

CRANBOURNE AREA RECREATION FACILITIES STUDY

Volume 1 - Recreation Facilities Development Plan

Prepared for City of Casey



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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

The City of Casey is Victoria's fastest growing municipality and one of the fastest in Australia. The municipality is situated between 30 – 45kms south east of Melbourne City and currently has an estimated population of over 197,000. Future planning projections by Council¹ show that the Casey's population may ultimately peak at 300,000.

One of the regions within the City of Casey which is expected to accommodate much of this future growth is the Cranbourne Area (incorporating the suburbs of Cranbourne, Cranbourne North, Cranbourne East, Cranbourne South and Cranbourne West). The Cranbourne Area has an estimated population of 34,000 (2001), which is expected to grow to between 110,000 – 126,000 within the next 15 years.

Recent planning studies undertaken by Council identified that there was a shortage within the Cranbourne Area of Council-owned land which could be established for the purposes of recreation/sporting use, or was "earmarked" for development for such purposes. This shortage is a key issue for Council in relation to its capacity to adequately provide for the recreational needs of residents, a situation which could potentially be further compounded by the projected residential growth in the area.

Council has subsequently responded to this situation in two key ways:

1. By purchasing 70 hectares of "green field" open space in Cranbourne East in 2001.
2. By commissioning this study, the *Cranbourne Area Recreation Facilities Study*.

The land purchased in Cranbourne East ("Casey Fields") will enable Council to develop a significant recreation and sporting resource for the current and future Cranbourne Area community. The key outcome of the *Cranbourne Area Recreation Facilities Study* will be a clear direction for Council and strategic approach towards the future provision of recreation and sporting facilities in the Cranbourne Area, including preliminary concept plan for the development of Casey Fields.

Stratcorp Consulting, a sports and recreation planning company, was appointed by the City of Casey in June 2002 to undertake the *Cranbourne Area Recreation Facilities Study* and prepare a Recreation Facilities Development Plan for the Cranbourne Area. The study is report has been presented in two volumes:

Volume 1 – Recreation Facilities Development Plan

Containing a summary of the project methodology and outcomes of the research and consultation, the detailed analysis of future recreation needs and facility provision in the Cranbourne Area, and the Recreation Facilities Development Plan (incorporating project descriptions, prioritisation allocation of responsibility and estimated implementation costs).

Volume 2 – Research and Consultation

The detailed documentation of the outcomes of the research and consultation undertaken.

¹ "Casey C21 A Vision for the Future".

This document is Volume 1 – Recreation Facilities Development Plan.

1.2. Study Aims And Objectives

The study aim was to

To determine and justify the future provision of recreation facilities at several key locations to meet the needs of present/predicted residents in the Cranbourne Area.

The key objective of the study was to develop a strategic document that:

1. Determines/Justifies the existing and future uses and layout of a range of major recreation sites in the Cranbourne Area.
2. Determines/Justifies existing and future uses and layout of indoor sports facilities located at the Casey Indoor Leisure Complex.
3. Considers the broad recreation needs of Cranbourne overall and considers the best use of all existing and future facilities to meet increased demand.

1.3. Acknowledgements

Stratcorp Consulting would like to acknowledge the contribution of the following Council staff for their ongoing input into the Cranbourne Area Recreation Facilities Study, and to those residents and other stakeholder representatives who responded to the various opportunities for input, and who provided advice and information where required.

Council's Project Management Team

- Russell Hopkins (Manager Arts and Leisure)
- Jim Davine (Team Leader Leisure Services)
- Stephen McGrath (Team Leader Arts & Leisure Development)

Other Council Staff

- Halvard Dalheim (Manager Strategic Development)
- Peter Meeking (*former* Manager Property Rates and Valuations)
- Mark Stubbs (Senior Strategic Planner)
- Phillip Saikaly (Leisure Services Officer)

The following people and organisations were sub-contracted by Stratcorp Consulting and formed part of the study team:

- Matthew McFall (Matthew McFall Landscape Architects)
- Stewart Handasyde (ML Design)

Sport and Recreation Victoria provided part funding for the study.

2. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF CRANBOURNE

The following section outlines the key demographic data for the Cranbourne Area, which has been obtained from the following sources:

- City of Casey Community Profile (1998).
- City of Casey Population and Household Change by Precinct - 1981-2011 (1998).
- Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), 1996 Census.
- ABS 2001 Census².

(A more detailed overview of the demographic profile has been provided in Volume 2 – Research and Consultation).

2.1. Population

The total population of the Cranbourne Area in 1996 was 25,602 people and increased to 34,000 by 2001 (or by 33%). The estimated breakdown of this population by suburb area is as follows³:

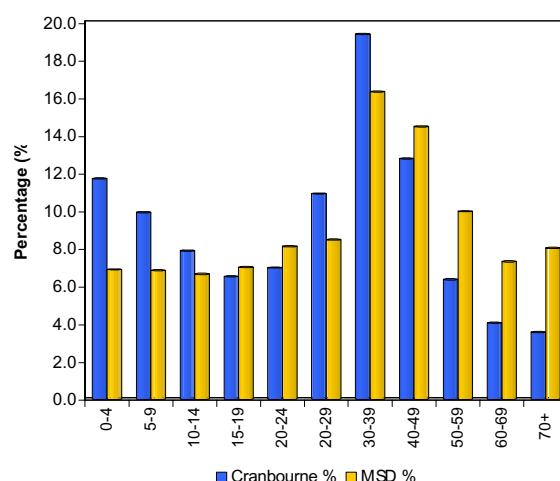
• Cranbourne Township	15,100	• Cranbourne South	1,750
• Cranbourne North	9,300	• Junction Village	950
• Cranbourne West	4,400	• Devon Meadows	1,500
• Cranbourne East	1,000		

2.2. Age Structure

In 1996, Cranbourne Area had a greater number of children under 14 years (29.5%) when compared to the Melbourne Statistical Division (MSD) of 25.3%.

Conversely, there was a lower proportion of people aged over 50 years (13.9%) compared to the MSD of 20.4%. (See Figure 1).

This is significant given that participation in sport and recreation is highest amongst those 24 years and below and declines steadily for those aged over 45 years⁴.



² Please note that at the time of analysis small area population data not available from the 2001 Census.

³ Source: Council's Acting Manager Strategic Development.

⁴ Source: Participation in Sport and Physical Activities – Australia, ABS (1999/00).

