football and lacrosse). 	
Baseball <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Baseball-specific facilities. <input type="checkbox"/> Upgrade baseball grounds. <input type="checkbox"/> International standard baseball field. 	
Cricket <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> More turf cricket wickets. <input type="checkbox"/> Cricket fields in Glebe-Annandale. <input type="checkbox"/> Synthetic cricket wickets at Bicentennial Park, Wentworth Park. <input type="checkbox"/> Cricket practice nets at Jubilee Oval. 	
Hockey <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Water-based international standard synthetic hockey field with canteen, change rooms, club rooms and lighting. 	
Soccer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 6-a-side soccer pitches. 	
Softball <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Grassed space for 4-6 softball diamonds. 	
Touch football <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Synthetic fields. 	
Desired priorities for improvements by field	
Sporting users desire the following improvements to sporting fields and associated facilities:	
Alan Davidson Oval – 1 field	Better drainage Better playing surface Indoor training facilities Club rooms
Alexandria Oval – 1 field	-
Erskineville Oval – 1 field	Upgraded canteen Storage area for equipment

Federal Park – 1 field	Repair uneven surface which causes injuries Improve drainage when it rains
Jubilee Oval – 1 field	Club house Canteen Storage Cricket practice nets Upgrade ground and wicket Better maintenance of oval Synthetic wickets Toilet upgrade Better access to showers and change room Better drainage to avoid field closure in wet weather Address unauthorised use Reduce conflicts with sharing of oval with other sports Comfortable covered seats / grandstand Scoreboard
Reg Bartley Oval – 1 field	-
Turruwul Park – 1 field	Improved lighting Clean toilets and change rooms
Waterloo Oval – 1 field	-
Wentworth Park – 4 fields	
Best practice / benchmarks	
Industry standards	
<p>There is no Australia wide industry standard on sports field provision. Due to regional variations in participation the state/territory based standards differ in the provision of oval fields compared to rectangular fields. However there is a reasonably consistent view that around 1.5-2 hectares of sporting land (land for all sports such as courts, fields, pools) per 1,000 people would ensure adequate supply of raw land which can be configured according to local demands and needs. In general, sporting field provision is often recommended at around 0.8-1 hectare per 1,000 people. Currently the City has approximately 0.08 hectares of sporting fields per 1,000 people (City-managed sporting fields).</p> <p>This rate can be “generally” supported by estimates of participation numbers and field capacity. A simplified example of this approach is provided below:</p>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For City of Sydney participation in field sports (including cricket, football codes, hockey, softball and baseball) for children (0-14) and adult (15+)³ age groups could be estimated at around 38,317 participants (residents and non-resident workforce) weekly. 2. Assuming an average generic “field” can accommodate 560 users per week then around 68 “fields” would be required to accommodate this demand. 3. If an average generic “field” required an area of 2 hectares (allowing for an average between AFL and rugby union and assuming minimum footprints) then around 136 hectares of sporting field land would be required. 4. This equates to 0.62 hectares of sporting field land per 1,000 residents and non-resident workforce participants. <p>If this exercise was undertaken for individual sports and the areas totalled then a higher rate of provision is likely.</p>	

³ Based on ERASS 2011 for NSW adults and 2012 Children’s Participation for Australia.

The above example is not provided as a proof and is not the only basis for planning. However the example is provided to demonstrate that underneath spatial-population standards it is possible to build evidence based forecasts on the capacity of fields and the current known participation rates. Projecting into the future this approach becomes less certain as participation trends shift.

There is also an emerging recognition in the industry that planning for outdoor sporting space needs to consider the changing popularities of various sports, and the emergence of new sports and new modes of participation (e.g. modified rules to suit social competition needs). The best approach is one which ensures any sporting field area is of sufficient size and suitable shape to accommodate a range of possible field configurations.

One common issue with spatial standards is that only the actual playing area is considered, resulting in the total land planned for being inadequate. It is important that planning for space considers the need for run-off areas and buffers between fields. Additionally any field area also needs to allow for parking, amenities, possibly storage and for maintenance plant to access the site adequately. In other words any standards approach that uses population to derive area required should not be based purely on the amount of playing surface required as this will return an insufficient quantum of land.

In broad terms the following examples apply for different field configurations:

- ❑ AFL Senior- playing area 110 X 155 to 135 x 185 metres (1.7– 2.5 hectares) plus space for parking, access, circulation and amenities means that a more optimal footprint is closer to 3 hectares plus. An AFL senior field can also accommodate senior cricket (which requires approximately 1.7 hectares).
- ❑ Rugby League/Union – rugby union has a slightly larger footprint than league with the playing area 120 x 70 to 144 x 70 (.84 – 1.1 hectare). Add to this the required run off and safety area minimum of 5 metres from field boundaries and the areas are closer to 1.04 – 1.3 hectares. If we also consider multi-use aspects then a senior soccer field requires 90 x 120 metres. This means an increased width from the minimum for union (120 x 90 metres = 1.08 hectares, plus 5 metres run-off and safety= 1.3 hectares, or 1.54 hectares with maximum length). Allowing for circulation, parking and amenities the optimal footprint for a rectangular format field would be around 2 hectares plus. A senior union field can also accommodate football (soccer) and all other rectangular codes.

To allow for maximum flexibility and versatility of any land acquired or developed for field sports it is desirable to allocate sufficient area for a diverse range of sports to be accommodated as preferences and demands change over time.

However, given land constraints in the City it is not realistic that there will ever be enough land to provide the required number of sporting fields at maximum field size, particularly AFL/cricket fields, in the future.

Therefore, one of the critical issues in applying standards is to ensure minimum field sizes are used which allow for flexible application of field resources. Providing field sizes at only individual sport level, rather than for multi-sport use, can create significant shortcomings for future provision.

Provision guidelines - Spatial and population standards

NSW Planning and Environment default guidelines for provision of sporting fields (SGS Economics and Planning and HM Leisure Planning, 2010) are:

- ❑ Outdoor sport – local: 5 hectares within 1 km of most dwellings
- ❑ Outdoor sport – district: 5 – 10 hectares within 2 km of most dwellings.

Assuming that one full-sized rectangular field able to accommodate a range of uses and is a minimum 1.3 hectare in size, the City meets this default standard only in the Moore Park and Wentworth Park areas. It is also important to consider that proximity standards in highly developed urban areas may not operate as intended for residential areas dominated by detached dwellings, and that travel times may be a more effective measure for access to 'district' facilities or sporting facilities. Travel times of up to 20-30 minutes for access to district facilities would probably be seen as reasonable by most residents.

The NSW Planning and Environment guidelines encourage Councils to modify the default guidelines to suit their own particular needs.

If these recommended areas are aggregated for an overall supply standard then around 0.93 hectares per 1,000 people is suggested for sports field provision. Measurement of the area of City of Sydney-owned sporting fields (approximately 15.95 hectares) shows that the rate of provision is around 0.08 hectares /1,000 people, using the 2014 Estimated Resident Population of 198,331 people. This is significantly below what is suggested by the NSW Planning and Environment guidelines and the notional industry benchmark of 0.8-1 hectares/1,000 people. If the weekday population is added to this rate of provision a substantial undersupply is indicated.

Across Australia, the most recently released standards when considering national comparisons are the Community Facilities Guidelines (draft) released by Parks and Leisure Australia (Western Australia Region and the Department of Sport and Recreation WA in August 2012 which identified the following recommended rates of provision:

- Sports space (local field) 3.5 hectares per 4,000-5,000 people (this equates to around 0.7-0.875 hectares /1,000 people)
- 3 AFL ovals per 15,000 people
- Rugby league/union- "area/ location specific"
- Diamonds 1: 8,000-10,000 (youth); 1:15,000-20,000 people (adult)
- Soccer 1:3,000-4,000 people
- Cricket 1: 8,000- 10,000 people
- Athletics 1: 250,000+ people
- Hockey synthetic 1: 75,000 people.

A review of these rates of provision (while acknowledging a greater emphasis on AFL) does suggest a higher rate of provision than that suggested in the 2010 NSW guidelines. If the breakdown of fields alone is used (i.e. excluding the general rate for sports space) then the rate of provision of sporting fields proposed is around 1.5 hectares/1,000 people.

Demand Assessment Based On Participation Data and Field Capacity

Sporting fields

Demand Analysis modelling (see Appendix L) has been developed to provide two planning outcomes:

- a more quantitative means for establishing the actual range of sporting facilities required to meet community demand.
- a predictive model for future provision planning.

The "model" uses statistical and other data and is based on:

- statistical participation data from ERASS⁴ (NSW figures 2011).
- statistical participation data from the Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities (Australia) survey undertaken every four years (April 2012 most recent).
- an assessment of the carrying capacity of various facility types.

In simple terms the model uses current participation data and population growth estimates to predict likely participation in the future. It then seeks to determine what number of facilities will be required to accommodate this demand.

It should be noted the model is designed to complement other approaches, to provide some 'triangulation' or averaging of demand projections, and to provide a prediction based on the currently known participation data. Some assumptions have been made on the capacity of sporting fields to accommodate use.

⁴ Exercise Recreation and Sport Survey- Standing Committee on Recreation and Sport- annual survey

Opportunities to increase capacity of sporting fields are through lighting and use of synthetic surfaces. However demand is not linear and occurs around peak periods. So it cannot be assumed that a facility able to be used 24 hours a day meets double the demand of a facility able to be used 12 hours a day.

Residents

Using the current supply of 32 publicly-available fields provided by City of Sydney, other agencies and educational institutions in City of Sydney, the Demand Analysis Model (in Appendix L) projected the following supply of sporting fields is required for the resident population:

2011- 30.4 fields

2021- 42.4 fields

2031- 48.1 fields

If the current supply is assessed including only the publicly-available fields then the model shows there is a current oversupply of some 2 fields, which is not supported by the current overuse of fields and the difficulty of booking fields. However the oversupply of fields calculated in the model would not last long when an additional 10.5 fields would be required by 2021, and a further 6 fields by 2031.

Workers and visitors

As identified in earlier sections the other major impact on demand is the weekday population of workers who visit the City for employment. This additional population is creating demand for early morning, lunchtime and afternoon/ evening social and competitive sport. The evidence of this demand is clearest with the use of fields in The Domain during the day. This demand is difficult to quantify and is expected to manifest mostly in demand for social modes of participation.

An estimate of 10% of the workforce has been used to project likely participation in field sport activities. This likely participation has been spread across various sports based on current ERASS distributions and generates the following demand (growth has been estimated at the same rate as the resident population):

2011- 3 fields

2021- 3.6 fields

2031- 4.1 fields

Residents and workers/visitors

If the workforce related demand and the resident demand are combined and compared with a current supply of 32 publicly-accessible fields the following overall assessment of demand is derived.

Overall assessment of demand and supply for resident and workforce population (field numbers rounded to nearest 0.5).

Current Supply- 32 fields

2011- 33.5 fields (shortfall of 1.5 fields)

2021- 46 fields (shortfall of 14 fields)

2031- 52 fields (shortfall of 20 fields)

For athletics tracks/fields the required provision for residents and the workforce is:

2011- 1.5 fields (oversupply of 0.5 tracks/fields)

2021- 2 fields (shortfall of 1 tracks/field)

2031- 2.5 fields (shortfall of 1.5 tracks/fields)

Trends in provision and use

Playing fields

Trends in provision of playing fields and participation are discussed in Section 2.4 and in Appendices B and K.

The following points summarise significant implications:

- Increased provision of synthetic fields due to their increased capacity and durability in high use environments.
- Many councils planning for larger more centralised sporting field “precincts” which provides greater efficiencies in running competitive sport as well as improved flexibility of field configuration and optimal use of shared infrastructure.

- Increasing “season creep” with many traditional winter or summer sports looking to run off-season social competitions and to expand their competitive season.
- Field sport participation still male dominated but increased social and modified games is reducing this dominance.
- Field sports introducing more modified rules and small sided competitions to increase children’s participation.
- The increased provision of social and modified competitions has also seen reduced durations for games as well as the increased “pay, play and away” model. This means increased numbers of participants are being accommodated on fields.
- Increased demand for social sport and informal games has increased use of (and pressure on) informal grassed areas in parks and open spaces.
- Emerging demand for new and alternative sports such as quidditch and ultimate frisbee.

Assessment of current provision

After considering the various methods of determining need for sporting fields outlined above, the current level of provision of sporting fields in the City is inadequate. The level of unmet demand, the overuse of fields and the feedback from user groups all indicates there is a shortage of sporting fields in the City of Sydney. This is also supported by the comparison with industry standards and provision rates in surrounding councils. Modelling of demand and field capacity indicates that supply may currently be sufficient but this does not adequately capture the demand from weekday populations as no statistical data is available to model this demand. The analysis used a range of methods:

Expressed demand. City of Sydney is unable to accommodate all requests for access to playing fields, and feedback from clubs and user groups is that there is an undersupply of fields, particularly at peak demand times. Existing fields are mostly being used at or beyond capacity, causing damage to the fields. Clubs have been forced to cap player numbers due to field shortages, meaning that the amount of latent demand for participation in field sport may be larger than that currently perceived.

Comparative assessment of provision. Compared with other Councils in the Central Sub-region, the City of Sydney has a significantly lower rate of provision (1 field: 6,197 residents) than the average for surrounding Councils (1:3,281 residents). The lowest rate of provision in the central Sub-region is in Ashfield (1 field per 8,900 residents). If the impact of the weekday population is included and only 10% of this population generates demand, then the rate of provision in the City falls further to 1 field per 7,366 people.

Planning and provision standards. Compared with a general industry benchmark of around 0.8-1.0 hectares of sporting fields per 1,000 people, the City of Sydney fields underperforms with an estimated 0.08 hectares/1,000 people for the City’s fields and 0.5 hectares/1,000 people (counting all 32 fields). NSW Planning and Environment guidelines suggest a rate of around 0.93 hectares/1,000 people would be adequate.

Demand and capacity analysis – Estimates of current participation and capacity (hours of use compared to wear and tear issues) of fields in Appendix L indicates that the current supply should be around 32 fields. If the workforce-related demand and the resident demand are combined and compared with a current supply of 32 fields, the following overall assessment of demand is derived.

Overall assessment of demand and supply for resident and workforce population (field numbers rounded to nearest 0.5).

Current Supply- 32 fields

2011- 33.5 fields (shortfall of 1.5 fields)

2021- 46 fields (shortfall of 14 fields)

2031- 52 fields (shortfall of 20 fields)

For athletics tracks/fields the required provision for residents and the workforce is:

2011- 1.5 fields (oversupply of 0.5 tracks/fields)

2021- 2 fields (shortfall of 1 tracks/field)

2031- 2.5 fields (shortfall of 1.5 tracks/fields)

Opportunities

Several current initiatives are underway to improve the current level of provision of sporting fields and address unmet demand. Additional opportunities have also been identified:

Current Initiatives

- full-sized multi-purpose synthetic field in Moore Park at Robertson Road Fields which was completed in February 2016
- half-sports field for informal use planned at Crescent Lands in Glebe (estimated completion in 2017)
- full-sized multi-purpose synthetic field in Gunyama Park at Green Square (estimated completion in 2018)
- full-sized multi-purpose synthetic field in Perry Park (estimated completion in 2018-19).

Botanic Gardens and Centennial Parklands will assess the performance of the synthetic sportsfield at Robertson Road, and if it is successful they will consider synthetic surfaces for other sportsfields in Botanic Gardens and Centennial Parklands.

Botanic Gardens and Centennial Parklands are consulting with stakeholders regarding installing a synthetic sports surface in the Crescent Precinct in The Domain. Provision of a synthetic surface in the Crescent Precinct depends on feedback from stakeholders.

Other Opportunities:

- encourage land developers such as UrbanGrowth to provide sporting fields at an average rate of 1 field per 6,200 forecast residents and workers.
- negotiate public access to sporting fields on school grounds according to the NSW Department of Education's Community Use of School Facilities Policy (2009, updated 2013).
- investigate opportunities for synthetic sports fields on the roofs of buildings, such as at Barangaroo Central.
- identify further opportunities to use informal green spaces as small fields for social sport.
- increase access to the field inside Wentworth Park racing track.
- increase capacity and safety of appropriate future fields through lighting to enable evening use.
- increase capacity of fields through conversion to synthetic surfaces (however this is only effective where the existing field condition constrains use in peak demand times).
- develop allocation systems which use fields best suited to high intensity use for daytime demand and other fields more suited to weekend and evening peaks.
- investigate opportunities to spread demand across more daylight hours.
- provide lighting for school fields.
- investigate opportunities to use appropriate sites as temporary fields.

Challenges

Challenges affecting sport field provision in City of Sydney include:

- very few opportunities for additional land to be allocated to sports fields.
- ensuring that acquisition of land for development of new sporting fields is of sufficient size and shape for provision of sporting fields.
- some of the existing fields and parks areas have issues with past use as landfill and this can constrain field development.
- the high use rates on turf fields will cause gradual decline in quality and will reduce capacity.
- demand for daytime use is likely to be heavily compressed around lunch hours and after work.
- urban development areas have higher density populations and limited opportunity for active public space such as sporting fields. Compounding this is the localisation of demand likely to occur from these developments and the lack of available capacity of any surrounding sporting fields.

- sporting fields intended for club/competition use generate residential impacts through noise, light and traffic; and suitable locations are increasingly difficult to find. Added to this are increasing densities and expansion of residential areas encroaching on to existing sporting fields and creating displacement pressures. Identifying locations best suited to high intensity use and developing the fields in a way to accommodate this level of use will be an ongoing challenge.

Needs and recommendations to 2031

Increased number of sporting fields

Number of fields and population standards

The assessment of current supply has indicated that supply of sporting fields is inadequate to service current demand. Although there are some proposals for additional fields the strong indications are that responding to likely future demand will require additional field provision beyond those already planned.

The City's resident population is projected to grow to 270,000 by 2031. This is an additional 86,000 residents over the current population. Accompanying this is an anticipated growth in the number of workers entering the City during the day and participating in sport while in the City.

The analysis of industry benchmarks and planning guidelines suggests that around 0.8 hectares of sporting field land per 1,000 residents would be a minimum rate of provision by assuming that an average multi-use field would be around 2.5 hectares (acknowledging that some will be less and some will be more, such as for oval sports). This equates to 0.62 hectares of sporting field land per 1,000 residents and non-resident workforce participants.

The comparison of sporting field provision with other Central Sub-region Councils identified an average of 1 field per 3,281 residents, with the lowest rate being 1 field per 8,900 residents in Ashfield, and the highest 1 field per 1,822 people in Canada Bay. NSROC suggests a rate of 1 field is provided in the Northern Sydney region per 2,400 people. City of Melbourne uses a planning ratio of 1 AFL field per 4,500-6,000 people, 1 cricket field per 3,000-3,500 people, and 1 soccer field per 5,000 people.

Analysis using current participation data and assumptions on field capacity suggest a current rate of provision of 1 field per 6,197 residents of the City of Sydney.

All approaches outlined above to calculate future provision for sporting fields in the City combine to suggest a recommended average rate of provision is 1 field per 5,600 residents. However it is also recommended that the weekday population (workforce who visit the City each day but do not reside in the City) be considered in provision planning with a rate of 1 additional multi-use field per 120,000 workers.

Projected need for sporting fields is therefore:

	2011	2021	2031	Fields required 2011 (nearest 0.5)	Fields required 2021 (nearest 0.5)	Fields required 2031 (nearest 0.5)
Resident population	183,494	237,627	269,646	30.5	42.5	48
Worker population ⁷	437,727	482,739	557,760	3.0	3.5	4
Total				33.5	46	52

If all publicly available fields are counted then the City of Sydney currently has 32 fields, an apparent shortfall of 1.5 fields to the recommended rate of provision of 33.5 fields in 2011. However, by 2021 an additional 14 fields (over current provision) will be required to address current field supply issues (such as overuse) and to service the resident and worker population. A synthetic field has recently been constructed in Moore Park. Additional fields are planned at Crescent Lands (half-field) in 2017, Gunyama Park in Green Square (2018), and Perry Park in Alexandria (2018-19). By 2031 the number of additional fields required compared to current provision could be as high as 20 fields.

⁷ Assumes that workforce grows at same rate as resident population, and the proportion of workers who live outside the LGA remains static. 10% of the non-resident workforce has been used in the calculations of the demand for sporting fields.

Strategies to respond to this demand need to consider a range of responses, including enhancement of existing resources, increased use of synthetic surfaces on existing fields, using suitable spaces for half- and three-quarter sized fields, and better use of underutilised resources such as space and fields at schools.

Ways to increase the number of sporting fields for public use

The following recommendations are suggested to increase the supply of sporting fields for public use in the City. They are mapped on Figure 5.1.

- 1) Implement planned sporting fields at Perry Park, Gunyama Park, and Crescent Lands.
- 2) Ensure new residential growth areas such as Green Square and the Bays Precinct provide sufficient space for sporting fields and facilities. It is important that these areas do not rely on capacity in existing facilities when it is clear no capacity to accommodate additional demand from these developments exists. Sporting fields should be provided consistent with the average provision of sporting fields in the City at 1 field per 6,200 forecast residents. At a minimum, the recommended mix of provision for these larger development areas is 1 oval format field (double rectangular field) as a large multi-use space complemented with a number of smaller fields able to accommodate small sided games such as touch football and futsal. These smaller fields could be provided as a mix of synthetic surfaces located as part of built facilities (but in public space areas) and shared use grassed areas which offer informal access as well as catering to organised social sport. Fields should be complemented with indoor and outdoor courts.
- 3) Liaise with Botanic Gardens and Centennial Park to investigate installation of synthetic fields in the Crescent Precinct in The Domain. These fields are at a saturation point for weekday demand from workers and school students. Synthetic fields will increase capacity for use and are better able to support the intensity of use.
- 4) Additional opportunities for half-size fields on built structures should be pursued in the CBD and near large employment nodes. Such fields could take the form of multi-marked courts with synthetic grass able to cater for court and field sports and potentially sited as part of carparks and other buildings. "Brownfield" and former industrial sites may be appropriate for this use, and this strategy could be used to develop temporary or transitory fields.
- 5) Where use of future fields is constrained by a lack of lighting, consider the upgrading of multi-use fields with lighting, and if required, improve the playing surface to expand the capacity of the field. Lighting of single purpose fields is not recommended as a priority.
- 6) Explore the potential for partnerships with schools such as Sydney Secondary College at Glebe, Alexandria Park Community School, and Newtown High School of Performing Arts for a joint approach to allow access to existing fields or for the development of fields or synthetic fields which could be made available to the community out of school hours. This approach could involve:
 - for schools with existing field(s) such as Sydney Secondary College, consider partnerships with Council assuming some maintenance and booking responsibilities to enable community use.
 - where a school field location is suitable for more direct management as a community sports field, consider negotiating a lease arrangement with Council managing and maintaining the space completely and the school having access to agreed hours of use.
- 7) Investigate the potential to develop 'transitory fields' which use land (or space) with a different ultimate use and which is currently underused or waiting future development. Investment in such sites would need to be consistent with the anticipated duration of the temporary use and should only be used to provide training and social sport opportunities.
- 8) In locations (such as near the CBD) where demand is mostly for smaller field format games, consider reconfiguring larger fields to create increased smaller fields which are more suited to the type of demand.
- 9) Advocate for the relocation of the Greyhound Racing Track at Wentworth Park and the opening up of that area as a full time sporting field, with a focus on development of a multi-use oval field and enhancement of the existing fields. In the interim, negotiate with the Wentworth Park Sports Complex Trust for increased sporting use of the infield.
- 10) Look at opportunities for informal open space areas large enough for a small (half-sized) field

to be enhanced to accommodate sporting use. Suggested locations for investigation include Metcalfe Park in Pyrmont, and the Ashmore Estate.

- 11) Identify privately owned sites with potential for long- or short-term use as recreational venues, and approach owners with a commercial proposal. Such sites could include rooftops suitable to accommodate synthetic turf surfaces for sporting and recreation uses.
- 12) Investigate opportunities for voluntary planning agreements with developers to construct fields on large rooftops/carparks.
- 13) Allow restricted use of informal open space areas for structured sporting activities, mainly to accommodate social sporting competitions for City workers during the day midweek. Such areas could include Prince Alfred Park.

Improvements to existing park spaces and sporting fields to increase use

Considerable use of informal spaces for social and casual sports has been identified in many public parks in and around the CBD. While this use is predominantly associated with weekday (worker) populations trends indicate that social sport is increasingly dominant over formal club-based competition.

As demand for sporting fields and spaces increases a number of strategies are available to improve the capacity of areas being used, or at least to enable them to accommodate the use pressure without significant degradation.

Options for improving playing surfaces and areas include:

- converting turf fields to synthetic surfaces, such as at Wentworth Park.
- improving design and playing surfaces to allow sporting use in both winter and summer seasons.
- improving irrigation, drainage through water harvesting, bores, use of recycled organics on turf.
- installing/upgrading lighting to Australian Standards for training/competition at appropriate fields (underused fields, fields which can be upgraded to accommodate increased use, and at locations which would have minimal impact on residential areas).
- changing configuration, orientation and marking of fields to increase the number of playing areas.
- implementing design changes, such as removing mounds on the edges of fields to increase their size and flexibility for multiple sports.
- using multi-purpose (soccer and rugby league/union) goal posts and line marking.
- spreading training use of the whole field rather than concentrating training in goal mouths or under lights.
- providing ancillary support facilities at grounds such as cricket nets, spectator seating, canteens, and change rooms.

Figure 5.1 Recommended additional sporting fields in City of Sydney

RECOMMENDED
SPORTS FIELDS



5.3 Outdoor sports courts

Supply	
Local	
Current supply	
Outdoor courts	
<p>91 outdoor, publicly accessible, full-sized sports courts in City of Sydney have been identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 66 courts marked for tennis <input type="checkbox"/> 26 courts marked for basketball <input type="checkbox"/> 22 courts marked for netball <p>Most courts are marked for more than one sport.</p> <p>These courts are supplemented with 16 practice (half or undersized) basketball courts, and 2 informal grass netball courts.</p>	
<p>35 full sized outdoor courts are owned/managed by City of Sydney. Their condition is described by facility managers and site inspections as either 'new/near-new' to 'poor'.</p> <p>56 outdoor courts are owned / managed by other organisations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Botanic Gardens and Centennial Parklands – 15 tennis, 4 netball, 6 netball/basketball <input type="checkbox"/> University of Sydney – 17 tennis <input type="checkbox"/> Sydney Boys' High School – 5 tennis, 3 basketball, 1 multi-purpose <input type="checkbox"/> Australian Technology Park – 1 multi-purpose, 2 tennis <input type="checkbox"/> South Sydney PCYC – 2 multi-purpose <input type="checkbox"/> Department of Housing (Waterloo Green) – 1 basketball 	
Existing Supply by Village	Planned or proposed courts
<p>CBD-Harbour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 2 outdoor courts 	<p>Sports courts were recommended in the proposed open space for active recreation in Barangaroo Central (Harbour Village North Public Domain Study, 2012). However Barangaroo Delivery Authority advise that no sports courts will be provided in the public domain at Barangaroo Central.</p>
<p>Crown Street –Baptist Street</p> <p>10 outdoor courts</p>	-
<p>Glebe Point Road</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 3 outdoor courts 	-
<p>Green Square-City South</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 8 outdoor courts 	2 outdoor courts at Perry Park
<p>Harris Street</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 4 outdoor courts 	-
<p>Chinatown-CBD South</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> No outdoor courts 	-
<p>King Street</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 16 outdoor courts 	-
<p>Macleay Street-Woolloomooloo</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 8 outdoor courts 	-

Oxford Street	-
<input type="checkbox"/> 25 outdoor courts	
Redfern Street	-
<input type="checkbox"/> 15 outdoor courts	
Tennis courts	
53 dedicated tennis courts are available in City of Sydney (excludes multi-purpose courts):	
<input type="checkbox"/> Parklands Sports Centre – 11 courts <input type="checkbox"/> University of Sydney – 8 grass courts (Manning) <input type="checkbox"/> Sydney University Sports and Aquatic Centre - 6 courts <input type="checkbox"/> Prince Alfred Park – 5 courts <input type="checkbox"/> Rushcutters Bay Park – 5 courts <input type="checkbox"/> Moore Park Tennis – 4 courts <input type="checkbox"/> Sydney Boys High School – 4 courts <input type="checkbox"/> Fisher Tennis Centre – 3 courts <input type="checkbox"/> Australian Technology Park – 2 courts <input type="checkbox"/> Beaconsfield Park – 2 courts <input type="checkbox"/> Alexandria Park - 1 court <input type="checkbox"/> Kent Street Tennis Courts – 1 court <input type="checkbox"/> Woolloomooloo Playground - 1 court	
Basketball	
6 full-sized basketball-only courts are available in City of Sydney:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Prince Alfred Park, Surry Hills – 2 courts <input type="checkbox"/> Cook and Phillip Park – 1 court <input type="checkbox"/> Hugo Street Reserve, Redfern – 1 court <input type="checkbox"/> Waterloo Green – 1 court <input type="checkbox"/> Woolloomooloo Playground – 1 court.	
Several other full-sized outdoor courts are marked for basketball as well as netball or tennis. In addition there are 16 “partial” courts comprised of basketball hoops, 1/3 courts, half-courts and ¾ courts throughout the City.	
Netball courts	
There are 4 outdoor sealed courts which are marked only for netball in the City of Sydney at the Parklands Sports Centre in Moore Park. Multi-purpose sealed courts marked for netball are located throughout the City. In addition grass courts are marked for netball with temporary/portable posts in The Domain, and a grassed netball court with fixed goalposts is in Harry Noble Reserve in Erskineville.	
Distribution of outdoor sports courts	
Several full-sized outdoor courts are multi-purpose, ie. marked for combinations of tennis, basketball and netball.	
Tennis courts	
Refer to Figure 3.2 for distribution of tennis courts in City of Sydney. A concentration of tennis courts is in Centennial/Moore Park, Sydney University, Rushcutters Bay Park, and Prince Alfred Park. Single tennis courts or double courts are distributed throughout the City.	

