

Spaces and Places Strategy 2020



MAYORS MESSAGE

Without question, better social infrastructure is better for achieving positive community outcomes. The benefits of these pieces of infrastructure, including open space, recreation spaces and community facilities, range from health to environmental, liveability to economic benefits for the whole community.

The Camden Local Government Area (LGA) is the fastest growing area in Australia, with our population set to surpass 230,000 by 2036. That's why it is our duty to ensure our spaces and places meet this demand in order to, among many other things:

- Promote community pride and access to high quality amenities and open spaces
- Encourage an active lifestyle
- Support local economic and cultural development
- Help foster a healthy and socially connected community

This Strategy sets out a vision for a Camden LGA that continues to be healthy, environmentally sound, liveable and economically strong moving into the future.

Theresa Fedeli
Mayor of Camden



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

Council acknowledges the Dharawal people as the traditional custodians of this land and pay our respect to their Elders both past and present.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	INTRODUCTION	8
1.1.	CHALLENGES	8
1.2.	AIM OF THE STRATEGY	8
1.3.	SCOPE OF THE STRATEGY	9
1.4.	METHODOLOGY	9
2.	BENEFITS OF SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE	10
3.	STRATEGIC CONTEXT	11
3.1.	STATUTORY FRAMEWORK	11
3.2.	POLICY FRAMEWORK	12
4.	CAMDEN CONTEXT	16
4.1.	LOCATION	16
5.	SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE TRENDS	17
5.1.	HIERARCHY	17
5.2.	PLANNING AND DESIGN	18
6.	RECREATION TRENDS AND PREFERENCES	20
6.1.	KEY FINDINGS	20
7.	STRATEGY CONSULTATION	23
7.1.	COMMUNITY SURVEY	23
7.2.	STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION	25
7.3.	KEY FINDINGS	25
8.	COMMUNITY PROFILE	27
8.1.	CURRENT PROFILE & POPULATION PROJECTIONS	27
9.	PLANNING DISTRICTS	31
9.1.	RURAL DISTRICT	32
9.2.	ESTABLISHED DISTRICT	33
9.3.	GROWTH DISTRICT	34
10.	ANALYSIS OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES	35
10.1.	ABOUT COMMUNITY FACILITIES	35
10.2.	CURRENT PROVISION	35
10.3.	LIBRARIES	37
10.4.	COMMUNITY CENTRES, HALLS AND CLUBROOMS	39
10.5.	CULTURAL FACILITIES	41
11.	ANALYSIS OF OPEN SPACE	43
11.1.	ABOUT OPEN SPACE	43
11.2.	CURRENT PROVISION	43
11.3.	OPEN SPACE SETTINGS	43
11.4.	CAMDEN LGA BENCHMARKING ANALYSIS	47
11.5.	DISTRICT BENCHMARKING ANALYSIS	47
12.	ANALYSIS OF RECREATION SPACES	50
12.1.	ABOUT RECREATION SPACES	50
12.2.	CURRENT PROVISION	50
12.3.	COMMUNITY PERCEPTIONS	50
12.4.	OFF-LEASH DOG PARKS	53
12.5.	PLAYSPACES	54
12.6.	SPORTSGROUNDS	56
13.	IMPLEMENTATION PLAN	59
13.1.	RECOMMENDATIONS	59
13.2.	COMMUNITY FACILITIES	60
13.3.	HIERARCHY	62
13.4.	OPEN SPACE	64
13.5.	ENCUMBERED OR CONSTRAINED LAND	66
13.6.	RECREATION SPACES	66
13.7.	FUNDING	69
13.8.	IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION	69

APPENDIX

Appendix A Demographic Profile	77
Appendix B Population Projections	82
Appendix C Community Facility List	83
Appendix D Open Space List	85
Appendix E Playspaces List	96
Appendix F Sportsgrounds List	98

FIGURES

Figure 1 – LSPS Flow Chart.....	12
Figure 2 – Hierarchy of Plans	14
Figure 3 – Camden LGA Boundary and Local Context	16
Figure 4 – Adopted Hierarchy of Classifications.....	17
Figure 5 – Planning Districts.....	31
Figure 6 – Community Facilities in Camden LGA.....	36
Figure 7 – Bushland Areas in Camden LGA.....	46
Figure 8 – Existing and Proposed Playspaces, as at June 2019	51

PICTURES

Picture 1 – Natural Areas, Harrington Park	43
Picture 2 – Natural Areas, Elizabeth Throsby Reserve	43
Picture 3 – Passive Open Space, Belgenny Reserve	44
Picture 4 – Passive Open Space, Fairfax Reserve	44
Picture 5 – Active Open Space, Brabham Reserve.....	44
Picture 6 – Active Open Space, Catherine Field	44
Picture 7 – Riparian Area, Harrington Park	44
Picture 8 – Riparian Area, Mt Annan	45
Picture 9 – Encumbered Open Space, Camden South	45
Picture 10 – Encumbered Land River Road, Elderslie	45
Picture 11 – Belgenny Reserve	51
Picture 12 – Fairfax Reserve	51
Picture 13 – Birriwa Reserve Outdoor Youth Space.....	51
Picture 14 – Julia Reserve	51
Picture 15 – Harrington Park Lake	51
Picture 16 – Sedgwick Reserve	51

TABLES

Table 1 – Summary of Benchmarks for Open Space, Recreation Spaces and Community Facilities.....	7
Table 2 – Other Providers and Facilities.....	9
Table 3 – Methodology	9
Table 4 – Alignment with the Key Directions and Objectives of the CSP.....	14
Table 5 – Planning and Design Trends.....	18
Table 6 – Recreation Needs	22
Table 7 – Community Survey Summary of Findings.....	24
Table 8 – Summary of Stakeholder Consultation.	25
Table 9 – Population Summary Rural District.....	32
Table 10 – Population Summary Established District.	33
Table 11 – Population Summary Growth District.	34
Table 12 – Summary of Council Owned and Managed Community Facilities	35
Table 13 – Benchmark Comparison Table.....	36
Table 14 – Future Library Facilities in Camden LGA.....	37
Table 15 – Library Benchmarking for the Camden LGA.....	38
Table 16 – Library Benchmarking by Planning District	38
Table 17 – Council Proposed Future Facilities	39
Table 18 – Neighbourhood Community Centre Benchmarking Analysis	40
Table 19 – Regional Community Centre Benchmarking Analysis.....	40
Table 20 – Future Civic/Performances Centres in the LGA.....	41
Table 21 – Civic/Cultural Centre Benchmarking for the Camden LGA.....	42
Table 22 – Open Space Benchmarking – All Open Space	47
Table 23 – Rural District Benchmarking	48
Table 24 – Established District Benchmarking	48
Table 25 – Growth District Benchmarking	49
Table 26 – Summary of Provision.....	50
Table 27 – Off-Leash Dog Ownership Benchmarks Comparison.	53
Table 28 – Off-Leash Dog Parks Benchmarking for the Camden LGA.	54
Table 29 – Playspaces Provision Comparison Table.....	55
Table 30 – Playspaces Benchmarking for the Camden LGA.....	55
Table 31 – Comparison of Sports Court Provision.....	57
Table 32 – Benchmarking Analysis of Sports Courts.....	57
Table 33 – Benchmarking Analysis of Sports Fields.....	58
Table 34 – Community Facilities Adopted Benchmarks.....	60
Table 35 – Community Facility Recommendations.....	60
Table 36 – Hierarchy of Provision of Community Facilities.....	62
Table 37 – Open Space Adopted Benchmarks.....	63
Table 38 – Open Space Recommendations.	63
Table 39 – Hierarchy of Provision of Open Space.....	65
Table 40 – Adopted Recreation Spaces Benchmarks	66
Table 41 – Playspace Recommendations	66
Table 42 – Hierarchy of Provision of Playspaces	68

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Social infrastructure, including open space, recreation spaces and community facilities, provides a range of benefits including important health, social, environmental and economic benefits for individuals and the broader community.

The Camden LGA is undergoing rapid urban growth, which is resulting in changes to the community profile, urbanisation of once rural landscapes is placing pressures on existing social infrastructure. The Camden Spaces and Places Strategy aims to address these challenges and provide a strategic framework and action plan to support the significant role that Council plays in the provision of open space, play spaces and community facilities to meet the needs of current and future populations.

This strategy uses three planning districts, rural, established and growth, to analyse the populations trends and review benchmarks for the provision of social infrastructure.

Through an assessment of the data available the following benchmarks have been identified for future planning of open space, recreation spaces and community facilities in the Camden LGA.

Table 1 – Summary of benchmarks for open space, recreation spaces and community facilities

Facility	Benchmark
Library	1 library: 40,000 people
Community Centre	1 community centre: 20,000 people
Civic Centre	1 civic/cultural centre: 30,000 people
Open space (active and passive)	2.83 ha: 1,000 people
Playspaces	1 playground: 2,000 people
Sports Courts/Multisport Court	1 court: 2,000 people
Off-leash dog parks	1 off-leash dog park: 16,000 people
Sports field	1 sports field: 1,850 people



1. INTRODUCTION

The Camden Local Government Area (LGA) is undergoing significant development and population growth, driven by the LGA's strategic location in Sydney's South West Growth Centre.

This rapid growth is a significant contrast to the historic incremental population growth.

In response to this growth and a range of other challenges, Camden Council (Council) has identified the need to review the current provision of open space, recreation spaces and community facilities and to plan strategically to meet the needs of the future community.

1.1. CHALLENGES

Several challenges have been identified by Council that have informed the development of this Strategy including:

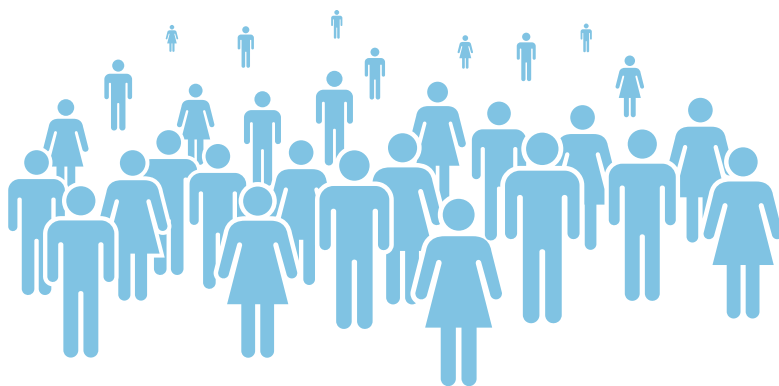
- Significant population growth and changing community profile of the Camden LGA
- Maintaining the scenic quality of the environment, including open space and rural settings
- Providing appropriate levels of services and facilities to the growing community
- Providing equality of asset delivery and maintenance between new estates and existing areas
- The increasing costs of acquiring land to provide for additional facilities
- Car dependency and limited public transport options
- The limitations of Neighbourhood infrastructure (development) contributions and other funding mechanisms
- Inconsistent classifications of social infrastructure across state and local government plans and policies
- Open space with limited recreational value due to flooding or being otherwise encumbered i.e. transmission easements

1.2. AIM OF THE STRATEGY

The Camden Spaces and Places Strategy (the Strategy) aims to address these challenges and provide a strategic framework and action plan. It does not provide a detailed audit and analysis of all Council's social infrastructure assets.

The Strategy aims to:

- Identify gaps in the provision of open space, recreation spaces and community facilities
- Project the future demands and need for such facilities, considering the projected population growth
- Establish best practice benchmarks and agreed definition of terms
- Provide an action plan and priorities to meet the needs of the current and future population of the Camden LGA
- Inform future capital works improvement plans
- Inform and guide social infrastructure planning for future urban development in the Camden LGA



1.3. SCOPE OF THE STRATEGY

The Strategy focuses on Council owned and managed social infrastructure, as outlined below:

- **Passive open space:** Council owned or managed public open space.
- **Active open space:** Council owned or managed playspaces, sports fields, aquatic facilities, sports courts, dog off leash areas, skate parks, BMX or mountain bike tracks.
- **Community facilities:** Council owned or managed community centres, halls, meeting rooms, clubrooms, civic centre and libraries.

This Strategy is based on the most recent data available for Council and does not consider facilities which may have been planned or approved after this data collection as part of the final analysis. Ongoing monitoring of progress of planning outcomes and community needs will be required to ensure accurate planning over time.

Council acknowledges the provision by other private and government entities, including:

Table 2 – Other Providers and Facilities

Providers	Facilities
NSW Department of Planning, Industry & Environment - National Parks and Wildlife Service	William Howe Regional Park and Conservation Areas, and The Australian Royal Botanic Gardens Mount Annan
Department of Primary Industries - Water	Nepean River
Department of Education	Public schools
Neighbouring Councils	Open space and facilities provided by Campbelltown, Liverpool and Wollondilly Councils
Private entities	Open space and community facilities within private developments and estates, community title developments, commercial recreation providers, Catholic and Independent schools and Sydney University.

1.4. METHODOLOGY

The following activities have been undertaken in the development of this Strategy:

Table 3 – Methodology

Stage	Task
Camden context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy review • Demographic analysis of current and future population • Audit of current and future provision level • GIS mapping
Consultation and assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Engagement • Stakeholder Engagement
Analysis and reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benchmarking and facility assessment • Reporting back to Council

2. BENEFITS OF SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Around the world there is growing understanding that when communities invest in social infrastructure they are investing in their future.¹ Social infrastructure, including open space, recreation spaces and community facilities, provides a range of benefits including important health, social, environmental and economic benefits for individuals and the broader community.

A summary of some of these benefits are discussed below:

Health benefits

- Opportunities to interact with nature can provide positive mental health benefits for children, young people and adults, including minimising anxiety and stress.
- Spaces for physical activity, including walking, cycling, team sports and other recreational activities can improve the physical health and wellbeing of communities.
- Social benefits.
- Space for children to be imaginative which promotes development of social skills such as sharing, negotiation and leadership, as well as language skills.
- Encouraging social equity by providing access to services and facilities to all members of the community regardless of age, gender, socio-economic status, ethnicity or ability.
- Providing opportunities for social interaction which is critical for creating and maintaining community cohesion.
- Enhancing the visual amenity of neighbourhoods and promoting a sense of community pride.
- Play strengthens parent to child attachment and bonding.

Environmental benefits

- Protecting wildlife habitat and natural resources for current and future generations.
- Promoting environmental stewardship and sustainability within the community.
- Combating the impacts of climate change and the urban heat island effect by protecting areas of open space and tree canopies.

Economic benefits

- Attracting residents and businesses to the local area and supporting economic development.
- Increasing the value of properties in proximity to high quality open space and community facilities.
- Reducing the health care costs associated with lifestyle diseases such as obesity, by encouraging an active lifestyle.
- Attracting visitors from outside of the local area to visit unique services and facilities.

Liveability Benefits

- Providing services and facilities to foster a healthy and socially connected community.
- Supporting cultural infrastructure to promote cultural and creative spaces.

¹ Regional Australia Institute

3. STRATEGIC CONTEXT

The Strategy aligns with and supports the principles and objectives of a range of statutory and strategic documents that are required to plan for an effective network of open space, playspaces and community facilities. The following sections identify other key documents that have been considered in the development of the strategy.

3.1. STATUTORY FRAMEWORK

The NSW State Legislation and Planning Policies and their implications for the Camden LGA have been considered in the development of this Strategy.

3.1.1. NSW Legislation

3.1.1.1. Local Government Act 1993

Council owns and manages a variety of land. All the land that Council own or manage, with five exceptions is called 'public land' under the *Local Government Act 1993*.

The LG Act requires all public land vested in a council to be classified as either 'community' or 'operational'.

This classification reflects the retention of land for ongoing public use and other land which may not be required and can be sold or leased. Community land must not be sold (except in the limited circumstances) and there are restrictions placed on the leasing or licensing of this land.

The use and management of community land must also be regulated by a Plan of Management prepared by and adopted Council under the LG Act, relevant law including applicable environmental planning instruments and the LG Act.

3.1.1.2. Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

Section 7.11 and 7.12 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979* enables a consent authority such as the Council to levy contributions for public amenities and services required because of development. Funding mechanisms for social infrastructure are discussed further in Section: Contributions Planning.

The Act works in concert with other NSW and Commonwealth legislation which guide the management of Council assets including open space, social infrastructure and the protection of natural places. The legislative and policy context are relevant considerations in the development and in the implementation of this Strategy.

3.1.1.3. Crown Land Management Act 2016

The objectives and the principles of Crown land management in the *Crown Land Management Act 2016* (CLM Act) ensure that Crown land is managed for the benefit of the people of NSW. These are detailed in Section 1.3 of the Act. The principles of Crown land management are detailed in Section 1.4 of the Act.

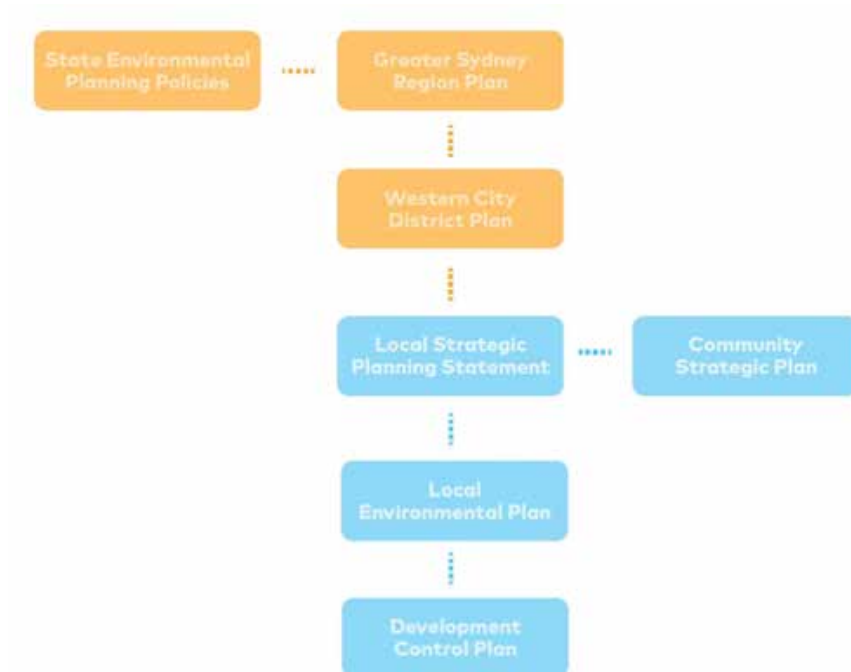
The CLM Act assigns certain functions to council as Reserve Managers. As a Crown land manager Council is authorised to classify and manage its dedicated or reserved Crown land in the same manner as its other suite of public land.



3.2. POLICY FRAMEWORK

The Figure below shows the Strategic and Policy framework that has guided the development of the strategy.

FIGURE 1 – LSPS FLOW CHART



3.2.1. A Metropolis of Three Cities Greater Sydney Region Plan

The Greater Sydney Commission's Metropolis of Three Cities the Greater Sydney Region Plan (the Region Plan) sets a 40-year vision and establishes a 20-year plan to manage growth and change for Greater Sydney in the context of social, economic and environmental matters. It is built on a vision that includes the Western Parkland City.

The Region Plan aims to rebalance economic and social opportunities to deliver a more equitable Greater Sydney and establishes 10 Directions to guide future land use planning across Sydney and achieve the vision of three cities.

3.2.2. Western City District Plan

The Western City District Plan aims to enhance Greater Sydney's liveability by providing a 20-year plan to manage growth. A significant portion of the northern part of Camden has been identified for future urban development by the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment and is known as the South West Growth Area (SWGA). Most of the residential growth for Camden is being planned to occur with the SWGA boundary with associated infrastructure required to be delivered in this area.

A key component of the plan is to:

'create a continuous open space corridor along the entirety of South Creek that provides ecological protection and enhancement, better stormwater treatment and a regionally significant corridor for recreation uses'

3.2.3. Local Strategic Planning Statement

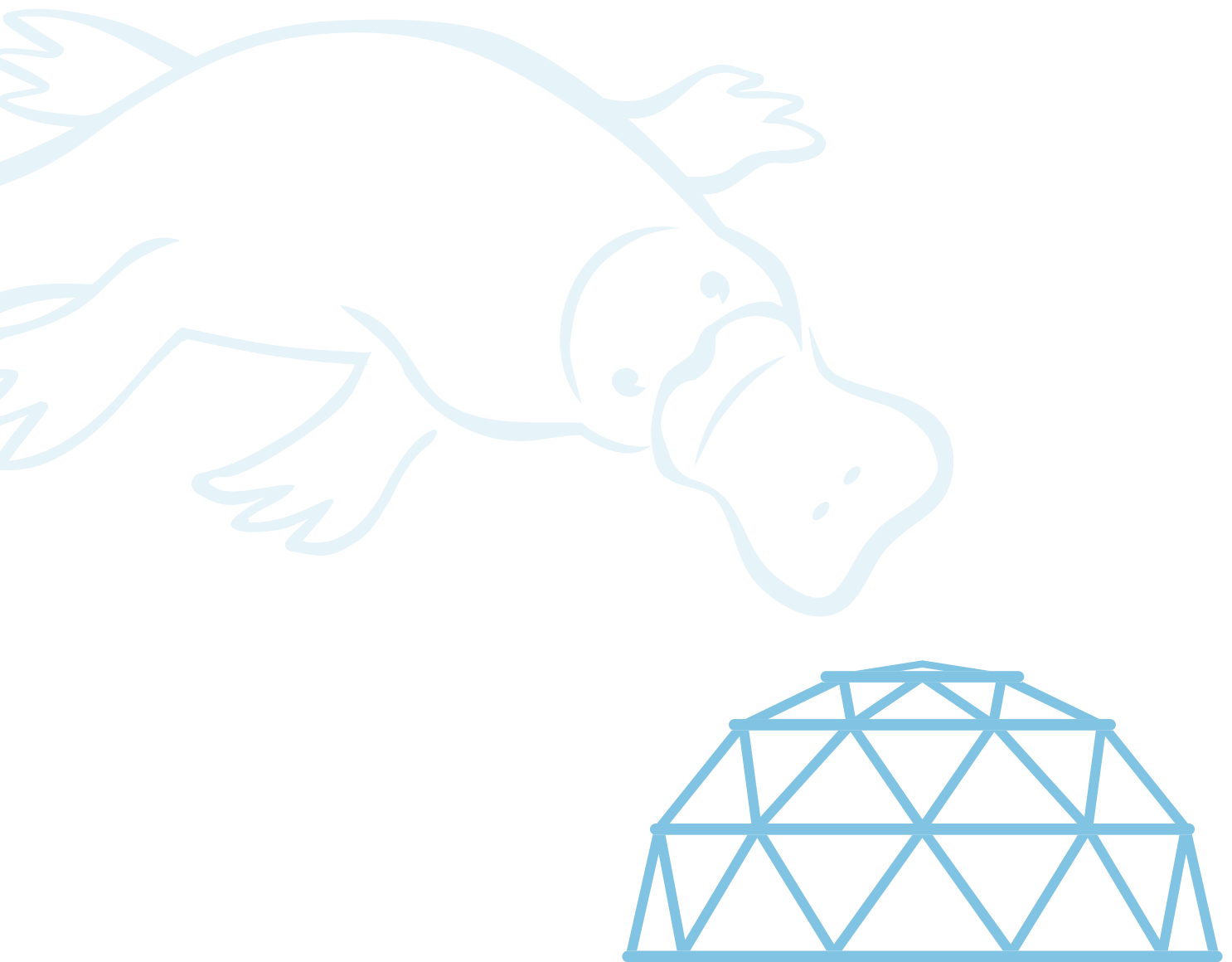
The LSPS identifies the basis for strategic planning in Camden, having regard to economic, social and environmental matters, the local priorities for Camden, actions required to achieve those priorities, and the basis on which Council is to monitor and report on the implementation of those actions. The LSPS brings together and builds on planning work found in Council's other plans, studies and strategies and will be used to update other key components of these plans.

The Liveability and Sustainability Priority Areas from the LSPS identifies actions including the following short-term action.

