

RECREATIONAL NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND STRATEGY

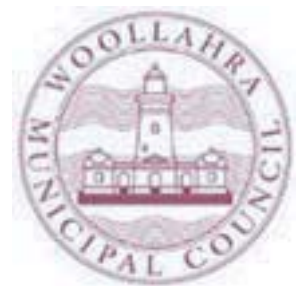
Prepared for Wollahra Municipal Council



Final Report
August 2006

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
2.	INTRODUCTION	7
2.1.	Background.....	7
2.2.	Study Objectives	7
2.3.	The Planning Process	7
2.4.	Structure of the Report	8
2.5.	Recent Open Space Capital Works Projects.....	9
2.6.	Girls Sports Working Party	10
2.7.	Acknowledgements.....	10
3.	DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF WOOLLAHRA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL AREA . 11	
3.1.	Current Population	11
3.2.	Population Projections	11
3.3.	Current Age Profiles	12
3.4.	Current Country of Birth.....	13
3.5.	Households in Woollahra.....	13
3.6.	Dwelling Type	14
3.7.	Current Income Levels	15
3.8.	Employment in Woollahra.....	16
3.9.	Current No. of Motor Vehicles and Method of Travel	17
3.10.	Recreation Planning Implications from the Demographic Profile	18
4.	SUMMARY OF RELEVANT REPORTS	20
5.	SUMMARY OF RECREATION AND SPORTS PARTICIPATION TRENDS	23
5.1.	General Recreation Participation Trends.....	23
5.2.	Sports Participation Trends - Children.....	24
5.3.	Participation Trends Based on <i>Exercise, Recreation and Sport Survey</i>	25
5.3.1.	Adult Participation	25
5.3.2.	Organised and Non-Organised Participation	27
5.4.	Sports Trends	28
5.5.	Organised Sport and Recreation Club Participation Trends in Woollahra LGA	30
6.	EXISTING PROVISION OF SPORTS FACILITIES	32
6.1.	Council Sports Venues	32
6.2.	Major Sporting and Recreation Facilities.....	33
6.2.1.	Council Facilities	33
6.2.2.	Other Key Public/Private Facilities	34
6.3.	Overall Summary of Available Recreation and Sporting Facilities	34
6.4.	Adequacy of Current Recreation and Sports Facility Provision	35
6.5.	Education Facilities	37

6.6.	Facilities Available in Surrounding Areas.....	38
6.7.	Analysis and Summary of Existing Recreation and Sports Facilities	41
7.	OVERVIEW OF RECREATIONAL PROGRAMS AND SERVICES.....	43
7.1.	Audit of Current Programs and Services.....	43
7.2.	Assessment of Recreational Programs and Services.....	45
8.	COMMUNITY & STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION	46
8.1.	Process.....	46
9.	CONSULTATION –BROAD COMMUNITY INPUT	47
9.1.	Household Telephone Survey	47
9.2.	Infield Surveys.....	49
9.3.	Web Page / Youth Surveys	50
9.4.	Community Forum	51
9.5.	Community Submissions	51
10.	CONSULTATION - SPORTING AND RECREATION CLUBS	53
10.1.	Membership Trends	53
10.2.	Issues Effecting Clubs	54
11.	CONSULTATION – TARGET POPULATION GROUPS	56
11.1.	Young People.....	56
11.2.	Older Adults	57
11.3.	People With a Disability / Carers.....	58
12.	CONSULTATION - PRIVATE FACILITY OPERATORS.....	60
12.1.	Regenes Health & Fitness Club	60
12.2.	Eastern Suburbs Leagues Club	60
12.3.	Jewish Centre on Aging.....	60
12.4.	Eastern Respite and Recreation Disability Services	60
12.5.	Cook and Phillip Park Aquatic Centre	61
13.	CONSULTATION – COUNCIL STAFF WORKSHOP	62
14.	CONSULTATION – NEIGHBOURING LGA’S & OTHER AGENCIES	64
15.	KEY ISSUES AND ANALYSIS	67
15.1.	Sports Facility Needs Assessment	84
15.1.1.	Drivers of Demand	84
15.1.2.	Sports Facility Planning Principles.....	84
15.1.3.	Demand Assessment By Sport	85
15.1.4.	Summary of Proposed Future Provision of Outdoor Sporting Opportunities	94
16.	WOOLLAHRA RECREATIONAL NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND STRATEGY.....	96
16.1.	Vision (Policy Statement).....	96
16.2.	Core Values	96
16.3.	Principles	97
16.4.	Key Strategic Objectives.....	97

16.5. Strategy Recommendations	98
16.6. Implementation	98
17. FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES	111
17.1. Active Recreation and Sport	111
17.2. Passive Recreation & Open Space	111
18. CONCLUSION	113

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Background Research Review	
Appendix 2 – Household Telephone Survey Results	
Appendix 3 – Woollahra Club Membership Trends	
Appendix 4 – Sports Facilities Audit	
Appendix 5 – School Facilities Audit	
Appendix 6 – Infield Survey Results	
Appendix 7 – Web Page / Youth Survey Results	
Appendix 8 – Self Cleaning Toilet	
Appendix 9 – Half Court Basketball / Tennis Rebound Wall	
Appendix 10 – Recreation Facility Development Funding Framework	
Appendix 11 – Public Open Space Assessment Criteria	
Appendix 12 – External Funding Opportunities	
Appendix 13 – Woollahra Sports Facilities Distribution Map	

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Woollahra Municipal Council (WMC) comprises an estimated total population of approximately 49,911 people, which is expected to grow marginally (increase by 170 people) by the year 2016. However population growth within the broader Southern Sydney Region (inclusive of WMC) is anticipated to be in the order of 100,000 people during the same period. WMC already has a very high population density with approximately 4,090 people per square kilometre compared to the Sydney average of 329 people per square kilometre. Within this context Council were keen to explore and proactively plan for the sport, recreation and open space needs of the community.

Key demographic characteristics of the community that have been considered during the planning process include the aforementioned high density residential living, which influences demand for access to public open space, and the age profile of the community. In particular, the WMC has a relatively low proportion of people aged less than 24 years, although there is some evidence that this is increasing and a high proportion of those aged 25-49 years and 50+ years. The age profiles of the community have been compared to sports participation trends to provide direction on likely future participation habits and recreational demand.

A comprehensive review of existing and previous Council reports and strategic planning documents has been undertaken to ensure the outcomes of this project builds on the current information base and to ensure recommendations are consistent with the strategic directions of Council. Key implications for this project from previous research include the need to consider demand for access to Woollahra facilities from people who reside outside the municipality, limited opportunities for public open space acquisition and/or the development of new sports grounds, high demand for infrastructure to support informal recreation activities, including walking paths and trails, community demand (low-level) for access to an indoor aquatic facility (in particular hydrotherapy facilities) and high levels of community satisfaction with the current quality and distribution of parks and reserves.

In terms of physical activity participation the research results indicate that there is a strong preference by Woollahra residents to participate in activities that are not organised by a club or group (69%), only 27% of respondents indicated that their physical activity participation is 'organised' or 'mostly organised' by clubs/groups, which is lower than the state average of 41.6%. Similarly the overall participation rate in sport, recreation or fitness activities in Woollahra (75%) is lower than the state average of 81.5%. These results may be reflective of the demographic profile of the community (aged) and/or reflect limited opportunities for organised sports participation by Woollahra residents. The Household Telephone Survey results are provided in Appendix 2

In terms of specific activities, Woollahra residents have a higher average participation rate than NSW or nationally for walking and tennis, however lower rates of participation for each of the other 8 activities identified in the national top-ten list. The remaining 8 activities are aerobics, swimming, cycling, golf, running, soccer, netball and bush walking.

However there are similarities between the top-ten most popular activities on a national, State and local scale. That is, there is only one activity (netball) that is included in the national list but falls just outside the NSW top ten. Similarly, two activities, Gym/Weights

and Yoga, are within Woollahra's top ten most popular activities however they are not included in the NSW or national lists.

Based on an assessment of club membership data provided by Woollahra sporting clubs, the most popular activities (400+ members) in Woollahra in 2005 were:

- Golf (5,000).
- Lawn Bowls (4360).
- Yachting (3210).
- Rugby Union (1343).
- Tennis (1300).
- Hockey (750).
- Soccer (600).
- Squash (420).

A review of current sport, recreation and open space facility and program provision is included in the report. The review highlights that aside from the Centennial Parklands, there is a limited number of sports grounds provided in neighbouring municipalities, increasing the regional reliance on facilities provided within Woollahra Municipal Council. Broadly speaking, the current level of facility and service provision in Woollahra is adequate to address the immediate basic needs of Woollahra residents, however when combined with regional demand, population growth, demographic characteristics and sports participation trends it is evident that the current suite of facilities and services will need to be enhanced in order to effectively meet future community needs and to maintain the existing high level of community satisfaction with Woollahra's parks and reserves.

The planning process incorporated a number of community and stakeholder consultation techniques to facilitate broad community input into the project. Key elements of the consultation process included a random resident telephone survey (350 completed surveys), community forum, park user surveys (114), website/youth based survey (75), sports club written survey, telephone interviews with representatives of key target groups including people with a disability, older adults and youth. Telephone interviews were also conducted with key government agencies, schools and private facility operators. A workshop with Council staff from across the organisation was also conducted. As a result of the consultation process key issues were able to be identified against the following headings;

- Open Space,
- Leisure Facilities,
- Sports Grounds,
- Management, and
- Sports Specific Needs;
 - Aerobics/Fitness/Gym/Weights,
 - Athletics,
 - AFL,
 - Baseball,

- Cricket,
- Hockey,
- Lawn Bowls,
- Netball,
- Rugby League,
- Rugby Union,
- Soccer, and
- Tennis.

These items are presented in Section 15 of the report. The priority for Council for the provision of additional sporting facilities should be on the provision of multi-use, adaptable sports turf areas that are capable of being used by a variety of sports and activities. These areas should be developed to help spread the training and low-level competition load from existing primary sports fields. From the assessment undertaken, playing fields for soccer, cricket, rugby (including Touch), AFL and hockey are considered priorities.

The table below provides a summary of the recommended future provision of organised outdoor sporting activities at each of the nine active sports reserves in Woollahra. Please note that the playing fields identified under the “Current Uses” column can not all be provided simultaneously. Playing fields are configured on a seasonal basis (summer/winter) according to the reserve booking demands. Section 16 outlines the full recommendations, the first column below provides a cross reference to Section 16 by highlighting the relevant recommendation number and page reference related to each specific facility.

Recommendation Number/s and Page Reference	Sport / Recreation Facility	Current Uses	Proposed (New/Additional) Uses	Summary of Other Significant Site Specific Recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7, pp 99. • 9, pp 99. • 12, pp 99. • 18, pp 101. • 63, pp 108. • 72, pp 109. 	Lower Cooper Park	Cricket (2) Tennis (8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional cricket nets. • Half court basketball (see Appendix 9). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a site specific Master Plan. • Improve path surfaces, lighting and casual surveillance.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7, pp 99. • 12, pp 99. • 41, pp 104. • 52, pp 106. • 53, pp 106. • 68, pp 108. • 72, pp 109. 	Christison Park	Soccer (3) Cricket (3) Rugby (2) Hockey/Junior Soccer Outdoor basketball court	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional AFL oval/field (i.e. multiuse). • Upgrade training lights. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a site specific Master Plan. • Improve path surfaces, lighting and casual surveillance. • Audit existing pavilion building and upgrade facilities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7, pp 99. • 52, pp 106. • 61, pp 108. 	Lough Playing Fields	Soccer (1) Junior Cricket (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-purpose sports turf zone (rectangle sports) with lighting. • Upgrade the existing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a site specific Master Plan.

Recommendation Number/s and Page Reference	Sport / Recreation Facility	Current Uses	Proposed (New/Additional) Uses	Summary of Other Significant Site Specific Recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 65, pp 108. 69, pp108. 		Netball (4)	netball courts.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7, pp 99. 9, pp 99. 53, pp 106. 68, pp 108. 	Lyne Park	Soccer (1) Rugby (1) Tennis (6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Half court basketball (see Appendix 9). (NB: soccer could move to Christison Park and Rugby relocate to Lyne Park from Christison).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a site specific Master Plan. Audit existing pavilion building and upgrade facilities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7, pp 99. 53, pp 106. 	Rushcutters Bay Park	Soccer (1) Cricket (1) Rugby (1)	Provide training lights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a site specific Master Plan. Audit existing pavilion building and upgrade facilities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7, pp 99. 	Steyne Park	Cricket (1) Hockey (2)	No change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a site specific Master Plan.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7, pp 99. 9, pp 99. 18, pp 101. 53, pp 106. 72, pp 109. 	Trumper Park	Cricket (1) AFL (1) Athletics Tennis (8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install a half court basketball facility (see Appendix 9). Protect the turf wicket table from over-use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a site specific Master Plan. Audit existing pavilion building and upgrade facilities. Upgrade long jump track.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7, pp 99. 68, pp 108. 	Woollahra Oval 1	Rugby (1) Softball/Baseball (1)	Touch football in summer season.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a site specific Master Plan. Audit existing pavilion building and upgrade facilities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7, pp 99. 41, pp 104. 52, pp 106. 53, pp 106. 62, pp 108. 68, pp 108. 	Woollahra Ovals 2&3	Cricket (1) Rugby (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrade training lights. Investigate options to provide additional cricket practice nets. Pursue development of additional junior cricket fields in accordance with existing Development Application approval. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a site specific Master Plan. Audit existing pavilion building and upgrade facilities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14, pp 100. 15, pp 100. 	9A Cooper Park Road (NB: Not an active reserve).	Small informal pocket park/reserve. Minimal community use or benefit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review land holding and assess options for asset management, development or divestment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilise potential revenue for acquisition of more appropriate open space and/or to fund proposed improvements to existing reserves.

In total 73 recommendations are made that will guide Council's future resource allocation and management of sport, recreation and public open space facilities across the municipality over the next 10 years. For each recommendation a summary of the relevant

issue is provided along with an indication of priority, responsibility, indicative cost and contribution to achieving defined strategic objectives.

The list below provides a snap-shot of general recommendations. The “recommendation number” corresponds to the order of recommendations as listed in Section 16 and is not an indication of priority. The recommendations below are provided in the Executive Summary as a guide to the overall scope of directions provided in this report and it is imperative that these be considered within the overall context of the document.

Recommendation Number and Page Reference	Summary Recommendation
2, pp 98.	Proactively pursue opportunities for joint community use and access agreements with education sites and facilities throughout the municipality.
9, pp 99.	Consider opportunities to provide additional facilities to support informal (non-organised) recreational use of parks, e.g. Half court basketball/tennis rebound wall (see Appendix 9), possible locations include Lower Cooper Park, Lyne Park and Trumper Park.
12, pp 99.	Improve access to and public safety in parks through improved path surfaces, lighting and opportunities for casual surveillance of open space areas, particular linear trails (e.g. Cooper Park, Trumper Park, Gap/Christison Parks).
14, pp 100.	Review land holding of 9A Cooper Park Road and assess options for asset management, development or divestment (see Appendix 11). Revenue generated from potential sales should be set aside for future public open space acquisition or embellishment. (e.g. to support the development of multi-use sports turf zones and other park and community facility improvements). Associated with the above, undertake a review of small reserve land holdings to identify opportunities to improve useability of pocket parks in Paddington.
15, pp 100.	Use the <i>Public Open Space Assessment Criteria</i> (Appendix 11) to guide future public open space acquisition.
20, pp 101.	Extend (widen) the linear trail between Christison Park and Gap Park via negotiation with the Sydney Harbour Federation Trust to alter the alignment of the fencing around Macquarie Lighthouse.
22, pp 101.	Investigate opportunities to develop a linear cycle trail along the old tram route behind Gap Park, thereby freeing the cliff walk predominantly for walkers.
27, pp 102.	Investigate potential sites for the development of public watercraft storage facilities, such as Gibsons Beach, Tingira Memorial Reserve, and Rose Bay Park.
28, pp 102.	Ensure planning for the possible future development of a new community centre in Woollahra considers opportunities for the inclusion of indoor sports court and appropriate program and activity spaces. Any new facility should be developed as a joint community/leisure centre (the focus should be on low-level community recreation as opposed to large scale formal sport).
32, pp 103.	The development of a stand-alone indoor aquatic facility in Woollahra is not recommended in the short-medium term. Long-term (10+ years) demand may need to be reassessed against actual population growth, trends, population characteristics and an assessment of community demand at this time
35, pp 103.	Council should continue to maintain and upgrade (where appropriate) existing ocean pools as a means of facilitating participation in swimming e.g. Watsons Bay Baths, Redleaf Pool and Parsley Bay.
36, pp 104.	Continue to ensure equitable community access consistent with field carrying capacity (i.e. monitor the open space booking procedures and policy to ensure fields are afforded adequate recovery time and are allocated equitably amongst a variety of sports/activities).
51, pp 106.	Undertake a formal review of all reserve bookings to ascertain the proportion of use allocated to female clubs/sports/teams. Ensure a suitable balance is achieved. Note, that the balance may not necessarily be 50% male, 50% female as this is unlikely to reflect actual demand. However opportunities to improve non-traditional sport access to facilities should be encouraged.
52, pp 106.	Establish multi-use sports turf zones within active reserves that can be used for a variety of sports or activities on a seasonal basis. (That is, establish a large irrigated

Recommendation Number and Page Reference	Summary Recommendation
	playing surface (not constrained to particular sports field dimensions) that can be configured to accommodate a variety of sports through appropriate line-marking and adapt to changing uses or demand over time). Possible sites include Lough Playing Fields and Christison Park.
53, pp 106.	Review and upgrade sports pavilions to ensure adequate facilities for female participation, e.g. Christison Park, Woollahra Oval 2&3, Lyne Park, Rushcutters Bay Park and Trumper Park.
56, pp 107.	Undertake a <i>Property Asset Study (or Asset Management Plan)</i> for all major recreation facilities to assess the current facility condition, maintenance requirements and development or rationalisation opportunities that could be implemented to more effectively address identified community needs and Council's operational capacity. The results of the <i>Property Asset Study</i> could be used in conjunction with the <i>Recreation Facility Development Funding Framework</i> provided as Appendix 10 to guide future capital works programs and prioritisation.
59, pp 107.	Investigate the feasibility of establishing a new indoor community/leisure centre for the eastern side of the municipality.

The initial ***draft*** Woollahra Recreational Needs Assessment and Strategy was placed on public exhibition for four weeks over May/June 2006 with written submissions accepted for a further two weeks until 21st June. Three submission were received, one from each of the following;

- Eastern Suburbs Soccer Football Association,
- Vaucluse Progress Association, and
- Point Piper Residents.

The submissions made a number of suggestions for modification or alteration to various recommendations. All comments, feedback and suggestions received were considered by the project steering committee and as a result minor changes were made to recommendations #14, 15, 21 and 56 (Appendix 10) for the Final Report. The changes have not substantially altered the overall intent or objective of the recommendations, however they have helped to refine and clarify these directions.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1. Background

The Woollahra Municipal Council (WMC) is located in Sydney's inner east with considerable frontage to Port Jackson and is immediately adjacent to the City of Sydney. The WMC comprises the suburbs of Bellevue Hill, Darling Point, Double Bay, Edgecliff, Paddington, Point Piper, Rose Bay, Vacluse, Watsons Bay and Woollahra. The total population of the WMC was estimated at 49,911 people as at the 2001 census. The municipality has a very high population density with approximately 4,090 people per square kilometre compared to the Sydney average of 329 people per sq. km.

The WMC takes a lead role in the planning and provision of recreation services and facilities for the municipality. In order to effectively support this leadership role, Council requires an up-to-date understanding of the community's recreation needs, existing opportunities and relevant trends impacting on recreation services or facility provision.

The project includes a review of previous reports and information that may impact on Council's recreation provision as well as extensive community and stakeholder consultation in order to identify key community needs. An assessment of the adequacy of existing facilities, services and sports grounds in meeting the identified community needs has been undertaken, leading to the development of detailed strategies and recommendations.

2.2. Study Objectives

The study objectives were:

1. To research and identify the open space and recreational facility and service supply and demands of the Woollahra community;
2. To research and analyse trends in participation in active and passive recreation and use of public open space specific to the study area demographics;
3. To identify gaps in the requirements for and provision of existing open space and recreational facilities;
4. Identify possibilities for equitably addressing gaps in recreational facility and open space supply and demand; and
5. Provide recommendations for meeting open space and recreational facility needs.

2.3. The Planning Process

The planning process used to prepare the *Woollahra Recreational Needs Assessment and Strategy* included the following tasks or phases:

- A high level audit and review of existing recreation facilities, services and open space across the municipality.
- An analysis of current and likely future demographic profile of the WMC.

- A review of previous research and literature.
- Review of National, State, and local recreation and physical activity participation trends.
- Community and stakeholder consultation.
- Gap analysis and strategy development.
- Client review and finalisation of the strategy.

2.4. Structure of the Report

The diagram below provides a 'plain English' overview of the structure of this report. The statements or questions in the bubbles refer to the information that will be covered in each respective chapter/s.



Overview of the Report Structure

2.5. Recent Open Space Capital Works Projects

In 1992 the Woollahra Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Strategy identified several key needs of the community in relation to the provision of recreational facilities. A works schedule for embellishment of open space and recreational facilities was developed and included:

- Feasibility study in relation to an indoor swimming pool;
- Provision of open space and recreation facilities and extension of links between existing foreshore open space including an exercise station in Rushcutters Bay Park, walkway in Yarranabbe Park and a foreshore open space planning strategy;
- Construction of an outdoor recreation facility (regional playground) for children in Lyne Park;
- Construction of access ways, recreation facilities and a bushland regeneration program; and
- Upgrading and creating of small parks.

All of these works have since been implemented, as well as many other open space and recreation facility improvements. Sixteen playgrounds have been upgraded since 2000, with twelve of those upgrades being undertaken in the 2003/2004 and 2004/2005 financial years. Examples include playgrounds at Cambridge Street, North and Lower Cooper Parks, Harbourview Park, Lyne Park and Parsley Bay Reserve to name a few.

Yarranabbe Park Playground is to be upgraded in 2005/06 financial year. There are five remaining playgrounds to be upgraded and a new playground to be installed in Rushcutters Bay Park in the future. Other recent projects include:

- Rushcutters Bay Park refurbishment including renovation of the sporting ovals, new plantings, lighting and furniture
- Renovation of Woollahra Ovals 2 and 3
- Robertson Park refurbishment including new pathways, lighting, furniture and playground facility
- Replacement of Coastal Walk between Christison Park and Gap Park
- Replacement of Coastal Walk fencing
- Construction of the Royal Hospital for Women Park
- Various Cooper Park Pathway improvements
- Trumper Park Pond rehabilitation
- Construction and landscaping of a new viewing area at Gap Park
- Improved pathways in Blackburn Gardens
- New fencing at Dudley Reserve

New park seating and bins have also been installed in numerous areas including Camp Cove Reserve, Gibsons Beach Reserve, Yarranabbe Park, Gap Park, Trumper Park and Harbourview Park. New lighting has also been installed at Steyne Park and sports lighting has been installed at Lyne Park.

2.6. Girls Sports Working Party

The Girls Sports Working Party was formed in October 2001, to investigate the lack of venues for girl's sports in the local area. It sought contributions from Councillors, local girls' schools and sporting associations. The group was successful in opening up opportunities for girls sports in the area that were previously unexplored. This involved introducing female based sports at different venues within the area, in some cases replacing male dominated sports.

As a result, hockey fields were developed at Steyne Park and Christison Park. Council also considered and subsequently rejected a proposal for an all weather hockey facility at Lyne Park due to the high cost to construct and maintain the facility, the negative visual impact to the harbour side location and negative impacts to current sports ground users.

Woollahra Oval 1 opened up to touch football for the Eastern Suburbs Touch Football Association school girl's competition on Saturdays in the summer season and for some twilight training. The oval has also been made available to senior softball in summer 2003/04. Junior softball was trialled at Lyne Park in summer 02/03 and 03/04.

Woollahra Ovals 2 & 3 cricket pitch was made available for the Association of Heads of Independent Girl Schools (AHIGS) for cricket during the 02/03 season. During works on Woollahra 2 & 3 AHIGS were transferred to Lough Playing Fields.

The female team of the UTS AFL Club played and trained at Trumper oval in winter 2003 and are still able to access the field in accordance with Council's seasonal booking procedures.

Existing turf netball courts at Lough Playing Fields were considered for conversion to all-weather surfaced courts. Community consultation was undertaken and a traffic study on the proposal was prepared, which identified the project was not favoured. During this process all-weather netball courts became available for use at Centennial Park. These new courts (Centennial Park) were considered sufficient to cater for AHIGS demands.

2.7. Acknowledgements

Stratcorp Consulting would like to acknowledge the contributions of all those who participated in the development of the *Woollahra Recreation Needs Assessment and Strategy*, including WMC staff, in particular Scot Hedge, Parks and Recreation Coordinator (Project Manager) and residents, sporting or recreation club representatives, community groups and other stakeholders who responded to the various opportunities for input and/or who provided advice and information where required.

3. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF WOOLLAHRA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL AREA

The demographic profile of the Woollahra municipality was reviewed by the consulting team to identify population characteristics and trends that may impact on the current and future recreation patterns, trends and needs of Woollahra residents.

3.1. Current Population

ABS census data collected in August 2001 reveals a total population in the Woollahra Local Government Area (LGA) of 49,911 people. This represents approximately 1.2% of the total population of Sydney.

Woollahra has a very high population density with 4,090 people per sq. km compared to Sydney average of 329 people per sq. km.

The Woollahra municipal population has experienced average annual growth of 0.2% since the 1996 census. This growth is slightly lower than that of Sydney, which demonstrated annual average growth of 0.3% between 1996 and 2001.

3.2. Population Projections

According to population projections released by the Department of Infrastructure Planning and Natural Resources in 2004 (NSW Statistical Local Area Population Projections), the population of Woollahra was estimated at 53,000 people in 2001 which is moderately higher than the 2001 Census figure of 49,911¹.

Future population growth for Woollahra and neighbouring municipalities is an important consideration in regional demand for access to Woollahra's parks and recreation assets. Each municipality is likely to use varying data sources for determining population projections, therefore the DIPNR figures outlined below provide a consistent basis for projections across the region, these figures may vary slightly from projections developed by individual Council's and are therefore viewed as a guide only. For consistency, these figures have been used throughout the report.

Council	2001 Population (Census)	2006 Population (Estimated)	Future Population 2031	Population Increase (2001-2031)
Woollahra	53,000	53,440	55,400	2,400
Randwick	125,220	128,230	144,900	19,980
Waverley	63,240	64,160	62,840	(400)
Sydney ²	129,700	149,750	252,460	122,760
Total	371,160	395,580	515,600	144,740

Source: DIPNR NSW SLA Population Projections, 2004.

¹ Note, the SLA collector districts for data collection may not directly reflect municipal borders.

² Include the SLA collector districts for Sydney – Inner, Sydney – Remainder and South Sydney

3.3. Current Age Profiles

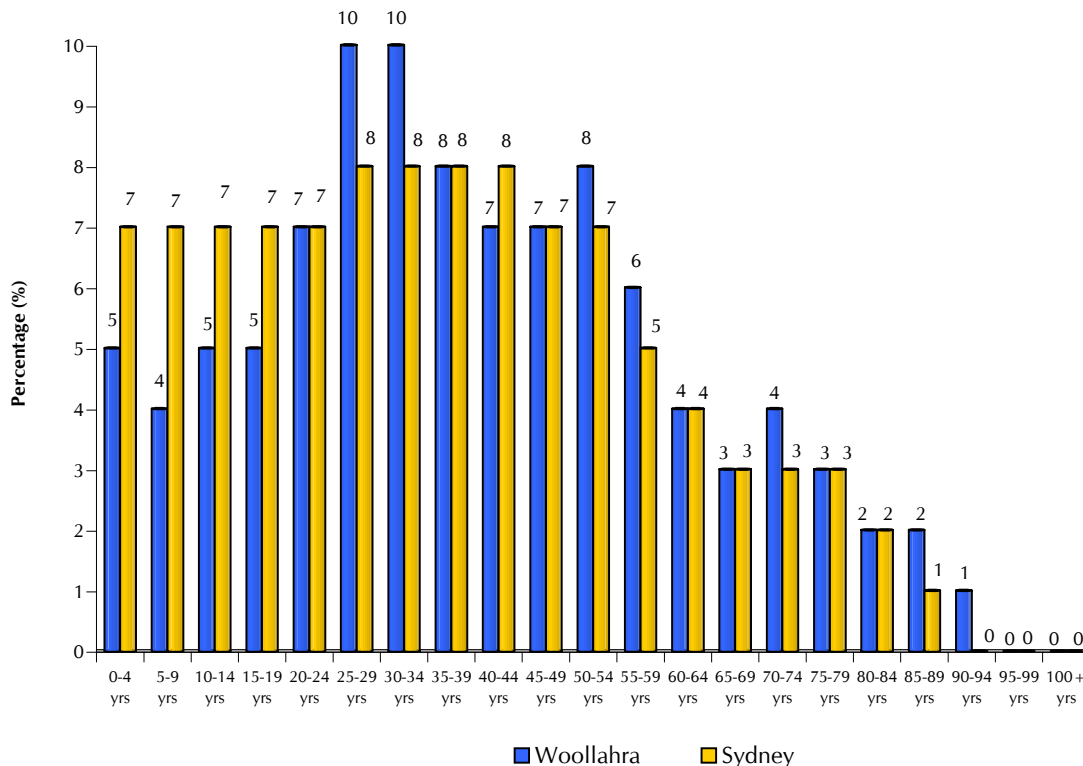
Woollahra has a high proportion of those in the young to middle aged (25-49 years) categories and a higher proportion of those aged over 50 years compared to the Sydney average. Conversely, Woollahra has a lower proportion of those aged less than 24 years.

Age Group	Woollahra	Sydney
Less than 24 years	26.4%	34.2%
25-49 years	40.6%	38.6%
50+ years	33%	27.2%
Total	100%	100%

Age groupings for Woollahra vs. Sydney

The following graph provides a more detailed breakdown of the age profile of the municipality compared to the Sydney average. From this it is evident that the highest proportion of people living in the Woollahra municipality in 2001 were aged 25 to 29 years (10%) and 30 to 34 years (10%), followed by the 35 to 39 years (8%) and 50 to 54 years (8%).

Although the graph shows a low number of 0-19 year olds in 2001, anecdotal evidence from Council's Community Services Department suggests a mini 'baby boom' since this time. This has been expressed via increasing demand for child care services and visits to Early Childhood Health Centres, it is therefore anticipated that the next census data will likely see an increase in the 0-9 year old age group.



Age Structure Woollahra vs. Sydney

3.4. Current Country of Birth

Data from the 2001 ABS census demonstrates that 58% of Woollahra residents were born in Australia, 32% born overseas and the rest unknown. The proportion of people born overseas in Woollahra was similar to the Sydney average of 31%. Of those born overseas, the main countries of birth were:

- United Kingdom (6.8%)
- New Zealand (3.2%)
- South Africa (3.0%)
- United States (1.2%)

3.5. Households in Woollahra

In 2001, Woollahra had approximately 19,700 households (down 809 since 1996). The majority (57%) of these were family households.

The average family household had 2.9 people. There were also 1,632 group households (of unrelated people) which averaged 2.3 people. Woollahra's overall average household size, including its 6,790 single-person households, was 1.84 persons, much less than the Sydney average of 2.5 people per dwelling.

Thirty six percent (36%) of Woollahra households were occupied by 2 people followed by 34% with one person. A total of 16% of Woollahra's households had four or more people, housing 33% of the community. By way of comparison, 30% of Sydney's households had four or more people, housing 50% of the community. The following table shows the breakdown of Woollahra households.

Number of people usually in household	Families	Single/ group	Total	Number of people
1 person	-	6,789	6,789	6,789
2 persons	5,996	1,181	7,177	14,354
3 persons	2,274	355	2,629	7,887
4 persons	1,968	79	2,047	8,188
5 persons	822	13	835	4,175
6 persons	255	4	259	1,684
Total	11,315	8,421	19,736	43,077

Number of persons per household

The following table shows the household living arrangements in Woollahra. Similar to the Sydney average (45%), the largest proportion of people in Woollahra (44%) live as part of a couple.

Living arrangements	Woollahra	Sydney
Married couple	35%	40%
De facto couple	9%	5%
Lone parent	3%	4%
Child under 15 years	13%	20%
Dependent student aged 15-24	5%	5%
Non-dependent child	4%	8%
With another family	3%	4%
Group household member	9%	4%
Lone person	16%	8%
Visitor (from within Australia)	3%	2%

Household living arrangements Woollahra vs. Sydney

The most significant differences between Woollahra and Sydney are:

- A lesser percentage of children under 15 years.
- A lesser percentage of non-dependent children.
- A greater percentage of group households.
- A greater percentage of lone persons.

3.6. Dwelling Type

The 2001 ABS census indicated that Woollahra had a significantly lower proportion of separate houses (23%) than that of Sydney (63%). The most common kind of dwelling in Woollahra is units in 4+ storey buildings comprising approximately 28% of all dwelling types.

The following table shows the breakdown of types of dwellings in Woollahra in comparison to the Sydney average.

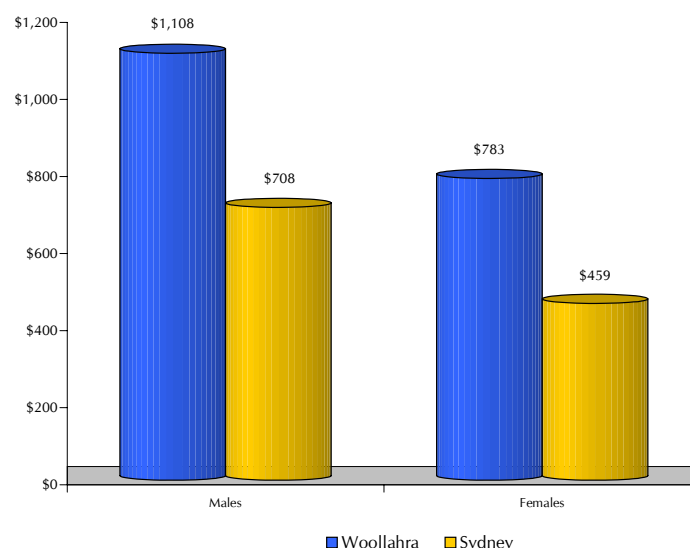
Types of Dwellings	Woollahra 2001	Woollahra %	Sydney %	Variation from Syd
Separate House	5,031	23%	63%	40% lower
Townhouse or semi detached	4,889	22%	11%	11% higher
Walk-up flat/unit	5,397	24%	15%	9% higher
Units in 4+ storey building	6,268	28%	8%	20% higher
All other	680	3%	3%	No difference

Types of Dwelling

3.7. Current Income Levels

An analysis of the weekly income levels in 2001 showed on average the incomes of Woollahra's adults were much higher than the Sydney average. The median Woollahra income was in the range of \$800-\$999 (gross) a week, while the Sydney average was \$400-\$499 per week.

The graph below highlights the higher average income for Woollahra residents compared to the Sydney average, it also highlights that the weekly income for women is significantly less than that for men (although it is noted that on average, women in Woollahra have a slightly higher income than the average Sydney male).



Average weekly incomes for men and women

The average family income in Woollahra in 2001 was approximately \$1,800 a week or \$91,200 a year, much greater than the Sydney average of \$64,100 pa (42% higher). The

median household income was approximately \$1,750 per week, compared to Sydney's \$900. An analysis of income by household type revealed:

- Couples without children had the highest average family incomes at approximately \$1,900 a week.
- One-parent families had the lowest average family incomes at about \$1,000 a week.
- Non-family households in Woollahra had lower average incomes than family households, at about \$1,000 a week, due to many being single-person households.

3.8. Employment in Woollahra

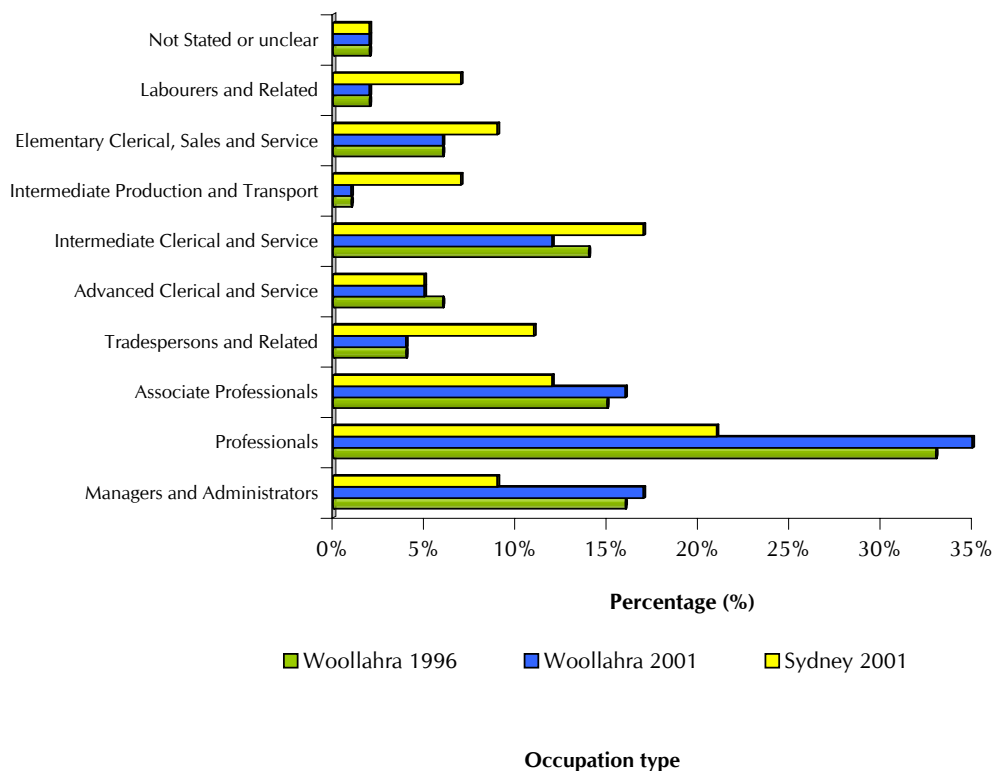
Approximately 96% of those considered part of the labour force in Woollahra were employed either full-time or part-time, compared to 94% for Sydney. The table below shows the breakdown of employment for Woollahra compared to Sydney.

Employment Status	Woollahra	Sydney
Employed Full time	67%	63%
Employed Part time	27%	28%
Employed, Not stated	2%	3%
Total Employed	96%	94%

Employment Status Woollahra vs. Sydney

The most common type of occupation in Woollahra in 2001 was Professionals (35% of the local workforce), followed by Managers and Administrators (approx 17%), Associate Professionals (approx 16%) and Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service (approx 14%).

The following graph shows the occupation breakdown for Woollahra in 1996 and 2001 compared to the Sydney average in 2001.



3.9. Current No. of Motor Vehicles and Method of Travel

An analysis of the number of motor vehicles per household revealed that residents in the Woollahra have on average less motor vehicles per household than that of Sydney.

The following table indicates the largest proportion of households (39%) have 1 motor vehicle, which is the same for Sydney as a whole, however a slightly higher proportion of households in Woollahra have no vehicles (16%) compared to the Sydney average (13%) and fewer households have two or three cars compared to the Sydney average.

No of vehicles per household	Woollahra	Sydney
No vehicles	16%	13%
1 vehicle	39%	39%
2 vehicles	24%	29%
3+ vehicles	7%	11%
Not stated	14%	8%

No of vehicles per household

3.10. Recreation Planning Implications from the Demographic Profile

The key issues and implications from the demographic profile in relation to recreation needs, planning and development are highlighted below:

Issue/Characteristic	Implication
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High density residential living. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited private open space, therefore high demand for access to public open space.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited anticipated future population growth in Woollahra. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population growth within Woollahra will not be a key consideration in addressing the community's recreation and open space needs. Existing levels of demand are likely to be a strong indicator for future demand.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High regional population growth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Despite relatively low levels of anticipated population growth within Woollahra, significant population growth can be expected within the broader region. This is likely to drive further demand for access to facilities in Woollahra.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low proportion of people aged less than 24 years (compared to Sydney average), although anecdotal evidence suggests that the number of 0-9 year olds in the community has increased since the last census. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The level of demand for recreation facilities, services and infrastructure for children and young families will need to be monitored to validate anecdotal evidence that suggests an increase in the 0-9 year age group.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High proportion of people aged 25-49 years (especially 25-34 years). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Younger age groups are most active in organised sports participation, demand for access to formal sporting clubs and associated facilities is expected to remain high.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High proportion of people aged over 50 years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demand for unstructured (informal) leisure facilities, activities and open space (parks) is likely to be high including activities such as walking, golf and physical activity related social activities. Perceptions of public safety can also be a major concern for older adults, therefore the need for safe/accessible (sealed and well lit) paths and facilities will be important.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A lower proportion of families with children under the age of 15 years compared to the Sydney average, although there is evidence to suggest that this may be increasing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The level of demand for recreation facilities, services and infrastructure for children and young families will need to be monitored to validate anecdotal evidence that suggests an increase in the 0-9 year age group.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High proportion of lone person households. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programs and activities that provide opportunities for social interaction will be important in addressing potential social isolation.

Issue/Characteristic	Implication
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High proportion of group households (associated with shared rental accommodation). • High income levels. • High overall employment levels (f/t and p/t), predominantly professional occupations (office based). • Overall lower vehicle ownership than the Sydney average. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There may be demand for recreation programs and activities that allow group involvement/participation, such as team sports. • Notwithstanding the high numbers of older adults (potential concessions), the general affordability of the population is high meaning a “user pays” principle for costing the use of recreational services and facilities could be sustainable in Woollahra. • Industry figures indicate that there are lower physical activity participation rates for unemployed people, therefore demand for participation in Woollahra is likely to be high. High employment rates also contribute to high levels of disposable income, which may assist people’s ability to make leisure choices. Finally, there is likely to be a high demand for physical activity participation opportunities at varying times throughout the day coinciding with people’s limited available leisure time and changing working hours. • Opportunities for physical activity participation and access to parks within Woollahra will be important as people’s capacity to travel outside the area may be limited.

4. SUMMARY OF RELEVANT REPORTS

It is important that the *Recreational Needs Assessment and Strategy* has a context which is consistent with other planning directions and initiatives supported by Council, therefore a review of relevant strategic planning documents and previous research was completed to identify key issues and recommendations that may impact on this study. The table below summarises the key information ascertained from the review of previous research. A more detailed summary of key documents is included as Appendix 1.