Figure 1 – Cranbourne Area Age Structure (1996)

2.3. Household Type

Figure 2 shows that the Cranbourne Area has a higher proportion of “couples with children” (44.4%) when compared to the MSD (37.7%), and a lower proportion of “lone households” (15.2%) than the MSD (22.3%). Lone households are typically older people living alone.

This further highlights the “young” structure of the Cranbourne Area population.

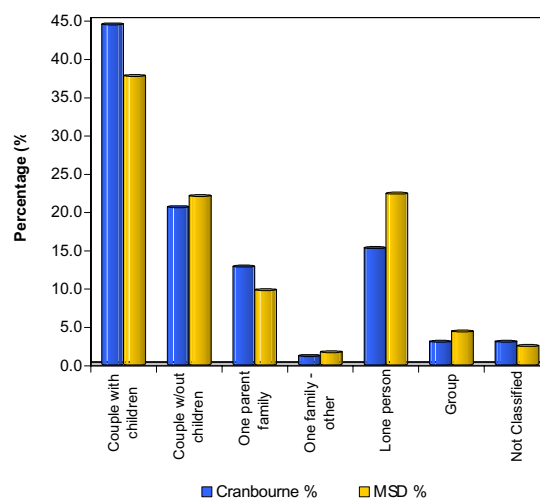


Figure 2 – Cranbourne Area Household Type (1996)

2.4. Country of Birth

Cranbourne has a higher proportion of residents born in Australia (79.3%) and in mainly English speaking countries (MESC) (8.9%) when compared to the MSD (68.8% and 6.0% respectively).

This is significant given that people from English speaking backgrounds are more likely to participate in sport and recreation activities, than those from non-English speaking backgrounds⁵.

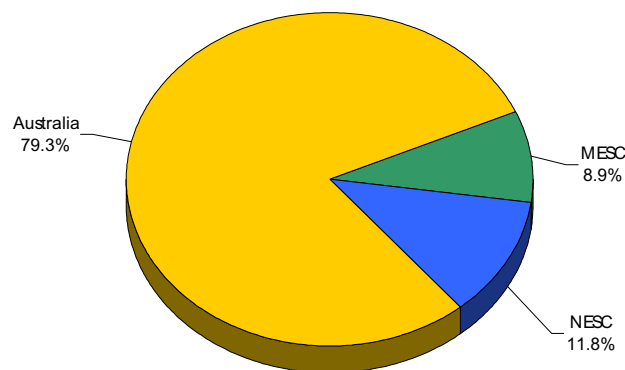


Figure 3 – Cranbourne Area Country of Birth (1996)

2.5. Population Projections for the Cranbourne Area⁶

- The population of the Cranbourne Area is projected to grow to a total between 110,000 - 126,000 people by 2020. (The higher figure was predicted as part of the research supporting the Council’s C21 Strategy, whilst the lesser figure is calculated from the possible impact on this prediction from the directions contained in the recently released Melbourne 2030 Strategy⁷).

⁵ Source: Participation in Sport and Physical Activities – Australia, ABS (1999/00).

⁶ Much of this information has been sourced from Council’s Acting Manager Strategic Development.

⁷ Melbourne 2030 is a Victorian State Government planning strategy which sets out the framework for Metropolitan Melbourne’s urban growth for the next 30 years.

- The majority of this population growth is expected to occur in Cranbourne East, Cranbourne North and Cranbourne West, with no specific area expected to undergo development more rapidly than the others (i.e. growth is generally predicted to extend in all directions from Cranbourne Township at an equal pace).
- The Cranbourne North area is currently the most advanced in relation to the number of plans of subdivision currently before Council, when compared to other areas within the Cranbourne Area.
- The lots in Cranbourne South will be generally be larger thereby resulting in a relatively lower number of people when compared with similar areas within the Cranbourne Area.
- The future population in the Cranbourne Township area is expected to stabilise over this period.
- The development rate across the whole of Casey for the past few years has been approximately 4,000 new lots per year. Council anticipates that this rate of growth will continue for the next 10 years, with the Cranbourne Area likely to be one area which shall experience high growth.
- It is expected (based on current projections) that full development in the Cranbourne Area will have been achieved within 10 – 15 years (i.e. by approximately 2020).
- In the short-term, it is predicted that a similar demography to that which currently exists within the Cranbourne Area will continue to move in (i.e. high proportion of young people, single parents, working class).
- In the long-term, it is expected that a more diverse social range of people and family groups will move into the Cranbourne Area as a result of a more diverse range of housing lots and types being offered.

3. CURRENT SITUATION

The following section outlines the current situation in the Cranbourne Area in relation to the provision of recreation and sporting opportunities, by reviewing the following factors:

- Existing Recreation and Sporting Facilities.
- Participation.

3.1. Existing Recreation and Sporting Facilities

This section provides an overview of the existing Council-owned, managed or maintained recreation and sporting facilities located in the Cranbourne Area⁸, including all sports grounds, hard court sports facilities and indoor facilities. Other significant non-Council (private and Crown Land) facilities and open space areas have also been included, where general community access is generally available.

(A more detailed inventory of Council's sports reserves, including the existing facilities and user groups has been provided in Volume 2 – Research and Consultation).

A list of the sporting activities (and venue) which are currently available within the Cranbourne Area has also been provided.

3.1.1. Sports Grounds

Australian Football/Cricket

There are 8 Australian football/cricket ovals available at the following reserves:

- J&P Camm Reserve (2 ovals).
- Donnelly Recreation Reserve (2 ovals).
- Clyde Recreation Reserve (1 oval).
- Lawson Poole Reserve (1 oval).
- Junction Village Reserve (1 oval).
- Glover Recreation Reserve (1 oval).

There are additional ovals of varying standards and dimensions available at non-Council sites, being the Cranbourne Racecourse & Recreation Reserve (1 oval) and education sites.

⁸ The list includes some facilities located just outside of the region defined as the Cranbourne Area, where such facilities are reasonably expected to have as their main users people who reside within the Cranbourne Area.

Seven of the eight Council-owned ovals each have a synthetic centre cricket wicket, whilst the E.G. Allen Oval at the Cranbourne Racecourse & Recreation Reserve has the only turf centre wicket within the Cranbourne Area.

Rugby

There are 2 rugby fields utilised at the following reserves:

- Lawson Poole Reserve (1 field).
- Clyde Recreation Reserve (1 field).

Soccer

There are no soccer fields available on Council-owned land.