Local Priority L3

Providing services and facilities to foster a healthy and socially connected community

41. Council will develop a strategy which identifies gaps in the provision of open space, fit for purpose sports facilities, play spaces and community facilities to project future demand and need for facilities, and provide a plan and priorities to meet the needs of current and future populations



3.2.4. Camden Community Strategic Plan



FIGURE 2 – HIERARCHY OF PLANS

Council's Community Strategic Plan (CSP) serves a broader purpose and provides guidance on how Council will work to meet the community's needs. The planning priorities, strategic directions and actions provide the rationale for decisions about how Council will use land to achieve the community's broader goals. The Figure and Table below demonstrate the inter-relationship with other council strategies and alignment with key directions and objectives of the Community Strategic Plan.

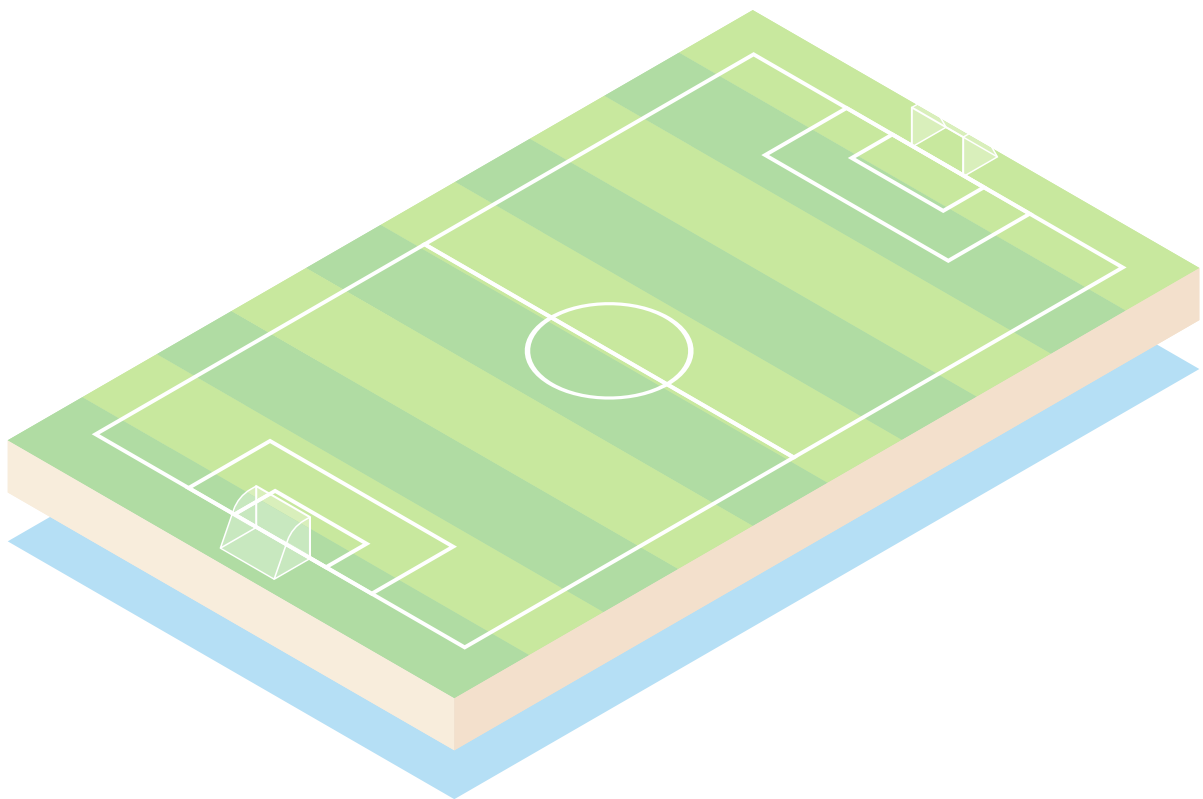
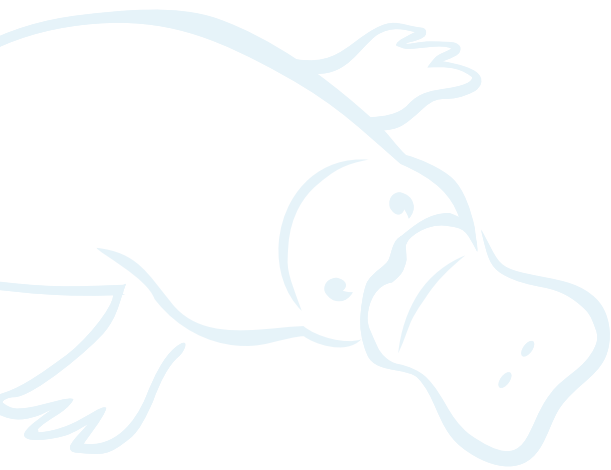
REF	STRATEGY	REF	OBJECTIVE
Healthy Urban and Natural Environment			
2.1	Caring for urban and natural environments incl. Heritage	2.1.8	Ensure public amenities and recreational facilities reflect community needs
A Prosperous Economy			
3.1	Tourism and economic development	3.1.3	Activate under-utilised public and private spaces
An Enriched and Connected Community			
5.1	Maintain or increase number of recreation facilities, sporting fields and open space	5.1.1	Foster strong cohesive healthy and safe communities
Strong Local Leadership			
6.1	Maintain strong partnership and shared responsibilities with stakeholders	6.1.1	Provide facilities and services that are high quality, accessible and responsive to the community's needs

Table 4: Alignment with the Key Directions and objectives of the CSP.

3.2.5. Camden Council Sportsground Strategy (2020-2024)

The Camden Council Sportsground Strategy (CCSS) was developed to guide future decision making related to the provision of sportsgrounds and facilities. It will assist in defining the level of sporting facility provision to service new urban areas over the next 4 years and beyond.

The CCSS provides a list of current and proposed sportsground sites in the Camden LGA and the proposed future direction for each site.

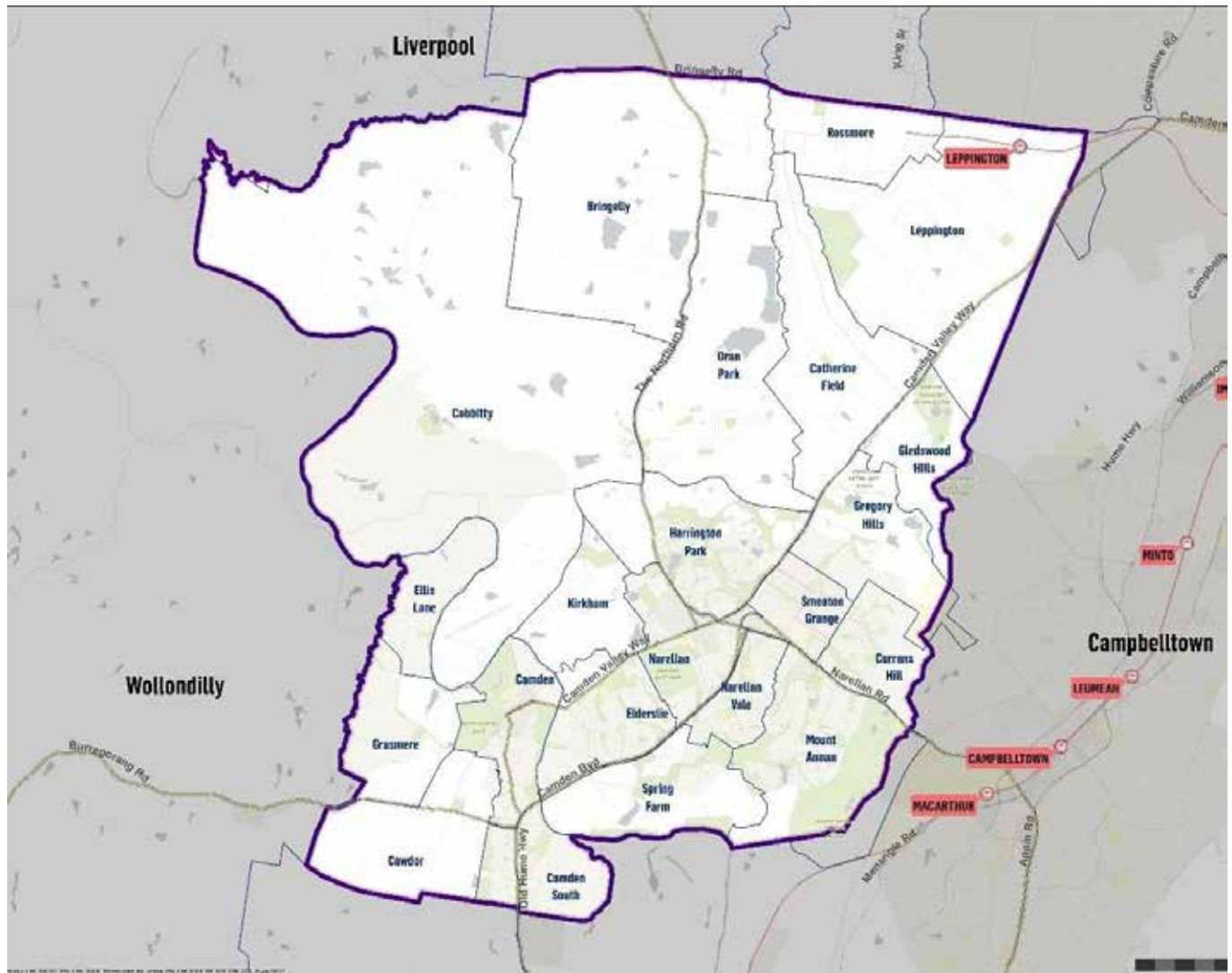


4. CAMDEN CONTEXT

4.1. LOCATION

The Camden LGA is located approximately 60 kilometres from the Sydney CBD. The LGA covers a land area of around 200 square kilometres, includes 23 suburbs and is bound by Liverpool City Council, Campbelltown City Council and Wollondilly Shire Council.

The suburbs of Narellan and Leppington are identified as strategic centres in the Western City District Plan.



Camden LGA also sits at the intersection of three Aboriginal tribal boundaries. The groups include the Gundungurra to the west and south, the Dharawal to the south and east, and the Darug to the north.

FIGURE 3 – CAMDEN LGA BOUNDARY AND LOCAL CONTEXT

5. SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE TRENDS

5.1. HIERARCHY

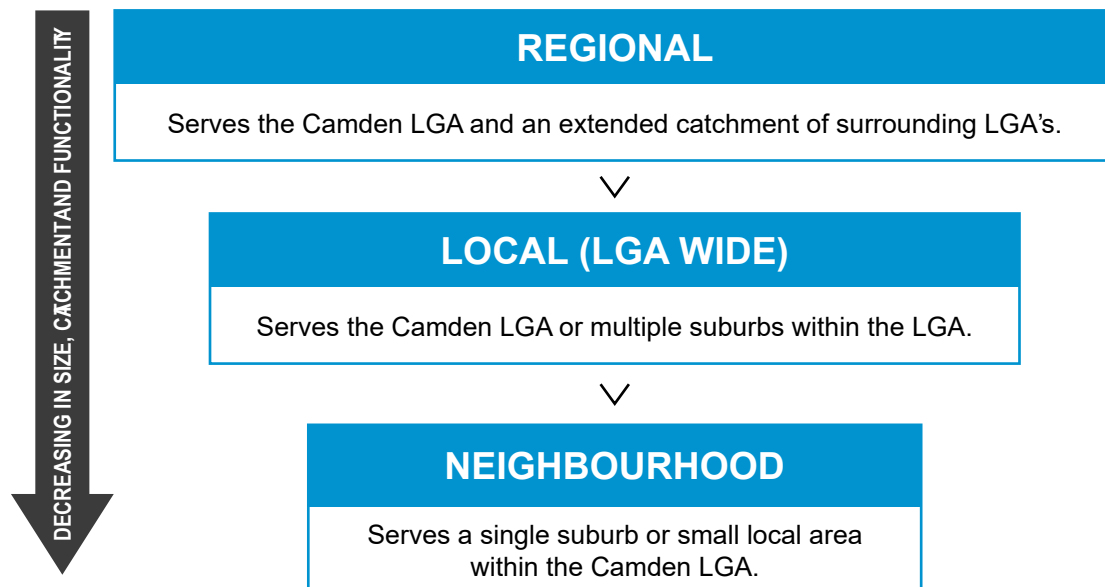
5.1.1. Open Space and Social infrastructure Hierarchy

A hierarchy is a useful planning tool that promotes an integrated approach to social infrastructure planning that can assist with:

- providing consistency of terminology and delivery expectations;
- providing an equitable distribution of social infrastructure;
- indicating the scale and quality of the amenities that may be provided; and
- determining the level of maintenance that may be required.

For the purposes of this document and management of social infrastructure going forward, the following classifications for open space, recreation and community facility planning has been adopted.

FIGURE 4 – ADOPTED HIERARCHY OF CLASSIFICATIONS



Regional – this term is the most commonly adopted term for social infrastructure that is intended to service more than one LGA. The Camden LGA has over 250ha of Regional open space including the Camden Bicentennial Equestrian Park, Onslow Park and Narellan Sports Hub.

Local (LGA Wide) – Local - has been adopted to reflect that this level of social infrastructure is designed to service the entire LGA. While Local is sometimes used to describe smaller or lower levels of provision, Council indicates this classification does not align with the terminology of 'Local Government Area'. The Camden LGA has approximately 200ha of Local open space including Birriwa Reserve, Curry Reserve, Harrington Park Lake and Sedgwick Reserve.

Neighbourhood – this term is a commonly adopted term for social infrastructure that is intended to service a suburb. However, a suburb is often an artificial boundary or catchment, so it has also been recognised that the catchment maybe a small local area within the LGA. Neighbourhood open space is the most dominant form of open space in the Camden LGA.

Chapter 13 discusses this hierarchy in more detail and provides relevant criteria to guide decision making for future facilities or facility upgrades.

5.2. PLANNING AND DESIGN

Social infrastructure planning and design should respond to changes in social, environmental and economic preferences.

Based on ongoing research this section outlines current trends in planning and designing social infrastructure for both established and growth areas:

Table 5 – Planning and Design Trends.

	<p>Size and scale</p> <p>Historically community facilities were designed as small, stand-alone facilities to service local populations. In response to maintenance and management costs, security issues and limited use, there is a trend towards larger but fewer community facilities, which service greater population catchments and provide a higher level of service.</p>
	<p>Co-location</p> <p>Co-location is the placement of complementary community services and facilities together. This approach has become a focus as it provides convenience for users who can access multiple services in one location, creates a 'community hub' where people gather and promotes sharing of common facilities and integration of service delivery.</p>
	<p>Multipurpose</p> <p>Larger, multipurpose facilities have the potential to be more self-sustaining and economically sustainable, as the facilities can be used throughout the year by a number of groups, they avoid duplication of provision and can adapt to changing recreational needs and preferences over time. The integration of different uses and users also promotes social cohesion.</p>
	<p>Sustainability</p> <p>Increasing awareness of climate change and other environmental challenges has driven an increased focus on environmental sustainability. There is an expectation that all levels of Government will show leadership in this area. The integration of sustainable design can also deliver long-term costs savings.</p>
	<p>Partnerships</p> <p>There has been growing interest in addressing resource constraints and pressures from population growth through shared or joint-use delivery partnerships, where facilities are shared between different user groups and co-managed and funded by different providers.</p>



Place making

Community and recreation facilities are being used as a catalyst for social interaction and a way to reflect the diversity of the population. Community hubs often integrate public art, signage and other ways of expressing community identity. Places are also designed to encourage people to gather and socialise, with comfortable seating, hang-out areas, cafes and other supporting infrastructure.



Accessibility and inclusion

There has been a widespread adoption of 'Universal Design' principles in community facilities and open space planning, design and construction. This includes locating community facilities and open space in areas that are accessible by a range of transport modes and considering the needs of all user groups, such as people with disability or English as a second language, mothers, older people and children. Park equipment and facilities have accessible components.



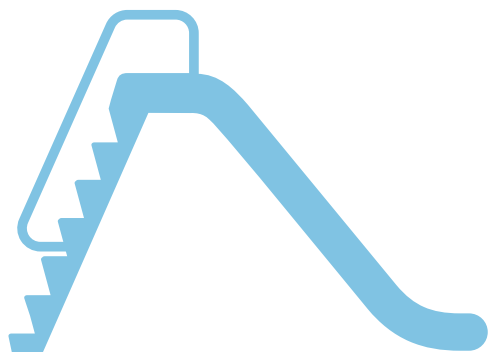
Information technology

Technology has become part of our everyday life and continues to advance at a rapid pace. Community facilities, particularly libraries, are providing more space for information technology, including public computer access areas, free or low-cost Wi-Fi access, charging stations, digital education and e-catalogues.



Community Backyard

As densities increase and apartment living becomes more prevalent, community facilities and recreation areas are transforming to become community backyards that are visited frequently and deliver spaces and services that are an extension of the home, including music rehearsal space, hang out areas for laptop use, child-friendly and pet friendly zones and community gardens.



6. RECREATION TRENDS AND PREFERENCES

Participation patterns and recreation preferences change over time. Understanding these trends is important in order to plan effectively for future facilities that respond to these changes and encourage people to engage in recreation and environmental activities.

- The following section provides a summary of the key findings from the following research and data:
- The Future of Sport in Australia, (Crawford Report), Independent Sport Panel Report, 2009;
- Participation in Sport and Recreation Australia, ABS, 2013-14;
- AusPlay, Australian Sports Commission, April 2017-19;
- Participation in Sport and Recreation by Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Women, Australian Government Office for Women, Department of Communities and Justice and Department of Indigenous Affairs, 2017; and
- Animal Medicines Australia, Pet Ownership in Australia 2016.

6.1. KEY FINDINGS

6.1.1. Age

- Participation in organised and non-organised sport and physical activity decreases with age.
- People aged 15-17 years have the highest participation rate in sport and physical recreation and involvement in organised sport. While people aged 65 years and over had the lowest participation rate in physical exercise.
- A key challenge facing policy makers is to address the barriers that prevent sport participation regarding Australia's changing age profile. As the population ages, more support is needed for sport and recreation activities that meet the needs of older Australians. This includes a focus on funding lifetime sports, such as golf, bowls and tennis, as well as supporting sporting organisations with programs for older people.

6.1.2. Gender

- Male and female adult participation rates are generally similar. However, females participate less in organised sport than men. In the recent times, female participation in sport is increasing across the sporting codes in NSW. Camden is showing similar trends in women's participation in sport. This has implications for the design and provision of future amenities.

'Her Sport Her Way'

The Office of Sport has designed a series of initiatives across four strategic pillars including Places and Spaces, to achieve the vision of enabling women and girls to be valued, recognised and have equal choices and opportunities to lead and participate in sport in NSW.

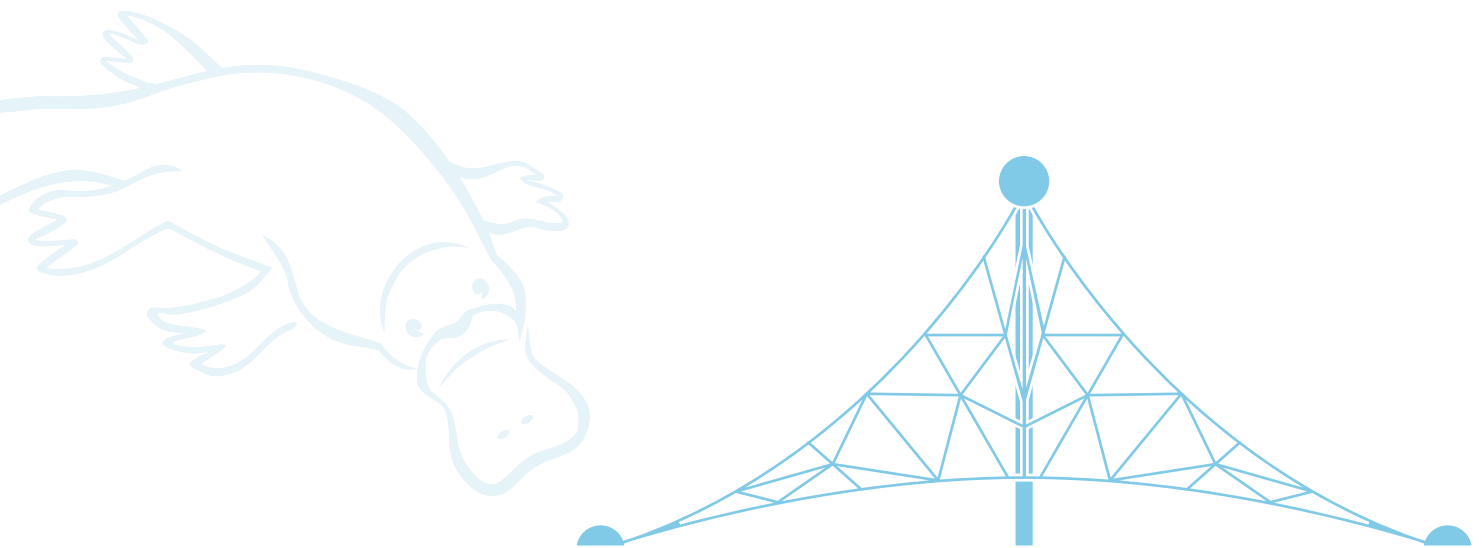
- Improve places and spaces across the sport facility hierarchy of Regional; Local; and Neighbourhood to better support women and girls
- Plan and provide for Female Friendly (FF) facility investment across NSW
- NSW Sport Infrastructure Strategy which is to focus on supportive environments for women and girls
- Work collaboratively across the facility hierarchy to promote and apply FF principles, guidelines and templates

6.1.3. Culture

- Sport and recreation can help build inclusion and express cultural diversity and promote better social relations.
- Immigration growth in new population communities will require a different approach to recreation, including a shift away from more traditional sports. The projected immigrant population are more likely to be interested in global sports, particularly those from Asian countries. As a result, more analysis of latent demand for global sports such as table tennis & badminton, is required.
- There is a high correlation between a parent's engagement in sport and that of their child – 72% of children who have at least one active parent are physically active in organised sport or physical activity outside of school compared to just 53% of children with at least one inactive parent.

6.1.4. Activities

- In NSW, walking is the most popular recreational activity followed by fitness and gym.
- Traditional team sports have lower participation rates, with basketball, cricket and netball outside of the top ten most popular activities.
- 44% of Older Australians aged 55 and over are active 5 times or more per week
- Women 40-64 are more likely to meet the physical activity guidelines compared to men of the same age.
- More Australians meet the guidelines at 55-64 years of age, especially men, compared to the younger age-group of 40-54.
- The proportion of sufficiently active Older Australians (both men and women) decreases significantly after 64 years of age.
- Participation tends to decrease with age, although it doesn't drop significantly until the 75 years and over age-group
- In 2017, 3.5 million children (74%) participated at least once in some form of organised sport or physical activity compared with 3.2 million children (70%) in 2016. As a 4 percentage increase in the overall annual participation rate.
- Traditional team sports are popular for children, representing 50% of the top ten activities. For children in NSW, swimming was the most popular overall recreational activity (30.2%), followed by football/soccer (21.9%).
- Dogs are the most popular household pet in Australia (38%). Nearly three quarters (74%) of dogs in Australia are taken on walks in the local area and more than half (52%) are taken to park and other public spaces. As houses become smaller and pet ownership grows, there is an increasing focus for Council's to provide pet-friendly facilities and recreation spaces.



6.1.5. Recreation Needs

The section below outlines the general recreation needs and services for different demographic groups.

Table 6: Recreation Needs

Demographic	Needs
Family with young children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Playspaces that are safe and allow for supervised play. • Passive recreation opportunities in Neighbourhood or Local parks. • Family friendly spaces with facilities for picnics and BBQs. • Children's programming at libraries and community spaces.
Family with children/teenagers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neighbourhood and Regional playspaces that provide active play and adventure spaces. • Sporting facilities for team and competition sports. • Youth programming at libraries and community spaces. • Spaces and places that are accessible by public transport. • Co-location and passive surveillance.
Adults (without children)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sports facilities for team sports and competition level sports. • Fitness and social recreational activities. • Accessible spaces with walking and cycling tracks. • Passive recreation space that facilitate social connection.
Young adults	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sporting facilities for team sports and competition level sports. • Fitness and social recreational activities. • Study and practice spaces at libraries and community spaces. • Extended hours to access outside of school/business hours.
Seniors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessible spaces with walking and cycling tracks. • Passive recreation spaces that facilitate social connection. • Whole of life sports and low-impact recreation, e.g. tennis, bowls, walking. • Continuing education and social programming at libraries and community spaces.
Culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services and information provided in different languages. • Spaces that support interaction and social gathering. • Spaces that are sensitive to cultural differences and norms.
People with Disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spaces and places have accessible standards in key aspects including equipment, surfacing and supporting amenities. • Continue to improve accessibility of existing buildings and facilities. • Playspaces have accessible play and exercise equipment to suit a variety of abilities.