Key Finding and Key Issues	Document or Source	Implication for this project
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demand for the provision of safe, convenient, attractive open spaces that meet the needs of the community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council Management Plan 2005-2008 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess if community needs are being addressed through existing sites.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demand for quality play equipment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council Management Plan 2005-2008 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider opportunities to improve play ground equipment and/or locations.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demand for areas for dog walkers, minimising conflict with other users. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council Management Plan 2005-2008 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider the needs of all users of open space sites.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High demand for access to the limited number of sports fields and associated facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council Management Plan 2005-2008 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider opportunities to acquire/establish additional sites for active recreation and management guidelines to control their use.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are a small but growing number of young children in the area. Demand for open space facilities is likely to be relatively high based on the number of young families living in Unit dwellings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council Management Plan 2005-2008 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider open space developments that support family participation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing need to cater for non-traditional sports, other than football, cricket etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open Space Audit, 2000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess community demand and consider opportunities to cater for non-traditional activities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High demand and use of footpaths and walking trails, some of the existing sites are in need of repair. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open Space Audit, 2000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reinforce the high demand and importance of appropriate footpath infrastructure.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3% of the open space sites in the municipality are regional parks, 24% district parks and 73% local parks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open Space Audit, 2000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demand for access to Woollahra's parks from outside the immediate area need to be considered.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demand for open space areas suitable for older adults (flat, seating, safe well maintained walking paths). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessing Sydney's Recreation Demand and Opportunities, 2004. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider the needs of all users of open space sites.

Key Finding and Key Issues	Document or Source	Implication for this project
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demand for access to open space and facilities within walking distance to residents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessing Sydney's Recreation Demand and Opportunities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review the current distribution and access to open space across the municipality.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demand for improved access to the foreshore. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessing Sydney's Recreation Demand and Opportunities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where possible identify opportunities to improve foreshore access.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The highest growth in public demand was for informal recreation, such as walking and cycling trails and family orientated parks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessing Sydney's Recreation Demand and Opportunities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify opportunities to improve facilities and infrastructure to support informal recreation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High (and growing) demand for informal use of parks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessing Sydney's Recreation Demand and Opportunities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify opportunities to improve facilities and infrastructure to support informal recreation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing desire for greater flexibility and diversity in recreation pursuits and opportunities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessing Sydney's Recreation Demand and Opportunities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider the needs of all users of open space sites and identify opportunities to improve diversity of provision.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There may be opportunities to improve linkages between open space sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council Social Plan 2002-2005. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where possible, identify opportunities to improve connections between open space sites.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parks and reserves are highly valued by the community, they also receive high satisfaction ratings. Sports fields are considered less important but also receive high satisfaction ratings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council Social Plan 2002-2005. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise the high levels of community satisfaction and value placed on parks and reserves.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support active ageing strategies/initiatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council Social Plan 2002-2005. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider opportunities for programs or service that promote active ageing.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify a preferred location for a skateboard facility. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council Social Plan 2002-2005. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the review of Council's Management Plan 2004-2007 the potential provision of a skate park was withdrawn as a possible project on the basis that a suitable location could not be identified and adequate other facilities existed adjacent to the Woollahra LGA.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is an imbalance in the geographic spread of services for older people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council Social Plan 2002-2005. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highlight the need for a range of programs and services across the municipality.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demand for an indoor leisure centre, aquatic facility and hydrotherapy pool. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Strategy, 1992. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess current level of community demand for specialist indoor recreation facilities.

Key Finding and Key Issues	Document or Source	Implication for this project
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limit the number of small parks, in preference for larger sites (57% of all open space sites are less than 0.2 hectares). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Strategy, 1992. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review opportunities to rationalise underutilised or inappropriate small ('pocket') reserves in preference to acquiring larger sites (except in Paddington where limited opportunities exist to purchase larger reserve).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A number of Council's 22 playgrounds do not meet Australian Standards or community needs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Strategy, 1992. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to implement the recommendations of the <i>Playground Strategy 2002</i>. 16 of 22 playgrounds have been upgraded since 2000 including Soudan Street, Robertson Park, Lyne Park, Union Street and Parsley Bay.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve facilities and programs to prevent social isolation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Needs Discussion Paper, 2005. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where possible, identify opportunities for recreation programs that promote social interaction.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve public domain facilities for children, parents and the elderly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Needs Discussion Paper, 2005. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider the needs of all users of open space sites.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve accessibility to facilities and reserves. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Needs Discussion Paper, 2005. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify opportunities to improve access and connections to open space sites.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support opportunities for 'social' participation in sport. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Needs Discussion Paper, 2005. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where possible, identify opportunities for recreation programs that promote social interaction.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a lack of sporting facilities for girls and women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Needs Discussion Paper, 2005. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council's Public Open Space Department has recently been active in addressing the needs of female participants. Opportunities to further address identified needs will be explored.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of an aquatic facility in Woollahra was justifiable and could have the 'capacity to perform cash positively over a long period of time'. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aquatic Leisure Centre Feasibility Study, June 1998. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarify the current status of proposed aquatic facility provision in Woollahra.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The southeast area of Lyne Park was identified as the preferred site for an aquatic centre. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aquatic Leisure Centre Feasibility Appraisal, Stage 1&2, 1999). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarify the current status of proposed aquatic facility provision in Woollahra.

5. SUMMARY OF RECREATION AND SPORTS PARTICIPATION TRENDS

For the purpose of informing this study, Stratcorp Consulting undertook an assessment of relevant National, State and local recreation and sport participation trends. The following section outlines the results of this assessment and highlights issues considered during the strategy development process.

The section commences with an overview of general trends in recreation participation and then presents National/State physical activity participation trends as identified through the annual *Exercise, Recreation and Sport Survey*, (ERASS) commissioned by the Australian Sports Commission³, followed by sports specific trends and local club membership data identified through the club survey administered as part of this project.

5.1. General Recreation Participation Trends

Factors regarded as the catalysts for change in recreation participation include the following:

- Change in the size and structure of a population.
- Increased recognition of the strong links between involvement in recreational activities and good health, and the development of appropriate activities and services which cater for this.
- Demand by people for a greater diversity of recreational activities.
- Increased expectation of people/groups for higher standards in facility provision, and of quality programming, servicing and management.
- Greater reliance on locally accessed and lower cost opportunities by those without the resources to travel or pay for more expensive pursuits.
- Greater emphasis on non-competitive, unstructured recreation opportunities at the expense of participation and involvement in organised sport.
- Improved promotion, provision, and management of introductory sports programs by most State Sporting Associations, which are designed for children to “come ‘n try”.
- More flexible opening hours of facilities and for programming, including weekday, evening and weekend time-slots.
- An increasing demand for indoor facilities to facilitate this programming, and to provide protection from poor weather and exposure to the sun.

Other significant trends include a gradual decline in sports participation by young people (14 – 20 year olds), possibly because of increased importance placed on academic achievement, and a greater involvement by young people in the workforce created by the introduction of extended shopping hours. Another possible reason identified through

³ The methodology for the ERASS is that every 12 months four surveys are conducted throughout Australia (quarterly) with the sample size each quarter being 3,410 of people aged 15 years and over. The total annual sample is 13,640. AC Nielsen undertakes the fieldwork survey by telephone on behalf of the ASC. The first ERASS was carried out in 2001.

recent National research⁴ is the prevalence of children's use of electronic games, computers, TVs and videos. The research found that within the total population of children aged 5-14 years (2,647,500), more children now play electronic or computer games (71%) than play organised sport (62%). This decline in sports participation has resulted in decreasing involvement by young people in 'structured' sporting activities.

Notwithstanding the previously described trend, overall participation rates in organised sport and physical activities remains highest amongst young people and declines steadily with age. In 2003, 65.2% of all 15-24 year olds in Australia were involved in organised sport and physical activities (60.6% in NSW). However, among 25-34 years olds, the participation rate had dropped to below 48.5%, for 45-54 year olds to 33.6%, and down to 31.6% for people over 65 years⁵.

A particularly significant, but yet to be confirmed, trend concerns increasing participation rates amongst older people. Government programs (such as *Active Australia*), the continued high media exposure of the Masters Games and athlete role models⁶, and pro-active sporting organisations are collectively having the result of increasingly encouraging older people to participate in sport and regular physical exercise. If these programs and promotions are successful, and if people over 50 years engage in recreation activities more than their predecessors did, then the use of public recreation and sporting facilities may not decline as significantly as the population ages.

5.2. Sports Participation Trends - Children

A recent National survey of children's participation in sport⁷ found that:

- Of children aged 5-14 years, 62% participated in sport outside of school hours, which had been organised by a school, club or association (up from 59% in 2000).
- Across all age groups, boys had a higher participation rate (68.6%) in organised sport than girls (54.2%). Both rates of participation in 2003 were up from 2000 levels (boys at 66.1% and girls at 52.3%).
- The most popular sport for all children was swimming, with a participation rate of 16.6%, followed by soccer (13.4%). These 2003 rates of participation were up for both sports from the 2000 levels (14.4% and 11.4%, respectively).
- Participation for boys increased between 2000 and 2003 in the following sports:
 - Gymnastics: 12,600 to 22,500 (+78%).
 - Swimming: 177,000 to 213,600 (+21%).
 - Martial Arts: 72,700 to 83,900 (+15%).
 - Soccer: 265,000 to 301,000 (+14%).
 - Australian football: 170,300 to 184,200 (+8%).
 - Tennis: 124,800 to 128,300 (+3%).
- but decreased for:
 - Rugby League: 92,500 to 76,200 (-18%).
 - Cricket: 133,600 to 124,200 (-7%).

⁴ *Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities April 2003, ABS.*

⁵ *Participation in Exercise Recreation and Sport Survey (ERASS), Australian Sports Commission, 2003.*

⁶ *Invariably former champion players who are still actively involved in training/competition for fitness and social outcomes.*

⁷ *Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities April 2003, ABS.*

- Basketball: 119,600 to 116,100 (-3%).
- Participation for girls increased between 2000 and 2003 in the following sports:
 - Soccer: 37,300 to 54,800 (+47%).
 - Martial Arts: 31,900 to 45,800 (+44%).
 - Gymnastics: 55,100 to 69,900 (+27%).
 - Swimming: 203,100 to 225,500 (+11%).
 - Basketball: 80,700 to 88,900 (+10%).
 - Tennis: 99,100 to 100,100 (+1%).
- but decreased for:
 - Netball: 235,000 to 233,200 (-1%).
- Just as netball is still the undisputed favourite sport played by girls, the popularity of soccer over Australian football and cricket is widening for boys.
- Athletics and softball continue to lose favour with children.

5.3. Participation Trends Based on *Exercise, Recreation and Sport Survey*

The Australian Sports Commission (ASC) conducted its third annual *Exercise, Recreation and Sport Survey* (ERASS) in 2003 to measure Australians' participation in physical activity for exercise, recreation and sport. The results are reported in the following sections.

5.3.1. Adult Participation

The ERASS identified a National participation rate in exercise, recreation and sport for adults of 82.5% in 2003 (an increase of 4.7% since 2002). The following table identifies the most popular activities undertaken by all Australians, which were walking, aerobic/fitness and swimming, and shows comparisons between 2002 and 2003.

Rank	Activity	% Participation (2003)	% Participation Change from 2002
1	Walking (other)	37.9%	7.1%
2	Aerobics/Fitness	16.0%	1.1%
3	Swimming	15.3%	0.4%
4	Cycling	9.4%	0.1%
5	Tennis	9.0%	0.8%
6	Golf	8.2%	- 0.5%
7	Running	7.6%	0.0%
8	Walking (bush)	5.8%	0.2%
9	Soccer (outdoor)	4.3%	- 0.2%
10	Netball	3.9%	- 0.2%

Activity Participation 2002/2003 (National)

In NSW, 81.5% of the population participated in exercise, recreation and sport (an increase of 5.5% since 2002) with the breakdown of males and females being 83.2% and 79.8%, respectively.

The table below shows the direct comparison of participation rates Nationally, NSW and within Woollahra for the top-ten sports/activities nationally. The Woollahra figures have been ascertained from the household telephone survey conducted as part of the consultation process for this project. A full copy of the Household Telephone Survey results is provided in Appendix 2.

The table highlights that Woollahra residents have a higher average participation rate than NSW or nationally for walking and tennis, however lower rates of participation for each of the other 8 activities identified in the national top-ten most popular activities list.

There are similarities between the top-ten most popular activities on a national, State and local scale. That is, there is only one activity (netball) that is included in the national list but falls just outside the NSW top ten. Similarly, two activities, Gym/Weights and Yoga fall within Woollahra's top ten most popular activities however they are not included in the NSW or national lists.

Rank	Activity	National Participation (2003)	NSW Participation (2003)	Rank (NSW)	WMC Participation (2005)	Rank WMC
1	Walking (other)	37.9%	36.0%	1	42%	1
2	Aerobics/Fitness	16.0%	16.2%	3	6%	7
3	Swimming	15.3%	17.5%	2	15%	2
4	Cycling	9.4%	7.7%	6	5%	8
5	Tennis	9.0%	9.8%	4	12%	5
6	Golf	8.2%	8.4%	5	9%	6
7	Running	7.6%	7.1%	7	14%	3
8	Walking (bush)	5.8%	6.8%	8	NA	NA
9	Soccer (outdoor)	4.3%	5.3%	9	2%	10
10	Netball	3.9%	2.8%	13	1%	Equal 11

Comparison of Activity Participation Between National, NSW and Woollahra

The table below shows the comparison between the male and female top ten participation sports/activities in NSW. The results indicate similarities in the top ten activities (7 in common) although participation rates vary between the sexes. The three differences for males is the inclusion of golf, soccer and surf sports, whereas the top ten list for females includes yoga, netball and dancing.

Rank	Activity	Male Participation (2003)	Rank	Activity	Female Participation (2003)
1	Walking (other)	26.1%	1	Walking	45.7%
2	Swimming	16.7%	2	Aerobics/Fitness	19.9%
3	Golf	14.1%	3	Swimming	18.4%
4	Aerobics/Fitness	12.4%	4	Tennis	8.7%
5	Cycling	11.4%	5	Walking (bush)	6.4%
6	Tennis	10.9%	6	Yoga	5.3%
7	Running	10.5%	7	Netball	5.3%
8	Soccer (outdoor)	8.4%	8	Cycling	4.2%
9	Walking (bush)	7.2%	9	Dancing	3.9%
10	Surf Sports	5.2%	10	Running	3.7%

Comparison of Activity Participation Between Males and Females (2003)

5.3.2. Organised and Non-Organised Participation

The ERASS defined participation as being "organised" if the survey respondent reported that his or her participation was "*organised in full or in part by a club, association or other type of organisation*".

In NSW (2003), an estimated 2.2 million people aged 15 years and over participated in at least one organised activity, which represents a participation rate of 41.6% (compared to 38.7% in 2001). Those people who participated in organised sport or physical activity undertook an estimated 2.2 sessions of organised activity per week⁸.

In relation to participation in organised sport by age, the table below shows that participation in organised sport declines rapidly with age.

Age Groups	Organised Participation (NSW)	Organised Participation (National)
15-24 years	60.6%	65.2%
25-34 years	47.0%	48.5%
35-44 years	39.5%	40.6%
45-54 years	31.5%	33.6%
55-64 years	35.2%	31.6%
65+ years	32.5%	31.6%
Average	41.6%	42.8%

Comparison of Organised Participation Between Victoria and National (2003)

⁸ National average, as frequency data was not provided to State level.

Organised participation rates in NSW were highest in the 15-24 years age group (60.6%), and declined to 32.5% for persons aged over 65+ years. There was a higher rate of participation in NSW than Nationally for the two oldest age groups, all other age groups recorded a higher participation rate at a National level.

The Household Telephone Survey asked respondents if their participation in sport or physical activities were generally organised by sports clubs, groups or associations. The results indicated that there is a strong preference by Woollahra residents to participate in activities that are not organised by a club or group (69%), only 27% of respondents indicated that their physical activity participation is 'organised' or 'mostly organised' by clubs/groups. Although the survey questions differ slightly between the ERASS and the Household Telephone Survey for this particular question, therefore making direct comparisons difficult, the results suggest that the average participation rate in organised activities in Woollahra (27%) is lower than the state average of 41.6%. Similarly the overall participation rate in sport, recreation or fitness activities in Woollahra (75%) is lower than the state average of 81.5%. The Household Telephone Survey results are provided in Appendix 2

5.4. Sports Trends

Specific trends of participation for the six major sports of basketball, cricket, netball, rugby league, soccer and tennis are as follows. The data has been sourced from the Australian Sports Commission publication, *The Numbers Game, March 2000*, unless otherwise stated. The source data relates to people aged 18 years and over.

Basketball

- South Australia has the highest rate of participation in basketball compared to other states and territories, however, Victoria has the largest number of players. NSW and Queensland have lower participation rates than the Australian average.
- Basketball tends to be dominated by younger people, with 74.6% of participants under 35 years. However, participation declines markedly after the age of 24 years.
- Basketball participants are more likely to be Australian born (86.7%).
- Over 33% of basketballers participate in one additional sport or physical activity, of which netball is the most popular.

Cricket

- Tasmania has the highest rate of participation in cricket compared to other states and territories, followed by Victoria and NSW.
- 40.1% of all cricketers are aged 25 - 34 years, however, there is a higher rate of participation in cricket by all 18 – 24 year olds (3.1%), compared to 25 – 34 year olds (2.4%).
- Cricketers are more likely to be Australian born (90.1%).

- Over 40% of cricketers participate in only cricket, whilst the 60% who participate in additional sports or physical activities, have a preference for Australian football, golf and indoor cricket.

Netball

- Whilst South Australia and ACT have the highest relative netball participation rates of 3.3% and 3.2% respectively, the majority of netballers come from Victoria, NSW and Queensland.
- Netballers generally demonstrate a younger age profile than that of participants in all sports and activities – 80.4% of netballers are less than 35 years of age.
- Netball participants are more likely to be Australian born (91.8%).

Rugby League

- NSW and Queensland account for 90% of all rugby league participants, with Queensland having a higher participation rate than NSW, followed by the Northern Territory and the ACT.
- Over half (55.2%) of all rugby league players are aged 18 – 24 years, with a further 33.1% being aged 25 – 34 years.
- Rugby league players are more likely to be Australian born (92.7%).
- Rugby league is the only organised sport or physical activity participated in by over half (52%) of all rugby league players, whilst the 48% who participate in additional sports or physical activities, have a preference for touch football and cricket.

Rugby Union

- NSW and Queensland account for 82.3% of all rugby union participants, although the ACT has the highest average participation rate (0.8% of the population) followed by the Northern Territory (0.7%), NSW (0.6%), Queensland (0.4%) and Western Australia (0.2%).
- Over half (53.3%) of all Rugby Union players are aged 18 – 24 years, with a further 33.1% being aged 25 – 34 years. Participation declines with age, only 14% of those aged over 35 years participate in Union.
- Rugby Union players are likely to be Australian born (82.1%).
- Rugby Union is the only organised sport or physical activity participated in by approximately half (50%) of all players, 31% participate in additional sports or physical activities, most commonly touch, cricket and league.

Soccer

- NSW and the ACT have the highest participation rates in adult soccer.
- For most organised sports and physical activities, people living in non-capital city regions have higher participation rates than those living in capital cities – however, for

soccer, the reverse is true with almost three quarters of all soccer players living in capital cities.

- 75.5% of all soccer players are aged less than 35 years, a relatively low 71% of players are Australian born, when compared to other mainstream sports.
- Statistics supplied by Soccer NSW show that:
 - Soccer NSW experienced an 8.8% growth in the total number of soccer player registrations from 157,872 (2002) to 171,759 (2003).
 - There was growth in senior males of 8%, male junior growth of 5.6%, female senior growth of 25%, and female junior growth of 30.5% for the same period.

Tennis

- Tennis is the 3rd most popular organised sport and physical activity undertaken by adult Australians, behind aerobics/fitness and golf.
- Victoria has the highest rate of participation in tennis (3.2% of all people), followed by South Australia (2.5%).
- More women (57.1%) participate in tennis than men, with the gap widening as age increases. The gap peaks at 45 years and over, where there is almost 50% more women playing tennis than men.
- Tennis participants are more likely to be Australian born (82.2%).
- A high 54.7% of tennis players participate in only tennis. Of those who undertake additional sports or physical activities, golf and aerobic/fitness are the most popular.

5.5. Organised Sport and Recreation Club Participation Trends in Woollahra LGA

The table in Appendix 3 shows membership trends for organised sport and recreation clubs in Woollahra between 2003-2005. The data has been collated from a combination of either the club survey administered as part of this study or via follow-up telephone interviews to those clubs who did not return the initial survey. In all, membership data has been collected from 18 of 39 sport and recreation groups, although it should be noted that 15 of the total 39 groups/clubs initially sent surveys are based outside of the Woollahra LGA which may have potentially influenced the initial poor response rate.

The membership numbers reflect “active” members only, not “social/associate” members.

The key trends and information from the review of the membership data from the 18 respondent clubs are:

- An estimated 20,714 people were active members of clubs in 2005. (When compared to the Woollahra population this represents almost 1 in every 2 people (41%) belonging to a club. Clearly however these figures include members who do not reside within the Woollahra LGA, thereby suggesting a high level of use of Woollahra facilities by those who reside outside the area).
- Based on the information provided, the most popular activities by membership (400+ members) in 2005 were:

- Golf (5,000).
 - Lawn Bowls (4360).
 - Yachting (3210).
 - Rugby Union (1343).
 - Tennis (1300).
 - Hockey (750).
 - Soccer (600).
 - Squash (420).
- Based on the membership figures provided for 2003-2005, there was membership growth of greater than 10% in cycling, lawn bowls/croquet, rugby union, soccer and tennis.
- Based on the membership figures provided for 2003-2005, there was membership decline of greater than 10% in hockey.
- Based on the membership figures provided in relation to individual clubs with more than 50 members, the greatest variance in membership in the past 3 years was recorded for:
 - BIKEast Incorporated (+ 23%).
 - Maccabi Soccer Club (+ 20%).
 - Eastern Suburbs District Rugby Union (+ 11%).
 - White City Tennis Club (+ 8%).
 - Cruising Yacht Club of Australia (+ 3%).
 - Eastern Districts Women's Hockey Association (-33%).
 - Bondi Waverley Squash Club (-5%).
- Although not all clubs provided information regarding a breakdown of male and female participants, the figures provided indicate that females account for approximately 56% of all club members whereas males account for approximately 44%. This difference in participation is significantly greater than the average "organised" physical activity participation rates for all NSW females (39.2%)⁹, although it is consistent with the NSW average for males (44.1%).
- Although not all clubs provided information regarding a breakdown of junior (U/18) and senior participants, the figures provided indicate that participation by seniors is almost double that of juniors (65% vs. 35% respectively). This is opposite to the state and national trends, which tend to indicate higher participation rates for juniors compared to seniors. The results may also reflect the Household Telephone Survey results which indicated that Woollahra has an overall lower rate of participation in organised sports (27%) than the state average (41%). The results from these two sources may also suggest that there is a lack of organised sports participation opportunities for young people in Woollahra.

⁹ Source: *Participation in Exercise Recreation and Sport Survey (ERASS)*, Australian Sports Commission, 2003.

6. EXISTING PROVISION OF SPORTS FACILITIES

This section provides an overview of the key sporting facilities available within the municipality and a preliminary assessment of the adequacy of current facility provision. Later sections of this report (Sections 15 and 16) provide a further assessment of the recreation facility needs based on the research and consultation undertaken.

6.1. Council Sports Venues

An audit of sports facilities is provided in Appendix 4. Information from the audit has revealed that there are 9 main Council owned/managed recreation reserves. Each of these can be used for a variety of sports and activities. The playing surfaces are configured seasonally in accordance with summer and winter sport requirements. A total of 15 playing fields are regularly provided in winter compared to 14 fields in summer. Soccer, rugby, hockey and AFL are the main winter sports/activities, whereas cricket dominates field configuration in summer.

Aside from Woollahra Oval Number 1, which is leased to Easts Rugby Club during the winter season, all other reserves are provided for community sport participation needs. The standard of facilities provided is consistent with community sport needs, that is, playing surfaces are generally of an adequate but not high standard, although there is evidence of over-use and the effects of the drought on certain grounds adversely impacting on surface quality (e.g. Lyne Park, Steyne Park, Rushcutters Bay and Lough Playing Fields). Support facilities and amenities, for example car parking, public toilets, change rooms and showers are of a similar basic although functional standard. However the site visits, clubs surveys and workshop results have indicated evidence of demand for improvements to certain pavilion facilities, for example Christison Park, car parking and a need to review the adequacy of change room facilities for females (umpires and participants).

A brief description of each of the nine major active recreation reserves is provided below;

- **Cooper Park, Double Bay** – Multi-purpose linear reserve, providing nature trail, walking track, 8 tennis courts, 2 cricket ovals (junior), 2 cricket practice nets, playground, public toilets, Community Hall and informal recreation infrastructure (park furniture). Size (width) and topography constraints prevent use by senior cricket although the reserve is heavily used for informal recreation.
- **Christison Park, Vaucluse** – Multi-purpose active recreation reserve within a broader linear (coastal) reserve. High use sports reserve incorporating up to 3 soccer fields (2 senior, 1 junior), 3 cricket wickets, 2 rugby fields, outdoor basketball court, change rooms, grandstand, public toilets, exercise stations and single floodlight. Four playing fields are generally provided in winter, three in summer. There are opportunities to improve existing facilities, specifically lighting and pavilion facilities.
- **Lough Playing Fields, Double Bay** – Multi-purpose active recreation reserve located at the northern end of Cooper Park. Caters for 1 junior soccer field, 2 cricket wickets and the only netball courts in Woollahra (4 grass). Public toilets are available. Playing surfaces require upgrading (irrigation) which may allow greater use by other sports. May be opportunities to incorporate rectangle field sports i.e. rugby, soccer, hockey.

- **Lyne Park, Rose Bay** – Multi-purpose foreshore reserve with 1 oval catering for soccer or rugby, plus tennis (6), regional playground, recreational boat ramp and ferry wharf. The south-eastern section has been identified as a possible location for an aquatic centre in previous planning projects. Playing surface is heavily used and requires upgrading. The reserve is often used for community events and activities.
- **Rushcutters Bay Park, Darling Point** – Multi-purpose foreshore reserve catering for soccer (1), cricket (1) and rugby (1) within the City of Woollahra. Kiosk, public toilet and exercise station equipment are also provided. Playing surfaces have been improved. There is an opportunity to provide sports lighting. Home of the Cruising Yacht Club of Australia and base for the annual Sydney to Hobart yacht race. Within the City of Sydney (immediately adjacent) there is a turf cricket wicket, tennis courts, playground facilities and athletics provided on the Reg Bartley Oval.
- **Steyne Park, Double Bay** – Small foreshore reserve catering for 2 junior hockey pitches, 1 cricket, public toilets, playground, sail boat ramp and rigging area. Heavily used by commuters and personal fitness trainers.
- **Trumper Park, Paddington** – Multi-purpose sports oval catering for AFL (1 and only in Woollahra), turf cricket (1), athletics track, 3 cricket practice nets, change rooms, canteen, grandstand, floodlighting, walking track, playground and 8 tennis courts.
- **Woollahra Oval Number 1, Rose Bay** – The premier sports ground in Woollahra, leased to Easts Rugby Club for winter season. Substantial grandstand and pavilion facilities provided. Used for softball in summer, may be opportunities to increase use in the off-season, e.g. Touch.
- **Woollahra Ovals 2&3, Rose Bay** – Multi-purpose active recreation reserve catering for cricket (1), rugby (2), 3 cricket practice nets, club rooms, kiosk and public toilets. Heavily used for a range of activities (formal and informal), improved field lighting is required and there may be an opportunity to establish an additional cricket wicket (development approval has recently been granted to establish two junior cricket wickets).

6.2. Major Sporting and Recreation Facilities

In addition to the playing fields identified above, Woollahra also has a range of other significant recreation facilities available to residents within the municipality. (Note, education facilities are discussed in Section 6.5).

6.2.1. Council Facilities

Woollahra Municipal Council owns or manages the following key facilities:

- **Woollahra Seniors Club** – recreation and leisure programs (not sports).
- **E.J. Ward Community Centre** - recreation and leisure programs (not sports).
- **Ocean Pools/Swimming Enclosures** - Parsley Bay, Watsons Bay Baths and Redleaf Pool.
- **Tennis Courts** - 32 courts, 5 locations.
- **Woollahra Golf Club** – 18 hole public course.

- **Sydney Croquet Club** – 2 croquet lawns.
- **The Cottage, Rushcutters Bay** – recreation programs for older adults with dementia.
- **The Gunyah, Watsons Bay** – leased to the Scouts and available for private recreation activities.
- **Rose Bay Cottage, Rose Bay** – available for recreation activities for young children (0-5 years) and families.
- **Cooper Park Community Centre, Bellevue Hill** – Available for recreation and leisure programs.
- **Studio One, Double Bay** – recreation programs for young people recovering from mental illness.
- **The Drill Hall, Rushcutters Bay** – dance performance development and recreation programs (not sports).
- **Canonbury Cottage, McKell Park, Darling Point** – recreation programs for older adults.
- **Holdsworth Street Community Centre** – recreation, leisure and respite programs (not sports) for a range of target groups including older adults and people with disabilities, owned by Council, managed by a Management Committee.

6.2.2. Other Key Public/Private Facilities

Key non-Council facilities available within Woollahra include:

- **Sydney Golf Club** – 18 hole championship course, 9 hole short course, 19 tennis courts, 3 croquet lawns, 2 squash courts.
- **Lawn Bowls** - 5 greens, 2 locations.
- **Ocean Pool/Swimming Enclosure** - Shark Bay (Nielsen Park)
- **White City Tennis Centre** - 30 courts.
- **Paddington Bowling Club** - 2 greens.
- **Private health and fitness providers** - 3 facilities.
- **Sailing Clubs** – 9 clubs.
- **Australian Academy of Tai Chi.**
- **Kundalini Yoga Centre.**
- **Vaucluse Bowling Club** – recreation and bowling club.

6.3. Overall Summary of Available Recreation and Sporting Facilities

The following list summarises the provision of the recreation and sporting facilities available in the Woollahra area that are available for community use, irrespective of which organisation, agency or private sector group owns and/or manages the facility. The

list does not include those facilities built on primary, secondary or tertiary school land (see Section 6.5).

- 11 cricket ovals (10 synthetic, 1 turf centre wicket).
- 1 Australian Rules Football oval.
- 5 soccer fields.
- 7 rugby fields.
- 3 hockey fields (grass).
- 1 softball diamond.
- 1 athletics tracks (grass, synthetic long jump run-up).

(Note: The above sports areas are provided within broad multi-purpose active recreation reserves, that is, it should not be inferred that all facilities listed above exist as single-use sports areas. The provision and configuration of playing fields will vary between summer and winter seasons and may even vary from year to year).

- 4 outdoor netball courts.
- 8 cricket practice nets.
- 73 tennis courts (NB: 19 courts provided by Sydney Golf Club are not available to the general public).
- 7 lawn bowling greens.
- 2 squash courts (private).
- 2 golf course (1 public, 1 private).
- 1 outdoor basketball court.
- 22 playgrounds.
- 4 ocean pools/enclosures.
- 3 health & fitness centres.
- 9 sailing clubs.
- 5 croquet lawns (3 private).
- Scouts, guides, martial arts and relaxation venues/facilities.

6.4. Adequacy of Current Recreation and Sports Facility Provision

Stratcorp Consulting undertook an assessment of the adequacy of the current number of sports facilities available in Woollahra for the main (or popular) sports, based on a benchmark per thousand people. The benchmark was established using the following inputs:

1. The estimated (ABS) 2001 population for the Woollahra municipality of 49,991 people.
2. Existing facility provision within the municipality.

3. The NSW participation rate for the nominated sports¹⁰.
4. The estimated capacity of a typical municipal level sports ground/facility for the nominated sports.

It is important to note that the playing fields identified in this table can not all be provided at the same time, that is, all playing fields in Woollahra are multi-purpose and are used by different sports in both summer and winter seasons, they are not single purpose facilities.

Adequacy of Provision of Selected Sports Facilities

Activity	Existing No. in Woollahra LGA	Benchmark (# per person)	Actual Provision Ratio #	Benchmark Number Required	Difference
Rugby Field	7	1:7000	7,130	7	0
Cricket Oval	11	1:4000	4,537	12	1
Basketball/Netball Court (indoor multi-purpose)	0	1:10000	-	5	5
Lawn Bowls Green	7	1:10000	7,130	5	-2
Soccer Field	5	1:3000	9,982	17	12
Tennis Court (NB: Sydney Golf Club courts not included)	54	1:1500	924	33	-21

Estimated 2001 population of:

49,911

This method of assessing demand is a guide only. Factors such as the demography of the population, availability of other facilities by private/other public providers, quality of facilities, and availability of facilities in neighbouring municipalities also need to be considered.

The results of the benchmarking process identified that for a population of 49,911¹¹ people there is an:

- Adequate supply of facilities for rugby.
- Over supply of facilities for lawn bowls and tennis.
- Less than optimum number of facilities for soccer, cricket and indoor court sports.

The population of Woollahra is expected to experience minimal population growth¹² between 2001-2031 (see Section 3.2). Total growth is expected to be in the order of 2,400 people over the 30 year period. However, despite anticipated minimal population within Woollahra, there is likely to be a significant impact on the demand for existing facilities as the population of the broader region continues to grow.

According to DIPNR projections, Woollahra and the three neighbouring municipalities (Randwick, Waverley and City of Sydney) will collectively grow by 144,740 people

¹⁰ Source: Participation in Exercise Recreation and Sport Survey (ERASS), Australian Sports Commission, 2003.

¹¹ 2001 ABS Census.

¹² Department of Infrastructure Planning and Natural Resources, (NSW Statistical Local Area Population Projections).

between 2001 to 2031. The majority of this growth (around 85%) is expected to occur within the City of Sydney.

The DIPNR report titled "Assessing Recreation Demand and Opportunities, Southern Sydney Region, 2004" identified that there are existing gaps in trails, walkways, indoor sports and aquatic facilities, informal activity spaces, regional playgrounds, facilities for people with disabilities and sports ground provision. Importantly the report concluded that addressing the demand for community access to sports fields as one of the highest priorities for the region, which is likely to be further exacerbated in light of anticipated population growth.

The facilities identified in Section 6.6 highlight the limited number of existing playing fields provided by Council's neighbouring Woollahra. From this it is evident that there is a high reliance on the facilities provided in the Centennial Parklands and Woollahra Municipal Council to cater for regional demand.

Pressure from residents and those residing outside the municipality for access to Woollahra sports grounds is therefore expected to grow. The current number of fields will not be adequate to meet the future needs of the region. Furthermore, there are no known opportunities for Council to acquire additional sites for the establishment of new sports grounds. Therefore the onus will be on Council to manage the use and maintenance of existing facilities through appropriate reserve bookings, seasonal allocations and proactive asset maintenance to ensure the playing surfaces do not deteriorate from excessive use. (This issue is reflected in recommendations 36, 37, 42, 49 and 52 provided in Section 16).

6.5. Education Facilities

Telephone interviews were undertaken with 18 schools (public and private) in the Woollahra LGA to ascertain information regarding existing sport and recreation facility provision, opportunities for community access and general issues related to the project. A full copy of the results from these interviews is contained in Appendix 5. Key facility provision outcomes include;

- Seventeen (17) of the 18 schools surveyed have access to their own sports facilities. The scope and range of facilities provided varied considerably between schools, the list below highlights the scope of school facilities within the Woollahra LGA.
 - Multi-purpose outdoor courts (tennis, netball, basketball, handball etc) (53).
 - Multi-purpose sports ovals (6).
 - Soccer ovals (small) (3).
 - Rugby pitches (3).
 - Indoor halls/courts (6).
 - 25m indoor swimming pools (4).
 - 25m outdoor swimming pools (2).
 - Rowing sheds (2).
 - Weight rooms (2).
 - Squash court.
 - Cricket nets.
 - Aerobics room.
 - Indoor rifle range.

- Eight (8) of the 18 schools indicated that their sports facilities are available for community use, however this does not necessarily mean the community or sporting clubs were actually utilising these facilities (only 5 of 8 schools that indicated their facilities were available for community use were actually being used by community groups).
- The majority of school sports facilities were therefore not available and/or not being accessed by the public.
- A number of facilities provided by schools are undersized or may not meet competition standards (e.g. ovals and indoor courts).
- Three schools (Cranbrook, Kambala and Scots College) are at varying stages of planning for the development of new indoor sports facilities (i.e. courts, hall/gymnasium). Three schools are also planning improvements or additions to outdoor sports facilities (i.e. multi-purpose outdoor courts).
- All schools currently make use of facilities outside of school grounds for activities such as swimming, athletics, tennis and use of sports ovals. Facilities are used from both within and external to the Woollahra LGA. Common facilities or locations used include the Cook and Phillip Pool, Heffron Pool, Andrew Boy Charlton Pool, Trumper Park, Cooper Park, Steyne Park, Lyne Park, Christison Park and Woollahra Oval's 2&3.
- Schools were offered an opportunity to identify additional sports facility needs in Woollahra. The most common suggestions included development of a dedicated turf hockey pitch and demand for additional sports ovals (particularly soccer and rugby). To a lesser extent there were also suggestions for additional tennis courts and basketball courts.

6.6. Facilities Available in Surrounding Areas

Key public sporting and recreation facilities located just beyond the Woollahra LGA include;

Centennial Parklands

- A total of 36 playing fields catering for summer and winter sports. The following approximate combination of fields can be provided;
 - Summer:
 - Touch = 23 fields
 - Cricket = 23 ovals
 - Soccer/Touch = 5 fields
 - Lacrosse – 1 field
 - Netball = 14
 - Basketball = 4

- Roller Hockey = 2
- Winter:
 - Rugby/Touch/Soccer combination = 10 fields
 - Soccer and Touch combination = 19 fields
 - Touch = 3
 - Rugby = 2
 - Netball = 14
 - Lacrosse = 1
 - Basketball = 4
 - Roller Hockey = 2
 - AFL = 1
 - Baseball/Softball = 9
- 11 outdoor tennis courts.
- Equestrian track and facilities.
- Golf Course.
- ES Marks Athletics Field.
- Aussie Stadium and Sydney Cricket Ground.

City of Sydney

- Cook & Phillip Park (indoor aquatic complex and single multi-purpose indoor court).
- Andrew Boy Charlton Pool.
- Prince Alfred Park (swimming pool and other recreation facilities, e.g. rugby, tennis).
- Royal Botanic Gardens.
- Juanita Nielson Leisure Centre, Woolloomooloo (gymnasium and fitness programs).
- King George the V Recreation Centre, The Rocks (multi purpose indoor sports courts (2) and outdoor courts).
- Ultimo Community Centre, Ultimo (multi purpose indoor sports court, rock climbing wall, recreation programs and activities).
- Rushcutters Bay Tennis Centre (5 courts).

- The City of Sydney has a limited number of playing fields, the main reserves cater for the following sports;
 - Rugby = 1
 - Soccer/Rugby Combination = 4
 - Soccer = 2
 - AFL = 3
 - Cricket = 5

Randwick City Council

- Maroubra Skate Park.
- Randwick Race Course.
- Randwick Golf Club.
- Heffron Park (playing fields, playgrounds, swimming pool, tennis etc).
- Randwick City Council has a limited number of playing fields, the main reserves cater for the following sports;
 - Rugby = 3
 - Cricket = 3
 - AFL = Nil
 - Soccer = 4
 - Netball (Hard Courts) = 26

Waverley City Council

- Bondi Skate Park.
- Waverley Park (active outdoor sports).
- Beaches and coastal walks.
- Bondi Golf Club.
- Bondi Pavilion.
- Similar to surrounding municipalities, Waverley City Council has a limited number of active sports reserves. Fields are configured on a seasonal basis, generally providing for;
 - Rugby = 4
 - Cricket = 3

- Multi-purpose areas = 2 (flat areas that can be configured to accommodate a range of sports).

6.7. Analysis and Summary of Existing Recreation and Sports Facilities

General observations across all facilities are:

- There is a limited range of sporting and recreation facilities available within the Woollahra LGA, potential gaps include playing fields, indoor sports/community facilities and limited available active open space.
- When compared against facility provision benchmarks for popular sports, there is an over supply of facilities for lawn bowls and tennis.
- When compared against facility provision benchmarks for popular sports, there is an under supply of public facilities for soccer, cricket and indoor sports.
- The current supply of rugby facilities appears adequate based on the current population within Woollahra, however demand from people living outside of the Woollahra local government area for access to facilities is expected to grow associated with regional population growth. The current level of facilities available within Woollahra will not be able to sustain or address the anticipated demand that can be expected from regional population growth.
- Furthermore, the current provision of outdoor facilities for netball and AFL is very limited.
- There are no public indoor sports facilities available in Woollahra and limited opportunities for participation in the immediately surrounding areas.
- The lack of indoor sport/community facilities is particularly evident in the eastern end of the municipality.
- The quality of existing facilities servicing clubs of similar status/grade appears reasonably consistent, although most grounds and amenities require upgrading.
- There is evidence of over-use and resulting poor surface conditions at a number of key sports fields including Lough Playing Fields, Lyne Park, Rushcutters Bay Park, Steyne Park and Woollahra Oval 2&3.
- Some change and amenity buildings do not appear to be of a sufficient standard to meet the current expressed needs of clubs, such as those located at Christison Park, Woollahra Oval 1 and Lyne Park.
- Existing community facilities appear to be adequately servicing the immediate needs of current target groups, however facilities will need to be upgraded, refined, improved or replaced to adequately service community needs in the future (i.e. improve accessibility and improve programming flexibility, including active recreation options).
- In the main, sporting venues are shared between multiple user groups, with little evidence of “empire” building by clubs. With the exception of the leased facilities at

Woollahra Oval 1 (Easts Rugby Club) where there is limited opportunity for co-location between winter and summer tenants.

- There is a heavy reliance on sports facilities provided in the Centennial Parklands to cater for regional demand.
- Aside from the facilities and playing fields in Centennial Parklands, and indoor swimming complexes in the City of Sydney there are few facilities that are likely to attract or cater for Woollahra residents. This is compounded by the fact that despite overall distances being relatively small, traffic congestion, topography and in-direct public transport options makes using facilities in other municipalities less appealing or accessible.
- There is a diverse range and a number of high quality sport and recreation facilities developed within public and private schools, however these are generally not available for community use. Those that are reportedly available for use do not appear to be being utilised by the community, potentially indicating a lack of information/promotion about their availability and access procedures.
- Regional population growth is likely to drive increasing demand for access to playing fields, particularly given the current low level of provision in neighbouring municipalities. Regional demand for access to Woollahra facilities is likely to increase.
- There is an undersupply of night training facilities in winter, contributing to over use of a limited number of fields (particularly Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings).
- There are limited public facilities for storage of dinghies, in fact there are no storage facilities provided by Council.