There are currently 3 soccer fields available on the Cranbourne Racecourse & Recreation Reserve.

Other Sports

Other sports grounds include:

- One Athletics Track (grass) at Lawson Poole Reserve.

3.1.2. Hard Court Sports

Badminton

There are no badminton courts available on Council-owned land. A court (shared facility) is available at the Cranbourne Secondary College.

Basketball

There are 6 Council-owned basketball courts available at the following centre:

- Terry Vickerman Centre at the Casey Indoor Leisure Complex (6 courts, shared netball).

There are additional courts (indoor and outdoor) of varying standards and dimensions available at education sites.

Netball

There are 7 Council-owned netball courts available at the following facilities:

- Glover Recreation Reserve (1 outdoor court).
- Terry Vickerman Centre at the Casey Indoor Leisure Complex (6 indoor courts, shared basketball).

There are additional courts of varying standards and dimensions available at non-Council sites, being the Cranbourne Racecourse & Recreation Reserve (1 undercover court) and education sites.

Tennis

There are 20 tennis courts available at the following locations:

- Cranbourne Tennis Club, Cranbourne Racecourse & Recreation Reserve (6 porous).
- Clyde Tennis Club, Clyde Recreation Reserve (4 plexipave).
- Devon Meadows Tennis Club, Glover Recreation Reserve (4 porous, 2 asphalt).
- Cranbourne South Tennis Club, Morning Mist Recreation Reserve (4 asphalt).

There are an additional 8 courts (sand-filled artificial grass) available inside the Terry Vickerman Centre at the Casey Indoor Leisure Complex (privately managed).

Volleyball

There are no traditional volleyball courts available on Council-owned land.

There are 6 beach volleyball courts available inside the Terry Vickerman Centre at the Casey Indoor Leisure Complex (privately managed) and an indoor hybrid version of volleyball available at InSportz.

3.1.3. Other Sports and Active Recreation Activities

Aerobics/Fitness/Gymnasium

There is 1 Council-owned facility offering health & fitness:

- Cranbourne Indoor Pool.

There are two other health & fitness facilities, being Beach House Fitness and Cranbourne Fitness Centre.

Golf

There are no Council-owned golf courses in the Cranbourne Area, but there are 3 golf courses privately owned and managed:

- Amstel Golf Club (public course).
- Amstel Golf Club (members course).
- Cranbourne Golf Club (public course).

Amstel Golf Club also has a mini-golf facility.

Gymnastics

There is no gymnastics facility available on Council-owned land. A club-based gymnastics program is available at the Cranbourne Park Primary School (shared facility).

Horse Riding

Club-based horse riding is available at the following Council-owned reserve:

- Morning Mist Recreation Reserve.

There are other privately owned and managed facilities, such as the Briars Equestrian Centre in Clyde.

Lawn Bowls

There are no lawn bowls facilities available on Council-owned land. Two club-based facilities are available at the Cranbourne Bowls Club (Cranbourne Racecourse & Recreation Reserve) and the Cranbourne RSL Bowls Club.

Shooting

There are no gun clubs on Council-owned land. Two club-based facilities are available at the Cranbourne Dandenong Pistol Club (Cranbourne Racecourse & Recreation Reserve) and the Cranbourne RSL Gun Club (Thompsons Road, Cranbourne North).

Skating/BMX

There are 2 Council-owned skating facilities available at the following locations:

- Merinda Park (outdoor skate park).
- The Shed (indoor skate park). The Shed is managed on behalf of Council by the Salvation Army.

Swimming

There is 1 Council-owned facility offering public swimming:

- Cranbourne Indoor Pool.

3.1.4. Passive Recreation Activities

Dog Obedience

There is 1 club based Dog Obedience group on a Council-owned facility:

- Lawson Poole Reserve.

Passive Activities

Passive recreation open space is available at each of the Council-owned recreation reserves and the other following locations:

- Various Melbourne Water drainage reserves (Council managed).
- Local parks.
- Cranbourne Racecourse & Recreation Reserve (Crown Land).
- Cranbourne Royal Botanic Gardens (Crown Land).

3.1.5. General Assessment and Summary of Recreation and Sports Facilities

- Sports reserves are generally “one” dimensional (i.e. small range of sports) and playing surface(s) in some sports reserves require improvement.
- Cranbourne Racecourse & Recreation Reserve has the greatest diversity of club-based community sports (tennis, cricket, Australian football, soccer, pistol, lawn bowls and swimming), however, being a Crown Land Reserve and managed independently of Council there is limited long-term security for these clubs/facilities.
- Four of the largest clubs (and the most popular sports) are located at the Cranbourne Racecourse & Recreation Reserve (tennis, cricket, Australian football and soccer).
- Appears to be an adequate supply of indoor sports facilities for basketball and netball, and are generally in good condition.
- Cranbourne Area has a reasonable diversity of parks and open spaces both in size in function, however, there is a high number of “local” parks (particularly in Cranbourne North) and a lack of parks with water features.
- Many parks present poorly and lack an obvious connection or link between specific areas/zones within them.
- Cranbourne Area lacks an integrated and connected on-road and off-road shared path system.

3.2. Sports Participation

This section provides an overview of the participation levels of the Cranbourne Area community in outdoor sports, by reviewing club membership trends/sports team numbers, and the ratio of sports facility provision to the population.

3.2.1. Club Membership and Sports Team Number Trends

The tables on the following page show:

1. Membership trends for Cranbourne Area clubs⁹ for the past three years (1999 – 2001). Membership numbers reflect “active” members only, not “social/associate” members.
2. Total number of teams for basketball, netball and indoor soccer for the Summer Seasons of 1997/98, 1999/00 and 2001/02 at the Terry Vickerman Centre, Casey Indoor Leisure Complex.

The key information from this data is:

- The most popular sports by participation are:
 - Netball (2,709 participants)¹⁰.
 - Basketball (2,422)¹¹.
 - Australian football (623).
 - Cricket (324).
 - Soccer (500).
 - Tennis (320).
- Participation growth has occurred in the sports of Australian football, cricket, basketball, lawn bowls, netball, soccer and rugby league.
- There has been stable participation in the sports of athletics and tennis.
- All individual clubs which responded to the club survey have experienced an increase in membership in the past 3 years, with the exception of the Cranbourne Little Athletics Centre, the Merinda Park Basketball Club and the Clyde Tennis Club.
- Generally, there has been an increase in the participation in club-based sport which is consistent with the area’s population growth for the same period.
- The stable participation in tennis may be attributed to a lack of available courts within the Cranbourne Area to meet demand (confirmed during consultation with tennis clubs and association representatives).