Gaps in distribution of tennis courts occur in the CBD, Darlinghurst/Surry Hills, Haymarket, and Erskineville.	
Basketball	
Refer to Figure 3.2 for distribution of courts marked for basketball in the City of Sydney. A concentration of basketball courts is in Moore Park. Gaps in distribution of basketball courts are in the CBD, Darlinghurst/Surry Hills, Haymarket, and Erskineville.	
Netball courts	
Refer to Figure 3.2 for distribution of courts marked for netball in the City of Sydney. A concentration of netball courts is in Moore Park.	
Regional Comparison	
Current supply	
Outdoor sports courts	
Ashfield – 13 courts: <input type="checkbox"/> 3 tennis <input type="checkbox"/> 6 netball <input type="checkbox"/> 4 basketball	
Botany Bay - 13 courts: <input type="checkbox"/> 12 tennis <input type="checkbox"/> 1 full basketball	
Canada Bay – 58 courts: <input type="checkbox"/> 26 tennis courts <input type="checkbox"/> 32 netball courts	
Leichhardt – 14 courts: <input type="checkbox"/> 11 tennis <input type="checkbox"/> 3 full basketball	
Marrickville - 49 courts: <input type="checkbox"/> 32 tennis <input type="checkbox"/> 11 netball <input type="checkbox"/> 4 basketball	
Randwick - 49 courts: <input type="checkbox"/> 15 tennis <input type="checkbox"/> 34 netball	
Strathfield – 25 courts: <input type="checkbox"/> 20 tennis <input type="checkbox"/> 2 futsal <input type="checkbox"/> 3 multi-purpose	
Waverley – 4 courts: <input type="checkbox"/> 4 netball	
Woollahra - 28 courts: <input type="checkbox"/> 26 tennis <input type="checkbox"/> 2 basketball	

Demand
Use of outdoor sports courts in City of Sydney
Tennis courts
<p>Tennis courts in the City are well used.</p> <p>The Prince Alfred Park and Rushcutters Bay Park courts are at 60% occupancy, more than twice the national average. Courts in Alexandria Park, Beaconsfield Park and St James Park are expected to be at capacity (50-60%) after planned court upgrades are completed.</p> <p>Peak use times change according to the facility. Generally there is limited or no capacity to accommodate additional tennis demand in peak times. Player preferences are strongly towards courts marked for tennis only. Some additional capacity for weekday use exists.</p> <p>Weather (heat, wind, rain) restricts use of tennis courts.</p>
Basketball courts
<p>Basketball hoops and less than full-sized basketball courts are popular and well used for informal sport.</p> <p>Outdoor courts are mostly used for social and informal games with some training use. Demand for competition use by basketball is focused on indoor courts.</p>
Netball courts
<p>The City of Sydney Netball Association moved Saturday competitions from Parklands Sports Centre to outside the City at Robyn Webster Sports Centre at Tempe.</p> <p>Social netball competitions for adults are held at Parklands Sports Centre in Centennial Parklands. Lunchtime Legends uses a grassed netball court in The Domain for lunchtime netball competitions. Single / double multi-use courts throughout the City are used for training and practice. Multi-use netball courts have been marked at the request of residents in Alexandria and Newtown.</p>
Participation
Tennis
<p>7.4% of children aged 5 to 14 years in Australia participated in tennis in 2012 (ABS, 2012). 6.8% of the adult population in NSW participated in tennis in 2010 (SCORS, 2011).</p>
Basketball
<p>7.9% of children aged 5 to 14 years in Australia participated in basketball in 200912 (ABS, 2012). 2.6% of the adult population in NSW participated in basketball in 2010 (SCORS, 2011).</p>
Netball
<p>8% of children aged 5 to 14 years in Australia participated in netball in 200912 (ABS, 2012). 3.0% of the adult population in NSW participated in basketball in 2010 (SCORS, 2011).</p>
Roller sports⁸
<p>0.1% of Australian children participated in roller sports in 2009 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2009)⁹. 0.2% of the adult population in NSW participated in roller sports in 2010 (SCORS, 2011).</p>
Volleyball
<p>0.6% of children aged 5 to 14 years in Australia participated in volleyball in 200912 (ABS, 2012). 0.6% of the adult population in NSW participated in volleyball in 2010 (SCORS, 2011).</p>

⁸ Includes in-line hockey, rollerblading, rollerskating, skateboarding, and other roller sports (Australian Sports Commission)

⁹ No 2012 data available

Needs
Socio-demographic characteristics (normative need)
<p>People who participate in outdoor court sports most are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Young adults (netball and basketball) <input type="checkbox"/> Older adults (tennis) <input type="checkbox"/> Males <input type="checkbox"/> Girls 12-14 years and women (particularly netball) <input type="checkbox"/> Boys 9-11 years (particularly tennis) <input type="checkbox"/> Boys 12-14 years (particularly basketball) <input type="checkbox"/> In higher income brackets (for court sports involving court hire costs).
Comparative need
Outdoor sports courts
<p>City of Sydney</p> <p>1 full-sized outdoor sports court per 2,179 people. 1 dedicated tennis court per 3,742 people. 1 dedicated outdoor basketball court per 33,055 people. 1 dedicated netball court per 49,582 people. 1 multi-use court available to supplement basketball, tennis, netball per 7,083 people.</p>
<p>Central Sub-region</p> <p>Canada Bay 1 court: 1,508 people Strathfield 1 court: 1,579 people Marrickville 1 court: 1,667 people Woollahra 1 court: 2,093 people</p> <p>City of Sydney 1 court: 2,179 people</p> <p>Randwick 1 court: 2,934 people Ashfield 1 court: 3,423 people Botany Bay 1 court: 3,442 people Leichhardt 1 court: 3,419 people Waverley 1 court: 17,942 people</p>
Outcomes of resident and stakeholder engagement (identified need)
<p>Key issues identified from surveys of facility managers, sporting groups, schools are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> schools which don't have outdoor courts on their grounds use courts elsewhere, such as at Sydney University and in Moore Park. Such schools want certainty of access to outdoor sports courts. <input type="checkbox"/> basketball hoops and partial courts are popular for basketball practice. More 'open access' community sport spaces such as basketball courts in local parks and outdoor concrete table tennis tables.
Best practice / benchmarks
Industry standards
<p>There are no industry standards for outdoor sports courts in general.</p>
Provision guidelines
<p>Tennis NSW suggests a preferred supply rate of 1 tennis court per 1,000 to 1,500 people. If this standard was applied, there should be a minimum of 122 tennis courts in the City. As there are 66 outdoor courts marked for tennis in the City, the rate of provision is 1 tennis court per 3,005 people, which is less than the Tennis NSW desired rate of supply.</p> <p>City of Melbourne adopts a planning ratio of 1 tennis court per 2,000 people.</p>

Use of outdoor courts is also difficult to define as participation in basketball can drive demand but the preference of that sport is to focus on indoor facilities. Netball and tennis are normally the main drivers of demand for outdoor courts. Active recreation opportunities for young people and social sport opportunities are secondary drivers for outdoor courts, in particular publicly accessible (and free) multi-use courts.

Needs based on sport participation rates and population changes

Tennis courts

Demand Analysis modelling (see Appendix L) has been used to estimate demand for outdoor sports courts based on current participation rates.

The model indicates that based on the 2011 population of City of Sydney there is demand for 59.5 tennis courts by residents. If only the 55 dedicated tennis courts are counted then a deficit of 4.5 courts exists.

Projections for populations in 2021 and 2031 were also considered:

Demand from residential population

2011: 59.5 courts required- deficit of 4.5 courts.

2021: 83 courts required – deficit of 27.5 courts.

2031: 93.5 courts required – deficit of 38.5 courts.

Demand from worker population

As identified in previous sections some demand for tennis courts should be attributed to the weekday population of workers commuting to the City. If 10% of these are assumed to be participants in active recreation in the City then additional demand¹⁰ that could be attributed to this population is:

2011: an additional 11.5 courts.

2021: an additional 14 courts.

2031: an additional 16 courts.

Demand from resident and worker population

If access to some of the multi-use courts is considered then it is likely that supply is sufficient for current demand. Projecting demand into the future could see a total deficit of 54 tennis courts by 2031. It is unlikely this level of demand for tennis would be met by access to multi-use courts for tennis, particularly given competing demands for those multi-purpose facilities by other sports.

Other outdoor courts – netball and basketball

Basketball

Organised basketball competitions are predominantly delivered in indoor facilities, and for this reason it is not reliable to use basketball participation statistics to generate demand for outdoor basketball courts.

Basketball demand was modelled as part of the indoor court demand (see Appendix L and the following section), which is the preferred delivery by the sport. Casual and informal outdoor court use for basketball is difficult to capture using the demand analysis model due to the limitations of the data capture and analysis undertaken by ERASS.

Netball

For netball, the situation is more complex. Most junior netball is likely to be played on outdoor courts. Senior netball similarly tends to have formal association fixtures and training on outdoor courts. However there is a significant level of participation in social netball which is run by indoor centres and this split is difficult to capture for modelling purposes.

In 2016 ten netball courts in Moore Park will be replaced by a synthetic sports field.

Demand modelling for this study adopted a split for senior netball (15+ years) of 20% being conducted in indoor facilities and 80% outdoors.

For outdoor netball the model provided the following outcomes for 2011, 2021, and 2031:

Demand from residential population

2011: Demand for 7 courts and a deficit of 2 courts.

2021: Demand for 9.5 courts and a deficit of 4.5 courts.

2031: Demand for 11 courts and a deficit of 6 courts.

¹⁰ Assumes employment growth at the same rate as resident population

Demand from worker population

Social participation in netball in the City of Sydney is likely to be higher than that indicated by NSW participation statistics, as there is considerable daytime-work related social competitions occurring.

If the weekday (worker) population is considered in the demand assessment then the following additional demand is indicated:

2011: Demand for 1 court.

2021: Demand for 1.5 courts.

2031: Demand for 2 courts.

Demand from residents and workers

2011: Demand for 9.5 courts and a deficit of 4.5 courts.

2021: Demand for 13 courts and a deficit of 8 courts.

2031: Demand for 15 courts and a deficit of 10 courts.

Refer to Appendix L for assumptions.

This projection is likely to under-estimate as the participation rates in the City may be far higher than the state averages. Anecdotal evidence would suggest that the weekday population would create a far higher demand than that indicated through this analysis.

Note that demand modelling based on ABS participation data only includes organised participation (program, competitive and social) and does not capture the informal and casual use of outdoor courts.

Trends in provision

Outdoor sports courts

- There is a continuing trend for court sports to move indoors. Sports such as futsal and basketball are becoming increasingly provided indoors.
- Basketball use of outdoor courts is mostly training, social or program related. Competitive uses are mostly indoors.
- Multi-purpose courts rather than courts marked for just one sport are more effective in meeting needs.
- Tennis is encouraging less provision of small isolated 1 and 2 court facilities and prefers a minimum 4-court complexes for running competitions, coaching, efficient management, and financial feasibility.
- There has been some adaption of outdoor courts (and bowling greens) for indoor sports such as futsal and trends for some modified field sports to be played on a court space.
- There is increasing sensitivity to solar exposure at outdoor courts, and schools and other agencies are investigating structures to shade outdoor courts.
- Netball and tennis remain the major formal users of full-sized outdoor courts.

Assessment of current provision

Expressed demand. Dedicated tennis courts in the City are well used, with high levels of occupancy, and access issues reported by users due to weather impacts. Facility managers and users report there is limited or no additional capacity in the City's courts to accommodate increased tennis demand in peak times, with occupancy rates up to 60% at Prince Alfred Park and Rushcutters Bay Park. Upgrading of some multi-use courts to a playable surface may help address this. Basketball court demand is mostly driven by informal recreation use, programs and some training demand. The indications are that the main driver for additional courts is to provide active recreation opportunities in local neighbourhoods, without young people in particular having to catch public transport or drive to access courts. The City of Sydney Netball Association has moved its competition outside the City to the Robyn Webster Sports Centre in Tempe. Demand for netball courts comes from social competitions in Parklands Sports Centre, and Lunchtime Legends competitions in The Domain. Some demand for training space exists and this is met by existing netball and multi-use courts.

Comparative assessment of provision. Compared with the average for the Central Sub-region (1: 2,386 people) the City of Sydney has a higher rate of provision for outdoor courts in general (1 court: 2,179 residents). If the impact of the weekday population is included and only 10% of this population is considered to generate demand then the rate of provision falls even further.

Planning and provision standards. There are no generally agreed standards for provision of outdoor sports courts.

Tennis

Tennis NSW suggest a rate of 1 tennis court per 1,000 - 1,500 people. 1 tennis-only court is provided per 3,742 residents in the City. If access to multi-use courts is considered then supply of tennis courts increases to 1:3,005 residents. Not all multi-use courts are suitable for tennis, and several are in very poor condition. On balance the standards indicate there will be an undersupply of tennis courts in 2031 by as much as 54 courts. Further assessment of the value of the multi-use courts is required.

Basketball

Basketball court standards apply more to indoor courts and have not been used for assessment of outdoor court demand.

Netball

There are no generally agreed standards for provision of outdoor sports courts.

Demand and capacity analysis. The Demand Analysis Model indicates:

Tennis (excluding allowance for multi-use courts)

A current deficit of 4.5 courts rising to 38.5 courts in 2031 based on the resident population. An additional demand attributed to the weekday population is for 11.5 courts now, increasing to 16 courts in 2031.

Tennis courts would appear to be under-provided based on both participation data and Tennis NSW guidelines.

Netball

A current deficit of 4.5 netball courts with supply remaining in deficit to 2031 (10 courts).

There is a range of use profiles for outdoor courts, with the netball court provision having capacity to accommodate growth. Many of the single sports courts and multi-use courts are used for program and social activities as well as some training. Access to some courts is also limited for public use.

While demand for access to netball courts for organised formal and social competition is likely to increase it is also probable that much of this demand will be focused on indoor court facilities rather than outdoor courts.

Basketball

There is a need for provision of outdoor multi-use courts which allow for social games, informal activity and training use by clubs. Without a statistical basis to capture this demand, the model is unable to project current and future needs for outdoor basketball.

Multi-use courts

Recreational demand for court space for informal/ casual use by young people and others will increase with population growth, and this demand is difficult to measure as it is highly influenced by any local program provision and the accessibility of courts. While current levels of provision of multi-use courts would seem adequate the condition of some courts is poor (e.g. Maybank). Several other courts are fenced, have restricted access, are undersized, or otherwise inadequate for formal sporting use.

Overall, the indications are that planning for increasing demand for outdoor sports courts should seek to provide tennis courts and multi-use courts as a means of providing for local social sport and informal active recreation for a range of court sports.

The current supply of outdoor sports courts in the City is insufficient for tennis, basketball and netball. It is recommended to continue the current rate of provision of outdoor sports courts of 1 court: 2,179 people, resulting in 124 courts required by 2031, an increase of 33 courts over

existing provision. As the projected shortfall in outdoor courts is highest for tennis, it is recommended that 4 four-court tennis complexes are established (16 courts), with a further 17-18 multi-purpose courts which may or may not accommodate tennis, depending on demand and location.

It is recommended that planning for additional outdoor courts ensures that provision is associated with residential growth areas and mixed use nodes of high density residential and employment.

It is also recommended that in general tennis complexes should be managed by an experienced external provider.

Opportunities

- Provide additional outdoor sports courts throughout the City where population growth is focused.
- Upgrade some of the existing courts to a better playing surface and multi-use markings.
- Provide additional lighting for some courts to increase their capacity. This needs to consider residential impacts and would be for courts which have significant formal/ organised use already.
- Consider the use of shade or other coverings to increase usability of some courts.
- Provide multi- purpose courts (which require a larger footprint than a basketball court) of around 38 x 22 metres, which can accommodate a range of uses according to current needs.
- Investigate use of roof tops, outdoor plazas, and other “hard” spaces for courts.
- Encourage the provision of 2-4 courts together to allow better support for organised social sport in areas where population growth is planned.
- Co-location of outdoor courts with other sport facilities, community facilities, open space, public spaces or local centres is desirable.
- Negotiate with schools to increase community access to existing courts or to undertake shared provision to develop school-community court facilities.
- Investigate opportunities for voluntary planning agreements with developers to deliver outdoor courts on rooftops and other marginal spaces.
- Identify opportunities for temporary (transitory) courts utilising land waiting on other development. This is only worthwhile in areas of high need and where the investment in establishing a court (sports paint surface only) will return at least 2 years of use.

Challenges

- Finding locations for outdoor courts in the land constrained and heavily developed areas of the City is difficult. In addition, finding locations that can be managed by a local group and are accessible to the community compound this difficulty.
- Upgrading of some courts may be constrained by an inadequate footprint available making the available area insufficient to accommodate true multi-use.
- For tennis the preferred mode of new 4 court complexes will be difficult to locate, even if expansion of existing 2 court facilities is considered (a minimum of 0.25 hectares would be needed just for courts and access).
- While local access is a main driver for multi-use courts, for a new tennis complex would ideally be located close to public transport links.

Needs and recommendations to 2031

Outdoor sports courts

Additional outdoor sports courts

Around 17-18 additional outdoor multi-use courts and 4 tennis complexes (4 court) are recommended to 2031 to cater for the needs of the forecast population. The majority of the outdoor courts would be multi-function courts with some dedicated provision for a single code suitable where a number of courts are co-located.

Specific recommendations for options for additional outdoor courts are:

1. Implement plans for two additional outdoor courts at Perry Park.
2. Crown Street, Oxford Street and Redfern Street villages appear quantitatively to be adequately provided with outdoor sports courts because of their proximity to outdoor sports courts in Centennial Parklands and Moore Park, and in Sydney University. Notwithstanding, there may be opportunities to supplement the concentration of outdoor sports courts in those villages with single or double sports courts throughout those villages.
3. Locations for additional tennis courts could include, based on demand and gaps in current distribution:
 - CBD.
 - Green Square.
 - Crescent Lands.
 - Darlinghurst/East Sydney.
4. Additional multi-purpose outdoor courts should be provided as single, double or multiple offers at the following locations:
 - Barangaroo Central. Minimum of 4 courts on a rooftop or another appropriate location to replace the popular netball/basketball courts which were removed from Darling Harbour for the Segal development.
 - CBD – consider rooftop provision.
 - Green Square, including Perry Park.
 - Ashmore Estate.
 - Crescent Lands in Glebe.
 - Wentworth Park.
 - Surry Hills/Redfern.
 - Ultimo-Pyrmont.
 - Central Railway/Broadway.
 - Darlinghurst/East Sydney.
 - Harry Noble Reserve.
 - Sydney Park.
 - Explore partnerships with Botanic Gardens and Centennial Parklands, Alexandria Community School, Newtown High School of Performing Arts to provide new multi-purpose courts.
5. Ensure that UrbanGrowth provides for sporting fields at the average rate of 1 field per 6,200 residents and workers in its urban development programs.
6. Ensure planning for redevelopment/ residential development of industrial areas considers the opportunities for provision of courts as part of linear corridors accommodating flooding and open space or as buffer uses between commercial/ industrial use and residential community nodes.

7. Planning for outdoor recreation facilities in commercial/employment areas should continue to include multi-purpose hard court facilities for lunchtime and before/after work social completion and programs. Location of these should be encouraged as part of other sport and recreation facilities or commercial recreation and fitness centres. Large office developments could also consider provision of a rooftop or even indoor court space as part of the development.
8. Provide under-sized informal basketball practice facilities in parks and open spaces with sufficient space and where basketball will have minimal impact on residents or workers. Such locations include in the Harbour Village North.

Improvements to existing outdoor sports courts

Expansion of capacity of some existing outdoor courts should be considered as a shorter term priority. This is achieved through a range of strategies including expanding the playing surface area, adding courts, resurfacing the court, lighting, shade or fixed roofing and changing management arrangements to increase access.

1. Erect an all-weather roof or a fabric roof structure above the outdoor courts at Ultimo Community Centre to extend their use. Consider these options for other outdoor sports courts on roof-tops or terraces with no/little shade.
2. Upgrade the surface of the outdoor sports court at Peter Forsyth Auditorium.
3. Mark courts for multiple sports to provide the potential to maximise use of the courts for various sports.

Tennis courts

An additional 4 tennis complexes of a minimum 4 courts are recommended to cater for an expected population in 2031. This would be supplemented by the provision of multi-use courts allowing access for local social and recreational play.

1. Priority areas for additional tennis courts are at the main residential growth nodes and areas of significant increase in employment.
2. In conjunction with the facility managers, promote the availability of the tennis courts at Moore Park, Parklands Tennis Centre, Sydney University and Australian Technology Park for community hire if there is available capacity.
3. Increase the number of tennis courts in Alexandria Park through a possible school partnership to 4 courts to create a district facility.
4. Encourage use of full-sized tennis courts for use for junior 'Hot Shots' with line marking.
5. Construct new tennis Hot Shots courts for children learning tennis.
6. Provide practice walls for tennis/ball sports at appropriate sporting facilities and informal parks.
7. Provide outdoor table tennis tables in local parks in consultation with residents.

Basketball courts

Provide basketball hoops/half-courts in appropriate parks, incorporated with youth centres, and in commercial / employment zones such as Green Square.

Netball courts

Provision of outdoor sports courts should also ensure that multi-purpose courts are designed to accommodate netball. This means that a larger footprint than that normally used for basketball is required for multi-purpose courts. In addition, temporary use of grassed areas (such as occurs in The Domain) should be allowed on a limited basis (where demand arises) for daytime social competitions.

- Multi-purpose courts to have a minimum 37 x 22 metres playing area.
Provide fixed netball goalposts on grass or hardstand surfaces in appropriate parks and open spaces.

Figure 5.2 Recommended additional outdoor sports courts in City of Sydney



5.4 Indoor sports courts

Supply	
Local	
Current supply	Planned/recommended new/improved facilities
Sports courts	
21 indoor basketball-or equivalent-sized multi-purpose indoor courts in City of Sydney. Sports catered for include badminton, basketball, futsal, handball, netball, roller derby, table tennis, volleyball	
Management	
5 indoor courts owned / managed by City of Sydney. Their condition is described by facility managers and site inspections as either 'adequate', 'good', or 'very good'.	
16 courts are owned / managed by other organisations: Sydney University (5), University of Technology Sydney (1), PCYC (3), Sydney Boys High School (2), All Sorts Indoor Sports (2), Alexandria Basketball Stadium (2), Eora Sports, Arts and Recreation Centre (1).	
Distribution	
<i>CBD-Harbour</i>	One new indoor recreation centre (4,000m ²) at Barangaroo Central 2015-2020 ^{1,2}
<input type="checkbox"/> King George V Recreation Centre: 2 courts	However no provision has been made for indoor sport in the masterplan for Barangaroo Central. Possible indoor facility on Hickson Road east of Headland Park at Millers Point.
<i>Crown Street-Baptist Street</i>	Proposed indoor sports facility in Moore Park West as part of the Centennial Parklands Strategic Land Use Vision 2013.
None	One "discussion point" in preparing the Moore Park Masterplan 2015 proposes conversion of the Hordern Pavilion or Royal Hall of Industries for indoor sports.
<i>Glebe Point Road</i>	Upgrade of Peter Forsyth Auditorium ^{1,2}
<input type="checkbox"/> Peter Forsyth Auditorium, Glebe: 1 court	
<input type="checkbox"/> Glebe Leichhardt PCYC: 1 court	
<i>Green Square-City South</i>	Perry Park: two courts to four multi-purpose courts
<input type="checkbox"/> Alexandria Basketball Stadium: 2 courts	
<input type="checkbox"/> All Sorts Indoor Sports: 2 courts	
<i>Harris Street</i>	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Ultimo Community Centre: 1 court	
<input type="checkbox"/> UTS Multi-Purpose Sports Hall: 1 court	
<i>Chinatown-CBD South</i>	-
None	
<i>King Street</i>	2 multi-purpose indoor courts recommended as part of a multi-purpose community centre in the King Street precinct ^{1,2}
<input type="checkbox"/> Sydney University Sports and Aquatic Centre: 4 courts	
<input type="checkbox"/> Arena Sports Centre, Sydney University: 1 court	

<i>Macleay Street-Woolloomooloo</i>	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Cook and Phillip Park Aquatic Centre: 1 court <input type="checkbox"/> City of Sydney PCYC: 1 court	
<i>Oxford Street</i>	Refurbishment of Sydney Boys' High School courts by the school
<input type="checkbox"/> Sydney Boys' High School: 2 courts (limited public access)	
<i>Redfern Street</i>	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Eora Sports, Arts and Recreation Centre: 1 court <input type="checkbox"/> South Sydney PCYC: 1 court	
Distribution of indoor sports courts	
Indoor sports courts	
<p>Refer to Figure 3.1 for distribution of indoor sports courts</p> <p>Concentration of indoor sports courts at Sydney University, East Sydney, Alexandria, Broadway and Millers Point.</p> <p>Limited provision of multi-court (2 or more courts) facilities which is a more sustainable commercial model.</p> <p>Gaps in indoor sports courts in the CBD, Green Square, Pyrmont, Erskineville, Surry Hills/Crown Street.</p>	
Regional	
Current supply	
Indoor sports courts	
Ashfield - 0 courts	
Botany Bay - 4 courts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Indoor Central Sports Complex, Mascot (3) <input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Suburbs PCYC (1) 	
Canada Bay – 1 court <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Five Dock Leisure Centre (1) 	
Leichhardt – ¾ court: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Balmain PCYC 	
Marrickville – 8 courts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Borgia Community Recreation Centre, Steel Park (3) <input type="checkbox"/> Marrickville PCYC (3) <input type="checkbox"/> Robyn Webster Sports Centre (2) 	
Randwick – 7 courts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> University of NSW (2 basketball, 2 multi-purpose) <input type="checkbox"/> Matraville Sports Centre (2) <input type="checkbox"/> Randwick Boys High School (1) 	
Strathfield – 0 courts	
Waverley – 1 court: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Margaret Whitlam Recreation Centre (1) 	
Woollahra - 0 courts	

1 City of Sydney, 2012
2 Heather Nesbitt Planning, 2010

Demand
Use of indoor sports facilities in City of Sydney
Indoor sports courts
<p>Indoor sports courts in the City are highly used at peak times (lunchtime, late afternoon, evening), however it is normal for use to be less at times of reduced demand such as mid-morning (9-11am) and afternoons (2 to 4 pm). The capacity of existing indoor sports facilities is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> King George V Recreation Centre: at capacity, with limited additional court times mid-morning and early afternoon. <input type="checkbox"/> Ultimo Community Centre: maximum capacity. Only 4-8 hours a week unused. <input type="checkbox"/> Cook and Phillip Park Aquatic and Fitness Centre: Limited capacity, with 10 hours a week unused in early mornings and weekend evenings. <input type="checkbox"/> Alexandria Basketball Stadium: At capacity. Users turned away due to high demand. <input type="checkbox"/> Sydney University Sports and Aquatic Centre: limited capacity at present. An additional two courts are being constructed, and this is hoped to accommodate existing unmet demand and substantial growth.
Participation
Indoor sports courts
<p>Badminton</p> <p>0.3% of children aged 5 to 14 years in Australia participated in badminton in 2009 (ABS, 2009¹¹). 0.4% of the adult population in NSW participated in badminton in 2010 (SCORS, 2011). 50% increase in membership over last 5 years to 1,200 senior and junior members in NSW (Source: NSW Badminton Association). Increase in number of participants in badminton in next 5 years (Source: NSW Badminton Association) due to initiatives such as introduction of badminton into schools in Sydney Badminton is a popular sport of people of Asian background.</p>
<p>Basketball</p> <p>7.9% of children aged 5 to 14 years in Australia participated in basketball in 2012 (ABS, 2012). 2.6% of the adult population in NSW participated in basketball in 2010 (SCORS, 2011).</p>
<p>Cricket (indoor)</p> <p>0.2% of children aged 5 to 14 years in Australia participated in indoor cricket in 2012 (ABS, 2012). 0.4% of the adult population in NSW participated in indoor cricket in 2010 (SCORS, 2011).</p>
<p>Indoor Soccer/ Futsal</p> <p>1.7% of Australian children participated in indoor soccer/football in 2012 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2012). 1.6% of the adult population in NSW participated in indoor soccer/football in 2010 (SCORS, 2011). Increase in participation in futsal (indoor soccer) by children and adults.</p>
<p>Gymnastics</p> <p>4.8% of Australian children participated in gymnastics in 2012 (ABS 2012) 0.4% of the adult population in NSW participated in gymnastics in 2007 (SCORS, 2008).</p>
<p>Hockey (indoor)</p> <p>0.1% of the adult population in NSW participated in indoor hockey in 2010 (SCORS, 2011).</p>
<p>Roller sports</p> <p>0.2% of the adult population in NSW participated in roller sports in 2010 (SCORS, 2011).</p>

¹¹ ABS 2012 children's participation data did not include badminton.

<p>Table tennis 0.4% of the adult population in NSW participated in table tennis in 2010 (SCORS, 2011).</p>
<p>Volleyball 0.6% of children aged 5 to 14 years in Australia participated in volleyball in 2012 (ABS, 2012). 0.6% of the adult population in NSW participated in volleyball in 2010 (SCORS, 2011).</p>
<p>Needs</p>
<p>Socio-demographic characteristics (normative need)</p> <p>Participation in the indoor court sports of basketball, netball and indoor soccer in NSW has fluctuated over the last decade among those aged 15 years and over. From Australian Sports Commission data, overall rates of participation in indoor court sports are on a par with (or slightly below) what they were a decade ago for people aged 15 and over.</p> <p>Among young people aged 5–14 years, rates of participation at the national level¹² in gymnastics and martial arts have risen substantially, and there has been a small increase in basketball participation. Nationally, young peoples’ participation in netball and indoor soccer has declined over the last decade, but facility operators in the City report that participation in indoor basketball and futsal is increasing.</p> <p>There are some significant gender differences in participation in sporting activities at the state and national level, in particular – males have significantly higher overall participation rates compared to females; while females have much higher participation rates in gymnastics, netball, yoga and aerobics/fitness activities.</p>
<p>Comparative need</p>
<p>Indoor sports courts</p>
<p>City of Sydney 1 full-sized publicly accessible full sized indoor basketball or multi-use court per 9,444 people, which is a reasonable rate of provision when compared with surrounding Councils and regional averages.</p>
<p>Central Sub-region City of Sydney: 1 full-sized basketball court per 9,444 people Botany Bay: 1 full-sized basketball court per 11,185 people Randwick: 1 full-sized basketball court per 20,539 people Marrickville: 1 full-sized basketball court per 22,919 people Leichhardt: 1 full-sized basketball court per 58,136 people Waverley: 1 full-sized basketball court per 71,769 people Canada Bay: 1 full-sized basketball court per 87,480 people Ashfield, Strathfield, Woollahra – no indoor courts</p>
<p>Southern Sydney Region 1 indoor court per 35,000 people in the Southern Sydney region in 2008. HM Leisure and Recreation Planning Associates (2008) concluded that the Southern Sydney region has a shortfall of indoor courts to meet demand.</p>
<p>City of Melbourne City of Melbourne owns/manages 4.5 indoor sports courts, not including school and other ‘constrained’ facilities in the City. The City of Melbourne is also serviced by indoor sport facilities in adjoining local government areas, such as the 10-basketball court Melbourne Sports and Aquatic Centre at Albert Park. With a population of 100,611 people in 2011, the rate of provision of publicly-accessible indoor sports courts in City of Melbourne is 1:22,358 people. Including the ten courts at Melbourne Sports and Aquatic centre, the rate of provision rises to 1 indoor court per 6,938 people. Combined with the needs of a daytime population of 805,000 people, the Sports Facility Provision Analysis (Simon Leisure Consulting, November 2012) found the City of Melbourne is undersupplied in terms of indoor sports courts, and that there is a significant need for additional indoor sports courts in the City.</p>

¹². Individual state by state breakdown of children’s participation is not published in the ABS data.

Outcomes of resident and stakeholder engagement (identified need)

Key issues derived from surveys of facility managers, sporting groups, schools are summarised below:

- “desperate” need for more courts to accommodate growth in basketball (Alexandria Basketball Stadium).
- shortage of places to play badminton, lacrosse and roller derby.

Best practice / benchmarks

Indoor sport courts

Industry standards

No Australia-wide industry standard for indoor sports courts has been adopted.

Within the City of Sydney provision is around 1 court per 9,444 residents (this includes courts at schools or university).

Provision guidelines

The most recent state-based standards were released (as a draft) in 2012 by the Western Australian government and Parks and Leisure Australia (Western Australia). Their guideline recommends “a minimum 3 court facility with ancillary facilities and gym/fitness etc” per 50,000-100,000 people. The guidelines “do not support development of single sport hall facilities due to lack of viability and poor return on investment” (p.10). At its lowest range this represents a supply rate of about 1 court per 16,000 people.

A number of studies undertaken by Strategic Leisure Group have looked at indoor sports court provision for a number of urban local governments in NSW and Queensland. While all studies stressed the need for multi court facilities the recommended provision ranged from 1 indoor court per 11,000 people to 1 per 16,000 people. It should also be acknowledged that while some demand is met by sports halls at schools, these are often single courts with limited access and therefore not capable of full provision.

Based on a comparison with published standards and a review of some prior investigations a rate of 1 indoor court per 9,444 residents would appear adequate. However the restricted access of several of these courts along with the majority of them being single court (only Sydney University Sports and Aquatic Centre (SUSAC), King George V, Alexandria and Sydney Boys High have multi-court facilities) suggests that the supply is definitely less than desirable to meet needs for indoor sport.

In addition the demand from the weekday population should be considered as there is demand from this sector for social and corporate sport and participation in local club sport during weekdays. Based on the adopted estimates for participation (see Appendix L) this generates demand for additional indoor courts. If 10% of the weekday population is added then the rate of provision of indoor sports courts falls further.

Needs based on sport participation rates for NSW and population changes

Indoor sports courts

Demand Analysis modelling (see Appendix L) has been used to estimate demand for indoor sports courts based on current participation rates.

The model considers aggregated demand from a range of indoor sports to generate an overall demand for indoor multi-use court space (includes: badminton; volleyball; indoor cricket; futsal; basketball; indoor hockey; and indoor netball).

The model indicates that based on the 2011 population and workforce there is demand for 16.5 indoor sports courts which suggests a surplus of 4.5 courts. However, the indications from facility bookings and user feedback is that there is an undersupply of indoor sports courts and in particular a shortage of multi-court facilities.

As identified the reliance on residential populations only to assess demand ignores a significant source of demand arising from the weekday population of workers who reside outside the city. If the estimated demand from this weekday population is included then the following demand for indoor sports courts is projected for current and future years:

Demand from residential and weekday population:

2011: 16.5 courts required- surplus of 4.5 courts.

2021: 22.5 courts required – deficit of 1.5 courts.

2031: 25.5 courts required – deficit of 4.5 courts.

Analysis of participation data for NSW and assessment of an average multi-use sports courts capacity to accommodate users suggests that around 1 multi-use court per 10,000 people would be sufficient to meet current participation rates (see Appendices F to I). However normal modes of provision will see a combination of limited purpose (i.e. dedicated basketball or dedicated indoor netball and cricket, etc.) and multi-purpose courts forming the facility supply. So it can be inaccurate to assume any gross supply of courts will be adequate without ensuring there is a substantial supply of multi-use facilities, and allowing for sport-specific demand accommodated at purpose-managed centres (such as basketball centres, and indoor cricket/netball/futsal centres).

It should be noted that the participation based analysis uses NSW participation data and assumptions about the capacity of courts to accommodate multiple uses. There is a strong likelihood that if Sydney-specific data was available there would be differences, including possible increased demand due to the high proportion of medium-high density living in the City, and the skew in the age profile towards young adults. This projection should not be used as a stand-alone tool for calculating supply required, rather it should be used as only one point of reference which is combined with other approaches to determine future supply.

Trends in provision

Indoor sports courts

- Indoor sports (particularly futsal and basketball) are becoming increasingly popular.
- Multi-purpose courts rather than courts marked for just one sport are more frequently used.
- Co-location of two or more indoor courts is desirable for running competitions, efficient management, and financial viability.
- Increasingly successful models of provision involve indoor sports, gym and fitness facilities offering a range of social sports and casual participation options along with resident sports or clubs operating training and competition.

Assessment of current provision

Expressed demand. Managers of existing indoor centres in the City have indicated they are at or close to capacity and have limited available hours for any other uses. Lacrosse, badminton and roller derby have indicated a shortage of available court times to support their sports. In response to demand and anticipated growth SUSAC has developed two additional indoor sports courts. Basketball has already identified the need for additional courts, and propose demolishing the Alexandria Basketball Stadium and rebuilding two courts by 2017, and in the long term converting two outdoor courts to indoor courts. The indications are that there is an undersupply of indoor courts in the City, particularly multi-court facilities which can support social and club based competition.