7. OVERVIEW OF RECREATIONAL PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

This section provides an overview of existing recreational programs and services available to the Woollahra community either provided directly by Council, or facilitated by Council.

7.1. Audit of Current Programs and Services

Council's Community Services Department delivers a range of youth services, children's services, cultural programs and activities however Council does not directly deliver sporting programs. Rather, it makes available Council buildings and spaces for activities to be delivered by other public and/or private providers. The following table lists the opportunities available for people to participate in recreation and sporting programs within Woollahra.

Facility / Organisation	Programs and Services
<u>Holdsworth Community Centre</u>	A wide range of programs and activities for families, children, young people, people with a disability, older people and their carers. For example, family support services, vacation care, after school hours services, aged services. Programs and activities are largely offered on an out-reach basis due to inadequate facilities at the Holdsworth Community Centre, including accessibility and lack of activity space.
<u>E.J. Ward Centre</u>	The E.J. Ward Centre provides a range of programs and activities targeted specifically to older adults. Activities include gentle exercise classes, working with tools, hand crafts, bus trips, table tennis, board games and special events.
<u>Woollahra Seniors Club</u>	The Centre offers a range of centre-based activities, including cards, Qigong, yoga, Keep Fit, painting, handicrafts, dancing, music, bingo, social groups and outings such as walking groups and film viewings.
<u>Walking Tracks</u>	There are a number of formal and informal coastal trails and walking tracks in Woollahra. Specific opportunities include; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Coast Walk – Christison Park to Inner South Head. • Harbour Walk – Rose Bay to Watsons Bay, and Rushcutters Bay to Rose Bay. • Cooper Park – Nature Trail. • Trumper Park – Walking Trail
<u>Golf</u>	Public and championship courses are provided by the Woollahra Golf Club and Royal Sydney Golf Club.
<u>Private Trainers, Private Health and Fitness Centres.</u>	There are a number of personal trainers and private health and fitness clubs in Woollahra. Activities and programs include general fitness, gymnasium/weights, aerobics, yoga, Pilates, Tai Chi and martial arts. Facilities are available in Rose Bay, Double Bay, Edgecliff, Woollahra and Vaucluse.

Facility / Organisation	Programs and Services
<u>Sports Clubs</u>	<p>There are a range of sports clubs available throughout Woollahra offering participation opportunities in 'traditional' activities such as rugby, cricket, soccer, netball, tennis, etc to sailing, karate and croquet.</p> <p>A number of clubs are targeting and embracing people with special needs. Similarly some clubs have been active in delivering recruitment and development programs such as "come 'n try" sessions and/or formal junior development programs, such as Goal Kick, T-Ball, Netta, and 'Have-a-Go' Cricket.</p>
<u>Scouts and Guides</u>	<p>The Vaucluse Scout group offers a number of adventure activities for young people, such as camping, bushwalking, rock climbing, canyoning, etc. Other Scout groups include the 1st Woollahra-Paddington Scout Group, Action Kids, 3rd Rose Bay (Judean) Scout Group and Guides Australia (Paddington).</p>
<u>Dance and Drama Programs and Classes</u>	<p>There are a range of dance groups, classes and activities available in Woollahra for all age groups and abilities. Activities include ballet, tango, drama, theatre and music classes.</p>
<u>Jewish Centre on Aging</u>	<p>The Centre offers a range of recreation activities, fitness classes and social programs for older people of Jewish origin.</p>
<u>Eastern Respite & Recreation: Disability Services</u>	<p>The Service offers a range of recreation and social activities and respite/care programs for people with disabilities and their carers.</p>
<u>Eastern Suburbs Community College</u>	<p>The College offers a range of vocational recreation and leisure education and training courses throughout the municipality.</p>
<u>The Cottage, Rushcutters Bay</u>	<p>Provides a range of recreation programs for older adults with dementia.</p>
<u>The Gunyah, Watsons Bay</u>	<p>The facility is leased to the Scouts and available for private recreation activities.</p>
<u>Rose Bay Cottage, Rose Bay</u>	<p>The Cottage is available for recreation activities for young children (0-5 years) and families.</p>
<u>Cooper Park Community Centre, Bellevue Hill</u>	<p>Available for recreation and leisure programs.</p>
<u>Studio One, Double Bay</u>	<p>Provides a range of recreation programs for young people recovering from mental illness.</p>
<u>The Drill Hall, Rushcutters Bay</u>	<p>Available for dance performances, practice, development and recreation programs (not sports).</p>
<u>Canonbury Cottage, McKell Park, Darling Point</u>	<p>Specialises in recreation programs for older adults.</p>

7.2. Assessment of Recreational Programs and Services

There is currently a variety of recreation, sport, fitness and leisure program options available for residents that are suitable for a range of target groups and individuals, including older adults, young people, those with a disability and those from diverse cultural backgrounds (e.g. Jewish).

From discussions with facility operators there was no evidence of unmet demand for existing programs and services, that is, waiting lists are generally not required and there is rarely an over-subscription to the activities or programs provided. Exceptions have included the after school hours program, vacation care and respite services, where demand has been known to outstrip supply, including services for adult aged (18 years +) people with disabilities. Demand for family and children's services is expected to grow over the coming years.

Council's current involvement in the delivery of centre-based programs is largely as "facility provider", "funder" (through subsidies and grants), "advocate" and "promoter". These roles and levels of involvement by Council are broadly appropriate, however there may be opportunities to expand these roles, for example to specifically promote and facilitate greater involvement and participation in organised sports and activities. (The participation rate of Woollahra residents (27%) in organised sports and activities is significantly below the NSW average (41%)). Opportunities to work with local sporting clubs and associations to encourage community participation in organised sport activities (particularly juniors) could be explored, however it is acknowledged that Woollahra has a limited capacity in terms of available playing fields and open space to cater for significantly higher levels of demand. Therefore Council may need to work with local clubs to improve their overall management capacity and approach to activity programming. That is, education, training and support in effective club management, participant recruitment and retention, combined with a cooperative approach to flexible activity programming and scheduling, for example weeknight competitions for juniors to avoid the peak weekend periods.

A further constraint to increased participation in organised sports and activities is a lack of accessible, flexible, multipurpose, indoor spaces within the municipality. Residents are required to travel outside the municipality in order to access indoor sports facilities, heated swimming pools and significant recreation facilities.

8. COMMUNITY & STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

8.1. Process

A comprehensive consultation processes was established with Woollahra residents, sporting clubs, community groups, relevant Council staff and other key stakeholders.

Consultation was designed to ensure that a wide cross section of people and interested parties were given an opportunity to provide input into the planning process. The table below outlines the range of consultation techniques employed, each of these is discussed in more detail in the following section.

Target Group	Consultative Technique	Date	Responses/ Attendees
Residents/Community	Telephone Survey	June 2005	350
	Community Forum	July 2005	8
	Park User Surveys	June 2005	114
	Community Submissions	July 2005	1
	Website/Youth Survey	June-July 2005	75
Sports Clubs	Survey (39 sent)	July 2005	8
	Telephone Interviews	Aug-Oct 2005	15
Key Stakeholder Interviews	Older Adults	Sept./Oct. 2005	2
	Youth Services	Sept./Oct. 2005	1
	People with a Disability/Careers	Sept./Oct. 2005	1
	Private Facility & Program Operators	Sept./Oct. 2005	5
	Government Agencies	Sept./Oct. 2005	3
Neighbouring Councils	Interview	June/July 2005	4
Council Personnel	Workshop – Council Staff	July 2005	14
	Public Open Space Department	Ongoing	Ongoing

9. CONSULTATION –BROAD COMMUNITY INPUT

Broad community input into the planning process was facilitated through the following consultative processes:

- Household Telephone Survey.
- Infield Surveys.
- Community Forum.
- Community Submissions.

The results from these processes are summarised below.

9.1. Household Telephone Survey

(350 completed surveys from randomly selected households across the municipality, survey undertaken in June 2005)

A full report on the results from this survey is attached as Appendix 2. Key outcomes from the survey are summarised below.

Participation in Sporting, Recreation and Fitness Activities

- 75% of respondents indicated that they had participated in sporting, recreation or fitness activities on a regular basis (i.e. at least once per month) in the previous 12 months. This participation rate compares favourably with the NSW participation rate of 81.5%¹³, which did not specify "regular" participation.
- Males (81%) had a higher rate of participation than females (73%), however both are less than the State averages of 83.2% and 79.8%, respectively.
- The highest participating age sector was the 60-69 year age group (84%), closely followed by the 14-17 year age group (83%). The high participation rate for those over 60 years is somewhat unusual, the NSW average for this age group is around 75%. The NSW average for younger age groups (15-24 years) is approximately 89%, therefore the rate of participation by Woollahra residents is slightly below the state average for young people. The participation rate for all other age groups in Woollahra was 77%, except for those over 70 years which dropped to 65%.
- Households described as 'group of adults' were most likely to participate in sporting, recreation and fitness activities (86%). The lowest participation rate came from 'older couple without children' households at 71%, although this is still considered quite high.
- The suburbs with the highest rate of participation were Edgecliff (89%), Darling Point (86%), Bellevue Hill (86%), Woollahra (84%) and Double Bay (83%). The lowest rates were from Vaucluse (52%).

¹³ Source: ERASS, 2003.

- The top five participation activities in Woollahra were walking (42%), swimming (15%), running/jogging (14%), gym/weights (14%) and tennis (12%). (Section 5 provides a more detailed discussion regarding Woollahra participation trends and characteristics).
- The two most popular activities for future participation nominated by survey respondents were swimming (11%) and tennis (5%).
- Respondents indicated that the majority of their participation in physical activities was “unorganised” (69%) compared to “organised” (27%). Although the survey questions differ slightly between the ERASS and the Household Telephone Survey for this particular question, therefore making direct comparisons difficult, the results suggest that the average participation rate in organised activities in Woollahra (27%) is lower than the state average of 41.6%.

Location of Participation

- The majority of respondents (64.6%) participated in their activity within Woollahra LGA.
- Main reasons cited for participating outside of Woollahra LGA were “facilities used are convenient to my work” (16%), “participate as part of a club – no choice of venue” (13%), “participate at a club/venue near where I used to live” (11%) and “local facilities do not meet my needs” (11%), a further 9% suggested “convenience of other venues”.
- 31% of people participating in gym/weights and 35% of those participating in aerobics were doing so outside the municipality.

Use and Satisfaction with Parks

- Over half (53%) of all respondents indicated that the distribution of sports grounds was good or very good. 59% rated their quality as good or very good.
- 91% of survey respondents had visited a park, reserve or foreshore area in Woollahra in the past 12 months, those least likely to visit these areas were aged 14-17 years (66%).
- The main reasons nominated for visiting parks was for informal recreation activities, the top three responses were “walking/jogging” (57%), “place to sit and relax” (17%) and BBQ/Picnic (15%). Playing formal sport rated 10th at 6% of those surveyed.
- The largest proportion of respondents who visited parks did so once or twice per week (37%).
- There is a very high level of resident satisfaction with the quality and distribution of parks, reserves and foreshore areas. 83% rated their distribution as good or very good and 86% rated their quality as good or very good.
- Furthermore, there is a high level of resident satisfaction in relation to existing open space areas. Specifically 78% of respondents indicated that Woollahra’s parks, reserves and foreshore areas are adequately meeting their needs.

- The majority of respondent said they “don’t know” about the quality (54%) or distribution (60%) of playgrounds, thereby suggesting a potential need for additional information and promotion regarding these assets.

Reasons for Participation/Non Participation

- Over three quarters of respondents indicated that the main reason for participating in physical activity is for “fitness” (78%).
- Main reasons cited for non-participation in physical activity were “lack of time” (31%), “nothing, not interested” (26%) and “physical constraints/injury/illness” (19%).

Other

- Future priorities for sport, recreation and open space projects nominated by respondents were ‘parks maintenance’ (16%), ‘new indoor swimming pool’ (15%) followed by ‘bike paths and walking trails’ (9%).

9.2. Infield Surveys

(114 face-to-face interviews conducted at 12 different locations across the municipality between 4th-17th June 2005).

A full report on the results from these surveys is attached as Appendix 6. Key information from these surveys are summarised below.

Participation in Sporting, Recreation and Fitness Activities

- 77% of respondents indicated that they participate in sport, recreation or fitness activities on a regular basis (State average 81.5% participation in the last 12 months).
- Of the 77% of respondents that indicated that they participate in sport, recreation or fitness activities, the most popular activities were walking (32%), gym/weights (31%), tennis (23%) and swimming (19%).
- A range of activities were nominated for possible future participation, the two most popular were golf (8%) and walking (8%).
- 60% of respondents participation is not organised by a club or group, 40% is organised (this is similar to the State average 41.6% organised).

Location of Participation

- Consistent with the Household Telephone Survey, 64% of respondents mostly participate in their chosen activity within Woollahra, 36% mostly participate outside Woollahra.

Use and Satisfaction with Parks

- Two thirds (66%) of all respondent indicated that the distribution of sports grounds was good or very good. Almost three quarters (74%) rated their quality as good or very good.

- Consistent with the telephone survey, there were high levels of satisfaction with the quality and distribution of parks, reserves and foreshore areas, including sports grounds, 79% of respondents indicated that Woollahra parks, reserves and foreshore areas were adequately meeting their needs.
- Overwhelmingly survey respondents rated the quality (96%) and distribution (87%) of Woollahra parks, reserves and foreshore areas as good or very good.
- Half of survey respondents (50%) rated the quality of Woollahra playgrounds as good or very good, 41% rated their distribution as good or very good. A large proportion (34% and 42% respectively) did not know about either the quality or distribution of playgrounds in Woollahra.
- 45% of respondents used the parks 3-4 times per week.
- The most common requested areas for future funding included parks maintenance (23%), new indoor swimming pool (18%) and new indoor sports centre (18%).

Reasons for Participation/Non Participation

- Fitness (89%) and time with friends/family (48%) were the most common reasons for participating in sport, recreation fitness activities.
- A “lack of time” was nominated as the most common reason for non-participation (96%).

9.3. Web Page / Youth Surveys

(A separate survey was developed to attract input from young people in Woollahra as the telephone survey could only solicit responses from those aged 15 years and over. The survey was placed on Council's Web site and made available to young people. A total of 75 surveys were completed in June/July 2005).

A full report on the results from the survey is attached as Appendix 7. Key information is summarised below.

- The majority of respondents were female (64%)
- The largest proportion of respondents were aged under 14 years (25%), the next highest age category was 35-49 years (21%).
- According to survey respondents, the top five sport, recreation or fitness activities undertaken in the past 12 months were walking (64%), swimming (57%), running/jogging (31%), aerobic/fitness (27%) and surfing (27%).
- Respondents nominated walking (51%), swimming (49%), surfing (32%), tennis (29%), aerobic/fitness (28%) and kayaking/canoeing (28%) as the most likely activities for future participation.
- Respondents were asked to nominate their top priorities for possible future Council sport and recreation funding, multiple responses were allowed. A new indoor swimming pool (17% of all responses), bike paths and walking trails (17% of all responses), places/activities for young people (10% of all responses) and

new/upgraded community centres (9% of all responses) were the most common projects suggested for future Council funding.

9.4. Community Forum

(8 people attended the Community Forum on Tuesday 12th July 2005)

Key information recorded from the workshop is summarised below.

- Key community values for parks and open space areas include places to sit and relax, 'lungs/green space', contribution to overall urban design and essential contribution to the environment.
- There is ongoing demand for an indoor swimming pool, including hydrotherapy.
- There is high demand for shared walking paths and trails.
- Tennis facilities/provision is considered adequate.
- There maybe demand for fitness stations in parks.
- Barriers to use of parks include lack of car parking (particularly foreshore/beaches), conflict with dogs, safety/security (Cooper Park), mobility access and a lack of public transport.
- Partnerships with schools should be pursued to promote community access to school facilities and/or joint development of projects.
- There is a need to consider opportunities to improve the community's use and access to Strickland House.

9.5. Community Submissions

(2 written submission received)

Darling Point Society

Key issues raised in the submission include demand for:

- An indoor swimming pool.
- An indoor leisure centre.
- Need to improve playgrounds.
- Demand for additional cycle tracks, particularly along foreshore areas.
- Demand for the inclusion of cricket practice nets in some parks and demand to generally provide more sporting facilities.

Vaucluse Progress Association

Key issues raised in the submission include:

- Strong support for the retention of open space areas for broad community use as opposed to the development of specialised (sport or activity specific) recreation facilities that may service a limited portion of residents.
- Strong opposition to the potential development of specialist recreation facilities or infrastructure in harbour side parks or reserves that may limit broad community use or access.
- Opposition to the possible development of an indoor swimming pool by Council, it is suggested that any such development should be left to the private sector. Potential location in a harbour side park is strongly opposed.
- Similar to views in relation to a possible swimming pool, the Progress Association assert that any new Leisure Centre could potentially be provided by the private sector, although possible use of one of Council's existing car parks could be considered for location options, particularly in preference to possible use of existing open space (e.g. Rose Bay Shopping Centre car parks).
- Concern that the survey/questionnaire used in the study will be used to establish a community 'wish list' without consideration of 'financial realities', options for public/private partnerships or the basis for ongoing management of resulting facilities (i.e. public or commercial focus).

NB: A further three submissions were received from the community following public exhibition of the draft report. All comments and suggestions have been considered by the Project Steering Committee and appropriate changes have been made to the recommendations from the initial draft to this Final Report. Feedback received on the draft report is discussed further in the Section 18 Conclusions.

10. CONSULTATION - SPORTING AND RECREATION CLUBS

A written survey was distributed to 39 recreation groups and sporting clubs in July 2005. Unfortunately only 8 surveys were completed and returned. This may reflect that fact that 15 of the clubs on the initial list are based outside of the Woollahra LGA, however the 8 responses still represents a disappointing return. Subsequently several attempts have been made to telephone clubs directly to ascertain key membership data and to discuss issues effecting their club, sport or activity.

As a result of these two methods, information from 23 clubs has been able to be gathered. The collective results from the survey and telephone interviews are presented in the following section.

10.1. Membership Trends

The sports club membership trends have been presented in Section 5.4 in relation to the overall participation trends and characteristics. A copy of the membership summary table is provided as Appendix 3. Key information from the club membership data provided includes;

- There is a high level of use of Woollahra facilities by those who reside outside the area. As evidenced by the fact that an estimated 20,714 people were active members of clubs in 2005, this represents approximately 41% of the total Woollahra population, thereby suggesting a large proportion of club membership is drawn from surrounding areas. (Only 27% of Household Telephone Survey respondents indicated that their participation in physical activities was organised by a club or group).
- According to the club membership data provided, the top-five most popular activities in Woollahra were golf, lawn bowls/croquet, yachting, rugby union and tennis. These activities tend to reflect the habits of a high proportion of older adults in the community (golf, lawn bowls), the natural geographic features (Sydney Harbour) and availability of exiting facilities (tennis).
- Clubs/activities experiencing increases in membership between 2003-2005 were cycling, lawn bowl/croquet, rugby union, soccer and tennis. Hockey had experienced a decline in membership, whereas all other sports reported stable (or little change) in membership. These trends are likely to be indicators for future facility demand.
- Club participation rates by females in Woollahra appear significantly higher than that state average (56% vs. 39%). Males are comparable at around 44% each.
- Participation by seniors in club activities in Woollahra far outweighs participation by juniors, almost 2:1 (65%:35% respectively). This is opposite to state and national trends and may point to a lack of organised sport opportunities for young people in Woollahra.

10.2. Issues Effecting Clubs

The club survey also sought information and feedback from clubs in relation to their current use and suitability of existing playing surfaces and facilities. A summary of key comments from those clubs that completed this section of the written survey is provided below.

Club / User Group	Facility	Current Issues		
		Playing Area	Pavilion / Clubhouse	Other
CYCLING				
BikeEast Inc	Local streets and reserves	Require shared pedestrian/bicycle paths around area that satisfy RTA guidelines	Lack of bike racks and bike gates adjacent to facilities	Require safe crossing for pedestrians
HOCKEY				
Eastern Districts Women's Hockey Association	Christison Park	1-2 more fields would be useful An artificial hockey surface would be fully utilised by the association	Require spectator seating Lack of informative signage Improve change rooms/showers	
RUGBY UNION				
Eastern Suburbs District Rugby Union Football Club	Woollahra No.1	Poor/lack of lighting Usage needs management Lack of training facilities in area	Spectator seating - not undercover Public toilets unsuitable Change rooms are poor	Security into ground is poor -requires turnstiles or similar Costs of facilities/insurance - high
SOCCER				
Maccabi Soccer Club	Christison Park & Lyne Park	Lights at Christison Park are inadequate. Need more lit grounds	Too many deficiencies to comment - inc kitchen, kiosk, showers, referees room, disabled facilities and equipment storage	Require better storage and general club facilities
SQUASH				
Bondi Waverley Squash Club	Bondi Waverley Squash Courts	Lack of courts available in area		
YOGA				
The Australian School of Yoga	116 Oxford St, Bondi Junction			Too many yoga schools in the area competing against each other
MISC				
Association of Heads of Independent Girls Schools	Steyne Park, Lyne Park, Christison Park, Lough Park	Fields are too heavily used by other groups in Winter - damaging playing surface	Often toilets are not open Limited parking available at some of the facilities	Equal allocation b/w male/female More dedicates sports facilities

In addition to the information ascertained from the club survey, those clubs that did not complete the survey were provided an opportunity to provide input via follow up telephone calls. Although many clubs indicated that they were satisfied with current facilities, a number of general suggestions or issues were identified. A summary of key comments is recorded below;

- There is a lack of playing field lighting for night training (both in terms of venues available and poor quality of existing lighting, e.g. Christison Park, Woollahra Ovals 2&3, Rushcutters Bay Park).
- Playing surfaces are under constant pressure from over-use. This is exacerbated by the current drought conditions.
- There is limited field recovery time available due to the high number of clubs/teams competing for use of facilities.
- More playing fields are needed (particularly 'rectangle' sports i.e. soccer, rugby, and touch).
- Pavilion/Change room facilities need improvement, including toilet and shower upgrades, improved storage, provision of club social areas and general modernisation (e.g. Woollahra Playing Fields, Christison Park, Lyne Park). (NB: A detailed facility audit of each facility will be required to quantify the scope of works required at each venue).
- Limited car parking can be an issue, particularly at foreshore parks and Woollahra Ovals 2&3.
- Irrigation improvements are needed, e.g. Lough Playing Fields.
- There can be conflict between dog owners and sports participants.
- Public access to school ovals may help alleviate pressure.
- Disabled access to facilities is generally poor.
- Support amenities and facilities at sports grounds need improving, e.g. paths, seating, public toilets, playgrounds etc.

11. CONSULTATION – TARGET POPULATION GROUPS

Meetings and interviews were conducted with people and service providers from the following target groups:

- Young people.
- Older Adults.
- People with a disability.

The purpose of the consultation was to identify current recreation service provision, issues and opportunities in relation to the target groups in Woollahra.

11.1. Young People

In addition to the Web-Page survey targeted at young people (those aged under 14 years made up the largest proportion of respondents at 25%), a telephone interview was conducted with Council's Youth Services Development Officer. Key information from this discussion is summarised below.

- There appears to be an inadequate supply of facilities for female participation in sport, including playing fields (e.g. hockey, netball, touch) and associated amenities (e.g. separate change rooms and cubicle showers that allow mixed gender use etc).
- Many of the sports grounds in Woollahra are over used resulting in poor condition.
- Youth Services attempted to host a 'Have-A-Go-Day' in partnership with local sporting clubs last year, interest was high, however unfortunately the event was cancelled due to inclement weather.
- There is a need to make clubs more welcoming and accessible to young people (accepting, inclusive). Young people can be intimidated when approaching clubs if they have had no previous involvement with the group.
- Youth Service previously conducted Skate clinics in Christison Park, which were quite successful, particularly with 9-12 year olds. Issues associated with insurance costs for the equipment have prevented these being staged in 2005.
- Community (youth) pressure for the development of a permanent skate facility was evident around 5 years ago, however requests for permanent facilities are no longer as frequent. There is a view that broad community support for such a facility in Woollahra is lacking. Skate facilities exist in neighbouring municipalities which are used by Woollahra residents. Opportunities to provide a low-key, beginner facility incorporating elements of community art may be worthwhile pursuing. Christison Park could be considered however it is not central to the municipality and is not well serviced by public transport.
- There are opportunities to better promote the recreation and sporting opportunities that are available to residents in Woollahra.

- There is no overt evidence of demand for new specialist recreation facilities. However existing community centres may need to be upgraded (or replaced long-term) to better accommodate the needs of young people.
- Council encourages working in partnership with private facility and program providers to service the needs of young people.

11.2. Older Adults

Telephone interviews were conducted with Council's Community Services staff and service providers. Key information from these interviews is summarised below.

- A large proportion of the Woollahra population (around 25%) are aged over 55 years.
- There are a diverse range of recreational activities available through the Holdsworth Street Community Centre (Council funded), EJ Ward Centre, Woollahra Seniors Centre and through other service providers such as Jewish Care and the Jewish Centre on Aging. The South East Illawara Health Service also run programs and activities to support healthy active aging.
- Council's existing facilities (EJ Ward and Woollahra Seniors Centre) are adequately servicing the needs of current older people in the western area of the municipality, particularly the frail aged, however the facilities and programs offered will need to adapt and be upgraded in order to service the needs of an active aging population over the next ten years.
- There is a need to establish a new multi-purpose community centre at the eastern end of the municipality.
- Council has recently negotiated with the Vaucluse Bowling Club to utilise their venue to host older adults activity classes, i.e. gentle exercise etc.
- There are gaps in programs and facilities to promote active, healthy aging options.
- User fees are kept to a minimum, there are some people in the community who may have difficulty accessing services due to cost.
- Provision of public transport to/from facilities and services is an issue. The community transport options provided by the Holdsworth Community Centre are seen as a positive initiative.
- Key outcomes for older adults who attend programs are social interaction and experiencing a sense of connectedness with the community. Programs and activities are not generally targeted to active sport or active recreation.
- It was suggested that there is high demand for access to hydrotherapy facilities, however there are no publicly provided facilities in Woollahra. (There are hydrotherapy facilities available through private hospitals and outside the WMC area i.e. City of Sydney, however these are said to lack adequate disabled access).
- Physical access to buildings, facilities and open space is an issue in Woollahra, particularly given the hilly terrain.

- Features and qualities of open space areas considered important for older adults include:
 - Access to public toilets.
 - Good provision of visitor facilities, such as BBQs, seating, and shelters.
 - Footpaths and pathways which are level and preferably sealed.
 - Retention of vistas across the water in foreshore parks.

11.3. People With a Disability / Carers

A telephone interview was conducted with the Holdsworth Street Disability Access Program Coordinator. Key information from this discussion is summarised below.

- The Holdsworth Centre provides a number of programs and activities for children aged 5 years through to adults, for example holiday program, outings, activity session and regular Saturday sessions.
- There is a lack of suitable venues for services for children with disabilities in Woollahra. Current programs are run in a number of locations including the E.J. Ward Centre, Rose Bay Cottages and the Holdsworth Centre however each of these presents physical access difficulties for potential clients.
- Disability access to facilities is limited and non-compliant, including toilets and car parking.
- There is a lack of appropriate indoor activity spaces (sports courts and program rooms).
- All programs are heavily used, with waiting lists, especially for adult services.
- There is demand for more adult activity programs.
- Disability carers lack opportunities for respite.
- There is a difficult transition period for clients from programs targeting under-18 year olds to adult programs. There is an opportunity to establish a transition group/program targeting 18-25 year olds and a separate program for those with high needs.
- The Eastern Respite Service is currently investigating the need for programs targeting those less than 5 years.
- There is demand for more independent living programs and skills training, including transition to work programs.
- The topography of Woollahra impedes disability access.
- Many existing public buildings, including the Holdsworth Community Centre, are not compliant with disability access requirements. (Also the Edgecliff Bus Station. Additional safe road crossing points are also needed throughout Woollahra).

- Features and qualities of open space areas considered important for people with a disability include;
 - Access to public toilets.
 - Good provision of visitor facilities, such as drinking fountains, seating around playgrounds and shade shelter.
 - Footpaths and pathways which are level and preferably sealed.
 - Playgrounds that are located near danger areas should be fenced.
 - Provision of rubberised softfall under playgrounds and ensure it is well maintained (i.e. risk management and safety).

12. CONSULTATION - PRIVATE FACILITY OPERATORS

Telephone interviews were conducted with a number of private recreation facility and private recreation program operators to ascertain key trends, issues and/or future facility plans. Key points from these discussions are summarised below;

12.1. Regenesis Health & Fitness Club

- Offer a small personal gymnasium including weights and cardio equipment.
- Do not offer aerobics, relaxation or martial arts classes.
- There are no waiting lists.
- No indoor sports courts.
- No plans for new facilities.

12.2. Eastern Suburbs Leagues Club

- Facilities include a fully equipped gymnasium, swimming pool and lawn bowls.
- No indoor sports courts.
- Offer a range of programs for active, less-active, social and leisure activities.
- There are no plans to develop new or additional recreation facilities at this time.

12.3. Jewish Centre on Aging

- Offer a range of recreation and leisure activities and programs specifically for older adults (Jewish).
- Programs are offered weekdays with some weekend activities or outings.
- The group are considering opportunities for new programs such as meals on wheels and new facilities such as an indoor bowling.

12.4. Eastern Respite and Recreation Disability Services

- Operate respite care programs and activities for people with a disability, 7-days per week.
- They do not have any specialist recreation facilities that may be available to the broader public.
- There are no waiting lists for their services.
- Holiday programs and weekend activities are popular.
- There are no plans for the development of new facilities.

12.5. Cook and Phillip Park Aquatic Centre

- Facilities include an 8-lane Olympic sized indoor heated pool, hydrotherapy pool, fitness centre, single indoor multi-purpose sports court, children's play area, café, leisure pool, wave machine, rapid river and fully equipped gymnasium.
- Facilities are open 7-days per week.
- Swim Schools are one of the most popular programs.
- Lunch-time and evening sports competitions are also very popular.
- Aerobics, fitness and activity classes (e.g. Spinning) are offered. There has been recent demand for additional Spinning classes.
- Facility users come from a range of areas across Sydney, including Woollahra, particularly given the position within the CBD.
- There are no plans for the development of additional facilities at this time.

13. CONSULTATION – COUNCIL STAFF WORKSHOP

A workshop was conducted with Council staff on Tuesday 12th July 2005. Invitations were sent to staff from across Council in order to provide an opportunity for cross-organisational input into the planning process. The table below summaries the key issues and information identified as a result of this meeting.

Staff Attendance	Key Issues and Information
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public Open Space Manager ▪ Recreational Bookings Officer ▪ Open Space Project Manager ▪ Strategic Planning ▪ Manager Community Development ▪ Open Space Works Manager ▪ Traffic Planner ▪ Community Services (Aged) ▪ Community Services (Youth) ▪ Property Manager ▪ Library Services ▪ Parks and Recreation Coordinator 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conflict between dog owners/dogs and other park users ▪ Identified informal recreation activities such as walking, BBQ/picnic, place to sit and relax etc as key reasons for some people using parks (currently no BBQ areas) ▪ Demand for access to Council's public open space and associated facilities are expected to increase as a direct result of regional population growth ▪ Open space areas need to be an adequate size to provide meaningful recreation and use opportunities for the community ▪ 9A Cooper Park Road is a small terrace block size parcel of land with inadequate public access. Public demand and use of such reserves is likely to be minimal and there may be opportunities for Council to review such land holdings with a view to acquiring more appropriate parcels of open space. ▪ Although the age profile of Woollahra indicates a lower proportion of people aged less than 24 years compared to the Sydney average anecdotal evidence from Community Services staff suggests demand for facilities for young families is increasing. ▪ Linear coastal trail between Christison Park and Gap Park is currently pedestrian only, could be opportunity to expand use ▪ There is evidence of informal (inappropriate) dinghy, kayak and small watercraft storage littered across a number of foreshore areas ▪ Consultation results have indicated that existing community centre facilities are inadequate and not suitable for their target needs, including disabled access. There may be long term opportunity to consider the possible inclusion of indoor court space in any future redevelopment/new community centre facilities, particularly in the eastern side of the municipality ▪ There is evidence of demand for additional sports fields and over-use of many of the playing fields. Limited opportunities for Woollahra to acquire or provide additional active sports reserves or playing fields ▪ Have inadequate or no lighting to support night training or use. There is high demand for access to playing fields, and opportunities to spread this load over extended periods (early evening use) could help alleviate this pressure ▪ There is likely to be future demand for; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Skate parks. ○ Indoor swimming pool, including hydrotherapy. ○ Access to sports fields, including training lights. ○ More soccer and AFL fields. ○ Multi-purpose community centre. ○ Upgrading paths and playgrounds. ○ Sports field renovation.

Staff Attendance	Key Issues and Information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ New park furniture and facilities to support informal recreation. ▪ There may be opportunities to address community demand via partnerships with groups such as; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Schools, churches, RSL Clubs and sporting clubs to provide facilities, programs and services. ○ NSW Sports Commission activity program funding. ○ NSW Department of Sport and Recreation Capital Assistance Funding Program. ○ Private operators – negotiate community access, concessions. ○ HMAS Watson – use of recreation facilities and community meeting spaces. ○ City of Sydney - Paddington Town Hall – community meeting and activity space.

14. CONSULTATION – NEIGHBOURING LGA’S & OTHER AGENCIES

Telephone interviews were conducted with each of the three neighbouring LGA’s (City of Sydney, Waverley City Council, Randwick City Council) and the Centennial Parklands Trust to ascertain physical activity participation trends, patterns, facility demands, unmet needs and major facility improvement or development plans/projects. In addition telephone interview were also completed with the NSW Parks and Wildlife Service, Sydney Water and the Department of Tourism, Sport and Recreation. Key information that may have implications for this project is summarised below. An outline of the facilities available in each municipality is provided in Section 6.6.

LGA or Agency	Key Information
Randwick City Council Contact: Anne Warner, Senior Sustainability Officer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Council is in the process of developing a new Randwick City Plan to guide the operations of the organisation over the next 20 years. ▪ Demographic projections indicate an increase in the proportion of older adults in the municipality. ▪ Randwick has approximately 26% public open space, therefore future works will primarily concentrate on improving the quality and multi-use capacity of existing sites as opposed to acquisition of additional open space. ▪ There are no existing or short-term plans for any major new recreation infrastructure or facilities.
City of Sydney Contact: Mark Driver, Coordinator Parks and Open Space.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is a general need for additional sites for active and passive recreation, including playgrounds. (Despite a projected population increase of 122, 000 people no new sportsgrounds are proposed at this stage) ▪ A number of park Plans of Management are in the process of development/completion, including Redfern Park. ▪ A new major indoor aquatic facility is under development in Ultimo (‘Ian Thorpe Aquatic Facility’), including hydrotherapy facilities. ▪ The Prince Alfred Park pool is scheduled for refurbishment. ▪ A new skate park is being developed in Waterloo. ▪ A new swimming pool and gymnasium may be considered as part of the future development of Green Square.
Waverley Council Contact: Camille Kelly, Parks Planning Manager.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The City’s Recreation Needs Study has not been updated since 1992, the more recent (former) DIPNR regional recreation study has been used as a further guide to local community needs. ▪ A new skate facility has been developed in Bondi. ▪ Waverley are working in cooperation with Randwick to extend the coastal walk between the two municipalities. ▪ Small (local) park improvements are ongoing. ▪ Waverley are in the process of developing a new broad Strategic Plan, although this is not sport or recreation specific. ▪ There is little potential for acquisition of additional/new open space. There is high demand for existing sites. ▪ Waverley are considering opportunities to rebuild the Bondi Regional Playground. ▪ Sportsgrounds are heavily used, there are no opportunities for additional grounds.
Centennial Parklands Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Parklands cater for approximately 35 winter and 26 summer sporting groups.

LGA or Agency	Key Information
<p>Contact: Rachael Jones, Recreational Services Officer.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Trust are committed to the provision of quality sports facilities, approximately 26% of the annual operating budget is expended specifically on maintaining sports grounds. ▪ The sports grounds and facilities in the Centennial Parklands are heavily used by residents from neighbouring municipalities. ▪ A new master plan for Moore Park has recently been developed which reinforces this area as an active sports precinct. The plan proposes the re-establishment of sports fields in Moore Park East pending resolution of alternative car parking arrangements. ▪ An additional playground and sports pavilion (change rooms) is proposed for Moore Park West. ▪ All fields are heavily booked, opportunities to cater for new or additional sports is extremely limited. (Existing informal open space is highly valued and is to be protected from development, including use for formal sporting activities). ▪ The outdoor netball courts in Moore Park South East have recently been resurfaced. ▪ A new sports pavilion is proposed in Moore Park South East. ▪ Although facilities (fields) are provided for both 'male' and 'female' activities, additional opportunities for female participation may be needed (e.g. grass hockey and soccer).
<p>NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service Contact: Robert Bird, Area Manager Harbour South Area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The National Parks within Woollahra are to be managed for their conservation values, consistent with the principles of the Sydney Harbour National Park. ▪ Many common pressures exist, including visitor pressures, particularly on small green spaces (e.g. Nielsen Park, South Head Precinct, Lyne Park), lack car parking and lack visitor amenities. ▪ These areas would benefit from the development of specific small area traffic management plans. ▪ There are opportunities for improved cooperation and coordination between NSW Parks and WMC. For example around issues such as dog control and car parking (e.g. car parking times on Greycliffe Avenue do not coincide with Nielsen Park opening hours). ▪ Improved walking tracks and paths is a high priority, including along the Hermitage Foreshore. ▪ A new dinghy storage facility (30 craft) has recently been constructed at Hermit Point, this is provided free of charge to boat owners who have a mooring in the Bay on the basis that all other small craft be removed from the beach. This was well accepted by the local community and had proven quite successful. There are no plans for additional facilities. ▪ There are no specific plans to expand or upgrade any facilities aside from ongoing minor improvements to visitor facilities. ▪ The ongoing drought (water restriction) has caused some issues, with reduced capacity for green spaces to recover from high visitor uses. Restrictions to visitor use and large group bookings may need to be considered. Changes in landscaping are also likely to be implemented, for example fewer ornamental gardens.
<p>Sydney Water Contact: Mark Aspinale, Property Manager.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It was advised that there were no opportunities to utilise existing Sydney Water holdings in Woollahra for public open space purposes. ▪ Public access arrangements to Sydney Water sites do not usually provide Sydney Water with any benefits, no commercial return

LGA or Agency	Key Information
	<p>and are generally not favoured. Costs are often incurred by Sydney Water to facilitate such arrangements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sydney Water was not interested in pursuing possible opportunities for public access to a portion of the reserve on Clairvaux Road.
<p>NSW Department of Tourism, Sport and Recreation Contact: David Von Shield, Principle Property Manager.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aside from the Ian Thorpe Aquatic facility being constructed in Ultimo, the DTSR are not aware of any other major sport or recreation facility projects that may impact on local provision within Woollahra. ▪ The NSW Netball Association are looking to establish a new headquarters, possibly including 40-50 outdoor courts and 6 indoor, however this is likely to be developed in Western Sydney due to a lack of land availability in other areas. ▪ A new high quality gymnastics centre, including additional indoor sports courts, is being considered in the Mascot area, although plans and investigations have not been finalised.

15. KEY ISSUES AND ANALYSIS

This section provides a discussion of the key issues identified during the study. The issues have been grouped under the following broad headings (please note that an assessment of sports specific needs follows this section).

1. Open Space.
2. Leisure Facilities.
3. Sports Grounds.
4. Management.

For each issue the main source (research and consultation) has been identified along with a discussion of the needs assessment and where appropriate, identification of possible directions to address community needs.