7. STRATEGY CONSULTATION

The following section outlines the community and stakeholder consultation process and a summary of the key findings that have informed the development of this Strategy.

7.1. COMMUNITY SURVEY

This strategy has used information from a community survey. The survey was published on Council's website and a paper survey was also made available at various Council facilities. A total of 178 responses were collected.

The purpose of this survey was to find out what works well, what could be improved and what should be prioritised in the future, in relation to open space, recreation spaces and community facilities in the Camden LGA.

7.1.1. Respondent profile

- Out of the total 178 respondents, the largest survey response came from the suburbs of Camden (14%), Harrington Park (9.7%), Oran Park (9.7%), Camden South (9.1%), Elderslie (8.9%) Currans Hill (8.1%) and Mount Annan (8.1%).
- Nearly three quarters of all respondents were females (71%) and two thirds (66%) of all respondents were aged between 30-44 years.
- Most respondents (76.9%) identified as couple families with children who live at home.
- Most respondents speak only English at home (88.4%), do not have a disability (91.5%) and do not identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander (89.5%).

7.1.2. Key findings

Key findings include:

- Walking paths were the most frequently used facility, supporting the broader preference for walking as the most popular recreation activity.
- Playspaces, followed by outdoor fields and walking paths were identified as the highest priority for future investment.
- Places for children to play is highly valued in the Camden LGA, reflecting the family demographic and values of the LGA.
- Proximity and convenience are the main reasons why respondents did not visit open space, playspaces and community facilities, highlighting the importance of distributed network of facilities.
- Events and activities, spaces to hire and sense of community were the most valued aspects of existing community facilities, suggesting that the programming is a key aspect of future community facilities.
- The following section summarises the key findings from the community survey.



Table 7 – Community Survey Summary of Findings

Theme	Key findings
Open space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally, people were satisfied with the quality and quantity of open spaces in the Camden LGA: • Most respondents (34.4%) rated the quality of open spaces as 'good', followed by fair (24.5%) and neutral (18.5%). • Most respondents (34.7%) rated the quantity of open spaces as 'good', followed by fair (28.7%) and neutral (16.7%). • 'A place for children to play' was the most valued aspect about open space (44%). This is reflective of the of the respondent's demographic profile, which was predominately couple households with children who live at home. The second most valued aspect was natural beauty.
Community facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most respondents (30.7%) rated the quality of community facilities as 'good', followed by 'fair' (25.0%) and 'neutral' (21.4%). • Most respondents (26.4%) rated the quantity of community facilities as 'fair', followed by good (25.7%) and neutral (22.1%). • 'Events and activities' (36.2%), 'spaces to hire' (23.9%) and 'sense of community' (18.8%) were the most valued aspects of existing community facilities.
Playspaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally, people were satisfied with the quantity and quality of playspaces in the Camden LGA: • Most respondents (32.8%) rated the quality of playspaces as 'good', followed by 'fair' (24.6%) and 'poor' (19.4%). • Most respondents (27.1%) rated the quantity of playspaces in the Camden LGA as 'good', followed by fair (23.2%) and neutral (20.3%) and poor (20.3%). • More than half of people rated 'a place for children to play' as the most valued aspect of playspaces (53%). The least important was a place to socialise (30.8%). This is likely to reflect the parent's preference, not that of their children.
Future investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Playspaces (26%), followed by outdoor sportsgrounds/fields (20%) and walking paths (18%) were identified as the highest priority for future investment to support a liveable Camden LGA.
Rationale for visitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walking paths (21.4%) were the most frequent facility used daily, followed by playspaces (14.4%), parks and gardens (13.6%) and outdoor sportsgrounds (13%). • When deciding to visit/use open space, playspaces and community facilities, safety (67.7%), level of maintenance (65.4%) and quality of ancillary facilities (49.6%) were rated as 'extremely important'. • 'Not close to my house' (37.5%) and 'not convenient' (25%) were identified as main reasons why respondents did not visit open space, playspaces and community facilities.

7.2. STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

Interviews were conducted with 24 stakeholders who included schools, key community organisations, key sports clubs and associations, other government organisations and key individuals from the community. Generally, there was consensus over the current challenges facing Camden LGA and the need for a more strategic approach to open space, recreation spaces and community facilities planning.

7.3. KEY FINDINGS

The following section summarises the key findings from the stakeholder interviews.

Table 8 – Summary of Stakeholder Consultation.

Area	Key findings
Community profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Camden's demographic profile is changing. There are a growing number of young families and increasing cultural diversity in the LGA. Indian, Iraq and Nepalese cultural groups were generally identified as the common background for non-English speaking background students. A large portion of the community moving into Camden LGA are relocating from the adjoining areas of Campbelltown, Liverpool and Fairfield LGA. There is disparity in the demographic profile between the south (old) and north (new) areas of Camden LGA. There are younger and more culturally diverse families in the northern area compared to the established areas of Camden LGA, which tend to be dominated by an older, Anglo-Saxon profile. There should be greater consideration of the type, design and programming of spaces to meet the needs of persons from other cultures and backgrounds.
Usage, access and condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current layout of Camden LGA is very car dependant. Pedestrian and cycle linkages are minimal and present an obstacle to accessing facilities. Primary school children are well catered for but there is an identified gap in the provision of facilities for teenagers. All community facility operators reported an increase in the growth of users and anticipate for this growth to continue. Many facilities reported being at capacity and expressed the need for additional staff and increased opening hours. The trend for sports clubs during this time has been an increase in membership and anticipate this growth to continue. Quality, cleanliness, vandalism and safety are key factors affecting the level of usage of all types of spaces. Lack of ancillary facilities such as toilets were identified as factors impacting the usage and quality of all spaces. Active open space is at or over capacity across the LGA and there is demand for additional sports fields. Sports facilities in Camden LGA do not meet several sporting club's standards for senior games or large finals, which means opportunities to host large games are hosted elsewhere.

Area	Key findings
Maintenance, quality and costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a need to ensure equality of investment and quality between spaces in newly developed areas and older areas of the LGA. • Maintenance should not drive design of spaces or facilities. There is a need for more functional, ambitious, innovative and embellished open space, recreation spaces and community facilities. • Lack of passive surveillance enables anti-social activities, such as graffiti, and is identified as a maintenance issue. • Consensus that the Council should take innovative steps to improve maintenance and management burden. Low maintenance embellishment, native planting, natural areas and community ownership/pride were identified as methods to manage spaces more efficiently.
Future priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved efficiency in the planning process including collaboration between the Council, State Government and developers. • Improved understanding of community needs to meet the increasing demand of open space, recreation spaces and community facilities. • Co-location, multipurpose, joint-use, flexible facilities and partnerships with other agencies to deliver an improved and more effective outcome. • Spaces for all ages and abilities as a priority to meet increasing demand of open space, recreation and community facilities. • Focus on the Nepean River corridor, natural areas and green linkages. • Plan for Regional level facilities in line with neighbouring and local LGA's, e.g. provision of a sports stadium.

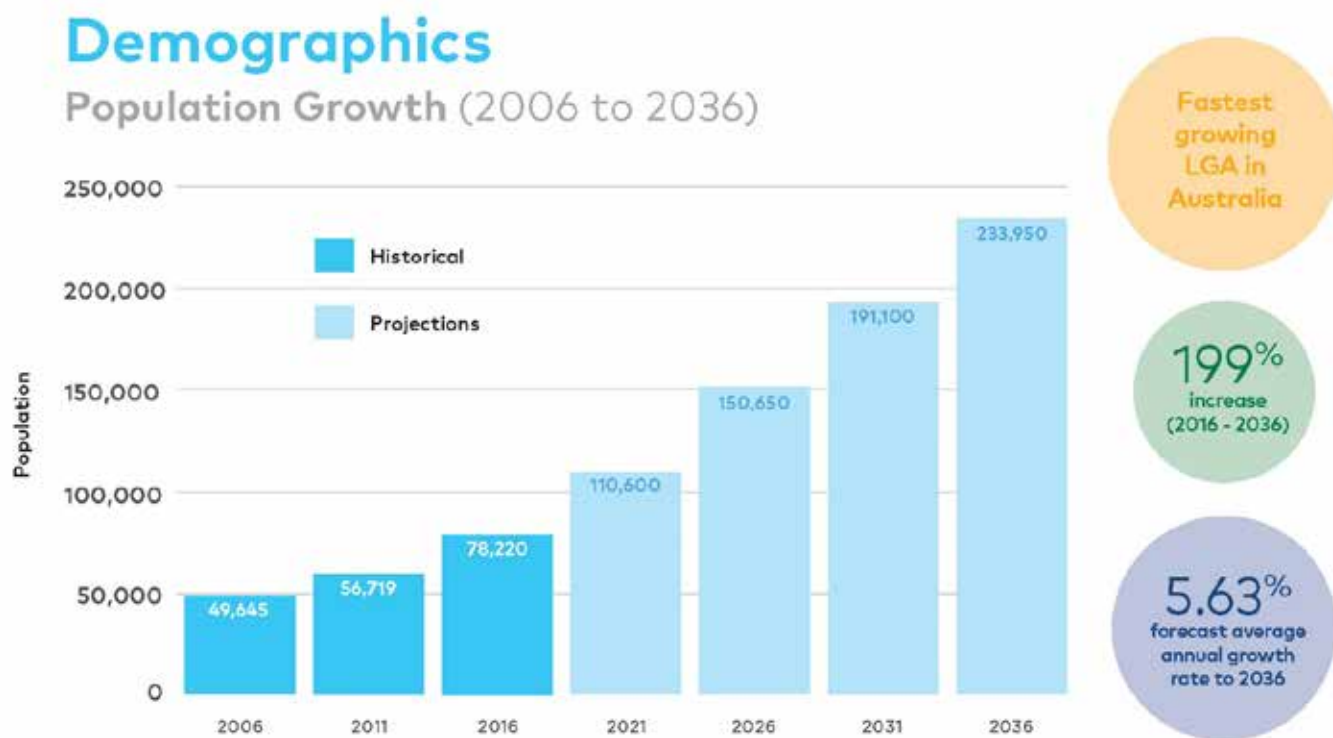


8. COMMUNITY PROFILE

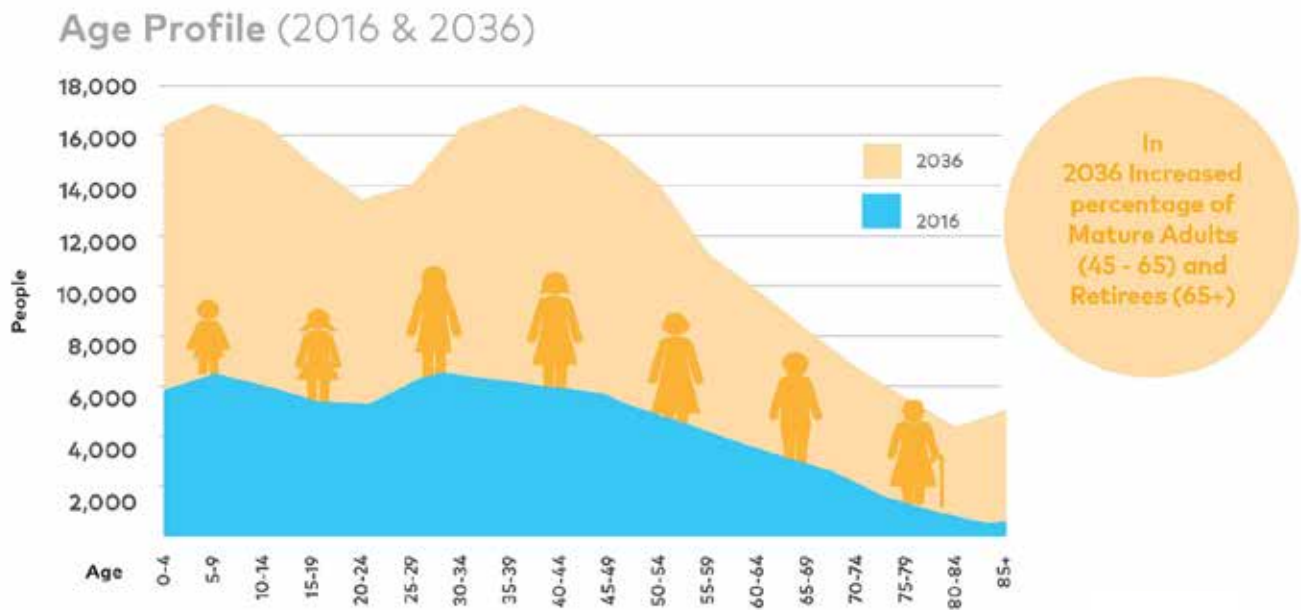
8.1. CURRENT PROFILE & POPULATION PROJECTIONS

The following section provides an analysis of the demographic profile of the Camden LGA, benchmarked against the Greater Sydney region. Data used for this analysis is from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2016 Census. A full demographic table is provided in Appendix A.

8.1.1. Population



8.1.2. Age



8.1.3. Household Statistics

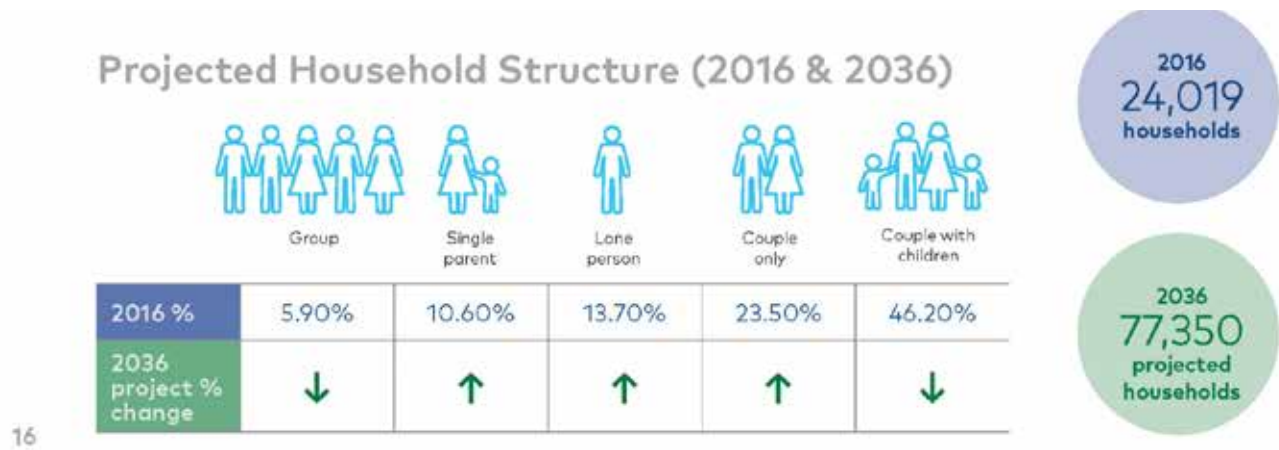
Household Statistics (2016)



* Camden Trend = 2011-2016

17

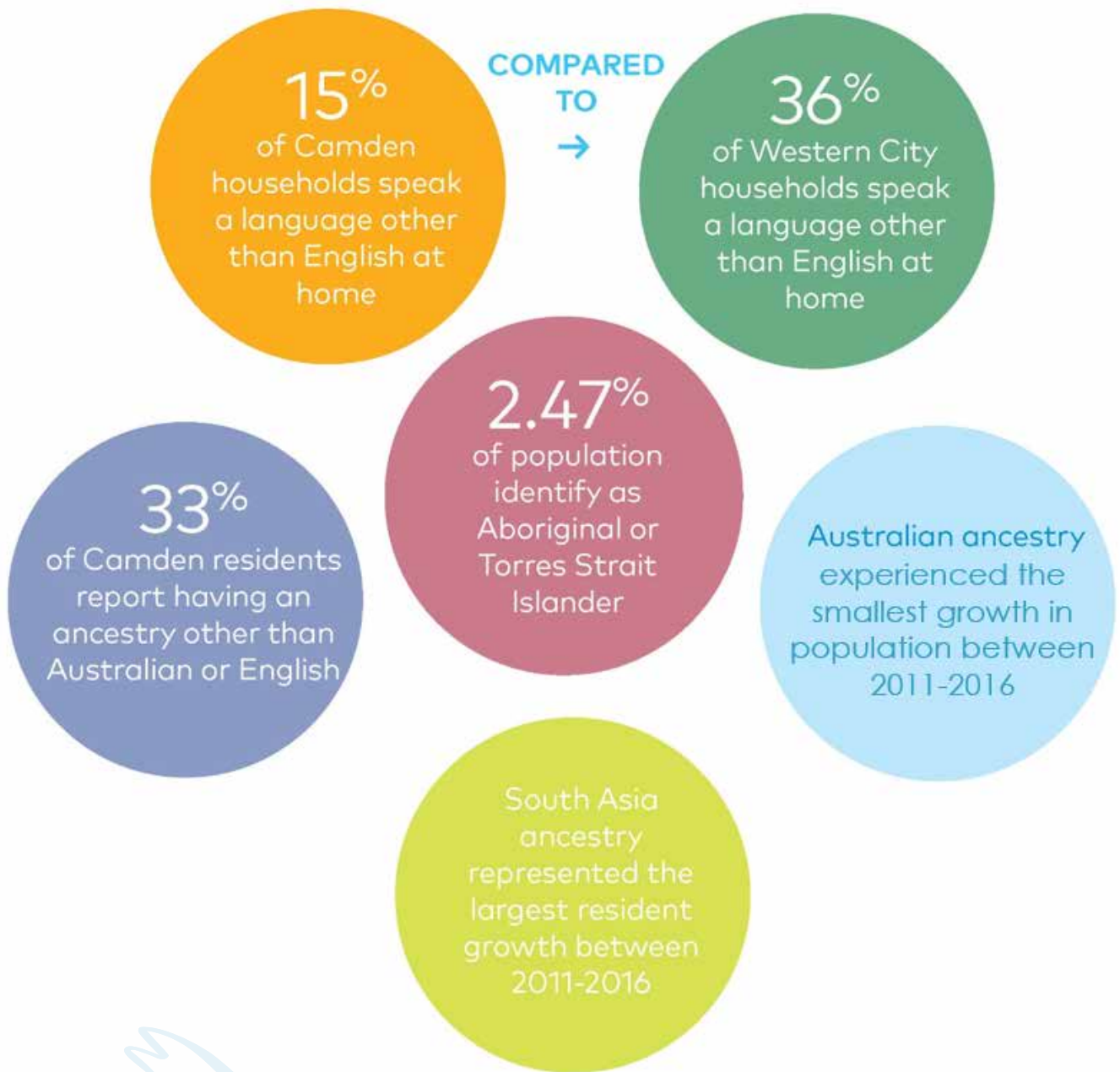
8.1.4. Projected Household Structure



8.1.5. Projected Housing Growth



8.1.6. Diversity



9. PLANNING DISTRICTS

The Camden LGA consists of 23 suburbs. The suburbs form areas which share similar characteristics and can be grouped together for planning purposes. This Strategy uses three planning districts, identified in **Figure 5**.

The following section provides an analysis of the demographic characteristics of the three districts. To enable a comparison of the current population with population projections, the following analysis is based on data from Forecast id, as of September 2018.

Forecast id organises census data into 'small areas' which are created by aggregating Statistical Area 1 (SA1) level units. The small areas have then been grouped to make up the three planning districts identified in this Strategy.

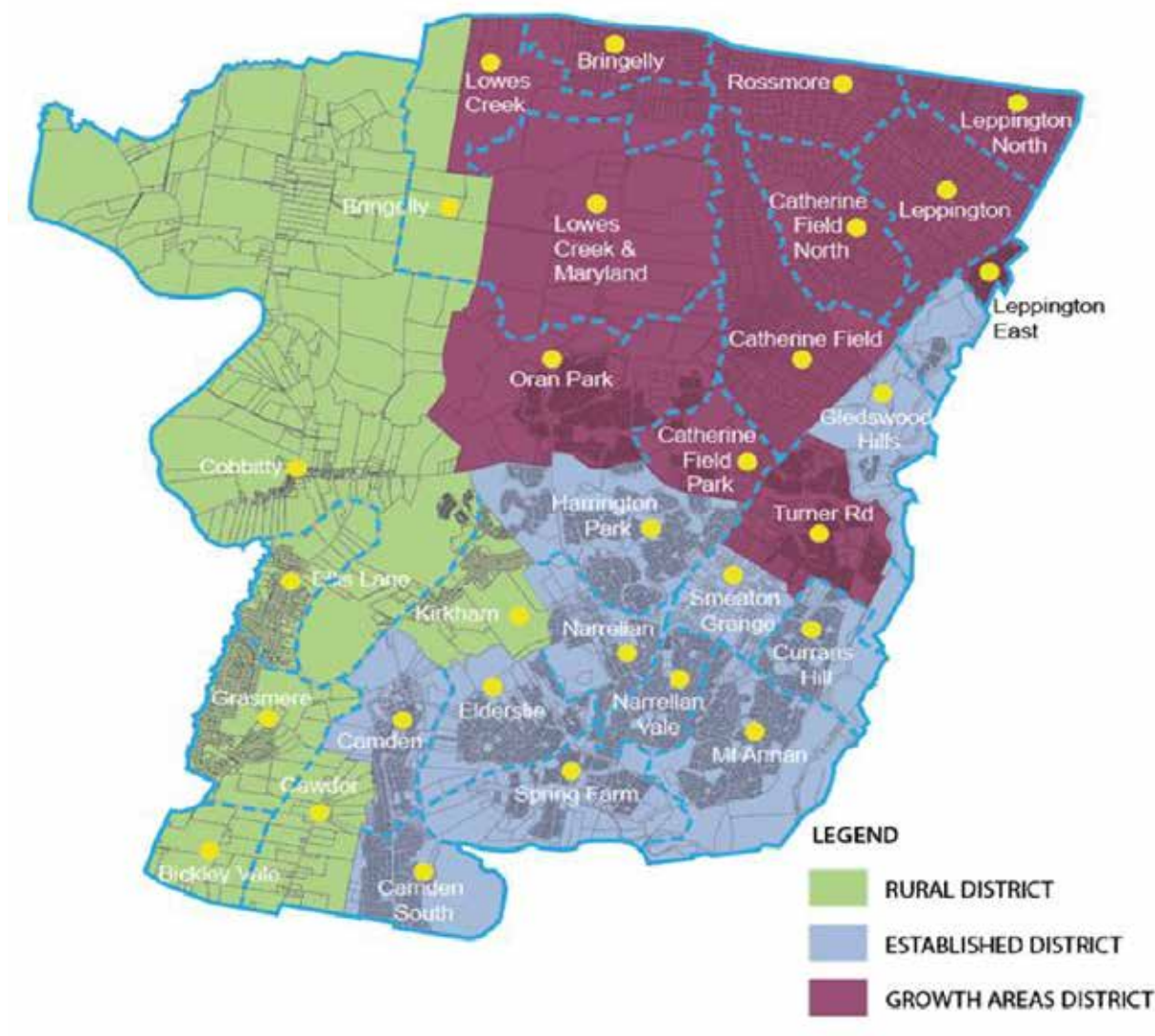


FIGURE 5 PLANNING DISTRICTS

9.1. RURAL DISTRICT

The Rural District contains the suburbs of Ellis Lane, Grasmere, Bickley Vale, Cawdor, Kirkham and part of Cobbitty and Bringelly. The district is characterised as semi-rural, with much of the northern area of Cobbitty undeveloped or agricultural land. There are also areas of low density rural residential living in Kirkham, Cobbitty and Bringelly, Grasmere and Ellis Lane.