Comparative assessment of provision. Compared with surrounding Councils and the region the City of Sydney has a similar or higher rate of provision (1 court: 9,444 residents) for indoor sports courts in general. If the impact of the weekday population is included and only 10% of this population is considered to generate demand then the rate of provision falls further.

City of Sydney has a higher rate of provision of indoor sports courts (1:9,444 people) than City of Melbourne (1: 22,358 people), but City of Melbourne recognises it is undersupplied in terms of indoor sports courts, and that there is a significant need for additional indoor sports courts.

Planning and provision standards. Based on a number of studies and a review of published standards, supply of indoor sports facilities in the range of 1 court per 11,000-16,000 people would be the common standard. This would suggest that the current supply in the City is adequate. However the impact of the weekday population which increases demand, the over- reliance on single courts, and restricted access facilities suggests an actual undersupply.

Demand and capacity analysis. The Demand Analysis Model in Appendix L suggests around 1 multi-use indoor court per 11,700 people. Demand from residential and weekday population is:
2011: 16.5 courts required- surplus of 4.5 courts.
2021: 22.5 courts required – deficit of 1.5 courts.
2031: 25.5 courts required – deficit of 4.5 courts.

Overall supply of indoor sports courts is assessed as inadequate, particularly when considering the impact of the weekday population on facility demand, the limitations of single court facilities in supporting competitive sport, most existing courts being reported as at capacity, and the reported shortages of court space/ hours from user groups. To accommodate existing and future demand a minimum supply rate of around 1 court per 10,000 people is recommended. The population base used to estimate demand should consider the weekday (worker) population and weekday demand arising from this sector. In addition provision should be focused on more multi-court facilities supplemented by single courts linked with schools or other centres. Improvements to outdoor court provision and increased weather-proofing of outdoor courts will also assist in meeting demand for court sports.

Opportunities

- Provide additional indoor sports courts as part of new higher density developments and as expansion of existing facilities, particularly where expansion can offer multi-court facilities.
- Enter into community use agreements with schools for use of their halls and gyms by the public after school hours.
- Establish partnerships with schools to develop new facilities.
- Investigate the opportunities for Voluntary Planning Agreements with developers to deliver additional indoor courts as part of new developments, particularly where new courts could complement an existing adjacent facility.
- Investigate hybrid models which combine indoor courts with roofed or shaded outdoor courts to provide multi-court complexes.

Challenges

- High cost of construction of indoor recreation facilities.
- Lack of space for indoor sports courts/ centres.
- Desirability of multi-court facilities to improve viability of indoor sports centres.
- Increasing demand for indoor courts

Needs and recommendations to 2031

Indoor sports courts

Additional courts required:

21 indoor sports courts are available in the City of Sydney, some of which are constrained in use hours or limited in use due to design issues.

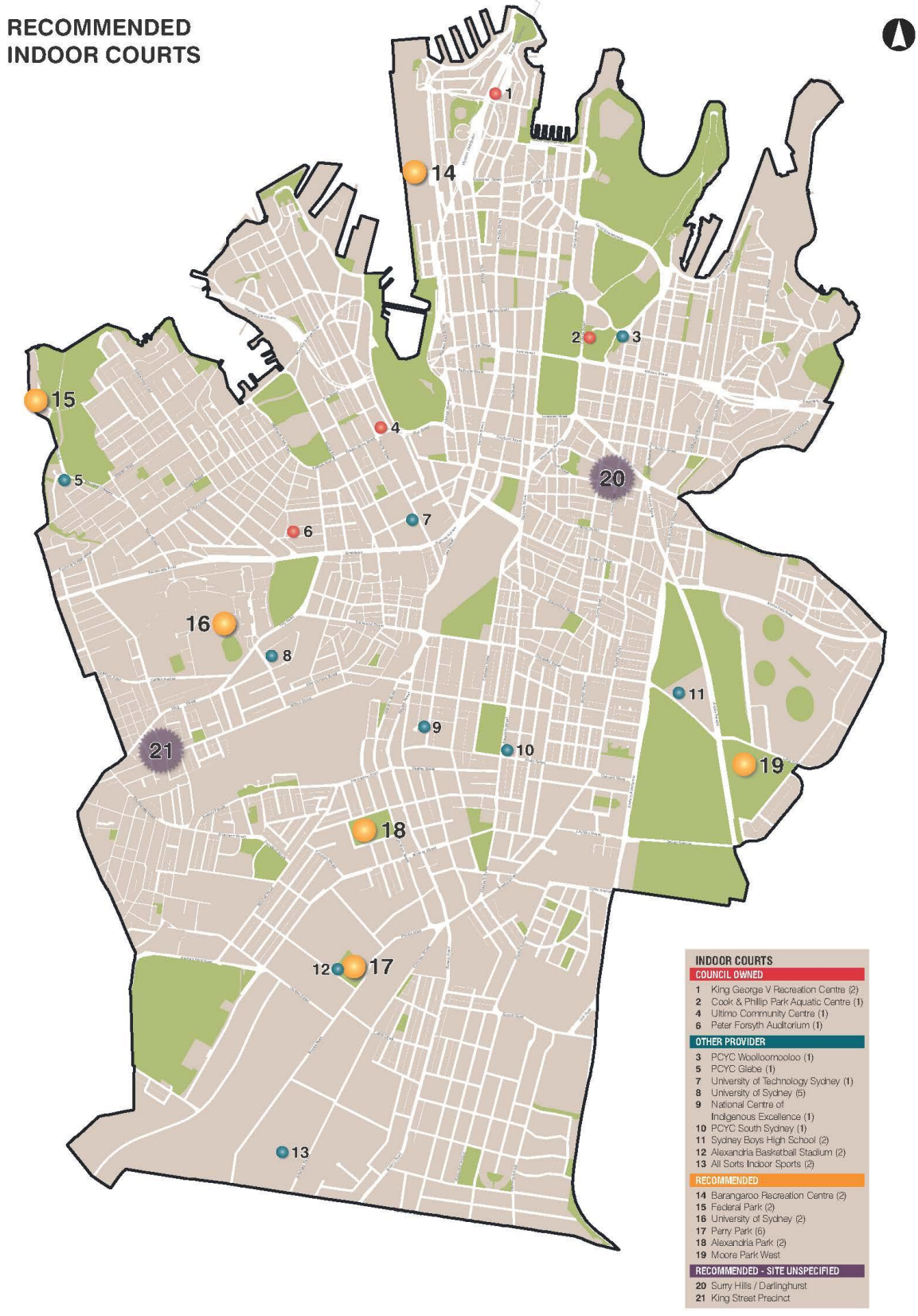
Based on current population growth estimates and a 10% demand from the weekday (worker) population, a total of around 26 indoor sports courts should be provided by 2031. However there are strong indications that demand for indoor court space will increase over time due to the younger age profile in the City, the restricted access to some courts, and as sports such as futsal grow in popularity and as more modified rules/ social competitions develop. It is recommended that a provision guideline of 1 indoor sport court per 10,000 residents + 10% of the non-resident workforce be provided. This means that a total of 32 courts, or an additional 11 courts by 2031 should be planned for the City, particularly in areas of under supply or high residential and employment growth.

Recommendations for additional and upgraded indoor sport courts:

1. Provide indoor sports courts at Green Square.
2. Construct two courts at Perry Park by 2017, with two additional courts constructed in the long term.
3. Provide an indoor sports facility in Ultimo-Pyrmont.

4. Investigate the feasibility of an indoor sports court as part of any redevelopment of the Wentworth Park Sporting Complex should greyhound racing cease at Wentworth Park.
5. Provide a regional 4 or 6-court facility by constructing a new facility.
6. A 2 court indoor sport/recreation centre should be provided in City South (Surry Hills/Darlinghurst).
7. A 2 court indoor sport and recreation centre should be considered as part of a community centre in the King Street Precinct.
8. Support Botanic Gardens and Centennial Parklands to develop indoor sports courts in Moore Park.
9. Upgrade the quality of Peter Forsyth Auditorium.
10. Upgrade the Cook and Phillip Park indoor sport court (planned by 2020).

Figure 5.3 Recommended additional indoor sports courts in City of Sydney



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6 RECOMMENDATIONS

In summary, the recommendations of the above analysis of the current and future supply of and demand for sporting facilities in City of Sydney are as follows.

6.1 Sporting fields

The City of Sydney currently has 32 publicly-available sporting fields, including restricted use fields. Analysis using current participation data and assumptions on field capacity suggest a current rate of supply of around 1 field per 6,198 residents.

Despite the sporting fields available in Centennial Park and Moore Park, the City of Sydney ranks below the average for adjoining LGAs in terms of sporting fields available for use. When the demand from the worker and other weekday population in the City is also considered there is a significant under-supply of fields.

Field bookings and use, field condition ratings, comparison with adjoining local government areas, a sports participation and demand model, and NSW government guidelines combine to suggest a recommended average rate of provision in is 1 sporting field per 5,600 residents. However it is also recommended that the weekday population (workforce who visit the City each day but do not reside in the City) be considered in provision planning with a rate of 1 additional multi-use field per 120,000 non-resident workers.

If all publicly available fields are counted then the City of Sydney currently has 32 fields, an apparent oversupply of 1.5 fields to the recommended rate of provision of 30.5 fields in 2011. However, by 2021 an additional 14 fields (over current provision) will be required to address current field supply issues (such as overuse) and to service the resident and worker population. A synthetic field in Moore Park was completed in February 2016. Additional fields are planned at Crescent Lands (half-field) in 2017, Gunyama Park in Green Square (2018), and Perry Park in Alexandria (2018-19). By 2031 up to 20 additional sporting fields would required to meet projected needs.

A critical issue is to ensure that field sizes allow for flexible use of field resources. Providing field sizes at only individual sport level, rather than for multi-sport use, can create significant shortcomings for future provision. Approximately 0.93 hectares per 1,000 people is suggested for sports field provision. Measurement of the area of City of Sydney-owned sporting fields (approximately 15.95 hectares) shows that the rate of provision is around 0.08 hectares /1,000 people, using the 2014 Estimated Resident Population of 198,331 people. This is significantly below what is suggested by the former Department of Planning's guidelines and the notional industry benchmark of 0.8-1 hectares/1,000 people. If the weekday population is added to this rate of provision a substantial undersupply in space allocated for sporting fields is indicated.

Strategies to respond to the demand for sporting fields need to consider a range of responses, including:

- enhancement of existing sporting fields.
- increased use of synthetic surfaces on existing fields
- using suitable spaces for half- and three-quarter sized training fields

- entering into partnerships with other sports fields providers
- better use of underutilised resources such as sporting fields and spaces on school grounds
- ensuring that UrbanGrowth provides for sporting fields at the average rate of 1 field per 6,200 residents and workers in its urban development programs.

6.2 Outdoor sports courts

91 outdoor, publicly accessible, full-sized sports courts are located in the City of Sydney. Of these courts, 66 courts are marked for tennis, 26 courts marked for basketball, and 22 courts for netball. Ten netball courts have been replaced by construction of a synthetic sporting field in Moore Park in 2016.

The current supply of outdoor sports courts in the City is insufficient for tennis, basketball and netball.

Planning for increasing demand for outdoor sports courts should seek to provide tennis courts and multi-use courts as a means of providing for local social sport and informal active recreation for a range of outdoor court sports.

Around 17-18 additional outdoor multi-use courts and 4 tennis complexes (4 court) are recommended to be provided by 2031. The majority of the outdoor courts would be multi-function courts. Some courts could be dedicated for a single code where a number of sports courts are co-located.

Specific recommendations for additional outdoor courts are:

- implement plans for two additional outdoor courts at Perry Park.
- locate additional tennis courts, based on demand and gaps in current distribution, in:
 - CBD.
 - Green Square.
 - Crescent Lands in Glebe.
 - Darlinghurst/East Sydney.
- investigate opportunities to supplement the concentration of outdoor sports courts in Crown Street, Oxford Street and Redfern Street villages with at least double sports courts. These villages appear quantitatively to be adequately provided with outdoor sports courts because of their proximity to outdoor sports courts in Centennial Parklands and Moore Park, and in Sydney University.
- subject to available land and compatibility with existing parks and land uses, provide additional multi-purpose outdoor courts as at least double or multiple offers at the following locations:
 - Barangaroo Central. Two to four courts on a rooftop or another appropriate location to replace the popular netball/basketball courts which were removed from Darling Harbour for the Sega development.
 - CBD – consider rooftop provision.
 - Green Square, including Perry Park.
 - Ashmore Estate.
 - Crescent Lands in Glebe.
 - Wentworth Park.

- Surry Hills/Redfern.
 - Pyrmont.
 - Central Railway/Broadway.
 - Darlinghurst/East Sydney.
 - Harry Noble Reserve.
 - Sydney Park.
 - Explore partnerships with Botanic Gardens and Centennial Parklands, Alexandria Community School, Newtown High School of Performing Arts, Glebe Secondary College, and National Centre of Indigenous Excellence to provide new multi-purpose courts.
- ensure planning for redevelopment/ residential development of industrial areas considers the opportunities for provision of courts as part of linear corridors accommodating flooding and open space or as buffer uses between commercial/ industrial use and residential community nodes.
 - planning for outdoor recreation facilities in commercial/employment areas should continue to include multi-purpose hard court facilities for lunchtime and before/after work social completion and programs. Location of these should be encouraged as part of other sport and recreation facilities or commercial recreation and fitness centres. Large office developments could also consider provision of a rooftop or even indoor court space as part of the development.
 - provide under-sized informal basketball practice facilities in parks and open spaces with sufficient space and where basketball will not disturb residents or workers. Such locations include in the CBD-Harbour precinct.
 - expansion of the capacity of some existing outdoor courts should be considered as a shorter term priority. This is achieved through a range of strategies including expanding the playing surface area, adding courts, resurfacing the court, lighting, shade or fixed roofing and changing management arrangements to increase access.
 - upgrade the second multi-purpose outdoor sports court at Maybanke Youth Centre. Assess the practicality of facilitating increased community use of the court outside programmed youth activities.
 - erect an all-weather roof or a fabric roof structure above the outdoor courts at Ultimo Community Centre to extend their use. Consider these options for other outdoor sports courts on roof-tops or terraces with no/little shade.
 - upgrade the surface of the outdoor sports court at Peter Forsyth Auditorium.
 - mark courts for multiple sports to provide the potential to maximise use of the courts.
 - provide multi-purpose netball/basketball half court practice courts in appropriate parks, incorporated with youth centres, and in commercial / employment zones such as Green Square.
 - ensure that multi-purpose courts are designed to accommodate netball. This means that a larger footprint than that normally used for basketball is required for multi-purpose courts. In addition, temporary use of grassed areas (such as occurs in The Domain) should be allowed on a limited basis (where demand arises) for daytime social competitions.
- Multi-purpose courts to have a minimum 37 x 22 metres playing area.
 - Provide fixed netball goalposts on grass or hardstand surfaces in appropriate parks and open spaces.

6.3 Indoor sports courts

21 indoor sports courts are available in City of Sydney in 2016, some of which are constrained in use hours or limited in use due to design issues.

Based on current population growth estimates and a 10% demand from the weekday (worker) population, a total of around 26 indoor sports courts should be provided by 2031. However there are strong indications that demand for indoor court space will increase over time due to the younger age profile in the City, the restricted access to some courts, and as sports such as futsal grow in popularity and as more modified rules/ social competitions develop. It is recommended that a provision guideline of 1 indoor sport court per 10,000 residents + 10% of the non-resident workforce be provided. This means that a total of 32 courts, or an additional 11 courts, by 2031 should be planned for the City, particularly in areas of under supply or high residential and employment growth.

Recommendations for additional and upgraded indoor sport courts are to:

- provide indoor sports courts at Green Square.
- provide two courts in Perry Park by 2017, with two additional courts planned in the long term.
- provide an indoor sports facility in Ultimo-Pyrmont.
- investigate the feasibility of an indoor sports court as part of any redevelopment of the Wentworth Park Sporting Complex should greyhound racing cease at Wentworth Park.
- provide a regional 4 or 6-court indoor court facility by constructing a new facility.
- a 2 court indoor sport/recreation centre should be provided in City South (Surry Hills/ Darlinghurst).
- a 2 court indoor sport and recreation centre should be considered as part of a community centre in the King Street Precinct.
- support Botanic Gardens and Centennial Parklands to develop indoor sports courts in Moore Park.
- upgrade the quality of Peter Forsyth Auditorium.
- upgrade the Cook and Phillip Park indoor sport court (planned by 2020).

In addition provision of indoor sports courts should be focused on more multi-court facilities supplemented by single courts linked with schools or other centres. Improvements to outdoor court provision and increased weather-proofing of outdoor courts will also assist in meeting demand for indoor court sports.

6.4 Facility management

Improvements to facility management could be made which will increase the availability of sporting facilities in the City. These improvements include:

- programming of facilities to smooth out or shift peak use periods, ie. increase off-peak use
- collaborating with schools and tertiary institutions to maximise the public use of their facilities

- ❑ developing a sub-regional approach to bookings, planning and management of sporting fields
- ❑ developing a regional centralised regulation and booking system for Councils, parks agencies and facility managers
- ❑ educating sports field users to use alternate equipment (such as footwear without studs) and to rotate training on fields to reduce turf wear
- ❑ investing in sportsfield and outdoor court lighting at underutilised sites.

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APPENDIX A

Planning Context

A.1 National context of sport

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 sports facilities demand study for City of Sydney. The following table details these recommendations and discusses the implications for the study.

Table A.1 Summary of ‘The Future of Sport in Australia’

CHAPTER	RECOMMENDATIONS	IMPLICATIONS FOR SPORTS FACILITIES DEMAND STUDY
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.	Council should embrace and capitalise on the State and Federal government’s push to ensure school and tertiary education facilities are available for community use.
	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.	Council should ensure planning for facilities is kept up-to-date in preparation for future changes in funding for infrastructure. Council’s future provision of facilities should focus on multi-purpose and flexible facilities.
	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 new 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.

One key policy area is the National Sport and Education Strategy.

Megatrends in sport

The “megatrends” in sport in Australia (Hajkowicz, et. al. 2013) which also influence participation in sport and delivery of sporting facilities in Australia are:

Table A.2 Megatrends in Australian sport

Megatrend	Description
A Perfect Fit: Personalised Sport	<p>Individualised sport and fitness activities are on the rise.</p> <p>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. People are fitting sport into their increasingly busy and time-fragmented lifestyles to achieve personal health objectives. We are increasingly playing sport to get fit, rather than getting fit to play sport.</p> <p>Participation rates in aerobics, running, walking, and gym membership have risen sharply in the past decade, while participation rates in many organised team sports has held constant or declined.</p> <p>People are increasingly opting to go for a run with headphones and a music player when the opportunity arises, rather than commit to a regular organised sporting competition.</p> <p>Australians are becoming more health conscious. Health is likely to feature to a greater extent in people’s choices about sport.</p> <p>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 \$2.9 billion in 2011-12.</p>
From Extreme to Mainstream: the rise of lifestyle sports	<p>Rise of lifestyle, adventure and alternative sports which are particularly popular with younger generations. These sports typically involve complex, advanced skills and have some element of inherent danger and/or thrill seeking. They are also characterised by a strong lifestyle element and participants often obtain cultural self-identity and self-expression through these sports. These sports are likely to attract participants through generational change and greater awareness through online content and social media.</p> <p>Sports such as BMX cycling have recently been added to the Olympic Games program. International associations for skateboarding and rock climbing are pushing for these sports to be included in the Olympics. However opinion is divided among the extreme sports communities (such as snowboarding) about the merit of their inclusion in mainstream competitions due to the nature of lifestyle sports being about constant change and experimentation.</p>

Megatrend	Description
<p>More than Sport: Health, Community and Overseas Aid</p>	<p>Sport can help achieve the objectives of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mental and physical health – reduction in rising rates of obesity, diabetes, and chronic illness in children and adults. - reduction in crime by helping to achieve social inclusion for marginalised groups. - social development and inclusion of marginalised groups. - international co-operation through building bridges to other countries, and achieving overseas aid, peace, development and foreign policy objectives. <p>These broader benefits of sport are being increasingly recognised by governments, business and communities. However, despite the physical and psychological 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.</p> <p>Sport can build bridges to other countries and contribute to economic and foreign policy objectives.</p>
<p>Everybody's Game: Demographic and cultural change</p>	<p>Australia faces an aging population with increasing life expectancy, which will change the types of sports we play and how we play them. Australians are embracing sports 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. Sports of the future will need to cater for seniors to retain strong participation rates.</p> <p>Sports will also have to cater for the changing cultural makeup of Australia. Our society has, and will continue to, become highly multi-cultural. Different cultures have different sporting preferences and recreation habits. Sporting organisations will be challenged with capturing the interest and involvement of diverse cultures.</p>
<p>New Wealth, New Talent: Economic Growth and Sports Development in Asia</p>	<p>Growth in population and income throughout Asia (particularly in China and India) will create tougher competition and new opportunities for Australia on the sports field and in sports business. Asian countries are investing heavily in elite sport, and especially in China, have rapidly improved their recent performance at the Olympic Games. As disposable incomes grow, the populations of Asian countries are becoming more interested in sport. This may create new markets for sports television, tourism, equipment, services and events.</p>
<p>Tracksuits to Business Suits: Market Pressures and New Business Models</p>	<p>Market forces are likely to exert greater pressure on sport in coming decades. In some sports elite athletes have had considerable pay rises and large sponsorship deals. Sports with higher salaries may draw athletes away from sports with lower salaries.</p> <p>Loosely organised community sport associations are likely to be replaced by organisations with corporate structures and more formal governance systems.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>The cost of participating in sport is also rising, which is a participation barrier to many people.</p> <p>Volunteering in sport and physical recreation organisations accounted for 37% of the total volunteer population in Australia in 2010. However, barriers to volunteering are growing (eg time pressures, increased bureaucracy, lack of local Council support, lack of appreciation and fear of being sued).</p>

Planning for Active Living

The benefits of regular physical activity are extensive, and governments at all levels in Australia are increasingly recognising the importance of supporting the community to maintain healthy rates of physical activity participation. The following key strategic documents highlight this important policy shift. Collectively, these documents, in combination with many others, demonstrate the need for local governments to play an important role in encouraging residents to adopt active lifestyles.

- ❑ The Australian Government’s National Preventative Health Strategy has been developed to “prevent hundreds of thousands of Australians dying prematurely” and aims to halt and reverse the rise in overweight and obesity as one of the four targets of the Strategy. Importantly, increasing physical activity participation levels is a key part of achieving this target.
- ❑ Australia’s Physical Activity Guidelines provide recommended levels of physical activity for children, adolescents, adults and older Australians including number of minutes of participation, number of days of the week and intensity level.
- ❑ The National Heart Foundation of Australia has developed Blueprint for an Active Australia, a document which identifies key government and community actions it believes are required to increase physical activity levels across the population in Australia.
- ❑ The Healthy Places and Spaces project, a collaboration between the Planning Institute of Australia, the Local Government Association of Australia and the National Heart Foundation of Australia, has resulted in the development of a planning guide and practical tools to help practitioners to incorporate active living principles into the design of built environments.
- ❑ The NSW Department of Local Government, the NSW Health Department, NSW Sport and Recreation and the National Heart Foundation of Australia (NSW Division) collaborated to produce ‘Creating Active Communities: Physical Activity Guidelines for Local Governments’. This document identifies the key roles of local government in order to encourage residents to be more physically active.
- ❑ The Supportive Environments for Physical Activity and Healthy Eating (SEPAHE) Project is a collaborative project which aims to guide local governments to create environments which encourage participation in physical activity and nutrition. The document provides a suite of ways in which local governments can influence the physical activity and healthy eating patterns of residents.

A.2 State planning context

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. The relevant goals and targets of NSW 2021 are:

	Goal	Target
Strengthen our Local Environment and Communities	27 Enhance cultural, creative, sporting and recreation opportunities	Increase participation in sport, recreational, arts and cultural activities in rural and regional NSW and in Sydney from 2010 to 2016 by 10%.

Healthy Urban Design

Key objectives enumerated in NSW Health's Healthy Urban Design Checklist¹³, include:

Physical activity

- (PA1) Encourage incidental physical activity.
- (PA2) Promote opportunities for walking, cycling, and other forms of active transport.
- (PA3) Promote access to usable and quality public open spaces and recreational facilities.

Legislation

The NSW *Local Government Act 1993* provides for planning and provision of sporting facilities by categorising community land as 'Sportsground'.

Land should be categorised as 'Sportsground' if the land is used or proposed to be used primarily for active recreation involving organised sports or the playing of outdoor games.

The core objectives for management of community land categorised as Sportsground are to:

- encourage, promote and facilitate recreational pursuits in the community involving active recreation involving organised sports and informal sporting activities and games, and
- ensure that such activities are managed having regard to any adverse impact on nearby residences.

Open space planning guidelines

The NSW Department of Planning and Infrastructure (DPI) 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 that becomes an important management tool.

¹³ http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/pubs/2010/pdf/hud_checklist.pdf

The Department's current open space guidelines¹⁴ 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.

Parliamentary inquiry

The NSW Government's Inquiry into Sportsground Management in NSW (Standing Committee on Public Works, 2006) recognised that:

- there is a 'chronic shortage' of sporting venues in many local government areas to cater for demand.
- existing sportsgrounds are subjected to increasing user pressures.

¹⁴ SGS Economics and Planning and HM Leisure Planning, December 2010

The inquiry found that these problems have been caused by the failure to plan for and anticipate changes in population and sporting participation, lack of consistent data collection for planning purposes, and inadequate or inappropriate facility management practice across local Council boundaries.

To resolve these issues, the Committee's recommendations and the NSW Government's response are outlined below.

Table A.3 Recommendations of Inquiry Into Sportsground Management in NSW

Recommendation		NSW Government response	
1	Council provision of sports-grounds	Councils in conjunction with sporting groups in their area to prepare a strategic plan of management demonstrating partnerships with other clubs to manage increasing demand on facilities and to acknowledge shifting sporting requirements across the community.	Supports the intent of the recommendation. Plans of Management for community land categorised as Sportsground are required under the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> . The NSW State Plan contains a direction for increasing use of sporting facilities.
2	Schools provision of sports-grounds	DET to develop a Memorandum of Understanding with local government to facilitate the use of school grounds for community sporting activities.	Supports greater community use and better management of government school sporting facilities. The government's policy on the community use of school playing fields were being prepared.
3	Private schools sports-ground access	Councils to investigate options to increase the availability of sportsgrounds by negotiating with private schools and other educational institutions.	A matter for individual Councils
4	Special needs planning	Councils to take account of the specific requirements of groups with special needs including disability and socially disadvantaged groups in determining access to sportsgrounds in their local area.	Supports Council's considering the requirements of groups with special needs when preparing plans of management for sportsgrounds. The Creating Active Communities: Physical Activity Guidelines for Local Government is a resource to encourage Councils to consider the physical activity requirements of groups with special needs and assist them to promote physical activity in the community.
5	Increased State funding	Department of Sport and Recreation to increase funding for the Capital Assistance Program and Regional Sports Facilities Program.	The NSW Government provides funds for sporting facilities through several programs including the DSR programs and the School Sport initiative. The government also recognizes financial contributions made by sporting groups and other community partners in development of sporting facilities.
6	Increased Federal funding	Federal government to make available a maximum annual funding of \$1 million per Federal electorate for applications to develop new sporting grounds or to improve existing facilities for groups and organisations with unmet needs.	Matter for the Commonwealth government. The NSW government would welcome any increased funding from the Federal government to develop new sportsgrounds and improve existing sportsground facilities.

Recommendation		NSW Government response
7	Sports-ground irrigation	NSW government to examine the potential for alternative irrigation methods and optimal watering time cycles to improve surface conditions at sportsgrounds.
		The government supports strategies of local Councils that encourage sustainable management practices for sportsgrounds, including minimising water use, alternative water sources and field irrigation methods, waste management, and use of chemicals.
8	Improved playing surfaces	NSW government to provide funding to investigate alternative turfgrass options for sportsgrounds to optimise playing conditions and potentially reduce watering and maintenance costs.
		DECC is working with Councils and other organisations to demonstrate and evaluate the benefits of using recycled organic material to improve the quality and safety of sporting grounds.
9	Reduced playing seasons	Councils to require sporting organisations to schedule their seasonal use of grounds to enable grounds to be rested for a minimum of two weeks.
		The government supports strategies developed by local Councils that encourage sustainable management practices for sportsgrounds, and for Councils to develop allocation schedules to rest grounds for defined periods.
10	Improved sports-ground lighting	Councils to ensure that grounds requiring lighting and used for club competitions and match practice be lit to a minimum of 100 lux as specified by the Australian standard. The impact of lighting glare on residences and horizontal illumination to encourage even use of playing surfaces should be considered.
		The government supports the development of floodlit sportsground facilities that meet Australian standards for club competition, match practice and training. It encourages Councils to support a program to ensure compliance with the standards. The government provides financial support for lighting sportsgrounds.
11	Land acquisition policies	The Department of Planning to examine the feasibility of purchasing and allocating land for redevelopment for the exclusive use of community sportsgrounds in areas where there is a documented shortage of such grounds. Such land should provide sufficient space for two playing fields and should take precedence over development of smaller parcels of land adding to the fragmented supply of pocket parks in local neighbourhood areas.
		The Department of Planning plays a role in acquiring and planning regional open space through the Sydney region Development Fund and establishment of regional parks. The government and Councils will continue to work together to investigate funding options to improve open space, including Section 94 contributions, Council revenue, contributions from sporting codes, and federal and NSW government grants. The government will continue to investigate innovative and efficient joint use of government property for sporting facilities.
12	Green-fields planning policies	The Department of Planning to ensure that active sportsgrounds are provided to meet documented and projected levels of demand in new release areas. Such grounds should be located in areas with access to transport services, taking into account residential amenity, water retention and environmental sustainability factors.
		The updated Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Planning Guidelines for Local Government will ensure that changing community needs and demographics are considered in the development of new housing, and in revisions of Local Environmental Plans and developer contributions plans. Detailed precinct planning will take place for the North West and South West growth centres, consistent with the Growth Centres Development Code (2006) which includes controls for open space and active and passive recreational opportunities.

Recommendation		NSW Government response
		Land released outside of the growth centres must meet the sustainability criteria contained in the Metropolitan Strategy, which includes the accessibility of recreational services.
13	Industry co-ordination Department of Sport and Recreation to fund the NSW Regional Council of Parks and Leisure Australia to provide useful input to government as part of a co-ordinated strategy for improved management of sportsgrounds in NSW.	NSW government grant programs don't provide for groups to represent their members. Funds are instead prioritised for allocation to facility development, events and specific projects. The government recognizes the importance of sporting industry co-ordination and partnerships between key stakeholders in management and development of sportsgrounds.
14	Regional planning forums Department of Sport and Recreation to establish a network of regional planning forums involving relevant State government agencies, local Councils, industry groups and peak sporting bodies to gather data and devise strategic plans for the management of sportsgrounds at State level. This network would assist in determining appropriate standards for use of grounds and facilities in NSW.	Councils are best placed to develop responses to the needs of their individual communities. Sportsgrounds should be managed at a local rather than State level, with Councils able to determine appropriate standards for the use of grounds and facilities in consultation with their communities. Regional Organisations of Councils (ROC) across NSW may be a more appropriate mechanism to establish a network of regional planning forums. The Southern Sydney ROC has proposed to prepare a review of sporting fields management in the Southern Sydney region. The Department of Planning has prepared regional strategies to guide growth and development in high-growth coastal areas in NSW.
15	National Working Group Sport and Recreation Ministers' Council to convene a working group to address issues raised in this report, and specifically to examine the need for consistent data collection across Australia about current trends in sporting and leisure activity.	NSW Sport and Recreation will place this recommendation on the agenda of the national Standing Committee on Recreation and Sport (SCORS) and seek to have the matter raised at the Sport and Recreation Ministers Council. The SCORS Strategic Reference Group works closely with the Australian Bureau of Statistics to identify data and research needs relating to sport and recreation so there is consistent data collection across Australia on current trends in sporting and leisure activity. SCORS has funded the national Exercise, Recreation and Sport Survey (ERASS) since 2001.

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.

A.3 Metropolitan planning context

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 A.4 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.

A.4 Regional planning context

Southern Sydney Regional Recreational Demand and Opportunities Study

The Southern Sydney Regional Recreational Demand and Opportunities Study (HM Leisure Planning Pty Ltd and Inspiring Place Pty Ltd) concluded that:

- the demand for recreation resources is beginning to outstrip supply.
- the level of use of playing fields is threatening to become unsustainable.
- demand for sports grounds, indoor aquatic centres and ball sports venues was common to all subregions in the Southern Sydney Region.
- the city and eastern suburbs found a greater need for sports fields and indoor facilities.
- gaps in recreational resources are indoor integrated sports and aquatic facilities, and sports grounds.
- highest recreational demands in the region include participation in sport (particularly more and better-used sports fields) and in indoor sports and aquatic facilities.
- demand for regional and subregional sports facilities will continue in those areas attracting young families.

Southern Sydney Region Sportsgrounds Report

The main purpose of the Southern Sydney Region Sportsfields Study was to review the provision, use and management of sports fields in the Southern Sydney region. On the basis of that review, recommendations were made to help ensure that the Region's current and future outdoor sporting facility needs are adequately met.

The SSROC study identified a range of issues regarding supply of and demand for outdoor sports facilities in the region. The demand for outdoor sports facilities has begun to outstrip supply, and that levels of sports field use are becoming unsustainable in terms of the carrying capacity of facilities.