⁹ Club membership levels were sourced from the Club Survey administered as part of this study. Please note that all clubs did not return a completed survey, therefore the data and assumptions reported are based on supplied information only.

¹⁰ Assuming 9 players per team.

¹¹ Assuming 7 players per team.

Club Membership Trends - Cranbourne Area

Activity	1999	2000	2001
Athletics			
Cranbourne Little Athletics	176	227	173
Total	176	227	173
Australian Rules			
Devon Meadows Junior Football Club	102	132	147
Cranbourne Junior Football Club	262	295	272
Cranbourne Football Club	104	114	114
Devon Meadows Football Club*	90	90	90
Total	558	631	623
Cricket			
Devon Meadows Junior Cricket Club	48	54	57
Cranbourne Cricket Club*	170	170	170
Clyde Cricket Club	86	91	97
Total	304	315	324
Lawn Bowls			
Cranbourne Bowling Club	164	174	192
Total	164	174	192
Soccer			
Cranbourne Comets Soccer Club*	360	388	500
Total	360	388	500
Rugby League			
Casey Chiefs Junior Rugby League Club	78	91	116
Total	78	91	116
Tennis			
Cranbourne Tennis Club*	220	220	220
Clyde Tennis Club	120	120	100
Total	340	340	320

* Estimate Only

Table 1 – Club Membership Levels 1999 - 2001

Terry Vickerman Centre (Casey Indoor Leisure Complex)

Activity	Summer 1997/98	Summer 1999/00	Summer 2001/02
Basketball Teams	277	301	346
Netball Teams	254	269	301
Indoor Soccer Teams	0	0	20

Table 2 – Basketball, Netball and Indoor Soccer Teams (Summer Competitions 1997 – 2002)

3.2.2. Sports Facilities

An assessment of the adequacy of the number of sports facilities currently available in the Cranbourne Area for selected sports was undertaken. The analysis was carried out giving consideration to a number of factors including:

- Benchmark indicators developed by the South Australian Urban Land Authority.
- Sports facility ratios prepared by Stratcorp Consulting and other planning consultants in previous studies for municipalities of similar profile¹².
- The current population profile of the Cranbourne Area.
- Existing facility provision in other areas of the City of Casey, and surrounding municipalities.
- Existing facility provision at non Council-owned sites (but which are available for community use), e.g. Crown Land, education sites and private sector.

The analysis identified that there is a current shortage of Australian football/cricket ovals, soccer fields and tennis courts, but an oversupply of lawn bowls rinks.

This information was important when establishing the prioritisation of projects for new facility developments identified in the Cranbourne Area Recreation Facilities Development Plan (refer Section 8).

Further analysis was undertaken for the projected level of sports facility provision required for selected sports for an eventual population of 110,000 people (lower end of the ultimate forecast for the Cranbourne Area).

Not unexpectedly, the analysis identified that there will be a shortage of facilities across all major sporting activities, namely athletics, Australian football/cricket, baseball, basketball/netball (indoor) courts, hockey, lawn bowls, rugby, soccer and tennis. The shortage will be most pronounced in, Australian football/cricket ovals, soccer fields and tennis courts.

This analysis and resultant information was one indicator used by the consultant team when planning for new facility development proposals across the Cranbourne Area, however, the end recommendations for new facilities outlined in Section 8 have factored in the capacity of current and future education sites to provide facilities available for community use, and the impact on the level of use which may result from proposed regional-scale facility developments.

¹² *Cities of Wyndham and Frankston, and Shire of Melton.*

4. SUMMARY OF RELEVANT REPORTS

A review of current Council strategic planning documents and previous research was completed to identify key issues and recommendations relevant to the study.

The key information is summarised below, with a more comprehensive review contained in Volume 2 – Research and Consultation.

4.1. Casey C21 A Vision For the Future

Casey C21 is a whole-of-city strategy developed by Council's Strategic Development Branch. It has been embraced by the City of Casey to provide the necessary framework for decision-making across a number of key areas for the next 30 years. The key areas focussed on in Casey C21 are:

1. Employment.
2. Improved opportunity for everyone.
3. Prosperity.
4. Future for youth.
5. Restored natural places.

Specific directions and initiatives identified in Casey C21 for the Cranbourne Area which are relevant to this planning study are:

- New recreation facilities will include a 70 hectare parkland for outdoor sports fields in Cranbourne East, a 40 hectare sports and parkland in Cranbourne West, and the ongoing development of the Casey Indoor Leisure Complex.
- A new vision for diverse housing.
- Quality passive parkland.
- New network of linked open space, waterways, parks and pathways to improve access to facilities and services.

A number of plans and maps produced as part of the development of Casey C21 were referred to and utilised during the planning process for the development of the Cranbourne Area Recreation Facilities Strategy.

4.2. City of Casey Leisure Directions Study (1996)

The Study, carried out by Michael King and Associates Pty Ltd, aimed to assess the current provision of indoor leisure facilities and the development of a strategy plan to meet future indoor needs. Furthermore the study aimed to develop a general leisure plan to provide ongoing direction for Council's leisure resources and services.

A random household survey was conducted, presenting the following results:

- A random household survey identified approximately 89.0% of Cranbourne respondents had participated in leisure activity in the 12 months prior to the study, with participation generally declining with age.
- The most popular activities undertaken in Cranbourne included swimming (28.8%) and basketball (22.6%), netball (16.5%). Lower than average participation was recorded in walking, gym, library use and aerobics.
- Swimming, walking and cinemas were the most popular future aspired activities (i.e. activities people would like to do in the future but do not currently participate in).
- A significant number of Cranbourne respondents indicated that cost (i.e. can't afford) and no time as significant barriers to participation.
- Respondents were asked to rate the various recreation services and facilities in Casey:

Highest Ranking Facilities

– Library Services	54% rated very good/good
– Parks and Gardens	45% “
– Indoor Sporting Facilities	43% “
– Playgrounds	37% “
– Outdoor Sporting Facilities	36% ”

Poorest Ranking Facilities

– Entertainment Facilities	42% rated poor/very poor
– Indoor Swimming Facilities	39% “
– Leisure Activities for Families	31% “

- The most used¹³ facilities nominated by respondents were:
 - Cinemas (78.5%).
 - Library (72.1%).
 - Local park/open space (60.0%).
 - Indoor Pool (53.9%).
 - Playground (53.0%).
 - Walking Trails (44.9%).