Issue	Source	Discussion and Summary Needs Assessment	Possible Directions/Way Forward
Open Space			
There are limited opportunities for Council to acquire additional public open space.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Site visits. ▪ Research review. ▪ Demographic projections. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The population of Woollahra is expected to experience minimal population growth between now and 2031, increasing by around 2,400 people however the population within the immediate region is expected to grow by in the order of 144,740 people, which will significantly influence demand for access to Woollahra parks and recreation facilities. ▪ Woollahra has a very high population density with approximately 4,090 people per sq. km, compared to the Sydney average of 329 people per sq. km. ▪ There are no green field residential or industrial land sites that present opportunities for significant urban development or renewal. ▪ As such opportunities for open space acquisitions are likely to be extremely limited. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consider opportunities for acquisition, joint-use agreements or adaptive reuse of non-Council land holdings in Woollahra for future open space purposes (e.g. NSW National Parks and/or heritage sites i.e. Vaucluse House and Strickland House). ▪ Proactively pursue opportunities for joint community use and access agreements with education sites and facilities throughout the municipality. ▪ Review opportunities for acquisition and/or community access to open space and recreation facilities as part of any redevelopment to the White City complex.
The community value highly the provision of quality and accessible parks and open	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community Forum. ▪ Public submissions. ▪ Literature review. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 91% of telephone survey respondents had visited a park, reserve or foreshore area in Woollahra in the past 12 months, those least likely to visit these areas were aged 14-17 years (66%). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Based on the consultation results, demand for the ongoing use of Woollahra's parks, reserves and

Issue	Source	Discussion and Summary Needs Assessment	Possible Directions/Way Forward
Open Space			
space.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In field and telephone survey results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The largest proportion of respondents who visited parks did so once or twice per week (37%). According to the household telephone survey, there is a high level of satisfaction with the current distribution and quality of parks and reserves in Woollahra (83% rated their distribution as good or very good, 86% rated their quality as good or very good). 78% of respondents indicated that Woollahra's parks, reserves and foreshore areas are adequately meeting their needs. Consistent with the telephone survey, in-field survey results indicated that there were high levels of satisfaction with the quality (96%) and distribution (87%) of parks, reserves and foreshore areas, 79% of respondents indicated that Woollahra parks, reserves and foreshore areas were adequately meeting their needs. The community workshop and survey results highlighted the importance of quality support infrastructure in parks, including access to clean, safe public toilets. 	<p>foreshore will remain high. Council should recognise, actively promote and build on the high level of community satisfaction with Woollahra's open spaces. Through ongoing park improvements and infrastructure developments, particularly paths, park furniture and informal recreation facilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect existing open space sites from inappropriate development or alienation from public use/access. Continue the ongoing development and implementation of strategic park plans (Plans of Management) to guide the future use and development of specific reserves. Ensure a high level of community involvement/consultation in relation to park planning. Ensure Council's Property Asset Management Plan includes consideration of the communities public toilet facility needs, specifically the current provision, distribution and condition of public toilets. Consider options for provision of self-cleaning toilets (see Appendix 8) at high use locations.
The integration of facilities and spaces suitable for all age groups in the open space network will be critical in addressing recreational demand.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Forum. Literature review. In field, telephone and Web based survey results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to the telephone survey results the highest participating age sector in recreation activities was the 60-69 year age group (84%), closely followed by the 14-17 year age group (83%). Indicating a high participation rate across the full age spectrum. The main reasons nominated for visiting parks was for informal recreation activities, the top three responses were "walking/jogging" (57%), "place to sit and relax" (17%) and BBQ/Picnic (15%). Playing formal sport rated 10th at 6% of those surveyed. The majority of telephone survey respondents (64.6%) participated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify opportunities to improve/enhance informal recreation facilities and infrastructure through facility audits and the development of park specific Master Plans/Landscape Plans. As a priority, park specific plans should be developed and/or reviewed for each of the 9 active sports reserves and each of the major foreshore reserves (e.g. Rushcutters Bay, Steyne

Issue	Source	Discussion and Summary Needs Assessment	Possible Directions/Way Forward
Open Space			
		<p>in their activity within Woollahra LGA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 45% of in-field survey respondents used the parks 3-4 times per week. Interviews with target groups indicated high demand and use of Woollahra's parks and reserves across all ages. 	<p>Park, Rose Bay Park, Lyne Park, Parsley Bay Reserve and Gap Park). Ensure park designs allow separation of spaces for 'active' and 'passive' activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of the above Master Plan development process, review existing active sports reserves for opportunities to improve facilities and infrastructure to support broad community informal use.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The demand for passive recreation space (including dog exercise areas) will continue to place pressure on sporting reserves to be multifunctional spaces which are relevant to all residents. Demand for informal recreation facilities and infrastructure is likely to be higher than for formal sporting facilities due to their capacity to cater for a broader cross section of the community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Forum. Council staff workshop. In field, telephone and Web based survey results. Stakeholder interviews. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The community forum and staff workshop identified that conflict between dog owners and non-owners in parks is an issue that may need to be addressed via stricter controls and improved management. 57% of telephone survey respondents indicated that they visit parks for walking/jogging, it can be assumed that a high proportion of these participants were involved in walking their dog. Walking the dog was the 8th most popular reason nominated by telephone survey respondents and 10th most popular reason nominated by in-field survey respondents for visiting parks. Interviews with key agencies (NSW Parks) identified inconsistencies in the management of dogs within public open space as an area of concern (specifically, NSW Parks ban dogs in their parks whereas there are a variety of dog management regimes in Council parks, eg prohibited, on leash only, off leash at specific times, leading to community confusion). All survey methods identified informal recreation activities such as walking, BBQ/Picnic, place to sit and relax etc, as key reasons for people visiting parks. These activities were significantly more common than visiting parks for formal active recreation/sport (e.g. Playing formal sport rated 10th in reasons for visiting parks according to the telephone survey responses). Consistent with State and National trends, Woollahra resident participation in recreation activities is far more likely to be unorganised (69%) than organised (27%) through a formal sporting club or group. This trend is expected to continue. Demand for access to Council's public open space and associated facilities are expected to increase as a direct result of regional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop park master plans to ensure appropriate areas are incorporated for informal recreation, including within active sports reserves. Consider opportunities to provide additional facilities to support informal (non-organised) recreational use of parks, e.g. Half court basketball/tennis rebound wall (see Appendix 9), possible locations include Cooper Park, Lyne Park and Trumper Park. Continue to promote Council's existing dog off lead exercise areas. Review signage and improve public information regarding responsible dog ownership. Signage may need to be upgraded to ensure consistency and advise of regulations (especially on 'borders' between Woollahra parks and National Park areas e.g. Nielsen Park). Ensure pathways and park seating are accessible and in good condition.

Issue	Source	Discussion and Summary Needs Assessment	Possible Directions/Way Forward
Open Space			
		population growth.	
Continue to provide high quality public infrastructure, including initiatives to address perceptions of public safety.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Forum. Council staff workshop. In field, telephone and Web based survey results. Stakeholder interviews. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All survey methods indicated very high satisfaction ratings in terms of both the quality and distribution of parks, reserves and foreshore areas. Similarly the vast majority of survey respondents indicated that the existing parks and reserves are adequately meeting their needs (78% of household survey respondents and 79% of in-field survey respondents). Despite the high recordings, the number one priority for future Council funding according to both the household and in-field survey respondents was park maintenance 23% and 16% of respondents respectively). Furthermore, interviews with key stakeholders and the community forum identified that concerns over perceptions of public safety were evident, particularly lighting, vegetation and quality of path systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The high satisfaction ratings tend to suggest that Council should continue to develop and maintain facilities in accordance with current practice. However two further opportunities for improvements include; Consider opportunities to improve perceptions of public safety including improving path surfaces, lighting and opportunities for casual surveillance of open space areas, particular linear trails (e.g. Cooper Park, Trumper Park, Gap/Christison Parks). Review vegetation management and maintenance along pathways to ensure clear sight-lines and prevent 'blind' spots.
A number of Council's existing open space sites are poorly located and undersized for any significant community use or development (enhancement).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council staff workshop. Site visits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open space areas need to be an adequate size to provide meaningful recreation and use opportunities for the community. Minor 'pocket' parks (i.e. house blocks) may not be considered suitable for broad community use and may need to be reviewed in order to achieve a more effective distribution of appropriate public reserves. Ideally all residents should be able to access appropriate open space sites within 400-500 meters of their homes. Overall park design and location also needs to be considered, for example opportunities for casual surveillance, public access, maintenance access and perceptions of public safety. Historical land acquisitions via developer contributions may have led to Council holding a number of potentially inappropriate open space areas that provide marginal community benefit. For example 9a Cooper Park Road is a small single terrace block size parcel of land with inadequate public access. Public demand and use of such reserves is likely to be minimal and there may be opportunities for Council to review land holdings with a view to acquiring more appropriate parcels of open space or community facilities/venues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review land holding of 9A Cooper Park Road and assess options for possible disposal. Revenue generated from potential sales should be set aside for future public open space acquisition or embellishment. Develop a policy to guide future public open space acquisition taking into account appropriate size and usability criteria. The criteria could be used to help guide the review of existing land holdings (see Appendix 11).

Issue	Source	Discussion and Summary Needs Assessment	Possible Directions/Way Forward
Leisure Facilities			
There is evidence of growing demand for programs, services and facilities for children and young people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Council staff workshop. ▪ In field, telephone and Web based survey results. ▪ Target group interviews. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Although the age profile of Woollahra indicates a lower proportion of people aged less than 24 years compared to the Sydney average (26% vs. 34% respectively) and fewer households with children under 15 years (13% compared to Sydney average of 20%), anecdotal evidence (discussions with Community Services Staff) suggests demand for facilities for young families is increasing (which is more pronounced as the current provision of facilities such as kindergartens, community centres and recreation facilities (e.g. heated swimming pool, indoor courts, multi-purpose rooms) for young families is limited). ▪ When asked about preferences for future facility provision or priorities for future Council funding, the household telephone survey ranked 'more playgrounds' 8th, and 'places for young people' 9th most popular responses. The infield survey rated the same two items 4th and 6th respectively and the web based survey rated them 13th and 3rd respectively. The latter also included requests for a skate park in 10th place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implement the recommendations of the recently completed <i>Playground Strategy</i>, including the inclusion of appropriate support infrastructure at playground locations, such as seating, picnic tables, bubblers and shade facilities (built and/or landscape). Ensure a range of playgrounds are provided across the municipality that cater for a variety of age groups (i.e. toddler, early primary and late primary aged children). ▪ Ensure overall park design incorporate areas for young people (hang out spaces), involve these groups in planning consultation for park developments. ▪ Investigate options for the installation of youth friendly infrastructure such as a combined basketball half court, tennis rebound wall and basic skate elements (see Appendix 9), e.g. Cooper Park, Lyne Park and Trumper Park.
Walking and cycle paths are important assets to the community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community workshop. ▪ Council staff workshop. ▪ In field, telephone and Web based survey results. ▪ Target group interviews. ▪ Site visits. ▪ Background research. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The importance of the provision of appropriate walking infrastructure can not be over stated. ▪ Walking has been identified as the number one most popular recreation, fitness or physical activity of choice for all age groups in Woollahra 25 years and older. ▪ Walking is the number one ranked activity in National, State and local recreation participation data. For example over half (56%) of all household telephone survey respondents who indicated that they regularly participate in recreation or fitness activities rated walking as their number one activity. ▪ In light of the popularity of walking, footpaths, walking tracks and trails should be viewed as the highest priority leisure facility in the municipality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review and implement the Woollahra Bike Plan (Bicycle Route Network) as this will provide opportunities for shared walking/cycle trails. ▪ Extend (widen) the linear trail between Christison Park and Gap Park via negotiation with the Sydney Harbour Federation Trust to alter the alignment of the fencing around Macquarie Lighthouse. ▪ Upgrade and widen the Cliff Walk (outer South Head) to meet Australian Standards 1742.9 "Manual of Uniform

Issue	Source	Discussion and Summary Needs Assessment	Possible Directions/Way Forward
Leisure Facilities			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The linear coastal trail between Christison Park and Gap Park is currently 'pedestrian' only, thereby limiting opportunities for community use and leading to pedestrian/cyclist conflict. 	<p>Traffic Control Devices, Part 9 Bicycle Facilities" (NB: 3m width is recommended minimum, high use areas, or poor sight lines may require more).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate opportunities to develop a linear cycle trail along the old tram route behind Gap Park, thereby freeing the cliff walk predominantly for walkers. Undertake a municipal wide footpath infrastructure condition audit (incorporating residential, commercial and public open space areas) in order to develop a whole of life asset management plan and to identify priority areas for improvement/upgrade and potential gaps in the network. Based on the outcomes implement an annual (ongoing) asset replacement/improvement program. Develop additional walking brochures promoting key linear trails, e.g. Trumper Park, Cooper Park, consider the needs of those from non-English speaking backgrounds. Engage with local schools to establish and promote a <i>Walking School Bus</i>¹⁴ program. Consider opportunities to promote community participation in physical activities through programs such as the <i>10,000 Steps</i>¹⁵.
Informal and ad-hoc personal water craft storage can be	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site visits. Council staff workshop. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is evidence of informal (inappropriate) dinghy, kayak and small watercraft 'storage' littered across a number of foreshore 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate 'best practice' examples for watercraft storage from other

¹⁴ See www.walkingschoolbus.org

¹⁵ See www.10000steps.org.au

Issue	Source	Discussion and Summary Needs Assessment	Possible Directions/Way Forward
Leisure Facilities			
unsightly, potentially dangerous and restrict public access to foreshore areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder interviews. 	<p>areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NSW National Parks Service recently developed a dingy storage facility at Hermit Point for free use by boat owners with moorings in the bay (on the basis that informal storage of craft along the foreshore would not be permitted). Space for 30 craft was provided and has all been subscribed, dramatically reducing (eliminating) informal storage of craft on the beaches. Based on the high number of existing craft informally 'littered' along foreshore areas, demand for storage facilities is likely to be high if provided. 	<p>municipalities and agencies, for example Pittwater Council, NSW National Parks, to identify possible management solutions and public storage facility design options.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate potential sites for the development of public watercraft storage facilities, such as Gibsons Beach, Tingira Memorial Park and Rose Bay Park. Development will need to be incorporated with an overall management policy and defined approach to watercraft management. (Note legal advice may be required in relation to this matter). Council should proactively engage local sailing clubs and dinghy users in a specific consultation process aimed at addressing this issue. This should be undertaken as part of the Foreshore Management Plan review process.
There is evidence of demand for indoor sporting and community facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community workshop. Council staff workshop. In field, telephone and web based survey results. Target group interviews. Site visits. Background research. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no publicly provided indoor sports courts available within Woollahra. Industry benchmarks suggest that 5 multi-use courts can be expected to be provided for a population of around 50,000 people (1:10,000). There are 6 indoor sports court facilities provided through various schools throughout Woollahra and a further three schools (Cranbrook, Kambala and Scots College) are at varying stages of planning for the development of new indoor sports facilities (i.e. courts, hall/gymnasium). There is limited public access to school facilities. Indoor sports (e.g. basketball, netball, volleyball, badminton etc) do not rank in the National, NSW or Woollahra top ten most popular activities (NB: Netball rates 10th nationally however the data does not differentiate between indoor or outdoor participation). Participation in indoor sports is traditionally dominated by younger age groups (8-24 years and to lesser extent young adults 25-35 years). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate opportunities for the inclusion of indoor sports court facilities with any proposed development of a new community centre in Woollahra. Investigate opportunities to negotiate community access to possible recreation facilities within the proposed redevelopment of White City. Monitor the ongoing viability of the Vaucluse Bowling Club as this site may provide a long-term opportunity for the potential establishment of a combined community/leisure centre. Actively engage local schools to facilitate community access to existing indoor sports facilities. As a priority,

Issue	Source	Discussion and Summary Needs Assessment	Possible Directions/Way Forward
Leisure Facilities			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Younger age residents in Woollahra are likely to have access to indoor facilities through school programs and facilities (particularly private schools, of which there is a high number in the study area). Therefore public demand for indoor facilities is limited. In terms of survey results, the infield survey rated a new indoor sports facility as the equal second highest priority for new facility provision (18% of respondents) and the web survey rated new indoor facilities 5th (25% of respondents). However, requests for new indoor sports facilities did not rate in the top ten responses from the telephone survey (utilising a larger sample size). However, consultation results have indicated that existing community centre facilities are inadequate and not suitable for their target needs, including disabled access. Therefore there may be a long-term opportunity to consider the possible inclusion of indoor court space in any future redevelopment/new community centre facilities, particularly in the eastern side of the municipality. 	<p>engage with the three schools currently planning for the development of new indoor facilities so that community needs can be considered. Should a suitable use/development and programming/management agreement be reached, Council should actively promote community access arrangements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate the feasibility and options for the development of new community centres at each end of the municipality.
There is evidence of low level demand for the development of a specialist indoor aquatic facility.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community workshop. Council staff workshop. In field, telephone and web based survey results. Target group interviews. Background research. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no publicly provided indoor heated swimming pools within the Woollahra LGA. Despite an indoor aquatic facility not being available, swimming still ranks as the second most popular recreation activity for Woollahra residents according to the household and web page survey results (15% of household telephone respondents and 10% of web page respondents). Swimming ranked 4th most popular activity for infield survey respondents (9%). Participation in Woollahra is therefore on par or slightly below the national average of 15%. Demand for informal, unorganised activities such as swimming and walking are expected to continue, consistent with overall recreation participation trends. However it should be noted that unlike other areas, a large percentage of people who participate in swimming are able to utilise the harbour pools available in the municipality, reducing the need for a purpose built swimming facility. In each of the three survey methods, demand for a new swimming pool rated as either the first or second most requested priority for future Council funding (requested by between 45% and 16% of all survey respondents). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low level community demand for the development of an aquatic facility is expected to continue. However, given the proximity of alternative significant facilities available in immediately surrounding areas (and the current provision of ocean pools in Woollahra) the development of a stand-alone indoor aquatic facility in Woollahra is not recommended in the short-medium term. Long-term (10+ years) demand may need to be reassessed against actual population growth, trends, population characteristics and an assessment of community demand at this time. However, from a social equity perspective Council may be able to negotiate joint use and/or partnerships with private facility providers to

¹⁶ Aquatic Leisure Centre Feasibility Study, June 1998.

Issue	Source	Discussion and Summary Needs Assessment	Possible Directions/Way Forward
Leisure Facilities			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Similarly, swimming ranked in the top three responses in all survey methods for activities residents indicated that they were likely to undertake in the future. Previous Council feasibility studies and investigations have identified 'justifiable'16 demand for the development of an aquatic facility, with a potential location being the southeast area of Lyne Park. Consultations have revealed demand for access to hydrotherapy facilities (not associated with particular hospital or illness recovery programs), particularly for older adults. There are 4 x 25m outdoor pools and 2 x 25m indoor pools provided by schools in Woollahra. Public access to these facilities is limited. There are a range of significant indoor aquatic facilities available within neighbouring municipalities that can be readily accessed by Woollahra residents, for example the City of Sydney facilities e.g. Cook and Phillip, Andrew Boy Charlton, Prince Alfred Park and the Ian Thorpe Aquatic Facility currently being developed in Ultimo. 	<p>facilitate greater broad community access.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For example, Council should investigate opportunities for joint use partnerships with local schools for community access to the existing two indoor facilities (Cranbrook School and Ascham School). Furthermore, Council should engage in discussions with the developers of the White City site to explore opportunities for possible joint use/development of an indoor pool as part of this development (potential Council could target the inclusion of a hydrotherapy pool). Council should continue to maintain existing ocean pools as a means of facilitating participation in swimming e.g. Watsons Bay Baths and Redleaf Pool.

Issue	Source	Discussion and Summary Needs Assessment	Possible Directions/Way Forward
Sports Grounds (NB: The needs of individual sports are discussed in the following section).			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Demand for sporting fields is likely to remain high. ▪ There is evidence of overuse of some sports grounds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community workshop. ▪ Council staff workshop. ▪ In field, telephone and web based survey results. ▪ Sports Club survey and interviews. ▪ Background research. ▪ Site visits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is acknowledged that there are limited opportunities for Woollahra to acquire or provide additional active sports reserves or playing fields. Regional population growth is likely to significantly influence demand for access to Woollahra's existing playing fields. ▪ The overall participation rate by Woollahra residents in formal, organised sports (27%) is significantly below the NSW average (41%), suggesting a relatively low level of demand for active playing fields, consistent with the demographic profile of the municipality. Conversely this figure could be indicative of a lack of community access to sufficient playing fields to facilitate participation in organised sports. ▪ There is a high level of satisfaction with the quality and distribution of sports grounds in Woollahra. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Over half (53%) of all household survey respondent indicated that the distribution of sports grounds was good or very good. 59% rated their quality as good or very good. – Two thirds (66%) of all infield survey respondent indicated that the distribution of sports grounds was good or very good. Almost three quarters (74%) rated their quality as good or very good. – 79% of infield survey respondents indicated that the existing sports grounds were adequately meeting their needs. ▪ Despite the high satisfaction ratings, consultation with key stakeholders has revealed evidence of demand for additional sports fields. (The needs of specific sports are discussed in the following section). ▪ Facilities provided within the Centennial Parklands provide facilities that service a broad region, including Woollahra. However the playing fields are heavily utilised and often over-subscribed (waiting lists are evident). There are limited opportunities for additional playing fields in the Centennial Parklands. ▪ There is evidence of over-use of many of Woollahra's playing fields. ▪ More and/or upgraded playing surfaces were requested by 3% of telephone survey respondents, 25% of web survey respondents and 24% of infield survey respondents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is limited scope to provide or acquire additional sites, therefore Council will need to monitor current management practices to ensure equitable community access consistent with field carrying capacity may be required (e.g. monitor open space booking procedures and policy to ensure fields are afforded adequate recovery time and are allocated equitably amongst a variety of sports/activities). ▪ Continue to implement annual ground renovations as part of the Parks and Public Space Program. Prioritise renovations in accordance with condition reports in the Asset Management Program. Ground renovations should include quality drainage, irrigation and soil profiles to support high levels of use. ▪ Undertake industry research to ascertain the most appropriate grass species to support high levels of active sporting use. ▪ Explore opportunities to secure improved community access to school ovals/fields (12) for community use. ▪ Review existing management plans and master plans for active sports reserves to identify possible opportunities for improved field configuration to allow greater use, specifically Lough Playing Fields (rectangle sports), Woollahra Ovals 2&3 (additional cricket) and Steyne Park (AFL).

Issue	Source	Discussion and Summary Needs Assessment	Possible Directions/Way Forward
Sports Grounds (NB: The needs of individual sports are discussed in the following section).			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large forecast increases in population in adjoining LGAs will maintain high demand for access to sportsgrounds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with clubs to educate them regarding field carrying capacity, impacts of training patterns (i.e. regular use of key areas, for example in front of pavilions) and encourage greater ownership/responsibility in the club use of facilities. This could include clubs keeping a training diary which records common areas of use, hours of use and provides a process for reporting areas of high wear and tear. Ensure playing fields are closed when wet to protect playing surfaces from excessive damage.
There is high demand for sports lighting to accommodate night training.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council staff workshop. Sports Club survey and interviews. Site visits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many of the existing sports fields have inadequate or no lighting to support night training or use. As indicated above, there is high demand for access to playing fields, opportunities to spread this load over extended periods (early evening use) could help alleviate this pressure. Although it is acknowledged that extending the hours of availability may exacerbate over-use of some fields. Lighting facilities at Christison Park, Rushcutters Bay Park and Woollahra Ovals 2&3 have all been identified as inadequate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrade the sports training lights at Christison Park and Woollahra Ovals 2&3. Install new lighting at Rushcutters Bay Park Explore opportunities for training lights at Lough Playing Fields associated with the development of new multi-use rectangle sport playing fields (rugby, touch, hockey, soccer). Ensure lighting design minimises light spillage to surrounding areas in accordance with Australian Standards. Establish management guidelines for the sporting club use of training lights that articulates permitted hours of use and club responsibilities (including noise considerations for neighbouring residents).
Impact of the industry trend of a decline in the popularity and participation in structured sport and physical activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community workshop. In field, telephone and web based survey results. Background research. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a National trend of a decline in the level of participation in organised sport and physical activity and an increased propensity for people to engage in unstructured, informal activities, such as walking, family recreation, bike riding, and other unstructured sporting activities. The Household Telephone Survey found that: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a need for Council to provide a range of environments and settings for people to participate in unstructured activities, which may include informal sporting facilities (e.g. tennis rebound walls, cricket practice

Issue	Source	Discussion and Summary Needs Assessment	Possible Directions/Way Forward
Sports Grounds (NB: The needs of individual sports are discussed in the following section).			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The most popular sporting, recreation and physical activities are walking, swimming, running/jogging and gym/weights. All of which tend to be undertaken in unstructured, non-competitive settings. – The activities that people identified for likely future participation were swimming, tennis, golf, walking and cycling. Again each of these activities can be undertaken in an unorganised, non-competitive environment. – The only 'team' sports in the top 8 future activities are soccer (5th) and basketball (eq. 7th). – 91% of residents had visited a park situated within the Woollahra LGA in the past 12 months, with the most popular activities being walking/jogging for exercise, place to sit and relax, BBQ/Picnic, family outing or walking the dog. – The top 4 projects nominated by residents as their priority for future Council funding were parks maintenance, new indoor swimming pool, provision of bike paths and walking trails and more walking/cycle paths - projects supporting unstructured recreation activity. ▪ Participation in organised sport generally declines with age, Woollahra has a high proportion of older adults. ▪ The majority of Woollahra residents (69%) participate in "unorganised" activities. 	<p>nets, golf practice cages, etc) or non-sporting/recreation facilities (i.e. parks and open space areas and walking trails).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sports grounds are important for people/groups who wish to participate in both organised and unorganised sport (as "kick-about" venues). ▪ Ensure continued funding for infrastructure improvements at existing parks, bike/walking paths, and other open space areas. ▪ Ensure all parks and reserves (including those with sports grounds) are planned to provide relevant and accessible places and spaces for people to undertake unstructured recreation. ▪ Proposed planning (Community Services) for any new community centre should incorporate spaces for informal recreation and low-level sporting activities. ▪ Continue the development of the integrated off-road and on-road bicycle and linear trails network to facilitate recreational cycling, walking and jogging and which links with neighbouring LGA's, key activity nodes and regional trails. ▪ Support the continued development and implementation of park specific plans of management or master plans.

Issue	Source	Discussion and Summary Needs Assessment	Possible Directions/Way Forward
Management			
Strategic alliances with other government managers/owners of public land (e.g. Strickland House, NSW National Parks) will be important to help resolve current and likely future shortages in open space for both passive recreation and sporting activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Council staff workshop. ▪ Stakeholder interviews. ▪ Research review. ▪ Site visits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As previously indicated, Woollahra has a limited capacity to develop or acquire new parcels of land for public open space purposes (limited anticipated population growth, lack of industrial or potential urban renewal sites, no undeveloped green field sites etc.). ▪ Demand for access to quality public open space is likely to remain high. The current level of satisfaction with Woollahra parks, reserves and foreshore areas is high. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue to upgrade and improve existing public open space sites, including the incorporation of assets and infrastructure to support use by all age groups. ▪ Investigate opportunities for joint use/community access to facilities such as Strickland House for informal recreation and active community programming (e.g. Community Service outreach programs). ▪ Explore opportunities to negotiate broad community access to sports grounds on school land. ▪ Work in partnership with NSW National Parks to facilitate community access to national park land for informal recreation.
Consider further opportunities to build on the outcomes of the Girls Sports Working Party and continue to achieve a better balance for male and female sports participants.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Council staff workshop. ▪ Stakeholder interviews. ▪ Club surveys and interviews. ▪ Site visits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Club membership data provided from the survey results and telephone interviews indicate that 56% of all club members are female, this is significantly higher than the NSW average females participation in organised sport (39%). However ground allocations and use do not reflect the high female club membership. Note that the AHIGS contribute 2500 girls to this membership data (approximately 18%), and many of the school provide their own facilities for these users. ▪ The majority of Council's active recreation reserves are dominated by playing fields and infrastructure to support traditional male sports, specifically rugby and cricket. ▪ Furthermore, the majority of pavilion and change facilities could provide improved areas for female use (toilets, change rooms and shower facilities). ▪ There is anecdotal evidence of demand for additional facilities to support female orientated sports, such as hockey, netball, touch and soccer. ▪ The Girls Sports Working Party was successful in opening up opportunities for girls sports in the area, introducing female based 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Undertake a formal review of all reserve bookings to ascertain the proportion of use allocated to female clubs/sports/teams. Ensure a suitable balance is achieved. Note, that the balance may not necessarily be 50% male, 50% female as this is unlikely to reflect actual demand. However opportunities to improve non-traditional sport access to facilities should be encouraged. ▪ Establish multi-use sports turf zones within active reserves that can be used for a variety of sports or activities on a seasonal basis. (That is, establish a large irrigated playing surface (not constrained to particular sports field dimensions) that can be configured to accommodate a variety of sports

Issue	Source	Discussion and Summary Needs Assessment	Possible Directions/Way Forward
Management			
		sports at different venues.	<p>through appropriate line-marking and adapt to changing uses or demand over time). Possible sites include Lough Playing Fields and Christison Park.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and upgrade sports pavilions to ensure adequate facilities for female participation, e.g. Christison Park, Woollahra Oval 2&3, Lyne Park, Rushcutters Bay Park as part of the Property Asset Study which will investigate community facilities.
Council may need to consider its role in supporting sports club sustainability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Club surveys and interviews. Research review. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At present Council's role in supporting community participation in organised sporting activities appears mainly to be limited to the provision of recreation facilities and playing fields. (Although the Community Services Department have previously attempted to run municipal wide 'Have-A-Go' or 'Come-And-Try' days). Sports clubs are increasingly being required to respond to more complex operating environments including risk management, public liability, accreditation, training and general club management responsibilities. This may limit the capacity of individual clubs to actively promote sports development or community participation. State Sporting Associations and the NSW Department of Sport and Recreation provide limited support for club development and sports promotion initiatives. There is an unmet demand for a coordinated approach to encouraging broad community participation in sport and recreation activities at a local level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is an opportunity for Council's Public Open Space Department to review its role in actively supporting clubs and promoting broad sports participation. Support programs could include education and training programs as well as the development of a web site to support local clubs, similar to the West Australian <i>Club House</i> concept which provides club development, management and administration resources and support (see www.dsr.wa.gov.au/clubs/clubhouse.asp). The NSW Department of Tourism, Sports and Recreation also provides a range of club support material on its website. Consult with local sporting clubs and State Sports Associations to identify opportunities for community participation programs in Woollahra, e.g. annual community sport open day, come and try activities, links with schools, etc).
Asset maintenance and renewal will continue to be a challenge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site visits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is evidence of ageing infrastructure and/or non-conforming facility provision at some sports grounds and recreation facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A <i>Recreation Facility Development Funding Framework</i> has been prepared

Issue	Source	Discussion and Summary Needs Assessment	Possible Directions/Way Forward
Management			
for Council and sports clubs to address, including competition for available funds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research review. 	<p>throughout the LGA, including Christison Park sports pavilion, footpaths and Holdsworth Community Centre (disability access).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In most instances, the responsibility to improve and further develop sporting and recreational infrastructure is Council's responsibility (particularly public sporting facilities, open space and park areas). For leased facilities, the responsibility is generally a shared responsibility between the Council, tenant group, or other stakeholder(s). Council's capacity to fund sporting and recreation improvements is continually being challenged due to competition for funds from other Council projects and services. It is important that available funds for new/upgrade projects are utilised for projects with sustainable community benefit, or which respond to projects with demonstrable community need. In responding to community needs and requests for facility improvements Council needs to ensure an open, transparent, equitable and effective funding scheme for the development of sporting and recreation projects. It would appear that Council does not have a thorough understanding/record of the current condition of recreational assets, maintenance requirements and/or opportunities for facility improvements or rationalisation to meet long-term community needs. 	<p>for consideration by Council (see Appendix 10).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The <i>Framework</i> includes a set of criteria for assessing Capital Works projects and also a suggested weighting system to enable Council to prioritise projects. Undertake a comprehensive <i>Property Asset Study/Asset Management Plan</i> for all major recreation facilities (e.g. pavilions/change rooms) to identify current facility conditions, maintenance requirements and opportunities for improvement and/or rationalisation.

Issue	Source	Discussion and Summary Needs Assessment	Possible Directions/Way Forward
Other			
There is limited population growth expected within Woollahra over the next 30 years however population growth within the wider region is expected to be significant (especially from the City of Sydney) which will place added pressure on Woollahra's parks, sport grounds and infrastructure, particularly along the foreshore.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research review. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Woollahra LGA population is expected to increase by around 2,400 people between 2001-2031. The population of Woollahra combined with the municipalities of Sydney, Randwick and Waverley are expected to increase by over 144,000 people between 2001-2031. Regional growth of this magnitude is expected to significantly influence demand for access to Woollahra's parks and recreation facilities, although there are limited opportunities to provide new open space areas. The population profile of the LGA is slightly older compared to the Sydney average. Research highlights the importance of older adults being active and socially connected. Provision of opportunities for older adults to engage in social recreation activities (both indoor and outdoor) will become more important. Direct implications for Council include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The need to facilitate delivery of an appropriate range of programs and services. The need to provide quality indoor areas, such as flexible and accessible program space, activity spaces and fitness gymnasiums. The need to provide quality outdoor areas, featuring shade, seating, sealed paths, public toilets, etc in key open space areas/parks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council has only limited opportunities to increase the total area of open space and sports reserves within the LGA. Therefore Council needs to continue to identify opportunities to increase the provision of accessible public open space through strategic alliances, e.g. NSW National Parks, school facilities, National Trust and private developers (White City). Review the effectiveness of the municipal-wide pedestrian and cycle networks to create the necessary linkages between the major parks and other community recreation facilities and key destination points. Accelerate the implementation of endorsed park Plans of Management (PoM) and master plans, particularly those elements of master plans which will deliver improved family recreation areas as funding becomes available. Prepare PoMs and master plans for those open space areas yet to have an endorsed plan, to guide their future upgrade and improvement, with particular emphasis on the provision of family recreation facilities, and where appropriate, investigate possible inclusion of innovative features such as informal sporting/recreation equipment and public art. Plan for a new indoor community/leisure centre for the eastern side of the municipality. Consider reserve booking and sports ground allocation criteria that favours

Issue	Source	Discussion and Summary Needs Assessment	Possible Directions/Way Forward
Other			
			<p>Woollahra residents and teams.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Council's sports reserves which comprise predominantly formal sporting facilities (such as Woollahra Ovals 2&3 and Christison Park) should be assessed as to how they might provide opportunities for quality informal open space/park areas to support unstructured recreation activities when they are not being used for organised sport. ▪ This direction does not mean the rationalisation of the sporting facilities, rather utilising those areas that immediately surround playing fields (but have no direct sports use) for other compatible non-sporting recreational uses, e.g. family recreation areas, shade provision, walking paths, re-vegetation, etc.

15.1. Sports Facility Needs Assessment

This section documents the outcome of the sports facility needs assessment for the Woollahra LGA by assessing existing provision against current/future need and industry benchmarks (for selected sports) and identifying recommendations for new/improved facility development to address over or under supply of facilities. The analysis has been synthesised into a table which assesses each sport separately (see Section 15.1.3).

15.1.1. Drivers of Demand

Several “*Drivers of Demand*” for new/improved sports facilities in the Woollahra LGA have informed the analysis process, these include:

1. The current and predicted population growth across the Woollahra LGA and neighbouring municipalities. According to DIPNR figures the Woollahra population is expected to grow by approximately 2,400 people between 2001-2031, growth of this magnitude will only have a limited impact on demand for recreational facilities, however population growth within the broader region, incorporating Woollahra, Randwick, Waverley and Sydney municipalities, is expected to be in the order of 144,000 people between 2001-2031 which could significantly influence demand for access to Woollahra’s parks and recreational assets, particularly sports grounds.
2. The “older” demographic profile and higher proportion of Australian-born residents (existing and predicted) as key characteristics of current and future communities.
3. Industry trends and average participation rates of NSW residents in selected sporting activities, as tools to predict future participation levels.
4. Current high level of success being experienced by State Sporting Associations in engaging primary aged children into sports development programs, and subsequent growth in junior sport, especially soccer, AFL, rugby league and netball.
5. Industry benchmarks for the provision of selected sporting facilities, i.e. ratio of facility per head of population (see Section 6.4).
6. The current number, distribution and condition of existing sporting facilities (both within the Woollahra LGA and the surrounding municipalities), and their capacity (or otherwise) to absorb increased demand.

15.1.2. Sports Facility Planning Principles

The following **Principles** were used to “test” the appropriateness of various options and scenarios considered during the sports facility needs analysis process.

- Provision of a range of sports and sports facility types in Woollahra and surrounding region.
- Provision of a minimum number of grounds/fields at any one site to assist the long-term viability of user groups.

- Maximise opportunities for multi-use and shared-use of sports infrastructure.
- Maximise opportunities for joint-use of sporting and recreation infrastructure at education sites, or other publicly-owned sites.
- Maximise opportunities for existing sports grounds to improve their capacity to accommodate increased sports usage.
- Provision of safe surfaces and playing conditions.
- Equity of provision of new/improved sports facilities for people of all ages, ability and gender.

15.1.3. Demand Assessment By Sport

The table on the following pages should be read having regard to the notes below:

1. **Theoretical Participation Figures** are calculated using the 2003 NSW participation rate (aged 15 years and over) for that sport according to ABS ERASS data (the figure in brackets), and the population figures provided by DIPNR, that is, the estimated 2006 Woollahra population (53,440) compared to the 2031 predicted population (55,400). This provides a basis to compare (as a guide only) the estimated current number of people playing the particular sport/activity in 2006 compared to the anticipated total number of participants by 2031.
2. **Benchmarks** are available for the provision of the following sports facilities (see Section 6.4):
 - Rugby fields (Union and League).
 - Cricket Oval.
 - Indoor multipurpose sports court.
 - Lawn Bowls green.
 - Netball (outdoor).
 - Soccer (outdoor).
 - Tennis court.

A common benchmark for AFL field provision has not been identified as demand for ovals needs to be assessed against local participation and trends data.

Demand	Directions for Woollahra LGA to 2016
<p><u>Aerobics/Fitness/Gym/Weights</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demographic profile (“old”) of Woollahra LGA is not consistent with traditional profile of gymnasium users. However, older adults are an emerging market, due to impact of recent research supporting strength conditioning as a legitimate preventative strategy against weakening bones. Current high participation by Woollahra LGA residents (4th most popular activity), and activity was ranked equal 7th as a nominated activity for future participation by residents in the LGA¹⁷. Theoretical participation of combined aerobics/fitness/weights (18.9%) based on the estimated 2006 population is 10,100 people, which will grow to 10,470 people based on the estimated 2031 population. Growth of this magnitude is not expected to have a significant impact on demand for additional facilities. Personal trainers and private fitness facilities are popular in Woollahra. There are at least three major private health and fitness facilities in Woollahra and a number of other significant facilities available immediately outside the municipality. There is no publicly provided health, fitness or gymnasium facilities. Market demands may influence facility provision by private sector providers. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate options and the feasibility of including a new public health & fitness gymnasium and multi-purpose activity room to facilitate affordable community access to recreation options as part of any potential future new community/leisure centre in Woollahra.
<p><u>Athletics</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low participation in and demand for athletics facilities in Woollahra. Low proportion of young children in the community, therefore low demand for little athletics. Senior athletics generally attract young adult participants (18-25 years), the proportion of this age group in the municipality is less than the Sydney average. Theoretical participation (0.6%) based on the estimated 2006 population is 320 people, which will grow to 332 people based on the estimated 2031 population. Growth of this 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> There is no evidence of local demand for additional athletics facilities in the Woollahra LGA. Council should maintain the existing athletics facilities to cater for existing demand.

¹⁷ Source: Household telephone survey.

¹⁸ Source: Interview Little Athletics Association NSW, 2005.

Demand	Directions for Woollahra LGA to 2016
<p>magnitude will not impact demand for additional facilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negative growth in senior track and field athletics registrations (Nationally), and stable participation in little athletics registrations in NSW (up to 40,000 children)¹⁸. Existing athletics facilities are available at Trumper Park Oval and in the City of Sydney side of Rushcutters Bay park (Reg Bartley Oval). 	
<p><u>AFL</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapidly growing sport in NSW, evidenced by 16% growth in registered participants in the junior AFL development program (AusKick) in the past 3 years in Sydney (53% in Inner Sydney)¹⁹. Demographic profile of Woollahra LGA, although "old", suggests possible future demand for AFL, given that there are currently approximately 4,500 children under 9 years of age. Theoretical participation (1%) based on the estimated 2006 population is 534 people, which will grow to 554 people based on the estimated 2031 population. Growth of this magnitude will not have an impact on demand for additional facilities. There is only one AFL sports ground in Woollahra, located at Trumper Park Oval. There are no AFL playing fields within schools facilities in Woollahra. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Demand for AFL grounds is likely to grow beyond the capacity of Trumper Park Oval to accommodate in the medium-long term. Therefore, monitor ongoing use and demand for this facility (including AusKick) and investigate options to establish a second senior playing field (through ground reconfiguration) possibly at Christison Park. Monitor demand for AusKick facilities, should over-use of Trumper Park Oval become evident consider establishing a junior sized oval in Steyne Park for AusKick and junior competition purposes.
<p><u>Baseball</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low participation base, however, stable registration numbers and demand for baseball in Sydney²⁰. New development program ("Try Baseball") launched by Baseball NSW in winter 2005 has proved successful in attracting interest amongst children – actual take-up of club membership not known at this stage. There are currently no baseball facilities available in Woollahra and no evidence of demand for these facilities. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> No new baseball fields are required in the Woollahra LGA. Should demand become evident in the future, consider opportunities to share facilities at Woollahra Oval 1 in conjunction with women's softball. (NB: Field configurations are slightly different).
<p><u>Cricket</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There has been overall growth in participation and interest in cricket in Sydney 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate options to establish additional cricket fields at Woollahra

¹⁹ Source: Interview AFL NSW, 2005.

²⁰ Source: Interview Baseball NSW, 2005.

Demand	Directions for Woollahra LGA to 2016
<p>in the past 5 years²¹.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woollahra club membership figures have not been available, thereby preventing an assessment of local trends. • Theoretical participation (2.6%) based on the estimated 2006 population is 1229 people, which will grow to 1440 people based on the estimated 2031 population. Growth of this magnitude may result in demand for additional facilities. • Benchmark data identified an appropriate number of cricket oval in Woollahra based on the existing population, an additional oval may be required to accommodate future population needs. • There are 10 synthetic and 1 turf cricket wickets available in Woollahra and 8 cricket practice nets. • There are an additional 6 multi-purpose ovals and cricket nets provided by schools across the municipality. The level of community access to these facilities is limited. 	<p>Ovals 2&3.</p> <p>7. Council has recently completed the installation of an additional cricket practice net facility in Trumper Park. Council should investigate opportunities for the possible inclusion of additional practice facilities in Lower Cooper Park and at Woollahra Oval 2&3.</p>
<p><u>Hockey</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low participation on a State basis, however, registration numbers and demand for hockey in Sydney are stable²². • Minkey program (junior development) continues to attract new players to hockey. • Theoretical participation (0.8%) based on the estimated 2006 population is 427 people, which will grow to 443 people based on the estimated 2031 population. Growth of this magnitude will not have an impact on demand for additional facilities. • The local hockey association (Eastern Districts) has a strong membership base, however registrations have recently declined by around 25% between 2004-2005. • Stakeholder consultation has revealed demand for additional hockey facilities, particularly to encourage female participation in sport and also for school use. 	<p>8. Review the existing field configuration at Lough Playing fields to establish a flexible multi-use sports turf zone (including irrigation, drainage and training lights), capable of accommodating a range of rectangle sports as seasonal demand requires, including hockey.</p>
<p><u>Lawn Bowls</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The overall rate of participation in and demand for lawn bowls in the Woollahra LGA appears to have increased in the past 3 years (based on the limited membership data 	<p>9. No new lawn bowls facilities are required in the Woollahra LGA.</p>

²¹ Source: Interview NSW Cricket Association, 2005.

²² Source: Interview Hockey NSW, 2005.

Demand	Directions for Woollahra LGA to 2016
<p>provided).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benchmark data identified the current provision of 7 greens in the Woollahra LGA is more than adequate to meet current and anticipated future demand. • Theoretical participation (2.8%) based on the estimated 2006 population is 1496 people, which will grow to 1551 people based on the estimated 2031 population. Growth of this magnitude (combined with an aging population) is expected to influence demand for access to facilities, although Woollahra (and region) currently has a sufficient number of facilities to cater for the current and expected demand. • Demographic profile ("old") of the Woollahra LGA suggests there will be continued demand for lawn bowls, however, there was no support for additional facilities expressed through the community consultation. • There are an increasing number of recreational options for older adults/retirees, such as touring, educational programs and other active recreation pursuits, which may impact long-term demand for new/additional facilities. • There are 4 existing bowling clubs well distributed throughout the Woollahra LGA. The Paddington and Double Bay Bowling Clubs both have strong and stable membership bases. Information regarding the Diamond Bay club was unavailable. However the Vacluse Bowling Club has experienced unstable membership over the last few years, reaching as low as 20 registered members in 2004, current membership is reportedly 60, including 30 juniors. 	
<p><u>Netball</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2004 saw a decline in the number of registered netballers in NSW following a 4 year period of sustained growth (current number of registered players is 107,000)²³. • Theoretical participation (2.8%) based on the estimated 2006 population is 1496 people, which will grow to 1551 people based on the estimated 2031 population. Growth of this magnitude may influence demand for access to suitable facilities. • Netball has been and continues to be the highest participation sport by females, 	<p>10. Upgrade the existing four grass netball courts at Lough Playing Fields (i.e. refurbishment and irrigation) as a short term priority. In the longer term, should sufficient demand be identified, consider options for the possible upgrade to a more appropriate hard surface (i.e. asphalt or plexi-pave) for public training and informal community use. Consider options to provide additional car parking to minimise any impacts as a result of an upgrade and to service</p>

²³ Source: Interview Netball NSW, 2005.