Supply issues include:

- quantity of sports space in the region is lower than amounts prescribed in traditional planning standards.
- Facilities are unevenly distributed across the region.
- Sports clubs and schools as the main users of sports grounds identified a range of concerns with the adequacy of quality and quantity of sports facilities. Users are constrained in their activities by the perceived shortage of sporting fields, access to fields, poor quality amenities, insufficient floodlighting and spectator facilities, and/or travel distances to available facilities.

Demand issues:

- the region's age structure profile suggest that the demand for outdoor facilities is likely to be around 'average'.
- club sports participants ratio in winter 70%: summer 30%.
- use of Council sports grounds is generally at very high levels and in many cases well above Council officer estimates of physical carrying capacity. However a minority of grounds in some Council areas are being used at below capacity levels.
- substantial growth appears to have occurred in sports participation in recent years. Most sports associations are expecting this growth to continue over the next 5 years.
- most sports associations in the region are actively developing their sport with school-based promotions, expansion into 'new' areas, and introducing game variations and innovations.
- if age-related participation rates in sport remain the same, the demand for outdoor sports facilities over the next 25 years will decrease in most parts of the region due to the effects of an aging population. This will not be the case in and around Sydney City where population growth will offset the aging effect.
- the use of Council grounds by schools is high due to the lack of sufficient sports facilities in the majority of regional schools.
- current shortfall in playing fields is most apparent for AFL, touch football and soccer, at least in some parts of the region.

Based on population forecasts to 2031 there will be significant future demands for additional outdoor sports facilities in the form of new facilities and/or extended or refurbished facilities) in the Sydney City and surrounding areas. Elsewhere in the region there is a need for improved capacity in the short to medium term to redress the current over-use problems, but in the longer term with population aging, demand and the need for additional capacity will decline.

APPENDIX B

Trends in sport

B.1 Industry trends

Issues and trends in the sports and recreation industry which influence planning, provision and management of sporting facilities include:

Tailored programs and facilities for market segments

Sports programs and facilities are designed to attract a variety of market segments, are increasingly age specific and are aimed towards:

- Older adults;
- Children;
- Injury recovery;
- Strength and conditioning;
- General health, fitness and wellbeing.

There is a need for a large proportion of health and fitness floor space retained as multi-use program rooms to accommodate changing market interests as well as a trend towards incorporation of wellness centres and allied health services.

Floodlighting

There is a greater demand for floodlighting of sporting facilities to complement more flexible participation preferences.

Social and sport

There is a trend towards including social spaces in sports facility design.

Access

- the widespread adoption of 'access for all' principles in sports facility planning, design and construction.

Promotion of healthy lifestyles

- increasing recognition that safe, accessible and visually attractive sporting facilities and open spaces will encourage and promote more active lifestyles.
- increasing concentration on health promotion and education, especially in response to concerns about the increasing average weight of children and adults.

Improve existing rather than provide new

- recreation providers are finding many constraints to providing more sporting opportunities due to shortage of land, and limited resources. More resources are being directed towards improving the quality of sporting facilities and spaces to increase their use capacity, rather than developing new spaces and facilities.

Insurance

- ❑ escalating public liability insurance costs are a significant cost for sporting and organisations, which are affecting the viability of the groups, and their ability to organise activities. There has been a recent shift from the public winning cases against Councils for injuries sustained in Council-owned and managed open space towards the courts taking a view towards taking personal responsibility for actions that lead to injuries. As such, high risk activities are no longer readily accepted by open space and recreation managers. An increasingly litigious society has forced recreation managers to require increasing risk insurance, and costs have increased significantly.

'User pays'

- ❑ on-going pressures to charge users for traditionally free or low-cost subsidised services to cover the costs of provision, or "user pays".

Multi-use facilities

- ❑ there is a trend away from single-purpose or dedicated facilities towards shared or multi-use facilities. However there is also an emphasis on ensuring facilities are designed to meet the specific needs of key user groups.
- ❑ Construction of multi-purpose sport/recreation complexes, combining facilities for indoor sport, weights and fitness training, swimming and other recreation activities. Such facilities are increasingly being funded and/or operated by the private sector. This results in less duplication of facilities, more sustainable assets in the longer term, and streamlined management.
- ❑ 'Small-sided' modified games for juniors and for social field sport (soccer, Oztag, touch football) characterised by a reduced number of players and smaller field size, enables more players to utilise available field space.

Synthetic surfaces

- ❑ an increasing number of facilities are being constructed or upgraded with synthetic surfaces.

Increasing diversity of sports

- ❑ due to the increase in the number of sporting and leisure activities available, there is fierce competition for the "leisure dollar". Facility providers can no longer rely on "walk-ins", with facility management now more business-like to attract and retain customers.

Safety and risk management

- ❑ there is an increasing awareness of the importance of "risk management" and the need for a "whole-of-life" approach to facility development and asset management.
- ❑ increasing levels of professionalism are required for the management of sporting activities, facilities and events due to risk management requirements.

- ❑ perceptions and incidences of crime are guiding design of recreation spaces, particularly through adopting Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles.

Sustainability

- ❑ There is an increasing trend towards environmentally sustainable design of facilities and use of environmentally sustainable practices, such as water harvesting, synthetic playing surfaces, LED lighting, linkages with sustainable transport solutions.

Partnerships for funding facilities

- ❑ Financial resources are becoming increasingly limited. Facilities previously funded by one organisation are now provided by partnerships between various types of organisations including State government, local government, the private sector and user groups.
- ❑ Sport has become increasingly reliant on funding from state and federal governments due to the decline in the availability of financial support from non-government sources.

B.2 Trends in local government management of sport and recreation

Trends in local government approaches to management of sport and recreation in communities may be summarised into the following key points:

- ❑ **Local government amalgamations** have affected many Councils in Victoria and Queensland. One challenge arising from the amalgamations which impacts on sport and recreation servicing is that Councils have needed to review and align strategic directions, policy and operational procedures to ensure equity across new local government areas. For sport and recreation, this particularly includes re-assessing community need and re-prioritising facility and service expenditure, as well as reviewing tenure arrangements.
- ❑ Many local governments have reported mounting concern over **ageing sport and recreation infrastructure**. Ageing infrastructure presents problems not only from a maintenance perspective, but also signals substantial replacement costs in the short to medium term.
- ❑ In contrast to the above, the **Federal government stimulus funding has invested heavily in school based facilities**, with sports courts and covered activity space being a major focus of funding. Distribution of funding was based purely on population and school location with little regard for local government strategic planning of facilities for sport and recreation. The strategic implications have been difficult to ascertain for many councils with construction only now concluding in many schools. At the least the additional infrastructure should have an impact on supply for training space for court sports and some other indoor sports and recreation activities. Cost of space and accessibility for community use is of course an unknown at this stage although funding conditions specified community access.
- ❑ Councils are increasingly **contracting out the delivery of sporting and leisure services** to commercial and community organisations.
- ❑ Both Federal and State levels of government are progressively placing greater emphasis on the importance of **planning for active living**, and the key role local

governments have in influencing the physical activity habits of residents. It is expected that this impetus will continue to expand, and local governments will be urged to adopt a pro-active role in planning communities and other strategies to enhance active living opportunities.

- ❑ Local governments will have a major role in **responding to trends** in participation such as the growing desire for non-structured and informal participation, and a decline in volunteerism, which will affect the long-term viability of many community sporting groups.
- ❑ Local government is under pressure to **do more with less funding and staff**. Council budgets for sport, recreation and open space rarely increase in real terms.

Land Availability

Decreasing amounts of land are being set aside for the provision of sport and recreation facilities. This will require Councils to place higher priority on the development of multi-purpose facilities from existing and future facilities, as well as placing greater emphasis on the forward planning process.

Overlapping Sporting Seasons

It is becoming increasingly apparent that summer and winter sports are extending their seasons. One such example is with the football codes, which often have summer competitions and extended training seasons. This makes multi-purpose facilities difficult to develop in some cases.

Sports are being played in both seasons, often over a longer season.

Multiple use

Move towards multiple use of sporting facilities to accommodate a range of sports. There will be less emphasis on the development of traditional single-purpose outdoor sports facilities.

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APPENDIX C

Inventory of sporting facilities in City of Sydney

C.1 Sporting fields

Location	Facilities	Hours booked use	Hours unbooked use	Total hours use	Sports catered for	User groups	School sport users
Alan Davidson Oval	1 field	30	15	45	Australian Rules Football	AFL NSW Commission	Alexandria Park Community School
	Cricket wicket - turf 3 cricket practice nets				Cricket Soccer School Athletic Carnivals Corporate Days	Balmain AFL Newtown Swans Junior AFL Sydney University AFL South Sydney Cricket Association South Sydney District Cricket Club Bondi FC Botany United Soccer	Darlington Public School Newington College Tempe High School
Alexandria Oval	1 field	30	15	45	Australian Rules Football	Sydney Womens AFL Central Coast GAA	Alexandria Park Community School
	Cricket wicket - turf				Cricket Gaelic football Rugby league Soccer Ultimate frisbee	South Sydney Cricket Association South Sydney District Cricket Club Redfern All Blacks RLFC Alexandria Rovers Lokomotiv Cove FC Dunbar Rovers Soccer Club Southside Frisbee Newtown Breakaway	
Erskineville Oval, Erskineville	1 field	32	16	48	Rugby league Touch Football School Athletic Carnivals Rugby Union	Alexandria Rovers RLFC Souths Juniors RLFC South Sydney RLFC Waratahs Wallabies	Newtown Public School St Mary's Primary School Conservatorium High School Gardeners Road Public School Erskineville Public School Alexandria Park Community School
	Federal Park, Annandale	1 field	30	15	Hockey Touch football Soccer Ultimate Frisbee	Glebe Hockey Club Phoenix FC Sydney City Pirates FC Glebe Gorillas Football Club Super 6 Soccer Sydney University Touch Association Darlinghurst Ultimate Frisbee	

Location	Facilities	Hours booked use	Hours unbooked use	Total hours use	Sports catered for	User groups	School sport users
Jubilee Oval, Glebe	1 field Cricket wicket - turf	30	15	45	Australian Rules Football Cricket Hockey Touch football Soccer	Balmain Women's AFL Glebe Junior AFL Balmain Junior Cricket Club Balmain UTS Cricket Tigers Cricket Club Glebe Hockey Club Super Six Soccer Balmain Sydney NSW Touch Lunchtime Legends	Annandale North Primary School Forest Lodge Primary School Glebe High School Saint Scholastics St James Primary
Redfern Oval, Redfern	1 field	30	6	36	Rugby league Rugby Union	South Sydney Rugby League Club Kangaroos Wallabies Waratahs South Sydney Juniors Rugby League North Sydney Bears Redfern All Blacks Rugby League	
Reg Bartley Oval, Rushcutters Bay	1 field Cricket wicket – turf 2 cricket practice nets	30	15	45	Cricket Rugby Australian Rules Football Soccer School Athletic Carnivals	NSW/ACT AFL Commission UTS Australian Rules Club Kings Old Boys Cricket Club Reg Bartley Cricket Club Eastern Cricket Challenge Sydney Grammar Cricket Club Sydney Grammar Rugby Glebe Wanderers Soccer Sydney Grammar Soccer Maccabi Soccer Club Dunbar Rovers Soccer Club	Darlinghurst Public School Paddington Public School Plunkett Street Public School Sydney Grammar School
Turrwul Park, Rosebery	1 field 2 cricket practice nets	32	16	48	Cricket Rugby league Soccer Volleyball	Equador Sports Club South Eastern Junior Cricket Association Mascot Juniors RLFC Redfern Raiders Soccer Club Eastern Suburbs Football Association Transadinos Sporting Club	Gardeners Road Public School

Location	Facilities	Hours booked use	Hours unbooked use	Total hours use	Sports catered for	User groups	School sport users
Waterloo Oval, Waterloo	1 field Cricket wicket – turf	32	16	48	Cricket Rugby league Rugby union Soccer	Paddington Cricket Club Eastern Cricket Challenge Chelsea United RLFC Moore Park RLFC South Sydney Juniors RLFC South Sydney District RLFC Zetland Junior RLFC Sydney Harlequins Rugby Club Dunbar Rovers Soccer Club The Phoenix Football Club	Mt Carmel School Taylors College Cleveland Street I E School
Wentworth Park, Ultimo	4 fields 2 cricket practice nets	37	18	55	Gaelic football Oztag Quidditch Rugby union Soccer Touch football Ultimate Frisbee	Michael Cusack's Gaelic Football Kings Old Boys Rugby Union University of Notre Dame Rugby Balmain and District Football Club Glebe Gorillas Football Club Sydney University Football Sydney University Soccer Sydney Oztag IGSSA Competition Soccer UTS Ultimate Frisbee	Forest Lodge Public School International Grammar School Newtown School of Performing Arts St Andrews Cathedral School St James Public School Saint Scholastics Glebe Sydney Presbyterian Ladies College Sydney Secondary College – Blackwattle Campus Ultimo Public School
Perry Park, Prince Alfred Park	Partial sports fields						
Vice Chancellors Oval	Partial field						
Eora Sports, Arts and Recreation Centre	1 field						

Location	Facilities	Hours booked use	Hours unbooked use	Total hours use	Sports catered for	User groups	School sport users
E.S. Marks Field	Synthetic athletics field, field facilities 1 field				Athletics		
Bat and Ball Oval	1 field				Soccer Touch football		
Kippax Lake Field	1 field				Australian Rules Football Touch football		
Tramway Oval	1 field				Australian Rules Football		
Moore Park West	4 fields 2 cricket wickets				Rugby, Soccer Touch football Cricket		
Robertson Road	1 synthetic sports field 2 diamonds 7 diamonds 5 cricket wickets				Soccer, AFL, Rugby League, Rugby union Baseball Softball Cricket		
The Domain (6 fields available at any one time)	2 fields (Phillip) 4 fields (Crescent)				Touch football Soccer		
Oval No. 1	1 field				AFL, rugby, cricket	Sydney University AFL	
Oval No. 2	1 field 4 cricket nets				Cricket		
St Andrews Oval (college)	1 field				Cricket		

Location	Facilities	Hours booked use	Hours unbooked use	Total hours use	Sports catered for	User groups	School sport users
St John's Oval (college)	2 fields						
St Paul's Oval (college)	1 field				Cricket		
The Square	1 field				Cricket, hockey		
Wentworth Park	1 field				Rugby union, league, soccer		

			Ovals/ Fields	Practice Field	Cricket Wicket	Baseball/ softball
Outdoor Fields						
CoS	Alan Davidson Oval	Grass Oval	1		1	
CoS	Alexandria Oval	Grass Oval	1		1	
CoS	Erskineville Oval	Grass Oval	1		0	
CoS	Federal Park	Grass Field	1		0	
CoS	Jubilee Oval	Grass Oval	1		1	
CoS	Prince Alfred Park	Informal Sport area	0	1	0	
CoS	Redfern Oval	Grass Oval	1		0	
CoS	Reg Bartley Oval	Grass Oval	1		1	
CoS	Turruwul Park	Grass Field	1		0	
CoS	Waterloo Oval	Grass Oval	1		1	
CoS	Wentworth Park	Grass Fields	4		0	
	The Domain	Grass Fields	6		0	
	Moore Park		9		7	9
	USYD (public)	Grass ovals	2		4	
	Australian Technology Park	Informal sport area	0	1	0	
	National Centre of Indigenous Excellence	Grass Field	1		0	
	Wentworth Park Sporting Complex Trust	Grass Oval	1		0	
	TOTAL		32	2	16	9

C.2 Outdoor sports courts

Location	Facilities	Sports catered for
City of Sydney		
Alexandria Park, Alexandria	1 court	Basketball Netball
	2 courts	Tennis
Beaconsfield Park, Beaconsfield	2 courts	Tennis
	Practice hoop	Basketball
Cook and Phillip Park, CBD	1 court	Basketball
Elizabeth McRae Playground, Redfern	Practice hoop	Basketball
Harry Noble Reserve, Erskineville	1 court – grass practice area	Netball
Hugo Street Reserve, Redfern	1 court	Basketball
Joseph Sargeant Community Centre, Erskineville	1 court	Basketball Netball Tennis
Kent Street Tennis Court	1 court	Tennis
King George V Recreation Centre, The Rocks	1 court	Netball Tennis
Lilian Fowler Reserve / Newtown Public School	1 court	Basketball Netball
	1 court	Basketball
Mary O'Brien Reserve, Zetland	Practice hoop	Basketball
Maybanke Community Centre, Pyrmont	1 or 2 courts	Basketball Netball Soccer Volleyball
Minogue Reserve, Glebe	1 court	Netball Basketball
Nuffield Park, Zetland	1 court	Basketball Netball
Perry Park, Alexandria	Practice hoop	Basketball
Prince Alfred Park, Surry Hills	2 courts	Basketball
	5 courts	Tennis
	Practice hoop	Basketball
Redfern Park, Redfern	1 practice courts	Basketball
Rushcutters Bay Park, Rushcutters Bay	5 courts	Tennis
St James Park, Glebe	2 courts	Tennis
Turruwul Park, Rosebery	2 courts	Netball Tennis
Ultimo Community Centre	2 courts	Basketball Tennis
Victoria Park, Camperdown	Practice hoop	Basketball
Waterloo Park	Practice hoop	Basketball
Woolloomooloo Playground, Woolloomooloo	1 court	Basketball
	1 court	Tennis
Department of Housing		
Waterloo Green	1 court	Basketball

Location	Facilities	Sports catered for
PCYC		
South Sydney PCYC	2 courts	Basketball Tennis Volleyball
Australian Technology Park, Eveleigh	2 courts	Tennis
	1 court	Netball Basketball
Eora Sports, Arts and Recreation Centre	3/4 court	Basketball
Moore Park Tennis	4 courts	Tennis
Parklands Sports Centre	10 courts	Netball (4) Netball/Basketball(6) Inline hockey
	11 courts	Tennis
The Domain	Informal grass	Netball
	Informal grass	Volleyball
University of Sydney		
Sydney University Sports and Aquatic Centre (SUSAC)	6 synthetic grass courts	Tennis
Fisher Tennis Centre	3 hard courts	Tennis
Western Avenue (college access)	1 court	Netball Tennis
	2 courts	Tennis
McLeod Road (college access)	1 court	Basketball/netball
	2 courts	Basketball Netball Tennis
St Andrews College (college access)	2 courts	Tennis
Manning Lawn	8 grass	Tennis
Sydney Boys High School		
	4 courts	Tennis
	2 courts	Basketball
	2 courts	Multi-purpose

Provider	Name /Address	Description	Full size courts	Practice court/ key	Marked out for	Tennis	Basket -ball	Netball	Soccer	Other
CoS	Alexandria Park	tennis, basketball	3		tennis x2; basketball and netballx2	2	2	2		
CoS	Beaconsfield Park	tennis, basketball	2	1	tennis x2 basketball practice 1	2	0	0		
CoS	Cook and Phillip Park	basketball	1		basketball	0	1	0		
CoS	Elizabeth McRae Playground	basketball	0	1	basketball	0	0	0		
CoS	Harry Noble	Netball	0	1	Netball					
CoS	Hugo St Reserve	basketball	1		basketball	0	1	0		
CoS	Joseph Sargeant Centre	basketball	1		basketball and tennis	1	1	0		
CoS	King George V Rec Centre	tennis, netball	1		tennis, netball	1	0	1		
CoS	Lilian Fowler Reserve	Basketball, netball	1	2	netball, basketball	0	1	1		
CoS	Mary O'Brien Reserve	basketball	0	1	basketball	0	0	0		
CoS	Maybanke	basketball	2		basketball and tennis	2	2	0		
CoS	Minogue Reserve	basketball	1		basketball and netball	0	1	1		
CoS	Nuffield Park	basketball	1		basketball, netball, tennis	0	1	0		
CoS	Perry Park	basketball	0	1	basketball	0	0	0		
CoS	Kent St Tennis Court	Tennis	1		Tennis	1	0	0		
CoS	Prince Alfred Park	tennis, basketball	7	1	Tennis, basketball	5	2	0		
CoS	Redfern Park	basketball	0	2	basketball	0	0	0		
CoS	Rushcutters Bay Park	tennis	5		Tennis	5	0	0		
CoS	St James Park Glebe	Tennis	2		Tennis	2	0	0		
CoS	Turrwull Park	Tennis	2		Tennis, netball	2	0	2		
CoS	Ultimo Community Centre	Tennis, basketball	2		Tennis, basketball	2	2	0		
CoS	Victoria Park	basketball	0	1	basketball	0	0	0		
CoS	Waterloo Park	basketball	0	1	basketball	0	0	0		
CoS	Woolloomooloo Playground	Basketball and tennis	2		basket ball and tennis	1	1	0		
USYD	USYD Fisher Tennis Centre	Tennis	3		Tennis	3	0	0		
USYD	USYD Aquatic Centre Courts	Tennis basketball	6		Tennis, basketball	6	0	0		
USYD	USYD Manning Courts	Tennis, Lawn	8		Tennis	8	0	0		
SMA	Australian Technology Park	Tennis, basketball, netball	3		Tennis, basketball, netball	2	1	1		
CMPT	Moore Park		25		Tennis, netball, basketball	15	6	10		
RBGT	The Domain	Netball		1	Netball	0	0	0		
NCIE	National Centre for Indigenous Excellence		0	1	basketball	0	0	0		

Provider	Name /Address	Description	Full size courts	Practice court/key	Marked out for	Tennis	Basket -ball	Netball	Soccer	Other
PCYC	South Sydney PCYC	Tennis, basketball, volleyball	2		Tennis, basketball, volleyball	1	2	0		1
School	Sydney Boys High School	tennis, basketball, netball	8	2	Basketball, tennis, 6-side soccer	5	2	4	4	2
DoH	Waterloo Green	Basketball	1		Basketball	0	1	0		
			91	16		66	26	22		

C.3 Indoor sports courts

Location	Facilities	Sports catered for	User groups
City of Sydney			
Cook and Phillip Park Aquatic Centre, CBD	1 court	Basketball Netball Volleyball Badminton Football	
King George V Recreation Centre, The Rocks	2 courts	Badminton Basketball Netball Volleyball	
Peter Forsyth Auditorium, Glebe	1 court	Badminton Basketball Futsal Netball Roller derby Volleyball	Roller derby league
Ultimo Community Centre	1 court	Badminton Basketball Netball Futsal Table tennis Volleyball	
City of Sydney Basketball Association			
Alexandria Basketball Stadium	2 courts	Basketball	
PCYC			
City of Sydney, Woolloomooloo	1 court	Basketball Boxing	
South Sydney	1 court	Basketball Boxing Soccer	
Glebe Leichhardt	Boxing room	Basketball Boxing	
Sydney Boys' High School			
Gym	2 courts	Badminton Basketball Handball Roller derby Volleyball	UTS Badminton Club UTS Basketball Club UTS Handball Club Sydney Roller Derby League UTS Volleyball Club
National Centre of Indigenous Excellence			
Eora Sports, Arts and Recreation Centre	1 court		
University of Sydney			
Sydney University Sports and Aquatic Centre (SUSAC)	4 courts	Basketball	Sydney University Flames Sydney University Wheelkings Stacks Goudkamp Bears (wheelchair basketball)
Arena Sports Centre	1 court	Multi-purpose	
University of Technology, Sydney			
UTS Multi-Purpose Sports Hall, Broadway Campus	1 court	Basketball Netball	UTS Netball Club
Private			
All Sorts Indoor Sports	2 courts	Netball Volleyball	
TOTAL	21 courts		

APPENDIX D

Demographic characteristics

Table D.1 Characteristics of residents of City of Sydney

Characteristic	City of Sydney 2011	Greater Sydney 2011	Change in City since 2006	Needs for sporting facilities
Age	Younger population, dominated by young adults aged 18 to 39 years			
Median age	32 years	36 years	Increase in median age	
Babies and pre-schoolers 0 to 4 yrs	3.6%	6.8%	Increase of 870 children despite low comparative %	-
Primary school 5 to 11 yrs	2.6%	8.7%	Increase of 39 children	Prime sporting participation age group. Faster sports. Facilities for junior team sports.
Secondary school 12 to 17 yrs	2.0%	7.4%	Decrease of 645 people	Prime sporting participation age group. Faster sports. Facilities for team and individual sports.
Tertiary education/ independence 18 to 24 yrs	14.8%	9.5%	Decrease of 375 people	Prime sporting participation age group.
Young workforce 25-34 yrs	32.6%	15.4%	Increase of 7,300 people	Facilities for team and individual sports. Facilities for social, casual "pay as you play" sport.
Parents and home-builders 35-49 yrs	23.1%	21.9%	Increase of 3,300 people	Facilities for social, casual "pay as you play" sport. Over 35s and Masters sports.
Older workers and pre-retirees 50-59 yrs	9.5%	12.2%	Increase of 670 people	Facilities for social, casual "pay as you play" sport. Masters sports.
Empty nesters and retirees 60-69 yrs	6.5%	9.0%	Increase of 1,700 people	Facilities for 'slower' sports. Facilities for social, casual "pay as you play" sport. Masters sports. Use of tennis courts.
Seniors and frail aged 70 yrs +	5.2%	9.0%	Increase of 80 people	Minimal participation in active sport.
Gender				
Male	52.8%			Indoor and outdoor sporting facilities. Baseball/softball, outdoor hockey, and tennis.
Female	47.2%			Netball courts, indoor courts for badminton Baseball/softball, outdoor hockey, and tennis.
Cultural background	Relatively high % born overseas and recent arrivals in Australia. Almost one-quarter born in non-English speaking countries.			
Non-English speaking background	30%	26%	Increase of 12,980 people	Preferences for sports including soccer, martial arts and indoor court sports (volleyball, badminton, table tennis).

Characteristic	City of Sydney 2011	Greater Sydney 2011	Change in City since 2006	Needs for sporting facilities
Born overseas	42%	34%	Increase of 17,600 people	
Arrived in Australia in past 5 years	39%	20%	-	
Birthplace Australia	44%	59%	Increase of 11,160 people	Traditional sports such as cricket, rugby league, netball, tennis
Birthplace UK	5.7%	4.1%	Increase of 1,830 people	Traditional sports such as cricket, rugby league, netball, tennis
Birthplace China	5.4%	3.4%	Increase of 3,550 people	Indoor court sports
Birthplace NZ	3.3%	1.9%	Increase of 800 people	Traditional sports such as cricket, rugby league, netball, tennis
Housing	Live in medium and high density dwellings			
Medium and high density dwellings	95%	40%	Increase of 8,390 medium and high density dwellings	Outdoor sports facilities
Household composition	Small household size, typically without children. High number of people living alone, and low number of families with children.			
Average household size	1.9 people	2.7 people		
Lone person households	34%	21.5%	Increase in 4,650 households	Independence to play sport, depending on age
Households couples without children	24.3%	22.6%	Increase in 4,630 households	Independence to play sport, depending on age
Group households	12.2%	4.1%	Increase in 2,100 households	Social sport
Households couples with children	9%	35%	Increase in 1,600 households	Sports fields, courts and indoor sports facilities.
One-parent families	4.4%	10.8%	Increase in 437 households	Sports fields, courts and indoor sports facilities.
Education and employment	Above average education. More people with university degrees than is usual in Sydney, and more people working as managers and professionals.			
University attendance	11%	5%		
Qualifications (2006)				
Employment (2006)				
Household income	Higher than average incomes, but some areas in the City have high concentrations of households on low or very low incomes.			
Median weekly household income	\$1,639	\$1,447		People earning medium to higher incomes show an above average participation in gym activities, tennis and golf which cost money to play. People and households earning lower incomes are more likely to use free public and school facilities.
Households in highest household income quartile	37%	31%	Increase of 5,568 households in highest quartile of incomes	Higher ability to pay for sporting activities and equipment.

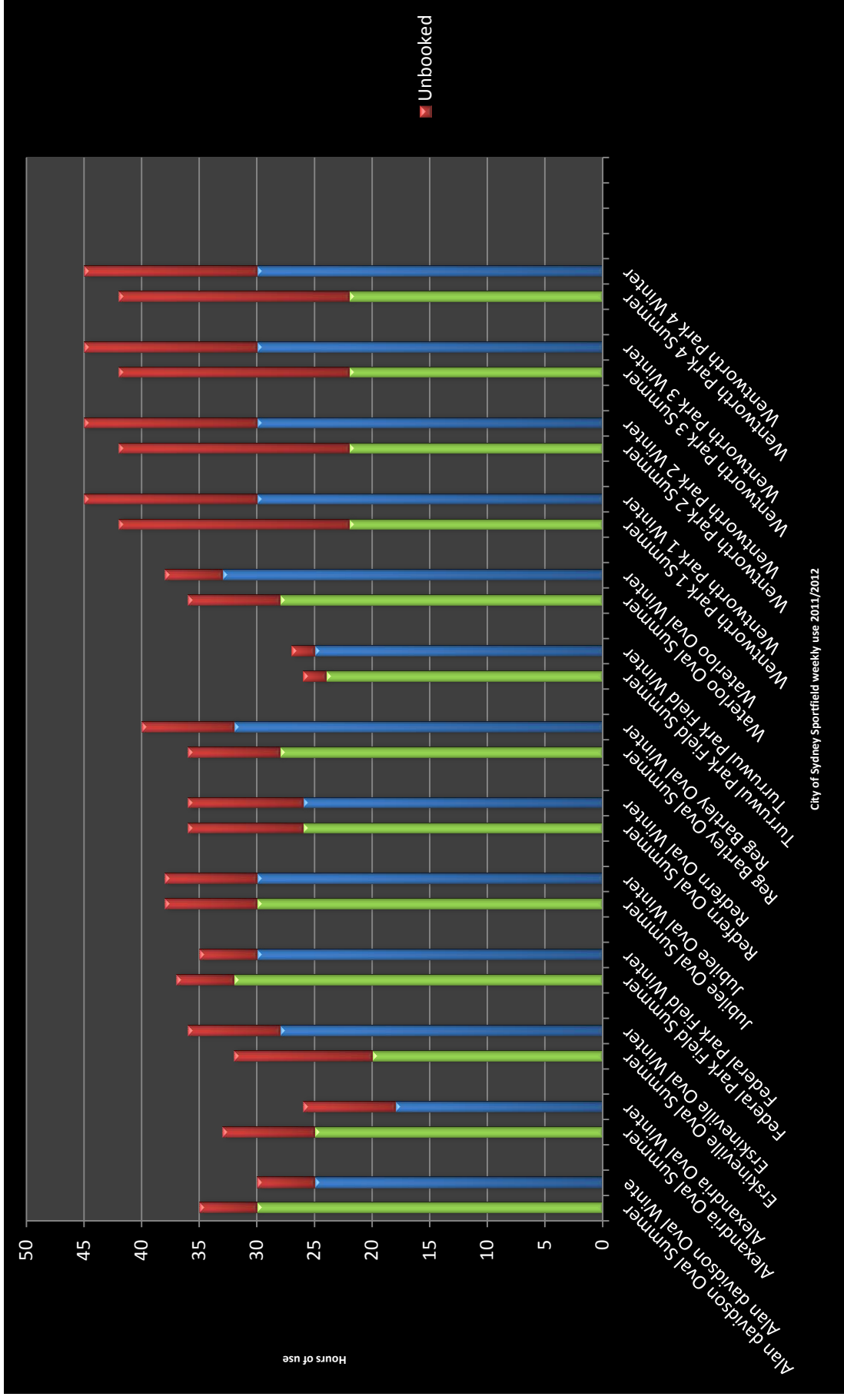
Characteristic	City of Sydney 2011	Greater Sydney 2011	Change in City since 2006	Needs for sporting facilities
Dwelling tenure	Dominated by renters. Far fewer people than average who own or are purchasing their own homes. Much higher % of people renting than is usual in Sydney.			
Households renting (private and public)	53%	30%	Increase in % of private renters from 38% to 44%	
Households owning/mortgage	33%	62%	Increase in ownership/mortgage from 27% to 33%	
Length of residence (2011)				
% people with same address as 5 years ago	30%			Transient population – less social ties to the area, and lower awareness of sporting opportunities
Motor vehicle ownership	Low vehicle ownership. City residents have far fewer cars than the Sydney average, with almost one-third of households having no car at all, and a further one-third having only one car. One quarter of the working population walk to work.			
Average motor vehicles per dwelling	0.8	1.6		Important for access to sports facilities, particularly for people who live some distance from regular public transport services. Households without a car are constrained in sporting activity choices, but so are couple families and other multi-adult households with only one car.
Index of Disadvantage	Slightly higher average level of advantage. Pockets of disadvantage in Department of Housing areas of Millers Point, Redfern/Waterloo/Zetland			
Average SEIFA Index of Disadvantage (2006)	1027	1021		
Highest SEIFA	Paddington 1106.9			
Lowest SEIFA	Waterloo-Zetland 918.7			

Sources: i.d. Profile, Australian Bureau of Statistics, City Corporate Plan

APPENDIX E

Use of City of Sydney sporting fields

Figure E.1 Booked and unbooked weekly hours of use of City of Sydney sporting fields in 2011-12