Current Profile

The Rural District has a population of 5,611. The district has the oldest average age (45.3 years) in the Camden LGA, which is also significantly higher than Greater Sydney (36 years).

In the Rural District, family households (80.4%) are the dominant household structure, however this is lower than the Camden LGA (85%). Couples with children (55.6%) are the dominant family type, followed by couples without children (35.5%) and one parent families (8.4%). The Rural District has a higher rate of lone person households (18.3%) compared to the Camden LGA (14%), reflecting the older population of the district.

Future Profile

Table 9 – Population Summary Rural District

	2016	2026	2036
Population	5,611	6,356	6,311

By 2036, the number of people in the district will increase to 6,311 people. The district will continue to be characterised by an older population, with a third (32.4%) of the population aged 65 and over in 2036.

Between 2016 and 2036, the age groups that are expected to grow the most are aged 75-79 (67.5%), 80-84 (43.5%) and 70-74 (31.3%) years. This indicates a significant growth of the older population in the district over the next 20 years.

Between 2016 and 2036, the age groups that will experience negative growth are 25-29 and 55-59 years. The Rural District will experience growth across all other age groups.

The household type will differ significantly in comparison to the other districts. Between 2016 and 2036, the dominant household type will change from couple families with dependents, to couple families without dependents. By 2036, lone person households will double (48.6%), representing the largest forecast increase in the district.

Recreation Focus Areas

Based on the community profile of this district, recreational focus areas are likely to include:

- Accessible spaces with walking and cycling tracks.
- Horse riding
- Passive recreation opportunities that facilitate social connection.
- Whole of life sports
- Low-impact recreation, e.g. tennis, bowls, swimming and walking.
- Continuing education and social programming at libraries and community spaces.

9.2. ESTABLISHED DISTRICT

The Established District contains the suburbs of Camden, Camden South, Currans Hill, Elderslie, Mount Annan, Narellan, Narellan Vale, Smeaton Grange, Harrington Park, Gledswood Hills and Spring Farm. The Established District contains many of Camden LGA's older suburbs where limited new development is expected. Significant growth is expected in urban release areas of Elderslie, Spring Farm and Emerald Hills, and with the announcement of potential South West Rail Link Extension, additional growth and space renewal could be expected around the proposed station at Narellan.

Current Profile

The Established District has a population of 63,110. This is the largest population within the LGA.

The district is made up of predominately family households and couple with children families. The proportion of family households is higher in the south east of the district (Spring Farm, Mount Annan, Currans Hills), where more recent housing developments and release areas are located. The number of lone person households are considerably higher in Camden (23.5%) and Elderslie (21.7%) compared to the Camden LGA (14%), reflecting the older age and more established nature of these suburbs.

The small areas within the Established District have a lower average household income than the Camden LGA, characterising the area as a relatively low-income area.

Future Profile

Table 10 – Population Summary Established District

	2016	2026	2036
Population	63,110	83,293	82,010

By 2036, the number of people in the district will increase to 82,010 people, representing a 29.9% population increase from 2016. This district will largely experience growth across all age groups, except for people aged 30-34 years.

The district is expected to see a significant increase in the number of older people. Between 2016 and 2036, the age groups that are expected to grow the most are aged 80-84 (143.8%), 85+ (117.3%) and 75-79 (115%). Compared to the whole Camden LGA, this area has a higher proportion of low-income households, reflecting lower workforce participation rates.

The district will continue to be dominated by a younger demographic, despite the growth in the older population and slight decline in the proportion of children. Over a quarter (28.3%) of the population will be aged 0-19 years in 2036, which is slightly lower than in 2016 (31.1%). This decrease is largely attributable to the minimal growth in the 0-4 age group (0.3%) between 2016 and 2026.

In general, the Established District will continue to be characterised by couple families with dependents. Areas such as Camden and Currans Hills are expected to see an increase in the number of households without dependents.

Recreation Focus Areas

Based on the community profile of this district, recreational focus areas are likely to include:

- Accessible spaces with walking and cycling tracks.
- Passive and active recreation opportunities, including playspaces for older children.
- Whole of life sports and low-impact recreation, e.g. tennis, bowls, swimming and walking.
- Continuing education and youth programming at libraries and community spaces.
- Fitness, aquatic and social recreation opportunities.

9.3. GROWTH DISTRICT

The Growth District contains the suburbs of Oran Park, Lowes Creek Marylands, Rossmore, Leppington, Catherine Fields, Turner Road, and parts of Bringelly and Rossmore. Leppington is a major Strategic Centre within the South West Growth Area. The area is serviced by the South West Rail Link with a new train station opened in Leppington in 2015. There is also a proposal to extend the South West Rail Link from the airport to the Narellan Town Centre.

Current Profile

The Growth District is the most diverse area in the Camden LGA. The small areas in the district have significantly lower rates of Australian born and English only speaking households compared to the LGA. Notably, only three fifths (60.4%) of the Leppington North-Leppington precinct are English only speaking households, compared to 84.8% of the Camden LGA. Overall, the Growth District is dominated by family households and couple with children families.

Future Profile

Table 11 – Population Summary Growth District

	2016	2026	2036
Population	11,755	70,799	144,977

By 2036, the number of people in the district will increase to 144,977 people. The Growth District will have the largest population increase in the Camden LGA and will experience significant population growth across all age groups.

The Growth District will continue to be dominated by a family demographic, as reflected through the increase in adults and children. Between 2016 and 2036, the age groups that are expected to grow the most are aged 40-44 (900.7% increase), 45-49 (829%) and 35-39 (824.5%). In 2036, 35.6% of the population will be aged between 0-19 years.

In contrast to the other districts, the proportion of older people in the Growth District will decline between 2016 and 2036. In 2036, 2.7% of the population will be aged 70 years and over, which is significantly lower compared to 2016 (5.1%).

The Growth District will continue to be dominated by couple families with dependents households, consistent with the current family characteristics of the area. However, there is likely to be a shift in housing types associated with the train line resulting in a population density increase when compared to the other districts within the Camden LGA. This may have an impact on the provision and type of open space required in this district.

Recreation Focus Areas

Based on the community profile of this district, recreational focus areas are likely to include:

- Accessible spaces with cycling facilities and close to public transport.
- Passive and active recreation opportunities, including aquatics, playspaces for young and older children.
- Family friendly spaces with facilities for picnics and BBQs.
- Children's and youth programming at libraries and community spaces.
- Study and practice spaces at libraries and community spaces.
- Sporting facilities for team and competition sports, which also cater for non-traditional Australian sports.
- Extended hours to access facilities outside of advertised trading hours for schools and business.
- Spaces that support interaction and social gathering.
- Passive and active recreation opportunities in business districts.

10. ANALYSIS OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES

10.1. ABOUT COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community and cultural facilities are typically Council-owned buildings that provide accessible and affordable space for a range of activities and essential services that benefit the community. In new, and existing communities they play an important role in providing space that encourages interaction and social cohesions. As densities increase, these facilities are becoming extensions of the home, providing space to socialise, engage in formalised physical, cultural and religious activities and partake in community gatherings.

10.2. CURRENT PROVISION

The community facilities included in this Strategy are Council owned or managed community centres, halls, libraries, civic centres, meeting rooms and clubrooms as of 2020. A full list of community facilities can be found in **Appendix C**.

The Camden LGA currently contains a network of 42 community facilities that were planned and built to meet the needs of the LGA's historical incremental population growth and are distributed primarily in the existing population centres of Camden and Narellan.

Table 12 shows a breakdown by facility type and **Figure 6** shows the distribution of existing as well as confirmed future facilities in the Camden LGA.

Council keeps a register of community facility assets and their condition. A review of this data suggests that most facilities have an overall condition rating of Good.

Table 12 – Summary of Council Owned and Managed Community Facilities

Type	Number
Libraries	3
Civic centre	1
Community centres, halls	15
Scout halls	5
Clubrooms	16
Cultural facilities	2

10.2.1. Community Perceptions

Community consultation indicates that 'events and activities' were the most valued aspects of community facilities, suggesting that ongoing event programming is a key community need that should be considered in the future planning and resourcing of community facilities.

10.2.2. Benchmarking Analysis

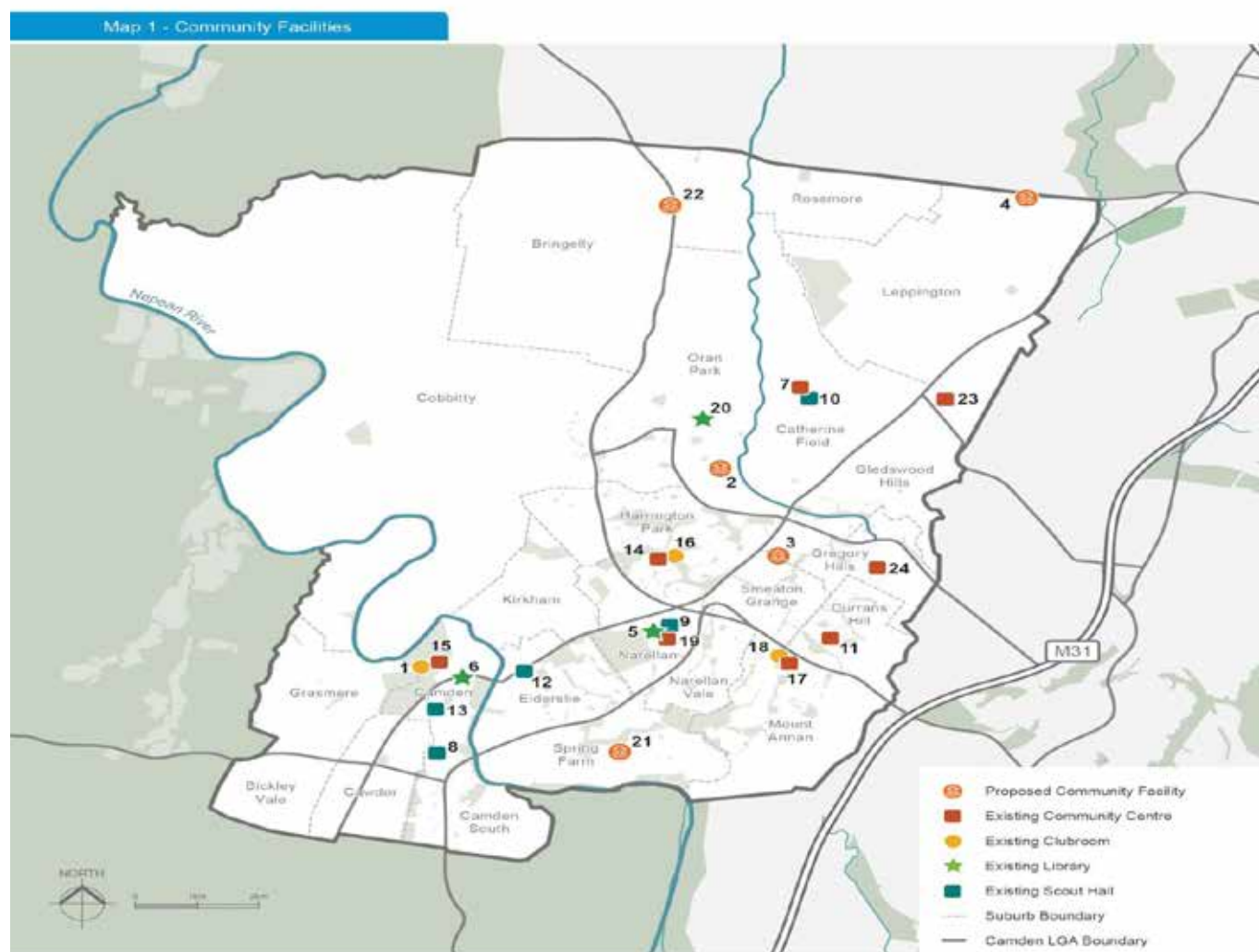
Table 13 provides a comparison to provision of community facilities in other LGAs of comparable size or characteristics within the Greater Sydney area. This shows that the Camden LGA currently has a slightly higher but comparable level of provision compared to other LGAs. However, the analysis in this section highlights most of the facilities are halls or clubrooms of a lower quality and recreational value.

Table 13 – Benchmark Comparison Table

LGA	No. of community facilities	2016 population	No. of facilities per person
Camden	18	80,477	1:4,471 persons
Ku-ring-gai	37	118,053	1:3,190 persons
Liverpool	41	204,326	1:4,983 persons
The Hills Shire	22	157,243	1:7,147 persons

FIGURE 6 – COMMUNITY FACILITIES IN CAMDEN LGA

Camden Spaces & Place Strategy Maps - 11 June 2020



10.3. LIBRARIES

Camden LGA currently has a network of 3 libraries, situated in key population centres – Narellan, Camden and the new library at Oran Park completed in 2018.

A new Regional level library is also planned for the Leppington town centre, to be co-located with community centre and cultural and performing arts centre.

10.3.1. Library Services

The Camden Council Library Strategic Plan (2003-2010) is currently under review and it is anticipated that a new strategy will be finalised in 2020. The current Plan identifies libraries as a focal point for the community which should facilitate opportunities for learning, provide a range of recreational activities and act as a communal meeting place.

The Library Strategic Plan states that the Camden library service is not intended to have a central library or branch structure, but rather individual services, each operating to meet the needs of its community. Based on this it is reasonable to assume that the LGA aims to have fewer but higher-level library facilities.

Narellan, Oran Park and Camden Libraries currently provide a range of services which extend beyond book loans and study spaces. There are several learning workshops which are held at the libraries and are free to attend, including workshops on understanding legal matters, craft and technology.

Camden Library, which is considered a Neighbourhood facility, also offers a weekly chess club and a monthly daytime book club, which is currently at capacity. There are no spaces available to hire within Camden Library.

Narellan Library is classified as a Regional facility according to the hierarchy adopted in this Strategy. The Narellan Library includes The Space Digital Studios which provides free sessions in learning to use technology, software and social media. The studio space also includes technology facilities, including PC laptops and iMac desktops which are available to use. The Narellan Library has three study rooms available for free hire for community use and two large meeting rooms for commercial or private use.

Oran Park Library is a Regional facility that opened in June 2018 as a high-tech open library. It also includes a sessional services office for community support and a community centre to foster art and culture. The Library has two large meeting rooms as well as a commercial kitchen, smaller meeting rooms and office space.

Table 14 – Future Library Facilities in Camden LGA

Name	Description	Floor Area	Available for hire
Leppington library	A new Regional level library and community centre is proposed for the Leppington Major Centre. The multipurpose community centre will be co-located with a library and is proposed to provide facilities for a cultural and performing arts centre.	NA	NA

10.3.2. Community Perceptions

At the time of consultation, the Camden and Narellan libraries were nearing capacity and only housed an English language collection, with books in other languages available through an interloan library system. Primary user groups are parents with children and key periods are Saturdays, School Holidays and during the HSC/exams. Increased hours, staffing, parking at Narellan, digital resources and meeting rooms spaces were identified to meet future growth.

10.3.3. Benchmarking Analysis

There are established benchmarks for library provision in NSW. The analysis in **Table 15** is based on the Growth Centres Development Code of 1 Local library for every 40,000 people. Based on this benchmark Camden LGA currently has a good provision of libraries for the existing population, with 1: 26,073 people. By 2036, the benchmark indicates there will be a shortfall of 2 libraries.

Table 15 looks at the future requirement for library provision for the individual planning districts. Demand for additional library provision will predominantly be in the Growth Districts. However, with provision of Regional level services provided in Leppington and Oran Park, this demand may be met, and additional need should be monitored.

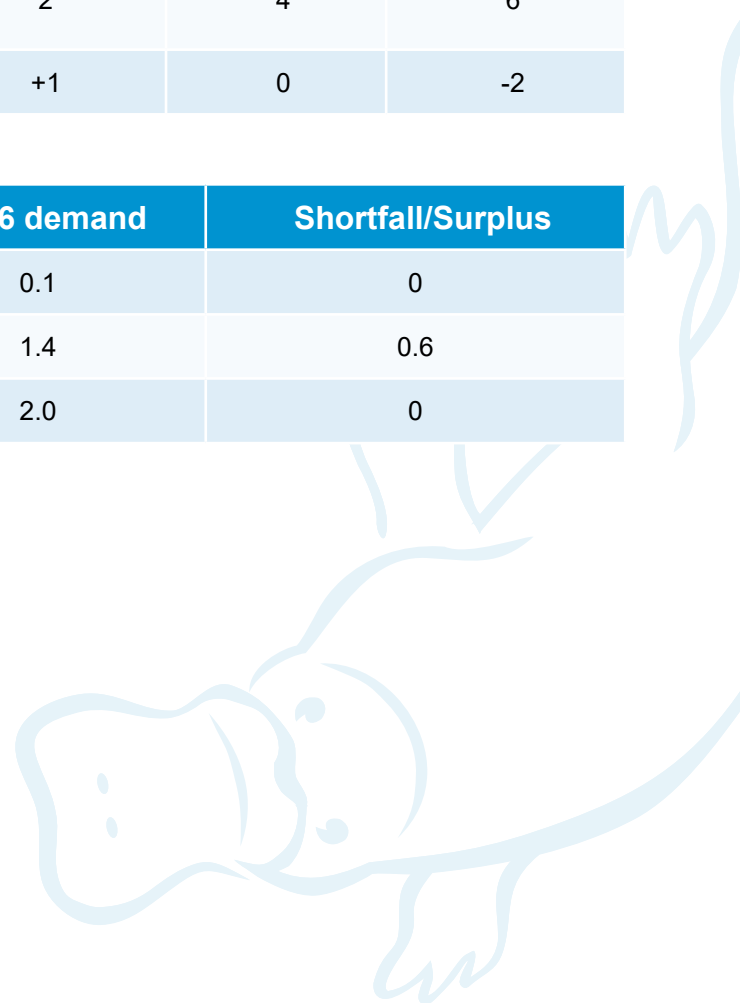
While the Rural District has limited population growth, it currently has no library services. To provide improved equity of provision, alternative delivery models could be considered, such as mobile or pop-up libraries and shared-use arrangements. Libraries are important services for an ageing population, providing continuing education and social interaction.

Table 15 – Library benchmarking for the Camden LGA

	2016 provision	2026 provision	2036 provision
Population	80,477	161,448	233,950
LGA library provision	3	4	4
Provision ratio	1: 26,073	1: 40,362	1: 58,488
Benchmark demand based on 1 library for every 40,000 people.	2	4	6
Shortfall (-) or Surplus (+)	+1	0	-2

Table 16 – Library Benchmarking by Planning District

District	2036 provision	2036 demand	Shortfall/Surplus
Rural	0	0.1	0
Established	2	1.4	0.6
Growth	1 (and 1 planned)	2.0	0



10.4. COMMUNITY CENTRES, HALLS AND CLUBROOMS

10.4.1. Community Centres

Camden LGA has a network of 14 community centres which are considered Local level facilities as per the hierarchy adopted in this Strategy. Three new community centres have recently been constructed and are now operational (Gregory Hills, Spring Farm and Oran Park), while community centres newly constructed in Catherine Park and Emerald Hills are due to be handed over to Council in 2020.

The community centres are generally unstaffed buildings that provide spaces for hire and reflect an traditional model of provision, built to meet the needs of the incremental population growth.

Harrington Park Community Centre and Narellan Child Family and Community Centre offer a larger, multipurpose spaces and are considered Local level facilities. These centres are located close to other community, commercial and sporting facilities and public transport.

Several new community centres are either under construction or have been confirmed for the Camden LGA as part of new residential development. It is expected there will be 1 Regional centre, 1 Local centre and 5 Neighbourhood centres constructed within the LGA. **Appendix C** provides an overview of the existing and known future community centres in Camden LGA.

10.4.2. Lease and Hire

Based on the 2019 lease and hire schedules, the community centres are generally hired by community groups on a weekly basis for recreational activities including martial arts, health & fitness, cultural and dance groups. The community centres are also used by special interest, religious and senior citizen community groups.

The lease and hire schedules also indicate that the community centres are currently not operating at capacity. The Narellan Child, Family and Community Centre and Harrington Park Community Centre are the most frequently used community centres. Despite this, these centres are generally only used for between 2-5 hours each day. All community centres in the Camden LGA have significant capacity to increase usage, particularly during weekday afternoons (12-3pm) and on weekends.

Table 17 - Council Proposed Future Facilities

Name	Description
Leppington Community Centre/Library/Cultural Centre	Multipurpose larger facility. Long-term delivery. Identified as a Regional facility.
Leppington North Community Centre x 3	Smaller Neighbourhood centres.

10.4.3. Scout Halls

Camden has a network of 5 scout halls which are currently leased to Scouts Australia and are not available for general public hire. The scout halls are generally small, basic buildings co-located with areas of Local or Neighbourhood open space.

10.4.4. Clubrooms

Camden has two clubrooms that are available for public hire - Camden Bicentennial Equestrian Park Club House and Jack Nash Clubroom. There are also several clubrooms that are leased to sporting groups. These include Fairfax Clubroom, Birriwa Reserve Clubroom, Hayter Reserve Clubhouse, Narellan Sports Hub and Nott Oval Clubhouse and Ron Dine Oval Club House.

10.4.5. Benchmarking Analysis

For the purpose of this analysis community centres, scout halls and clubrooms are all considered as 'community centres.'

Council currently uses the following planning standard of:

- 42 square metres per 1,000 residents for the provision of Neighbourhood community facilities; plus
- 13 square metres per 1,000 residents for the provision of District Regional community facilities (comprising additional floor space to one or more of the Neighbourhood community centres).

There are established benchmarks for community centres provided in the Growth Centres Development Code² that have been adopted in this Strategy.

Current best practice is the delivery of network of larger but fewer community facilities, that can provide higher level services and service a larger catchment of people. Based on this trend the benchmark of 1 community centre: 20,000 people has been used in the following analysis.

Table 18 and **Table 19** shows the benchmarking requirements for Neighbourhood community centres and Regional community centres.

Table 18 – Neighbourhood Community Centre Benchmarking Analysis

	2016 provision	2026 provision	2036 provision
Population	80,477	161,448	233,950
Neighbourhood community centres ³	14	15	20
Neighbourhood community centre provision ratio	1:5,748	1:10,763	1:11,698
Benchmark demand based on 1 Neighbourhood community centre for every 6,000 people.	13	27	39
Shortfall (-) or Surplus (+)	+1	-12	-19

Table 19 – Regional Community Centre Benchmarking Analysis

	2016 provision	2026 provision	2036 provision
Population	80,477	161,448	233,950
Regional community centre provision ⁴	1	2	3
Regional community centre provision ratio	1: 80,477	1: 80,724	1:77,983
Benchmark demand based on 1 Local (Regional) community centre for every 20,000 people.	4	8	12
Shortfall (-) or Surplus (+)	-3	-6	-9

² In the absence of more recent established benchmarks, the benchmarks provided in the Growth Centres Development Code 2006 have been utilised for comparison.

³ Includes all Local and Neighbourhood centres in Camden LGA, including clubrooms and scout halls.

⁴ Total provision includes Narellan Library, Oran Park Library and future facility at Leppington.

Based on best practice trends and Council's preference for larger facilities, it is recommended that the benchmark of 1 centre: 20,000 people is adopted. This benchmark refers to the provision of a larger, multipurpose centre which would be classified as a Regional centre as adopted by the hierarchy in this Strategy. Based on this benchmark, Camden LGA will have a deficit of 6 Regional centres by 2026 which will increase to a deficit of 9 by 2036.

The provision of Regional centres would be supplemented by the network of existing Neighbourhood and Local community facilities provided in Camden LGA. Based on the review of lease and hire schedules, there is capacity in the existing centres to accommodate greater use. Future planning should therefore focus on upgrading these facilities to multipurpose centres, rather than the provision of more Neighbourhood community centres.

10.5. CULTURAL FACILITIES

10.5.1. Cultural and Civic Centre

Council has one Regional civic centre. The Camden Civic Centre provides a range of spaces for hire and can cater for professional performances, conferences and large events of up to 600 people. It is the largest facility of its type in the LGA and the only theatre/performance space. In addition, a performance space has also been achieved within the Julia Reserve Youth Facility in Oran Park. The Camden LGA is also served by Campbelltown Arts Centre, which is a state-of-the-art Regional facility delivering a broad range of contemporary cultural programs in both the visual and performing arts.