The key strategies and directions relating to the Cranbourne Area contained in the report were taken into account during the development of the Cranbourne Area Recreation Facilities Strategy.

¹³ Most Used = At least once a month.

4.3. City of Casey Leisure Strategy (2000)

The Strategy, developed by Jeavons Recreation and Tourism Planners, identified current and future recreation trends that would impact facility and service provision. A random household survey was conducted, with the following results relevant to this study:

- The top five leisure activities participated in by respondents included walking (47%), swimming (35%), golf (22%), bike riding (19%) and horse riding (16%).
- Cycling, walking, picnicking, bush walking, horse riding and golf were the main activities people would like to undertake at parks but currently do not.
- The top five sports played by respondents were golf (18%), tennis (7%), swimming (7%), walking (6%) and horse riding (5%).
- The main facilities used by respondents were local parks, bicycle paths and walking trails, libraries, bushland and cinema.
- The top five facility requirements, as identified by respondents were, bicycle and walking trails, local parks, swimming centres, playground and bushland reserves.

The key strategies and directions relating to the Cranbourne Area contained in the report were taken into account during the development of the Cranbourne Area Recreation Facilities Strategy.

4.4. City of Casey Open Space Strategy (2001)

The Strategy, prepared by EDAW (Aust) Pty Ltd and Jeavons Recreation and Tourism Planners, was designed to:

- Provide a clear vision and direction regarding the purpose, provision, development priorities, management and use of all recreation open space areas.
- Provide direction regarding the priority actions necessary to achieve the vision over the next 5-10 years.

The strategy included the following recommendations relevant to the Cranbourne Area:

- Provision of adequate local open space as new developments occurs in the Cranbourne Area.
- Provision of open space linkages along railway easements in Cranbourne.
- Provision of open space linkages along SEC easements in Cranbourne.
- Provision of open space linkages along pipeline easements through Cranbourne and towards the south west.
- Provision of adequate district sporting and recreational facilities as development occurs in the Cranbourne East/Clyde area.

4.5. City of Casey Youth Strategy 2001-2011

The Strategy, prepared by Success Works, was commissioned by Council to provide direction to the future provision of youth-related services and facilities. The relevant consultation results contained in the strategy include:

- Consultation with young people identified ‘a lack of things to do’ in Casey, including:
 - Limited recreation and entertainment opportunities.
 - Limited access to services.
 - Lack of information education services for young people.
 - Limited transport options.
 - Lack of places to ‘hang out’ and ‘to go for fun’.
 - Inappropriate facilities in new residential estates.

The Strategy raised a number of issues including the lack of current facilities to cope with demand, the need for Council to play a greater advocacy role for local service providers to obtain funding for programs, and the increasing pressure on schools to ‘be all things to all people’, which was considered by the consultant to be unrealistic.

4.6. Draft City of Casey Playground Strategy (2002)

The *draft* Strategy, prepared by Brecknock Consulting, was commissioned by Council to provide a strategic framework for the future provision of playgrounds, particularly given the rapid population growth in the municipality. The study report recommends that Council’s playgrounds be categorised as regional, district and local/neighbourhood playgrounds, and also includes recommendations for new playgrounds in the municipality.

The *draft* Strategy specifically recommends:

- The development of a regional playground in the east or west areas of Cranbourne (by 2008/09).
- The development of new local playground sites in the following locations within Cranbourne:
 - Fairhaven Boulevard;
 - Allemby Drive; and
 - Dartmoor Drive.

4.7. City of Casey Skate Strategy (1999)

The Strategy, prepared by Jeavons Recreation & Tourism Planners, aimed to provide Council with a municipal-wide planning tool for the future provision of skate facilities. The key findings from the strategy are:

- Recognition that The Shed (Council’s indoor skate facility) is a unique and important community asset within Casey attracting in excess of 30,000 visits per annum.
- Recommendation that additional facilities that complement The Shed should be established rather than establishing a major skate park.

- In future, Council may need to review entry fees, the cost of service, and building rental in order to make The Shed more affordable for users.
- Recommendation to facilitate in-line sports in an existing indoor venue, possibly within Cranbourne (e.g. Terry Vickerman Centre).

4.8. City of Casey Equestrian Strategy (2000)

The Strategy, prepared by Jeavons Recreation & Tourism Planners, aimed to provide Council with a clear direction for the future provision and management of equestrian facilities and trails. Nine strategies were developed to support a proposed *Equestrian Vision*, with the relevant ones to this study being:

- Improve the range of opportunities for equestrian use in the City of Casey.
- Improve the safety of equestrian users in the City of Casey.
- Develop a safe and interconnected network of equestrian trails and facilities.
- Ensure equestrian facilities are located in areas that are unlikely to be affected by residential encroachment.
- Improve access to some natural areas for managed equestrian riding.
- Ensure equestrian riding facilities and activities are appropriately planned and managed to protect and enhance conservation values.

4.9. Other Documents Reviewed

A number of other documents, plans and maps were provided by Council during the study, and all were useful resources in relation to specific items, projects and scenarios investigated as part of the planning process. These other references included:

- Cranbourne East Development Plan (Public Exhibition Document – 17th September 2002).
- Various Council Briefing Papers and Council Reports.
- City of Casey Leisure Strategy Action Plan.
- Condition Reports on various recreation buildings in the Cranbourne Area.
- City of Cranbourne City Complex Initial Masterplan (1994).
- Shire of Cranbourne Leisure Needs Study (not dated).

5. SUMMARY OF RELEVANT TRENDS

An assessment of relevant sport and recreation trends and issues was undertaken as part of the broader research into people's participation patterns. The following section summarises the key results from this research used to inform the Cranbourne Area Recreation Facilities Development Strategy.

(A more comprehensive review is contained in Volume 2 – Research and Consultation).

5.1. National Sports Participation Trends

The following information is sourced from the ABS publication – *Participation in Sport and Physical Activities – Australia (1999/00)*.

- Overall, 54.7% of Australians aged 18 years and over (7.5 million) participated in sport or physical activity during the 12 months prior to interview in 1999/00, which is lower than 1998/99 figure of 59.4%, but above the figure for 1997/98 of 47.8%.
- Males had a higher participation rate (58.5%) than females (50.9%) in sport or physical activity.
- Participation rates were the highest for the 18-24 year age group (73.5%), and declined steadily with age, where the rate for persons aged 65 years and over was 33.8%.
- Australian-born persons were more likely to participate than persons born overseas (57.6% compared with 47.1%).
- The table below shows that the most popular sports and physical activities participated in by persons aged over 18 years were walking, swimming, aerobics/fitness and golf.