Demand	Directions for Woollahra LGA to 2016
<p>therefore, an ongoing need for local access to netball courts for training can be expected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are currently only four outdoor grass netball courts available in the Woollahra LGA. Such a low level of provision is an unusual occurrence for any LGA across Australia given the tradition and history of the sport as the favoured activity for girls/women. • There are no known netball clubs in Woollahra, again an unusual situation. • The typical organisational structure for netball is for an association to become established with a regional catchment (usually a LGA), with matches played at a multi-court regional venue. Training is confined to local standard public courts or school courts. The outdoor public courts provided in Moore Park South East fulfil this regional role. • Given the current low profile and low participation level for netball in Woollahra (less than 1% participation) there is likely to be limited future demand for indoor or outdoor netball courts. As a general trend, there is a shift toward a preference for indoor facilities, particularly for women's competitions. Junior netball continues to be a popular outdoor activity. 	<p>court users and informal park users.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Monitor long-term use of these courts (particularly after upgrading) to determine if training lights should be provided to facilitate higher levels of use. 12. Investigate opportunities to incorporate at least one (preferably 2) multi-sport indoor sports courts within any proposed community / leisure centre development. 13. Explore opportunities to facilitate community access to existing indoor facilities provided through schools in the municipality.
<p><u>Rugby League</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surprisingly, there are no known rugby league clubs in Woollahra. • Theoretical participation (1.6%) based on the estimated 2006 population is 694 people, which will grow to 886 people based on the estimated 2031 population. Growth of this magnitude may have an influence on demand for additional facilities. • There is a high level of competition for young male sports participants from a variety of codes, sports and activities. Given the stronghold of rugby union and anticipated growth in AFL over the next 10 years, it is unlikely that demand for rugby league facilities will alter from the current situation. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 14. See recommendations for rugby union (below), facilities can potentially be shared by codes as required.
<p><u>Rugby Union</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There has been anecdotal evidence to suggest increased interest in rugby union across inner and eastern Sydney²⁴. • Theoretical participation (1%) based on the estimated 2006 population is 534 people, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 15. See recommendation #8, in relation to establishing a multi-use sports turf zone within the Lough Playing Fields to accommodate a range of rectangle sports for training and low-level

²⁴ Source: NSW Suburban Rugby, 2005.

Demand	Directions for Woollahra LGA to 2016
<p>which will grow to 554 people based on the estimated 2031 population. Growth of this magnitude will not have a significant impact on demand for additional facilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The high profile of the Australian Wallabies is likely to influence growth in participation and interest in rugby union at both senior and junior levels. • The high number of private schools in Woollahra will continue to be a key driver of interest and growth in rugby union. • Woollahra is home to one of the largest rugby union club in NSW (Easts Rugby Union Club). The club have experienced continued membership growth over the last three years. • Growing interest in the sport may be impacted by anticipated growth in AFL, however Woollahra can be considered to be a key 'heart-land' for rugby union in Sydney. Therefore ongoing incremental growth can be expected. • There is a high level of demand for access to playing fields with training lights for mid-week training use in winter. 	<p>competition use.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16. Continue to provide an annual ground renovation and upgrade to improve overall playing surface conditions at each of Council's 9 active sports reserves and to improve the capacity of these facilities to cope with heavy use loads. 17. Install and/or upgrade training lights at Christison Park, Rushcutters Bay Park and Woollahra Ovals 2&3. Further investigate demand for lighting in Lough Playing Fields. 18. Adopt the proposed Recreation Facility Development Funding Framework (Appendix 10) as a basis for assessing capital works requests. 19. Upgrade pavilion facilities, including toilet, shower and change room facilities (for multiple use, male and female) at Christison Park, Woollahra Ovals 2&3, Woollahra Oval and Lyne Park. 20. Review or develop park master plans/plans of management for each of Council's 9 active sports reserves to guide their future use and development, including reviewing overall playing field configurations in order to identify possible options for inclusion of additional fields. (As a matter of principal, multi-use sports turf zones should be established that can flexibly adapt to the needs of a variety of sports on a seasonal basis via appropriate line marking).
<p><u>Soccer</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong and sustained growth in male junior / senior soccer, with significant increases in female junior / senior soccer across NSW in the past 5 years²⁵. • There is only one known soccer club in Woollahra, the Maccabi Soccer Club. The club has a high membership base (600 members) which has increased by approximately 20% from 2004. However there are Clubs based outside the Woollahra LGA that use Woollahra facilities, e.g. UTS Soccer Club. • Soccer ranked 10th as the most popular recreation activity in Woollahra, making it the 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 21. Similar to recommendation #8, investigate options for the establishment of at least one (preferably two) multi-sport turf zone in Lough Playing Fields, predominantly for rectangle sports such as soccer, hockey, touch and rugby (given constrained width). (Junior sized facilities are preferable to no facilities at all). 22. See recommendations 17-20.

²⁵ Source: Soccer NSW, 2004.

Demand	Directions for Woollahra LGA to 2016
<p>most popular team sport (the only team sport in the top-ten).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theoretical participation (5.3%) based on the estimated 2006 population is 2832 people, which will grow to 2936 people based on the estimated 2031 population. Growth of this magnitude may have an impact on demand for additional facilities. These figures would be considerably higher if children were taken into account. Benchmark data identified a significant shortage of soccer fields in Woollahra. There are currently 7 pitches, whereas 17 are anticipated to be required based on the current Woollahra population (There are also 3 pitches provided in school facilities). The age profile of Woollahra will impact on the anticipated level of demand (lower proportion of young children and young adults reducing demand for facilities) however there is an obvious demand for the development of additional soccer facilities in Woollahra. There is a high level of demand for access to playing fields with training lights for mid-week training use in winter. 	
<p><u>Tennis</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The overall participation rate and therefore demand for tennis facilities in Woollahra is slightly higher than the NSW and national average. Tennis was ranked 5th as the most popular recreation activity for adults in the Woollahra area. Tennis was also ranked 2nd (5%) as the preferred activity for future participation by people in Woollahra (behind swimming). The demographic profile ("old") of the Woollahra LGA supports a continued demand for tennis facilities (it is a whole-of-life activity), whether for junior coaching and competition, social tennis, or night tennis. Membership figures provided by White City Tennis Club (the largest in the region) indicate minor (8%) growth in membership between 2004-2005. Theoretical participation (9.8%) based on the estimated 2006 population is 5237 people, which will grow to 5429 people based on the estimated 2031 population. Growth of this magnitude may influence demand for additional facilities, however there are 	<p>23. No new tennis courts are needed in Woollahra.</p> <p>24. Monitor the use of existing public courts in order to identify under-used locations. Should surplus sites be identified, consider opportunities for adaptive reuse for activities such as outdoor netball, basketball or youth multi-sport/activity areas (possibly including skate elements).</p> <p>25. Improve disability access to the Cooper Park tennis courts via improvements to the adjoining path network.</p>

Demand	Directions for Woollahra LGA to 2016
<p>adequate facilities currently available in Woollahra.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are a considerable number of public and private tennis courts available throughout Woollahra. Not including school facilities (53 courts) or those at the Sydney Golf Club (19), there are 54 publicly available courts in Woollahra. Benchmark figures indicate that approximately 33 courts are needed, therefore there is a significant surplus of tennis courts in the Woollahra LGA. (There are also additional courts available immediately outside the municipality). 	

15.1.4. Summary of Proposed Future Provision of Outdoor Sporting Opportunities

The following table provides a summary of the future provision of organised outdoor sporting activities at each of the nine active sports reserves in Woollahra (by venue and sport), based on full implementation of the proposed directions outlined in the above demand assessment. Please note that the playing fields identified under the “Current Uses” column can not all be provided simultaneously, playing fields are configured on a seasonal basis (summer/winter) according to the reserve booking demands.

Sport / Recreation Facility	Current Uses	Proposed (New/Additional) Uses
Lower Cooper Park	Cricket (2) Tennis (8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional cricket nets. • Half court basketball (see Appendix 9).
Christison Park	Soccer (3) Cricket (3) Rugby (2) Hockey/Junior Soccer Outdoor basketball court	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional AFL oval/field. • Upgrade training lights.
Lough Playing Fields	Soccer (1) Junior Cricket (2) Netball (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-purpose sports turf zone (rectangle sports) with lighting. • Upgrade the existing netball courts.
Lyne Park	Soccer (1) Rugby (1) Tennis (6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for soccer to relocate to Christison Park and Rugby relocate to Lyne Park from Woollahra ovals.
Rushcutters Bay Park	Soccer (1) Cricket (1) Rugby (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide training lights.
Steyne Park	Cricket (1) Hockey (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could be potential to cater for AFL should longer term demand require.
Trumper Park	Cricket (1) AFL (1) Athletics Tennis (8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install a half court basketball facility (see Appendix 9). Protect the turf wicket table from over-use. • Upgrade the long jump track.
Woollahra Oval #1	Rugby (1) Softball/Baseball (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Touch football in summer season.
Woollahra Ovals 2&3	Cricket (1) Rugby (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-purpose sports turf zone (shared cricket with lighting.

Sport / Recreation Facility	Current Uses	Proposed (New/Additional) Uses
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrade training lights. • Investigate options to provide additional cricket practice nets. • Pursue development of additional cricket fields in accordance with existing Development Application approval.

After considering the key drivers-of-demand – “need”, “current availability/access to facilities”, “levels of participation” and “anticipated growth” - the priority for Council for the provision of additional sporting facilities should be on the provision of multi-use, adaptable sports turf areas that are capable of being used by a variety of sports and activities. These areas should be developed to help spread the training and low-level competition load from existing primary sports fields. From the assessment undertaken, playing fields for the following sports are considered priorities;

1. Soccer.
2. Cricket.
3. Rugby (including Touch/Oz-tag).
4. AFL.
5. Hockey.

16. WOOLLAHRA RECREATIONAL NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND STRATEGY

The research and consultation undertaken as part of this project has been used to identify the issues as presented in the previous sections and to inform the development of the *Woollahra Recreation Needs Assessment and Strategy*. The Strategy has been developed utilising the following guiding planning elements:

- Vision (or “Policy Statement”).
- Core Values.
- Principles.
- Key Objectives.
- Strategy Implementation Plan.

The details for each element follow.

16.1. Vision (Policy Statement)

Council’s adopted *Management Plan* outlines an overall community vision and objectives for parks and public open space. The vision presented below builds on the *Management Plan* to provide an overarching objective for the planning, management and delivery of recreation services and infrastructure in the Woollahra Municipal Council (WMC). Implementation of the vision (directly and indirectly) will primarily be the responsibility of Council’s Public Open Space Department. The **Vision** driving the development of the *Strategy* is

“Woollahra Municipal Council will contribute to residents achieving a high level of physical and mental well-being by ensuring there are equitable and accessible facilities for residents of all ages, skill levels, cultures and abilities to participate in a diverse range of recreation and sporting pursuits”.

16.2. Core Values

The following **Core Values** have been identified to underpin the development of the *Woollahra Recreation Needs Assessment and Strategy*:

<i>Community</i>	The WMC recognises the high value placed on access to a diverse range of sport, recreation, open space and leisure facilities by the Woollahra community and is committed to protecting and enhancing these opportunities for future generations.
<i>Partnership</i>	WMC will work in partnership with the Woollahra community to make decisions and deliver recreational opportunities.
<i>Planning</i>	Decisions will be supported and justified by sound planning.
<i>Integrity</i>	WMC will ensure that the highest ethical standards in decision-making and service delivery are maintained.

<i>Management</i>	Decisions and actions in relation to the management of parks and recreation facilities, services and infrastructure will be open and transparent.
<i>Quality Customer Service</i>	WMC will strive to continually improve service standards.
<i>Sustainability</i>	WMC will consider economic, environmental and social outcomes in all decision making.
<i>Leadership</i>	WMC will provide strong, consistent and appropriate leadership in promoting and supporting the recreation opportunities for Woollahra residents.

16.3. Principles

The following **Principles** underpin the *Woollahra Recreational Needs Assessment and Strategy*:

1. Council will aim to provide a diverse range of accessible open space settings, recreation facilities, services and opportunities across the Woollahra LGA.
2. Council will implement a planned approach to the delivery of recreation services.
3. The WMC will support the provision of recreation facilities and services that cater for both municipal-wide and local level needs.
4. Recreation services, infrastructure and opportunities will be provided equitably, having due regard to age, gender, skill level, cultural background and ability.
5. Council will encourage and facilitate community participation in recreational activities in recognition of the health, well-being and social benefits that they provide.
6. Open space settings, recreation facilities and services will provide safe and supportive environments for participants.
7. Council will promote and support public recreation facilities that maximise shared usage opportunities and overall design flexibility in order to adapt to possible long-term changes in community needs.
8. Council will adopt a collaborative approach with community groups, government agencies and the private sector to form appropriate partnerships that facilitate the provision of recreation facilities and services for the Woollahra community.

16.4. Key Strategic Objectives

The Key Objectives of the *Woollahra Recreational Needs Assessment and Strategy* that will support achievement and delivery of the Vision are:

- A. Provide a diversity of recreation facilities and opportunities.
- B. Provide facilities and infrastructure that can support high levels of community use.
- C. Encourage and support community involvement in sustainable club management and development.

- D. Facilitate diverse recreation programs and participation opportunities (either directly by Council or external providers).
- E. Provide effective management, support and resources.

The recommendations table provides a column that links key strategic objectives with each recommendation.

16.5. Strategy Recommendations

The *Woollahra Recreation Needs Assessment and Strategy* identifies a range of actions to address the Woollahra community needs identified through the research and consultation undertaken as part of this project (as presented in Section 15). Although population growth in Woollahra municipality is expected to be relatively low, regional population growth is expected to be significant, increasing by around 144,000 people by 2031, with the vast majority (around 85%) anticipated to occur within the City of Sydney. Growth of this magnitude is likely to impact on demand for access to Woollahra parks and recreation facilities, particularly sports grounds. However there are limited opportunities for Council to acquire additional public open space or develop new/additional playing fields. Therefore the recommendations outlined in the following section focus on improving the capacity of existing assets, facilities and management arrangements to cater for additional demand. The following section synthesises the background research and outlines the recommended actions to address the identified issues within an overall implementation framework.

All actions have been classified into one of the following 5 categories;

1. Open Space.
2. Leisure Facilities.
3. Sports Grounds.
4. Management.
5. Specific Sports.

16.6. Implementation

Each **Strategy** has been allocated the following characteristics to assist with implementation:

- A nominated group(s) responsible for implementing specific Strategies.
- A priority for implementation, where:
 - Short Term = 1 – 3 years.
 - Medium Term = 4 - 6 years.
 - Long Term = 7 - 10 years.
 - Ongoing.
- A column that links recommendations to each strategic objective listed in Section 16.4.

Strategy Recommendations

The following table outlines the strategy recommendations to address the key identified recreation needs (as discussed in Section 15) of the Woollahra community.

Please note that the “Indicative Capital Cost estimate” is provided as a high-level guide only to assist the overall planning process. These estimates should be reviewed on a case by case basis prior to implementation of individual projects.

Similarly, assignment of primary responsibility for each action is provided as a guide only. Where possible responsibility has been allocated to management level within the organisation, however this does not necessarily mean that the respective department will be responsible for direct implementation of the action, in some cases the department with primary responsibility will play a facilitator role in ensuring the action is implemented.

Issue	Recommendation/Action	Priority	Strategic Objective	Responsibility	Indicative Capital Cost Estimate
Open Space					
There are limited opportunities for Council to acquire additional public open space.	1. Consider opportunities for acquisition, joint-use agreements or adaptive reuse of non-Council land holdings in Woollahra for future open space purposes (e.g. Sydney Water, NSW National Parks and/or heritage sites i.e. Vacluse House).	S	A	Public Open Space Department (POSD)	Initial investigation within existing budgets, then case by case.
	2. Proactively pursue opportunities for joint community use and access agreements with education sites and facilities throughout the municipality.	S	A, B, D	POSD	Within existing operational budget.
The community value highly the provision of quality and accessible parks and open space.	3. Council should recognise, actively promote and build on the high level of community satisfaction with Woollahra's open spaces, through ongoing park improvements and infrastructure developments, particularly paths, park furniture and informal recreation facilities.	S	A, B, D	POSD	Within existing annual improvement budgets and include in future capital budgets.
	4. Protect existing open space sites from inappropriate development or alienation from public use/access.	O	E	POSD and Strategic Planning.	Within existing operational budget.
	5. Continue the ongoing development and implementation of strategic park plans (Plans of Management) to guide the future use and development of specific reserves. Ensure a high level of community involvement/consultation in relation to park planning.	O	A, B, D, E	POSD	Include in future capital budgets.

Issue	Recommendation/Action	Priority	Strategic Objective	Responsibility	Indicative Capital Cost Estimate
Open Space					
	6. Ensure Council's Property Asset Management Program considers the current provision, distribution and condition of public toilets and a strategy developed for their improved provision and distribution. Consider options for provision of self-cleaning toilets (see Appendix 8).	S	E	Property and Projects.	\$25,000
The integration of facilities and spaces suitable for all age groups in the open space network is critical in addressing recreational demand.	7. Identify opportunities to improve/enhance informal recreation facilities and infrastructure through the development of park specific Master Plans/Landscape Plans. As a priority, park specific plans should be developed and/or reviewed for each of the 9 active sports reserves and each of the major foreshore reserves (e.g. Rushcutters Bay, Steyne Park, Rose Bay Park, Lyne Park, Parsley Bay Reserve and Gap Park). Ensure park designs allow separation of spaces for 'active' and 'passive' activities.	M	A, B, D	POSD	Allow \$15,000 - \$25,000 each.
	8. As part of the above Master Plan development or review process, assess existing active sports reserves for opportunities to improve facilities and infrastructure to support broad community informal use.	M	A, B, E	POSD	Included in above allowance.
Demand for informal recreation facilities and infrastructure is likely to be higher than for formal sporting facilities due to their capacity to cater for a broader cross section of the community.	As per recommendation 7&8.				
	9. Consider opportunities to provide additional facilities to support informal (non-organised) recreational use of parks, e.g. Half court basketball/tennis rebound wall (see Appendix 9), possible locations include Lower Cooper Park, Lyne Park and Trumper Park.	S	A, B	POSD	Allow \$40-\$50k each site.
	10. Review signage and improve public information regarding responsible dog ownership in high use parks (foreshore areas, linear trails and active recreation reserves). Signage may need to be upgraded to ensure consistency and advise of regulations (especially on 'borders' between Woollahra parks and National park areas e.g. Nielsen Park).	L	E	POSD and Compliance Department.	Within existing operational budget.
	11. Review the condition, location and number of seats and other furniture in parks, ensure adequate provision to support informal recreation and passive enjoyment of parks and open space.	S	A, B	POSD	Within existing operational budget and as part of Master Plan development (see 7 above) and/or Plan of Management review..
Ensure the provision of high quality public infrastructure, including initiatives to address perceptions of public safety.	12. Investigate opportunities to improve public safety in parks through improved path surfaces, lighting and opportunities for casual surveillance of open space areas, particular linear trails (e.g. Cooper Park, Trumper Park, Gap/Christison Parks).	S	A, B, E	POSD	Capital costs to be determined on completion of investigations.

Issue	Recommendation/Action	Priority	Strategic Objective	Responsibility	Indicative Capital Cost Estimate
Open Space					
	13. Review vegetation management and maintenance along pathways to ensure clear sight-lines and prevention of 'blind' spots.	S	E	Parks and Street Trees	Within existing operational budget.
A number of Council's existing open space sites are poorly located and undersized for any significant community use or development (enhancement).	14. Review land holding of 9A Cooper Park Road and assess options for asset management, development or divestment (see Appendix 11). Revenue generated from potential sales should be set aside for future public open space acquisition or embellishment. (e.g. to support the development of multi-use sports turf zones and other park and community facility improvements). Associated with the above, undertake a review of small reserve land holdings to identify opportunities to improve useability of pocket parks in Paddington.	M	E	POSD	Within existing operational budget.
	15. Use the <i>Public Open Space Assessment Criteria</i> (Appendix 11) to guide future public open space acquisition.	O	E	POSD	Within existing operational budget.

Issue	Recommendation/Action	Priority	Strategic Objective	Responsibility	Indicative Capital Cost Estimate
Leisure Facilities					
There is evidence of growing demand for programs, services and facilities for children and young people.	16. Implement the recommendations of the <i>Playground Strategy 2002</i> , including the inclusion of appropriate support infrastructure at playground locations, such as seating, picnic tables, bubblers and shade facilities (built and/or landscape). Ensure a range of playgrounds are provided across the municipality that cater for a variety of age groups (i.e. toddler, early primary and late primary aged children). Develop playground promotional brochures that provide information of facilities available and locations for distribution to residents and visitors.	M	A, B, E	POSD	5 playgrounds to be upgraded at \$30,000 each. 1 new to be installed. Allow \$10,000 for promotional brochure production.
	17. Ensure overall park designs incorporate areas for young people (hang out spaces), involve these groups (possibly through Council's existing Youth Issues Forum) in planning consultation for park developments.	M	A, E	POSD	Within existing operational budget.
	18. Investigate options for the installation of youth friendly infrastructure such as a combined basketball half court, tennis rebound wall and basic skate elements (see Appendix 9), e.g. Lower Cooper Park and Trumper Park.	M	A, B, E	POSD	Allow \$40 - \$50k each site.
Walking and cycle paths are important assets to the community.	19. Review and implement the Woollahra Bike Plan (Bicycle Route Network) as this will provide opportunities for shared walking/cycle trails.	S	A, E	POSD Public Infrastructure	Case by case.
	20. Extend (widen) the linear trail between Christison Park and Gap Park via negotiation with the Sydney Harbour Federation Trust to alter the alignment of the fencing around Macquarie Lighthouse.	M	A, E	POSD	Allow \$25,000 (Asphalt 500m @ \$50/m)
	21. Upgrade and widen the Cliff Walk (outer South Head) in accordance with the <i>Austrroads Guide to Traffic Engineering Practices, Bicycles Part 14</i> and ensure appropriate consultation with the community regarding possible shared pedestrian and cycle use of this path.	M	A, E	POSD	Subject to audit.
	22. Investigate opportunities to develop a linear cycle trail along the old tram route behind Gap Park, thereby freeing the cliff walk predominantly for walkers.	M	A, B, E	POSD	Subject to detailed investigation.
	23. Continue to implement Council's Infrastructure Asset Management Program for public footpath infrastructure improvements based on the adopted renewal strategy (reviewed annually).	S	A, B, E	Public Infrastructure	In accordance with existing Asset Mgt Plan.
	24. Develop additional walking brochures promoting key linear trails, e.g. Trumper Park, Cooper Park.	L	E	POSD	Allow \$10,000

Issue	Recommendation/Action	Priority	Strategic Objective	Responsibility	Indicative Capital Cost Estimate
Leisure Facilities					
	25. Consider the implementation of a municipal wide walking participation promotion program such the <i>10,000 Steps</i> ²⁶ .	M	D	Community Development	Allow \$20,000 promotion and marketing.
Informal and ad-hoc personal water craft storage can be unsightly, potentially dangerous and restrict public access to foreshore areas.	26. Investigate 'best practice' examples for watercraft storage from other municipalities and agencies, for example Pittwater Council, NSW National Parks, to identify possible management solutions and public storage facility design options. Investigate possible options for infrastructure funding assistance for dinghy storage from appropriate government departments, i.e. NSW Maritime.	S	E	POSD	Within existing operational budget.
	27. Following the review (above), investigate potential sites for the development of public watercraft storage facilities, such as Gibsons Beach and Tingira Memorial Reserve and Rose Bay Park. Development will need to be incorporated with an overall management policy and defined approach to watercraft management. This may include the development of a new Council By-Law to control inappropriate storage on foreshore areas. (Note legal advice may be required in relation to this matter). Council should proactively engage local sailing clubs and dinghy users in a specific consultation process in addressing this issue. Implementation of this action should be undertaken as part of the review of existing Foreshore Plans of Management.	S	E	POSD	Depends on final size and design, initial allowance \$25,000 each.
There is evidence of demand for indoor sporting and community facilities.	28. Ensure planning for the possible future development of a new community centre in Woollahra considers opportunities for the inclusion of indoor sports courts and appropriate program and activity spaces. Any new facility should be developed as a joint community/leisure centre (the focus should be on low-level community recreation as opposed to large scale formal sport). Monitor the ongoing viability of the Vacluse Bowling Club as this site may provide a long-term opportunity for the potential establishment of a combined community/leisure centre.	M	A, B, E	Community Services	Within existing operational budget.
	29. Investigate opportunities to negotiate community access to possible recreation facilities within the proposed redevelopment of White City.	S	D	POSD & Development Control	Within existing operational budget.
	30. Actively engage local schools to facilitate community access to existing indoor sports facilities. As a priority, engage with the three schools currently planning for the development of new indoor facilities (Cranbrook, Kambala and Scots College) so that community needs can be considered. Should a suitable use/development and programming/management agreement be reached, Council should actively promote community access arrangements.	S	D	POSD	Within existing operational budget.

²⁶ See www.10,000Steps.org.au

Issue	Recommendation/Action	Priority	Strategic Objective	Responsibility	Indicative Capital Cost Estimate
Leisure Facilities					
	31. Continue to facilitate and enhance the provision of recreation activities targeted to key groups in the community, including youth, older adults, CALD and children. Through the provision of facilities, community grants and support of community organisations.	S	A,B,C,D	Community Services	Within existing operational budget.
There is evidence of low level demand for the development of a specialist indoor aquatic facility.	32. The development of a stand-alone indoor aquatic facility in Woollahra is not recommended in the short-medium term. Long-term (10+ years) demand may need to be reassessed against actual population growth, trends, population characteristics and an assessment of community demand at this time	L	E	POSD	To be determined.
	33. Council should pursue negotiations with local schools for community access to the existing two indoor facilities (Cranbrook School and Ascham School)	S	D	POSD & Community Services	Within existing operational budget.
	34. Council should engage in discussions with the developers of the White City site to explore opportunities for possible joint use/development of an indoor pool as part of this development (potential Council involvement could target the inclusion of a hydrotherapy pool).	S	D	POSD & Development Control	Within existing operational budget.
	35. Council should continue to maintain and upgrade where appropriate existing ocean pools as a means of facilitating participation in swimming e.g. Watsons Bay Baths, Redleaf Pool and Parsley Bay.	S	A, B, E	POSD	Case by case.

Issue	Recommendation/Action	Priority	Strategic Objective	Responsibility	Indicative Capital Cost Estimate
Sports Grounds					
Demand for sporting fields is likely to remain high. There is evidence of overuse of some sports grounds.	36. Continue to ensure equitable community access consistent with field carrying capacity (i.e. monitor the open space booking procedures and policy to ensure fields are afforded adequate recovery time and are allocated equitably amongst a variety of sports/activities.)	S	B, E	POSD	Within existing operational budget.
	37. Continue to fund annual ground renovations in accordance with criteria for assessing the priority for sports field upgrades and ground renovations. Ground renovations to include quality drainage, irrigation and soil profiles to support high levels of use.	S	B, E	POSD	Within existing operational budget.
	38. Explore opportunities to secure improved community access to school ovals/fields (12) for community use.	S	D	POSD	Within existing operational budget.
	39. Review existing management plans and master plans for active sports reserves to identify possible opportunities for improved field configuration to allow greater use, specifically Lough Playing Fields and Christison Park.	S	A, B, E	POSD	Within existing operational budget.
	40. Work with clubs to educate them regarding field carrying capacity, impacts of training patterns (i.e. regular use of key areas, for example in front of pavilions) and encourage greater responsibility in the club use of facilities. This could include clubs keeping a training diary which records common areas of use, hours of use and provides a process for reporting areas of high wear and tear.	S	C	POSD	Within existing operational budget.
There is high demand for sports lighting in winter to accommodate night training.	41. Upgrade the sports training lights at Christison Park and Woollahra Ovals 2&3, install new lighting in Rushcutters Bay Park	S	B	POSD	Allow \$25-35k per field for upgrade and \$65k per field for new.
	42. Explore opportunities for training lights associated with the development of new multi-use sports turf zones for rectangle sports (rugby, touch, hockey, soccer) at Lough Playing Field Woollahra Oval 2&3 and Christison Park. These facilities should be used to accommodate club training, junior competitions and informal use (see recommendation 52).	S	A, B	POSD	Allow \$65k each site.
	43. Ensure lighting design minimises light spillage to surrounding areas in accordance with Australian Standard 4282/1997 "Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting."	O	E	POSD	Included in development budget.
	44. Establish management guidelines for the sporting club use of training lights that articulates permitted hours of use and club responsibilities (including noise considerations for neighbouring residents).	L	E	POSD	Within existing operational budget.

Issue	Recommendation/Action	Priority	Strategic Objective	Responsibility	Indicative Capital Cost Estimate
Sports Grounds					
Impact of the industry trend of a decline in the popularity and participation in structured sport and physical activities.	45. Ensure there are a range of environments and settings for people to participate in unstructured activities, which may include informal sporting facilities (e.g. tennis rebound walls, cricket practice nets, golf practice cages, etc) or non-sporting/recreation facilities (i.e. parks and open space areas and walking trails).	O	E, B	POSD	Case by case.
	46. Continue the development of an integrated network of off-road and on-road bicycle and linear trails to facilitate recreational cycling, walking and jogging and which links with neighbouring LGA's, key activity nodes and regional trails in accordance with the Woollahra Bike Plan.	O	B, E	POSD & Public Infrastructure	In accordance with the Bike Plan.
	47. Support the continued development and implementation of park specific plans of management or master plans.	O	B, E	POSD	Case by case.

Issue	Recommendation/Action	Priority	Strategic Objective	Responsibility	Indicative Capital Cost Estimate
Management					
Strategic alliances with other government managers/owners of public land (e.g. Strickland House, NSW National Parks, neighbouring LGA's, Centennial Parklands) will be important to help resolve current and likely future shortages in open space for both passive recreation and sporting activities.	48. Investigate opportunities for joint use/community access to facilities such as Strickland House for informal recreation and active community programming (e.g. Community Service outreach programs).	M	B, D, E	Community Services	Within existing operational budget.
	49. Explore opportunities to negotiate broad community access to sports grounds on school land.	S	D	POSD	Within existing operational budget.
	50. Work in partnership with NSW National Parks to facilitate community access to national park land for informal recreation.	O	D	POSD	Within existing operational budget.
Consider opportunities to achieve a better balance in catering for male and female sports participants.	51. Monitor reserve bookings to ascertain the proportion of use allocated to female clubs/sports/teams. Where possible ensure a suitable balance is achieved. Note, that the balance may not necessarily be 50% male, 50% female as this is unlikely to reflect actual demand. However opportunities to improve non-traditional sport access to facilities should be encouraged.	S	E	POSD	Within existing operational budget.
	52. Establish multi-use sports turf zones within active reserves that can be used for a variety of sports or activities on a seasonal basis. (That is, establish a large irrigated playing surface (not constrained to particular sports field dimensions) that can be configured to accommodate a variety of sports through appropriate line-marking and adapt to changing uses or demand over time). Possible sites include Lough Playing Fields, Christison Park and Woollahra Ovals 2&3.	S	A, B	POSD	Allow \$200,000 each site.
	53. Review and upgrade sports pavilions to ensure adequate facilities for female participation, e.g. Christison Park, Woollahra Oval 2&3, Lyne Park, Rushcutters Bay Park as part of the Property Asset Study which will investigate community facilities.	S	B	POSD	Initially review within existing operational budgets, then case by case development.
Council may need to consider its role in supporting sports club sustainability.	54. Council's Public Open Space Department should review its role in actively supporting clubs and promoting broad sports participation, particularly by young people. Club support programs could include education and training programs as well as the development of a web site to support local clubs, similar to the West Australian <i>Club House</i> concept which provides club development, management and administration resources and support (see www.dsr.wa.gov.au/clubs/clubhouse.asp). The NSW Department of Tourism, Sport and Recreation also provide valuable resource information (see www.dsr.nsw.gov.au follow link to "Running your Club.")	M	C, E	POSD & Information Systems	Allow \$10,000

Issue	Recommendation/Action	Priority	Strategic Objective	Responsibility	Indicative Capital Cost Estimate
Management					
	55. Consult with local sporting clubs and State Sports Associations to identify opportunities for community participation programs in Woollahra, e.g. annual community sport open day, come and try activities, links with schools, etc).	M	D, E	POSD	Within existing operational budget, allow \$10,000 to support annual initiatives.
Asset maintenance and renewal will continue to be a challenge for Council and sports clubs to address, including competition for available funds.	56. Undertake a <i>Property Asset Study (or Asset Management Plan)</i> for all major recreation facilities to assess the current facility condition, maintenance requirements and development or rationalisation opportunities that could be implemented to more effectively address identified community needs and Council's operational capacity. The results of the <i>Property Asset Study</i> could be used in conjunction with the <i>Recreation Facility Development Funding Framework</i> provided as Appendix 10 to guide future capital works programs and prioritisation.	S	E	POSD & Property Services.	Allow \$60,000 for the <i>Property Asset Study</i> if undertaken by external consultants.
Demand for clear strategic planning.	57. Accelerate the implementation of endorsed park Plans of Management (PoM) and master plans as funds become available, particularly those elements of master plans which will deliver improved family recreation areas.	S	A, B	POSD	Case by case.
	58. Prepare PoMs and master plans for those open space areas yet to have an endorsed plan, to guide their future upgrade and improvement, with particular emphasis on the provision of family recreation facilities, and where appropriate, investigate possible inclusion of innovative features such as informal sporting/recreation equipment and public art.	M	E	POSD	Allow \$20k - \$30k each.
	59. Investigate the feasibility of establishing a new indoor community/leisure centre for the eastern side of the municipality.	L	E	Community Services & POSD	Allow \$40,000 for initial feasibility study.

Issue	Recommendation/Action	Priority	Strategic Objective	Responsibility	Indicative Capital Cost Estimate
Specific Sports (NB: Other sports are discussed in Section 15.1.3, only sports with specific development recommendations are included below)					
Aerobics/Fitness/Gym/Weights.	60. Investigate options and the feasibility of including a new public health & fitness gymnasium and multi-purpose activity room as part of any potential future new community/leisure centre in Woollahra.	L	B	Community Services & POSD	Included in feasibility study allowance.
Athletics	61. Upgrade the long jump track in Trumper Park.	S	A, B	POSD	Allow \$10,000
AFL	62. Monitor demand for AusKick facilities, should over-use of Trumper Oval become evident, investigate establishing a junior sized oval in Lough Playing Fields or Steyne Park.	L	A, B	POSD	Allow \$200,000
Cricket	63. Establish additional junior cricket playing fields at Woollahra Ovals 2&3 in accordance with the approved Development Application.	S	A, B	POSD	Allow \$400,000 (2 ovals).
	64. Establish an additional cricket practice net facility in Lower Cooper Park.	M	A, B	POSD	Allow \$40,000
Hockey	65. Review the existing field configuration at Lough Playing fields to establish a new flexible multi-use sports turf zone (including irrigation, drainage and training lights), capable of accommodating a range of rectangle sports as seasonal demand requires, including hockey.	S	A, B	POSD	Allow \$200,000 to establish new playing fields.
Netball	66. Upgrade the existing four grass netball courts at Lough Playing Fields to a more appropriate hard surface (i.e. asphalt or plexi-pave) for public training and informal community use. Monitor long-term use of these courts (particularly after upgrading) to determine if training lights should be provided to facilitate higher levels of use. Consider options to address any impacts on residents from improved facilities at this location, e.g. car parking.	L	A, B	POSD	Allow \$40,000 each court (\$160,000)
	67. Ensure planning for any new community centre includes consideration of opportunities to incorporate at least one (preferably 2) multi-sport indoor sports courts.	L	A, B	POSD & Community Services	Subject to feasibility study.
	68. Explore opportunities to facilitate community access to existing indoor facilities provided through schools in the municipality.	S	D	POSD & Community Services	Within existing operational budget.
Rugby Union	Recommendations 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 52, 53, 55 and 56 apply.				
	69. Upgrade pavilion facilities, including toilet, shower and change room facilities (for multiple use, male and female) at Christison Park, Woollahra Ovals 2&3, Woollahra Oval and Lyne Park.	M	B	POSD	Case by Case, allow \$400,000 each pavilion.
Soccer	Recommendations 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 52, 53, 55 and 56 apply.				
	70. Establish at least one (preferably two) multi-sport turf zone in Lough Playing Fields, predominantly for rectangle sports such as soccer, hockey, touch and rugby (given	S	A, B	POSD	Allow \$200,000 per area.

Issue	Recommendation/Action	Priority	Strategic Objective	Responsibility	Indicative Capital Cost Estimate
Specific Sports (NB: Other sports are discussed in Section 15.1.3, only sports with specific development recommendations are included below)					
	constrained width). (Junior sized facilities are preferable to no facilities).				
	71. Consider opportunities to allocate Woollahra Oval 1 to Touch or other appropriate sport for summer competitions should softball not require this facility.	O	A, B	POSD	Within existing operational budget.
Tennis	72. No new tennis courts are needed. Monitor the use of existing public courts in order to identify under-used locations. Should surplus sites be identified, consider opportunities for adaptive reuse for activities such as outdoor netball, basketball or youth multi-sport/activity areas (possibly including skate elements).	L	A, B	POSD	Allow \$50,000 for adaptive reuse.
	73. Investigate options for the development of tennis practise/hit-up walls at Lower Cooper Park, Christison Park and Trumper Park (see Appendix 9).	M	A, B	POSD	Allow \$40,000.

17. FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

Woollahra Municipal Council has the following options for sourcing funds to assist with the implementation of the *Woollahra Recreation Needs Assessment and Strategy*. Where grants programs are marked with a “#” symbol, additional background information is available in Appendix 12.

17.1. Active Recreation and Sport

Council Sources

- Council Capital Works Program.
- Recurrent Council allocations (grants programs for service initiatives and innovations).
- Section 94A Development Contributions Plan.
- User Fees and Charges.
- Revenue generated from asset sales, i.e. disposal of inappropriate land holdings.

External Sources

- # NSW Department of Sport & Recreation:
 - Capital Assistance Program.
 - Regional Sports Facilities Program.
 - Active Council Grants Scheme.
 - Active Communities Grants.
- Private Sponsorships and Grants.

17.2. Passive Recreation & Open Space

Council Sources

- Council Capital Works Program.
- Recurrent Council allocations (grants programs for service initiatives and innovations).
- Section 94A Development Contributions Plan.
- User Fees and Charges.
- Revenue generated from asset sales, i.e. disposal of inappropriate land holdings.

External Sources

- NSW Department of Sport & Recreation:
 - Capital Assistance Program.
 - Regional Sports Facilities Program.
- Departments of Environment and Heritage and Agriculture, Fisheries & Forestry:
 - Envirofund-Bushcare.
 - Rivercare.
 - Biodiversity.
- Road & Traffic Authority:

- Regional Cycleway Network.
- NSW Maritime
 - Maritime Infrastructure Program (MIP) (formally known as the Waterways Asset Development and Management Program (WADAMP).
 - Sharing Sydney Harbour access Program.
- National Landcare.
- Private Sponsorships and Grants.
- NSW Department of Planning
 - Sharing Sydney Harbour access Program.
 - Metropolitan Greenspace Program.

18. CONCLUSION

The initial ***draft*** Woollahra Recreational Needs Assessment and Strategy was placed on public exhibition for four weeks over May/June 2006 with written submissions accepted for a further two weeks until 21st June. Three submission were received, one from each of the following;

- Eastern Suburbs Soccer Football Association,
- Vaucluse Progress Association, and
- Point Piper Residents.

The submissions made a number of suggestions for modification or alteration to various recommendations. All comments, feedback and suggestions received were considered by the project steering committee and as a result minor changes were made to recommendations #14, 15, 21 and 56 (Appendix 10) for the Final Report. The changes have not substantially altered the overall intent or objective of the recommendations, however they have helped to refine and clarify these directions.

The recreational needs assessment and strategy has identified a range of issues and opportunities, and subsequent proposed strategies for the future provision of sports and recreation facilities and services across the Woollahra municipality for the next 10 years.

The Strategy provides Council and other stakeholders with the necessary planning direction to further develop and expand sporting and recreational resources and to improve efficiencies. Council will need to do this to continue to meet the needs and aspirations of a changing population, including significant trends towards active aging. This can be achieved by building upon the existing range of sport and recreation facilities and to reinforce the existing high degree of community satisfaction with Woollahra's parks, reserves and foreshore areas.

The Woollahra Recreational Needs Assessment and Strategy will ensure a focussed approach continues to be taken in relation to the provision and management of leisure resources across the municipality, and will build on the various open space and recreational facility improvements recently undertaken by Council. The Strategy will contribute to the effective delivery of appropriate infrastructure, facilities and services to increase participation by residents in recreational activities.

APPENDIX 1

Background Research Review

Background Research Review

The following section provides a detailed summary of the key documents reviewed as part of this project. Key findings and implications from this review have been highlighted in Section 4 of the report.

Woollahra Municipal Council Management Plan 2005-2008

The management plan outlines the Council's vision and objectives for providing services, facilities and projects for the community over the three year time period. Key objectives within the Parks and Public Space portfolio include providing safe, convenient, attractive open spaces, which meet the recreation and leisure needs of the community and enhance the visual amenity of the municipality. Key projects identified in the plan include development of this strategy, improving promotional material on parks and reserves, updating Plans of Management and upgrading/replacing park furniture and fencing.

Key desired outcomes for Parks and Public Open Space include:

- A variety of public open spaces are provided for different recreation and leisure needs.
- Parks and public spaces are progressively upgraded, and
- A high standard of maintenance is provided to public open spaces.

According to the Management Plan, Woollahra contains 20 major and 40 minor parks totalling 103 hectares. These include 9 sportsgrounds (comprising 14 fields), 21 playgrounds and 23 hectares of remnant or regrowth bushland. Key challenges include aging infrastructure and plantings. Demand for quality playground equipment, areas for dog walkers without compromising the amenity of other users, high demand for access to the limited number of sporting and recreation facilities and increasing need for sports other than traditional codes such as football and cricket. A number of key capital projects have been identified or were undertaken, these include:

- Pathway improvements – Trumper Park, Cooper Park and Parsley Bay.
- Playgrounds – North Cooper Park, Trumper Park and Harbourview Park.
- Floodlighting at Christison Park
- Improvements to Grimley Pavilion, and
- Resurfacing tennis courts at Trumper Park.

Woollahra Municipal Council Open Space Audit, Draft Report Dec 2000.