A recent study commissioned by Council identified that the Camden Civic Centre is well utilised, and use has increased by 32% over the past four years. The report also identified a shortage of flexible community spaces within the LGA, particularly those over 200m² of which the Civic Centre provides three such spaces. The report recommended a series of short, medium and long-term actions to increase utilisation of the Civic Centre.

As mentioned in the library analysis, a cultural and performing arts centre co-located with a library and community centre is planned for the Leppington town centre.

10.5.2. Community Perceptions

Community consultation undertaken for this Strategy suggested that the fees associated with this space may be unaffordable for the community and that there was shortage in space for hosting dance and performance related events. Council does provide a small amount of funding each year to non-profit organisations to provide musical or performing arts entertainment within the Camden Civic Centre for the community.

The Camden Recreation Demand Study 2014 indicated there are number of dance schools operating in Camden LGA and dancing and gymnastics are third and fourth most popular recreation activities for children in NSW.

Table 20 – Future Civic/Performances Centres in the LGA

Name	Description	Available for hire	Asset condition	Capacity
Leppington Cultural Centre	Regional centre in the planned civic precinct north of Leppington Station.	NA	NA	NA

10.5.3. Benchmarking Analysis

There are established benchmarks for civic/cultural centres provided in the Growth Centres Development Code, indicating 1 civic centre for every 30,000 people. Based on this benchmark, the Camden LGA currently has a shortfall in civic/cultural centres and will increase based on the expected population growth.

Table 21 – Civic/Cultural Centre Benchmarking for the Camden LGA

	2016 provision	2026 provision	2036 provision
Population	80,477	161,448	233,950
Civic centre provision	1	2	2
Cultural centre provision	3	3	3
Provision ratio	1: 80,477	1: 80,724	1: 116,975
Benchmark demand based on 1 civic/cultural centre for every 30,000 people.	2.7	5	8
Shortfall (-) or Surplus (+)	-2	-3	-6

10.5.4. Alan Baker Art Gallery

Opened in 2018, the Alan Baker Art Gallery occupies the recently renovated, historic Macaria building and provides an opportunity to showcase the artwork of local artist Alan Baker. The Gallery also provides an opportunity to connect local artists, foster future artists and promote art in Camden.

10.5.5. Camden Museum

The Camden Museum is located inside Camden Library and contains a rich collection of Camden's historical artefacts including photos, maps, clothing, uniforms, furniture, musical instruments and badges. The Camden Historical Society, which was formed in 1957, is responsible for the preservation and display of this heritage.



11. ANALYSIS OF OPEN SPACE

11.1. ABOUT OPEN SPACE

Public open space is land used primarily for the purposes of recreation or environmental conservation and is generally defined as all land under public management that is zoned RE1 (Public Recreation) or E2 (Environmental Conservation) under the *EP&A Act 1979*. However, it is acknowledged that some open space within the Camden LGA is zoned as residential.

Open space that is owned and/or managed by other entities, including private recreation areas, school grounds, William Howe National Park and the Australian Botanic Gardens Mount Annan are considered as supplementary and are not included in the following calculations.

11.2. CURRENT PROVISION

Based on Council's GIS database as at June 2019, the Camden LGA has approximately 9989 hectares of open space that is owned and/or managed by Council. This provision only includes existing open space and does not include open space which is planned or under construction.

Appendix D contains a complete inventory of open space in Camden LGA.

Open space in the Camden LGA is located primarily in the Established District around the existing population centres of Camden and Narellan. The absence of open space in the Rural and Growth Districts is based on the historical patterns of growth in the LGA, with these having smaller populations and residents living on larger semi-rural properties. However, the anticipated urban development within the Growth District will see large areas of these districts subdivided for future residential development.

Of the total identified open space in the Camden LGA, approximately 27% is classified as Regional open space, 19% as Local open space and 45% as Neighbourhood open space.

Figure 7 shows the distribution of open space within the Camden LGA according to the adopted hierarchy.

11.3. OPEN SPACE SETTINGS

11.3.1. Natural Areas

Natural Areas are managed to enable recreation while protecting local ecological and biodiversity values. It provides space where people can enjoy nature and low-impact recreational activities, such as walking, cycling and picnics. There is over 158 hectares of natural areas under Council's ownership as shown in **Figure 7**.



Picture 1 – Natural Areas, Harrington Park



Picture 2 – Natural Areas, Elizabeth Throsby Reserve

11.3.2. Passive Open Space

Passive open space is land set aside for parks, gardens and linear corridors that provide for passive recreation and unstructured physical activity. Passive open space may provide walking paths, picnic tables, seating, formal gardens or other areas for gathering in the outdoors.



Picture 3 – Passive Open Space, Belgenny Reserve



Picture 4 – Passive Open Space, Fairfax Reserve

11.3.3. Active Open Space

Active open space is land set aside for the primary purpose of formal outdoor sports for the community. Active open space typically features sports facilities such as playing fields, change rooms, spectator seating and car parks.



Picture 5 – Active Open Space, Jack Brabham Reserve



Picture 6 – Active Open Space, Catherine Field Park



11.3.4. Riparian Areas

Riparian areas are corridors of open space on areas of land where the interaction between aquatic and terrestrial environments occur



Picture 7 – Riparian Area, Harrington Park



Picture 8 – Riparian Area, Mount Annan

11.3.5. Encumbered Land

Encumbered land is an area that is constrained due to infrastructure easements, flooding, heritage or other controls. This land is often considered undevelopable for sensitive land uses, such as residential dwellings and is integrated into the open space network.

Camden's *Dedication of Constrained Lands Policy P4.0253.1* is the guiding policy and aims to ensure where appropriate and subject to satisfactory demonstration of public benefit. Land burdened by a transmission easement may be considered as an extension to existing or planned public open space, where the restrictions do not compromise the recreational value of the open space, particularly for active open space.



Picture 9 – Encumbered Open Space, Camden South



Picture 10 – Encumbered Land River Road, Elderslie

FIGURE 7 – BUSHLAND AREAS IN CAMDEN LGA.



Source: Camden Council



11.4. CAMDEN LGA BENCHMARKING ANALYSIS

The following analysis is based on the current industry standard of 2.83 hectares per 1000 people for open space and recreation (including passive and active) in Camden LGA.

11.4.1. All Open Space

Based on the Council GIS database of all Council owned and managed land, the Camden LGA currently has a surplus of open space. However, the standard approach to calculating open space does not consider land capability. Large areas of Camden LGA's open space network are natural areas. These areas are important for their aesthetic and environmental values, but they provide limited opportunities for recreation. Camden LGA's open space network is also impacted by encumbered land such as drainage areas and flooding, and this impact is not considered in the standard benchmarking approach.

Table 22 – Open Space Benchmarking – All Open Space

	2016	2026	2036
Population	80,477	161,448	233,950
Provision (hectares)	961	961	961
Benchmark demand based 2.83 hectares: 1,000 people	222	457	662

11.4.2. Community Perceptions

The results of community consultation highlighted open space in Camden LGA was valued as important areas for children to play and for its natural beauty. However, there was a desire for improvement in the quality of open space, particularly providing supporting infrastructure including toilets, seating, lighting and walking paths.

11.5. DISTRICT BENCHMARKING ANALYSIS

As discussed in Section 9, this Strategy uses three planning districts to analyse the population trends and associated community needs within Camden LGA. The following section provides an analysis of the expected open space demand for each district within Camden LGA based on Council's GIS database of all open space land, as at June 2019. This analysis is based on the Growth Centres Development Code of 2.83 hectares per 1,000 people for open space and recreation.



11.5.1. Rural District

The Rural District currently has a surplus of open space which will be maintained as the population grows. Only Neighbourhood open space is contained within the district, with Cut Hill Reserve being the only significant area of open space which can facilitate sport and recreation.

While there is a surplus, the district lacks a diverse and well-connected network of open space. The absence of more areas of dedicated open space throughout the area reflects the Rural District's small population and semi-rural lifestyle where residents live on their own parcel of land.

However, with the confirmation of the Aerotropolis, it is anticipated there will be further growth in the northern part of the Rural District. This is likely to impact on the need for a more distributed network of open space in the future, as potential incoming residents are unlikely to be living on large parcels of land. Focus should also be applied on embellishing existing Neighbourhood open space, particularly Cut Hill Reserve, to meet the needs of the future population.

Table 23 – Rural District Benchmarking

	2016	2026	2036
Population	5,611	6,356	6,311
Provision (hectares)	42	42	42
Benchmark demand based 2.83 hectares: 1,000 people	16	18	18
Shortfall (-) or Surplus (+) hectares	+26	+24	+24

Established District

The Established District currently has a significant surplus of open space and will continue to be in surplus by 2036. The Established District has the largest (active and passive) open space provision within the LGA, containing approximately 71% of all open space in Camden LGA.

The Established District contains a network of open space which is distributed across Neighbourhood, Local and Regional level open space. Notably, only the Established District contains Regional level open space within the LGA which includes Camden Bicentennial Equestrian Park.

Table 24 – Established District Benchmarking

	2016	2026	2036
Population	63,110	84,293	82,661
Provision (hectares)	686	686	686
Benchmark demand based 2.83 hectares: 1,000 people	179	239	234
Shortfall (-) or Surplus (+) hectares	+507	+447	+452

Growth District

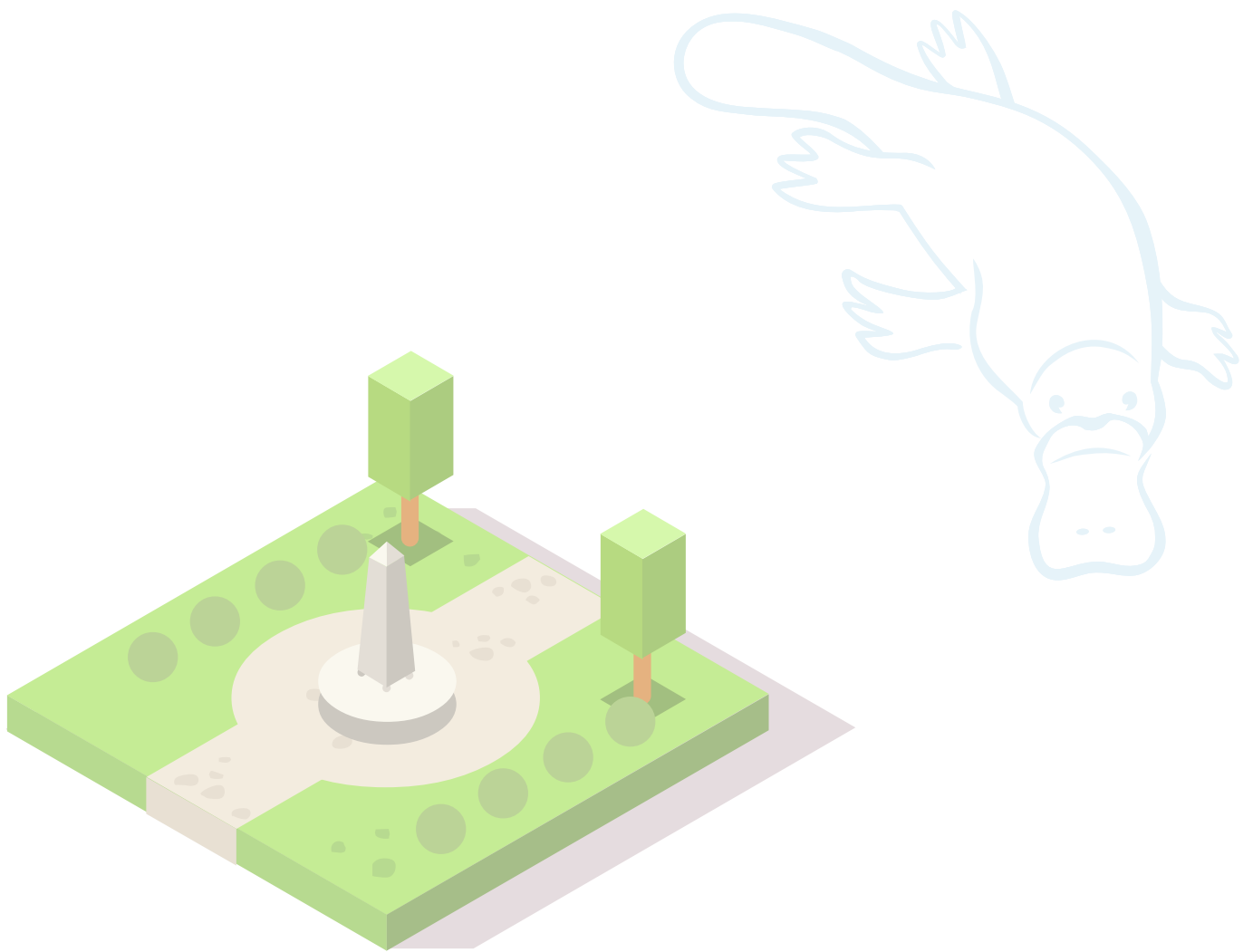
The Growth District will have a shortage of open space by 2026 which will increase by 2036. The Growth District is expected to have the largest deficit of open space in the Camden LGA.

Currently, the Growth District contains Neighbourhood and Local open space. As the most culturally diverse district in the Camden LGA, it is expected there will be a demand to provide open space which can cater for large family gatherings as well as sports fields which can accommodate non-traditional sports.

In anticipation of the smaller backyard sizes associated with new residential development, there will be an increasing demand to maintain a network of connected Neighbourhood and Local open space which extends through the district. This demand is likely to be most prominent around the Leppington Precinct, where high density residential development is expected around the train line.

Table 25 – Growth District Benchmarking

	2016	2026	2036
Population	11,292	39,919	85,887
Provision (hectares)	57	57	57
Benchmark demand based 2.83 hectares: 1,000 people	32	113	243
Shortfall (-) or Surplus (+) hectares	+25	-56	-182



12. ANALYSIS OF RECREATION SPACES

12.1. ABOUT RECREATION SPACES

'The right to play' is recognised by the *UN Convention of the Rights of Children* and while play is most often associated with younger people, it is an important part of life.

The recreation spaces included in this Strategy are Council owned or managed recreation spaces, sports courts, sports fields, off leash dog parks and specialised recreation spaces such as pools, skate parks and BMX tracks.

12.2. CURRENT PROVISION

As at June 2019, Council owns and/or manages a network of 93 playspaces (a play space that includes one or more of the play components listed in **Table 26** would still be considered one play space).

Distribution of playspaces in the Camden LGA are focused in the historic population centres in the Established District, with very limited provision in the Rural District. Most recreation spaces are traditional playspaces, sports fields, sports courts and a small number of specialised play experiences such as BMX Facility and Skate Park at Kirkham Park. Examples of these facilities are shown in **Picture 11-16**.

A number of new playspaces are proposed within residential developments in the Growth Districts.

Table 26 shows a breakdown by facility type and **Figure 9** shows the distribution of existing and confirmed future facilities in the Camden LGA.

Table 26 – Summary of Provision

Hierarchy	Existing provision
Off leash dog parks	5
Playspaces	93
Skate parks	2
BMX bike tracks	1
Sports courts	75
Sports fields	55
Pools & Leisure Centres	2

12.3. COMMUNITY PERCEPTIONS

'A place for children to play' was rated as the most valued aspect of playspaces for residents in the Camden LGA. This is reflective of the family demographic in the Camden LGA.

Playspaces, followed by outdoor sportsgrounds/fields were also identified as the highest priority for future investment to support a liveable Camden LGA.

FIGURE 8 – PLAYSACES IN CAMDEN LGA



Picture 11 – Belgenny Reserve



Picture 12 – Fairfax Reserve



Picture 13 – Birriwa Reserve Outdoor Youth Space



Picture 14 – Julia Reserve



Picture 15 – Harrington Park Lake

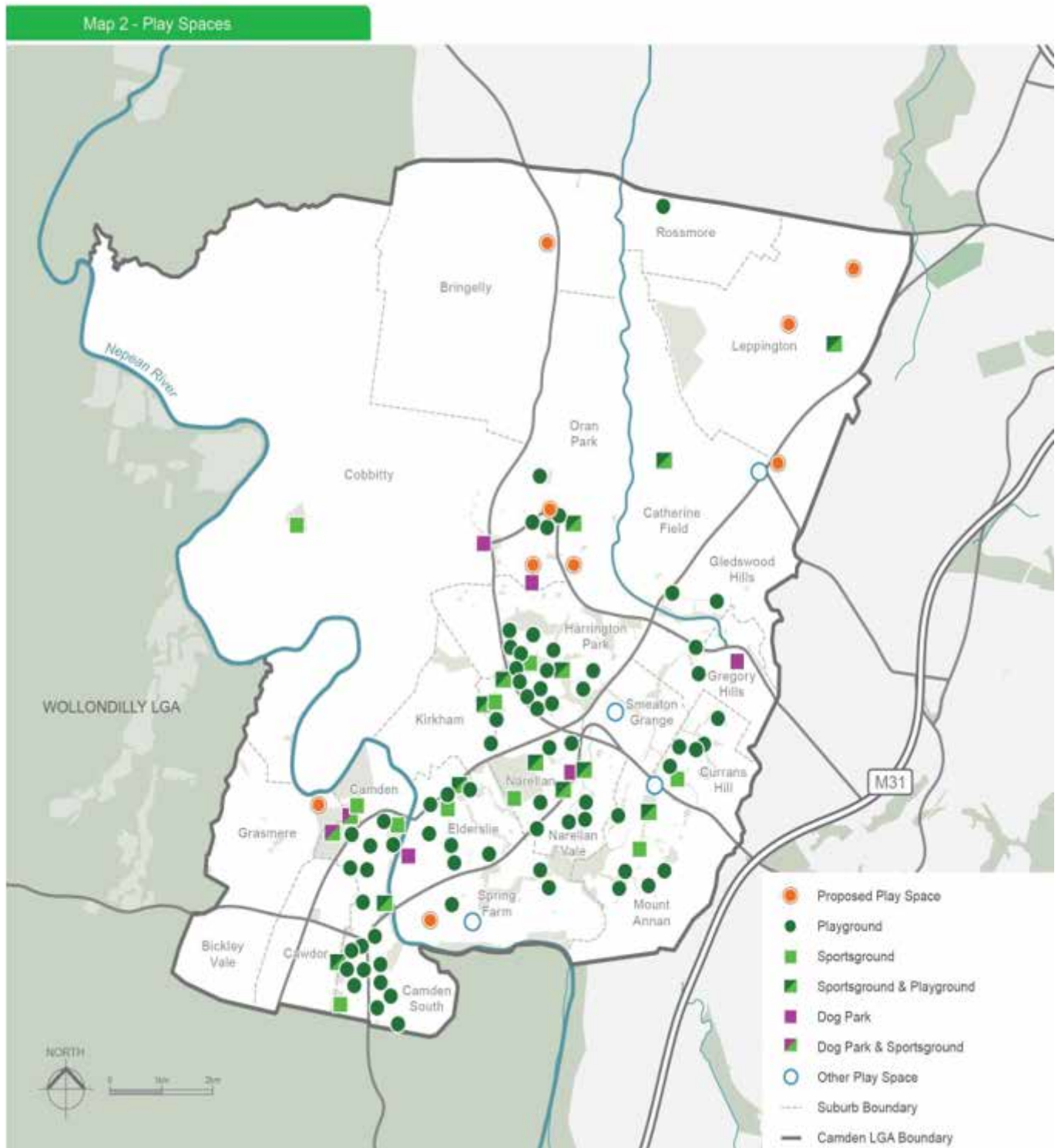
Source: Camden Council



Picture 16 – Sedgwick Reserve

FIGURE 9 – EXISTING AND PROPOSED PLAYSPACES

Camden Spaces & Place Strategy Maps - 11 June 2020



12.4. OFF-LEASH DOG PARKS

Off-leash dog parks are designated fenced areas where dogs can be exercised off the leash. Regular off-leash exercise helps dogs relieve boredom and release energy. It may also reduce unwanted behaviour such as excessive barking.

Dog ownership in Camden LGA is increasing. In November 2010 there were 15,000 dogs registered in Camden LGA which increased to 32,000 in June 2019, representing a 113% growth. By 2040 Council anticipates there may be approximately 4,500 dogs registered annually⁵. A review of the maintenance schedule and consultation with Council indicates that the existing off-leash areas are well used.

The Growth and Emerging Districts are expected to generate the most immediate demand for dog off-leash areas due to its significant population growth and anticipated smaller housing typologies.

12.4.1. Benchmarking Analysis

There is no generally accepted benchmark for off-leash dog parks. The *Companion Animals Act 1998* states there must always be at least one public place in the area of a local authority that is off-leash area.

In general, most councils used a community survey to determine the need/location of dog parks in the area and did not have a specified benchmark.

Table 27 – Off-leash dog ownership benchmarks comparison.

Council/policy	Approach to benchmarking provision
Parramatta City Council	1 park: 50,000 people
City of Newcastle	1 park: 5,000-10,000 people
City of Rockingham (WA)	1 park: 35,000 residents 1 park: 6,000 dogs
Blacktown City Council	1 playing field: 18,000 people. 1 park: 20,000 people
Penrith City Council	1ha/1,000 residents

The existing off-leash dog areas are well used and there is more demand for Council to provide this type of facility. Based on Camden LGA's expected increase in population and dog ownership, this Strategy recommends adopting a benchmark of 1: 16,000 people. This benchmark reflects Council's preference for a greater provision of off-leash dog areas to meet demand.

Based on the information above, Camden LGA currently has a deficit of off-leash dog areas which will increase, resulting in an expected shortfall of 7 off-leash areas by 2036. Based on the current distribution and findings from the Camden Recreation Demand Study, 2014, it is recommended that future provision is provided for in the Growth Districts.

⁵ Camden Recreation Demand Study, 2014

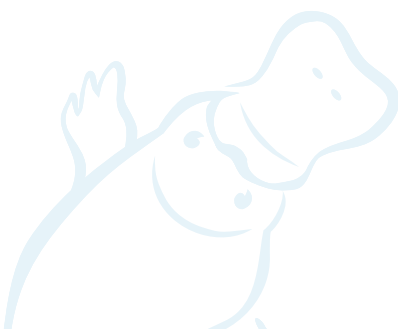


Table 28 – Off-leash dog parks benchmarking for the Camden LGA.

	2016	2026	2036
Population	80,477	161,448	233,950
Provision	5	9	9
Provision ratio	1:16,095	1:23,064	1:25,994
Benchmark demand based on 1 off-leash dog park: 12,000 people	5	10	19
Shortfall (-) or Surplus (+)	0	-1	-10

12.5. PLAYSPACES

A playground can be defined as an area with play equipment that encourages one or more types of play. It also encompasses the surrounding infrastructure, including soft fall surfaces, shade structures, fencing and seating for parents and carers, which are important aspects that influence the overall experience and useability of a playground.

12.5.1. Playground Requirements

Playspaces are a positive environment for a child's learning and development. However, with any environment intended for children it is important to effectively manage risk in the planning and design stages. There are a range of Australian Standards that apply to the design, management and maintenance of playspaces, including:

- Australian Standard AS 4685 Playground equipment and surfacing
- Australian Standard AS 4422: Playground surfacing - Specifications, requirements and test method
- Australian Standard AS 1428: Design for access and mobility

Other policies that guide playground planning and design in Camden include:

- Camden Disability Inclusion Action Plan (DIAP) 2017-2021
- Camden Open Space Design Manual
- Camden Children and Families Strategy 2018-2021

12.5.2. Current Provision

Generally, playspaces in Camden LGA are co-located with areas of passive and active open space and the distribution is concentrated in Established District and more developed sections of the Growth Districts. A list of playspaces can be found in **Appendix E**.

Analysis of the existing playspaces in Camden LGA indicates that many playspaces in the Established District provide similar play opportunities that are generally limited to younger children, with basic equipment and little supporting embellishment or facilities.

There are a limited number of specialised play experiences such as skate parks, adventure playspaces, BMX tracks. However, there has been recent investment to upgrade several playspaces to provide spaces for broader age groups.