Use of City of Sydney sporting fields

WINTER – April to August

	Training
	Competition

Alan Davidson Oval

Time	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
8.30-9am							AFL
9-9.30am						AFL	AFL
9.30-10am						AFL	AFL
10-10.30am						AFL	AFL
10.30-11am						AFL	AFL
11-11.30am						AFL	AFL
11.30am-12						AFL	AFL
12-12.30pm						AFL	AFL
12.30-1pm						AFL	AFL
1-1.30pm						AFL	AFL
1.30-2pm						AFL	AFL
2-2.30pm						AFL	AFL
2.30-3pm						AFL	AFL
3-3.30pm						AFL	AFL
3.30-4pm						AFL	AFL
4-4.30pm						AFL	AFL
4.30-5pm						AFL	AFL
5-5.30pm	AFL	AFL	AFL	AFL			
5.30-6pm	AFL	AFL	AFL	AFL			
6-6.30pm	AFL	AFL	AFL	AFL			
6.30-7pm	AFL	AFL	AFL	AFL			
7-7.30pm	AFL	AFL	AFL	AFL			
7.30-8pm	AFL	AFL	Soccer	AFL			
8-8.30pm			Soccer	AFL			
8.30-9pm			Soccer				
9-9.30pm							

Alexandria Oval

Time	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
8.30-9am							
9-9.30am						soccer	soccer
9.30-10am						soccer	soccer
10-10.30am						soccer	soccer
10.30-11am						soccer	soccer
11-11.30am						soccer	soccer
11.30am-12						soccer	soccer
12-12.30pm						soccer	soccer
12.30-1pm						soccer	soccer
1-1.30pm						soccer	soccer
1.30-2pm						soccer	soccer

Time	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
2-2.30pm						soccer	soccer
2.30-3pm						soccer	soccer
3-3.30pm						soccer	soccer
3.30-4pm						soccer	soccer
4-4.30pm		league		league		soccer	soccer
4.30-5pm		league		league		soccer	soccer
5-5.30pm		league		league		soccer	soccer
5.30-6pm		league		league			
6-6.30pm	soccer	league		league			
6.30-7pm	soccer	league		league			
7-7.30pm	soccer	league	soccer	league			
7.30-8pm	soccer	league	soccer	league			
8-8.30pm	soccer	soccer	soccer	soccer			
8.30-9pm	soccer	soccer	soccer	soccer			
9-9.30pm	soccer	soccer	soccer	soccer			

Federal Park

Time	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
8.30-9am							
9-9.30am							
9.30-10am							
10-10.30am							
10.30-11am							
11-11.30am							
11.30am-12							
12-12.30pm	Touch	Touch	Touch	Touch			
12.30-1pm	Touch	Touch	Touch	Touch			
1-1.30pm	Touch	Touch	Touch	Touch			
1.30-2pm							
2-2.30pm							
2.30-3pm							
3-3.30pm							
3.30-4pm							
4-4.30pm							
4.30-5pm							
5-5.30pm							
5.30-6pm							
6-6.30pm	Touch	soccer	soccer	soccer			
6.30-7pm	Touch	soccer	soccer	soccer			
7-7.30pm	Touch	soccer	soccer	soccer			
7.30-8pm	Touch	soccer	soccer	soccer			
8-8.30pm	Touch	soccer	soccer	soccer			
8.30-9pm	Touch	soccer	soccer	soccer			
9-9.30pm	Touch						

Jubilee Oval

Time	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
8.30-9am						Hockey	Jr AFL
9-9.30am						Hockey	Jr AFL
9.30-10am						Hockey	Jr AFL
10-10.30am						Hockey	Jr AFL
10.30-11am						Hockey	Jr AFL
11-11.30am						Hockey	Jr AFL
11.30am-12						Hockey	Jr AFL
12-12.30pm						Hockey	Jr AFL
12.30-1pm						Hockey	Jr AFL
1-1.30pm						Hockey	Jr AFL
1.30-2pm						Hockey	Jr AFL
2-2.30pm							Jr AFL
2.30-3pm							Jr AFL
3-3.30pm							Jr AFL
3.30-4pm							Jr AFL
4-4.30pm							Jr AFL
4.30-5pm		Jr AFL	Hockey	Jr AFL	Jr AFL		Jr AFL
5-5.30pm		Jr AFL	Hockey	Jr AFL	Jr AFL		
5.30-6pm		Jr AFL	Hockey	Jr AFL	Jr AFL		
6-6.30pm	Touch	Jr AFL	Hockey	Jr AFL	Jr AFL		
6.30-7pm	Touch	W AFL	Hockey	W AFL	Jr AFL		
7-7.30pm	Touch	W AFL	Hockey	W AFL			
7.30-8pm	Touch	W AFL	Hockey	W AFL			
8-8.30pm	Touch	W AFL		W AFL			
8.30-9pm	Touch						
9-9.30pm	Touch						

Reg Bartley Oval

Time	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
8.30-9am							
9-9.30am						Union	soccer
9.30-10am						Union	soccer
10-10.30am			school			Union	soccer
10.30-11am			school			Union	soccer
11-11.30am						Union	soccer
11.30am-12						Union	soccer
12-12.30pm						Union	soccer
12.30-1pm						Union	soccer
1-1.30pm						soccer	soccer
1.30-2pm						soccer	soccer
2-2.30pm						soccer	soccer
2.30-3pm						soccer	soccer
3-3.30pm						soccer	soccer
3.30-4pm	school	school	school	school		soccer	soccer
4-4.30pm	school	school	school	school		soccer	soccer

Time	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
4.30-5pm	school	school	school	school		soccer	soccer
5-5.30pm						soccer	soccer
5.30-6pm						soccer	soccer
6-6.30pm	soccer	AFL	soccer	AFL			
6.30-7pm	soccer	AFL	soccer	AFL			
7-7.30pm	soccer	AFL	soccer	AFL			
7.30-8pm		soccer	soccer	soccer			
8-8.30pm		Soccer	soccer	Soccer			
8.30-9pm		Soccer		Soccer			
9-9.30pm							

Turruwul Park

Time	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
8.30-9am							
9-9.30am						soccer	soccer
9.30-10am						soccer	soccer
10-10.30am						soccer	soccer
10.30-11am						soccer	soccer
11-11.30am						soccer	soccer
11.30am-12						soccer	soccer
12-12.30pm						soccer	soccer
12.30-1pm						soccer	soccer
1-1.30pm						soccer	soccer
1.30-2pm						soccer	soccer
2-2.30pm						soccer	soccer
2.30-3pm						soccer	soccer
3-3.30pm						soccer	soccer
3.30-4pm						soccer	soccer
4-4.30pm						soccer	soccer
4.30-5pm						soccer	soccer
5-5.30pm	soccer		soccer		soccer	soccer	soccer
5.30-6pm	soccer	soccer	soccer	soccer	soccer	soccer	soccer
6-6.30pm	soccer	soccer	soccer	soccer	soccer		
6.30-7pm	soccer	soccer	soccer	soccer			
7-7.30pm	soccer	soccer	soccer	soccer			
7.30-8pm	soccer	soccer	soccer	soccer			
8-8.30pm	soccer	soccer	soccer	soccer			
8.30-9pm	soccer	soccer	soccer	soccer			
9-9.30pm							

Waterloo Oval

Time	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
8.30-9am							
9-9.30am		school					RL
9.30-10am		school					RL
10-10.30am							RL
10.30-11am							RL
11-11.30am							RL
11.30am-12						RU	RL
12-12.30pm						RU	RL
12.30-1pm						RU	RL
1-1.30pm						RU	RL
1.30-2pm			School			RU	RL
2-2.30pm			School			RU	RL
2.30-3pm			school			RU	RL
3-3.30pm						RU	RL
3.30-4pm						RU	RL
4-4.30pm	RL					RU	RL
4.30-5pm	RL	RL	RL	RL	RL	RU	RL
5-5.30pm	RL	RL	RL	RL	RL	RU	RL
5.30-6pm	RL	RL	RL	RL	RL	RU	RL
6-6.30pm	RL	RL	RL	RL	RL		
6.30-7pm		RL	Union	RL	RL		
7-7.30pm		RL	Union	RL	RL		
7.30-8pm		RL	Union	RL			
8-8.30pm		soccer	soccer	soccer			
8.30-9pm		soccer	soccer	soccer			
9-9.30pm		soccer	soccer	soccer			

Wentworth Park 1

Time	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
8.30-9am						School	
9-9.30am						School	
9.30-10am		school			School	School	
10-10.30am		school			School	School	
10.30-11am		school			School	School	
11-11.30am						School	
11.30am-12						School	
12-12.30pm			soccer				
12.30-1pm			soccer				
1-1.30pm			soccer			union	union
1.30-2pm			soccer			union	union
2-2.30pm						union	union
2.30-3pm						union	union
3-3.30pm						union	union
3.30-4pm				school		union	union
4-4.30pm				school		union	union

Time	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
4.30-5pm				school		union	union
5-5.30pm				school			
5.30-6pm							
6-6.30pm	Oztag	Oztag	Oztag				
6.30-7pm	Oztag	Oztag	Oztag				
7-7.30pm	Oztag	Oztag	Oztag				
7.30-8pm	Oztag	Oztag	Oztag				
8-8.30pm	Oztag	Oztag	Oztag				
8.30-9pm	Oztag	Oztag	Oztag				
9-9.30pm	Oztag	Oztag	Oztag				

Wentworth Park 2

Time	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
8.30-9am						School	
9-9.30am						School	soccer
9.30-10am		school			School	School	soccer
10-10.30am		school			School	School	soccer
10.30-11am		school			School	School	soccer
11-11.30am						School	soccer
11.30am-12						School	soccer
12-12.30pm			soccer				soccer
12.30-1pm			soccer				soccer
1-1.30pm			soccer				soccer
1.30-2pm			soccer				soccer
2-2.30pm							soccer
2.30-3pm							soccer
3-3.30pm				school			soccer
3.30-4pm				school			soccer
4-4.30pm				school			soccer
4.30-5pm				school			soccer
5-5.30pm							
5.30-6pm							
6-6.30pm	Oztag	Oztag	Oztag				
6.30-7pm	Oztag	Oztag	Oztag	union			
7-7.30pm	Oztag	Oztag	Oztag	union			
7.30-8pm	Oztag	Oztag	Oztag	union			
8-8.30pm	Oztag	Oztag	Oztag	union			
8.30-9pm	Oztag	Oztag	Oztag	union			
9-9.30pm	Oztag	Oztag	Oztag				

Wentworth Park 3

Time	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
8.30-9am						School	
9-9.30am						School	
9.30-10am		school			School	School	
10-10.30am		school			School	School	
10.30-11am		school			School	School	

Time	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
11-11.30am						School	
11.30am-12						School	
12-12.30pm			touch				
12.30-1pm			touch				
1-1.30pm			touch			soccer	soccer
1.30-2pm			touch			soccer	soccer
2-2.30pm						soccer	soccer
2.30-3pm						soccer	soccer
3-3.30pm				school		soccer	soccer
3.30-4pm				school		soccer	soccer
4-4.30pm				school		soccer	soccer
4.30-5pm				school		soccer	soccer
5-5.30pm							
5.30-6pm							
6-6.30pm	Oztag	Oztag	Oztag				
6.30-7pm	Oztag	Oztag	Oztag	union			
7-7.30pm	Oztag	Oztag	Oztag	union			
7.30-8pm	Oztag	Oztag	Oztag	union			
8-8.30pm	Oztag	Oztag	Oztag	union			
8.30-9pm	Oztag	Oztag	Oztag	union			
9-9.30pm	Oztag	Oztag	Oztag				

Wentworth Park 4

Time	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
8.30-9am						School	
9-9.30am						School	soccer
9.30-10am		school			School	School	soccer
10-10.30am		school			School	School	soccer
10.30-11am		school			School	School	soccer
11-11.30am						School	soccer
11.30am-12						School	soccer
12-12.30pm				touch			soccer
12.30-1pm				touch			soccer
1-1.30pm				touch		soccer	soccer
1.30-2pm				touch		soccer	soccer
2-2.30pm						soccer	soccer
2.30-3pm						soccer	soccer
3-3.30pm						soccer	soccer
3.30-4pm				school		soccer	soccer
4-4.30pm				school		soccer	soccer
4.30-5pm				school		soccer	soccer
5-5.30pm							
5.30-6pm							
6-6.30pm	soccer		soccer				
6.30-7pm	soccer	gaelic	soccer	gaelic			
7-7.30pm	soccer	gaelic	soccer	gaelic			
7.30-8pm	soccer	gaelic	soccer	gaelic			

8-8.30pm	soccer	gaelic	soccer	gaelic			
8.30-9pm							
9-9.30pm							

SUMMER – October to March

	Training
	Competition

Alan Davidson Oval

Time	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
8.30-9am						cricket	cricket
9-9.30am						cricket	cricket
9.30-10am						cricket	cricket
10-10.30am						cricket	cricket
10.30-11am						cricket	cricket
11-11.30am						cricket	cricket
11.30am-12						cricket	cricket
12-12.30pm						cricket	cricket
12.30-1pm						cricket	cricket
1-1.30pm						cricket	cricket
1.30-2pm						cricket	cricket
2-2.30pm						cricket	cricket
2.30-3pm						cricket	cricket
3-3.30pm						cricket	cricket
3.30-4pm	league					cricket	cricket
4-4.30pm	league		cricket			cricket	cricket
4.30-5pm	league		cricket			cricket	cricket
5-5.30pm	league		cricket		league	cricket	cricket
5.30-6pm			cricket		league	cricket	cricket
6-6.30pm			cricket		league		
6.30-7pm			cricket				
7-7.30pm							
7.30-8pm							
8-8.30pm							
8.30-9pm							
9-9.30pm							

Alexandria Oval

Time	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
8.30-9am						cricket	cricket
9-9.30am						cricket	cricket
9.30-10am						cricket	cricket
10-10.30am						cricket	cricket
10.30-11am						cricket	cricket
11-11.30am						cricket	cricket
11.30am-12						cricket	cricket

Time	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
12-12.30pm						cricket	cricket
12.30-1pm						cricket	cricket
1-1.30pm						cricket	cricket
1.30-2pm						cricket	cricket
2-2.30pm						cricket	cricket
2.30-3pm						cricket	cricket
3-3.30pm						cricket	cricket
3.30-4pm						cricket	cricket
4-4.30pm						cricket	cricket
4.30-5pm						cricket	cricket
5-5.30pm						cricket	cricket
5.30-6pm						cricket	cricket
6-6.30pm			frisbee				
6.30-7pm			frisbee				
7-7.30pm			frisbee				
7.30-8pm			frisbee				
8-8.30pm			frisbee				
8.30-9pm			frisbee				
9-9.30pm							

Jubilee Oval

Time	Touch	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
8.30-9am							
9-9.30am						cricket	cricket
9.30-10am				school		cricket	cricket
10-10.30am				school		cricket	cricket
10.30-11am				school		cricket	cricket
11-11.30am				school		cricket	cricket
11.30am-12				school		cricket	cricket
12-12.30pm						cricket	cricket
12.30-1pm						cricket	cricket
1-1.30pm						cricket	cricket
1.30-2pm						cricket	cricket
2-2.30pm						cricket	cricket
2.30-3pm						cricket	cricket
3-3.30pm						cricket	cricket
3.30-4pm						cricket	cricket
4-4.30pm						cricket	cricket
4.30-5pm						cricket	cricket
5-5.30pm						cricket	cricket
5.30-6pm						cricket	cricket
6-6.30pm	Touch			soccer			
6.30-7pm	Touch			soccer			
7-7.30pm	Touch			soccer			
7.30-8pm	Touch			soccer			
8-8.30pm	Touch			soccer			

Time	Touch	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
8.30-9pm	Touch			soccer			
9-9.30pm	Touch			soccer			

Reg Bartley Oval

Time	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
8.30-9am						cricket	
9-9.30am						school	cricket
9.30-10am						school	cricket
10-10.30am						school	cricket
10.30-11am						school	cricket
11-11.30am						school	cricket
11.30am-12						school	cricket
12-12.30pm						school	cricket
12.30-1pm						school	cricket
1-1.30pm						school	cricket
1.30-2pm						school	cricket
2-2.30pm						school	cricket
2.30-3pm						school	cricket
3-3.30pm	school	school	school	school		school	cricket
3.30-4pm	school	school	school	school		school	cricket
4-4.30pm	school	school	school	school		school	cricket
4.30-5pm	school	school	school	school		school	cricket
5-5.30pm							cricket
5.30-6pm							cricket
6-6.30pm							
6.30-7pm							
7-7.30pm							
7.30-8pm							
8-8.30pm							
8.30-9pm							
9-9.30pm							

Turruwul Park

Time	Mon	Tues	Wed	soccer	Fri	Sat	Sun
8.30-9am							
9-9.30am							
9.30-10am							
10-10.30am							
10.30-11am							
11-11.30am							
11.30am-12							
12-12.30pm							
12.30-1pm							
1-1.30pm							
1.30-2pm							
2-2.30pm							
2.30-3pm							

Time	Mon	Tues	Wed	soccer	Fri	Sat	Sun
3-3.30pm							
3.30-4pm							
4-4.30pm							
4.30-5pm							
5-5.30pm							
5.30-6pm	soccer	soccer	soccer	soccer			
6-6.30pm	soccer	soccer	soccer	soccer			
6.30-7pm	soccer	soccer	soccer	soccer			
7-7.30pm	soccer	soccer	soccer	soccer			
7.30-8pm							
8-8.30pm							
8.30-9pm							
9-9.30pm							

Waterloo Oval

Time	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
8.30-9am							
9-9.30am		school	school			cricket	cricket
9.30-10am		school	school			cricket	cricket
10-10.30am			school			cricket	cricket
10.30-11am			school			cricket	cricket
11-11.30am						cricket	cricket
11.30am-12						cricket	cricket
12-12.30pm						cricket	cricket
12.30-1pm						cricket	cricket
1-1.30pm						cricket	cricket
1.30-2pm			school			cricket	cricket
2-2.30pm			school			cricket	cricket
2.30-3pm						cricket	cricket
3-3.30pm						cricket	cricket
3.30-4pm						cricket	cricket
4-4.30pm						cricket	cricket
4.30-5pm						cricket	cricket
5-5.30pm						cricket	cricket
5.30-6pm						cricket	cricket
6-6.30pm							
6.30-7pm							
7-7.30pm							
7.30-8pm							
8-8.30pm							
8.30-9pm							
9-9.30pm							

Wentworth Park 1

Time	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
8.30-9am							
9-9.30am		school					
9.30-10am		school					
10-10.30am		school					
10.30-11am							
11-11.30am							
11.30am-12							
12-12.30pm		touch	soccer	touch			
12.30-1pm		touch	soccer	touch			
1-1.30pm		touch	soccer	touch			
1.30-2pm		touch	soccer	touch			
2-2.30pm							
2.30-3pm					school		
3-3.30pm					school		
3.30-4pm					school		
4-4.30pm					school		
4.30-5pm							
5-5.30pm							
5.30-6pm							
6-6.30pm	oztag	oztag	oztag	oztag			
6.30-7pm	oztag	oztag	oztag	oztag			
7-7.30pm	oztag	oztag	oztag	oztag			
7.30-8pm	oztag	oztag	oztag	oztag			
8-8.30pm	oztag	oztag	oztag	oztag			
8.30-9pm	oztag	oztag	oztag	oztag			
9-9.30pm	oztag	oztag	oztag	oztag			

Wentworth Park 2

Time	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
8.30-9am							
9-9.30am							
9.30-10am							
10-10.30am							
10.30-11am							
11-11.30am							
11.30am-12						soccer	
12-12.30pm		touch	soccer	touch		soccer	
12.30-1pm		touch	soccer	touch		soccer	
1-1.30pm		touch	soccer	touch			
1.30-2pm		touch	soccer	touch			
2-2.30pm							
2.30-3pm							
3-3.30pm							
3.30-4pm							
4-4.30pm							
4.30-5pm							

Time	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
5-5.30pm							
5.30-6pm							
6-6.30pm	Oztag	Oztag	Oztag	Oztag			
6.30-7pm	Oztag	Oztag	Oztag	Oztag	soccer		
7-7.30pm	Oztag	Oztag	Oztag	Oztag	soccer		
7.30-8pm	Oztag	Oztag	Oztag	Oztag	soccer		
8-8.30pm	Oztag	Oztag	Oztag	Oztag			
8.30-9pm	Oztag	Oztag	Oztag	Oztag			
9-9.30pm	Oztag	Oztag	Oztag	Oztag			

Wentworth Park 3

Time	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
8.30-9am							
9-9.30am		school					
9.30-10am		school			school		
10-10.30am		school			school		
10.30-11am					school	soccer	
11-11.30am					school	soccer	
11.30am-12					school	soccer	
12-12.30pm					school		
12.30-1pm							
1-1.30pm							
1.30-2pm							
2-2.30pm							
2.30-3pm							
3-3.30pm							
3.30-4pm							
4-4.30pm							
4.30-5pm							
5-5.30pm							
5.30-6pm							
6-6.30pm	Oztag	Oztag	Oztag	Oztag			
6.30-7pm	Oztag	Oztag	Oztag	Oztag			
7-7.30pm	Oztag	Oztag	Oztag	Oztag			
7.30-8pm	Oztag	Oztag	Oztag	Oztag			
8-8.30pm	Oztag	Oztag	Oztag	Oztag			
8.30-9pm	Oztag	Oztag	Oztag	Oztag			
9-9.30pm	Oztag	Oztag	Oztag	Oztag			

Wentworth Park 4

Time	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
8.30-9am							
9-9.30am					school		
9.30-10am					school		
10-10.30am					school		
10.30-11am					school		
11-11.30am					school		

Time	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
11.30am-12					school		
12-12.30pm							
12.30-1pm							
1-1.30pm							
1.30-2pm							
2-2.30pm							
2.30-3pm							
3-3.30pm							
3.30-4pm							
4-4.30pm							
4.30-5pm							
5-5.30pm							
5.30-6pm							
6-6.30pm	oztag	oztag	oztag	oztag			
6.30-7pm	oztag	oztag	oztag	oztag			
7-7.30pm	oztag	oztag	oztag	oztag			
7.30-8pm	oztag	oztag	oztag	oztag			
8-8.30pm	oztag	oztag	oztag	oztag			
8.30-9pm	oztag	oztag	oztag	oztag			
9-9.30pm	oztag	oztag	oztag	oztag			

APPENDIX F

Facility manager survey results

Facility managers

Fields

Facility	No. fields	Sports	Condition	Plans for improved facilities	Plans for additional / expanded facilities
The Domain - Phillip and Crescent Precincts	1 full size, up to 6 half size	Oztag Soccer Touch	2 – poor	-	-
Centennial Park and Moore Park	Refer to inventory	Field sports		Synthetic pitches Synthetic courts Upgrades to existing fields and facilities	
Sydney University	3	Soccer Rugby Cricket	4-very good	-	-

Facility	No. fields	Sports	Access	Where users live	Groups which use facility	Peak use times	Main 'down/unused times	No. hours per week unused	Capacity	Restrictions on use
The Domain - Phillip and Crescent Precincts	1 full size, up to 6 half size	Oztag Soccer Touch	General public	Unknown	Corporate organisers of lunchtime business competitions, local residents, visitors, schools	Weekdays: organised sports 11.30am – 2pm		Up to 12 hours	At capacity / very limited capacity. All available space is used.	Increased demand for access compounded by the need for major rejuvenation works to ensure sustainable use of facilities.
Centennial Park and Moore Park	Refer to inventory	Refer to inventory	General public Members only	City of Sydney: 20-30% Adjoining councils: 40-60% Elsewhere: 5-10%					At capacity / very limited capacity.	Moore Park West and Bat and Ball could be underused if parking is not addressed and fields not developed. Queens Park, Parade Grounds and Mission Fields will be overused if not managed.
Sydney University	3 +	Cricket Soccer Rugby	Members only	City of Sydney: 50% Adjoining councils: 30% Elsewhere: 20%	Schools Clubs	4pm-10pm	9am-3pm	Unsure	Enough capacity to accommodate substantial growth in use	

Facility	Sporting facilities/activities which should be provided/ upgraded in the City	Additional comments
The Domain - Phillip and Crescent Precincts		City of Sydney to consider financially assisting other providers of essential community facilities through allocation of Section 94 levies collected for provision of open space facilities.
Centennial Park and Moore Park	<p>Significant growth in use of synthetic surfaces to meet the growing demand on the area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Synthetic fields for soccer • Multi-purpose synthetic courts (netball, soccer, tennis, basketball, hockey) 	

Outdoor courts

	No. courts	Sports	Condition	Plans for improved facilities	Plans for additional / expanded facilities
Ultimo Community Centre	2	Basketball Netball Soccer Tennis	2 - poor	-	No
KGV Recreation Centre	1	Futsal Netball Tennis	5 – new/near new		No. the site limits further expansion
City Community Tennis Centres	12 usable	Tennis	2 – poor	Upgrade of St James tennis courts in 2013. Discussions between Council and Tennis NSW to subdivide one unusable court (due to tree roots) at Turruwul Park into 4 MLC Tennis Hot Shots junior development courts to maximise use of that court.	
Robyn Webster Sports Centre (Tempe)	11	Netball	3 – good	-	-

Facility	No. Sports courts	Access	Where users live	Groups which use facility	Peak use times	Main 'down/unused times	No. hours per week unused	Capacity	Restrictions on use
Ultimo Community Centre	2	Basketball Netball Soccer Tennis	General public	City of Sydney: 60% Elsewhere: 40%	Local residents Local businesses TAFE English colleges Schools Non-residents of area	Weekdays: 12pm-8pm Weekends: 10am-4pm	Some weekdays 10am-12 noon	Close to maximum capacity. Average of 3 hours per weekday unused.	Fairly well used but cannot be used if raining or court is wet. Courts are on the roof and are very hot in summer. Courts would be better used with an all-weather roof.
KGV Recreation Centre	1	Futsal Netball Tennis	General public	City of Sydney: 20% 40% adjoining LGAs Elsewhere: 40%	Workers Residents Visitors School groups Agencies	7-9am, 11.30am-2.30pm	Nil	At capacity in peak periods and on weekends. Availability mid morning and early afternoon Some capacity to expand hours on weekends 10am-4pm	Futsal (5 a side soccer) is very popular. Tennis court is popular but has to share with futsal.
City Community Tennis Centres	12	Tennis	General public	-	Children, youth, adults, seniors, students, people with a disability, backpackers, tourists, ESL groups		When it rains	Prince Alfred Park: 60% occupancy, more than twice national average. Alexandria, Beaconsfield, St James and Turruwul Park are expected to be at capacity 50% to 60% in 2-3 years' time when court upgrades are completed.	Weather – rain, heat, wind and showers prevent play. 20% of days per year lost because of inclement weather in 2012. Exposure to extreme UV for 6 months of the year. If courts were covered with a fabric roof structure occupancy could be

Facility	No. Sports courts	Access	Where users live	Groups which use facility	Peak use times	Main 'down/unused times	No. hours per week unused	Capacity	Restrictions on use
Sydney University	4	Tennis Members only	City of Sydney: 50% Adjoining councils: 30% Elsewhere: 20%	Schools Clubs Local community General public	4pm-10pm	9am-3pm	Unsure	Limited capacity, but expect to be at capacity in 2-3 years	increased by 20% to 30%.
Robyn Webster Sports Centre (Tempe)	11	Netball General public		Netball clubs around Sydney					

Facility	Sporting facilities/activities which should be provided/ upgraded in the City	Additional comments
Ultimo Community Centre	People like basketball courts to shoot around, but there are no free ones in parks.	
KGV Recreation Centre	More 'open access' community sports spaces such as basketball courts in local parks, outdoor concrete table tennis tables, and badminton courts.	
City Community Tennis Centres		Tennis Australia's junior development programs, as well as population growth, are expected to increase participation in tennis. Provision of tennis courts in the city is well below Tennis Australia's standards.

Indoor courts

Facility	No. courts	Sports	Condition	Plans for improved facilities	Plans for additional / expanded facilities
Cook + Phillip Park Aquatic and Fitness Centre	1	Badminton Basketball Football Netball Volleyball	4 – good	-	-
KGV Recreation Centre	2		4 – good	-	-
Alexandria Basketball Stadium	2	Basketball	Excellent	-	-

Facility	No. courts	Sports	Access	Where users live	Groups which use facility	Peak use times	Main 'down/unused times	No. hours per week unused	Capacity	Restrictions on use
Ultimo Community Centre	1	Badminton Basketball Soccer Volleyball	General public	City of Sydney: 60% Elsewhere: 40%	Local residents Local businesses TAFE English colleges Schools Non-residents of area	Weekdays: 10am-8pm Weekends: 10am-4pm	Nil	4-8 hours	Maximum capacity. Casual basketball, soccer comps 4 nights per week, badminton and volleyball.	-
Cook + Phillip Park Aquatic and Fitness Centre	1	Badminton Basketball Football Netball Volleyball	General public	City of Sydney: 50% 25% adjoining LGAs Elsewhere: 25%	Corporate sports comps Schools Private hirers	Weekdays: 11am-3pm and 5pm-10.30pm Weekends: 4pm-8pm	Weekdays: 6am-8am Weekends: 4pm-8pm	10	Limited capacity, but expect to be at capacity in 2-3 years. Expect court to be busy in 5-10 years.	
KGV Recreation Centre	2	Badminton Basketball Futsal Netball Volleyball	General public	City of Sydney: 20% 40% adjoining LGAs Elsewhere: 40%	Workers Residents Visitors School groups Agencies	7-9am, 11.30am-2.30pm	Nil		At capacity in peak periods and on weekends. Availability mid morning and early afternoon Some capacity to expand hours on weekends 10am-4pm. Futsal (5 a side soccer) is very popular.	

Facility	No. courts	Sports	Access	Where users live	Groups which use facility	Peak use times	Main 'down/unused times	No. hours per week unused	Capacity	Restrictions on use
Alexandria Basketball Stadium	2	Basketball	General public		Schools General public	4pm – 11.30pm	Weekdays: 8am-1pm	Varies	At capacity. Teams are turned away due to demand. Development programs and camp Even with the new 6 court facility capacity in peak times will be reached in five years.	
Sydney University	2	Basketball	Members only	City of Sydney: 50% Adjoining councils: 30% Elsewhere: 20%	Schools Clubs Local community General public	4pm-10pm	9am-3pm	Unsure	Enough capacity to accommodate substantial growth in use	
Robyn Webster Sports Centre (Tempe)	2	Badminton Futsal Netball Volleyball	General public	City of Sydney: 70% Adjoining councils: 25% Elsewhere: 5%			Every day 9-5pm	200??	Enough capacity to absorb growth. More futsal, badminton, netball.	Leaking roof

Facility	Sporting facilities/activities which should be provided/ upgraded in the City	Additional comments
Alexandria Basketball Stadium	Desperate need for more courts to accommodate growth in basketball. Provide similar multi-court stadiums in neighbouring local government areas.	

APPENDIX G

Sporting group survey results

A questionnaire survey of sporting groups by email and post was conducted in September-November 2012, using a contact list of sporting groups who use the City of Sydney sporting facilities as well as other sporting groups known to City staff and the consultants.

Sporting user groups

Sporting fields

Membership

Sport	Club	Registered members 5 years ago	Registered members current	Reason for change	Local trends that sport is experiencing	Expected change in players in next 10 years
Australian Football	Newtown Junior Australian Football Club	Jnr: 140	Jnr: 290	Popularity of AFL. Growth in number of families in the inner city.	Popularity of AFL. Growth in number of families in the inner city.	Popularity of AFL. Growth in number of families in the inner city.
Cricket	Balmain Sydney Tigers Cricket Club Inc.	Snr: 75 Jnr: 360	Snr: 60 Jnr: 390	Reputation of the club. Better marketing of the club to schools and residents.	Junior players want to play locally. Pressures on time availability. Need for shorter games. Lack of training facilities in the local area (Glebe, inner Sydney, Camperdown, Annandale, Ultimo, Redfern, Surry Hills, Newtown). Cricket facilities are lacking in Glebe-Annandale.	Increase. Anticipate use of better facilities at grounds. Higher number of young people coming into the district.
Gaelic football	Michael Cusacks GAC	Snr: 90 Jnr: 0	Snr: 168 Jnr: 0	More people wanting to play Gaelic Football. It is mainly an Irish sport. More Irish people are coming to Sydney and staying longer. Members were mainly backpackers, now most members are permanent residents and citizens.	Increased demand for parks to train on.	Increase. Sport will grow here in Sydney. Encourage more Australians to become involved to sustain the club.
Hockey	Glebe District Hockey Club	Snr: 170 Jnr: 131	Snr: 180 Jnr: 191	Increase in numbers due to development of juniors (hockey clinics in local schools, Minkey program),	Plenty of open space for passive recreation, but little provided for sporting fields and for local clubs. Retaining juniors is hard due to	Same / increase. Growth in juniors expected as limited sporting opportunities available in the inner west. This

Sport	Club	Registered members 5 years ago	Registered members current	Reason for change	Local trends that sport is experiencing	Expected change in players in next 10 years
				club well-known in community, and located in Glebe area for 82 years.	increasing fees, unsociable playing times, and travelling distance to weekend games.	growth will be hindered if club unable to secure its own hockey turf.
	UTS Hockey Club	Snr: 221 Jnr: 51	Snr: 195 Jnr: 85	Senior membership decreased due to time and money needed to play hockey with club. Worsening traffic in Sydney -> travel to and from training and games is a significant deterrent to playing hockey, particularly for students and members with families. Strong competition from higher-profile and better funded sports. Junior membership increased due to development of juniors and entering teams as UTS, rather than operating a joint venture with a school.	Social and mixed hockey is well sought out in summer off-season. Desire to play locally is obvious with players leaving our club to play at clubs with their own facilities which are closer to the grounds we are forced to play and train at. Very strong demand for indoor competitions played at more suitable locations. Gaining access to fields relatively close to the city is difficult due to high demand. Closest fields at Ryde, Concord and Sydney Olympic Park face heavy demand.	Increase. Junior program will continue to expand as it gains critical mass and volunteers. Senior numbers likely to recover when gain access to a better located training and playing facility. Number of participants from the local area is likely to increase strongly with a field closer than 12 km away.
Oztag	Sydney Oztag Association	Snr: 1,217 Jnr: 0	Snr: 4,321 Jnr: 397	Oztag is the fastest growing recreational sport in Australia which has a lot to do with the increasing number of participants.	-	Increase. If the club could get more fields there will be more members. The club is refusing more members as they can't be fitted in to competitions.
Rugby league	South Sydney District Junior Rugby Football League	Snr: 470 Jnr: 2,208	Snr: 513 Jnr: 2,406	Increase in numbers, because there is more housing in some areas, particularly Botany.	Some grounds are not in great condition. There are too many closures for weather conditions. The cost is becoming too expensive.	Junior rugby league is being promoted well. Clinics in schools are improving.