The report was developed as a result of continued pressure for residential (in-fill) development within the western parts of the municipality. The study area included the suburbs of Paddington, Darling Point, Woollahra and Edgecliff as these areas were identified as being most often targeted for development. It was not intended that report provide a review of the 1992 Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Strategy.

Key conclusions identified in the audit included:

- The need for open space suitable for older adults (e.g. flat areas, seating and safe walking paths) is likely to be high.
- There is a high need for 'active' open space for those aged 25-39 years.
- The need for open space and facilities suitable for young children is likely to be relatively low.
- Demand for access to open space within walking distance is likely to be high.
- There is a need for more outdoor sports facilities within the general area, particularly for schools, demand has been identified for cricket, hockey, netball and soccer.
- There is need for footpaths and picnic facilities, there maybe an oversupply of playgrounds and tennis courts.
- Walking is the most popular physical activity of choice.
- White City Tennis Complex provides minimal benefit in terms of community access to open space.
- There is a need to improve linkages between existing open space areas.

The report went on to identify a number of recommendations specific to the study area, including broad strategic strategies and short-term actions. These will be considered when making recommendations within the context of this project.

Woollahra Municipal Council, Woollahra Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Strategy, October 1992.

The document identified that approximately 3% of the open space in the municipality are regional parks (e.g. Robertson Park and the Gap Park), 24% district parks (e.g. Camp Cove, Rushcutters Bay Park, Christison Park and Parsley Bay Reserve) and 73% local parks. Over half of the reserves are smaller than 0.2 hectares (57%), however these account for only 8% of the total open space available in the municipality. Beach and Foreshore areas represent 13% of the total open space, Outdoor Sports Fields represent the majority (46%) of the total, however are made up from only 9 separate sites. Bushland areas contribute 10% to the total with undeveloped (1%) and drainage reserves (2%) contributing to the balance.

The major unmet needs of the community were identified as follows;

- Demand for increased foreshore access
- Need for an indoor leisure facility, particularly a swimming pool
- Increased recreational experiences in small parks
- Increased recreational experiences for children
- Limiting the number of smaller parks
- Increase links between existing open space sites

- Encourage safe access to open space.

The report further defined the five key community needs as being demand for:

1. Construction of an indoor swimming pool,
2. Further provision of foreshore open space, recreation facilities and improved linkages,
3. Construction of an outdoor recreation facility,
4. Construction of access ways, recreation facilities and regeneration of the bushland, and
5. Upgrading of small parks.

Three goals were articulated for open space in Woollahra, these were;

- To develop a regional coordinated approach to management of open space,
- To satisfy the Woollahra community's needs for open space, and
- To encourage community participation in the management of open space.

Sixty-five percent 65% of the total open space available in the municipality is administered by Woollahra Municipal Council, 33% by other government authorities (e.g. the National Parks and Wildlife Service) and the remaining is administered by private groups. Of Council's spaces, 72% are owned by Council with the remaining 28% owned by the Crown.

The report concluded that there is an appropriate hierarchy of open space settings and a range of park sizes throughout the municipality. The report also identified a breakdown of open space areas for each of the 11 planning precincts in Woollahra. It was acknowledged that these areas are supported by open space sites managed by other groups such as the Sydney Harbour National park, Vacluse Park, South Head, Reclaimed Foreshore, Strickland House and Gardens as well as areas immediately outside area including Centennial Park, Moore Park, Queens Park, Royal Botanic Gardens and Bondi Park.

The report identified the key community demands for open space and recreation as being;

- Unstructured recreation plays a more important role in the community's recreation activities than structured recreation.
- Structured recreation by individuals is more popular than in groups.
- Walking is consistently identified as the most popular activity.
- Demand for an indoor swimming pool and leisure centre, and
- Further facilities for youth and young people.

Woollahra Municipal Council Playground Strategy, March 2002

As at March 2002, Woollahra Municipal Council had 23 playgrounds ranging in age from 4 years old to 20 years old. The playgrounds are in various states of dilapidation and require improvement to conform with Australian Standards. The playgrounds are located within the suburbs of Paddington, Woollahra, Double Bay, Darling Point, Bellevue Hill, Rose Bay and Watson Bay.

The strategy identified a hierarchical approach to playground classification taking into account location, access, visibility and equipment. Four categories (A-D) were identified that help inform required levels of maintenance servicing. The strategy then assessed each playground against a series of criteria to determine prioritisation for future works/improvements. Each playground was ranked from 1-23, two locations were identified for permanent closure, these were Bradley Street Reserve and Cambridge Reserve. Furthermore, the strategy identified the following two opportunities for possible development of new playgrounds, Christison Park and North Cooper Park.

Woollahra Municipal Council Community Study, Executive Summary, November 2004

Council appointed Micromex Research to undertake a study to assess the community attitudes towards the current provision of services and facilities and to identify the needs of the community and values placed on them. The results indicated that immediate priority areas for the community were managing local traffic, local roads and building approvals/development and planning, longer term priorities were similar however included the addition of water conservation, car parking and maintaining roads.

The results identified that the community view parks and recreation areas as being of high importance, these areas also received a high satisfaction rating. Footpaths were identified as being of high importance and yet received a low satisfaction rating, suggesting a need for overall improvement.

Sporting fields and facilities were identified as being of relatively lower importance to the items identified above, however they also received a high satisfaction rating. This is not to suggest that parks, reserves and recreation facilities were not important, in fact 9.2% identified these facilities as a current high priority, 5.2% identified them as a future high priority.

Of the 34 Council services considered, parks and recreation areas received the second highest community satisfaction rating.

Woollahra Municipal Council Social Needs Discussion Paper, Draft January 2005

The discussion paper provides an analysis of the social needs of key target groups and populations within the municipality. A summary of the key priorities for each of the following populations relevant to this project have been identified below.

Children:

- Vaucluse, Bellevue Hill and Double Bay have high and/or increasing numbers of children.
- Improve facilities and programs to prevent social isolation of young mothers.
- Improve public domain facilities for parents.

Older People:

- Improve access to respite and recreation services
- Improve accessibility to community facilities
- Support healthy and active ageing strategies and recreation activities for older people.
- Improve the level of volunteering across the LGA
- Improve accessibility in the public domain

People with a disability:

- Ensure appropriate support for participation in recreation activities for younger people and their carers.
- Improve accessibility of community facilities.
- Improve accessibility in the public domain
- Improve the level of volunteering across the LGA

Young People:

- Venues for events and recreation are needed
- Support opportunities for to participate in recreation and sport socially

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander

- Manage and preserve sites of cultural heritage significance

Culturally and Linguistically Diverse:

- No specific sport, recreation or open space needs identified.

Other documents

A number of other documents were reviewed that contribute to the overall context and background to this project, these included:

- Woollahra Municipal Council: Open Space Management Guideline: Sports Fields
- Woollahra Municipal Council: Policy for Leasing and Licensing Council Controlled Land
- Woollahra Municipal Council: Playground Policy
- Woollahra Municipal Council: Demographic Profile May 2004 (NB: information included in Section 3 of this report.)
- Woollahra Municipal Council: Leisure Services Directory

- Woollahra Municipal Council: Youth Services Directory
- Woollahra Municipal Council: Seniors Services Directory
- Woollahra Municipal Council: Children's Services Directory
- Woollahra Municipal Council: Halls for Hire Directory
- Woollahra Municipal Council: Rushcutters Bay Park, Yarranabbe Park and Plantation Reserve Plan of Management (Draft July 2005).

APPENDIX 2

Household Telephone Survey Results

1. CONSULTATION - HOUSEHOLD TELEPHONE SURVEY

1.1. Data Collection

The results from this survey were obtained from a stratified random telephone survey of 350 residents who reside within the City of Woollahra. The interviews took place between 18th-25th June 2005.

- The survey was conducted on weekends between 10.00am and 6.00pm and weeknights between 4.00pm and 8.00pm.
- Only persons aged 14 years or above were interviewed.

1.2. Profile of Respondents

The key demographic characteristics of the survey sample are described below. They have been compared to the demographic profile of the City of Woollahra. This table shows a higher proportion of older people were surveyed relative to the amount actually living in Woollahra.

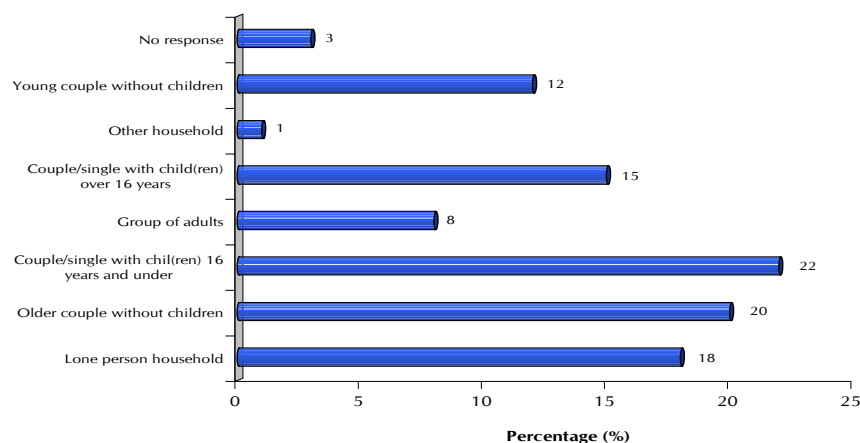
Where appropriate, these characteristics have been used as the basis for cross tabulations in the data analysis.

- The majority of respondents were female (60%).
- The highest proportion of respondents were aged 35 - 49 years (28%), followed by those 50 – 59 years (19%) and 70+ years (17%).

Age Category	% of respondents	Age Structure of Woollahra
0-13 years	0%	13% (0-14 yrs)
14-17 years	2%	5% (15-19 yrs)
18-24 years	4%	7% (20-24 yrs)
25-34 years	16%	20%
35-49 years	28%	22%
50-59 years	19%	14%
60-69 years	13%	7%
70+ years	17%	12%
No response	1%	0%
Total	100%	100%

Age structure of sample compared to demographic profile of Woollahra

- The largest proportion of respondents described their household as “couple/single with child(ren) 16 years and under” (22%). The figure below shows the distribution of households types.



Household types

- The largest proportion of respondents were born in Australia (66%). Of those born overseas, there were a significant number of different countries. The top four countries of birth were:
 - United Kingdom (10%)
 - New Zealand (4%)
 - South Africa (3%)
 - USA (3%)

The top 5 countries of birth of those surveyed are exactly the same as the City of Woollahra. The remaining 14% was made up of respondents from countries including Hungary, Poland, Germany, Canada, Israel, Malaysia, Netherlands, Italy, Ireland, China, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Japan, Switzerland, Ukraine, Greece, Brazil, Denmark, Egypt, France, Hong Kong, Malta, Philippines and Sri Lanka.

- The table below shows the number of telephone surveys completed in each suburb of Woollahra.

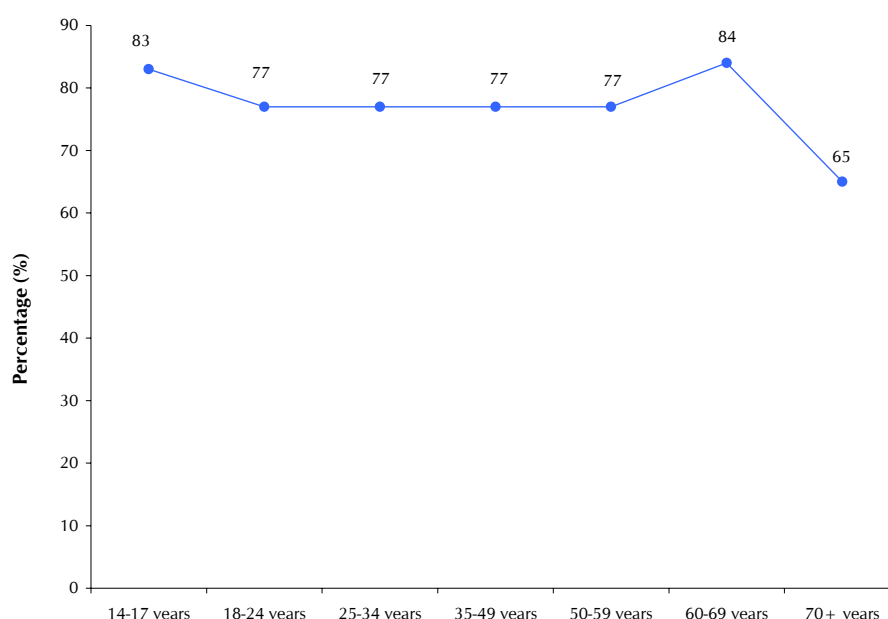
Suburb	Frequency	Percent
Bellevue Hill	49	14%
Darling Point	49	14%
Double Bay	14	4%
Edgecliff	42	12%
Paddington	59	17%
Point Piper	11	3%
Rose Bay	28	8%
Vaucluse	42	12%
Watsons Bay	7	2%
Woollahra	49	14%
Total	350	100%

Suburb of residence of respondents

1.3. Current Sport, Recreation and Fitness Activity Participation

Respondents were asked whether they participated in any sporting, recreation or fitness activities on a regular basis, i.e. at least once per month. A total of 75% of respondents indicated that they were regular participants in activities. The participation rate compares favourably with the New South Wales participation rate of 81.5%¹, (although ERASS does not specify "regular" participation.)

The figure below indicates participation levels by age category. It shows that those most likely to participate in sport, recreation and fitness activity are aged 60-69 years. There is a very even distribution of participation between age groups.



Participation by age category

Cross tabulations revealed:

- Males had a higher participation rate (81%) than females (73%). In comparison to NSW overall, these participation rates are slightly lower than 83.2% for males and 79.8% for females.
- Participation rates were the highest in Edgecliff (89%), followed by Darling Point (86%), Bellevue Hill (86%), Woollahra (84%) and Double Bay (83%).
- The lowest participation rate was in Vaucluse (52%).
- Households described as "group of adults" were the most likely to participate in sporting, recreation and fitness activities (86%).
- The lowest rate of participation came from "older couple without children" (71%).

¹ ERASS, 2003.

1.3.1. Popular Sport, Recreation and Fitness Activities

The following table shows the most popular sport, recreation and fitness activities for the 75% (or 264 respondents) who participated in sport, recreation and fitness activities.

Rank	Activity	Frequency	% of those who are 'active'	% of the total sample surveyed	Overall rank in NSW
1	Walking	147	56%	42%	1
2	Swimming	53	20%	15%	2
3	Running/jogging	50	19%	14%	7
4	Gym/Weights	48	18%	14%	14
5	Tennis	43	16%	12%	4
6	Golf	31	12%	9%	5
7	Aerobics/Fitness	21	8%	6%	3
8	Cycling	19	7%	5%	6
9	Yoga	12	5%	3%	11
10	Soccer	8	3%	2%	9
	Other	65	25%	19%	N/A
Total		497	188%	142%	

Top 10 sport, recreation and fitness activities

(N.B. Multiple responses were allowed for the above question. This is the reason the totals are equal to over 100%)

There is a strong correlation between the most popular activities in Woollahra and those of NSW as a whole. Eight out of ten of NSW's top 10 activities are also in Woollahra top 10. The main differences include:

- Gym/Weights are very popular in Woollahra, ranked 4th overall, compared to 14th in NSW.
- Running/jogging is more popular in Woollahra (ranked 3rd) than in NSW (ranked 7th).
- Touch Football is ranked 10th overall in the NSW highest participation rates, however it doesn't feature in Woollahra's top 10 (ranked 13th).
- Bush Walking does not feature in Woollahra's top 10 most popular activities, however it is ranked as number 8 overall in NSW.

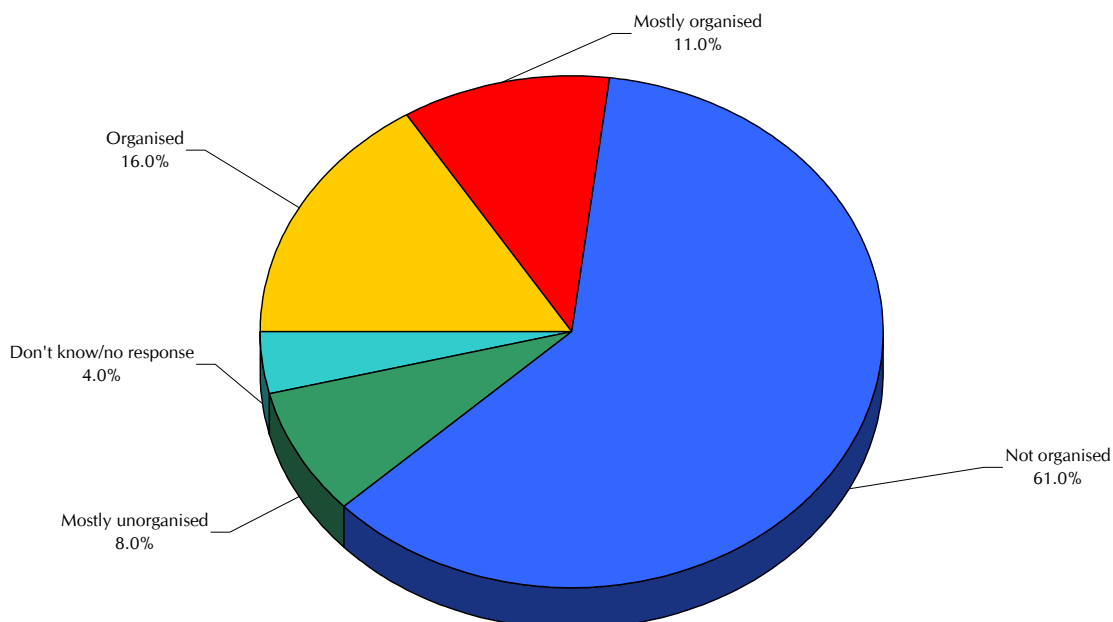
The most popular activities for each age group are summarised in the table below

Age Group	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3
14-17 years	Soccer	Tennis	Netball
18-24 years	Running/jogging	Gym/weights	Swimming
25-34 years	Walking	Running/jogging	Gym/weights
35-49 years	Walking	Running/jogging	Swimming
50-59 years	Walking	Swimming	Gym/weights
60-69 years	Walking	Golf	Swimming
70+ years	Walking	Golf	Fitness

Top 3 activities by age group

1.3.2. Type of Participation

Of respondents who participate in sport, recreation and fitness activities, the largest proportion do so in activities not organised by a club/group (61%). In total 69% of respondents participation is not organised or mostly unorganised compared to only 27% organised or mostly organised participation. The following figure shows the different types of participation.



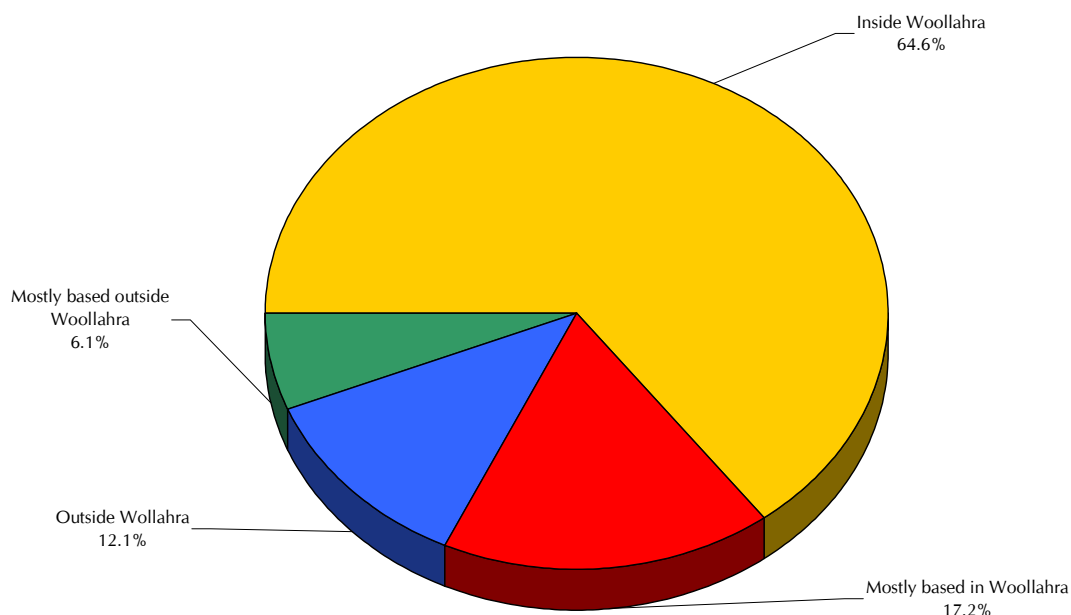
Type of participation

Cross tabulations revealed:

- The age group most likely to participate in “organised” or “mostly organised” sport, recreation and fitness activities is the 14-17 years age group (60% of active participants).
- 50-59 year olds are least likely to participate in “organised” or “mostly organised” sport, recreation and fitness activities.
- Females (31%) are more likely to participate in “organised” or “mostly organised” sport, recreation and fitness activities than males (24%).
- Those living in lone households are most likely to participate in “organised” or “mostly organised” sport, recreation and fitness activities.
- The sports/activities most likely to be participated in, on an “organised” or “mostly organised” basis are dancing, netball, yoga and soccer. In these sports/activities, over 50% of all participation was either “organised” or “mostly organised.”

1.3.3. Location of Participation

Of respondents who participate in sport, recreation and fitness activities, the majority (64.6%) of respondents participate in their chosen activity within the City of Woollahra.



Location of participation

Cross tabulations revealed:

- 31% of people participating in gym/weights were doing so outside the municipality.
- 35% of people participating in aerobics were doing so outside the municipality.

Of those respondents participating in activities outside of the City of Woollahra, the main reason cited was “facilities not available locally” (33%). Other reasons were:

- Facilities used are convenient to my work (16%)
- Participate with club – no choice in venue (13%)
- Participate with club/at centre near where I used to live (11%)
- Local facilities don’t meet my needs (11%)
- Convenience of other venues (9%)
- Wish to participate with friends/family located elsewhere (7%)

In total almost half (44%) of all respondents who used facilities outside Woollahra did so due to inadequate facilities locally. A further 25% suggested accessing other facilities (outside Woollahra) was convenient.

1.3.4. Reasons for Participation

Respondents were asked their main reasons for participation in sporting, recreation and fitness activities. Multiple responses were accepted. Of the 264 responses that respondents who exercise on a regular basis, 78% indicated that they do so for fitness. This was most popular response across all age groups. The table below shows the main reasons for participation.

Rank	Reason	Frequency	% of those who are 'active'
1	Fitness	206	78%
2	Relaxation/Stress Relief	46	17%
3	Enjoyment	41	16%
4	Social - to meet new people	39	15%
5	Health	29	11%
6	Time with friends/family	26	10%
7	Lose/Maintain my weight	16	6%
8	Walk the dog	15	6%
9	Thrill of competition	13	5%
10	Have always played sport	5	2%
10	Spend time with kids	5	2%
12	Fresh Air	4	2%
13	Get Outdoors	3	1%
Total		448	

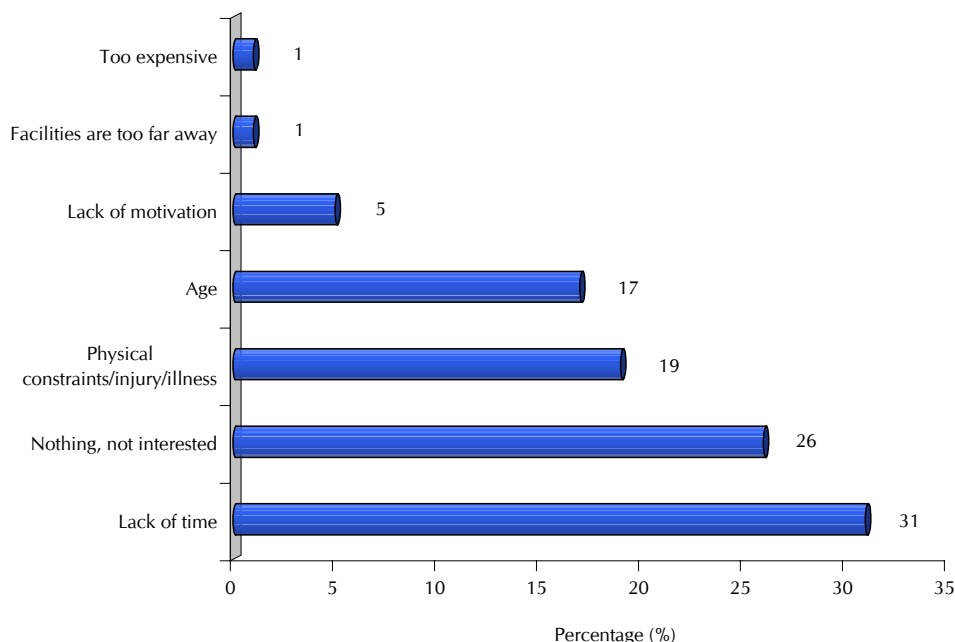
Reasons for participation

Cross tabulations revealed:

- Other than for fitness, the following list shows the most popular reasons for participation in sporting, recreation and fitness activities by each age group.
 - 14-17 years - "thrill of competition" (33% of all reasons).
 - 18-24 years - "time with friends/family" (23%).
 - 25-34 years - "relaxation and stress relief" (11%) and "to meet new people" (11%).
 - 35-49 years - "to meet new people" (14%).
 - 50-59 years - "relaxation/stress relief" (22%).
 - 60-69 years - "relaxation/stress relief" (25%).
 - 70+ years - "relaxation/stress relief" (10%).

1.4. Reasons for Non-participation

The figure below shows that the main reason cited for non-participation in sporting, recreation and fitness activities is 'lack of time' (31% of reasons provided).



Reasons for non-participation in sport, recreation and physical activities

Cross tabulations revealed:

- Those who stated “lack of time” as the primary reason they did not participate in Sport, Recreation and Physical Activities were most likely to be aged between 25-34 years (39%).
- A total of 50% of all those who specified “Physical constraints, Injury or Illness” as a reason for non-participation were aged over 70 years.
- 86% of those who specified “Age” as the main contributing factor for non-participation were over 70 years.

1.5. Future Participation in Sporting, Recreation and Fitness Activities

Respondents were asked if there are any sporting, recreation and fitness activities that they do not currently participate in, but would like to participate in on a regular basis in the future. The largest proportion of respondents indicated that they would like to swim (11%) or play tennis (5%) in the future. The figure below shows the main responses.

Rank	Activity	Frequency	% of those surveyed
1	Swimming	38	11%
2	Tennis	17	5%
3	Golf	8	2%
3	Walking	8	2%
5	Cycling	7	2%
5	Soccer	7	2%
7	Aerobics/Fitness	5	1%
7	Basketball	5	1%
7	Gym/Weights	5	1%
7	Kayak/Canoe	5	1%
11	Yoga	4	1%
	Other	31	9%
	Total	140	

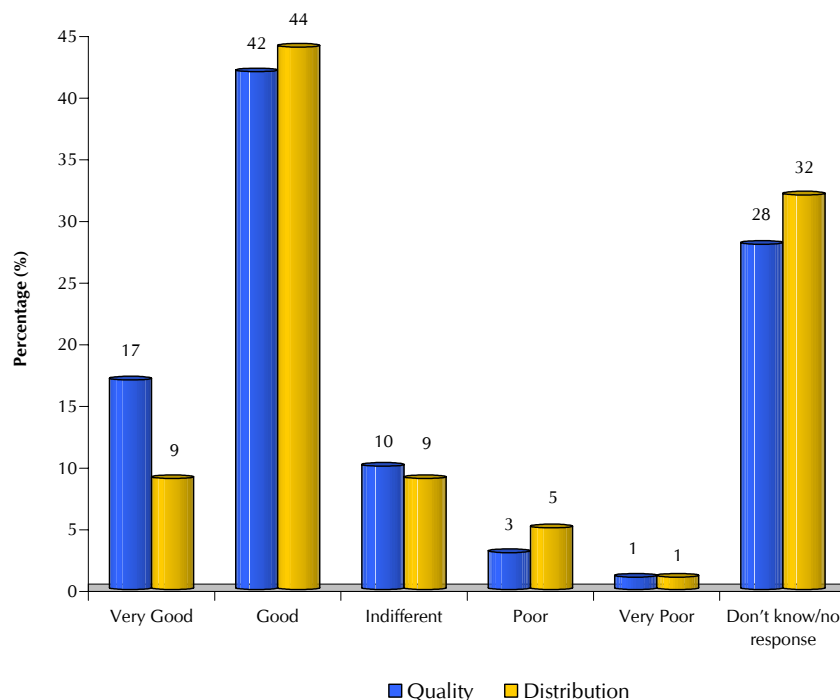
Nominated Future Activities

Cross tabulations revealed:

- Swimming was the most popular chosen future activity amongst all age groups.
- Swimming was more popular amongst females (81% of responses), than males (19%).
- Tennis was more popular amongst the younger age groups (14-17 and 18-24 years).
- Swimming was most popular in the suburbs of Watsons Bay (42%) and Rose Bay (23%).

1.6. Woollahra Sports Grounds

Respondents were asked to rate the overall quality and distribution of sports grounds and recreation facilities located within the Woollahra Council area. As can be viewed in the figures below, the largest proportion of respondents rated the overall quality and the overall distribution as “Good”.



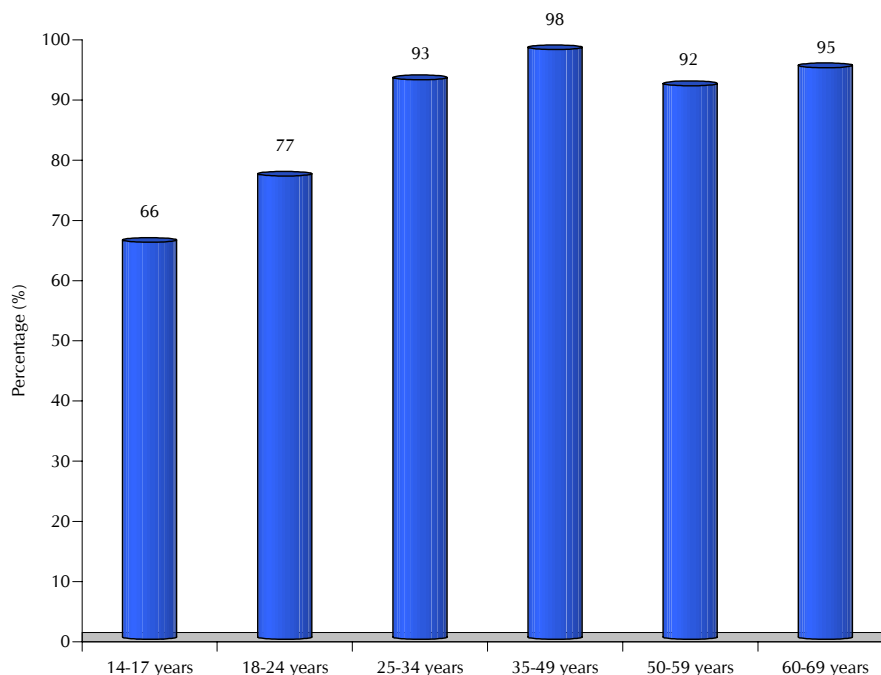
Rating the quality and distribution of Woollahra sports grounds

Cross tabulations revealed:

- There was very little difference between the way males rated both the quality and distribution of sports grounds in Woollahra to the way females rated them.

1.7. Use of Woollahra Parks, Reserves and Foreshore Areas

The vast majority of respondents had visited a park, reserve or foreshore area located within the Woollahra Council area in the past 12 months (91%). The figure below shows that those least likely to visit a park, reserve or foreshore area were those aged 14-17 years (66%).



Visitors of parks, reserves and foreshore areas by age

1.7.1. Reason for Use

The following table indicates the most popular activity undertaken at parks, reserves and foreshore areas is "Walking/jogging for exercise" (57% of all of those surveyed).

Rank	Reasons	Frequency	% of those who visit parks etc.
1	Walking/jogging for exercise	198	62%
2	Place to sit and relax	58	18%
3	BBQ/Picnic	51	16%
4	Family outing (with children)	44	14%
5	Walking the dog	40	13%
6	Ocean swimming	33	10%
7	Enjoy the flora and fauna	31	10%
8	Using/supervising children on a playground	30	9%
9	Meeting friends	22	7%
10	Playing informal sport	20	6%
	Other	62	19%
	Total	589	

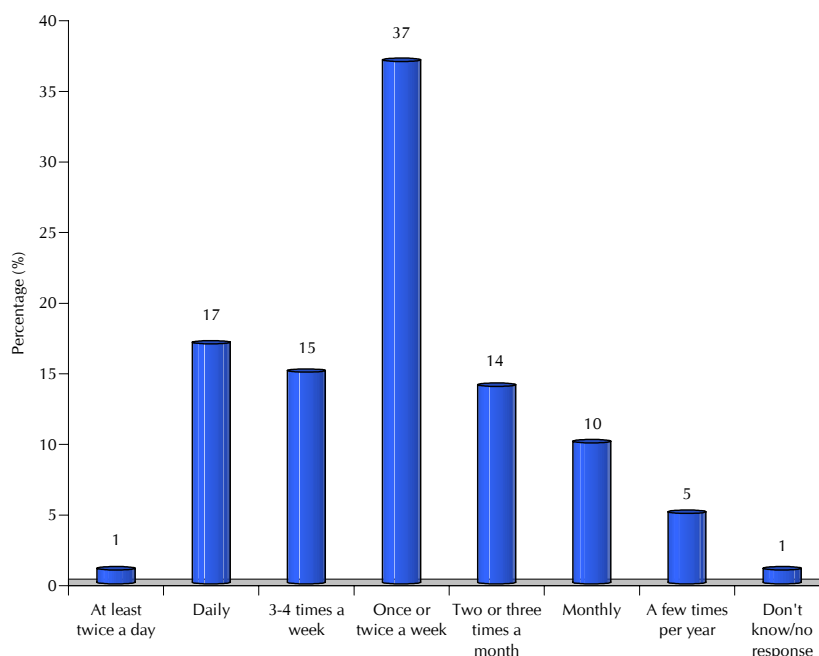
Activities undertaken at parks, reserves and foreshore areas

Age Category	Activity 1	Activity 2
14-17 years	Place to sit and relax	Meeting friends
18-24 years	Walking/jogging for exercise	BBQ/Picnic
25-34 years	Walking/jogging for exercise	Place to sit and relax
35-49 years	Walking/jogging for exercise	Family outing (with children)
50-59 years	Walking/jogging for exercise	Walking dog
60-69 years	Walking/jogging for exercise	BBQ/Picnic
70+ years	Walking/jogging for exercise	Place to sit and relax

Popular activities by age group

1.7.2. Frequency of Use

Weather conditions aside, the largest proportion of respondents who visit Woollahra parks, reserves or foreshore areas do so “once or twice per week” (37%). The figure below indicated the frequency of use.



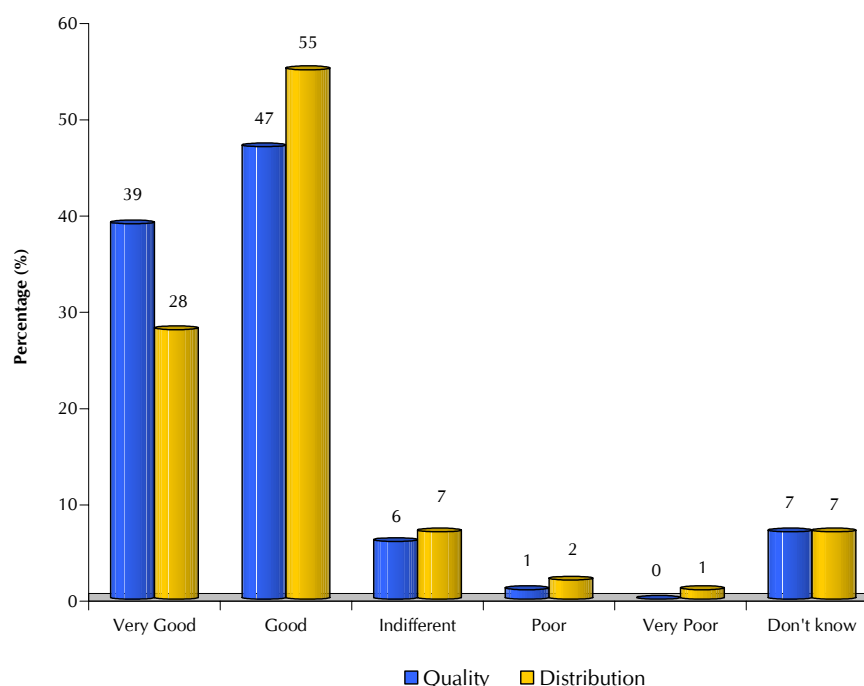
Frequency of visitation to parks, reserves and foreshore areas

Cross tabulations revealed:

- Those visiting parks, reserves or foreshore areas on a daily basis are most likely to be “walking/jogging for exercise” (58%) or “walking the dog” (37%).
- The largest proportion of respondents using parks, reserves and foreshore areas as “a place to sit and relax” do so “once or twice per week” (38%), followed by “monthly” (21%).
- Females (21%) are more likely to use Woollahra parks, reserves and foreshore areas on a daily basis than males (14%).
- Those respondents living in the suburbs of Watson’s Bay (66%), Vaucluse (22%) and Paddington (21%) are most likely to use Woollahra parks, reserves and foreshore areas on a daily basis.
- Respondents from the suburb of Bellevue Hill use Woollahra parks, reserves and foreshore areas the less frequently than those from other suburbs in Woollahra.

1.7.3. Rating Woollahra Parks, Reserves and Foreshore Areas

Respondents were asked to rate the overall quality and distribution of parks, reserves and foreshore areas (not including sports grounds, see 1.6) located within the Woollahra Council area. As can be viewed in the figures below, the largest proportion of respondents rated both the overall quality and the overall distribution as “Good” or “Very Good”.

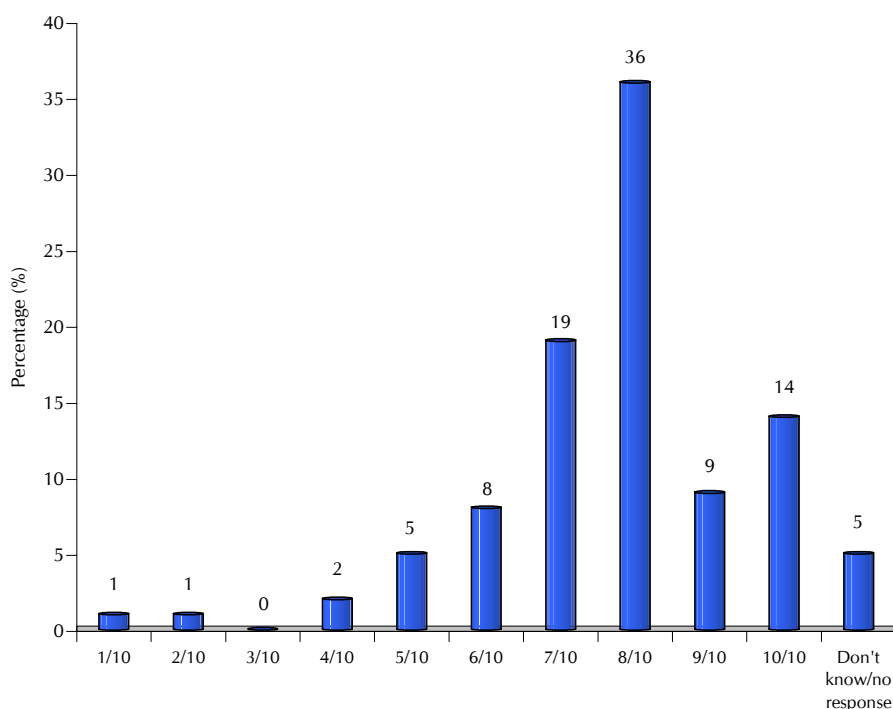


Rating the quality and distribution of Woollahra parks, reserves and foreshore areas

Cross tabulations revealed:

- Those that rated the overall distribution of parks, reserves and foreshore areas as “Poor” or “Very Poor” were most likely to reside in the suburb of Rose Bay (36%).
- Those most satisfied with the distribution of parks, reserves and foreshore areas (that is they rated them as “Very Good”) were those from the suburbs of Woollahra (38%), Vaucluse (37%) and Paddington (35%).
- The suburbs with the highest levels of satisfaction in regards to the quality of parks, reserves and foreshore areas included Woollahra (54% rated the quality “Very Good”), Watson’s Bay (50%) and Double Bay (47%).

On a scale of 1-10, where 1 is “Very Poorly” and 10 is “Very Well”, respondents were asked how well do Woollahra parks, reserves and foreshore areas meet theirs (and their families) outdoor recreation needs. The following graph indicates the that over three quarters (78%) of respondents suggested that Woollahra parks, reserves and foreshore area are adequately meeting their needs (score of 7/10 or better).



How well do parks, reserves and foreshore areas meet your outdoor recreation needs?

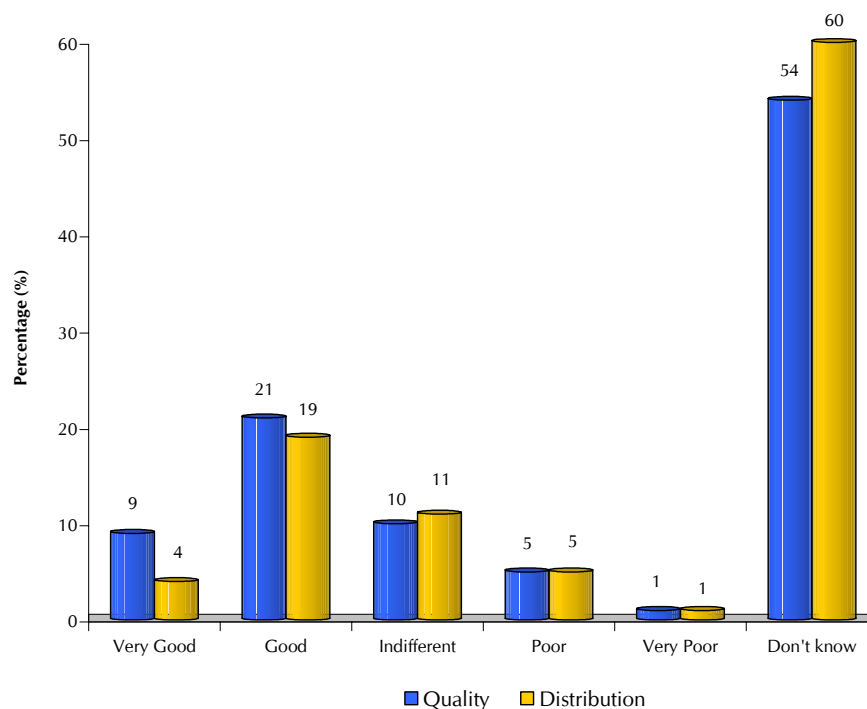
The following table shows the most frequent rating for each suburb.