Accessible play equipment is provided at Birriwa Reserve Mount Annan and Merino Reserve Elderslie. Curry Reserve and Dawson-Damer Park also have wheelchair accessible play equipment and change facilities including an adult change hoist. Curry Reserve and Dawson-Damer Park are Changing Places accredited facilities.

Utilisation data for playspaces is not currently available and an audit to provide this data and comprehensively assess playground across the LGA is recommended.

12.5.3. Community Perceptions

Consultation findings indicated that there was a desire to improve play experiences in the older parts of Camden and to provide spaces for older children and teenagers as well young children. There was also a focus on designing playspaces to be safe for young children, including fenced in areas and be accessible for people with a disability.

12.5.4. Benchmarking Analysis

There has been a historic practice in Camden LGA and other Regional LGAs of providing smaller playspaces with within walking distance of all residences. This has resulted in a high level of provision compared to other LGAs but with limited recreational value and duplication of play experiences.

The Camden Contribution Plan identifies the need for a more contemporary approach to playground provision, with Council seeking to provide higher quality facilities with a greater range of play experiences on fewer sites. The Camden Contribution Plan uses the benchmark of 1 playground: 1,200 people.

Based on the analysis of other LGAs and the trend towards fewer but larger playspaces it is recommended that Council adopt a hierarchy of 1 playground: 2,000 people.

The Camden LGA also exceeds this benchmark and will continue to have a surplus of provision in 2026. Therefore, the focus in the short – medium term should be on improving diversity and equity of play experiences and creating a network of playspaces across the LGA. By 2036 there will be a shortfall of 12 playspaces and there will be need in the medium to long-term to focus on increasing provision.

Table 29 – Playspaces Provision Comparison Table

LGA name	No. of facilities	2016 population	Provision ratio
Camden	91	80,477	1: 884 persons
Campbelltown	103 (95 fully public playspaces and 8 located in facilities or buildings)	157,006	1: 1,524 persons
Liverpool	96	204,236	1: 2,127 persons
Penrith	140	196,066	1: 1,400 persons
Blacktown	295	336,962	1: 1,142 persons

Table 30 – Playspaces Benchmarking for the Camden LGA

	Current	2026	2036
Population	80,477	161,448	233,950
Provision	91	95	105
Provision ratio	1:884	1: 1,700	1: 2,228
Benchmark demand based on 1 playground: 2,000 people	40	81	117
Shortfall (-) or Surplus (+)	+51	+14	-12

12.6. SPORTSGROUNDS

Council owns and/or manages a network of 25 sportsgrounds, which provide 75 sports courts and 55 sporting fields. Specialised equestrian and aquatic facilities are also provided through Council management systems or contracts. The following section provides an analysis of the sports courts and sports fields provided at the 25 sportsgrounds in the LGA.

Appendix F shows a breakdown of the sportsgrounds.

People aged 15-17 years have the highest participation rate in sport and physical recreation and involvement in organised sport, while as the population ages participation declines. Camden is expected to see the highest growth in pre-school and school aged children across the Western District, particularly in the Growth and Emerging Districts.

12.6.1. Community Perceptions

Consultation findings indicate that active open space is well used across the LGA and there is demand for increased provision and higher-level sports fields to meet the required standards for senior competitions or large finals.

Despite broader participation trends indicating a decline in organised sports in favour of walking and cycling, sports clubs in Camden LGA report an increase in membership and anticipate this growth to continue.

12.6.2. Multisport Hardcourts

Multisport courts are a key element and support the provision of a variety of recreation activities in open space areas. They will be typically located to compliment playspaces and parks. This strategy proposes an additional provision of multi-sport courts in addition to traditional sports courts.

12.6.3. Sports Courts

The recent opening of the Stage 1 of the Narellan Sports Hub has added to this significantly, providing 30 netball courts, with an additional 14 planned in stage 2.

There has also been a recent addition of 2 multi-use indoor sports courts at Mount Annan Leisure Centre and there are 4 planned for the Oran Park Leisure Centre. Indoor courts, as part of larger multipurpose leisure and recreation centres are becoming increasingly popular due to increased utilisation rates. Indoor courts offer extended hours of use, they are not impacted by wet weather and offer great convenience for users.

12.6.4. Benchmarking

The Camden Contributions Plan provides a benchmark of 1 outdoor sports court: 1,075 people. Camden's provision currently meets this planning benchmark with 1 court: 1,073 people. The Contributions Plan is under review however a more appropriate benchmark is 1 court: 2,000 people which is more consistent with other LGAs, as shown in **Table 31**. Camden is also expected to experience a very high level of growth in school aged children, who typically have the highest level of participation in organised sports.

Based on the benchmark of 1:2,000 there will be enough courts by 2026, however there will be a shortfall by 2036. Currently most courts are provided for only two sports (tennis and netball) and demand for additional courts for other sports, should be monitored and conversion to multi-purpose sports considered to provide facilities for a broader range of user groups.

Historic provision of courts generally focused on providing individual courts across local suburbs. Future provision of courts in Camden LGA should focus on locating multiple courts in larger facilities in key population centres to maximise capacity and usability.

Table 31 – Comparison of Sports Court Provision

LGA	No of playing courts	Provision ratio
City of Sydney	91 ⁶	1: 2,179
Ryde	51	1: 1,944
Liverpool	64 ⁷	1: 3,193
Campbelltown	68 ⁸	1: 2,309

Table 32 – Benchmarking Analysis of Sports Courts

	Current	2026	2036
Population	80,477	161,448	233,950
Provision	75	88	88
Provision ratio	1: 1,073	1:1,993	1:2,659
Benchmark 1 court: 2,000 people	40	81	117
Shortfall (-) or Surplus (+)	+35	+7	-29

12.6.5. Sports Fields

Council currently manages 25 sportsgrounds with 55 sporting fields⁹, catering for an increasing number of sporting codes, including AFL, rugby league, rugby union, soccer, baseball and general purpose fields. There are 36 additional fields being proposed to be provided as a part of the new urban development.

The provision of sports fields has moved away from the provision of single fields and the industry approach is to avoid planning for single playing fields unless they are a Regional level facility. There is also consideration of synthetic fields that can be used in all seasons.

12.6.6. Benchmarking

There is no industry accepted benchmark for sports field provision and different LGAs apply different standards, including a sporting code specific and overall provision approach.

The Camden Contributions Plan provides a benchmark of 1 sports field: 1,850 people. It is recommended that this benchmark is maintained and that ongoing consultation with sporting organisations is undertaken to assess code-based demand in the LGA.

Camden currently exceeds this planning benchmark with 1 field: 1,463 people and with the planned 36 additional fields the planning benchmark of 1 sports field: 1,850 people will be achieved in 2026. However, if there are no other additional sporting fields by 2036 there will be a shortfall of 35 sports fields. Additional active open space provision will be required to address this shortfall in the Growth District. The development of the Sportsground Strategy document identifies shortfalls in current provision and planning for future locations.

Table 33 – Benchmarking Analysis of Sports Fields

	Current	2026	2036
Population	80,477	161,448	233,950
Provision	55	91	91
Provision ratio	1:1,463	1:1,774	1:2,571
Benchmark 1 field: 1,850 people.	44	87	126
Shortfall (-) or Surplus (+)	+11	+4	-35

⁶ City of Sydney Open Space, Sports and Recreation Needs Study 2016 – includes provision of City and other agencies.

⁷ Liverpool Recreation, Open Space and Sports Strategy 2017 – includes Tennis, hockey and netball courts.

⁸ Campbelltown Sport & Recreation Strategy (2016-2036) – includes consideration of tennis and netball.

⁹ Camden Recreation Demand Study 2014.



13. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The following section provides an implantation plan for the provision of open space, recreation and community facilities in the Camden LGA.

The implementation plan includes:

- population benchmarks that would trigger consideration for provision of an asset. These are intended as a guide only and an ongoing assessment of community need is critical.
- recommendations to plan for the needs of the current and future population.
- funding mechanisms for upgrades, embellishment and new facilities.

13.1. RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are based on the identified needs arising from research and analysis undertaken for this Strategy, as well as building on the findings from a range of other key plans prepared for Council.

The Strategy recommendations are structured according to the following criteria:

Type of social infrastructure: Open space, community facilities, aquatic and recreation spaces.

Geography: LGA wide and planning districts.

Priority: Indicative timeframes for implementation are provided according to the following:

- Short-term: 6 months - 5 years.
- Medium-term: 5 - 10 years.
- Long-term: 10 - 20 years.
- Ongoing: continuous action.

All recommendations will require ongoing monitoring to respond to changes in the local context.



13.2. COMMUNITY FACILITIES

13.2.1. Benchmarks

The following have been identified for future planning of community facilities in the Camden LGA.

Table 34 – Community Facilities Adopted Benchmarks

Facility	Benchmark	Notes
Library	1 library: 40,000 people	Regional Infrastructure Plan
Community Centre	1 community centre: 20,000 people	Regional Infrastructure Plan
Civic/cultural Centre	1 civic/cultural centre: 30,000 people	Regional Infrastructure Plan

13.2.2. Recommendations

Table 35 - Community Facility Recommendations.

Recommendation		Relevance	Delivery
All facilities			
1.	<p>Prepare a Community Facilities Strategic Master Plan to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide current and projected spatial distribution of community facilities by type provide for an integrated network of multi-purpose community facilities in key population/activity centre ensure new facilities are designed to meet current best practice and community needs 	Camden LGA	Short-term
2.	Develop a marketing plan and online booking system that shows availability to utilise the existing capacity of community facilities.	Camden LGA	Short-term and Ongoing
3.	Ensure that all future community facilities are accessible and inclusive for people with a disability and prioritise upgrades to improve accessibility in existing Regional and Neighbourhood facilities.	Camden LGA	Ongoing
4.	Regularly review fees and hiring charges to ensure equity of access for all user groups and to meet community expectations.	Camden LGA	Ongoing
5.	Seek opportunities to improve equity and access to community facilities through development of a community facilities policy.	Camden LGA	Short-term and Ongoing

Recommendation		Relevance	Delivery
Civic/cultural centre			
6.	Implement the short-term recommendations from the Camden Civic Centre study to improve utilisation.	Established District	Short-term
7.	Investigate provision of affordable performance space for dance and other performance-based community activities within future community facilities or through partnerships with other agencies or providers.	Camden LGA	Ongoing
8.	Undertake a study of cultural/performance facilities within the Camden LGA.	Camden LGA	Ongoing
9.	Integrate cultural/civic centre facilities into all future library developments to supplement the Camden Civic Centre.	Camden LGA	Ongoing
Libraries			
10.	Review and update the Library Strategic Plan	Camden LGA	Short-term
Community centres/halls/clubrooms			
11.	Consult with Scouts Australia to review lease/hire arrangements of Scout Halls to provide access for the broader community and increase capacity of the existing network of community facilities.	Camden LGA	Medium-term
12.	Include asset condition of Scout Halls on the asset management database and prioritise investment that will improve broader community use and consider upgrades.	Camden LGA	Short-term
13.	Prioritise the provision of Regional and Neighbourhood level community centres that provide facilities and services for multiple user groups.	Camden LGA	Ongoing
14.	Consider opportunities to consolidate smaller community centres, scout halls and club rooms that are in close proximity in order to fund upgrades or new facilities.	Camden LGA	Ongoing

13.3. HIERARCHY

This Strategy recommends the following hierarchy for planning and designing community facilities, as outlined in **Table 36**.

Table 36 - Hierarchy of Provision of Community Facilities.

Regional Community Facility

- A large facility or group of buildings that provide a range of high-quality spaces and services to meet the needs of a broad range of ages or interest groups
- Located in an activity centre and accessible through a range of transport modes, including public transport, private vehicles and active transport
- Have a permanent staff presence and may provide space for lease to community organisations and service providers
- Provide high-level programmes, services and events to the wider community
- Provides a destination for community gathering, celebration and plays a culturally significant role within the wider community
- Catchment of approx. 40,000 people

Local Community Facility

- Multi-purpose facility that provides flexible spaces for activities and programs
- Space available for lease or through a licensing arrangement to Local service providers
- Co-located with other community services and facilities
- Provide a basis for community involvement and development of social networks
- Provides a place for social interaction and enhances the liveability of the surrounding community
- Catchment of around 20,000 people

Neighbourhood Community Facility

- Basic buildings that are generally not staffed and are used mostly on a regular hire basis
- Provide spaces for Neighbourhood programs and activities such as playgroup, dance classes and parties
- Co-located with open space, play space, sportsgrounds or schools
- Catchment of around 10,000 people

13.4. OPEN SPACE

13.4.1. Benchmarks

The following have been identified for future planning of open space in the Camden LGA.

Table 37 – Open Space Adopted Benchmarks

Facility	Benchmark	Notes
Total open space (active and passive)	2.83 ha: 1,000 people	Growth Centres Development Code.

13.4.2. Recommendations

Table 38 - Open Space Recommendations.

	Recommendation	Relevance	Priority
1.	Prepare an Open Space Strategic Masterplan to provide current and projected open space distribution plan by hierarchy. This should include recommendations to inform future new open space, upgrades, acquisitions and consolidations.	Camden LGA	Medium-term
2.	Ensure that any proposals for dedication of open space (active/passive) are consistent with the requirements of this Strategy.	Camden LGA	Short-term
3.	Adopt agreed and consistent definitions for open space in all strategies, plans and policies in line with the hierarchy outlined in this Strategy.	Camden LGA	Short-term
4.	Monitor the release of the Government Architect's draft Open Space for Recreation toolkit to support the Greener Places draft policy.	Camden LGA	Short-term
5.	Investigate potential of open space areas as a means of funding ongoing costs of land management through Biodiversity Stewardship Agreements.	Camden LGA	Medium-term
6.	Publish a generic plan of management for all areas of public open space, where a site-specific plan does not apply, in line with the requirements of the Local Government Act. Consider site specific plans for all Regional and Local open space.	Camden LGA	Short-term
7.	Investigate areas for future open space provision to meet projected population growth and monitor demand generated by proposed new developments	Camden LGA	Ongoing
8.	Investigate opportunities to improve community access to active open space through shared use of other assets.	Camden LGA	Medium-term
9.	Where relevant and appropriate, prioritise provision of open space along the South Creek corridor riparian corridors in line with Western City District Plan Priorities.	Camden LGA	Ongoing

	Recommendation	Relevance	Priority
10.	Prepare a Facilities Renewal Plan	Camden LGA	Short-term
11.	Consider upgrades to Cut Hill Reserve to provide quality passive open space that supports social interaction and low-impact recreation for an aging population.	Rural District	Medium-term
12.	Prioritise the development of a network of open space, including Regional, Local and Neighbourhood open space.	Growth District	Ongoing
13.	Ensure all upgrades and new open spaces projects are designed in accordance with any relevant policy or manual adopted by council.	Camden LGA	Ongoing



13.4.3. Hierarchy

This Strategy recommends the following hierarchy for planning and designing open space, as outlined in Table 39. For design standards refer to the Camden Open Space Design Guideline.

Table 39 - Hierarchy of Provision of Open Space

Regional Open Space

- A large area or unique area of open space that can incorporate a range of open space settings;
- Offers a diverse range of activities and can accommodate concurrent uses, including active and passive recreation;
- Attracts planned visitors from outside of Camden LGA;
- Encourages long stays and requires a high level of facilities for large groups of people, such as on-site car parking, walking paths, accessible public toilets, picnic areas, shelters, BBQ areas, rubbish bins and seating;
- Easily accessible by a range of transport modes, including public transport, private vehicles and active transport;
- Incorporates wayfinding and interpretive signage and other place-making initiatives;
- Potential to integrate commercial uses including cafes and accommodation; and
- Greater than 10 hectares.

Local Open Space

- Caters for passive and active recreation;
- Co-located with other facilities and services;
- Encourages longer visits and provides supporting facilities such as shade cover, seating, bathrooms and on-site parking;
- Accessible by a range of transport modes;
- Potential to incorporate low-intensity commercial uses, such as a kiosk; and
- Usually 1.5 - 10 hectares, with the upper limit size preferred.

Neighbourhood Open Space

- Caters for passive recreation and small social activities;
- Good pedestrian and cycle access and with limited on-street parking;
- Minor landscaping with open grass areas;
- Basic facilities, such as shade cover and seating to support frequent but short visits; and
- Usually between 0.5 – 1.5 hectares.

13.5. ENCUMBERED OR CONSTRAINED LAND

Council will be required to consider a range of lands that are subject to encumbrances and other constraints. Councils Dedication of Constrained Land Policy P4.0253.1 provides guidance in this respect. In addition, land which falls into the following categories will not be accepted as Local or Regional open space:

- Is less than 30 metres in width;
- Provides for the Regional needs of the community;
- Is provided for a non-recreational purpose, including noise attenuation buffers, estate entrances; and
- Has more than 30% of the open space area encumbered by a secondary use function, such as drainage, environmental protection, heritage, infrastructure easements or flood prone land (1:100 ARI).

Council may accept land burdened by transmission easements as public open space where appropriate and subject to satisfactorily demonstrating public benefit and only in accordance with other relevant Council policy.

13.6. RECREATION SPACES

13.6.1. Benchmarks

The following have been identified for future planning of recreation spaces in the Camden LGA.

Table 40 – Adopted Recreation spaces Benchmarks

Facility	Benchmark	Notes
Playspaces	1 playground: 2,000 people	Based on benchmarking study
Off-leash dog parks	1 off-leash dog park: 16,000 people	Based on consultation with Council and benchmarking study
Multisport courts	1 court: 3000 people	Based on consultation with council and benchmarking study
Sports courts	1 court: 2,000 people	Camden Contributions Plan
Sports fields	1 sports field: 1,850 people	Camden Contributions Plan

13.6.2. Recommendations

Table 41 - Playspace Recommendations

Recommendations		Relevance	Priority
All facilities			
1.	Prepare a Playspace Strategy	Camden LGA	Short-term
2.	New playspaces are consistent with the requirements of this Strategy and any other plan or document adopted by council.	Camden LGA	Short-term

Recommendations		Relevance	Priority
3.	Adopt agreed and consistent definitions for recreation spaces in all strategies, plans and policies in line with the hierarchy outlined in this Strategy.	Camden LGA	Short-term
4.	Identify and prioritise where supporting infrastructure can be provided in line with the provision hierarchy outlined through this Strategy.	Camden LGA	Short-term
Playspaces & Multisport Courts			
5.	Conduct an audit of playspaces in consultation and consider consolidation of playspaces that have limited recreational value.	Camden LGA	Short-term
6.	Ensure that all future Regional and Local playspaces are accessible and inclusive for children with a disability.	Camden LGA	Ongoing
7.	Identify opportunities to provide a Regional level playground and specialised playspaces in the Growth District, to support high levels of growth in families with children in these areas.	Growth District	Medium-term
Off-leash dog parks			
8.	Conduct community consultation to understand community preferences and confirm the level of provision for future off-leash dog parks.	Camden LGA	Medium-term
9.	Investigate areas for future off-leash dog parks in the Growth District, where significant population growth and smaller housing typologies are expected.	Growth District	Ongoing
Sports fields and sports courts			
10.	Monitor trends in recreation at a Local and state level and the need to cater for emerging sports such as baseball.	Camden LGA	Short-term
11.	Ensure all upgrades and new playground and sportsground projects are designed in accordance with Councils Open Space Design Manual.	Camden LGA	Ongoing
12.	Investigate shared-use arrangements with local schools or other private providers to service the existing shortfall in playing courts and sports fields.	Camden LGA	Short-term and Ongoing
13.	Consider the needs of culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) communities in the design of sporting facilities.	Growth District	Ongoing
14.	Development of the Oran Park Leisure Centre (OPLC) and the review of existing Aquatic and Leisure facilities for relevance to the new and existing communities.	Camden LGA	Short-term and Ongoing

13.6.3. Hierarchy

This Strategy recommends the following hierarchy for planning and designing playspaces, as outlined in Section 13.3. For standard layout and size requirement of sportsgrounds, refer to the Camden Open Space Design Guidelines.

Table 42 - Hierarchy of Provision of Playspaces

Regional Recreation Space

- A destination that offers a unique or high-level recreational experience.
- Attracts organised or planned journeys and visitation from outside of Camden LGA.
- Encourages visits for several hours and requires high level facilities and services such as car parking, paths, public toilets, BBQs, drinking fountain, picnic shelters, rubbish bins and seating areas.
- Suitable for all age groups and all abilities.
- Located near open space, recreation facilities.
- Easily accessible by a range of transport modes, including public transport, private vehicles and active transport.
- Located in areas of unencumbered land with amenity and recreational value.

Local Recreation Space

- Caters for a wide range of recreation and play activities and ages and may be co-located with other facilities.
- Encourages visits for one to two hours, provides a high level of amenity and may include seating, shade, bins and picnic tables, public toilets, drinking fountain and parking.
- Local sporting facilities cater for senior and junior competition with a minimum of 4 fields configuration.
- Located in areas of unencumbered land.
- Suitable for more than one age group as well as parents and carers.

Neighbourhood Recreation Space

- Caters for social activities and play and organised sporting activities.
- Good pedestrian and cycle path accessibility.
- Offers passive and low-key recreation opportunities such as seating and landscaping.
- Generally, caters for younger children and their parents/carers.
- Minor landscaping with open grass areas for free play and ball games.
- Caters for frequent but short visits of up to one hour.
- Small, usually between 1- 5ha.
- Located in areas of unencumbered land.

13.7. FUNDING

The delivery of spaces and places requires a commitment of funding and resources as well as the establishment of partnerships and attainment of grant funding. Funding opportunities include:

- Council revenue – operational and capital budgets.
- Developer contributions in accordance with Section 7.11 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 which can be monetary contributions, land dedication or agreed embellishments/works of material public benefit in lieu, in accordance with adopted Section 7.11 Plans.
- Government grants and subsidies.
- Community grants.

13.8. IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The monitoring and evaluation plan will be used to assess and evaluate progress over time against the recommendations in this strategy.