Rank	Sport	Persons '000	Rate %
1	Walking	2,598.70	18.8
2	Swimming	1,911.60	13.9
3	Aerobics/Fitness	1,444.90	10.5
4	Golf	1,324.80	9.6
5	Tennis	1,020.40	7.4
6	Fishing	729.8	5.3
7	Cycling	678.9	4.9
8	Running	655	4.7
9	Tenpin bowling	400.6	2.9
10	Netball	376	2.7

Table 3 – Most Popular Sports and Recreation Activities (National)

- 28.9% of persons took part in sport or physical activities organised by a club or associations in 1999/00, compared with 30.3% in 1998/99.

- The gap in the organised participation rates for males and females has widened since 1997/98 when the difference was 6.1%, to 1999/00 when the gap was 8.7% (males 33.3%: females 24.6%).

In summary, the key points from the survey are that:

- Sports participation has slightly decreased since 1998/99, yet is higher than the figure recorded in 1997/98.
- The gap between participation by males and females in organised sports has widened.
- The most popular sports and physical activities for all Australians are walking, swimming and aerobics/fitness.

5.2. State Recreation Trends

The following information summarises the sport and recreation participation trends in Victoria, as indicated in the ABS publication – *Participation in Sport and Physical Activities – Australia (1999/00)*. The most popular sport and recreation activities in Victoria are shown in the table below.

Rank	Sport	Persons '000 P/Rate %
1	Walking	625.8 17.9
2	Swimming	493.6 14.1
3	Aerobics/Fitness	361.5 10.3
4	Golf	340.9 9.7
5	Tennis	285.1 8.1
6	Cycling	217.0 6.2
7	Running	191.0 5.5
8	Fishing	125.0 3.6
9	Basketball	122.7 3.5
	Ten Pin	
10	Bowling	113.3 3.2

Table 4 – Most Popular Sports and Recreation Activities (State)

Key information/trends are that:

- Participation in sports or physical recreation in Victoria was 59.8% for males and 49.8% for females, which converts to an overall participation rate identical to the national average of 54.7%.
- The most popular physical activity was walking, followed by swimming, aerobics/fitness and golf.
- Since 1997/1998 there has been an increase in participation for basketball, cycling, golf, lawn bowls, swimming, tennis and ten-pin bowling.

- Decreases have occurred in aerobics/fitness, soccer, squash/racquetball, and skiing/power boating. However, it should be noted that the decline in soccer is contradicted in recent sports planning studies undertaken in Melbourne, which predicted large increases in participation in forthcoming years¹⁴.

5.3. Other Relevant Trends

A recent summary of ABS 2000 sports participation data indicated that:

- There was twice the number of Australian children (5 – 14 years) playing soccer than were playing cricket, tennis or rugby.
- In Victoria, 28,000 boys were playing soccer (40% more than in 1997), whereas the number playing Australian Football fell 6% to 74,000 in that time.
- Whilst the national participation of girls in soccer had doubled in 3 years (to 37,000), netball was the undisputed favourite played by girls (235,000), followed by swimming (lessons), tennis and basketball. Softball participation had shown the greatest decline (to 19,000 nationally).
- Tennis showed the largest increase in participation for boys at the expense of cricket and basketball.
- Tennis is the highest participation sport at National and State levels across all age groups.

¹⁴ Sourced from the Local Government and Victoria Soccer Resource Study, Michael King and Associates, 1999.

6. COMMUNITY & STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

6.1. Process

Stratcorp Consulting organised and facilitated a series of consultation processes with the Cranbourne Area community and key stakeholders during the period August – October 2002. A second round of consultation occurred during late November/early December 2002, which has been reported separately in Section 9.

A comprehensive approach was adopted for the consultation and incorporated a number of different techniques to interact with residents, organised groups and sports associations, which was designed to ensure that a wide cross section of people and interested parties were given an opportunity to provide input into the future planning of recreation facilities for the Cranbourne Area.

In addition, it was important to liaise with Councillors and relevant Council staff during the study to not only receive ideas and input, but to also “test” scenarios and potential opportunities.

The consultation process was developed in conjunction with the Project Management Team and its delivery is summarised in the following table. A list of people and groups consulted is shown in Appendix 1.

Target Group	Consultative Technique	Date	No. Responses / Interviews
Broad Community	Random Tele Survey	Aug 2002	350
	In-field Surveys (2 days)	Aug 2002	80
	Community Forums (x 2)	Aug 2002	10
	Community Submissions	Ongoing	4
Recreation & Sports Clubs	Questionnaire	Aug 2002	15
Council Staff	Meetings/Interviews	Aug 2002	14
Councillors	Briefing	Aug 2002	N/A
		Nov 2002	N/A
Peak Bodies	Interviews and Meetings	Aug–Dec 2002	5
Recreation & Sports Groups	Interviews and Meeting	Aug–Dec 2002	16
Local Schools	Telephone Interviews	Aug 2002	5

The key results from the broad community consultation are summarised separately, whilst the feedback from other people and groups has been categorised according to sport/activity, as the focus of this feedback dealt with specific issues and/or opportunities for particular sports/activities.

(A more comprehensive review is contained in Volume 2 – Research and Consultation).

6.2. Household Telephone Survey

The key outcomes from the random household telephone survey were:

- Just under 44% of respondents had participated in active sport and recreation activities in the past 12 months (similar to the National average when walking is excluded).
- Most popular sports were:
 - Netball (7.1%).
 - Basketball (6.3%).
 - Golf (6.3%).
 - Swimming (5.4%).
 - Australian football (4.6%).
- 70% had participated in their most popular activity within the Cranbourne Area.
- Of those who participated in sport and recreation, 67% had done so with a club or association, which when applied across the total survey sample represents 29.7%, which is comparable with the National average of 28.9%.
- The Casey Indoor Leisure Complex was the most used sport and recreation facility (8.9%), followed by the Amstel Golf Club and the Cranbourne Indoor Pool (both 2.3%).
- Of those respondents who are currently participating in sports and recreation activities, tennis was identified by 6.2% as the sport which they would like to participate in the future.
- Of those respondents (56%) who had not participated in a sports and recreation activity in the past 12 months, 27.6% cited “not interested”, followed by “school/family commitments” (27.6%) and “too old” (16.4%).
- 5.8% indicated that they would like to participate in swimming in the future, followed by netball (4.7%) and basketball (4.2%).
- Just under 60% had participated in passive leisure and recreation activities (i.e. non sporting) in the past 12 months.
- Most popular activities were:
 - Walking (45%).