Sport	Club	Registered members 5 years ago	Registered members current	Reason for change	Local trends that sport is experiencing	Expected change in players in next 10 years
Rugby union	Sydney Harlequins RFC	Snr: 60	Snr: 70	Trying to grow the club. Dip in numbers in between, but expect an increase in 2013.	-	The last few years have been successful and it has bred more success and interest in the club.
	Alexandria Rovers	Snr: 27 Jnr: 43	Snr: 74 Jnr: 112	Increase in numbers, because have heavily recruited new players in schools.	Gentrification of the inner city. More same-sex couples. Less families.	Increase. Hopefully more kids will play and enjoy footy.
Soccer	Lokomotiv Cove FC	Snr: 250 Jnr: 0	Snr: 350 Jnr: 0	Increased, because Alexandria Oval is the home ground. Many people in the area want to play soccer.	Huge level of interest in the local area. Each season the club accepts as many people as possible, but have to turn people away because there are not enough pitches to play on.	Increase. Club will junior players next season. 100 local children will join in 2013.
	Phoenix FC	-	-	-	-	-
	Redfern Raiders Soccer Club	Snr: 120 Jnr: 40	Snr: 240 Jnr: 90	Increase in demand due to increase in popularity of soccer and promotion of sport and club generally. Increase in population density of surrounding suburbs.	Increase in demand due to popularity of soccer and an increase in local population density within a 2 km radius. Population will continue to rise over the next 5-10 years, bringing more families into the area as it changes from industrial to residential zones.	Increase, through promotion in the local community. Increase in juniors through marketing and promotion at National Centre of Indigenous Excellence (NCIE).
	Super 6 Soccer	Snr: 175 Jnr: -	Snr: 900 Jnr: 690	Grown significantly since started juniors in 2008. Increase due to marketing and soccer World Cup in 2006. Kids want to play all year, not just in winter. Parents want kids to play so they are not on screens gaining weight. Have 60 womens' teams, and over 35 and 45 groups.	People and families are time-poor, so they are moving from golf to social soccer. Summer comps are very popular, so a winter comp was started. Biggest problem is access to Council fields to run these comps. Cricket receives preference to use fields in summer, but more soccer players can use a field than cricketers.	Increase. Numbers would quadruple if access to grounds is possible. Minimum of one soccer field is ideal for 48m x 33m Super 6 soccer fields.

Use of facilities in the City

Sport	Club	Fields used	Reason for using	Day / time used	Season	Type of use	Approx no. Players	Satisfaction with facility	Reasons	Satisfaction with services provided	Reasons
Australian Football	Newtown Junior Australian Football Club	Alan Davidson Oval	Central location	Mon-Fri 4pm-8.30pm Sat/Sun 7am-6pm	Winter	Training, competition	300	Satisfied	Wonderful oval and location	Satisfied	Services from Council are very good
	Balmain Sydney Tigers Cricket Club Inc.	Jubilee Oval	Training, games	Tues – Thurs	Summer	Training, competition	160	Dissatisfied	Need for upgrade of ground and wicket. Lack of practice nets. Lack of artificial wickets in Bicentennial Park. Need for storage and canteen.	Neutral	Poor maintenance of oval.
Gaelic football	Michael Cusacks GAC	Wentworth Park	Good location Available Quality	Tues and Thurs 6.30pm-7.30pm	Winter	Training	40	Neutral	Quality of surface varies. Ideally the field would be better covered by floodlights. More space is desirable because not all the park is covered by lights.	Satisfied	Hard to maintain the field when there is so much unauthorised use.
		Wentworth Park	Training at cricket nets	Tues – Thurs	Summer	Training	36	Dissatisfied	Need to upgrade practice nets. Installation of artificial wickets needed.	Neutral	Lack of facilities

Sport	Club	Fields used	Reason for using	Day / time used	Season	Type of use	Approx no. Players	Satisfaction with facility	Reasons	Satisfaction with services provided	Reasons
Hockey	Glebe District Hockey Club	Jubilee Oval	Used for many years	Wed 5pm-8:30pm	Winter	Training, competition	90	Dissatisfied	Field is overused by other sports. Poor drainage -> field often closed during / after rain. Use of field by unauthorised users.	Dissatisfied	Maintenance of the oval. Sharing with other codes such as AFL. Use by unauthorised users.
	UTS Hockey Club	None	-	-	-	-	-	Dissatisfied	No appropriate facilities in the City for the club or hockey in general.	-	-
Oztag	Sydney Oztag Association	Wentworth Park	Good location	Mon-Thurs 6-9.30pm	Winter and summer	Competition	1,968	Very satisfied – fields	Fields are maintained (ie. Returned) at the end of every season.	Very satisfied	Johnathan Langan has made all dealings with Council easy and is always open to communication.
								Very dissatisfied – facilities	Facilities are not suitable for the number of people using them. Safety concerns when collecting registrations in the open rather than indoors.		
Rugby league	South Sydney District Junior Rugby Football	Erskineville Oval Alexandria Park	Location Condition Available	12 month contract	Winter and summer	Training, competition	3,000	Very satisfied	-	Very satisfied	-
								Satisfied	-	Very satisfied	-

Sport	Club	Fields used	Reason for using	Day / time used	Season	Type of use	Approx no. Players	Satisfaction with facility	Reasons	Satisfaction with services provided	Reasons
	League	Waterloo Oval	-	-	-	-	-	Satisfied	-	Very satisfied	-
		Redfern Oval	-	-	-	-	-	Very satisfied	-	Very satisfied	-
Rugby union	Sydney Harlequins RFC	Waterloo Oval	Well located, good facility, good ground	Wed night Sat pm	Autumn/ winter	Training Competition	70+	Satisfied	Ground and facilities be updated.	Satisfied	Excellent groundsman. Issues with lights coming on at the correct time and not going off early. Sharing of the ground can be an issue as overlap occurs.
Soccer	Alexandria Rovers	Erskineville Oval	Local ground	Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri	Winter	Training, competition	150+	Very satisfied	Great ground and facilities	Neutral	Needs a canteen upgrade and more storage area for equipment
	Lokomotiv Cove FC	Alexandria Oval	Home ground. Great location. No other local soccer club.	Mon 7-9pm Wed 7-9pm Sat 9am-5pm Sun 9am-5pm	Winter	Training Training Competition Competition	35 55 150 150	Satisfied	Good field. Could use more fields if any were available.	Very satisfied	Very happy with relationship with Council
	Vice Chancellors	Oval							Not a proper soccer field. No posts or line markings. Very small area.		

Sport	Club	Fields used	Reason for using	Day / time used	Season	Type of use	Approx no. Players	Satisfaction with facility	Reasons	Satisfaction with services provided	Reasons
	Phoenix FC	Federal Park	Soccer training	Thurs 6.30-8pm	Winter	Training	20	Very dissatisfied	Poor surface. Always closed for rain.	Very satisfied	Jono is organised and provides good customer service
	Redfern Raiders Soccer Club	Turruwul Park	Central location for members	Tues, Wed, Thurs 4.30pm – 9pm	Winter	Training	160	Neutral	Suits needs. Provides playground for young children who accompany parents to games. The park provides excellent surroundings and facilities for members.	Satisfied	Well maintained and well managed. Rangers are always courteous and helpful.
	Super 6 Soccer	Jubilee Park	Available to run catch up games from another venue	Sat, Sun 8.30-5pm	Winter	Competition	490 over 2 days				
				Thurs 6-9.30pm (2-6 times only)	Summer	Competition	220	Dissatisfied	Can only mark 3 fields, although 4 can be fitted easily. No canteen. No storage access. Poor toilets. No access to showers and dressing room. No access to the gate lock.	Very dissatisfied	Can't book the ground when needed for a minimum of 13-15 weeks 1-2 nights a week. Limited to 2-6 sessions.
		Federal Park						Dissatisfied	Uneven surface causes injuries.		

Use of facilities outside the City

Sport	Club	Fields used	How fields compare with those in City of Sydney
Australian Football	Newtown Junior Australian Football Club	Various grounds for away games	Some are better, some are worse
Cricket	Balmain Sydney Tigers Cricket Club	Easton Park, Rozelle Birchgrove Oval, Balmain Callan Park, Rozelle Timbrell Park, Five Dock Five Dock Park	On par with Sydney grounds Better kept ground than Jubilee Oval in Glebe On par with Sydney grounds On par with Sydney grounds On par with Sydney grounds
Gaelic football	Michael Cusacks GAC	Centennial Park Waverley LGA	Much better than Wentworth Park Quality of surface is around the same
Hockey	Glebe District Hockey Club	Cintra Park (club training) Kyeemagh Hockey Centre Sydney Olympic Park UNSW synthetic field Ryde Hockey Complex	City of Sydney doesn't have a synthetic hockey facility, so these facilities are vastly superior.
	UTS Hockey Club	Sydney Olympic Park Cintra Park, Concord Ryde Hockey Complex Pennant Hills Park	2 watered fields, lights, change rooms, shop, canteen. Premier hockey facility in Australia. 1 watered field, lights, change rooms, hockey shop, canteen. 1 watered field, lights, change rooms, hockey shop, canteen. 1 watered field, lights, change rooms, canteen. Soon to be two watered fields.
Oztag	Sydney Oztag Association	Macarthur Hockey Centre Meadowbank Park Mason Park	2 watered fields, 1 sand field, change rooms, hockey shop, canteen. Club has use of the canteen Better lighting
Rugby league	South Sydney District Junior Rugby Football League	Marrickville – Tempe Reserve Randwick – Coogee Oval, Heffron Park, Marcellin College Botany Bay	- - -
Soccer	Lokomotiv Cove FC Super 6 Soccer	Paine Reserve (Randwick) Snape Upper (Randwick) Centenary Park, Croydon Ted Horwood Reserve, Baulkham Hills	Lighting not as good. Pitch never in as good condition. Not a proper soccer field. Has no posts or proper line markings. Facilities and grounds are better than Jubilee. Lights not as good as Jubilee. Great lights, parking, canteen facilities. Long term leases. Great Council.

Priorities for facilities

Sport	Club	Immediate priorities (next 1-2 years)	Reasons	Medium priorities (next 3-5 years)	Reasons	Longer term priorities (next 6-10 years)	Reasons	Expectations about condition of facilities used	Comments on provision of sporting opportunities in City of Sydney
Australian Football	Newtown Junior Australian Football Club	Better drainage for Alan Davidson Oval	Alan Davidson Oval is closed to competition and training for long periods of time (sometimes weeks) after rain due to poor drainage.	Indoor training facilities at Alan Davidson Oval	Need for indoor training for kids when it is raining and the ground is closed.	Club room facilities at Alan Davidson Oval	The club and 18 teams don't have a place to meet and hold club functions for children and parents.	Alan Davidson Oval and Sydney Park are wonderful locations, close to the city for inner city residents, and are a great community asset. Expect that the facilities should be highly satisfactory and Alan Davidson Oval should have better drainage, indoor training facilities, and club meeting rooms.	-
Cricket	Balmain Sydney Tigers Cricket Club Inc.	Club house, storage facility, and nets at Jubilee Park. Artificial wicket at Bicentennial Park	Crickets do not enjoy canteen or storage facilities at Jubilee Park. Need to provide junior training facility and playing field for local competition.	Artificial wickets at Wentworth Park. Indoor practice facility in the old tram sheds at Jubilee park or Harold Park.	Need to accommodate increasing numbers, especially juniors	To use club house facility with AFL and hockey at Jubilee Park and Bicentennial Park.	Need to accommodate increasing numbers, especially juniors from inner Sydney.	Club wants to use Jubilee Park and Bicentennial Park as a training and playing facility to be the centre of activities for the club in the inner Sydney district.	City of Sydney prides itself on providing quality grounds and facilities for its residents and local members who play sport in City of Sydney. Club wants to engage with other sports, particularly winter sports to provide athletic and exercise facilities for members, who are parents/ friends of the cricket and other sports community in the City.

Sport	Club	Immediate priorities (next 1-2 years)	Reasons	Medium priorities (next 3-5 years)	Reasons	Longer term priorities (next 6-10 years)	Reasons	Expectations about condition of facilities used	Comments on provision of sporting opportunities in City of Sydney
Gaelic football	Michael Cusacks GAC	Obtain a training park for a Wednesday night in the winter season	Increase in number of teams, so need another night to train during the winter season.	Source a facility that we can use when Council fields are closed due to wet weather.	More training days are being lost due to wet weather.	Enter a ground sharing agreement with a club etc. so we have certainty for many years ahead.	The club cannot choose when we want to train, but is restricted by availability from Council.	-	More other clubs and sports will want to use the fields, resulting in less availability for our club. Support developing sports in Sydney because they need more assistance to get off the ground. The main sports (soccer, ozttag, rugby) get first priority.
Hockey	Glebe District Hockey Club	Synthetic surface for training and playing in Glebe area. Finding a site.	Ensure survival of 82 year old club. Attract and retain new players. Entice new juniors to participate. Play at more sociable hours during season.	Build, construct or have use of synthetic playing surface. Have canteen facilities for income. Have changing rooms.	Allow club to continue to promote hockey.	Solidify use of a synthetic hockey surface in the Glebe area.	Ensure sport and club play an important role in making community happier and safer.	Hockey needs a specific all-weather, multi-purpose surface. If provided hockey will have a future, and no recreational or organised sports would be excluded. If surface is multi-purpose, hockey is excluded. Expect Jubilee Oval to be kept at a level of maintenance to sustain junior training and matches.	Land is at a premium in the inner west and City of Sydney. There has been a large amount of land dedicated for open space. Providing dedicated sporting facilities for local clubs and sporting organisations should be of highest priority.

Sport	Club	Immediate priorities (next 1-2 years)	Reasons	Medium priorities (next 3-5 years)	Reasons	Longer term priorities (next 6-10 years)	Reasons	Expectations about condition of facilities used	Comments on provision of sporting opportunities in City of Sydney
	UTS Hockey Club	Gain access to a water-based field as our home base in a centrally located venue.	Reduce travel time and cost for members by playing and training locally. Be able to further develop our junior program in local area. central venue to run the club from.	Change rooms, canteen, club rooms	Ability to raise funds for the club and develop the social aspect of the club, which is important in hockey.	Indoor hockey facilities	Access to indoor hockey facilities is harder than access to synthetic hockey fields. Venues have cancelled indoor hockey bookings and given bookings to other sports.	Any facility provided by City of Sydney should be safe and suitable for all levels of hockey played. This means a watered synthetic field of international standard like all the other fields that are played on in Sydney. There should also be suitable lighting for the level of hockey played. Change rooms and club rooms/canteen facilities would also be required.	There are no facilities for hockey in City of Sydney. All clubs (not just Glebe and UTS) and schools are forced to travel considerable distance to use suitable facilities.
Oztag	Sydney Oztag Association	Canteen	For safety and security of administration and officials.	Maintenance of fields	Safety	-	-	Improved lighting Maintenance of fields Canteen facility	-
Rugby league	South Sydney District Junior Rugby Football League	Use of Redfern Oval	For the safety of players Excellent field for finals series in August-September	-	-	-	-	All good at present.	-

Sport	Club	Immediate priorities (next 1-2 years)	Reasons	Medium priorities (next 3-5 years)	Reasons	Longer term priorities (next 6-10 years)	Reasons	Expectations about condition of facilities used	Comments on provision of sporting opportunities in City of Sydney
Rugby union	Sydney Harlequins RFC	Trim back trees	Trees block the lights at night, and are minor safety risk.	Facility upgrades: fencing, dressing sheds	Ground is looking tired. Nice facilities are a bonus for player recruitment and retention.	Major facility upgrade – roof over grandstand	-	Expect a safe environment and to get what is agreed and paid for. Some upgrades to facilities would be welcomed.	Need to promote sport in the community. Having good facilities is a step in the right direction.
	Alexandria Rovers	Canteen upgrade. Storage area.	Need canteen and storage area to grow.	-	-	-	-	Keep all sporting grounds on-leash. More rangers to patrol and remove people who don't have a booking.	More spaces / parks.
Soccer	Lokomotiv Cove FC	New field for junior soccer games	Club intends to register junior players for the first time in 2013	More pitch time for night training. Second full-sized pitch for senior games.	Not enough pitch time for training. Can't fit all senior home games on Alexandria Oval.	-	-	No specific expectations. Very happy with Alexandria Park Oval and appreciate what we have.	Could use more facilities if they were to become available.
	Phoenix FC	Training field on Thursday not closed at the time, and has a good surface.	-	Training field on Thursday not closed at the time, and has a good surface.	-	Training field on Thursday not closed at the time, and has a good surface.	-	Good field surface which is not closed due to rain.	-
	Redfern Raiders Soccer Club	Improved lighting at Turruwul Park	Increase in competition games at night, as not all games can be held on weekends.	Synthetic turf field	Increase in use and increase in competition games will mean that any washed out games will not	-	-	Expect Turruwul Park to be safe for play. Toilets and change rooms to be clean.	-

Sport	Club	Immediate priorities (next 1-2 years)	Reasons	Medium priorities (next 3-5 years)	Reasons	Longer term priorities (next 6-10 years)	Reasons	Expectations about condition of facilities used	Comments on provision of sporting opportunities in City of Sydney
					be rescheduled. Synthetic turf will allow games to be played in inclement weather, allowing us to hold more games.				
	Super 6 Soccer	Access to Jubilee Oval for a longer permanent booking	People want comps but can't get fields. Need Jubilee mid-September to end March at least one night a week.	Look to contribute financially to Council to improve facilities, or set up new fields in the new Meriton development at the Balmain rentals site.	Opportunity to invest to make 6-a-side courts on an artificial pitch on the old Balmain rentals site.	Continue to work and contribute to help Councils upgrade facilities where possible.	-	Want access to fields.	More open fields for structured sport because children and families want them.

Outdoor courts

Membership

Sport	Club	Registered members 5 years ago	Registered members current	Reason for change	Local trends	Expected change in players in next 10 years
Inline hockey	Sydney Hockey	-	-	With the increase in apartment blocks the number of available locations to play in-line hockey has significantly diminished over the past 10 years.	There has been no investment in any grounds suitable to play in-line hockey in Sydney city and the eastern suburbs.	Same. Due to the lack of playable venues in-line hockey is mainly played by enthusiasts and hardcore players. New people regularly come to try out, but most are discouraged by the lack of venue and appropriate facilities.
Wheelchair tennis	Wheelchair Sports NSW		497	Decline in membership since height during Sydney 2000 Paralympics.	Members have increasingly busy lifestyles, with less time for organised sport. Access to suitable facilities is always a barrier, and so is the expense of participating in disability sport.	Increase, with increased support from partnering organisations to hopefully attract more players.

Use of facilities in the City

Sport	Club	Outdoor courts used	Reason for using	Day / time used	Season	Type of use	Approx no. players	Satisfaction with facility	Reasons	Satisfaction with services provided	Reasons
Inline hockey	Sydney Hockey	Moore Park Netball Courts	Only suitable location in the eastern suburbs	Sunday 3.30pm-6.30pm Monday 7pm-9pm	Winter, summer	Competition	20	Satisfied	Only suitable large, open, playable flat surface in the eastern suburbs. There are no boundary fences or walls which significantly reduces the game play quality.	Satisfied	Centennial Park rangers always open the toilet facilities and turn on the lights. Charges are exorbitant
Wheel-chair tennis	Wheel-chair Sports NSW	City Community Tennis Centre	Location Support from staff	Weekends	All year	Training and competition	Varies. Approx. 5 training, 15 comp.	Satisfied	Accessibility ie. Parking is an issue.	Very satisfied	Staff are very supportive of our cause and programs.

Use of facilities outside the City

Sport	Club	Courts used	How courts compare with those in City of Sydney
Inline hockey	Sydney Hockey	-	-

Priorities for facilities

Sport	Club	Immediate priorities (next 1-2 years)	Reasons	Medium priorities (next 3-5 years)	Reasons	Longer term priorities (next 6-10 years)	Reasons	Expectations about condition of facilities used	Comments on provision of sporting opportunities in City of Sydney
In-line hockey	Sydney Hockey	To keep playing	-	Have grounds upgraded with barriers	-	-	-	Low expectations, given loss of suitable venues where in-line hockey can be played in Sydney over the past 10 years. Sydney once had a thriving in-line hockey scene before playable venues were sold off. A small investment in providing court barriers to two of the netball courts at Moore Park would yield a highly playable in-line hockey court that could be used for futsal and European handball, as well as netball with the net loss of only one netball court.	Should be investment in sporting grounds other than the usual cricket, soccer, football and netball.
Wheel-chair tennis	Wheel-chair Sports NSW							That our programs are viewed the same as able bodied. Maybe better parking and access for buses.	

Indoor courts

Membership

Sport	Club	Registered members 5 years ago	Registered members current	Reason for change	Local trends	Expected change in players in next 10 years
Roller derby	University of Sydney Roller Derby League	n/a	Seniors: 35 Juniors: 20	New group, which started training in March 2012.	Initial difficulty with securing an appropriate venue, as many were unwilling to allow skating because of (misguided) concerns that it would ruin the floor. Huge interest in roller derby with high number of people willing to participate in regular formal training.	Expected retention of current players, with an ongoing recruitment of additional players next year when University restarts.
Potential users						
-	Friends of Pymont Community Centre	n/a	n/a	Not an organised sporting group.	The population of Pymont has increased from approx. 1,000 in the 1980s to 12,000 residents and 6,000 workers now. Except for the half-sized basketball at the Maybank Centre, there are no facilities in Pymont that can be used by sporting groups or clubs. No sporting facilities have been provided resulting from the City West Development Plan.	Enormous potential for increase in the numbers and types of sporting and recreational club membership in Pymont due to rapid increase population of residents and workers.

Use of facilities in the City

Sport	Club	Indoor courts used	Reason for using facility	Day / time used	Season	Type of use	Approx no. Players	Satisfaction with facility	Reasons	Satisfaction with services provided	Reasons
Roller derby	University of Sydney Roller Derby League	Peter Forsyth Auditorium	Good location near University. Appropriate floor – flat, not too hard to fall on. One of few venues to allow roller derby.	Tues 8am-9am. Wed/Thurs 8am-10am	All year	Training	25	Satisfied	Large enough for training. Enough seating for players to gear up. Sufficient lighting. Toilet facilities. A sink to refill water bottles.	Satisfied	City of Sydney is easy to book with and helped resolve a dispute with other groups using the venue. Venue often left uncleaned. Dust and pebbles can cause tripping and ruin wheels. Cleaning floor takes time out of training. Old and dirty mop is insufficient for cleaning.
Potential users											
	Friends of Pyrmont Community Centre	Pyrmont Community Centre		Table tennis 2 afternoons a week. Seniors fitness group twice a week				Very dissatisfied	No sporting facilities for junior soccer, tennis		

Use of courts outside the City

Sport	Club	Courts used	How courts compare with those in City of Sydney
Roller derby	University of Sydney Roller Derby League	-	-
Wheelchair basketball	Wheelchair Sports NSW	Sutherland Basketball Stadium Marrickville PCYC Ryde YMCA	

Priorities for indoor court facilities

Sport	Club	Immediate priorities (next 1-2 years)	Reasons	Medium priorities (next 3-5 years)	Reasons	Longer term priorities (next 6-10 years)	Reasons	Expectations about condition of facilities used	Comments on provision of sporting opportunities in City of Sydney
Roller derby	University of Sydney Roller Derby League	Locating a venue large enough to hold a bout and having it as a regular venue for public events.	A bout is a game of roller derby. Our players have been training for nearly a year to be able to hold our first bout next March. For this we need a larger venue with seating for spectators.	Having a regular bouting venue for public events.	Refer to short-term reasons	-	-	To be safe, well-maintained, and clean.	-
		Finding a venue we can scrimmage in.	Scrimmaging is a sort of practice game which requires laying down a track (piece of rope with masking tape). Finding a place that will allow masking tape to be put down is important.	Having a training facility with a permanent track laid down for scrimmaging.					

Sport	Club	Immediate priorities (next 1-2 years)	Reasons	Medium priorities (next 3-5 years)	Reasons	Longer term priorities (next 6-10 years)	Reasons	Expectations about condition of facilities used	Comments on provision of sporting opportunities in City of Sydney
	Potential users								
	Friends of Pyrmont Community Centre	<p>Redevelop the Council-owned Maybanke site to provide a multi-purpose indoor sporting and recreational community complex.</p>	<p>Redevelopment of Pyrmont without provision for sporting and recreational facilities has left Maybanke as the only space available for redevelopment.</p>	<p>Acquisition and development of privately owned sites adjoining the Pyrmont Community Centre should be used to expand facilities.</p>	<p>Combining the Pyrmont Community Centre, redeveloped Maybanke, and the derelict site linking the two could provide a community centre and facilities Pyrmont lacks.</p>	<p>Development in Pyrmont should integrate into an overall expansion of facilities in the inner west.</p>	<p>Pyrmont is an extreme example of development without social infrastructure, but is not unique.</p>	<p>Accept that City of Sydney was not directly responsible for inadequacies in sporting and recreational community facilities in redevelopment of Pyrmont. Council has inherited responsibility for remedying the situation. Sporting and recreational groups help to bring communities together and are essential to physical health and wellbeing, particularly for people who live in apartments. These groups cannot exist in the absence of facilities. Pyrmont will continue to be a dormitory without such facilities.</p>	<p>The City and State government have embraced the concept of inner city consolidation, but have lost sight of the implications for social infrastructure. Other cities which have followed a similar approach have recognised the need for indoor multi-purpose sporting and recreational facilities that can be used intensively for a wide range of activities and by a wide range of members of the community.</p>

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APPENDIX H

School survey results

Schools

Sporting fields

School	Years	No. fields	Sports played	Condition	Public access outside school hours	Other fields the school uses	Sporting activities those fields are used for	Does facility meet school's needs?	Plans for additional/upgraded sporting facilities	Activities on school grounds in breaks and before/after school	Additional sporting fields needed in the City
Erskineville Public School	K-6	0	-	-	-	Erskineville Oval Sydney Park Moore Park Fields	Carnivals, sports days PSSA sport	Yes Yes Yes	No	Hide and seek, chasings	Quite adequate, providing access is allowed
Fort Street Public School	K-6	0	-	-	-	Tempe Reserve	Cricket Soccer Softball	No, because of distance and transport is required. Only use Tempe Reserve for PSSA sport.	No. restricted due to location of school.	Primary students would like to play soccer and touch football to improve their skills and learn to be part of a team. Those sports are not allowed in breaks due to the size of the playground and the growing number of students occupying it.	A large flat playing field within walking distance of the school. Observatory Hill is not an option because of visitors, weddings, fitness classes on the Hill; child protection issues; no access to toilets; and the Hill is on a slope.
St Andrews Cathedral School	K-12	1	Multi-purpose	Excellent	Yes	University of Sydney Wentworth Park Sydney Cricket Ground	Rugby, AFL, soccer, hockey Baseball, cricket games and practice Cricket practice	Yes Yes Yes	No		Being in the city it is difficult to place ovals etc.

School	Years	No. fields	Sports played	Condition	Public access outside school hours	Other fields the school uses	Sporting activities those fields are used for	Does facility meet school's needs?	Plans for additional/ upgraded sporting facilities	Activities on school grounds in breaks and before/after school	Additional sporting fields needed in the City
						practice nets					
AHIGS	7-12	0	-	-	-	Wentworth Park	Soccer	No	-	-	-
Sydney Boys High School	7-12	4 cricket practice nets	Cricket	Excellent	Yes	Moore Park West McKay Playing Fields, CP Sydney Cricket Ground practice nets	Cricket, rugby league/ union and soccer training, games Training, games Cricket training	Yes Yes Yes	- -	Summer – cricket, athletics Winter – rugby, soccer, cross country General – strength training, rowing land training, sports development	More turf cricket wickets in the area. More access to playing fields for winter sports.

Outdoor courts

School	Years	No. out-door courts	Sports played	Condition	Public access outside school hours	Other outdoor courts the school uses	Sporting activities those courts are used for	Does facility meet school's needs?	Activities on school grounds before/after school	Plans for additional/upgraded outdoor courts	Additional outdoor courts needed in the City
Erskineville Public School	K-6	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hand ball	No	Quite adequate, providing access is allowed
Fort Street Public School	K-6	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Primary students want to play netball and basketball to improve skills and learn to be part of a team. Those sports are not allowed in breaks due to the size of the playground and the growing number of students occupying it.	No. restricted due to location of school.	-
St Andrews Cathedral School	K-12	0	-	-	-	Fisher tennis courts	Tennis	Yes	Handball Dodgeball	No	-
AHIGS	7-12	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tennis court centres with multiple courts
Sydney Boys High School	7-12	4	Tennis	Excellent	Yes (leased by private business)	Moore Park tennis courts	Tennis training	Yes	-	-	-
		4	Basketball	Excellent	No	Moore Park basketball courts Malabar rifle range	Basketball training Training	Yes Yes	-	-	-

Indoor courts

School	Years	No. indoor courts	Sports played	Condition	Hours of use per week	Public access outside school hours	Other indoor courts the school uses	Sporting activities those courts are used for	Does facility meet school's needs?	Activities on school grounds in breaks/after school	Plans for additional/upgraded indoor courts	Additional indoor court facilities needed in the City
Erskineville Public School	K-6	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No.	Quite adequate, providing access is allowed
Fort Street Public School	K-6	0	-	-	-	-	KGV	Netball Soccer	Excellent facility. School has very limited use of KGV	-	No. Additional facilities are restricted due to location of school.	-
St Andrews Cathedral School	K-12	1	Basketball games	Excellent	+ 10 hrs	No	National Centre of Indigenous Excellence University of Sydney Indoor Central Sports Complex	Indoor sport Indoor sport Indoor sport	Yes Yes Yes	Basketball Indoor Soccer	No	
AHIGS	7-12	0	-	-	-	-	Indoor Central Sports Complex Indoor Central Sports Complex, Mascot	Basketball Netball				Indoor court centres with multiple courts

School	Years	No. indoor courts	Sports played	Condition	Hours of use per week	Public access outside school hours	Other indoor courts the school uses	Sporting activities those courts are used for	Does facility meet school's needs?	Activities on school grounds in before/after school	Plans for additional/upgraded indoor courts	Additional indoor court facilities needed in the City
Sydney Boys High School	7-12	2	-	Excellent		Yes	-	-	-		Gym refurbishment	-

APPENDIX I

Peak sporting group survey results

Peak sporting groups

Field sports

Sport / organisation	Registered membership 5 years ago	Current registered members	Predicted membership in 5 years	Why change has occurred	Trends experienced in NSW and City of Sydney	Sport development initiatives in City of Sydney
AFL NSW/ACT	Snr: 18,000 Jnr: 42,000	Snr: 44,400 Jnr: 103,600	Snr: 63,000 Jnr: 147,000	Growth in schools. Establishment of Sydney City junior competition. Many of the existing junior clubs are less than 10 years old and are developing strong community clubs.	Female participation is rapidly growing – the first ever female competition began in 2012. Modified social football is a focus through AFL 9's (9 a side, 20 minute halves, non-contact, touch alternative for AFL).	AFL 9's based in Centennial Parklands and an independent schools competition. St Andrews Cathedral School participate in AFL schools programs.
Baseball NSW	Snr: 4,887 Jnr: 7,986	Snr: 6,617 Jnr: 8,214	Snr: 7,000 Jnr: 10,000	Increase in juniors as result of Aussie T-Ball (new introductory level) and introduction of the brand Little League, both of which are for males and females. Introduction of girls' series and girls NSW teams. Increase in seniors resulting from return of Australian Baseball League (ABL), and introduction of a short season.	Demand for social games. Demand for modified games. Lack of facilities and clubs are a major barrier in City of Sydney.	-
Cricket NSW	-	Snr: 50,000 Jnr: 130,000	-	-	More demand for less formal participation. With time constraints in society cricket is looking to provide more avenues for people to be involved in shorter forms of the game. General need for many facility upgrades. Many associations are struggling with an overall	Offer opportunity for schools to take part in free and paid programs, as well as gala days and other activities. Visiting schools, including Forest Lodge PS, Newtown PS,

Sport / organisation	Registered membership 5 years ago	Current registered members	Predicted membership in 5 years	Why change has occurred	Trends experienced in NSW and City of Sydney	Sport development initiatives in City of Sydney
NSW Lacrosse	Snr: 60 Jnr: 0	Snr: 60 Jnr: 0	Snr: 100 Jnr: 40	Have struggled to fill the role of full-time development co-ordinator	shortage of grounds and nets. Have opened up opportunities to play from once per week to 3 times per week. Made the game more inclusive by playing a non-contact all ages welcome version.	Crown Street PS, Australia Street PS. Developing a youth program through primary schools
NSW Rugby League / NRL	Snr: - Jnr: 350	Snr: - Jnr: 0	Snr: - Jnr: 0	Participation of Redfern Harmony Nines has been great over the last few years.		Junior leagues have a series of development initiatives through community and competition programs.
Softball NSW	Total: 13,356	Total: 10,964	Total: 13,000	Decrease, because lack of volunteers, and grass-roots experience.	Increased demand for juniors and social softball.	Not now, but plan to do so in the future.
NSW Touch Association	Snr: 110,000 Jnr: 15,000	Snr: 120,000 Jnr: 30,000	Snr: 130,000 Jnr: 45,000	The nature and access of the sport. The vast junior development program which has been undertaken has seen rapid growth.	-	No

Sport / organisation	Fields used in City of Sydney	Day and time used	Type of use	Approx no. players	Satisfaction with facility	Reason	Other facilities used
AFL NSW/ACT	Alan Davidson Oval	Mon-Fri 4.30-8pm Sat and Sun 7.30am-6pm	Training, competition, club events	350	Mostly satisfied	Very good facility overall, but need earlier access to oval before 1 April each year. Need an indoor training facility.	
	Jubilee Oval	April-Aug: Tues, Thurs and Fri 4.30-7pm. Sept-Mar: every second weekend	Training, competition	250 for training days, 500 for home games	Neutral	Lack of comfortable covered seating facilities. No scoreboard. Loss of training and games due to Oval closure.	
Baseball NSW	Sydney University Perry Park	Sat, Sun 9-5pm Weekends Midweek	Competition Competition Training	100 per day 100 per day 100 per day	Dissatisfied Dissatisfied	Limited baseball-specific facility Limited baseball-specific facility	Blackmore Park Petersham Oval
	Alan Davidson Oval Jubilee Oval Turruwul Park						
NSW Lacrosse	Reservoir Fields, Centennial Park	Sunday 11-1pm	Competition	15	Dissatisfied	No restrooms	
	Redfern Oval	8am to 5pm	Competition	170	Very satisfied	Ground is great for number of games played on the oval throughout the day. Good access to the ground. Seating for spectators is good. The Long Room is a great venue for hosting functions.	
NSW Rugby League / NRL	National Centre of Indigenous Excellence	8am to 5pm	Competition	170	Mostly satisfied	Surface is good for games. Ground is accessible and well secured. Only limitation is space for spectators.	
	Moore Park	Wed 6pm-8pm	Social competition	100	Mostly satisfied		
NSW Touch Association	Federal Park Jubilee Park	Mon 6-10pm	Competition	420		Constant washout of facilities	

Sport / organisation	Objectives for participation in City of Sydney in next 10 years	Constraints to growing sport in City of Sydney, and how could be overcome	Facility priorities in next 1-2 years	Facility priorities in next 3-5 years	Facility priorities in next 6-10 years	Ideas for improving provision of sporting facilities and participation in City of Sydney
AFL NSW/ACT	Social sport – AFL 9's Female football Junior club growth	-	Alan Davidson Oval: better drainage and playing surface. Jubilee Oval: scoreboard, improved drainage	Alan Davidson Oval: access on weekends in March for competition and trial games. Jubilee Oval: grandstand.	Alan Davidson Oval: training venue for wet weather, clubhouse to increase numbers	Sport-a-Month to help the community to be active with kids for fitness. Help with indoor training in wet weather.
Baseball NSW	To grow participation of baseball in the City of Sydney. To form a Sydney association which would need at least 6 local junior clubs.	Lack of baseball specific facilities and lack of baseball clubs. More facilities will attract more clubs. No association – more clubs in Sydney will allow forming an association instead of joining Ryde or Cronulla which increases travel for away games.	Fix up all active baseball grounds and fences.	Explore opportunities for more baseball-specific fields.	International standard baseball field, to move the professional Sydney Blue Sox from Blacktown to Sydney.	“If you build it they will come”
Cricket NSW	Outlined in Strategic Plan	Open space restrictions. Overall lack of grounds. No practice nets available to use. Randwick and Botany Bay Councils and Moore Park and Centennial Park Trust have facilities. If more facilities were available that would encourage people.	An indoor centre to host indoor cricket, netball and soccer competitions to get people involved in shortened forms of cricket as well as lead to greater outdoor participation in the three sports.	Increase the number of practice nets available to the local community. If facilities are available locally people are more likely to use them.	Increase the number of grounds in the area. If an indoor centre can invigorate some interest in cricket and more nets are available then participation numbers would grow so more grounds will be necessary to	An indoor centre is the key. It is prime real estate but demand would be sufficient to get enough people involved. Have received numerous enquiries from people who would love to play indoor cricket but nothing is available close by.