Suburb	Most frequent rating	% of ratings
Bellevue Hill	8/10	35%
Darling Point	8/10	42%
Double Bay	8/10	47%
Edgecliff	8/10	34%
Paddington	8/10	30%
Point Piper	7/10	37%
Rose Bay	8/10	53%
Vaucluse	8/10	45%
Watsons Bay	8/10	40%
Woollahra	10/10	34%

Most frequent rating by suburb

1.7.4. Woollahra Playgrounds

When asked to rate the quality and distribution of playgrounds in the Woollahra City Council area, less than half of respondents could provide a rating. Of those who did, the largest proportion rated the quality and distribution as "Good". The figure below shows both the ratings for quality and distribution.



Rating the quality and distribution of playgrounds in the Woollahra Council area

Cross tabulations revealed:

- Of those who did provide a rating for the quality of playgrounds in the Woollahra area, those from Woollahra (35%) and Watsons Bay (33%) were most likely to rate them "Very Good".
- Of those who did provide a rating for the distribution of playgrounds in the Woollahra area, respondents from Darling Point were the most satisfied (85% rating the distribution as either "Very Good" or "Good.")
- Of the households made up of "Couple/single with child(ren) under 16", a total of 57% rated the quality of playgrounds as either "Very Good" or "Good." A total of 53% of these households are also happy with the distribution of playgrounds.

1.8. Facilities and Features of Parks, Reserves or Foreshore Areas

Respondents were asked what the main facilities or features a park, reserve or foreshore area must have for them to use it. A large amount of responses were provided in response to this question (764 in total). The table below shows the top responses given.

Rank	Facility/Feature	Frequency	% of those surveyed
1	Well maintained	108	31%
2	Playgrounds	54	15%
2	Places to sit and relax	54	15%
4	Public toilets	51	15%
5	Good provision of trees and gardens	47	13%
6	Path system	45	13%
7	Shade	43	12%
8	Dog walking areas	33	9%
9	Accessibility	30	9%
10	BBQ/Picnic areas	29	8%
11	Located close to home	26	7%
12	Car parking areas	25	7%
13	Grassed areas	24	7%
14	Peace and quiet	23	7%
15	Sense of feeling secure (at night)	17	5%
16	Walking paths	16	5%
17	Café	13	4%
18	Bins	12	3%
19	Areas for informal activities	11	3%
19	Safe	11	3%
19	Open space areas	11	3%
22	Areas for informal sport	10	3%
22	Pleasant surroundings/views	10	3%
22	Cleanliness	10	3%
22	Drinking Fountains	10	3%
	Other	41	12%
	Don't know/no response	16	5%
	Total	780	

What facilities or features must a park, reserve or foreshore area have for you to use it?

Cross tabulations revealed:

- Those aged 14-17 years suggested a “place to sit and relax” in order to use parks, reserves or foreshore areas. Similarly 28% of those aged 70+, also highlighted the importance of places to sit and relax.
- 56% of those who required a “playground”, were from households described as “Couple/single with child(ren) 16 years and under”.

1.9. Future Sport, Recreation or Open Space Projects

Survey respondents were asked to indicate their priorities for top three sport, recreation or open space funding over the next ten years if they were in charge of Woollahra Council. Requests for parks maintenance (13%) and a new indoor swimming pool (12%) were the most frequent.

Rank	Facility/Feature	Frequency	% of those surveyed
1	Parks maintenance	57	16%
2	New indoor swimming pools	54	15%
3	Improve Bike paths and walking trails	33	9%
4	More bike paths/walking tracks	24	7%
5	Tennis Courts	20	6%
6	Plant shade trees	19	5%
6	More open space areas	19	5%
8	More playgrounds	18	5%
9	Places/activities for young people	16	5%
9	Improve foreshore area	16	5%
11	New/upgraded outdoor swimming pools	14	4%
12	Upgraded playgrounds	13	4%
13	More sports grounds	10	3%
13	Off leash areas for dogs	10	3%
13	Clean up rubbish/more bins around	10	3%
16	Resolve parking issues	9	3%
17	Improved provision of recreational facilities in parks	8	2%
	Other	96	27%
	Don't know/no response	59	17%
	Total	505	

Most suggested future sport, recreation or open space projects

APPENDIX 3

Woollahra Club Membership Trends

Club Membership Trends - Woollahra

(Active Club Members only)

Activity / Club				2005 season			
	2003	2004	2005	Male	Female	Jnr	Snr
Cycling							
BIKEast Incorporated	82	75	101	70	31	N/S	N/S
Cycling Total	82	75	101	70	31	0	0
Golf							
Royal Sydney Golf Club	N/S	N/S	5000	2500	2500	1500	3500
Woollahra Golf Club			No response.				
Golf Total	0	0	5000	2500	2500	1500	3500
Hockey							
Eastern Districts WHA	1000	1000	750	0	750	750	0
Eastern Suburbs Hockey Club			No response.				
Hockey Total	1000	1000	750	0	750	750	0
Lawn Bowls and Croquet							
Double Bay Bowling Club	300	300	300	200	100	0	300
Paddington Bowling Club	N/S	N/S	4000	N/S	N/S	0	4000
Sydney Croquet Club	N/S	N/S	70	9	61	0	70
Vaucluse Bowling Club	N/S	20	60	25	35	30	30
Diamond Bay Bowling Club			No response.				
Lawn Bowls and Croquet Total	300	300	4430	234	196	30	4400
Rugby Union							
Eastern Suburbs District Rugby Union	1205	1275	1343	1118	225	460	883
Woollahra Colleagues Rugby Union	N/S	N/S	1343	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
Rugby Union Total	1205	1275	1343	1118	225	460	883
Soccer							
Maccabi Soccer Club	500	500	600	500	100	600	0
Soccer Total	500	500	600	500	100	600	0
Squash							
Bondi Waverley Squash Club	440	400	420	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
Squash Total	440	400	420	0	0	0	0
Tennis							
White City Tennis Club	1200	1250	1300	650	650	650	650
Cooper Park Tennis Centre			Public access only, not membership based.				
Lyne Park Tennis Centre			Public access only, not membership based.				
Tennis Total	1200	1250	1300	650	650	650	650
Yachting							
Vaucluse Yacht Club	150	150	150	120	30	5	145
Royal Prince Edward Yacht Club	470	470	470	329	141	10	460
Cruising Yacht Club of Australia	2500	2550	2590	N/S	N/S	110	2480
Australian 18 Footers League			No response.				
Royal Australian Navey Sailing Association			No response.				
Vaucluse Amateur 12 Foot Sailing Association			No response.				
Woollahra Sailing Club			No response.				
Yatching Total	3120	3170	3210	449	171	125	3085
Miscellaneous							
Association of Heads of Independent Girls Schools	N/S	N/S	2500	0	2500	2500	0
Kyokushin Karate	N/S	N/S	150	120	30	90	60
Double Bay Sailing Club	50	55	60	40	20	0	60
Waverley Community and Seniors	N/S	N/S	850	200	350	N/S	N/S
NSW Amateur Boxing Association			No members in Woollahra				
Sydney Roosters Football Club			Memerbrship details not provided, reportedly increasing				
Motivational Fitness (Swimming)			No response.				
Platypus Swimming School			No response.				
Australian Academy of Tai Chi			No response.				
NSW Lacrosse			No response.				
Lions Football Club			No response.				
Irish Rovers Gaelic Club			No response.				
UTS Austrlain Football Club			No response.				
Miscellaneous Total	50	55	3560	360	2900	2590	120
TOTAL	7897	8025	20714	5881	7523	6705	12638

N/S = Not Stated, N/A = Not Applicable

APPENDIX 4

Woollahra Sports Facilities Audit

Sports Facility Audit
Woollahra Council

Reserve	Suburb	Address							Comments
			Soccer Fields S = Senior, J = Junior L = Floodlighting	Cricket Ovals T = Turf, S = Synthetic C = Concrete	Rugby Fields L = Floodlighting	Hockey (All grass only)	Other Recreational and/or Sport Facilities	Issues/Opportunities Environmental/ Conservation/Heritage	
Council Playing Fields									
Lower Cooper Park	Double Bay	Suttie Road		2S			Tennis, 2 cricket practice nets. BBQ, playground, public toilets and nature trail.	Junior cricket only due to size constraints. Cricket nets are well used for informal recreation, may be demand for additional nets. Fields are not marked for active sporting use in winter.	
Christison Park	Vaucluse	Old South Head Road	2S, 1J	3S	2	1	Asphalt basketball, grandstand, change rooms, public toilet, exercise stations (3). Floodlight (1)	Winter = 1 soccer, 1 combination soccer/rugby, 1 combination soccer/hockey, 1 rugby. Summer = 3 cricket. Additional floodlighting is required. May be issues with balls landing on adjacent road. High use active sports reserve, basic facilities need to be improved. Basketball court is not centrally located and therefore underused.	
Lough Playing Fields	Double Bay	Manning Road		2S			Public toilets.	4 grass netball courts. Possible scope for additional multi-sport use, for example rugby/soccer/hockey. Playing surfaces require upgrade (irrigation). Netball courts could be upgraded to hard surface. Fields are not marked for active sporting use in winter.	
Lyne Park	Rose Bay	New South Head Road	1S		1		Floodlighting and 6 tennis courts. Regional playground. Boat ramp and fishing jetty.	1 combination soccer/rugby field only. Improvements to existing floodlighting are proposed. Potential site for Aquatic facility development. Playing surface heavily used, poor condition. Paths require improvement. Reserve used for community events.	
Rushcutters Bay Park	Darling Point	New South Head Road	1S	1S	1		Kiosk, public toilets, exercise station, paths (part of the regional bicycle path route). Additional facilities available in City of Sydney side of the park, e.g. turf cricket.	Paths have recently been upgraded, however improved signage, including regional bicycle route information and improved lighting are needed. Base for annual Sydney to Hobart race. Opportunity for playing fields to be lit. Playing surface in poor repair (over use).	
Steyne Park	Double Bay	William and Bay Street		1S		2	Public toilets, boat ramp and rigging area. Playground.	Heavily used commuter park. Popular with private fitness trainers.	
Trumper Park	Paddington	Glenmore Road		1T			AFL field, athletics track and synthetic long jump runway. 2 cricket practice nets, change rooms, canteen, grandstand, floodlighting, walking paths and playground. 8 tennis courts.	Only AFL ground in Woollahra, proposals for an additional cricket net. Provides linear link between Paddington and Edgecliff.	
Woollahra Oval Number 1	Rose Bay	O'Sullivan Road			1F		Grandstand, pavilion facilities.	Woollahra's premier sports ground, leased to Easts Rugby Club. Fully fenced, has been used by Softball in the summer, although the field is not marked. May be opportunities to promote greater multi-use, e.g. Touch.	
Woollahra Ovals 2&3	Rose Bay	Manion Avenue		1S	2F		3 cricket practice nets, club rooms, kiosk, public toilets.	Heavily used for a range of activities, improved lighting required, opportunity to establish additional cricket pitch. Car parking is limited.	

Sports Facility Audit
Woollahra Council

Reserve	Suburb	Address							Comments
			Soccer Fields S = Senior, J = Junior L = Floodlighting	Cricket Ovals T = Turf, S = Synthetic C = Concrete	Rugby Fields L = Floodlighting	Hockey (All grass only)	Other Recreational and/or Sport facilities	Issues/Opportunities Environmental/ Conservation/Heritage	
Council Indoor Sports/Community Centres									
Holdsworth Community Centre	Paddington	Holdsworth Street					Program rooms and associated facilities, including outdoor half court basketball.	Primarily outreach recreation, leisure and activity programs for a range of target groups. Not an active sports facility. NB: Separate organisation to Council although receive significant annual Council funding.	
E.J.. Ward Centre	Paddington	Underwood Street					Program rooms and associated facilities.	General recreation, leisure and activity programs for a range of target groups and general community. Not an active sports facility.	
Woollahra Seniors Club	Edgecliff	Cnr Queen Street and New South Head Road					Program rooms and associated facilities.	Specialising in a range of recreation and leisure programs. Active sports facilities (i.e. sports courts, gymnasium equipment) are not provided. There are no public provided indoor sports facilities in Woollahra.	
Council Swimming (Ocean) Pools/Enclosures									
Parsley Bay Reserve	Vaucluse	Parsley Road					Kiosk, public toilets, car parking.	The ocean pools do not provide heated water for year round use or hydrotherapy facilities. Physical accessibility can be difficult.	
Watsons Bay Baths	Watsons Bay	Marine Parade					Seating and showers.		
Shark Beach	Vaucluse	Nielsen Park					Public toilets, wheelchair access, showers and change sheds.		
Redleaf Pool	Double Bay	New South Head Road					Kiosk, public showers and toilet.		
Tennis Courts									
Cooper Park	Double Bay	Suttie Road					8 synthetic grass courts, floodlighting, kiosk, change rooms and car parking.	Public access available (hire).	
Lyne Park Tennis Centre	Rose Bay	New South Head Road					6 floodlit hard courts.	Public access available (hire).	
Palms Tennis Centre	Paddington	Trumper Park					8 synthetic grass courts, floodlighting and car parking.	Public access available (hire).	
Vaucluse Tennis Centre	Vaucluse	New South Head Road					2 synthetic grass courts.	Public access available (hire).	
White City Tennis Club	Paddington	Alma Road					18 grass courts, 6 rebound ace and 6 synthetic grass plus associated facilities.	White City may be subject to redevelopment, which could alter the amount of courts available in the future. (NB: Not Council owned or managed).	

Sports Facility Audit
Woollahra Council

Reserve	Suburb	Address						Comments
			Soccer Fields S = Senior, J = Junior L = Floodlighting	Cricket Ovals T = Turf, S = Synthetic C = Concrete	Rugby Fields L = Floodlighting	Hockey (All grass only)	Other Recreational and/or Sport facilities	Issues/Opportunities Environmental/ Conservation/Heritage
Health & Fitness (Private)								
AEL Health Services	Rose Bay	Old South Head Road					Gymnasium, aerobics and fitness programs.	
No Fear Fitness	Double Bay	New South Head Road					Training studio.	
Regenesis Health & Fitness Club	Edgecliff	New South Head Road					Gymnasium, aerobics and fitness programs.	
Lawn Bowls								
Vaucluse Bowling Club	Vaucluse	New South Head Road					2 Greens.	Membership is low at around 60 in total. Opportunities to attract new members should be pursued. If the club becomes unsustainable there may be opportunities to utilise the site for other public recreation purposes.
Double Bay Bowling Club	Double Bay	Kiaora Road					3 Greens.	Membership has been stable over the last three years at around 300 members.
Paddington Bowling Club	Paddington	Quarry Road					2 Greens.	The largest bowling club in Woollahra in terms of members, approximately 4,000 in 2005.
Golf								
Royal Sydney Golf Club	Rose Bay	Kent Road					18 hole championship course, 9 hole short course, 19 tennis courts, 3 croquet lawns and 2 squash courts.	Members only, restricted public access.
Woollahra Golf Club	Bellevue Hill	O'Sullivan Road					18 hole course.	Public course, owned by WMC, leased to a private operator.

Sports Facility Audit
Woollahra Council

Reserve	Suburb	Address							Comments
			Soccer Fields S = Senior, J = Junior L = Floodlighting	Cricket Ovals T = Turf, S = Synthetic C = Concrete	Rugby Fields L = Floodlighting	Hockey (All grass only)	Other Recreational and/or Sport Facilities	Issues/Opportunities Environmental/ Conservation/Heritage	
Sailing Clubs									
Australian 18 Footers League	Double Bay	Bay Street					Dining and social facilities.	Club concentrates on 18 footer racing. Spectator ferry available to the public.	
Cruising Yacht Club of Australia	Darling Point	New Beach Road					Licensed social club, offers fine dining and available for public hire.	Home of the Sydney to Hobart yacht race. Offer twilight sailing, Youth Sailing Academy, training school and other sailing related activities.	
Double Bay Sailing Club	Double Bay	Bay Street					Provide storage facilities for 50 boats, canteen and rescue equipment.	Competitive sailing at all levels.	
Royal Australian Naval Sailing Association	Edgecliff	New Beach Road						Membership open to service and non-service personnel.	
Sailability Rushcutters Bay	Rushcutters Bay	Sir David Martin Reserve						Registered charity. Provides sailing access for to the Harbour for people with disabilities. Weekly sailing program.	
Vaucluse Amateur 12 Foot Sailing Club	Vaucluse	The Warf Road						Amateur sailing club.	
Vaucluse Yacht Club	Vaucluse	Marine Parade					Club social room and kitchen available for hire.	The club promotes Laser sailing and open yacht sailing.	
Woollahra Sailing Club	Rose Bay	Vickery Avenue						The club caters to sailors of dinghy boats of various classes. Lessons and classes are available.	
Young Endeavour Youth Scheme	Potts Oint							Sail training programs for young Australians aged 16-23 years.	
Other									
Sydney Croquet Club	Rose Bay	O'Sullivan Road					Croquet lawn.	2005 membership approximately 70 members, mostly females (approximately 88%).	
Harbourview Park	Woollahra	Russell Street					Basketball stand.	Formalise the half-court basketball with an appropriate hard stand area.	
Eastern Suburbs Little Athletics Centre	Paddington	Trumper Park					Little athletics training.		

APPENDIX 5

School Facilities Audit

Woollahra Recreation Needs Assessment Strategy
School Facilities Audit

School	Sports Facilities	Available for Community Use Y / N	Current User Groups	Proposed New / Improved Facilities	External Facilities used	Location	Frequency	Comments (If "No", to available for community use - why?)
Primary Schools								
Bellevue Hill Public School Ph: 02 9389 3928	Multi-purpose outdoor courts (2)	NO	NIL	NIL	Swimming - LTS Swimming Yr 2 Athletics Tennis Various Sports Various Sports Tennis/Gymnastics	Cook & Phillip Pool Heffon Park ES Marks Cooper Park Queens Park Moore Park Naturville Park	8-10 times per yr 8-10 times per yr 1-2 times per yr 8-10 times per yr Weekly Weekly Weekly	School is adjacent to Bellevue Hill Park therefore they use this park everyday for general play and various sports. School also gets various groups in to run sporting clinics (eg. Dancing, AFL, Hockey etc)
	Handball Courts	NO	NIL	NIL				
Double Bay Public School Ph: 02 9363 3456	Netball court	NO	NIL	Planning stages for Multi-purpose outdoor court	Various Sports Various Sports Swimming Athletics	Moore Park Steyne Park Heffon Park Trumper Park	Weekly Weekly 8-10 times per yr 1-2 times per yr	The school use Steyne Park daily for lunch-time activities and general school use (an 'extension' of school grounds).
	Basketball ring	NO	NIL					
	Handball Courts	NO	NIL					
Glenmore Road Public School Ph: 02 9360 4880	Multi-purpose outdoor court (1)	YES	Tennis Group	NIL	Swimming - LTS Swimming Yr 2 Tennis Taekwando Athletics Various Sports Various Sports	Cook & Phillip Pool Cook & Phillip Pool Sydney Grammar Trumper Park Trumper Park Queens Park Centennial Park	8-10 times per yr 10 times per yr Weekly Weekly Weekly Weekly Weekly	School does not have the space to construct any additional facilities.
Holy Cross Primary School Ph: 02 9369 3233	Multi-purpose outdoor courts (2)	YES	Local netball teams	NIL	Swimming Carnival Swimming - LTS Athletics Cross Country Various Sports	Heffron Pool Des Renford Aquatic Trumper Park Queens Park ES Marks Park	1-2 times per yr 8-10 times per yr 1-2 times per yr 1 time per yr 3-4 times per yr	
	Tennis Court (1)	NO	NIL					
McAuley Primary School Ph: 02 9371 8786	Netball court	NO	NIL	NIL	Swimming Carnival Various Sports Athletics	Heffron Pool Lyne Park Trumper Park	1 time per yr 8-10 times per yr 1 time per yr	
Paddington Public School Ph: 02 9361 6730	Multi-purpose outdoor courts (2)	YES	NIL	NIL	Swimming - LTS Swimming Carnival Athletics Carnival Cross Country Netball Various Sports	Andrew Boy Charlton Botany Pool Reg Bartley Oval Centennial Park Moore Park Queens Park	10 times per yr 1 time per yr 1 time per yr 5-6 times per yr Weekly Weekly	School grounds are used for the "Paddington Markets" however, not used by any sporting teams.
Rose Bay Public School Ph: 02 9371 4884	Multi-purpose outdoor court (1)	NO	NIL	NIL	Swimming - LTS Swimming Yr 2 Athletics Various Sports Various Sports Kayaking Golf Group Ex/Fitness Sailing	Hakowa Pool Andrew Boy Charlton Trumper Park Moore Park Queens Park Rose Bay Bondi Golf Club Lyne Park Woollahra Sailing	10 times per yr 10 times per yr 5-6 times per yr Weekly Weekly 10 times per yr 10 times per yr Weekly Weekly	School is constantly trying to include different sports in their sports program.
Sydney Grammar School Edgecliff Prep Ph: 02 9366 0100	Tennis Courts (2)	YES	Local sports clubs	NIL	Swimming	Lane Cove Olympic Pool	10 times per yr	School is adjacent to White City Sports Club facilities and therefore these facilities are used greatly. School owns the Weigall Sports Ground - widely used externally.
	Large Oval (Weigall Sports Ground)	YES	Local sports clubs					
	Basketball courts	YES	Local sports clubs					
The Scots College - Preparatory School Ph: 02 9391 7800	Multi-purpose outdoor courts (3)	NO	Only senior school use courts	NIL	Swimming Carnival Cricket Rugby Soccer Running	Des Renford Aquatic Cooper Park Steyne Park, Lyne Park Christison Park Kings School	1 time per yr 10-20 times per yr 10-20 times per yr 10-20 times per yr 8-10 times per yr	The Scots Prep school use a lot of the Senior school facilities - especially the swimming pool and tennis courts. They are limited for space to construct any new facilities.

Woollahra Recreation Needs Assessment Strategy
School Facilities Audit

School	Sports Facilities	Available for Community Use Y / N	Current User Groups	Proposed New / Improved Facilities	External Facilities used	Location	Frequency	Comments (If "No", to available for community use - why?)
Vaucluse Public School Ph: 02 9337 2672	NIL	N/A	NIL	NIL	Cross Country Various Sports Various Sports Swimming - Yr 2 Swimming Carnival Tennis	Christison Park Moore Park Queens Park Heffron Pool Andrew Boy Charlton Vaucluse Tennis Cntr	8-10 times per yr Weekly Weekly 10 times per yr 1-2 times per yr 8-10 times per yr	School has no money available to construct any sporting facilities.
Woollahra Public School Ph: 02 9328 6313	Multi-purpose outdoor court (1)	YES	Private Hirer	NIL	Swimming - LTS Swimming Yr2 Tennis	NSW University NSW University Parklands Tennis	8-10 times per yr 8-10 times per yr Weekly	
	Multi-purpose indoor hall	YES	NIL		Bowling Gymnastics Athletics Waterpolo	AMF Randwick NSW University Cooper Park NSW University	8-10 times per yr Weekly 1-2 times per yr 8-10 times per yr	
Prep - Year 12								
Ascham School Ph: 02 8356 7000	Multi-purpose indoor court (1)	NO	NIL	NIL	Various Sports Athletics Athletics Athletics Basketball B.Ball/N.Ball B.Ball/N.Ball Swimming Cross Country Hockey	Steyne Park Trumper Park ES Marks Park Homebush King George V Cook & Phillip Moore Park Homebush Centennial Park Kyeemagh Park	Weekly Weekly Weekly 1 time per yr Weekly Weekly Weekly 1 time per yr 10-20 times per yr Weekly	The one sporting facility that is lacking in the Woollahra and surrounding area is a synthetic Hockey pitch. Ascham School travel to Kyeemagh at least twice per week to use facilities there.
	Multi-purpose outdoor court (1)	NO	NIL					
	Small Soccer Oval	NO	NIL					
	Tennis Courts (3)	NO	NIL					
	Indoor 25m heated pool	NO	NIL					
Cranbrook School Ph: 02 9327 6864	Rowing Shed (Rose Bay)	NO	NIL	Currently planning to construct 4 Tennis courts and an Indoor Multi-purpose Indoor Gymnasium (1 court) at the Iluka St site.	Rowing Rugby Cricket Cricket Soccer Soccer Swimming Swimming Swimming Cross Country Athletics Diving Tennis Tennis	St George Woollahra Ovals 2/3 Woollahra Ovals 2/3 Steyne Park Christison Park Cooper Park Sydney Aquatic Cnt Andrew Boy Charlton Drummoyne Pool Centennial Park ES Marks Park Waverley College Cooper Park Latham Park	20 times per yr Weekly Weekly 10-20 times per yr Weekly 8 times per yr 1 time per yr 1 time per yr 1 time per yr 1 time per yr 5-6 times per yr Weekly Weekly Weekly	Cranbrook has numerous sporting facilities they own on campus grounds and at the Iluka Street site. They are not for external hire. The school has a very large sporting program and believes that there are not enough sporting facilities in the area to cater for the amount of schools. Facilities requested are more soccer fields, rugby pitches, tennis courts and basketball courts.
	Squash Court	NO	NIL					
	Indoor 25m heated pool	NO	NIL					
	Large Rugby Oval	NO	NIL					
	Small Soccer Oval	NO	NIL					
	Rugby Ovals (off site x2)	NO	NIL					
	Soccer Ovals (off site x2)	NO	NIL					
	Multi-purpose outdoor court (1)	NO	NIL					
	Multi-purpose indoor court (1)	NO	NIL					
	Weights area	NO	NIL					
Kambala School Ph: 02 9371 4422	Indoor 25m heated pool	NO	NIL	Full size Indoor Multi-purpose gymnasium - with Council for approval	Various Sports Basketball Hockey Netball Athletics Waterpolo Swimming Touch Hockey	Lyne Park Christison Park Christison Park Moore Park Sydney Aths Field Scots College Cook & Phillip Pool Centennial Park Sydney Uni	Weekly Weekly Weekly 10 times per yr 20 times per yr Weekly 3-4 times per yr 20 times per yr 20 times per yr	When the new gymnasium is constructed the school will lose their multi-purpose outdoor courts. Sporting facilities that were deemed most necessary for the Kambala community were a turf hockey pitch and more netball courts.
	Multi-purpose outdoor courts (5)	YES	Scots College & Kambala Community					
	Small oval	YES	Kambala Community					
	Multi-purpose Indoor Gym (1/2 size)	YES	Kambala Community					

Woollahra Recreation Needs Assessment Strategy
School Facilities Audit

School	Sports Facilities	Available for Community Use Y / N	Current User Groups	Proposed New / Improved Facilities	External Facilities used	Location	Frequency	Comments (If "No", to available for community use - why?)
Kincoppal-Rose Bay School Ph: 02 9388 6000	Small Soccer Oval	NO	NIL	NIL	Soccer Hockey Athletics Swimming Carnival Cross Country	Christison Park Christison Park ES Marks Park Ryde Aquatic Centre Nelson Park	Weekly Weekly 1-2 times per yr 2 times per yr On occasion	School holds holiday camps during the school holidays that utilise their sporting facilities.
	Tennis Courts (5)	NO	NIL					
	Basketball Courts (2)	NO	NIL					
	Netball Courts (3)	NO	NIL					
	Outdoor 25m Pool	NO	NIL					
Moriah College Yrs 3 -12 Ph: 02 9387 6988	Multi-purpose Indoor Gym	YES	Local sports clubs	NIL	Various Sports Swimming Swimming Swimming Surfing Athletics Athletics Netball Various Sports	Queens Park Heffon Pool Botany Pool Drummoyne Pool Bondi Beach Queens Park ES Marks Park Moore Park Centennial Park	Weekly 1-2 times per yr 1-2 times per yr 1-2 times per yr 8-10 times per yr 1-2 times per yr 1-2 times per yr 8-10 times per yr 8-10 times per yr	Jewish School with 1300-1400 students. They do allow external user groups to hire their facilities at a price, however hiring is not possible from Friday sundown through to Saturday sundown due to Jewish religious beliefs.
	Indoor 25m heated pool	YES	Platypus Swim Club					
	Basketball courts (4)	YES	Local sports clubs					
	Tennis Courts (2)	YES	Local sports clubs					
	Cricket Nets (2)	YES	NIL					
Secondary Schools								
Rose Bay Secondary College Ph: 02 9337 2596	Multi-purpose outdoor courts (2)	YES	NIL	NIL	Various Sports Various Sports Various Sports Swimming Swimming Athletics Cross Country Soccer	Christison Park Moore Park Queens Park Heffron Pool/ Bondi Baths EJ Marks Field Christison Park Rodney Reserve	Weekly Weekly Weekly 1-2 times per yr 1-2 times per yr 1 time per yr 2-3 times per yr Weekly	School is amalgamating with Dover Heights and the current site will be closing down. The new school site will have much the same sporting facilities. An additional facility will be a new oval.
	Small oval (after amalgamation)	YES	NIL					
Scots College Ph: 02 9391 7600	Large Ovals (2)	NO	NIL	Initial planning stages for a Multi-purpose indoor Sports Hall and upgrade of existing facilities	Soccer Soccer Rugby/Soccer Rugby/Soccer Rugby/Soccer Swimming - comp Swimming Carnival Waterpolo Athletics Athletics Cricket Cross Country Tennis Rowing Basketball	Lyne Park ES Marks Park Christison Park Centennial Park Moore Parl Various schools Homebush Trinity College Homebush ES Marks Park Centennial Park Centennial Park Moore Park Gladesville King George V	Weekly 10 times per yr Weekly Weekly Weekly Weekly 1 time per yr Weekly 1-2 times per yr Weekly 10-20 times per yr Weekly Weekly Weekly Weekly	This is a boarding school and it is compulsory for the students to complete 2 training sessions + 1 Saturday competition sport per week. With 950 students at the school, the sporting facilities are constantly used and in demand. Sports staff member Brian Roddie commented that there was a demand for additional Soccer grounds around the Woollahra area and currently maintenance of grounds is perhaps not as good as it could be.
	Outdoor 25m Pool	NO	NIL					
	Multi-purpose outdoor court (1)	NO	NIL					
	Multi-purpose indoor court (1)	NO	NIL					
	Weights area	NO	NIL					
	Aerobics room	NO	NIL					
	Tennis Courts (5)	NO	NIL					
	All-weather surface small oval/playing field	NO	NIL					
	Rowing Shed (Gladesville)	NO	NIL					
	Indoor Rifle Range	NO	NIL					

APPENDIX 6

Infield Survey Results

1. CONSULTATION - INFIELD SURVEY

1.1. Data Collection

The results from this survey were obtained from infield surveys conducted within the City of Woollahra. The interviews took place between 4th - 17th June 2005.

- The surveys were conducted on weekends between 10.00am and 4.30pm and weekdays between 10.00am and 6.30pm.
- Only persons aged 14 years or above were interviewed.
- Interviews were conducted at the following locations:
 - Rose Rode Commercial Strip
 - Woollahra Playing Fields/Cranbrook Sports Ground
 - Cooper Park
 - Gap Park/Signal Hill Reserve/Lighthouse Reserve/Christison Park
 - Steyne Park
 - Double Bay Commercial Strip
 - Edgecliff Train Station
 - Edgecliff Shopping Centre
 - Royal Hospital for Women
 - Trumper Park
 - Rushcutters Bay Park
 - Lyne Park

1.2. Profile of Respondents

The key demographic characteristics of the survey sample are described below. They have been compared to the demographic profile of the City of Woollahra. This table shows a higher proportion of young/middle-aged people were surveyed relative to the amount actually living in Woollahra.

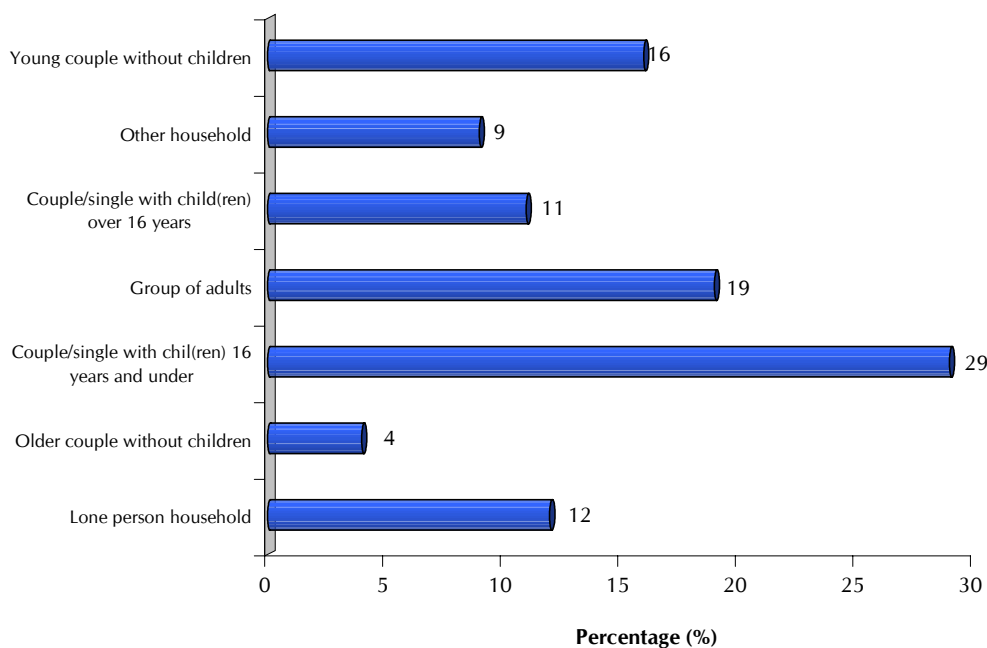
Where appropriate, these characteristics have been used as the basis for cross tabulations in the data analysis.

- There was an even distribution of male and females surveyed (50/50).
- Almost half (49%) of respondents were aged 25 - 34 years.

Age Category	% of respondents	Age Structure of Woollahra
0-13 years	0%	13% (0-14 yrs)
14-17 years	2%	5% (15-19 yrs)
18-24 years	15%	7% (20-24 yrs)
25-34 years	49%	20%
35-49 years	21%	22%
50-59 years	8%	14%
60-69 years	5%	7%
70+ years	0%	12%
Total	100%	100%

Age structure of sample compared to demographic profile of Woollahra

- The largest proportion of respondents described their household as “couple/single with child(ren) 16 years and under” (29%). The figure below shows the distribution of households types.



Household types

- The vast majority of respondents were born in Australia (88%). Of those born overseas, the countries included:
 - United Kingdom (7%)
 - New Zealand (2%)
 - Israel (2%)
 - Italy (1%)
 - Slovenia (1%)
- The largest proportion of respondents were from Edgecliff (20%). The table below shows the suburb of residence of the respondents.

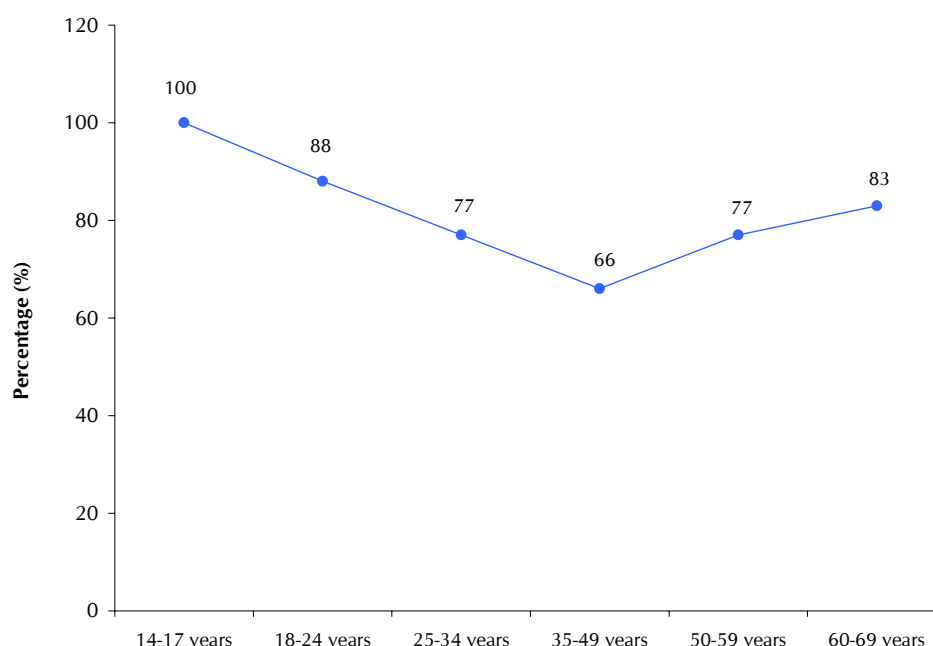
Suburb	Frequency	Percent
Bellevue Hill	9	8%
Darling Point	3	3%
Double Bay	18	16%
Dover Heights	3	3%
Edgecliff	23	20%
Paddington	17	15%
Point Piper	7	6%
Rose Bay	5	4%
Vaucluse	3	3%
Watsons Bay	8	7%
Waverley	1	1%
Woollahra	17	15%
Total	114	100%

Suburb of residence of respondents

1.3. Current Sport, Recreation and Fitness Activity Participation

Respondents were asked whether they participated in any sporting, recreation or fitness activities on a regular basis, i.e. at least once per month. A total of 77% of respondents indicated that they were regular participants in activities. The participation rate compares favourably with the New South Wales participation rate of 81.5%¹, (although ERASS does not specify "regular" participation.)

The figure below indicates participation levels by age category. It shows that those most likely to participate in sport, recreation and fitness activity are aged 14-17 years. Naturally, participation in sporting, recreation or fitness activities declines with age, with the exception of the two older age groups (50-59 years and 60-69 years).



Participation by age category

Cross tabulations revealed:

- Males had a significantly higher participation rate (95%) than females (59%). In comparison to NSW overall, males participation rates were slightly higher than 83.2% for males in NSW and slightly lower than 79.8% for females.
- Participation rates were the highest in Darling Point (100%), followed by Darling Double Bay (88%) and Point Piper (86%).
- Households described as "group of adults" were the most likely to participate in sporting, recreation and fitness activities (95%).
- The lowest rate of participation came from "couple/single with children under 16 years" (48%).

¹ ERASS, 2003.

1.3.1. Popular Sport, Recreation and Fitness Activities

The following table shows the most popular sport, recreation and fitness activities.

Rank	Activity	Frequency	% of respondents	% of total responses	Overall rank in NSW
1	Walking	28	32%	15%	1
2	Gym/Weights	27	31%	15%	14
3	Tennis	20	23%	11%	4
4	Swimming	17	19%	9%	2
5	Running/jogging	16	18%	9%	7
6	Golf	9	10%	5%	5
7	Soccer	8	9%	4%	9
7	Touch/Oz-Tag	8	9%	4%	10
9	Netball	7	8%	4%	13
9	Surfing/Body-boarding	7	8%	4%	12
11	Cycling	5	6%	3%	6
11	Rugby League	5	6%	3%	21
13	Aerobics/Fitness	4	5%	2%	3
	Other	25	28%	13%	
	Total	186		100%	

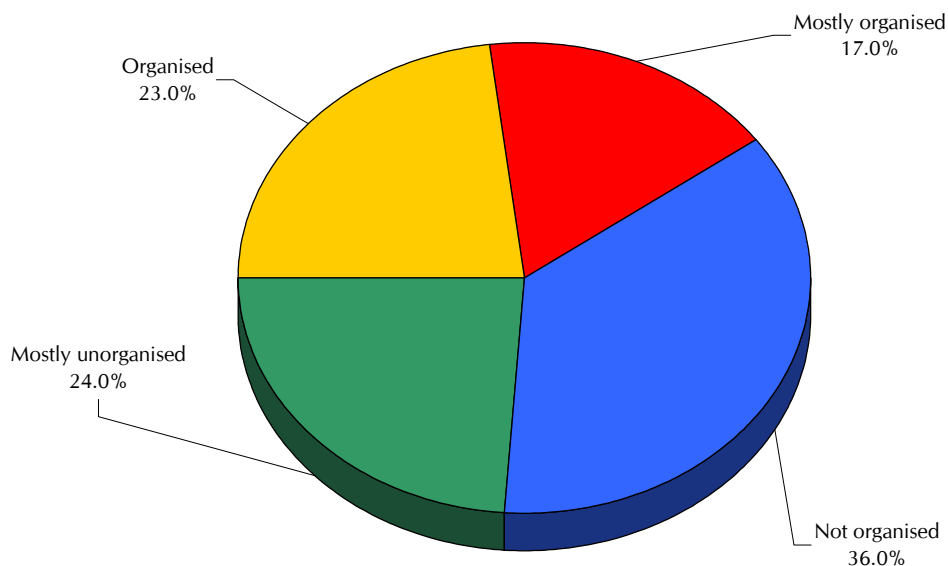
Most popular sport, recreation and fitness activities

There is a strong correlation between the most popular activities undertaken by those surveyed in Woollahra and those of NSW as a whole. The main differences include:

- Gym/Weights are very popular in Woollahra, ranked 2nd overall, compared to 14th in NSW.
- Rugby League is quite popular for those surveyed in Woollahra (ranked 11th), compared to a ranking of 21st for NSW overall.
- Bush Walking does not feature in Woollahra's most popular activities, however it is ranked as number 8 overall in NSW.

1.3.2. Type of Participation

Of respondents who participate in sport, recreation and fitness activities, the largest proportion do so in activities not organised by a club/group (36%). In total 60% of respondents participation is not organised or mostly unorganised compared to only 40% organised or mostly organised participation. The following figure shows the different types of participation.