Recommendation	Performance Indicator	Timeframe	Responsibility	Status
All facilities				
Prepare a Community Facilities Strategic Master Plan to:				
1. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide current and projected spatial distribution of community facilities by type provide for an integrated network of multi-purpose community facilities in key population/activity centre ensure new facilities are designed to meet current best practice and community needs 	Masterplan developed and endorsed by Council	Short-term	Sport and Community Services	
2. Develop a marketing plan and online booking system that shows availability to utilise the existing capacity of community facilities.	A marketing plan developed and implemented Online booking system implemented	Short-term and Ongoing	Public Affairs Technology and Information Management Solutions	
3. Ensure that all future community facilities are accessible and inclusive for people with a disability and prioritise upgrades to improve accessibility in existing Regional and Local facilities.	The design brief for Council's future facilities ensure accessibility and inclusion	Ongoing	Assets and Design Services	
4. Regularly review fees and hiring charges to ensure equity of access for all user groups and to meet community expectations.	Current fees and charges schedules reviewed	Ongoing	Sport and Community Services	
5. Seek opportunities to improve equity and access to community facilities through development of a community facilities policy.	Memorandum of Understanding with a range of government and community partners developed	Short-term and Ongoing	Sport and Community Services	

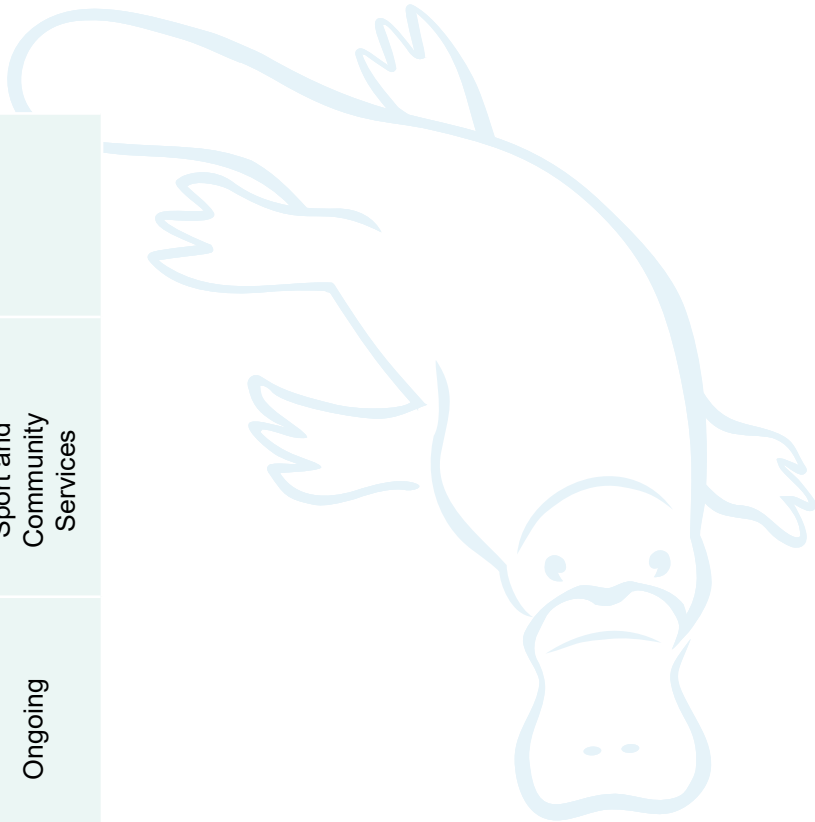
Recommendation	Performance Indicator	Timeframe	Responsibility	Status
Civic/cultural centre				
6. Implement the short-term recommendations from the Camden Civic Centre study to improve utilisation.	Utilisation rates are increased based on recommendations from the Camden Civic Centre study	Short-term	Economic Development and Activation	
7. Investigate provision of affordable performance space for dance and other performance-based community activities within future community facilities or through partnerships with other agencies or providers.	A report with recommendations developed based on data collected on current affordability of performance spaces within the LGA	Ongoing	Sport and Community Services	
8. Undertake a study of cultural/performance facilities within the Camden LGA.	A study report of cultural and performance facilities within the LGA	Medium-term	Sport and Community Services	
9. Integrate cultural/civic centre facilities into all future library developments to supplement the Camden Civic Centre.	A broad framework of libraries as community hubs established	Ongoing	Economic Development and Activation /Sport and Community Services	
Libraries				
10. Review and update the Library Strategic Plan	Current strategic plan for library services reviewed and updated	Short-term	Sport and Community Services	
Community centres/halls/clubrooms				
11. Consult with Scouts Australia to review lease/hire arrangements of Scout Halls to provide access for the broader community and increase capacity of the existing network of community facilities.	A Memorandum of Understanding with Scouts Australia established to address	Medium-term	Finance and Property	
12. Include asset condition of Scout Halls on the asset management database and prioritise investment that will improve broader community use and consider upgrades.	Asset condition of the Scouts Hall is reviewed, and the Memorandum of Understanding is	Short-term	Assets and Design Services / Finance and Property	

Recommendation		Performance Indicator	Timeframe	Responsibility	Status
13.	Prioritise the provision of Regional and Local level community centres that provide a higher level of facilities and services for multiple user groups.	A Regional facilities mapping conducted to provide a hierarchy of priorities	Ongoing	Contribution Planning	
14.	Consider opportunities to consolidate smaller community centres, scout halls and club rooms that are in proximity in order to fund upgrades or new facilities.	A consolidation plan developed for existing community facilities	Ongoing	Assets and Design Services / Finance and Property	



Recommendation	Performance Indicator	Timeframe	Responsibility	Status
15. Prepare an Open Space Strategic Masterplan to provide current and projected open space distribution plan by hierarchy.	An Open Space Strategic Masterplan developed	Medium-term	Strategic Planning / Sport and Community Services	
16. Ensure that any proposals for dedication of open space (active/passive) are consistent with the requirements of this Strategy.	Reference to the strategy made in future open space provisions	Short-term	Sport and Community Services	
17. Adopt agreed and consistent definitions for open space in all strategies, plans and policies in line with the hierarchy outlined in this Strategy.	Consistency of definitions maintained in line with the strategy	Short-term	Sport and Community Services	
18. Monitor the release of the Government Architect's draft Open Space for Recreation toolkit to support the Greener Places draft policy.	Toolkit adopted to inform Greener places draft policy	Short-term	Sport and Community Services	
19. Investigate potential of open space areas as a means of funding ongoing costs of land management through Biodiversity Stewardship Agreements.	A report developed outlining the approach	Medium-term	Open Space and sustainability	
20. Publish a generic plan of management for all areas of public open space, where a site-specific plan does not apply, in line with the requirements of the Local Government Act. Consider specific plans for Regional-Local open space.	A comprehensive Plan of Management Developed	Short-term	Sport and Community Services	
21. Investigate areas for future open space provision to meet projected population growth and monitor demand generated by proposed new developments e.g. Cawdor	Scope a study to address future open space provisions	Ongoing	Sport and Community Services	
22. Investigate opportunities to improve community access to active open space through shared use of other assets.	An audit of the current usage patterns of open space is conducted	Medium-term	Sport and Community Services	
23. Where relevant and appropriate, prioritise provision of open space along the South Creek corridor riparian corridors in line with Western City District Plan Priorities.	South Creek is prioritised in line with the strategic priorities	Ongoing	Sport and Community Services / Contributions Planning	

Recommendation		Performance Indicator	Timeframe	Responsibility	Status
24.	Prepare a Facilities Renewal Plan	Facilities Renewal Plan developed	Short-term	Assets and Design Services / Sport and Community Services	
25.	Identify opportunities for permanent/temporary commercial development in Regional/District open space areas to provide funds for ongoing maintenance and intensify the use of open space.	Opportunities identified and documented	Medium-term	Sport and Community Services / Contributions Planning	
26.	Consider upgrades to Cut Hill Reserve to provide quality passive open space that supports social interaction and low- impact recreation for an aging population.	A scope for a plan for future upgrades	Medium-term	Sport and Community Services	
27.	Prioritise the development of a network of open space, including Regional, Local and Neighbourhood open space.	LGA wide network developed in line with this strategy	Ongoing	Sport and Community Services	
28.	Ensure all upgrades and new open spaces projects are designed in accordance with any other relevant plan, policy or manual adopted by council.	Upgrades and future projects in accordance Council Strategy	Ongoing	Sport and Community Services	



Recommendations	Performance Indicator	Timeframe	Responsibility	Status
All facilities				
29. Prepare a Playspace Strategy	Playspace strategy developed	Short-term	Sport and Community Services	
30. Work with developers to ensure playspaces are consistent with the requirements of this Strategy.	The requirements of the playspace strategy are referenced in new developments	Short-term	Contributions Planning	
31. Adopt agreed and consistent definitions for playspaces in all strategies, plans and policies in line with the hierarchy outlined in this Strategy.	The requirements of the playspace strategy area referenced in all relevant plans and strategies	Short-term	Sport and Community Services	
32. Identify and prioritise where supporting infrastructure and upgrades in line with the provision hierarchy outlined through this Strategy.	The requirements of the playspace strategy are referenced in all future infrastructure upgrades	Short-term	Assets and Design Services	
Playspaces				
33. Conduct an audit of playspaces and where overprovision or duplication is identified, in consultation with the community, consider consolidation of playspaces that have limited recreational value.	Playspace audit conducted for Camden LGA	Short-term	Sport and Community Services	
34. Ensure that all future Regional and Local playspaces are accessible and inclusive for children with a disability.	Reference the requirements of the DIAP to ensure accessibility and inclusivity of all playspaces	Ongoing	Assets and Design Services Sport and Community Services	
35. Identify opportunities to provide a Regional level playground and specialised playspaces in the Growth District, to support high levels of growth in families with children in these areas.	Opportunities undertaken as a part of the Regional facilities mapping	Medium-term	Contributions Planning	
Off-leash dog parks				
36. Conduct community consultation to understand community preferences and confirm the level of provision for future off-leash dog parks.	Community consultations are planned and conducted	Long-term	Sport and Community Services	

Recommendations	Performance Indicator	Timeframe	Responsibility	Status
37. Investigate areas for future off-leash dog parks in the Growth District, where significant population growth and smaller housing typologies are expected.	Systematic identifications of opportunities is undertaken as a part of the Regional facilities mapping	Medium-term	Contributions Planning Sport and Community Services	
Sports fields and sports courts				
38. Prepare a Sportsground Strategic Masterplan to provide current and projected distribution plan of sports grounds by hierarchy and code. This should include recommendations to inform future new sportsgrounds, upgrades, acquisitions and consolidations.	Sportsground Strategic Masterplan developed	Short-term	Sport and Community Services	
39. Ensure all upgrades and new playground and sportsground projects are designed in accordance with other relevant plan or policy adopted by council.	all upgrades and future open space projects are designed in accordance with other relevant policy or plan or manual adopted by council.	Ongoing	Assets and Design Services Sport and Community Services	
40. Investigate shared-use arrangements to service the existing shortfall in playing courts and sports fields.	Shared use policy and MOUs developed with local schools and other providers	Short-term and Ongoing	Sport and Community Services	
41. Monitor trends in recreation at a local and state level and the need to cater for emerging sports.	Sportsground Strategy is referenced in identifying patterns of growth in emerging sport	Ongoing	Sport and Community Services	
42. Consider the needs of culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) communities in the design of sporting facilities.	Strategy is identifying patterns of growth in the needs of diverse communities and women in sport	Ongoing	Sport and Community Services	
43. Development of the Oran Park Leisure Centre (OPLC) and the review of existing Aquatic and Leisure facilities for relevance to the new and existing communities.	Construction of the OPLC and management review of the existing facilities	Short-term and Ongoing	Sport and Community Services	

APPENDIX A DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

CAMDEN LGA POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 2016.

	Camden LGA	Greater Sydney (GCCSA)
Usual Resident Population	78,218	4,823,991
Male	49%	49.3%
Female	51%	50.7%
Average people per household	3.1	2.8

Age Distribution (%)		
Aged 0-4	8.4%	6.4%
Aged 5-9	8.1%	6.4%
Aged 10-14	7.5%	5.8%
Aged 15-19	6.8%	6.0%
Aged 20-24	6.2%	7.1%
Aged 25-29	7.3%	7.9%
Aged 30-34	7.9%	8.1%
Aged 35-39	7.5%	7.4%
Aged 40-44	7.8%	7.1%
Aged 45-49	6.7%	6.7%
Aged 50-54	5.9%	6.3%
Aged 55-59	5.1%	5.8%
Aged 60-64	4.4%	5.0%
Aged 65-69	3.8%	4.4%
Aged 70-74	2.6%	3.3%
Aged 75-79	1.7%	2.4%
Aged 80-84	1.2%	1.8%
Aged 85+	1.3%	2.0%

Median Age	33	36
Country of Birth and Indigenous Identification (%)		
Australia born	77.4%	57.1%
Overseas born	22.6%	42.9%
England	3.1%	3.1%
New Zealand	1.4%	1.8%
India	0.9%	2.7%
Philippines	0.7%	0.02%
Fiji	0.7%	0.01%
China	0.6%	4.7%
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population	2.5%	1.5%

Language Spoken at Home (%)		
English only	81.2%	58.4%
Arabic	1.4%	4.0%
Italian	1.3%	1.3%
Spanish	1.3%	1.2%
Hindi	0.9%	1.3%
Mandarin	0.7%	4.7%

Weekly Household Income (\$)		
\$Neg Income/Nil Income	0.9%	1.9%
\$1-\$149	0.4%	0.7%
\$150-\$299	0.9%	1.8%
\$300-\$399	1.3%	2.4%
\$400-\$499	3.6%	4.9%
\$500-\$649	2.3%	3.4%
\$650-\$799	4.6%	5.5%

Weekly Household Income (\$)		
\$800-\$999	4.5%	5.4%
\$1000-\$1249	6.2%	6.9%
\$1250-\$1499	6.4%	6.5%
\$1500-\$1749	6.3%	5.7%
\$1750-\$1999	6.5%	5.5%
\$2000-\$2499	14.4%	11.1%
\$2500-\$2999	10.9%	7.1%
\$3000-\$3499	7.4%	5.1%
\$3500-\$3999	5.2%	5.3%
\$4000 or more	8.8%	10.9%

Median Weekly Incomes (\$) (People aged 15yrs and over)		
Personal	\$821	\$719
Family	\$2,161	\$1,988
Household	\$2,047	\$1,750

Housing Tenure (%)		
Fully owned	24.2%	29.1%
Mortgage	52.0%	33.2%
Renting	20.8%	34.1%
Tenure type not stated	2.0%	2.7%
Other tenure type	1.0%	0.9%

Car Ownership (%)		
0 motor vehicles	2.3%	11.1%
1 motor vehicle	22.3%	37.1%
2 motor vehicles	45.1%	32.8%
3 or more motor vehicles	27.8%	15.7%

Average motor vehicles per dwelling	2.2	1.7
-------------------------------------	-----	-----

Family composition (%)

Couples with children	55.1%	49.5%
Couples without children	29.8%	33.4%
One parent families	14.0%	15.2%
Other families	1.0%	1.8%

Household composition (%)

Family households	84.8%	73.6%
Group household	1.5%	4.7%
Lone person household	13.7%	21.6%

All Private Dwellings (\$)

Median weekly household income	\$2,047	\$1,750
Median monthly mortgage repayments	\$2,220	\$2,167
Median weekly rent	\$460	\$440

Family Composition (%)

Couple family without children	29.8%	33.4%
Couple family with children	55.1%	49.5%
One parent family	14.0%	15.2%
Other family	1.0%	1.8%

Employment Status (%)

Employed	95.9%	94.0%
Employed full-time	64.5%	61.2%
Employed part-time	26.2%	28.2%
Unemployed (Unemployment rate)	4.1%	6.0%

Occupation of Employment (%)		
Managers	12.8%	13.7%
Professionals	17.8%	26.2%
Technicians and Trades Workers	15.0%	10.5%
Community and Personal Service Workers	10.1%	9.4%
Clerical and Administrative Workers	16.6%	14.6%
Sales Workers	10.0%	8.9%
Machinery Operators and Drivers	8.2%	5.4%
Labourers	7.6%	6.9%

Highest Qualification Achieved (%)		
Bachelor or Higher degree	12.4%	23.0%
Advanced Diploma or Diploma	7.8%	7.6%
Vocational	18.5%	12.2%

Highest Level of Secondary Schooling Completed (%)		
Year 8 or Below	2.3%	4.0%
Year 9 or Equivalent	4.3%	4.0%
Year 10 or Equivalent	20.7%	16.6%
Year 11 or Equivalent	4.3%	4.0%
Year 12 or Equivalent	35.6%	62.1%
Did not go to School	0.3%	1.4%

Dwelling Structure (%)		
Separate house	92.7%	56.9%
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc.	5.9%	14.0%
Flat or apartment	0.8%	28.1%
Other	0.3%	0.6%

APPENDIX B POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Camden LGA projected household types

Household types	Year					
	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	Change 2016-2036
Couple families with dependents	11,877	18,019	23,596	28,700	33,569	21,692
Couples without dependents	7,157	11,400	15,169	18,983	23,146	15,989
Group households	489	850	1,152	1,402	1,638	1,149
Lone person households	3,231	4,630	6,247	7,953	9,781	6,550
One parent family	2,359	3,657	4,967	6,274	7,470	5,111
Other families	796	968	1,138	1,315	1,495	699
Households	25,906	39,527	52,271	64,631	77,096	51,190
Average household size	3.08	3.09	3.07	3.04	3.01	-



APPENDIX C COMMUNITY FACILITIES LIST

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The table below lists community facilities in Camden LGA. The community facilities included are Council owned or managed community centres, halls, libraries, civic centres, meeting rooms and clubrooms as of 2020.

Name	Suburb
<i>Libraries</i>	
Camden Library	Camden
Narellan Library	Narellan
Oran Park Library	Oran Park
<i>Civic Centre</i>	
Camden Civic Centre	Camden
<i>Community Centres, Halls & Meeting Rooms</i>	
Birriwa Reserve Community Hall	Mount Annan
Camden RSL Youth Centre	Camden
Catherine Field Community Hall	Catherine Fields
Catherine Park Community Hall	Catherine Park
Currans Hill Community Centre	Currans Hill
Emerald Hills Community Centre	Emerald Hills
Gregory Hills Community Centre	Gregory Hills
Harrington Park Community Centre	Harrington Park
Julia Reserve Community Centre	Oran Park
Mount Annan Leisure Centre (Community Rooms and Multipurpose Hall)	Mount Annan
Narellan Child Family and Community Centre	Narellan
Narellan Library Meeting Rooms (Iron Bark and Red Gum)	Narellan
Oran Park Library (Sandown Rooms and Lakeside Room)	Oran Park
Spring Farm Community Centre	Spring Farm
Senior Citizens Community Centre	Camden
<i>Scout Halls</i>	

Name	Suburb
Elderslie Scout Hall	Elderslie
Narellan Scout Hall	Narellan
Camden South Scout Hall	Camden South
Catherine Fields Scout Hall	Catherine Fields
Cobbitty Scout Hall	Cobbitty
Club Rooms	
Birriwa Reserve Clubroom	Mount Annan
Camden Bicentennial Equestrian Park	Camden
Camden Swimming Pool	Camden
Camden Tennis	Camden
Fairfax Reserve Clubroom	Harrington Park
Hayter Reserve	Camden South
Jack Nash Reserve Clubroom	Currans Hill
Kirkham Park (BMX)	Elderslie
Kirkham Park (old netball)	Elderslie
Kirkham Park (rugby league)	Elderslie
Narellan Park (hockey)	Narellan
Narellan Park (rugby league)	Narellan
Nott Oval (soccer)	Narellan
Nott Oval (tennis)	Narellan
Ron Dine Memorial Reserve (old clubhouse)	Camden South
Ron Dine Memorial Reserve (soccer)	Camden South
Ron Dine Memorial Reserve (tennis)	Camden South
Cultural Facilities	
Alan Baker Art Gallery	Camden
Camden Museum	Camden

APPENDIX D OPEN SPACE LIST

Camden Council Classification	Name	Suburb	Hierarchy
B1	Un-Named Public Reserve	Bringelly	Neighbourhood
C001	Clifton Park	Cobbitty	Neighbourhood
C002	Cut Hill Reserve	Cobbitty	Neighbourhood
C003	Un-Named Drainage Reserve	Cobbitty	Neighbourhood
C004	Un-Named Drainage Reserve	Cobbitty	No Hierarchy
C005	Un-Named Drainage Reserve	Cobbitty	No Hierarchy
C006	Un-Named Public Reserve	Cobbitty	Neighbourhood
C007	Un-Named Drainage Reserve	Cobbitty	Neighbourhood
C02	Un-Named Reserve	Camden	No Hierarchy
C03	Camden Bicentennial Equestrian Park	Camden	Regional
C06	Hume Reserve	Camden	Neighbourhood
C07	John Peat Reserve	Camden	Local
C08	Kings Bush	Camden	Local
C09	Little Reserve	Camden South	Neighbourhood
C10	Macarthur Park	Camden	Local
C11	Not yet classified	Camden	No Hierarchy
C12	Onslow Park & Jack Gregory Fields	Camden	Regional
C13	Pindari Reserve	Camden	Neighbourhood
C14	Rotary Cowpasture Reserve	Camden	Regional
C15	Septimius Reserve	Camden	Neighbourhood
C16	Sir Roden Cutler Reserve	Camden	Neighbourhood
C17	Starr Reserve	Camden South	Neighbourhood
C18	Camden Town Farm	Camden	Regional
C19	Un-Named Public Reserve	Camden	Regional
C20	Wetlands Reserve	Camden	Neighbourhood
C21	John Peat Reserve	Camden	Local
CA01	Camden General Cemetery	Cawdor	No Hierarchy
CF01	Catherine Field Park	Catherine Field	Neighbourhood
CH003	Charles Throsby Reserve	Currans Hill	Neighbourhood
CH010	Not yet classified	Currans Hill	No Hierarchy
CH03	Charles Throsby Reserve	Currans Hill	Neighbourhood

Camden Council Classification	Name	Suburb	Hierarchy
CH04	Currans Hill Park	Currans Hill	Neighbourhood
CH05	Downes Reserve	Currans Hill	Neighbourhood
CH06	Elizabeth Throsby Reserve	Currans Hill	Neighbourhood
CH07	Forde Reserve	Currans Hill	Neighbourhood
CH08	Not yet classified	Currans Hill	No Hierarchy
CH09	Hartley Reserve	Currans Hill	No Hierarchy
CH10	Iando Reserve	Currans Hill	Neighbourhood
CH11	Jack Nash Reserve	Currans Hill	Neighbourhood
CH12	Not yet classified	Currans Hill	No Hierarchy
CH13	Sedgwick Reserve	Currans Hill	Neighbourhood
CH14	Smeeton Reserve	Currans Hill	Neighbourhood
CH15	Stephenson Reserve	Currans Hill	Neighbourhood
CH16	Not yet classified	Currans Hill	No Hierarchy
CH18	Un-Named Public Reserve	Currans Hill	Neighbourhood
CH19	Un-Named Public Reserve	Currans Hill	Neighbourhood
CH20	Un-Named Public Reserve	Currans Hill	Neighbourhood
CH21	Un-Named Public Reserve	Currans Hill	Neighbourhood
CH22	Un-Named Public Reserve	Currans Hill	Neighbourhood
CO08	Un- Named Public Reserve	Cobbitty	No Hierarchy
CO2	Belgenny Reserve	Camden	Local
CO4	Don Moon Memorial Reserve	Camden	Neighbourhood
CO5	Engesta Reserve	Camden	Neighbourhood
CS01	Banks Reserve	Camden South	Neighbourhood
CS02	Barker Reserve	Camden South	Neighbourhood
CS03	Barratt Reserve	Camden South	Neighbourhood
CS04	Benkennie Reserve	Camden South	Neighbourhood
CS05	Bowman Reserve	Camden South	Neighbourhood
CS06	Not yet classified	Camden South	No Hierarchy
CS07	Crookston Reserve	Camden South	Neighbourhood
CS08	Elizabeth Macarthur Reserve	Camden South	Local
CS10	Not yet classified	Camden South	No Hierarchy
CS12	Hayter Reserve	Camden South	Neighbourhood
CS13	Lawson Reserve	Camden South	Neighbourhood

Camden Council Classification	Name	Suburb	Hierarchy
CS14	Not yet classified	Camden South	No Hierarchy
CS15	Ron Dine Reserve	Camden South	Local
CS16	Rotary Park	Camden South	Neighbourhood
CS17	Smart Reserve	Camden South	Neighbourhood
CS18	Stoney Range Reserve	Camden South	Neighbourhood
CS19	Thompson Reserve	Camden South	Neighbourhood
CS20	Un-Named Public Reserve	Camden	Neighbourhood
CS21	W V Bill Mccall Memorial Park	Camden South	Neighbourhood
EL01	Hilder Reserve	Elderslie	Neighbourhood
EL02	Bobbie Vaile Reserve	Elderslie	Neighbourhood
EL03	Burford Reserve	Elderslie	Neighbourhood
EL04	Curry Reserve	Elderslie	Local
EL05	Drysdale Reserve	Elderslie	Neighbourhood
EL06	Not yet classified	Elderslie	No Hierarchy
EL07	Fletcher Close Park	Elderslie	Neighbourhood
EL08	Fuchs Reserve	Elderslie	Neighbourhood
EL09	Harrington Green	Elderslie	Neighbourhood
EL1	Un-Named Reserve	Elderslie	Neighbourhood
EL10	Herberts Hill Reserve	Elderslie	Neighbourhood
EL12	Kirkham Park	Elderslie	Local
EL13	Lowe Reserve	Elderslie	Neighbourhood
EL14	Merino Reserve	Elderslie	Neighbourhood
EL15	River Reserve	Elderslie	Neighbourhood
EL17	Un-Named Drainage Reserve	Elderslie	Neighbourhood
EL18	Un-Named Public Reserve	Elderslie	Neighbourhood
EL19	Un-Named Reserve	Elderslie	Neighbourhood
EL20	Un-Named Drainage Reserve	Elderslie	Neighbourhood
EL21	Un-Named Public Reserve	Elderslie	Neighbourhood
EL22	Un-Named Public Reserve	Elderslie	Neighbourhood
EL24	Un-Named Public Reserve	Elderslie	Neighbourhood
EL25	Un-Named Public Reserve	Elderslie	Neighbourhood