- BBQ/Picnics (11%).
 - Playgrounds (9.1%).
- 58% had participated in their most popular activity within the Cranbourne Area.
- Sports facility priorities identified by respondents were:
 - Australian football ovals (16.1%).
 - Swimming Pools (10.7%).
 - Skateboard facilities (9.6%).
 - Basketball (9.3%).
- Leisure facility (non sporting) priorities identified by respondents were:
 - Local parks (31.1%).
 - Regional parks (22.7%).
 - Playgrounds (21%).
 - Swimming Pools (18.2%).
 - Sports fields (15.7%).

6.3. In-Field Surveys

The key outcomes from the in-field surveys conducted at Cranbourne Park Shopping Centre and Thompson Parkway Shopping Centre were:

- 48% of respondents had participated in active sport and recreation activities in the past 12 months (comparable to the household telephone survey at 44%).
- Most popular sports were:
 - Swimming (9.6%).
 - Tennis (8.2%).
 - Athletics (5.5%).
 - Gym/Weights (5.5%).
 - Aerobic/Fitness (4.1%).
- 69% had participated in their most popular activity within the Cranbourne Area, whilst 71% had done so with a club or association (each result similar to the telephone survey).
- 69.4% had participated in passive leisure and recreation activities (i.e. non sporting) in the past 12 months.
- Most popular activities were:
 - Walking (36%).
 - Meeting family/friends (13.7%).
 - Bike riding (12.3%).
- 85% had participated in their most popular activity within the Cranbourne Area.

6.4. Other Consultation Outcomes (classified by activity)

Feedback received from clubs, associations, peak bodies and other interested parties has been classified according to sporting and recreation activity type.

Note that these comments are the views and opinions of survey respondents and attendees at meetings/workshops.

- Strong growth in **Australian football**, particularly junior football.

The facilities for the Cranbourne Football Club are inadequate and inappropriate for a major league club (i.e. lack of playing fields, poor standard change amenities and social areas, poor access/parking, poor visibility/profile, and restrictions on commercial arrangements with potential sponsors).

- Lack of grounds to accommodate local **cricket** competition needs.

The facilities available to the Cranbourne Cricket Club are limiting the potential growth of both the Club and the sport generally in the Cranbourne Area (i.e. lack of centralised playing fields, poor training facilities, poor standard amenities, poor access/parking and poor visibility/profile).

- Lack of **tennis** courts to meet current demand. The Cranbourne TC is land-locked and poorly located (visibility/exposure), but currently services the entire Cranbourne township area. Offer by Amstel Golf Club to co-locate a regional tennis facility at the Sladen Street site (adjacent to the public course and the mini-golf centre).
- **Basketball** and **netball** needs are well catered for. The recent extension to the Terry Vickerman Centre to create a “show court” has provided the Cranbourne Area with a 400 seat court.

Current demand is being catered for, with little impact from recently developed indoor centres in adjoining municipalities (Pakenham, Langwarrin Secondary College, Dandenong Indoor Netball Stadium).

Additional training venues required, however, these are likely to become available when schools develop their own indoor courts.

- High regional need for an alternative **road cycling** venue to replace Waverley Park. Bicycle Association South East (BASES) are very interested in investigating possible purpose built criterium course at Casey Fields to replace lost facility at Waverley Park.
- **Gymnastics** is poorly provided for and no Kindergym program is available in the Cranbourne Area due to lack of local facilities and coaches. The Cranbourne Gymnastics Club currently co-locates with other activities at the Cranbourne Park Primary School, which severely hampers the growth of the club. The demographic profile of Cranbourne suggests that gymnastics would be a very successful sport/activity in the area if adequate facilities (and access) were available.
- **Athletics** has had only moderate growth, however, the track at Lawson Poole Reserve has significant inadequacies, particularly drainage (i.e. the track is situated within a retarding basin and is subject to flooding).
- **Horse Riding/Equestrian** are well catered for with Pony Clubs, but users are seeking a permanent and purpose-built public competition venue in the Casey municipality. In addition, a more comprehensive off road network is desired.

- High demand for an off-road recreational **motor cross** venue. Currently, users have to travel long distances to established tracks, which has resulted in unauthorised use of drainage easements and other local open space areas.
- **Rugby league** is seeking a permanent venue(s) and likelihood of rugby union requiring similar facilities in the future. Both codes are experiencing growth within their junior teams, which is likely to transfer to senior teams in the medium term.

Whilst current arrangements are adequate, they are not considered long-term solutions.

- It was suggested that a shared-use **baseball/softball** centre of high standard be planned for in the Cranbourne Area (Casey Fields) to cater for the expected growth commensurate with the projected increased population in the City of Casey.
- High demand for **outdoor recreational skateboarding**, although in conflict with the business objectives of the operators of The Shed, who believe the proliferation of outdoor venues is hindering the operational viability of The Shed. Opportunities identified by the operators include continuance of John Holland Drive and construction of associated paths (sealed), and the proposed new railway station for Cranbourne East.
- Demand for **soccer** is growing. Comets expressed a desire to remain at the Cranbourne Racecourse & Recreation Reserve, however, only limited capacity to further develop the site.
- **Lawn Bowls** needs are currently provided for at the Cranbourne Bowls Club and the Cranbourne RSL Bowls Club. The Cranbourne Bowls Club has expressed a desire to remain at their current site within the Cranbourne Racecourse & Recreation Reserve, and have commenced a series of improvement/upgrade projects at the Club (car park and clubhouse).
- **Field & Game Shooting** is currently being undertaken at a site off Thompsons Road in Cranbourne North. The Cranbourne RSL Gun Club has expressed a desire to relocate to a new site (suggested Casey Fields) due to the encroaching residential development around the existing club site. There is a stable number of active shooters (200). Would require a site in the order of some 70 acres in size.
- There was strong and consistent support for improved **open space and passive parklands** for the Cranbourne Area. Related to this was the need to consider the expansion and upgrade of the existing off road trails (shared path) network.