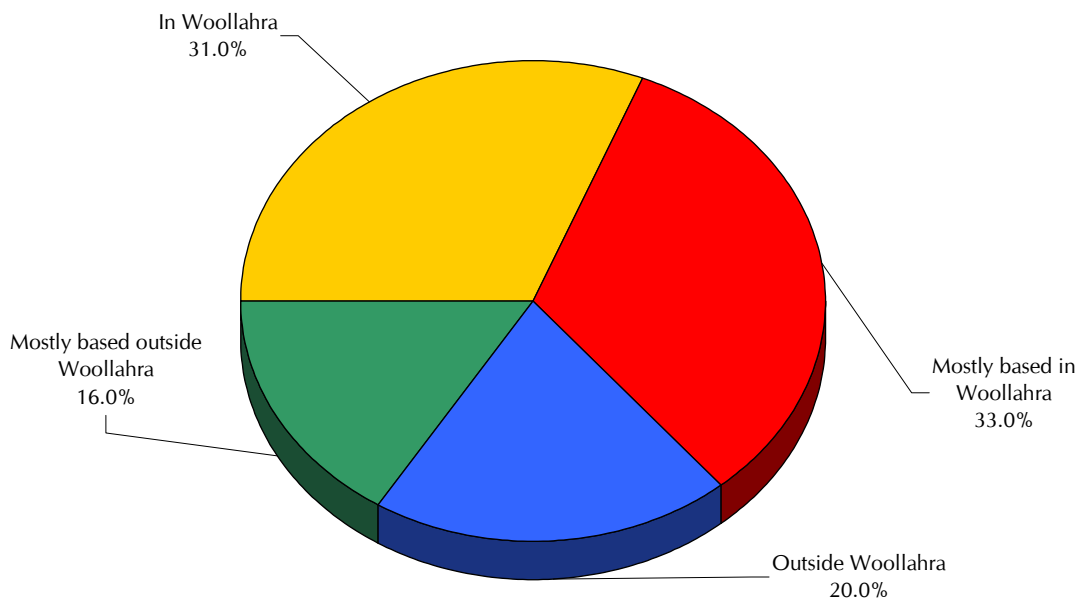
Type of participation

Cross tabulations revealed:

- The younger the age group, the more likely they are to participate in “organised” sport, recreation and fitness activities. The age group most likely to participate in organised activities is the 14-17 years age group (100%), followed by those 18-24 years (27%) and 25-34 years (22%).
- No-one surveyed over the age of 50 years participate in “organised” sport, recreation and fitness activities.
- There is little difference between males and females when it comes to the type of participation.
- Over ½ of those living in “group households” participate in “unorganised” sporting, recreation or fitness activities.

1.3.3. Location of Participation

The largest proportion of respondents (33%), participate in their chosen activity “mostly” within the City of Woollahra.



Location of participation

Of those respondents participating in activities outside of the City of Woollahra, the main reason cited was “facilities not available locally” (31%). Other reasons were:

- Wish to participate with friends/family located elsewhere (28%)
- Participate with club/at centre near where I used to live (25%)
- Facilities used are close to my work (9%)
- Local facilities don’t meet my needs (6%)

Cross tabulations revealed:

- Females were more likely to “wish to participate with friends/family located elsewhere” than males.

1.3.4. Reasons for Participation

Respondents were asked their main reasons for participation in sporting, recreation and fitness activities. Of the 88 responses that respondents who exercise on a regular basis, 89% indicated that they do so for fitness. Fitness made up 33% of all responses provided and was the most popular response for all age groups. The table below shows the main reasons for participation.

Reason for participation	Frequency	% of respondents	% of total responses
Fitness	78	89%	33%
Time with friends/family	42	48%	18%
Relaxation/Stress Relief	32	36%	14%
Have always played sport	27	31%	11%
Lose/Maintain my weight	26	30%	11%
Social - to meet new people	11	13%	5%
Thrill of competition	5	6%	2%
Fun/enjoyment	5	6%	2%
Health	5	6%	2%
Walking the dog	3	3%	1%
School	2	2%	1%
Total	236		100%

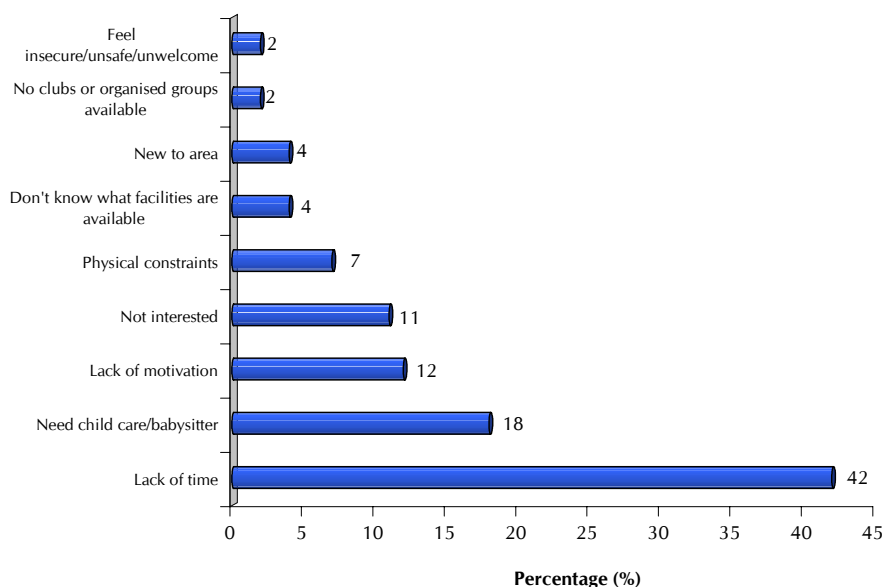
Reasons for participation

Cross tabulations revealed:

- Other than for fitness, the following list shows the most popular reasons for participation in sporting, recreation and fitness activities by each age group.
 - 14-17 years - "social – to meet new people" (50%).
 - 18-24 years - "time with friends/family" (53%).
 - 25-34 years - "time with friends/family" (40%).
 - 35-49 years - "to lose/maintain weight" (29%).
 - 50-59 years - "relaxation/stress relief" (55%).
 - 60-69 years - "relaxation/stress relief" (50%).

1.4. Reasons for Non-participation

The figure below shows that the main reason cited for non-participation in sporting, recreation and fitness activities is 'lack of time' (31%).



Reasons for non-participation in sport, recreation and physical activities

Cross tabulations revealed:

- A total of 96% of those who stated “lack of time” as the primary reason they did not participate in Sport, Recreation and Physical Activities were aged between 25-49 years.
- A total of 71% of those who stated “lack of motivation” as the primary reason for non-participation also described their household as “couple/single with child(ren) 16 years and under”.

1.5. Future Participation in Sporting, Recreation and Fitness Activities

Respondents were asked if there are any sporting, recreation and fitness activities that they do not currently participate in, but would like to participate in on a regular basis in the future. The largest proportion of respondents indicated that they would like to play golf (8%) or walk (8%) in the future. The figure below shows the main responses.

Rank	Activity	Frequency	% of respondents	% of total responses
1	Golf	9	8%	7%
1	Walking	9	8%	7%
3	Aerobics/Fitness	8	7%	6%
3	Gym/Weights	8	7%	6%
3	Swimming	8	7%	6%
3	Touch Oz Tag	8	7%	6%
3	Tennis	8	7%	6%
8	Cricket (indoor)	7	6%	5%
9	Cricket (outdoor)	6	5%	4%
9	Netball	6	5%	4%
9	Rugby League	6	5%	4%
9	Running/Jogging	6	5%	4%
9	Sailing	6	5%	4%
	Other	42	37%	31%
	Total	137		100%

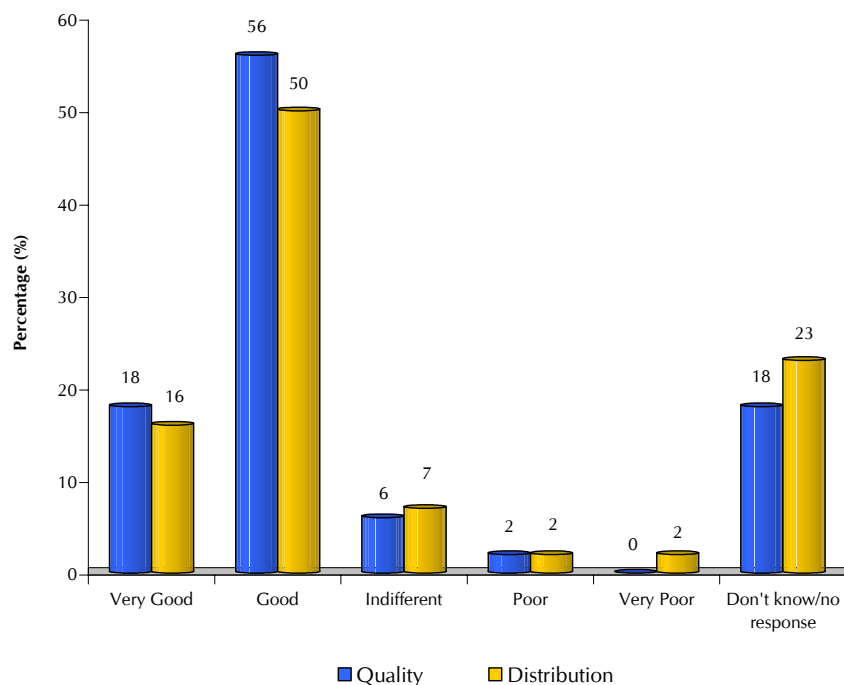
Nominated Future Activities

Cross tabulations revealed:

- Of those who stated “golf” as a future activity, the vast majority were aged between 25-34 years (66%).
- A total of 66% of future “walkers” were aged 35-49 years.
- Gym/weights was more popular amongst females (75%) than males (25%).
- 100% of all those who stated “aerobics/fitness” as a future activity, were female.

1.6. Woollahra Sports Grounds

Respondents were asked to rate the overall quality and distribution of sports grounds and recreation facilities located within the Woollahra Council area. As can be viewed in the figures below, the largest proportion of respondents rated the overall quality and the overall distribution as “Good”.



Rating the quality and distribution of Woollahra sports grounds

1.7. Use of Woollahra Parks, Reserves and Foreshore Areas

100% of respondents had visited a park, reserve or foreshore area located within the Woollahra Council area in the past 12 months. The figure below shows that those most unlikely to visit a park, reserve or foreshore area were those aged 14-17 years (66%).

1.7.1. Reason for Use

The following table indicates the most popular activity undertaken at parks, reserves and foreshore areas is "Walking/jogging for exercise" (33% of all of those surveyed).

Rank	Main activity/reason	Frequency	% of respondents	% of total responses
1	Walking/jogging for exercise	38	33%	17%
2	Family outing (with children)	23	20%	10%
3	Walking the dog	21	18%	9%
4	Playing informal sport	20	18%	9%
4	Using/supervising children on a playground	20	18%	9%
6	Travelling through it	18	16%	8%
7	Playing organised sport	14	12%	6%
7	Place to sit and relax	14	12%	6%
7	Meeting friends	14	12%	6%
10	Playing informal recreation activities	10	9%	4%
	Other	31	27%	14%
	Total	223		100%

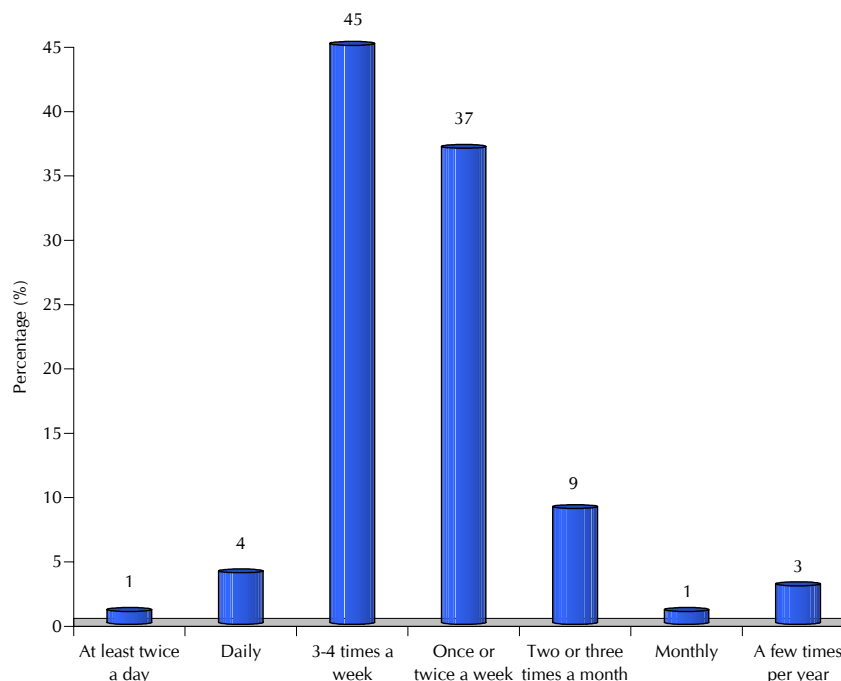
Activities undertaken at parks, reserves and foreshore areas

Age Category	Activity 1	% of responses	Activity 2	% of responses
14-17 years	Playing organised sport	100%	Watching sport	50%
18-24 years	Travelling through it	47%	Walking/jogging for exercise	41%
25-34 years	Walking/jogging for exercise	34%	Walking the dog	23%
35-49 years	Family outing (with children)	50%	Using/supervising children on playground	42%
50-59 years	Playing organised sport	33%	Meeting friends	33%
60-69 years	Walking/jogging for exercise	83%	Place to sit and relax	66%

Popular activities by age group

1.7.2. Frequency of Use

Weather conditions aside, the largest proportion of respondents who visit Woollahra parks, reserves or foreshore areas do so “3-4 times per week” (45%). The figure below indicates the frequency of use.



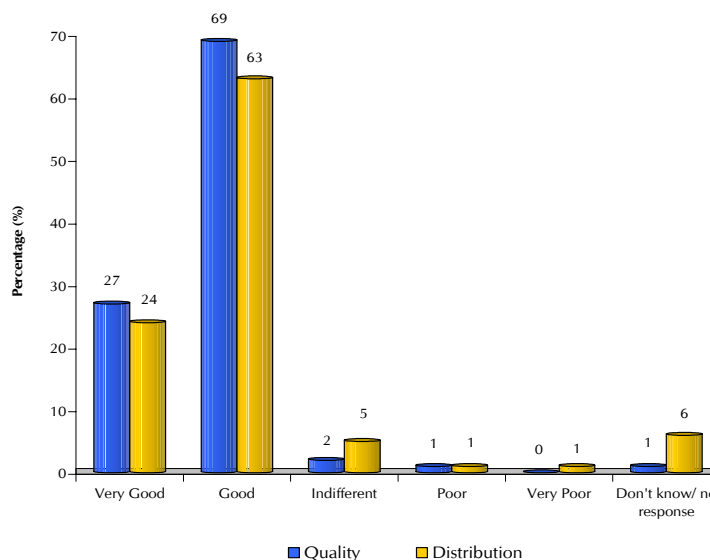
Frequency of visitation to parks, reserves and foreshore areas

Cross tabulations revealed:

- Those visiting parks, reserves or foreshore areas on a daily basis are most likely to be “walking/jogging for exercise” (60%).
- The largest proportion of respondents using parks, reserves and foreshore areas for a “family outing (with children)” do so “once or twice per week” (52%).
- There is very little difference between male and females when it comes to the frequency of use of parks, reserves and foreshore areas.
- Those respondents living in the suburbs of Edgecliff and Double Bay are most likely to use Woollahra parks, reserves and foreshore areas on a regular basis.

1.7.3. Rating Woollahra Parks, Reserves and Foreshore Areas

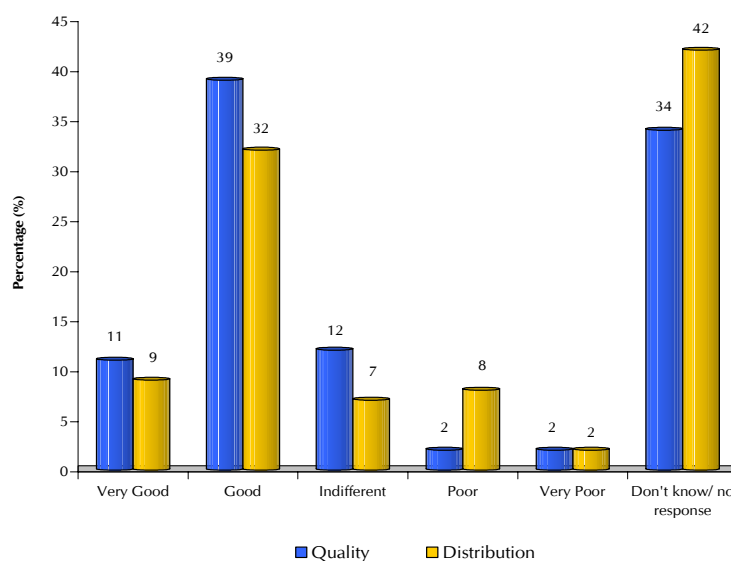
Respondents were asked to rate the overall quality and distribution of parks, reserves and foreshore areas (not including sports grounds, see 1.6) located within the Woollahra Council area. As can be viewed in the figures below, the largest proportion of respondents rated both the overall quality and the overall distribution as "Good."



Rating the quality and distribution of Woollahra parks, reserves and foreshore areas

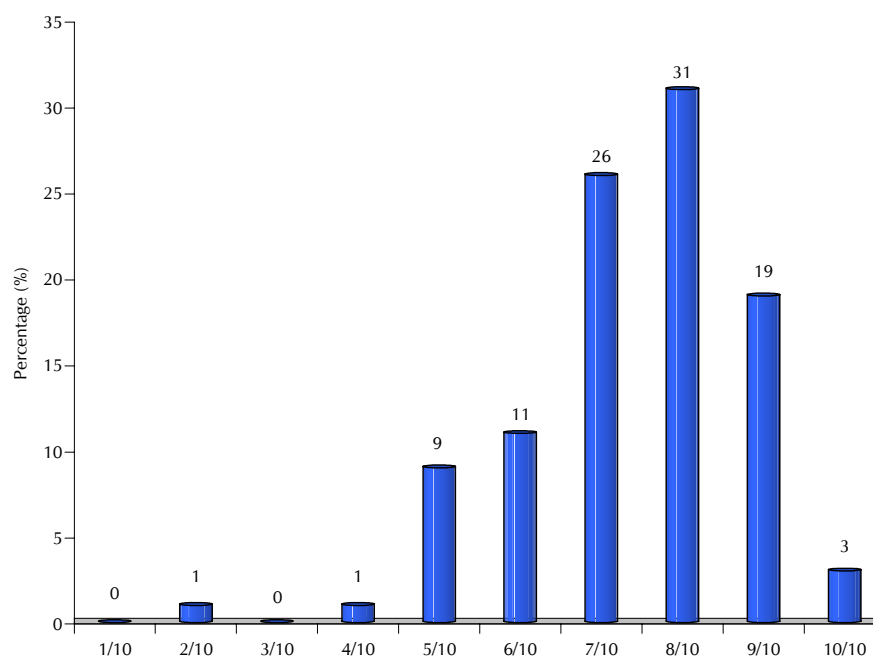
1.7.4. Rating Woollahra Playgrounds

Respondents were asked to rate the overall quality and distribution of playgrounds located within the Woollahra Council area. The largest proportion of respondents rated the quality "good", however the largest response in relation to distribution was "don't know/no response."



Rating the quality and distribution of Woollahra playgrounds

On a scale of 1-10, where 1 is “Very Poorly” and 10 is “Very Well”, respondents were asked how well do Woollahra parks, reserves and foreshore areas meet theirs (and their families) outdoor recreation needs. The following graph indicates that the largest proportion of respondents rated Woollahra parks, reserves and foreshore areas 8/10 (31%).



How well do parks, reserves and foreshore areas meet your outdoor recreation needs?

1.8. Facilities and Features of Parks, Reserves or Foreshore Areas

Respondents were asked what the main facilities or features a park, reserve or foreshore area must have for them to use it. The table below shows the top responses given.

Rank	Facility/feature	Frequency	% of respondents	% of total responses
1	Path system	35	31%	11%
2	Areas for informal sport	34	30%	11%
3	Playgrounds	31	27%	10%
3	Well maintained	31	27%	10%
5	Shade	26	23%	8%
5	Places to sit and relax	26	23%	8%
7	Dog walking areas	19	17%	6%
7	Good provision of trees and gardens	19	17%	6%
9	Located close to home	18	16%	6%
10	Car parking areas	17	15%	5%
	Other	59	52%	19%
	Total	315		100%

What facilities or features must a park, reserve or foreshore area have for you to use it?

Cross tabulations revealed:

- The following list shows the most popular facilities or features a park, reserve or foreshore area must have for the various age groups to use them.
 - 14-17 years - "playgrounds" (100%).
 - 18-24 years - "path system" (47%).
 - 25-34 years - "path system" (36%) and "area for informal sport" (36%)
 - 35-49 years - "playgrounds" (71%).
 - 50-59 years - "good provision of trees" (44%).
 - 60-69 years - "well maintained" (67%).

1.9. Future Sport, Recreation or Open Space Projects

Survey respondents were asked to indicate their priorities for top three sport, recreation or open space funding over the next ten years if they were in charge of Woollahra Council. Requests for parks maintenance (12%) and a new indoor swimming pool (10%) were the most frequent.

Rank	Future Project	Frequency	% of respondents	% of total responses
1	Parks maintenance	26	23%	12%
2	New indoor swimming pools	21	18%	10%
2	New indoor sports centres	21	18%	10%
4	More playgrounds	17	15%	8%
5	Improved quality of sports grounds	15	13%	7%
6	Plant shade trees	14	12%	6%
6	Places/activities for young people	14	12%	6%
8	More sports grounds	13	11%	6%
9	Upgraded playgrounds	10	9%	5%
10	New/upgraded community meeting places	8	7%	4%
10	Bike paths and walking trails	8	7%	4%
	Other	51	45%	23%
	Total	218		100%

Most suggested future sport, recreation or open space projects

APPENDIX 7

Web Page / Youth Survey Results

1. CONSULTATION - WEBPAGE SURVEY

1.1. Data Collection

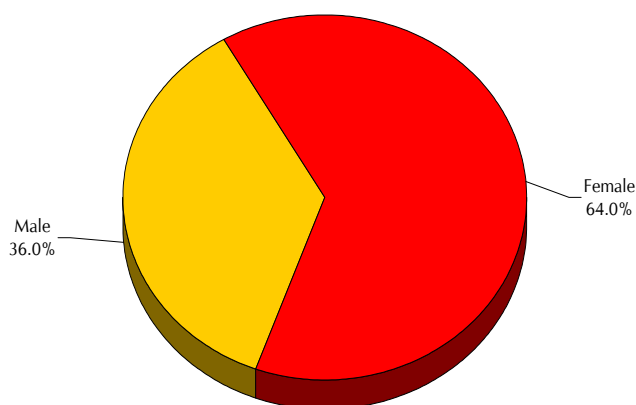
The results from this survey were obtained from a survey placed on the Woollahra City Council website. The website survey had 75 responses. Results are contained here within.

1.2. Profile of Respondents

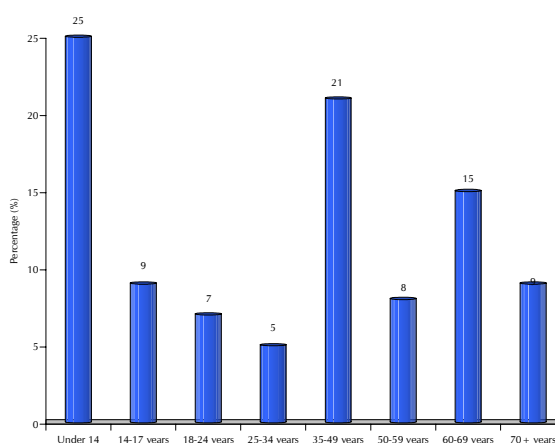
The key demographic characteristics of the survey sample are described below.

Where appropriate, these characteristics have been used as the basis for cross tabulations in the data analysis.

- The majority of respondents were female (64%).
- The largest proportion of respondents were under the age of 14 years (25%).



Gender structure of website sample



Age structure of website sample

1.3. Popular Sport, Recreation and Fitness Activities

Respondents were asked what sport, recreation or fitness activities they had participated in over the past 12 months. The following table shows the most popular sport, recreation and fitness activities.

Rank	Activity	Frequency	% of respondents	% of total responses	Rank in NSW
1	Walking	48	64%	11%	1
2	Swimming	43	57%	10%	2
3	Running/Jogging	23	31%	5%	7
4	Aerobics/fitness	20	27%	4%	3
4	Surfing	20	27%	4%	12
6	Hiking	19	25%	4%	N/S
6	Kayak/Canoe	19	25%	4%	26
6	Tennis	19	25%	4%	4
6	Cycling	19	25%	4%	6
10	Netball	14	19%	3%	13
10	Fishing	14	19%	3%	18
10	Sailing	14	19%	3%	24
10	Gym/weights	14	19%	3%	14
14	Soccer/Futsal	12	16%	3%	9
15	Golf	11	15%	2%	5
16	Athletics	10	13%	2%	26
16	Lawn Bowls	10	13%	2%	13
	Other	118		26%	
	Total	447		100%	

Most popular sport, recreation and fitness activities

Many of the most popular activities undertaken by those surveyed in Woollahra are similar to those popular activities in NSW as a whole. The main differences include:

- Surfing was a very popular activity in Woollahra (ranked 4th), as opposed to a ranking of 12th overall in NSW.
- Hiking was ranked 6th in terms of popularity in Woollahra, however it does not even feature in the NSW rankings.
- Touch Football does not feature in the TOP 16 most popular activities (ranked 22nd) in Woollahra, whereas it is ranked as the 10th most popular activity in NSW overall.

1.4. Future Participation in Sporting, Recreation and Fitness Activities

Respondents were asked if there are any sporting, recreation and fitness activities that they do not currently participate in, but would like to participate in on a regular basis in the future. The largest proportion of respondents indicated that they would like to walk (51%) in the future. The figure below shows the main responses.

Rank	Activity	Frequency	% of respondents	% of total responses
1	Walking	38	51%	9%
2	Swimming	37	49%	8%
3	Surfing	24	32%	5%
4	Tennis	22	29%	5%
5	Aerobics/fitness	21	28%	5%
5	Kayak/Canoe	21	28%	5%
7	Hiking	20	27%	4%
8	Cycling	17	23%	4%
9	Horse Riding/equestrian	16	21%	4%
9	Netball	16	21%	4%
11	Sailing	15	20%	3%
12	Running/jogging	13	17%	3%
12	Gym/Weights	13	17%	3%
14	Soccer	12	16%	3%
14	Fishing	12	16%	3%
16	Touch	11	15%	2%
16	Basketball	11	15%	2%
16	Windsurfing	11	15%	2%
	Other	116		26%
	Total	446		100%

Nominated Future Activities

The following table shows the most popular nominated future activities for each age group.

Age Category	Activity 1	% of respondents	Activity 2	% of respondents	Activity 3	% of respondents
Under 14	Swimming	68%	Running/jogging	58%	Kayak/canoe	53%
14-17 years	Walking	58%	Swimming	43%	Soccer	43%
18-24 years	Walking	60%	Gym/weights	40%	Basketball	40%
25-34 years	Swimming	100%	Surfing	75%	Hiking	75%
35-49 years	Swimming	69%	Walking	69%	Cycling	44%
50-59 years	Swimming	67%	Walking	67%	Hiking	50%
60-69 years	Walking	90%	Swimming	45%	Aerobics/fitness	45%
70+ years	Golf	43%	Tennis	43%	Walking	43%

Nominated Future Activities by Age Group

1.5. Future Sport, Recreation or Open Space Projects

Survey respondents were asked to indicate their priorities for top three sport, recreation or open space funding over the next ten years if they were in charge of Woollahra Council. The table below shows requests for a “new indoor swimming pool” (17%), and “bike paths and walking trails” (17%) were the most frequent.

Future Project	Frequency	% of respondents	% of total responses
New Indoor Swimming Pool	34	45%	17%
Bike paths and walking trails	34	45%	17%
Places/activities for young people	21	28%	10%
New/upgraded Community Centres	19	25%	9%
New/upgraded indoor sports centres	15	20%	7%
New/upgraded outdoor swimming pool	14	19%	7%
Parks maintenance	12	16%	6%
More sports grounds	12	16%	6%
Upgraded playgrounds	8	11%	4%
Develop a skate park	7	9%	3%
New/upgraded Meeting places	7	9%	3%
Improved quality of sports grounds	7	9%	3%
More playgrounds	6	8%	3%
Basketball courts	1	1%	0%
BMX tracks in bushland	1	1%	0%
Board walk harbour foreshore	1	1%	0%
Community gardens	1	1%	0%
Dance party venues	1	1%	0%
Motorbike track	1	1%	0%
Total	202		100%

Future Sport, Recreation or Open Space Projects

APPENDIX 8

Self Cleaning Toilet



Exceloo - self cleaning, automated public toilet

APPENDIX 9

Half Court Basketball / Tennis Rebound Wall

Combined Half Court Basketball and Tennis Rebound Wall

There may be options for the inclusion of minor skate equipment on one side of the rebound wall to provide additional facilities attractive to young people.



APPENDIX 10

Recreation Facility Development Funding Framework

Recreation Facility Development Funding Framework

POLICY CONTEXT

1. Introduction / Purpose

The *Recreation Facility Development Funding Framework* has been established to provide a strategic and transparent approach for the assessment and prioritisation of recreation-based Capital Works projects either generated internally or submitted to Council for consideration by a club or community group.

Requests for Capital Works will be reviewed, evaluated, prioritised and implemented using effective processes and sound financial management practices giving due consideration to Council's long-term strategic goals and Vision, and its ongoing operational requirements.

2. Definitions

For this Policy, Capital Works will be defined as:

- Purchase or construction of new assets.
- Capital renewal of existing assets which will result in an increase in the service potential of an asset or extends the life of an asset.
- Capital expansion which extends the standard of an existing asset to provide a higher level of service.

3. Scope

This funding framework will apply to all requests for Council funds required to partially or wholly fund Capital Works projects (as defined above) to create, establish or improve recreation facilities or spaces, including open space areas, recreational or sporting buildings, sports playing areas, and associated related infrastructure.

4. Requests for Capital Works Projects

Requests for projects to be considered for inclusion in the Council's Capital Works Program, are typically generated by one of the following ways:

- By resolution of Council.
- From a Councillor.
- Internally from Council staff.
- From the community.

5. Process of Review and Evaluation of Capital Works Projects

Calling For Submissions

Council will call for submissions for Capital Works projects from those clubs, community groups and other organisations which are based in the Woollahra LGA, and which have some responsibility for the use, care and/or maintenance of Council infrastructure.

Submissions will be called for in June/July each year. The closing date to receive submissions will be in August to enable Council to assess eligible projects for referral to the State Government's (Sport and Recreation NSW) *Capital Assistance Program* or *Regional Sports Facilities Program*.

Any Capital Works submissions or requests received earlier during the year will also be included with those received during the advertised period. All submission should clearly scope the project, identify the need and likely benefits to the end users, ideally be properly costed (quotations or detailed estimates from qualified quantity surveyors) and should also include a suggested funding break-up (i.e. how much will the Club/Group pay?, how much will Council be expected to pay?, and so forth).

Council's Public Open Space Unit will receive and review all submissions.

Preliminary Review

All submissions will be initially reviewed to establish whether a project proposal:

- Is a Council responsibility.
- Is consistent with the definition of a Capital Works project.

In some instances, it may be determined that a project is more appropriate to be considered under Council's *Community Funding Program*, and where this is the case, the project submission will be referred to this process.

Formal Review of Eligible Submissions

Eligible projects will be reviewed and prioritised by the Public Open Space Unit in consultation with other appropriate Council staff (e.g. Parks Maintenance, Community Services) using the following evaluation criteria and weightings.

- 1. Fit with Endorsed Corporate Planning Strategies and Reports** **20%**
 - a. Does the project help the Council meet it's Vision?
 - b. Is the project identified in an endorsed Plan of Management, Strategy Plan, etc., and what is its priority?
 - c. Has the project been developed within an endorsed master plan or policy framework?
 - d. Does the project enhance operational efficiency?
 - e. Does the project provide for a base level of facility?
 - f. Is the project a core responsibility of Council?
 - g. Does the project require development approval?
 - h. What are the potential social, cultural, environmental and financial impacts of the proposal?
- 2. Identified Need** **25%**
 - a. Has need been identified using effective means?
 - b. Are there other community or private facilities nearby that could satisfy the need?
 - c. How effective will the project be in meeting the identified needs?
 - d. Are there better options to meet the need?
 - e. Will the project value-add in some capacity as well meeting the identified need?
- 3. Participation / Involvement** **15%**
 - a. Will the project increase the opportunity for residents to increase their participation in physical activity or passive recreation pursuits (for fitness and/or health & wellbeing benefits)?
 - b. Will the project increase the attractiveness of a facility for spectators and other non-player/participants (for social and community development benefits)?
 - c. Will the project impact on the usability of open space by the general community or specific groups within the community?
- 4. Urgency** **20%**
 - a. Is the project urgent due to contractual, safety or legislative obligations (e.g. Disability and Discrimination Act, OH & S, Local Government Act)?
 - b. Will the project satisfy a government initiative or attract seed funding?
 - c. Is there an existing Council commitment to the project?
 - d. Does the project respond to environmental considerations or a natural disaster?
- 5. Financial Issues** **20%**
 - a. Is the project consistent with the definition of Capital Works?
 - b. Is external funding committed, or is the likelihood of attracting future external funding high (government sources, community, private/sponsorship)?
 - c. What is the cost/benefit of the project having regard to recurrent income, expenditure, including ongoing maintenance and potential external subsidy?

- d. Does an economic analysis of the project confirm viability (where applicable)?
- e. What impact will the project have on the life of an asset?
- f. Have the project risks been satisfactorily managed?
- g. What is the funding mix for the project? Does it maximise the use of Council funds in obtaining external matching or contributory grant funding?

The weightings for each criterion may change from time to time according to the overall priorities of Council, however, any changes to the weightings should be subject to formal approval by Council.

Where a project does not fulfil a majority of the criteria and is not recommended for funding, this will be formally communicated to the applicant group, however, the project will still remain on the Capital Works list for information and possible later consideration.

At the conclusion of the formal review process, a priority listing of all submissions will be available and will be referred to Council's annual budget process for consideration for inclusion on Council's Capital Works Program.

Following adoption of the Council's Annual Budget, the Public Open Space Unit will formally advise all applicants that submitted a project(s), the outcome of the Capital Works evaluation and approvals process.

APPENDIX 11

Public Open Space Assessment Criteria

Public Open Space Assessment Criteria

1. Introduction / Purpose

The following public open space assessment criteria have been established to assist Council assess the existing stock of open space and to guide future acquisition to ensure that all reserves are capable of addressing community need and positively contribute to the overall suite of open space opportunities available throughout the municipality.

2. Key Principles of Open Space Provision

The following key principles should be used to guide overall open space provision in Woollahra.

- i. **Conserve and protect the natural environment** – including areas of remnant vegetation and habitat.
- ii. **Conserve and protect significant cultural environments** – including areas of high significance to indigenous communities and post European contact.
- iii. **Addressing community needs** – open space provision should respond to identified community needs.
- iv. **Improving provision and optimising access** – open space should be equitably distributed throughout the municipality, facilitating a high degree of accessibility for Woollahra residents, including access to an integrated system of linear paths, trails and open space corridors.
- v. **Diversity** – a range of open space settings and environments should be provided in order to cater for a diversity of community needs.
- vi. **Maintenance** – open space must be accessible and capable of being managed to appropriate standards.
- vii. **Partnerships** – opportunities for partnerships in the provision of community open space will be actively pursued.

3. Assessment Criteria

The following key criteria should be used to assess the current stock and potential future acquisition of open space in Woollahra.

- i. **Response to key principles** – does the existing or proposed parcel of open space positively respond to and/or address the key principles of open space provision identified above?
- ii. **Location** – does the existing or proposed parcel of open space contribute to an equitable distribution across the municipality? Is there demonstrated demand for open space in the proposed location?
- iii. **Size** – is the open space of suitable size for broad community use? Parcels of less than 0.2 hectares (e.g. single house block sized pocket parks) should be

discouraged on the basis that they provide minimal opportunities for broad community use and contribute little to the overall suite of municipal open space. Furthermore, unless they are specific pockets of high environmental or cultural significance they are unlikely to positively address the principles identified above.

- iv. **Accessibility** – open space should be freely accessible to surrounding residents, the general community and provide adequate access for maintenance and management purposes.
- v. **Adaptability** – ideally open space should be of sufficient size, proportion and character to allow changing uses over time as community demand requires.
- vi. **Safety** – open space reserves should be open to casual surveillance and provide safe community participation and use opportunities (e.g. topography and infrastructure).
- vii. **Suitability** – open space sites should be fit for their intended purpose.
- viii. **Unencumbered** – open space should be free from built or natural barriers that may limit their use, flexibility or manageability.

4. Scoring System

Existing or proposed open space sites can be assessed against the above criteria using a 1 - 10 scoring scale, where 10 is the highest or most desirable score, in order to assess their overall suitability for public acquisition, control or management.

APPENDIX 12

External Funding Opportunities

Dept. of Sport & Recreation	Funding Name	Grant Size Limits	Eligibility Criteria	Timeline
<p>Website: www.dsr.nsw.gov.au Email: info@dsr.nsw.gov.au</p> <p>Telephone: 131 302 or (02) 9006 3700</p>	Capital Assistance Program	<p>50 per cent of the net project cost – no specified limit.</p> <p>Average grant over last five years \$9,500.</p> <p>Maximum grant found in 2003-04 was \$45,000.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within boundaries of NSW • Project available for General Public use. • Assists 'not for profit' sporting and recreational organisations and/or local government authorities to develop community oriented sporting and/or recreational facilities. • Project should improve the safety for users and participants. • Project must be able to commence within nine months and be completed within two years of the announcement date. • Organisation must verify that all the funds will be available excluding the grant, to commence and complete the project immediately. • Project must involve one or more of the following <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Construction of a new local sporting, recreation and/or physical activity facility. ○ Enhancement of an existing facility by inclusion of additional features. ○ Provision of ancillary and support facilities at existing venues. ○ Provision of additional outdoor courts and playing areas. ○ Improved access for under-represented and/ or disadvantaged groups in the community. 	<p>Annual Grant</p> <p>Applications close August.</p>

Dept. of Sport & Recreation	Funding Name	Grant Size Limits	Eligibility Criteria	Timeline
<p>Website: www.dsr.nsw.gov.au Email: info@dsr.nsw.gov.au</p> <p>Telephone: 131 302 or (02) 9006 3700</p>	Active Council Grants Scheme	Not Available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focuses on the promotion of physical activity to improve communities. • For NSW local Councils only. 	<p>Annual Grant</p> <p>Applications close 30 June.</p>
Dept. of Sport & Recreation	Funding Name	Grant Size Limits	Eligibility Criteria	Timeline
<p>Website: www.dsr.nsw.gov.au Email: info@dsr.nsw.gov.au</p> <p>Telephone: 131 302 or (02) 9006 3700</p>	Regional Sports Facilities Program	<p>50 per cent of the net project cost, up to a maximum grant of \$200,000.</p> <p>Minimum grants of \$40,000.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within the boundaries of NSW. • Project must assist not for profit sporting and recreational organisations and/or local government authorities to develop community oriented recreational facilities. • Project available for general public use. • Project should commence within nine months and be completed within two years of the announcement date. • Organisation must verify that all the funds are available to commence the project immediately. • Project must involve one or more of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Upgrading of an existing facility from local to regional to state and/or national standards ○ Provision of ancillary and support facilities at existing venues. ○ Improved access for under represented and/or disadvantaged groups in the community. 	<p>Annual Grant</p> <p>Applications close November.</p>

Dept. of Sport & Recreation	Funding Name	Grant Size Limits	Eligibility Criteria	Timeline
<p>Website: www.dsr.nsw.gov.au Email: info@dsr.nsw.gov.au</p> <p>Telephone: 131 302 or (02) 9006 3700</p>	Active Communities Grant	<p>Small Grants (not-for-profit organisations) \$2,000</p> <p>Large Grants \$10,000 - \$25,000 (over 3 years)</p>	<p>Aims to increase opportunities for under-represented and disadvantaged people in NSW to participate in physical activity at a community level.</p> <p>Organisation must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Council (with evidence of community support). • Schools (out of school hours project only). • Not-for-profit community sport and recreation organisation. • Not-for-profit community organisation. • Community health centres. <p>Additional information to be supplied via website closer to opening date.</p>	<p>Small Grants Applications close January.</p> <p>Large Grants Applications close July.</p>

Dept. of Environment & Heritage	Funding Name	Grant Size Limits	Eligibility Criteria	Timeline
<p>Website: www.ea.gov.au/bushcare</p> <p>Telephone: 1800 303 863</p> <p>Email: envirofund@affa.gov.au</p> <p>To request round two application: Email: ciu@deh.gov.au 1800 065 823 www.nht.gov.au/envirofund</p>	Australian Government Envirofund-Bushcare	Up to maximum grant of \$30 000.	Bushcare funded activities to protect, enhance and increase the vegetation in the Australian landscape. A priority was to support community involvement in the management, protection and rehabilitation of Australia's native vegetation.	Annual Grant
Dept. of Agriculture Fisheries & Forestry	Funding Name	Grant Size Limits	Eligibility Criteria	Timeline
<p>Website: www.afa.gov.au</p> <p>Email: rivercare@affa.gov.au</p> <p>Manager National Rivercare Program, Natural Resource Management Policy Division, Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry - Australia GPO Box 858 CANBERRA ACT 2601</p> <p>Telephone: (02) 6272 3932</p>	National Rivercare Program	Up to maximum grant of \$30 000.	Refer website	Not Available

Dept of Agriculture, Fisheries & Forestry, and Dept Environment & Heritage	Funding Name	Grant Size limits	Eligibility Criteria	Timeline
<p>Website: www.nht.nsw.gov.au</p> <p>Natural Heritage Trust Coordination Manager, Rural Investment Department of Land and Water Conservation GPO Box 39 SYDNEY NSW 2001</p> <p>Telephone (02) 9228 6346 Fax (02) 9228 6451</p>	Biodiversity funding through the Natural Heritage Trust	Up to maximum grant of \$30 000.	Refer website	Not Available
Road and Traffic Authority	Funding Name	Grant Size Limits	Eligibility Criteria	Timeline
<p>Website: www.rta.nsw.gov.au</p> <p>Telephone 1 800 060 607 or (02) 8837 0198.</p>	Regional Cycleways Networks	50 per cent of the net project cost – no specified limit.	<p>In recognition of the fact that most cycling takes place on local roads, the RTA offers funding to local councils for the provision of approved bicycle facilities and the development of local bike plans.</p> <p>The RTA provides funds for cycle routes and facilities identified in Council Bike Plans.</p>	Not Available

Community Relations Commission	Funding Name	Grant Size Limits	Eligibility Criteria	Timeline
<p>Website: www.crc.nsw.gov.au</p> <p>Name: Ms Jaya Chivukula, Project Officer, Funding Programs</p> <p>Telephone: (02) 8255 6779</p>	Community Development Grants Program	Not Available	The aim of the program is to encourage the participation of people from culturally diverse communities in all aspects of life in New South Wales.	Not Available
Dept. of Community Services	Funding Name	Grant Size Limits	Eligibility Criteria	Timeline
<p>Website: www.community.nsw.gov.au</p> <p>Mary- Jane Clark, Executive Director, Partnerships and Communities, Ministerial Office, GPO Box 5070 Sydney NSW 1044</p>	Community Services Grants Program	Not Available	Grants under this fund are to help communities build 'social capital' and a stronger, more resilient society.	Not Available

APPENDIX 13

Sports Facility Distribution Map

Sport & Recreation Facilities - Existing

Woollahra Local Government Area