Camden Council Classification	Name	Suburb	Hierarchy
EL26	David Simpson Reserve	Elderslie	Neighbourhood
EL27	Bates Reserve	Elderslie	Neighbourhood
EL28	Un-Named Reserve	Elderslie	No Hierarchy
EL29	Un-Named Public Reserve	Elderslie	No Hierarchy
ELL01	Un-Named Public Reserve	Ellis Lane	Neighbourhood
ELL02	Un-Named Public Reserve	Ellis Lane	Neighbourhood
GH01	Chestnut Reserve	Gregory Hills	Neighbourhood
GH02	Currawong Park	Gregory Hills	Neighbourhood
GH03	Gregory Hills Amphitheatre	Gregory Hills	Neighbourhood
GH04	Not yet classified	Gregory Hills	No Hierarchy
GH05	Marcellin Park	Gregory Hills	Neighbourhood
GH06	Molloy Park	Gregory Hills	Neighbourhood
GH07	Un-Named Public Reserve	Gregory Hills	Neighbourhood
GH08	Un-Named Public Reserve	Gregory Hills	Neighbourhood
GH10	Not yet classified	Gledswood Hills	Neighbourhood
GH11	Un-Named Public Reserve	Gregory Hills	Neighbourhood
GH12	Un-Named Public Reserve	Gledswood Hills	Neighbourhood
GLH01	Fairbank Park	Gledswood Hills	Neighbourhood
GLH02	Not yet classified	Gledswood Hills	No Hierarchy
GLH03	South Creek Reserve	Gledswood Hills	Neighbourhood
GLH05	Not yet classified	Gledswood Hills	Neighbourhood
GLH06	Un-Named Public Reserve	Gledswood Hills	Neighbourhood
GR01	Not yet classified	Gledswood Hills	No Hierarchy
GR02	Sickles Reserve	Grasmere	Neighbourhood
GR03	Smalls Reserve	Grasmere	Neighbourhood
GR04	Un-Named Public Reserve	Grasmere	Neighbourhood
GR05	Un-Named Public Reserve	Grasmere	Neighbourhood
HP01	Albury Reserve	Harrington Park	Neighbourhood
HP02	Campbell Reserve	Harrington Park	Neighbourhood
HP03	Carabeeley Reserve	Harrington Park	Neighbourhood
HP05	Four Seasons Park	Harrington Park	Neighbourhood
HP07	Halcyon Reserve	Harrington Park	Neighbourhood

Camden Council Classification	Name	Suburb	Hierarchy
HP09	Harrington Park Lake	Harrington Park	Local
HP10	Harrington Park Community Centre	Harrington Park	Neighbourhood
HP11	Harrisons Reserve	Harrington Park	Neighbourhood
HP12	James Flynn Reserve	Harrington Park	Neighbourhood
HP13	Kensington Green	Harrington Park	Neighbourhood
HP14	Kinnear Park	Harrington Park	Neighbourhood
HP15	George Macleay Reserve	Harrington Park	Neighbourhood
HP16	Meehan Reserve	Harrington Park	Neighbourhood
HP17	Not yet classified	Harrington Park	No Hierarchy
HP18	Not yet classified	Harrington Park	No Hierarchy
HP19	Olsen Gardens	Harrington Park	Neighbourhood
HP21	Un-Named Public Reserve	Harrington Park	Neighbourhood
HP29	Not yet classified	Harrington Park	No Hierarchy
HP35	Un-Named Public Reserve	Harrington Park	Neighbourhood
HP55	William Campbell Reserve	Harrington Park	Neighbourhood
K1	John Oxley Reserve	Kirkham	Neighbourhood
L1	Leppington Oval	Leppington	Neighbourhood
MA 14	Kurrajong Reserve	Mount Annan	Neighbourhood
MA 21	Thornleigh Reserve	Mount Annan	Neighbourhood
MA 23	Un-Named Drainage Reserve	Mount Annan	Neighbourhood
MA 24	Not yet classified	Mount Annan	No Hierarchy
MA 25	Un-Named Public Reserve	Mount Annan	Neighbourhood
MA 26	Un-Named Public Reserve	Mount Annan	Neighbourhood
MA 27	Un-Named Public Reserve	Mount Annan	Neighbourhood
MA 28	Un-Named Public Reserve	Mount Annan	Neighbourhood
MA 29	Un-Named Public Reserve	Mount Annan	Neighbourhood
MA 30	Un-Named Public Reserve	Mount Annan	Neighbourhood
MA 31	Un-Named Reserve	Mount Annan	Neighbourhood
MA 32	Un-Named Reserve	Mount Annan	Neighbourhood
MA 33	Wandarrah Reserve	Mount Annan	Neighbourhood
MA 34	William Howe Regional Park	Mount Annan	Crown
MA 35	Yandel'ora Reserve	Mount Annan	Neighbourhood

Camden Council Classification	Name	Suburb	Hierarchy
MA 36	Yandembo Reserve	Mount Annan	Neighbourhood
MA 37	Un-Named Public Reserve	Mount Annan	Neighbourhood
MA1	Baragil Reserve	Mount Annan	Neighbourhood
MA10	George Caley Reserve	Mount Annan	Neighbourhood
MA11	Governors Green	Mount Annan	Neighbourhood
MA12	Ironbark Ridge Reserve	Mount Annan	Neighbourhood
MA13	Joseph Maiden Reserve	Mount Annan	Neighbourhood
MA15	Mount Annan Leisure Centre	Mount Annan	Local
MA16	Main Reserve	Mount Annan	Neighbourhood
MA17	Sarah Rose Reserve	Mount Annan	Neighbourhood
MA18	Smith Reserve	Mount Annan	Neighbourhood
MA19	Solander Reserve	Mount Annan	Neighbourhood
MA2	Birriwa Reserve	Mount Annan	Local
MA20	Stockmans Drift	Mount Annan	Neighbourhood
MA22	Tindal Reserve	Mount Annan	Neighbourhood
MA3	Bransby Reserve	Mount Annan	Neighbourhood
MA4	Buttercup Reserve	Mount Annan	Neighbourhood
MA5	Charles Moore Reserve	Mount Annan	Neighbourhood
MA6	Coral Pea Reserve	Mount Annan	Neighbourhood
MA7	Not yet classified	Mount Annan	No Hierarchy
MA8	Ficus Reserve	Mount Annan	Neighbourhood
MA9	Gayline Reserve	Mount Annan	Neighbourhood
N1	Brian Moore Reserve	Narellan	Neighbourhood
N10	Studley Golf Course	Narellan	Regional
N11	The Lebanese Moslem Association	Narellan	No Hierarchy
N12	Un-Named Reserve	Narellan	Neighbourhood
N13	Un-Named Reserve	Narellan	Neighbourhood
N14	Narellan Sports Hub	Narellan	Regional
N15	Un-Named Reserve	Narellan	Neighbourhood
N16	Un-Named Reserve	Narellan	Neighbourhood
N18	Not yet classified	Narellan	Neighbourhood
N2	Not yet classified	Narellan	No Hierarchy

Camden Council Classification	Name	Suburb	Hierarchy
N20	Valley View Reserve	Narellan	Neighbourhood
N21	Wilton Reserve	Narellan	Neighbourhood
N22	Studley Golf Course	Narellan	Regional
N3	Col Barratt Reserve	Narellan	Neighbourhood
N4	Eastlewood Reserve	Narellan	Neighbourhood
N5	Frost Reserve	Narellan	Neighbourhood
N6	Narellan Park	Narellan	Regional
N7	Nott Oval	Narellan	Neighbourhood
N8	Green Hills Reserve	Narellan	Neighbourhood
N9	Rosevale Reserve	Narellan	No Hierarchy
NCO09	Public Reserve	Cobbitty	No Hierarchy
NL9	Ironbark Ridge Reserve	Narellan	Neighbourhood
NULLCO08	Drainage Reserve	Cobbitty	No Hierarchy
NV1	Not yet classified	Narellan Vale	No Hierarchy
NV10	Veronica Reserve	Narellan Vale	Neighbourhood
NV11	Vale Reserve	Narellan Vale	Neighbourhood
NV12	Liquidamber Reserve	Narellan Vale	Neighbourhood
NV14	Not yet classified	Narellan Vale	No Hierarchy
NV15	Melaleuca Reserve	Narellan Vale	Neighbourhood
NV16	New Reserve	Narellan Vale	Neighbourhood
NV17	Payton Reserve	Narellan Vale	Neighbourhood
NV18	Tobruk Reserve	Narellan Vale	Neighbourhood
NV2	Ayrshire Reserve	Narellan Vale	Neighbourhood
NV20	Un-Named Public Reserve	Narellan Vale	Neighbourhood
NV21	Un-Named Public Reserve	Narellan Vale	Neighbourhood
NV22	Un-Named Public Reserve	Narellan Vale	Neighbourhood
NV24	Un-Named Public Reserve	Narellan Vale	Neighbourhood
NV25	Un-Named Public Reserve	Narellan Vale	Neighbourhood
NV26	Un-Named Public Reserve	Narellan Vale	Neighbourhood
NV27	Un-Named Public Reserve	Narellan Vale	Neighbourhood
NV28	Un-Named Public Reserve	Narellan Vale	Neighbourhood
NV29	Waterworth Reserve	Narellan Vale	Neighbourhood

Camden Council Classification	Name	Suburb	Hierarchy
NV3	Churchill Reserve	Narellan Vale	Neighbourhood
NV30	Un-Named Reserve	Narellan Vale	Neighbourhood
NV4	Nugget Beames Reserve	Narellan Vale	Neighbourhood
NV5	Ephraim Howe Reserve	Narellan Vale	Neighbourhood
NV6	Glenlee Reserve	Narellan Vale	Neighbourhood
NV8	Henry Reserve	Narellan Vale	Neighbourhood
OR	Un-Public Reserve	Oran Park	No Hierarchy
OR1	Bridge Park	Oran Park	Neighbourhood
OR2	Family Hill Park	Oran Park	Neighbourhood
OR3	Grand Prix Park	Oran Park	Neighbourhood
OR4	Un-Named Public Reserve	Oran Park	Neighbourhood
OR7	Un-Named Public Reserve	Oran Park	Neighbourhood
OR8	Julia Reserve	Oran Park	Neighbourhood
OR9	Mick Doohan Reserve	Oran Park	No Hierarchy
SF1	Not yet classified	Spring Farm	No Hierarchy
SF10	Un-Named Public Reserve	Spring Farm	Local
SF11	Un-Named Public Reserve	Spring Farm	Neighbourhood
SF12	Un-Named Public Reserve	Spring Farm	Neighbourhood
SF13	Un-Named Public Reserve	Spring Farm	No Hierarchy
SF14	Not yet classified	Spring Farm	No Hierarchy
SF15	Un-Named Public Reserve	Spring Farm	No Hierarchy
SF2	Ettlesdale Reserve	Spring Farm	Neighbourhood
SF4	Moreton Bay Reserve	Spring Farm	Neighbourhood
SF5	Springs Reserve	Spring Farm	Neighbourhood
SF6	Un-Named Public Reserve	Spring Farm	Neighbourhood
SF7	Not yet classified	Spring Farm	No Hierarchy
SF8	Un-Named Drainage Reserve	Spring Farm	Neighbourhood
SF9	Un-Named Drainage Reserve	Spring Farm	Neighbourhood
SG1	Not yet classified	Smeaton Grange	No Hierarchy
SG2	Not yet classified	Smeaton Grange	No Hierarchy

Camden Council Classification	Name	Suburb	Hierarchy
SG4	Not yet classified	Smeaton Grange	No Hierarchy
SG5	Not yet classified	Smeaton Grange	No Hierarchy
X1	Road Reserve	Grasmere	Neighbourhood
X2	Un-Named Public Reserve	Harrington Park	Neighbourhood
X3	Un-Named Reserve	Oran Park	Neighbourhood
X4	Un-Named Reserve	Oran Park	Neighbourhood
X5	Not yet classified	Cobbitty	No Hierarchy
X6	Un-Named Public Reserve	Oran Park	No Hierarchy
X7	Not yet classified	Cobbitty	No Hierarchy
X8	Un-Named Public Reserve	Oran Park	Neighbourhood
X9	Un-Named Public Reserve	Harrington Park	No Hierarchy
X10	Un-Named Drainage Reserve	Harrington Park	Neighbourhood
X11	Un-Named Drainage Reserve	Harrington Park	Neighbourhood
X12	Un-Named Drainage Reserve	Harrington Park	Neighbourhood
X13	Cobbitty Walk	Cobbitty	No Hierarchy
X14	Un-Named Public Reserve	Harrington Park	Neighbourhood
X15	Forest Reserve	Harrington Park	Neighbourhood
X16	Un-Named Public Reserve	Harrington Park	Neighbourhood
X17	Un-Named Public Reserve	Harrington Park	Neighbourhood
X18	Un-Named Public Reserve	Harrington Park	Neighbourhood
X19	Campbell Reserve	Harrington Park	Neighbourhood
X20	Un-Named Drainage Reserve	Harrington Park	Neighbourhood
X21	Un-Named Public Reserve	Harrington Park	Neighbourhood
X22	Un-Named Public Reserve	Harrington Park	Neighbourhood
X23	Un-Named Public Reserve	Harrington Park	Neighbourhood
X24	Un-Named Public Reserve	Harrington Park	Neighbourhood
X25	Un-Named Public Reserve	Harrington Park	Neighbourhood
X26	Un-Named Drainage Reserve	Harrington Park	Neighbourhood
X27	Un-Named Public Reserve	Harrington Park	Neighbourhood
X28	Un-Named Public Reserve	Harrington Park	Neighbourhood
X29	Un-Named Public Reserve	Harrington Park	Neighbourhood
X30	Un-Named Public Reserve	Harrington Park	Neighbourhood
X31	Foveaux Gardens	Harrington Park	Neighbourhood

Camden Council Classification	Name	Suburb	Hierarchy
X32	Un-Named Public Reserve	Oran Park	Neighbourhood
X33	Un-Named Public Reserve	Harrington Park	Neighbourhood
X34	Un-Named Public Reserve	Harrington Park	Neighbourhood
X35	Un-Named Public Reserve	Harrington Park	Neighbourhood
X36	Un-Named Public Reserve	Harrington Park	Neighbourhood
X37	Un-Named Public Reserve	Harrington Park	Neighbourhood
X38	Un-Named Public Reserve	Harrington Park	Neighbourhood
X39	Un-Named Public Reserve	Harrington Park	Neighbourhood
X40	Un-Named Public Reserve	Harrington Park	No Hierarchy
X41	Un-Named Public Reserve	Harrington Park	Neighbourhood
X42	Un-Named Public Reserve	Harrington Park	No Hierarchy
X43	Perry Reserve	Harrington Park	Neighbourhood
X44	Tredinnick Park	Harrington Park	Neighbourhood
X45	Un-Named Drainage Reserve	Harrington Park	Neighbourhood
X46	Un-Named Public Reserve	Harrington Park	No Hierarchy
X47	Un-Named Public Reserve	Harrington Park	No Hierarchy
X48	Salter Reserve	Harrington Park	Neighbourhood
X49	Un-Named Drainage Reserve	Harrington Park	No Hierarchy
X50	Un-Named Public Reserve	Harrington Park	Neighbourhood
X51	Un-Named Public Reserve	Harrington Park	Neighbourhood
X52	Salter Reserve	Harrington Park	Neighbourhood
X53	Un-Named Public Reserve	Harrington Park	Neighbourhood
X54	Un-Named Public Reserve	Harrington Park	Neighbourhood
X55	Un-Named Drainage Reserve	Harrington Park	No Hierarchy
X56	Un-Named Public Reserve	Harrington Park	No Hierarchy
X57	Un-Named Public Reserve	Harrington Park	No Hierarchy
X58	Jack Babbage Reserve	Currans Hill	No Hierarchy
X59	Eskdale Reserve	Mount Annan	Neighbourhood
X60	Broughton Reserve	Currans Hill	Neighbourhood
X61	Un-Named Public Reserve	Currans Hill	Neighbourhood
X62	Un-Named Public Reserve	Currans Hill	Neighbourhood
X63	Un-Named Public Reserve	Harrington Park	No Hierarchy

Camden Council Classification	Name	Suburb	Hierarchy
X64	Rossmore Reserve	Rossmore	Neighbourhood
X65	Un-Named Public Reserve	Gledswood Hills	No Hierarchy
X66	Un-Named Public Reserve	Gledswood Hills	Neighbourhood
X67	Un-Named Drainage Reserve	Harrington Park	Neighbourhood
X68	Un-Named Reserve	Gledswood Hills	No Hierarchy
X69	Un-Named Public Reserve	Harrington Park	No Hierarchy
X70	Un-Named Public Reserve	Harrington Park	No Hierarchy
X71	The Australian Botanic Garden Mount Annan	Mount Annan	Crown
X72	Macquarie Reserve	Camden	Neighbourhood
X73	Public Recreation Area	Leppington	Neighbourhood
X74	Gundungarra Reserve	Narellan Vale	Local
X75	Not yet classified	Spring Farm	Local
X76	Not yet classified	Not yet classified	Local
X77	Not yet classified	Not yet classified	Neighbourhood
X78	Not yet classified	Not yet classified	Local

Note: Some open spaces areas not owned or managed by Council.

APPENDIX E PLAYSPACES LIST

PLAYSPACES

The table below lists playspaces in Camden LGA.

Map no.	Name	Map no.	Name
1.	Barsden Reserve	2.	Belgenny Reserve
3.	Bridge Park	4.	Don Moon Memorial Reserve
5.	Kings Bush	6.	Little Reserve
7.	Macarthur Park	8.	Onslow Oval
9.	Pindari Reserve	10.	Camden War Memorial Pool
11.	Brigalow Reserve	12.	McCrae Reserve
13.	Banks Place	14.	Barker Place
15.	Barratt Reserve	16.	Bowman Reserve
17.	Flinders Reserve	18.	Greenway Reserve
19.	Grand Prix Park	20.	Lawson Reserve
21.	Ron Dine Reserve	22.	Bill McCall Park
23.	McCall Avenue Reserve	24.	Herriot Reserve
25.	Ravenwood Reserve	26.	Catherine Field Park
27.	Marcellin Park	28.	Thomas Donovan Reserve
29.	Rossmore Reserve	30.	Ettlesdale Reserve
31.	Clifton Park	32.	Parkside Reserve
33.	Manooka Reserve	34.	Boyd Reserve
35.	Currans Hill Park	36.	Jack Nash Reserve
37.	Sedgwick Reserve	38.	Irvine Reserve
39.	Burford Reserve	40.	Curry Reserve
41.	Fletcher Close Park	42.	Harrington Green
43.	Ancona Reserve - Ancona Avenue	44.	Kings Bush (John Peat Reserve, Chellaston Street)

Map no.	Name	Map no.	Name
45.	Merino Reserve	46.	Lewis Reserve
47.	Alpha Park (Alpha Road)	48.	Fairfax Reserve
49.	Swan Reserve	50.	Fairwater Drive Playground
51.	Hambledon Circuit Playground	52.	Forest Reserve
53.	Lachlan Reserve	54.	Royal George Drive Playground
55.	Four Seasons Park	56.	Harrington Park
57.	Harrington Park Lake	58.	James Flynn Reserve
59.	Kensington Green	60.	Salter Reserve
61.	Tredinnick Park	62.	William Campbell Reserve
63.	Foveaux Park	64.	Harrison Park
65.	Pat Kontista Reserve	66.	Aristida Reserve
67.	Birriwa Reserve	68.	Charles Moore Reserve
69.	Ironbark Ridge Reserve	70.	Solander Reserve
71.	Kirkham Park	72.	Lake Yandel'ora Reserve
73.	Birriwa Reserve Outdoor Youth Space	74.	Narellan Urban Forest
75.	Brian Moore Reserve	76.	Col Barratt Reserve
77.	Eastlewood Reserve	78.	Narellan Park
79.	Nott Oval	80.	Burrell Road Park
81.	Rosevale Reserve	82.	Valley View Reserve
83.	Wilson Reserve	84.	Camden Golf Course
85.	Narellan Sports Hub	86.	Yate Reserve
87.	Nugget Beames Reserve	88.	Glenlee Reserve
89.	Liquidamber Reserve	90.	Manna Gum Reserve
91.	Julia Reserve	92.	Jack Braham Reserve
93.	Oran Park Temporary Park		

APPENDIX F SPORTSGROUNDS LIST

SPORTSGROUNDS

The following table provides an overview of the existing and proposed sportsground sites in Camden LGA.

Name	Description
Rotary Cowpasture Reserve	Sportsground with 4 softball diamonds
Belgenny Reserve	Sportsground with two cricket pitches, 3 soccer/football fields and playground.
Camden War Memorial Pool	Aquatic centre managed by YMCA on contract for Camden Council that is operational 6 months of the year.
Birriwa Reserve	Sportsground with cricket oval, cricket nets, soccer/football field, tennis court, netball court, basketball court
Hayter Reserve	Sportsground with 2 rugby union fields
Catherine Field Park	Sportsground with 2 tennis courts, softball field and playground
Camden Bicentennial Equestrian Park	Specialised equestrian fields and off leash park
Cut Hill Reserve	Sportsground with 2 cricket ovals and archery.
Fairfax Reserve	Sportsground with AFL oval, cricket pitch, basketball court, 3 tennis courts and playground.
Jack Nash Reserve	Sportsground with cricket oval, 2 rugby league fields, 3 tennis courts, and basketball court
Gardner Oval	Football field and playground
Hilder Reserve	Sportsground with baseball diamond, cricket oval, rugby league field
Harrington Park Reserve	Sportsground with cricket oval, 2 soccer/football fields, 1 netball court and 2 basketball courts
Kirkham Park	Sportsground with turf wicket cricket oval, synthetic wicket , 4 practice cricket nets, skate park, BMX track, and playground
Liquidamber Reserve	Sportsground with cricket oval, 3 soccer/football fields, 4 tennis courts and playground
Wandarrah Reserve	Sportsground with soccer and football field
Narellan Sports Hub	New sportsground which will include the provision of 44 netball courts, athletic facilities, multi-purpose sportsgrounds and playground
Nott Oval	Sportsground with 2 cricket nets, soccer/football fields, 2 tennis courts and playground
Narellan Park	Sportsground with 3 synthetic hockey field and a rugby league field.
Onslow Oval	Sportsground with 4 sports fields, 6 tennis courts, 4 cricket practice nets, cricket oval, rugby league field, tennis facilities and playground

Name	Description
Leppington Oval	Sportsground with cricket oval, 2 soccer/football fields, tennis court and playground
Ron Dine Reserve	Sportsground with cricket oval, 4 soccer/football fields, 2 junior soccer/football fields, 5 tennis courts and playground
Rossmore Reserve	Pony club grounds and playground
Mount Annan Leisure Centre	Leisure Centre managed by YMCA on contract for Camden Council.
Jack Brabham Reserve	Soccer, rugby league and cricket.
Nugget Beames Reserve	Sportsground with 2 soccer/football fields and cricket pitch
Cunningham Park	Sportsground with 2 soccer/football fields, cricket pitch, 2 cricket nets 4 netball courts and 2 basketball courts
Studley Park	18-hole golf course
Future 8 sports fields	Proposed for Spring Farm
Future 2 sports fields, 3 baseball diamonds	Proposed for Catherine Fields
Future 3 sports fields	Proposed for Camden/Grasmere
Future 4 sports fields, 2 multipurpose hard courts and 8 tennis courts	Proposed for Oran Park (Doohan Reserve)
Future 2 sports fields	Proposed for Emerald Hills/Leppington
Future 2 sports fields and 6 hard courts	Proposed for Leppington North
Future 2 sports fields	Proposed for Leppington East
Future 4 sports fields and 6 hard courts	Proposed for Bringelly (Lowes Creek/Marylands)





70 Central Ave,
Oran Park NSW 2570



PO Box 183, Camden 2570



4654 7777



mail@camden.nsw.gov.au



camden.nsw.gov.au



www.facebook.com/camdencouncil



camden
council