Sport / organisation	Objectives for participation in City of Sydney in next 10 years	Constraints to growing sport in City of Sydney, and how could be overcome	Facility priorities in next 1-2 years	Facility priorities in next 3-5 years	Facility priorities in next 6-10 years	Ideas for improving provision of sporting facilities and participation in City of Sydney
NSW Lacrosse	-	Lacrosse doesn't have a 'home'. The field version is played outdoors on a soccer-sized grass field.	Grass field with restrooms, to allow hosting of weekly development sessions for all age groups at which people will be there for hours, to generate income from selling refreshments, and to host tournaments and interstate competitions.	Grass facility with lights, a place to securely store gear, and a change room, in a central location. With the right facility would deliver a better product and be able to charge more to participate to cover the costs of running the facility and to hire a part/full-time development manager.	-	Closest centres to the City are in Sutherland Shire and the Georges River area. More bathrooms. More lights to enable even use.
NSW Rugby League / NRL	Want to work more in partnership to allow positive messages of good health to be promoted.	-	Secure Redfern Oval, the Long Room and NCIE for Redfern Nines competitions. Redfern Oval is local and linked to South Sydney as a foundation rugby league	-	-	Other sports to host a Harmony event which we could collaborate with them.

Sport / organisation	Objectives for participation in City of Sydney in next 10 years	Constraints to growing sport in City of Sydney, and how could be overcome	Facility priorities in next 1-2 years	Facility priorities in next 3-5 years	Facility priorities in next 6-10 years	Ideas for improving provision of sporting facilities and participation in City of Sydney
Softball NSW	-	Lack of space. Knowledge of the key people to drive sport.	-	-	Grass space for 4-6 diamonds to establish social and school softball in the area.	-
NSW Touch Association	Further club growth and development	Limited access to facilities is limiting the growth potential for the sport.	Build better relationships with other users of Federal and Jubilee Parks to assist all groups to meet desired needs and outcomes for competition than training.	Access to more junior fields to create a competition for the existing Touch Club for youths in the immediate community.	Reviewed in next business plan cycle.	Improvement of surfaces from grass to synthetic in consultation with multi-sport users.

Outdoor court sports

Sport / organisation	Registered membership 5 years ago	Current registered members	Predicted membership in 5 years	Why change has occurred	Trends experienced in NSW and City of Sydney	Sport development initiatives in City of Sydney
NSW Lacrosse	Snr: 60 Jnr: 0	Snr: 60 Jnr: 0	Snr: 100 Jnr: 40	Have struggled to fill the role of full-time development co-ordinator	Have opened up opportunities to play from once per week to 3 times per week. Made the game more inclusive by playing a non-contact all ages welcome version.	Developing a youth program through primary schools
Netball NSW	Snrs: 1,410 Jrs: 3,617	Snrs: 2,023 Jrs: 4,255	Snrs: 2,629 Jrs: 4,905	Increase	Steady increase over the last few years	-

Sport / organisation	Courts used in City of Sydney	Day and time used	Type of use	Approx no. players	Satisfaction with facility	Reason	Other facilities used
NSW Lacrosse	KGV Recreation Centre	Sat 1-3pm	Competition	20	Mostly satisfied	Great location Fair price Facility too small for lacrosse	-
	Alexandria Park basketball courts	Tues 7-9pm	Competition	30	Dissatisfied	This event should be held on a grass field with light since play at 7pm. Facility too small for lacrosse	
Netball NSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	Randwick Netball Association – Heffron Park Maroubra. Inner West Netball Association – Cintra Park Concord

Sport / organisation	Objectives for participation in City of Sydney in next 10 years	Constraints to growing sport in City of Sydney, and how could be overcome	Facility priorities in next 1-2 years	Facility priorities in next 3-5 years	Facility priorities in next 6-10 years	Ideas for improving provision of sporting facilities and participation in City of Sydney
Lacrosse NSW	Lacrosse doesn't have a 'home'. The 'box' game is played in a walled ice-hockey facility (with no ice) similar to what roller-hockey would use.	-	-	-	-	-
Netball NSW	Sustainability, growth, inclusion	-	-	-	-	-

Indoor court sports

Sport / organisation	Registered membership 5 years ago	Current registered members	Predicted membership in 5 years	Why change has occurred	Trends experienced in NSW and City of Sydney	Sport development initiatives in City of Sydney
NSW Badminton Association	Snr: 650 Jnr: 150	Snr: 850 Jnr: 350	Snr: 1,200 Jnr: 600	Increase due to NSW Badminton Association encouraging players to register with their local clubs.	Increasing number of players over the years. However the number of available facilities has not increased in proportion.	Introduce badminton to schools in Sydney

Sport / organisation	Courts used in City of Sydney	Day and time used	Type of use	Approx no. players	Satisfaction with facility	Reason	Other facilities used
NSW Badminton Association	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sydney Olympic Park Sports Halls Five Dock Leisure Centre

Sport / organisation	Objectives for participation in City of Sydney in next 10 years	Constraints to growing sport in City of Sydney, and how could be overcome	Facility priorities in next 1-2 years	Facility priorities in next 3-5 years	Facility priorities in next 6-10 years	Ideas for improving provision of sporting facilities and participation in City of Sydney
NSW Badminton Association	-	There are no facilities dedicated to the sport of badminton. It is extremely difficult for NSW Badminton Association to conduct training, organise events or promote the sport because there are no facilities for players to go to.	Continue to hire courts from Councils and available courts.	-	-	-

APPENDIX J

Central Subregion Councils survey results

Sporting fields

- Public + private facilities which are accessible to the public + school/educational facilities accessible to the public
- Please count each field only once

Local government area	Estimated Residential Population 2014	Athletics tracks (synthetic)	Sports fields (synthetic)	Australian Rules fields	Baseball / softball diamonds	Cricket wickets	Hockey pitches	Rugby league / union fields	Soccer fields	Shared use fields	TOTAL SPORTING FIELDS	Fields: no. people
Ashfield	44,498	0	0	0	0	1 turf 4 synthetic	0	0	0	5	5	1:8,900
Botany Bay	44,742	1	3+ half/practice field	0	1	10	0	0	0	17	22	1:2,034
Canada Bay	87,480	0	0	0	3	2 synthetic	1	1	7	36	48	1:1,822
City of Sydney	198,331	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	32	1:6,197
Leichhardt	58,136	0	0		1	1 turf 2 synthetic (1 junior and 1 senior)	0	1	1	10	12	1:4,845
Marrickville	83,356	0	1	2	1	3 turf 4 synthetic	0	5	14	13	19	1:4,387
Randwick	143,776	0	1	2	2	3 turf 7 synthetic	0	16	15		59	1:2,437
Strathfield	39,481	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	13	13	1:3,037
Waverley	71,769	0	0*	½ (shared with Rugby)	0	1 turf 1 synthetic (junior)	0	½ (shared with AFL)	2	All fields are shared, but an additional 3 as training spaces for multi sports	23	1:3,120
Woollahra	58,619	0	0	1	0	2 turf 11 synthetic	0	0	0	20	20	1:2,931
TOTAL	830,188										253	1:3,281

Sources: Adjoining Councils Survey 2012, Central Subregional Councils Survey 2015, id profile.com

City of Sydney includes fields in Moore Park. Randwick includes fields in Centennial Park. Waverley includes fields in Queens Park.

Plans for new/improved sporting fields

Local government area	Plans for new/improved sportsfields in 2012	Achieved since 2012?	Plans for new/improved sportsfields 2015 onwards
Ashfield	-	-	-
Botany Bay	Planning for a new multi-purpose (AFL, soccer, rugby) playing field in Mutch Park	No	-
Canada Bay	-	-	Upgrade floodlighting, irrigation and drainage at various existing grounds, to increase capacity. Convert existing passive parks to active parks, where possible and following community consultation. Install synthetic surfaces to existing parks, where economically feasible.
City of Sydney	-	-	Synthetic sports field in Moore Park 2016 Half field at Crescent Lands 2017 Synthetic sports field in Gunyama Park 2018 and Perry Park 2018-19
Leichhardt	Synthetic field at Lambert Park		Leichhardt Oval has been taken back by Council (request from Balmain Tigers RL) to maintain. Major renovation works at Birchgrove Oval.
Marrickville	Two additional sports fields.	No	2 synthetic and upgrades to all natural grass fields – 1 natural grass upgrade completed to date
Randwick	New fields proposed at Heffron Park, Womens Athletics Field, Pioneers Park-North, Yarra Bay Bicentennial Park, Barwon Park, Broadarrow Reserve, Malabar Headland. Redevelopment of Chifley Sports Reserve and Heffron Park.	Chifley Sports Reserve Barwon Park	Continuing upgrade of sports fields at Heffron Park. New synthetic grass field being constructed at Heffron Park.
Strathfield	-	-	-
Waverley	-	-	Master Plan for Rodney Reserve. Upgrade to synthetic surface at Waverley Park due in 2016.
Woollahra	Upgrade of surface of Trumper Oval and Lower Cooper Park	-	A feasibility study for a synthetic rugby union and compatible sports field is being prepared.

Source: Adjoining Councils Survey 2012, Central Subregional Councils Survey 2015

Popularity of field sports

Local government area	2012 Sports increasing in popularity	2012 Sports decreasing in popularity	2015 Sports increasing in popularity	2015 Sports decreasing in popularity
Ashfield	-	-	-	-
Botany Bay	Soccer Rugby league	-	-	-
Canada Bay	-	-	Cricket, AFL, Rugby Union, Soccer, Hockey, Touch Football	Golf
City of Sydney	-	-	Soccer Touch football	-
Leichhardt	Little Athletics doubled in registration this year. Junior soccer Junior/senior rugby union AFL being introduced for first time in 2013.	Junior rugby league	Little Athletics AFL 9's 6-a-side soccer (mens and womens)	Rugby League in general
Marrickville	AFL Cricket Soccer Touch football	-	Soccer AFL Baseball	Tennis Golf
Randwick	AFL Oztag	Cricket	Soccer	Not known
Strathfield	-	-	-	-
Waverley	-	-	Football, Gaelic Football, Rugby Union, AFL	-
Woollahra	Rugby union (junior) Soccer (all ages) Touch football	Hockey	Soccer Touch football	-

Source: Adjoining Councils Survey 2012, Central Subregional Councils Survey 2015

Capacity of sporting fields

Local government area	Capacity of / demand for sporting fields in 2012	Capacity of / demand for sporting fields in 2015 What additional sporting fields do you need to cater for demand?
Ashfield	-	-
Botany Bay	No spare capacity because all fields are overbooked. Council turns away many requests to use fields, because after the seasonal allocation to the major sports (soccer, cricket, rugby league) there is little access left available.	-
Canada Bay	-	More large oval grounds (for Cricket, AFL), more smaller rectangular grounds (for Rugby Union, Soccer)
City of Sydney	Shortfall of provision of sporting fields to meet needs	Shortfall of provision of sporting fields to meet needs
Leichhardt	Shortages in provision for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 additional rugby field (benchmark 7) • 9 additional soccer fields (benchmark 16) Low provision of sporting opportunities in schools. Schools rely on Council open space. Little Athletics has been capped this year and had to turn children away from competing because of a lack of volunteer support as well as a lack of space for the number of children wanting to compete.	At capacity – all grounds booked at max level by seasonal sport, schools, fitness trainers and events
Marrickville	Winter: Sports fields are overused in winter. A number of requests for soccer use are unable to be accommodated in winter. Limited ability to cater for night games in winter, because field lighting is mainly to training standard only. Summer: Sports fields are generally underused in summer, but a number of casual requests for both turf and synthetic cricket wickets are unable to be accommodated. Issue: ability to increase the sustainable capacity of existing sports fields, many of which are limited in order to maintain a safe playing surface for the duration of the winter season. Recommendations in the Recreation Needs Research include to improve the robustness of playing surfaces, and investigate artificial surfaces at appropriate locations.	As per 2012 – Recreation Needs Research available on Council website
Randwick	Increasing need for floodlit training fields. Unable to cater for all requests for soccer training grounds and fringe sports ie; Gaelic Football, American Football.	Synthetic grass field for variety of sports.
Strathfield	-	-
Waverley	-	Cannot cater for all new requests or additional requests from existing groups. All floodlit fields are at maximum capacity in winter. Gaps in fields for rugby union and soccer and Gaelic football training.

Local government area	Capacity of / demand for sporting fields in 2012	Capacity of / demand for sporting fields in 2015 What additional sporting fields do you need to cater for demand?
		Due to overuse by winter clubs, cannot take school bookings on main fields during the day. Most fields undergo rigorous maintenance in summer months. Need additional full size football fields under lights.
Woollahra	Cannot cater for all requests. Some groups miss out. All fields are at maximum capacity in winter. Most fields are at maximum capacity in summer, especially on Saturdays for school sport. Gaps in fields for rugby union and soccer. Lack of fields with lights for night time training. Smaller clubs/teams, and those who do not have a history of sports field use in Woollahra tend to miss out on night time training. Gaps in number of fields	Soccer fields Rugby union fields Floodlit fields

Source: Adjoining Councils Survey 2012, Central Subregional Councils Survey 2015

Outdoor sports courts

- Public + private facilities which are accessible to the public + school/educational facilities accessible to the public
- Please count each court only once

Local government area	Tennis courts	Netball courts ¹	Basketball courts	Futsal courts	Multi-purpose courts	Total	Courts: no. people
Ashfield	3	6	4	0	0	13	1:3,423
Botany Bay	12	0	1 full 4 half	0	0	13	1:3,442
Canada Bay	26	32	0	0	0	58	1:1,508
City of Sydney	55	5	6	0	25	91	1:2,179
Leichhardt	11	0	3 full 6 half	0	3	20	1:3,419
Marrickville	32	11	4			50	1:1,667
Randwick	15	34	0	0	0	49	1:2,934
Strathfield	20	0	0	2	3	25	1:1,579
Waverley	0	4	0	0	0	4	1:17,942
Woollahra	26	0	2	0	0	28	1:2,093
TOTAL						348	1:2,386

Source: Adjoining Councils Survey 2012, Central Subregional Councils Survey 2015

1 Not including grass netball courts

Popularity of outdoor court sports

Local government area	2012 Outdoor court sports increasing in popularity	2012 Outdoor court sports decreasing in popularity	2015 Outdoor court sports increasing in popularity	2015 Outdoor court sports decreasing in popularity
Ashfield	-	-	-	-
Botany Bay	-	Tennis	-	-
Canada Bay	-	-	Netball	Tennis
City of Sydney	-	-	Basketball	-
Leichhardt	-	-	-	-
Marrickville	-	Tennis Basketball Netball	-	Tennis
Randwick	Not known for all	-	-	-
Strathfield	-	-	-	-
Waverley	-	-	Netball, basketball, tennis	-
Woollahra	-	Basketball	Netball Informal basketball	-

Source: Adjoining Councils Survey 2012, Central Subregional Councils Survey 2015

**Does your LGA need additional outdoor sports courts to cater for demand?
How is this need worked out – benchmarks, other methods?**

Local government area	2015 Needs for additional outdoor sports courts
Ashfield	-
Botany Bay	-
Canada Bay	Recreation Facilities Strategy (@Leisure Planners, 2013) forecasting growth in demand 2013-2031, and making 95 separate and prioritised recommendations. Forecast population growth approximately 50%, ie approximately 80,000 to approximately 120,000
City of Sydney	Additional tennis, netball, basketball courts required to 2031, based on actual use; local, State and national participation rates; comparison with other inner city Councils; national benchmarks. Refer to Sports Facilities Demand Study
Leichhardt	Not aware of additional demand
Marrickville	Not aware of any current need other than for informal multi-use facilities aimed at young people.
Randwick	Not known
Strathfield	-
Waverley	2008 Recreation Needs Study Council wide 2014 Bondi Beach Suburb Recreation Needs Assessment (Parkland Planners and Strategic Leisure Group, 2014)
Woollahra	Netball courts, because there are currently no sealed netball courts in Woollahra to cater for school and club demand.

Source: Central Subregional Councils Survey 2015

Plans for new outdoor sports courts

Local government area	2012 Plans for new outdoor sports courts	Achieved since 2012?	2015 Plans for new outdoor sports courts
Ashfield	-	-	-
Botany Bay	Planning for new basketball and netball courts.	-	-
Canada Bay	-	-	Seal 8-16 of 16 existing grass netball courts, provide 4 additional tennis courts at an existing complex, access various existing school courts
City of Sydney	-	-	Two outdoor multi-purpose courts at Perry Park
Leichhardt	Multi-purpose games courts are to be developed next year at Gladstone Park, Mort Bay Park, Punch Park and Cohen Park.	Completion of tennis / netball and soccer multi purpose court at Cohen Park in 2015 Others mentioned are completed	
Marrickville	-	-	-
Randwick	-	-	Upgrade of 2 tennis courts at Baker

Local government area	2012 Plans for new outdoor sports courts	Achieved since 2012?	2015 Plans for new outdoor sports courts
			Park.
Strathfield	-	-	-
Waverley	-	-	Council will build three multi-purpose courts (current site has one netball court) in aim to meet demand within limited space
Woollahra	New basketball court in Lyne Park at the end of 2012	Basketball court in Lyne Park	Dependent on Draft Recreation Needs Assessment and Strategy 2015

Source: Adjoining Councils Survey 2012, Central Subregional Councils Survey 2015

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APPENDIX K

Sporting participation trends

K.1 Reasons for participation

The reasons given by Australians who participated in sports and physical recreation activities 13 times or more in the year before interview (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2007) are in **Table K.1**. These reasons generally apply to smaller areas.

Table K.1 Reasons for participating in sport and physical recreation activities

Motivator	% of Australians	Gender	Age group
Health / fitness	82%	Females	25 years and over
Enjoyment	54%	Males	15 to 24 years
Wellbeing	41%	Females	35 years and over
Social / family	34%	Males	15 to 34 years
Weight loss	17%	Females	25 to 64 years
Competition / challenge	12%	Males	15 to 34 years
Transport	4%	Males, females	All ages

Note: Total does not add up to 100% because each person could give more than one answer.

K.2 Constraints on participation

Reasons for not participating in sport are highly individualistic, and vary at different times and with personal circumstances.

The key constraints on participation of Australians who either did not participate in sports and physical recreation activity or participated irregularly (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2007) are in **Table K.2**.

Table K.2 Constraints on participation in sport and physical recreation activities

Constraint	% of Australians	Gender	Age group
Insufficient time due to work or study	23%	Males	15 to 54 years
Not interested in sport or physical activity	19%	Males, females	15 to 34 years
Injury / illness (temporary or ongoing)	18%	Males	45 years and over
Age / too old	17%	Females	65 years and over
Insufficient time due to family	11%	Females	25 to 54 years
Already active	7%	Males	45 to 64 years
Cost	1%	Males, females	18 to 34 years
Insufficient time (other reasons)	1%	Males, females	All age groups

Note: Total does not add up to 100% because each person could give more than one answer.

K.3 Participation in sport and active recreational activities

Introduction¹⁵

From 2001 to 2010, data on participation in exercise, recreation and sport was gathered through an annual Exercise, Recreation and Sport Survey (ERASS). Data was collected by telephone and included information about the frequency, nature and type of exercise, sport and recreation activities participated in by persons aged 15 years and over.

In 2011 the Standing Committee on Recreation and Sport ceased the funding and commissioning of the ERASS statistical surveys. The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), in partnership with the new Committee of Australian Sport and Recreation Officials (CASRO) subsequently co-funded the collection of Sport and Physical Recreation data as part of the ABS Multi-Purpose Household Survey (MPHS).

The 2011-12 CASRO report clearly states that:

“Data from the Exercise Recreation and Sport Survey (ERASS) and the MPHS Participation in Sport and Physical Recreation module are not comparable due to methodological differences.”

The sampling methodology, sample sizes, questionnaire design, survey administration and aggregation of data has changed from the previous ERASS model meaning that comparative analysis across years is more difficult and the use of the data for predictive purposes is not reliable. In addition the reduced sample size has meant the confidence levels have diminished considerably in many results, so they can be viewed as indicative only. It is important to note that while the results indicate a much lower participation rate, this does not mean that people have stopped participating, or participate less, but rather can be attributed to the different research and analysis methods. Although significant differences are evident in participation rates across the two data sets, many of the participation trends themselves, such as activities most frequently participated in, male and female participation trends, and club-based trends remain consistent.

The following section overviews the most recent data sets from the CASRO report, and detailed tables within this section provide an overview of analysis of figures from the current CASRO data as well as more than 10 years of ERASS sampling.

Key findings

The CASRO report presents the following key findings in relation to participation in sport and active recreation in Australia:

- ❑ An estimated 11.1 million persons aged 15 years and over, or 60% of the population, participated at least once annually in sport and physical recreation. This compares with 65% in 2011-12.
- ❑ The top ten physical activities in 2013-14 were walking for exercise, fitness/ gym, jogging/ running swimming/ diving, cycling/ BMXing, golf, tennis (indoor and outdoor), soccer (outdoor), basketball (indoor and outdoor), netball (indoor and outdoor).

¹⁵ Australian Bureau of Statistics & Committee for Australian Sport and Recreation Officials 2012, *Participation in Sport and Physical Recreation, Australia 2011-12*, cat. No. 4177.0.

- ❑ Participation generally decreased in the top 10 activities, except for fitness/gym and basketball, which both experienced minor increases. The activity experiencing the largest decrease in participation was walking for exercise, which decreased 2.4% since 2011-12.
- ❑ Males had a slightly higher participation rate overall, 61.0% compared with 59.4% for females. Participation by males was significantly higher in the 25-34 age bracket (67%) than females (61%).
- ❑ Females were more likely to walk for exercise than males (25% and 14% respectively) and to participate in fitness/ gym (19% and 16% respectively).
- ❑ Males were more likely than females to play golf (6.6% and 1.4% respectively) or participate in cycling and BMXing (8.5% and 4.0% respectively).
- ❑ Participation generally decreased with age with 15-17 year olds reporting the highest participation rate (74%) and people 65 years and older reporting the lowest (4.7%).
- ❑ The participation rate (at least once annually) for organised sport and physical recreation in 2013-14 was 28%, slightly up from the 2011-12 rate of 27.2%. This includes playing roles (26%) and non-playing roles (7.7%)

Adults

Australia

K.3 shows the most popular field and court sports and physical recreation activities of Australians aged over 15 years for 2013-14. Data is not yet available by age cohort for these activities for 2013-14. K.4 shows data by age group for 2011-12.

Table K.3 Most popular field and court sports of Australians aged 15 years and over 2013-14 (ABS 2015)

Activity	Total Participation %
Tennis (indoor and outdoor)	3.0
Soccer (outdoor)	2.4
Basketball (indoor & outdoor)	2.2
Netball (Indoor and outdoor)	2.2
Football sports (excluding, rugby, soccer, Australian Rules football)	1.6
Australian Rules football	1.2
Indoor soccer	1.2
Outdoor cricket	1.2
Hockey (indoor and outdoor)	0.7
Athletics, track and field	0.6
Rugby league	0.5
Rugby union	0.5
Volleyball	0.5
Badminton	0.5
Indoor cricket	0.3
Softball / tee ball	0.2
Gymnastics	0.2

Table K.4 Most popular field and court sports of Australians aged 15 years and over by age group 2011-12 (ABS 2012)

Activity	Total Participation %	Age Group						
		15-17 %	18-24 %	25-34 %	35-44 %	45-54 %	55-64 %	65 + %
Tennis (indoor and outdoor)	4.2	9.1	3.1	4.8	4.9	4.0	3.6	2.4
Soccer (outdoor)	2.7	13.3	5.6	3.6	2.9	1.1	0.1**	0.0
Netball (indoor and outdoor)	2.5	8.1	6.0	5.1	1.8	0.7*	np	np
Basketball (indoor and outdoor)	2.0	9.2	4.6	3.3	1.3	0.6*	0.2*	0.0
Football sports ¹⁶	1.8	4.4	5.1	3.3	1.4	0.6*	np	np
Cricket (outdoor)	1.6	6.7	2.8	2.4	1.5	0.9*	0.1**	0.2**
Australian Rules football	1.3	6.5	3.2	2.0	1.3	0.2*	np	np

Shading indicates above or on average participation rate

* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

** Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

np Not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

Table K.5 Most popular field and court sports of Australians aged 15 years and over 2003-2013/14

	ABS		ERASS							
	2013/14 Rate %	2011/12 Rate %	2010 Rate (%)	2009 Rate (%)	2008 Rate (%)	2007 Rate (%)	2006 Rate (%)	2005 Rate (%)	2004 Rate (%)	2003 Rate (%)
Tennis (indoor and outdoor)	3.0	4.2	6.0	6.4	6.8	5.8	6.9	7.8	8.4	9.0
Soccer (outdoor)	2.4	2.7	4.8	5.1	5.2	4.2	4.2	3.8	4.2	4.3
Netball (indoor and outdoor)	2.2	2.5	3.7	4.0	3.9	3.2	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.9
Basketball (indoor and outdoor)	2.2	2.0	3.5	3.9	3.6	3.0	-	3.5	3.2	3.6
Football Sports (ERASS - Touch Football)	1.6	1.8	2.8	2.2	3.2	-	-	-	-	-

¹⁶ Includes touch football, Oztag, Gaelic football and American football.

	ABS		ERASS							
	2013/ 14	2011/ 12	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
	Rate %	Rate %	Rate (%)	Rate (%)	Rate (%)	Rate (%)	Rate (%)	Rate (%)	Rate (%)	Rate (%)
Cricket (outdoor)	1.2	1.6	3.2	3.2	3.5	2.5	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.3
Australian Football	1.2	1.3	3.3	2.8	2.9	1.9	2.7	3.4	2.9	2.8
Soccer (indoor)	1.2	-	-	2.2	2.3	1.5	1.9	-	-	-

NSW

From ABS (CASRO) data¹⁷, key findings of participation in field and court sports of NSW adults aged 15 years and above are:

- ❑ the highest rate of participation in field and court sports is among people aged 15-34 years. Young Australian adults aged 15-24 years participate most of all adult age groups in soccer-outdoor, basketball, netball, tennis, Australian football, cricket – outdoor, touch football, indoor soccer, and rugby league.
- ❑ as age increases, participation rates in faster sports such as soccer (outdoor) and netball decline significantly.
- ❑ tennis is the field/court sport which is most popular in most adult groups.

Of the most popular field/court activities, women have much higher rates of participation in netball, whereas men have significantly higher rates of participation than women in soccer (outdoor) and football sports.

In 2012, 53.7% of New South Wales residents participated in non-organised sport and recreation activities. This compares with 52.8% for Australia as a whole.

Men have a higher participation in non-organised activities in New South Wales (55.3%) than females (52.1%).

¹⁷ ABS, National Centre for Culture & Recreation, Participation in Sport and Physical Recreation, Australia 2011-12 Report.

Table K.6 Field and court sports most participated in by NSW residents 15 years and over 2001-2011/12

ACTIVITY	CASRO	ERASS									
	2011/12	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
	Rate (%)	Rate (%)	Rate (%)	Rate (%)	Rate (%)	Rate (%)	Rate (%)	Rate (%)	Rate (%)	Rate (%)	Rate (%)
Tennis (indoor & outdoor)^	4.7	6.8	6.6	7.5	6.7	7.4	9.1	9.8	9.8	9.0	11.0
Soccer (outdoor)^	3.5	6.5	7.0	7.0	5.9	5.9	5.7	6.2	5.3	6.1	4.7
Football Sports ^	2.7	4.4	3.6	5.0	3.6	4.0	3.2	3.5	3.6	4.0	3.4
Netball (indoor & outdoor)^	1.9	3.0	3.4	2.3	2.4	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.8	3.4	3.3
Basketball (indoor & outdoor)	1.4	2.6	3.8	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.9	2.6	3.3	3.5	2.7
Cricket (outdoor)	1.2	3.4	2.8	3.2	2.7	3.1	2.2	3.2	2.6	2.8	2.9
Australian Rules Football	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rugby League	-	2.1	2.4	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.9
Football (indoor)	-	-	2.1	2.1	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	0.8

2001-2010 from ERASS data¹⁸ and 2011/12 from CASRO data¹⁹

* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution

** Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

^ These categories had slightly different names in ERASS.

Children

The following information has been summarised from the Australian Bureau of Statistics 'Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities' (October 2012) release. This information refers to children aged 5 to 14 years.

Participation in Organised Sport

- Children participate in organised sport at a higher rate than adults do.
- In the 12 months to April 2012, an estimated 1.7 million (60%) children participated in at least one organised sport outside of school hours.
- Participation in organised sport declined from 2009 (63%) to 2012 (60%).
- Boys had a higher participation rate in organised sport compared to girls overall (66% compared with 54%) and across all age groups, with the greatest difference being between 9 to 11 year olds (boys 73.3% compared with girls 59.0%).

¹⁸ Australian Sports Commission. Participation in Exercise, Recreation and Sport Survey 2010 Annual Report. 2011

¹⁹ ABS National Centre for Culture and Recreation, Participation in Sport and Physical Recreation, Australia, 2011-12 Report.

In 2012 Australian children were more likely to participate in organised sporting activities if they:

- are aged 9-11 years.
- were born in Australia or another English speaking country.
- live outside a capital city.
- live in a couple family.
- have parent(s) who are employed.

27.7% of children did not participate in organised sport or cultural activities in 2012.

Most Popular Sport and Recreation Activities

The most popular field and court sports of Australian children in 2012 are:

- outdoor soccer (14%), the fastest-growing sport.
- Australian Rules football (8%)
- netball (8%)
- basketball (8%)
- tennis (7%)
- cricket – outdoor (5%)
- rugby league (4%)
- athletics (3%)
- touch football (2%)
- rugby union (2%).

Participation by Australian children in popular field and court sports is set out below.

Table K.7 Most popular field and court sporting activities by Australian children 5-14 years

Sport	2000	2003	2006	2009	2012	Change 2000-2012	Age	Gender
Field sports								
Soccer/football (outdoor)	11.4	13.4	13.2	13.2	14.3	↑	9-11 years	Boys 21.7%
Australian Rules Football	6.6	7.3	7.5	8.6	8.1	↑	12-14 years	Boys 14.9%
Cricket (outdoor)	5.3	5.0	5.4	5.2	4.7	↓	12-14 years	Boys 8.6%
Rugby league	3.6	2.9	4.2	3.6	3.9	↔	9-14 years	Boys 7.5%
Athletics/ track and field	3.9	3.8	2.9	3.3	3.2	↓	9-11 years	Girls / Boys
Rugby union	1.4	1.3	2.1	2.0	2.1	↑	-	Boys 4.0%
Touch football	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	↑	-	Boys/Girls
Hockey	2.4	2.5	1.9	2.1	1.6	↓	12-14 years	Girls 2.0%
Softball	1.0	1.7	1.0	1.4	1.2	↑	-	Girls
Baseball	1.7	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.7	↓	-	Boys
Court sports								
Netball	9.1	9.1	8.5	8.4	8.0	↓	12-14 years	Girls 16.2%
Tennis	8.5	8.6	7.3	7.9	7.4	↓	9-11 years	Boys 8.4%
Basketball	7.6	7.7	6.6	7.4	7.9	↑	12-14 years	Boys 9.2%
Soccer/football (indoor)	0.9	1.2	2.2	2.8	1.7	↑	-	Boys
Cricket (indoor)	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.2	↓	-	Boys
Volleyball	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	↑	-	Girls
Badminton	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	-	↑	-	Girls / Boys

Sources: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2000-2012

↑ Increase in participation rate; ↓ Decrease in participation rate; ↔ No change in participation rate.

The most popular organised field and court sport activities for boys were soccer (outdoor) (21.7%) and Australian Rules football (14.9%).

The most popular organised field and court sport activities for girls was netball (16.2%).

Participation by New South Wales Children In Organised Sport

- Children in New South Wales had the fifth highest participation rate (60.2%) in organised sport. This compares with the lowest rate of 53.7% in the Northern Territory and the highest rate of 73.3% in the Australian Capital Territory.
- The participation rate of New South Wales children in organised sport and recreation has remained static from 60.3 in 2009 to 60.2 in 2012.

K.4 Trends influencing participation in sport

The availability of sporting facilities is the key determining factor influencing participation in sporting activities.

The Australian Sports Commission, peak sporting groups and sporting groups in the City have identified other factors which increase participation in sporting activities, and include:

- successful performance of Australian individuals and teams internationally, particularly in the Olympics.
- staging of international sporting events in Australia.
- opportunities for both sexes to play the same sport, for example the increase in participation in soccer by women.
- active efforts by the sports themselves to attract participants, such as visiting schools, and conducting coaching clinics and junior development programs.
- sports played in schools.
- improved club administration.

Changes in the demographic profile, employment patterns and lifestyle of the community in both the City of Sydney and throughout Australia will have a significant effect on sport both in terms of sporting needs and participation. Information from a range of sources (demographic data, research and consultation with NSW peak sporting bodies) has been gathered to provide an insight into what are considered to be trends in participation in sport which should be considered as part of this study.

Aging population

The population is ageing and life expectancy is increasing. In 1982 the median age of Australians was 30 years. In 2011 it was 37 years. By 2020 it is projected to be 40 years.

An aging population has implications for the provision for "whole-of-life" sports that both young and older people (particularly females) prefer, such as tennis.

A decline in numbers in the 10 to 24 years age group may mean that participation in faster and more active field sports, such as rugby and hockey, could slightly fall.

Sports relying on young players may grow at a slower rate than the adult population as a whole. Formal and informal sports likely to become more popular with older people include archery, jogging and running.

Team sports may remain popular with children and teenagers.

Increased numbers of younger and older people are playing sport.

Generational change

Sport needs to address the interests, expectations and 'psyche' of all segments of the population, especially Generation X and Generation Y (Peters, 2008). Cross-generational differences in attitude, culture and commitment need to be accommodated in the delivery of sport.

Gender

Increasing gender equity may result in increasing female participation in traditionally male sports, particularly soccer and cricket, and baseball during summer.

Women may also participate in a wider range of sports in greater numbers. Roy Morgan Research (2015) found that women comprised 85% of participants in netball, 63% of softball participants, 47% field hockey, 44% volleyball, 41% tennis, 39% baseball, and 27% soccer.

There may also be a move away from traditional sports played by young males.

Changing patterns of work

Changing patterns of work include more part time, shifts, and extended hours of working²⁰. Despite increasing time pressures with longer work hours and couples working in the past 20 years, participation in sport has increased. However the declining availability of "uncommitted time" is placing greater importance on the quality of the leisure experience for those in full time employment. Implications include:

- ❑ sporting competitions are increasingly being held on mid-week evenings under lights so that participants have their weekends free to pursue other recreation opportunities.
- ❑ many clubs are reporting that late secondary and tertiary students aged 14+ are becoming increasingly difficult to retain with increased competition for their time and decreased ability to commit to formal competitive sport. Young people confirm this in discussions but also indicate they like social sport, and are willing participants where convenience allows.

²⁰ ABS Australian Social Trends 2008 (Cat. No. 41020_2008)

- ❑ volunteers, who are important to community sport, are becoming increasingly difficult to attract and retain. This will have an impact on the costs of sport as services that were once provided voluntarily, such as umpiring games, may need to be paid for.
- ❑ for many, the leisure experience is one of limited time availability with an expectation of “instant gratification”. This is evidenced by a desire for participants to “turn up and play” where minimal extra commitments are involved. In many cases the participants are willing to pay extra for this service which has created some opportunities for commercial provision.
- ❑ venue managers and clubs are reporting an increasing demand for evening competitions either for reasons of convenience or to reduce exposure to the sun.
- ❑ activities requiring commitment for attendance at a specified time are declining in favour of activities that can be participated in informally at flexible times, such as walking, swimming, cycling and gym activities.

Level of commitment

There is a trend towards casual participation. People, especially adults, are increasingly unwilling to commit themselves to play competitive and traditional sports for an entire season due to other commitments. This is resulting in a decline in traditional competitive sports, and an increasing preference for activities that do not require organised structures, such as activities they can do alone and using informal sporting facilities. The implication of this “no strings attached” trend is the need for integration of formal sporting facilities with informal ones, for example tennis practice walls.

Available time

More flexible work patterns (particularly for young people), unemployment, earlier retirement age, and an aging population may result in increased uncommitted leisure time for some people. Also traditional structures of sport delivery may no longer appeal to, or coincide with the availability of, potential participants (Peters, 2008).

Others with limited uncommitted time due to increasing hours worked and overtime may be attracted by time-intensive or *fast-food* sports eg. games that require limited organisation and commitment, and last for a short time. Such activities include Twenty-20 cricket. People with limited uncommitted time will also cut back on their recreational activities, and be more demanding about those activities they choose to maintain.

People are more likely to participate in activities that are readily accessible and do not require substantial training or development of complex skills to undertake — the *instant gratification* syndrome.

Flexibility in provision of facilities

Changes in recreation preferences are towards newer and more varied activities which are available over more and longer time periods.

Growth in team sports

Participation in team sports is growing, particularly for soccer, cricket, touch football, rugby union and rugby league.

Growth in court sports

Increased participation by adults in court sports, moving away from field sports.

Substantial growth in indoor sport

Construction of indoor sporting facilities throughout Australia, and growth in popularity of indoor sports, particularly basketball, where indoor facilities are available.

Basketball is popular with children and adults.

Changes in other indoor sports

Increase in demand for indoor courts as training venues for outdoor field sports, and for sports such as indoor soccer / futsal which are experiencing growth. There are also an additional number of indoor sports, and sports such as netball, that are being played indoors.

Growth in social sport

Social lunchtime and after work sport for workers and tertiary students.

Social 'pay as you play' and 'organise your own team' e.g. touch football

Social recreation

A continuing increased interest in activities that involve the whole family and combine family, social and casual elements, such as integrating sporting fields with children's playgrounds and picnic and barbecue facilities.

Growth in mini-sports

Sports are being played in different formats.

Some sports have introduced modifications to suit younger players e.g. soccer's small-sided games which use smaller fields for juniors. 8 mini-fields=1 senior field. Shorter games means that 20 small-sided games may be played in the same time and space of one senior game.

Other modifications of sporting facilities for young children include shorter netball posts in Netta netball, and Hot Shots tennis courts for young children learning tennis.

Sports are increasingly using smaller fields for junior games with correspondingly smaller team sizes. Small-sided games have recently been introduced for junior soccer players.

Parental influence

Parents are influencing the choice of sports that their children participate in because of safety concerns.

Increasing parental disapproval of contact sports may lead to a decline in children participating in rugby union and rugby league.

Concern about skin cancer may result in sports played outdoors for long periods, such as cricket, becoming less popular.

Interest in health and fitness

There is a growing interest and awareness in physical fitness and healthy living among all age groups. Fitness is increasingly seen as part of a balanced lifestyle for health, rather than just a leisure activity. Recent changes include:

- ❑ the concern about obesity in children has led to the recognition that children should be encouraged to keep physically active, and the development of activity programs for children.
- ❑ personal fitness activities are becoming an increasingly sophisticated, comprehensive and commercial service offered by gyms and individual personal trainers often in Council parks and indoor fitness centres. “Boot camps” are a high-profile form of such activities.

Traditional to new

Tradition and sentiment are becoming less important in Australians' choice of the sports they play. Increased popularity and high media profile of sports that capture the interest of teenagers will result in a decline in traditional sports.

The desire for *excitement*, which means that traditional sporting activities and facilities will need to change to attract new markets and participation.

More sports are available and being offered than ever before, such as Quidditch.

Trend away from traditional club-based competition towards more programs, midweek, night, social and mixed competition and events based activities.

Technology

With the increased popularity of the computer and the Internet, and the advent of pay television, technology will have a major influence on lifestyles. With these changes gradually becoming the norm, such as phone banking, people are becoming geared towards accessing information and recreation via these new sources. This new wave is expected to increasingly influence the provision of recreation and sporting facilities and must be considered in any future strategies. The advent of combined entertainment complexes and shopping centres has resulted in people being attracted to the one site for a variety of reasons. It is expected that this trend will continue as competition for people's time increases.

Consumerism is occurring with an increasing desire of sporting participants for higher quality, synthetic sporting facilities and surfaces. Synthetic materials result in more intensive use of outdoor areas, and have contributed to sports such as hockey becoming more popular.

Equipment such as golf clubs, baseball bats are improved as technology improves.

Declining development of motor skills in children

Peters (2008) has identified the basic motor skill competencies of Australian children have recently declined, coinciding with the reduction of time allocated to sport in the school curriculum, and children participating in sedentary recreation activities.

Insurance requirements

Sporting clubs have consistently identified the availability and/ or cost of insurance as having an impact on club operations and on staging sporting events in recent years.

Disability

People with a disability participate in both mainstream sports and disability-specific sports such as wheelchair basketball, deaf sports (such as basketball, netball, squash, tennis, volleyball), and blind sports (such as cricket and athletics). Physical access to sporting facilities, transport for people with a disability, and modification of sporting activities (such as using audible balls in blind cricket) are important considerations in participation in sports by people with a disability.

Customers not Members

Recreational users will become "customers" rather than members. This means that people will bypass the traditional structures of clubs and organisations to become customers of newer, more commercial and entrepreneurial providers. Put simply, people will not want to join, but will still want to play. The typical example of such a trend is the emergence of sports centres which offer a range of indoor sporting opportunities. These centres provide the opportunity for people to play the sport, without having to join a traditional club. Clubs often demand additional time from members, such as committee work, fundraising etc., whereas the Ozsports centres allow the players the freedom of just turning up, enjoying the sport, and then going home. This trend is recognised as the privatising of sport delivery. The effect of this trend could be a need for local clubs and organisations to shift their focus in order to catch the "new wave" of sports delivery.

Communication and overseas trends

Since the late 1980s, sports that have been introduced to Australia mainly from North America, including baseball, have and are continuing to enjoy increasing popularity among school children and youth in Australia. Increasingly, globalisation of sport is occurring through the media, and cable television will play a large role in broadcasting sport within Australia. Sports originating from North America may continue to be attractive to children and youth because they receive extensive media coverage. In addition, these sports are relatively informal, requiring less organisation, and smaller team sizes. For example, sporting activities such as five-a-side soccer has recently been introduced to Australia and has "caught on".

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APPENDIX L

Demand analysis modelling

L.1 Demand Analysis Modelling

The Demand Analysis Model has been developed to provide two planning outcomes:

- A more quantitative means for establishing the actual range of sporting facilities required to meet community demand.
- A predictive model for future provision planning

The “model” uses statistical and other data and is based on:

- Statistical participation data from ERASS²¹ (NSW figures 2011)
- Statistical participation data from the Children’s Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities (Australia) survey undertaken every four years (April 2012 most recent).

The change in methodology and reduced sampling size between the 2010/11 ERASS and the 2012 CASRO surveys has meant that data at state level has become less reliable. More than half the data points have high (25-50%) or very high (50%+) error.

The high error margin and the change in categorisation and sampling methodology has reduced overall confidence in the data and meant that it is likely to be less accurate than the last set of data undertaken for the 2011 report. Therefore we have retained the participation data from the 2011 reporting and have not updated with 2012 CASRO data.

It should also be noted that the participation data and the modelling arising from it, is only part of the overall assessment which also combines the local information regarding expressed demand, Council’s own knowledge of current facility use and demand, and the application of standards and comparative provision rates in other Councils.

It should be noted the model is designed to complement other approaches and provide some “triangulation” of demand projections, and that it provides a prediction based on the currently known participation data.

L.2 Projection method

The population data has to be calibrated for a community, which means entering in the relative populations for children (5- 14 years) and adults (15- 69 years), and then the participation data is entered based on available participation data for the age cohorts. Once calibrated, the population and participation data drives the model and can provide the following:

- Estimated participation in different sports
- Aggregated results for facility/ sport groupings
- Estimated use of facility types and facility groups.

L.3 Limitations and Constraints

The outputs of the model are broad and due to the variations in survey methodology and detail in data sets for individual communities the confidence in the outputs will vary. However the model works well in conjunction with other research methods and allows for

²¹ Exercise Recreation and Sport Survey- Standing Committee on Recreation and Sport- annual survey

comparison with other results (triangulation) as well as providing another perspective on predicting demand and facility needs.

The model if fully calibrated can be used to check adequacy of existing provision as well as land and facility types needed for future provision. However future trends in participation become increasingly uncertain over time. In other words, the further into the future predictions move - the less certain the possible outcome is, as too many variables affect participation choices.

Another issue is that current participation figures used to build the model may be impacted by a lack of certain facilities. For example; there may be significant latent demand for a facility or a particular activity due to a lack of appropriate or accessible facilities. As there is no way to participate, the current figures will identify a low participation rate for that particular activity and would then continue to support the notion that there is no requirement to cater for that demand. Comparison with regional or state figures is one way to identify this potential fault and some “interpretation” of data may be required to adjust the model in these instances.

The model has been designed to group or aggregate data to create a more robust result. This means that the output for “Field sports” or other groupings would indicate demand for a range of uses and a land need that applies to the “group” of field sports. This aggregated result is more useful given the uncertainty of future participation trends at an individual sport level.

For example - while we can be sure there will be continued participation in field sports we are less sure which particular sports will fuel that demand.

The model does provide more detail (i.e. per field sport type) but the level of confidence decreases as the query becomes more specific-this is due to the difficulties in getting refined data and the broad data sets currently available.

L.4 Results

The following tables summarise the results of the Demand Analysis.

Table L.1 Summary results of demand analysis – participation by facility group

Activity/ Facility Groups	2011	2021	2031	Add'l 2021	Add'l 2031
Total participation - Athletics	1,274	1,792	2,057	518	783
Total Participation- field sports	34,922	48,637	55,153	13,715	20231
Total Participation- Indoor courts	10,381	14,451	16,377	4,070	5996
Total participation - outdoor netball	4,189	5,869	6,701	1,679	2512
Total participation - outdoor tennis	10,957	15,214	17,189	4,257	6232

Table L.2 Participation field sports

Sport demand	Current		2011		2021 total		2031 total		2031 additional		
	Adult PPN	child PPN	Total	Total	Adult PPN	child PPN	Adult PPN	child PPN	Adult PPN	child PPN	Total
Athletics / track and field	1,082	191	1,274	1,792	1,496	296	1,680	377	597	186	783
Baseball	464	42	506	706	641	65	720	82	256	41	297
Cricket (outdoor)	5,257	281	5,538	7,699	7,264	435	8,159	553	2,901	273	3,174
Australian rules football*	2,629	484	3,113	4,382	3,632	750	4,079	954	1,451	470	1,920
Rugby league	3,247	233	3,480	4,848	4,487	361	5,039	459	1,792	226	2,018
Rugby union	1,856	126	1,981	2,758	2,564	195	2,879	247	1,024	122	1,146
Football (soccer)	10,051	855	10,906	15,212	13,887	1,324	15,597	1,684	5,547	829	6,376
Touch/Oztag (Football sports)	6,804	108	6,911	9,567	9,401	167	10,558	212	3,755	104	3,859
Hockey (outdoor)	1,701	96	1,797	2,498	2,350	148	2,640	188	939	93	1,031
Softball*	619	72	690	966	855	111	960	141	341	70	411
Total Participation-field sports	33,708	2,487	36,195	50,429	46,576	3,853	52,311	4,899	18,602	2,412	21,014

The Field Sports with the highest increase in demand are:

- 1) Football (soccer)
- 2) League/Union (combination - 1581)
- 3) Touch/Oztag
- 4) AFL
- 5) Cricket

Table L.3 Participation outdoor court sports

	2011			2021			2031			Additional 2031		
	Adult PPN	child PPN	Total	Adult PPN	child PPN	Total	Adult PPN	child PPN	Total	Adult PPN	child PPN	Total
Netball*	3,711	478	4,189	5,128	741	5,869	5,759	942	6,701	2,048	464	2,512
Tennis	10,515	442	10,957	14,528	685	15,214	16,317	871	17,189	5,803	429	6,232

Table L.4 Participation indoor sports courts

	2011			2021			2031			Additional 2031		
	Adult PPN	child PPN	Total	Adult PPN	child PPN	Total	Adult PPN	child PPN	Total	Adult PPN	child PPN	Total
Badminton*	619	18	636	855	28	882	960	35	995	341	17	359
Basketball	4,020	472	4,493	5,555	732	6,287	6,239	930	7,169	2,219	458	2,677
Cricket (indoor)	619	12	630	855	19	873	960	24	983	341	12	353
Soccer (indoor)	2,474	102	2,576	3,418	157	3,576	3,839	200	4,040	1,365	99	1,464
Hockey (indoor)	155	0	155	214	0	214	240	0	240	85	0	85
Netball*	928	0	928	1,282	0	1,282	1,440	0	1,440	512	0	512
Volleyball*	928	36	964	1,282	56	1,337	1,440	71	1,510	512	35	547
Total Participation- Indoor courts	9,741	640	10,381	13,460	991	14,451	15,117	1,260	16,377	5,376	620	5,996

Highest increase in indoor court sports are:

- 1) Basketball
- 2) Futsal (indoor Soccer

Note – netball figures are nominally split between indoor and outdoor as CASRO sampling doesn't separate. It may be that indoor figures are higher.

L.5 Current Facility Supply

Table L.5 Current supply of sporting facilities by manager

Sport facility	Planned	City of Sydney	Other organisation	Educational	Private	TOTAL
Athletics			1			1
Sport Fields	4.5	13	17	2		32
Indoor courts	2	5	6	8	2	21
Outdoor (netball only)			4	1		5
Outdoor basketball only		6				6
Tennis only	2	17	17	21		55
Multi-use outdoor courts	2	14	7	4		25

L.6 Facility Capacity and Demand

Estimating demand is always difficult as participation patterns can shift over time. However, averaging out demand/ participation for higher level grouping can provide more confidence. Two methods are commonly used for sports facilities:

1. Estimation of formal sport demand through anticipating team numbers and the capacity of facilities to host the peak demand of competition games.
2. Estimation of social, training and competition use of facilities as an average number of hours the facility can host use multiplied by the average number of participants per hour.

While either approach will provide an indication, the latter approach has been used to reflect that there is increasing demand from social and casual modes of sport participation and that sports are also increasingly looking at modified rules and competitions as well as more social programs. This means that anticipated hours may spread across weekdays and nights and the traditional peaks experienced around a single week night or weekend day will be replaced with more dispersed demand patterns.

Of particular concern is the potential for over use of fields as demand for training, social and formal use increases and providers look for available times on existing facilities as opposed to available space in a preferred time slot. Therefore planning ahead for provision needs to incorporate some down time into facilities to allow for maintenance and recovery. The following table estimates “use hours” available for different facility types based on a high level of usage but allowing for some “down” time.

L.7 Current Sports Field Usage

Based on the usage data for 2011/12 provided by City of Sydney and including both booked and unbooked hours the following averages for use of sports fields have been calculated:

Average hours for summer use 36.7 per week
Average hours for winter use 37.4 per week

These are considered to reflect a high level of use and the data on individual fields indicates that there would be little if any spare capacity. The average identified in Southern Sydney Sports Field Strategy was 31 hours for summer and 37 for winter.

It should be acknowledged there is considerable variance across fields depending on lighting and playing surface quality. However the lowest use was Alexandria Oval at 26 hours for winter and the highest was at Wentworth Park for winter at 45 hours. For turf fields 45 hours would be a very high rate of use and would allow little time for recovery. Overuse of fields will lead to rapid loss of playing surface quality and should be avoided if fields are to be managed sustainably. The exception of course is synthetic surfaces which can tolerate far more intensive use, but will still suffer wear and have higher repair and replacement costs.

The average use hours has been applied to summer and winter sports along with an assessment of capacity (average users per hour) to determine an overall assessment of the level of participant demand an “average” field can accommodate.

Table L.6 Estimate of field capacity

Fields and track	Peak users per hour	Average hours of use (per week 7 days)	Capacity (users/week)
Athletics / track and field	30	31	930
Baseball	26	36.7	954.2
Cricket (outdoor)	26	36.7	598
Australian rules football*	42	37.4	1570.8
Gridiron	42	37.4	1570.8
Rugby league*	36	37.4	1346.4
Rugby union*	36	37.4	1346.4
Soccer (outdoor)	26	37.4	972.4
Touch football	22	37.05	660
Hockey (outdoor)	28	37.4	1047.2
Softball	26	36.7	954.2
Averages (excludes athletics)	31	37.05	1153.17

Using similar averaging methodologies for other sports the following capacity assessments have been made for broad facility groupings and this along with the demand projections (based on participation data) has been used to derive the number of facilities required for future growth estimates.

Table L.7 Demand generated for facility units 2021 and 2031 (resident population)

Sport facility	Capacity	2011 demand	2021 demand	2031 demand
Athletics	930	1.4	1.9	2.2
Sport Fields	1147	30.4	42.4	48.1
Indoor courts	690	15.0	20.9	23.7
Outdoor (netball only)	616	6.8	9.5	10.9
Tennis only	184	59.5	82.7	93.4

The projected facility demand has been compared with existing supply to assess likely future facility demand.

Table L.8 Facility supply and future surplus or deficit based on resident population only

Sport facility	Current supply	s/s 2011	s/s 2021	s/s2031
Athletics	1.0	-0.4	-0.9	-1.2
Sport Fields	32.0	1.6	-10.4	-16.1
Indoor courts	19.0	4.0	-1.9	-4.7
Outdoor (netball only)	5.0	-1.8	-4.5	-5.9
Tennis only	55.0	-4.5	-27.7	-38.4

L.8 Demand generated from the Workforce

Introduction

It is anticipated that of the workforce a, a large proportion will be residents outside of City of Sydney. This means that planning for sport and recreation provision will need to accommodate the additional demand that comes from this “daytime population”. Demand analysis has been undertaken for this group using the following assumptions:

1. ERASS participation rates were used to project relative rates of participation
2. Only those sports/ activities likely to be undertaken before/ after work or during lunch were included (this means mostly social competition or self-directed activity)
3. A rate of 10% of potential participation was adopted to project possible workforce participation²³ (in other words of the proportion likely to participate in a particular activity on a regular basis it is assumed that 10% will do so within the City of Sydney either before or after work or during their lunch break).

The potential participation from the workforce allows further analysis of likely facility demand as well as providing some indication of the number of users of more informal spaces such as open areas in parks, bikeways and outdoor exercise sites.

Estimate of workforce who work in City of Sydney but live elsewhere

Table L.9 Estimate of workforce who live outside City of Sydney

	2015	2021	2031
Workforce in City of Sydney	437,727	482,739	557,760
Workforce who live elsewhere	373,819	85.40% 412,259	476,327

²³ ERASS data 2011 indicated a total of 2% of participants in organised activity had their activity organised through the workplace. This figure has been increased to 10% to allow for participation in social and centre programs not organised via the workplace but still with participation centred around work hours and work location. A total of 39.2% of participants in sport and physical activity indicated organised participation.

Projection of possible participation

The current participation rates for NSW sourced from ERASS data were used to project likely participation numbers from the workforce population. This result was decreased to 10% as an estimate of those likely to participate before/after work or during their lunch hour. 10% is considered conservative, although ERASS data indicated that 3.3% of participation in sport was organised through the workplace. Given that participation for many may be due to commercial and other program provision and would not be “organised through the workplace” it is felt that use of this figure would underestimate the rate and the higher estimate of 10% was adopted to identify some of the demand that may arise from the non-resident working (or daytime population) of the city.

The following table summarises the results from the analysis.

Table L.10 Possible workforce participation rates for daytime sporting activities

Rate of take up (estimate 10%) Sports likely to have workforce participation-before/after/lunch	Participation		Participation		Participation	
	Total	Estimate	Total	Estimate	Total	Estimate
Athletics / track and field	2617	262	2886	289	3334	333
Soccer (outdoor)	24298	2430	26797	2680	30961	3096
Touch football	16448	1645	18139	1814	20958	2096
Badminton*	1495	150	1649	165	1905	191
Basketball	9719	972	10719	1072	12385	1238
Cricket (indoor)	1495	150	1649	165	1905	191
Soccer (indoor)	5981	598	6596	660	7621	762
Hockey (indoor)	374	37	412	41	476	48
netball indoor	2243	224	2474	247	2858	286
Netball*	8972	897	9894	989	11432	1143
Volleyball*	2243	224	2474	247	2858	286
squash/racquetball	5981	598	6596	660	7621	762
Tennis	25420	2542	28034	2803	32390	3239
Martial Arts	5607	561	6184	618	7145	714
Table Tennis*	1495	150	1649	165	1905	191
Dancing	11215	1121	12368	1237	14290	1429
aerobics/fit/yoga/ weights	78876	7888	86987	8699	100505	10051
Other indoor (billiards, darts, ten-pin, roller)	2617	262	2886	289	3334	333
Swimming	32148	3215	35454	3545	40964	4096
Water Polo	374	37	412	41	476	48
Aquarobics	3364	336	3710	371	4287	429
Cycling	22803	2280	25148	2515	29056	2906
Running, triathlon, cross-country	34391	3439	37928	3793	43822	4382
Walking (urban)	88221	8822	97293	9729	112413	11241

While these figures provide some indication it must be noted that participation in many of these activities will be dependent on the programming of activity by sports centres and other

providers. Activities such as swimming, running, walking, cycling and gym/ fitness are more likely to be self-directed and less reliant on program provision.

If these figures are used to project possible additional demand for facilities then the following additional demand may be needed:

Table L.11 Demand for sporting facilities by non-resident workforce

Workforce (non-resident)	2011	2021	2031	Facilities required 2011	Facilities required 2021	Facilities required 2031
Athletics	218.1	264.3	299.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Sporting field	3395.4	4115.3	4661.2	3.0	3.6	4.1
Indoor court	1962.5	2378.6	2694.1	2.8	3.4	3.9
Netball	747.6	906.1	1026.3	1.2	1.5	1.7
Tennis	2118.2	2567.4	2907.9	11.5	14.0	15.8

L.9 Combined demand generated from the residents and non-resident workforce

Table L.12 combines the demand for sporting facilities by City of Sydney residents (including people who live and work in the City) and the non-resident workforce.

Table L.12 Demand for sporting facilities by residents and non-resident workforce

Facility	2011	2021	2031	Facilities 2011	Facilities 2021	Facilities 2031	Surplus / deficit		
							2015	2021	2031
Athletics	1491.7	2056.2	2355.9	1.60	2.21	2.53	-0.60	-1.21	-1.53
Sporting fields	38317.1	52752.3	59814.3	33.41	45.99	52.15	-1.41	-13.99	-20.15
Indoor courts	11415.8	15547.7	17631.7	16.54	22.53	25.55	2.46	-3.53	-6.55
Netball courts	5864.6	8056.6	9167.1	9.52	13.08	14.88	-4.52	-8.08	-9.88
Tennis courts	13075.2	17781.0	20096.4	71.06	96.64	109.22	-16.06	-41.64	-54.22

APPENDIX M

Playing field assessments

Summary of playing field assessments in October 2014 (following Winter use)

Site	Key issues	Turf cover			Evenness			Hardness			Traction		
		High	Mod.	Low stress	High	Mod. stress	Low stress	High stress	Mod. stress	Low stress	High stress	Mod. stress	Low stress
Alan Davidson	Wet and shallow west side												
Alexandria	Sandy, turf variety	High	Mod.								High stress	Mod. stress	Low stress
Erskineville	Turf, localised layering		Mod.										
Federal	Layering & uneven	Mod.			Patches						Localised		
Jubilee.	Run-on, turf layer	Mod.	Mod.					High stress					
Jubilee tr. 1	Sandy, hard, repellent & localised uneven	High	Mod.		High	Mod. stress	Low stress	High stress	Mod. stress	Low stress	High stress	Mod. stress	Low stress
Jubilee tr. 2		High	Mod.		High	Mod. stress	Low stress	High stress	Mod. stress	Low stress	High stress	Mod. stress	Low stress
Redfern	Thatch, uneven wear												
Reg Bartley	North tree, turf soil layer				Localised								
Turruwul	Hard, uneven and bare	High	Mod.		High	Mod. stress	Low stress	High stress	Mod. stress	Low stress	High stress	Mod. stress	Low stress
Waterloo	Turf, layering & uneven	Mod.	Mod.			Mod. stress					High stress	Mod. stress	Low stress
Wentworth 1	Turf, wet & uneven	Mod.			Mod.	Mod. stress							
Wentworth 2	Turf & wet	Mod.											
Wentworth 3	Turf, wet & uneven	Mod.										Bare areas	
Wentworth 4	Turf, wet & sandy						Low stress						

Summary of playing field assessments in April 2015 (following Summer use)

Site	Key issues	Turf cover			Evenness			Hardness			Traction		
		High stress	Mod. stress	Low stress	High stress	Mod. stress	Low stress	High stress	Mod. stress	Low stress	High stress	Mod. stress	Low stress
Alan Davidson	Wet and shallow west side				High stress	Minor		Wet & soft					
Alexandria	Sandy, turf variety				East side								
Erskineville	Turf, localised layering												
Federal	Layering & uneven	Mod.			High stress	Mod. stress	Low stress						
Jubilee.	Turf layer, tidal area												
Jubilee tr. 1	Sandy, hard, repellent & localised uneven	Mod.			High stress	Mod. stress	Low stress	High stress	Local				
Jubilee tr. 2		Mod.			High stress	Mod. stress	Low stress	High stress	Mod. stress	Low stress			
Redfern	Thatch, uneven wear												
Reg Bartley	North tree, turf soil layer												
Turruwul	Hard, uneven and bare	High stress	Mod.		Mod.	Mod. stress		Mod.	Mod. stress		Mod.	Mod. stress	Low stress
Waterloo	Turf, layering & uneven				Localised								
Wentworth 1	Turf, wet, uneven & wear	High stress	Mod.		High stress	Mod. stress	Low stress						
Wentworth 2	Turf, wear & wet	High stress	Mod.			Mod. stress					Mod.	Mod. stress	Low stress
Wentworth 3	Turf, wet, wear & uneven	High stress	Mod.		Mod.	Mod. stress	Low stress	Mod.			High stress	Mod. stress	Low stress
Wentworth 4	Turf, wet, wear & sandy	High stress	Mod.		High stress	Mod. stress	Low stress						



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