The Royal Botanic Gardens Cranbourne provided information on two key development projects for the Gardens (Australian Garden and Woodlands), both of which will partially meet the expressed needs of people who are desiring of quality grassland/picnic/"kick-about" space, rather than the emphasis on natural bush/conservation zones.

- Community feedback in relation to improved access to **swimming** facilities is being investigated in more detail in another planning study being undertaken concurrently with this study. The *Casey Aquatics Development Strategy* is providing Council with a

direction for the future development of the Cranbourne Indoor Pool and the Doveton “Pool in the Park”.

6.5. Summary of Community and Stakeholder Consultation

The key outcomes and analysis of the consultation with the Cranbourne Area community, local sports/recreation clubs, sports peak bodies and other interested parties have been incorporated into Appendix 2 *Recreation Facilities Needs, Gap Analysis and Strategies*.

6.6. Other Consultation

Due to the good condition and regular use of the harness training track located at Casey Fields, the consultant team initiated some consultation with people and groups associated with the racing industry. The key issues and opportunities identified by the stakeholders are summarised below.

- **Harness Racing** is a key industry in the Cranbourne Area. There is a desire from the Cranbourne Harness Racing Club, local trainers, and other industry bodies to retain the existing training track located at the Casey Fields site.

Future uses proposed included the continued access for local hobby trainers, and to possibly develop the site into a training and education centre for industry development and promotion in the South East Region. The University of Melbourne (McMillan Campus), which operates the Warragul Education Centre has identified a need for an alternate centre in the Cranbourne area.

- The racing codes located at the Cranbourne Racecourse & Recreation Reserve have a medium to long-term aim to further developed the **Cranbourne Racing Centre** as a major training and racing centre in South East Region. Such a proposal may require current Crown Land being utilised by community sporting clubs to become available for any redevelopment.

7. PROPOSED DIRECTION

This section summarises the proposed key directions for:

1. The Cranbourne Area Overall.
2. Casey Indoor Leisure Complex.
3. Casey Fields.

These directions have emanated from the assessment and analysis of issues and opportunities identified through the research undertaken and the consultation carried out. The summary of the recreation facilities needs and gap analysis, and resultant recommendations is shown in Appendix 2.

The directions contained in the table and the subsequent development plan shown in Section 8 have been refined since initially prepared and presented to Council in November 2002. The refinement was possible from the valuable feedback received during the "second round" of community and stakeholder consultation held November 2002 – January 2003.

(A review of the "second round" of consultation has been provided in the Section 9).

7.1. Cranbourne Area Overall

Issues and Opportunities for the future provision of sport and recreation in the Cranbourne Area which have been resolved and capitalised upon as part of the recommended strategy are outlined below.

*(A map of the Cranbourne Area showing the **current and proposed** future distribution of sport and recreation facilities across the area is attached as Appendix 3).*

7.1.1. Issues Resolved

- The need to plan for recreational and sporting facility infrastructure required to accommodate the likely needs of a projected population of between 110,000 – 126,000 people for the Cranbourne Area.
- The financial and spatial limitations placed on sports clubs currently located within the Cranbourne Racecourse & Recreation Reserve.
- The long-term viability of selected sports clubs.
- The inequitable distribution of sports reserves and related recreation facilities across the Cranbourne Area (particularly between Cranbourne North and the southern portion of the Cranbourne Township area).
- The shortage of available and future Council-owned public recreation and sporting areas (as identified in previous planning studies and highlighted in Casey C21).

7.1.2. Opportunities Seized

- A concept development plan of the green field site at Casey Fields to realise a new “vision” for the delivery of sport in the Cranbourne Area.
- A commitment to ensure the long-term viability of the Cranbourne Football Club, the Cranbourne Cricket Club, the Cranbourne Soccer Club (Comets) and the Cranbourne Tennis Club.
- Progressive introduction and/or consolidation of a more diverse range of sports and recreation into the Cranbourne Area consistent with the future ageing and change in social profile of the population, and current (and likely future) recreational trends. Proposed new sports/activities include:
 - Regional playground.
 - Bocce/Petanque.
 - Road cycling (criterium).
 - Volleyball.
 - Badminton.
 - Gymnastics.
 - Dog “playgrounds”.
 - Golf driving cages in parks.
 - In-line hockey centre.
 - Off-road horse trail.
 - Go-karting and motor cross.
- Confirmation of the importance of the Casey Indoor Leisure Complex as the central focus (or “hub”) for cultural, sporting, recreational and educational activities in the Cranbourne Area. (Likely to be further enhanced with the construction of the proposed new Cranbourne East Station).
- Advocacy and support for the principle of the further development of the Cranbourne Racecourse & Recreation Reserve into the premier racing industry centre for Melbourne’s South-East Region (with expected economic development for Cranbourne/Casey municipality) through the relocation of various community sports groups off the Reserve.
- “Sport Tourism” through the planning for State/National standard facilities, such as:
 - Regional Tennis Facility at Amstel Golf Club.
 - Multi-Purpose Indoor Sports Centre (at the Casey Indoor Leisure Complex).
 - Premier football/cricket oval at Casey Fields.
 - Premier Soccer field at Casey Fields.
- Environmentally sustainable solution for the future water reticulation system at Casey Fields (in partnership with the Eastern Irrigation System).
- Proposed new venue for Casey community art & cultural activities at the Casey Indoor Leisure Complex.
- Proposed new venue for a future Aquatic Leisure Centre at the Casey Indoor Leisure Complex¹⁵.
- New open space and passive recreation area incorporating a combination of natural bushland and water areas, with open grasslands at Casey Fields.

¹⁵ Refer to Casey Aquatics Development Strategy (2002) for more information.

7.2. Casey Indoor Leisure Complex

The Casey Indoor Leisure Complex will continue to be developed as a major cultural, educational, recreational and sporting location, consistent with the long-term needs of an increasing population. A description of key criteria and facilities is contained herein, with the concept master plan on the following page.

7.2.1. Principles/Objectives

- Provision of a diversity of indoor sport and recreational activities, and arts and educational opportunities.
- *Design theme* – an “urban precinct” comprising a number of stand-alone buildings, which are well connected both functionally and thematically.
- One major internal vehicle circulation network to service each specialist site.
- Dedicated car parking to service specialist sites.
- Associated shared pedestrian/bike network throughout the precinct to enhance connectivity and the sense of destination from all sides.
- Car parking to be formed as a series of discreet sites broken up by landscape treatments.

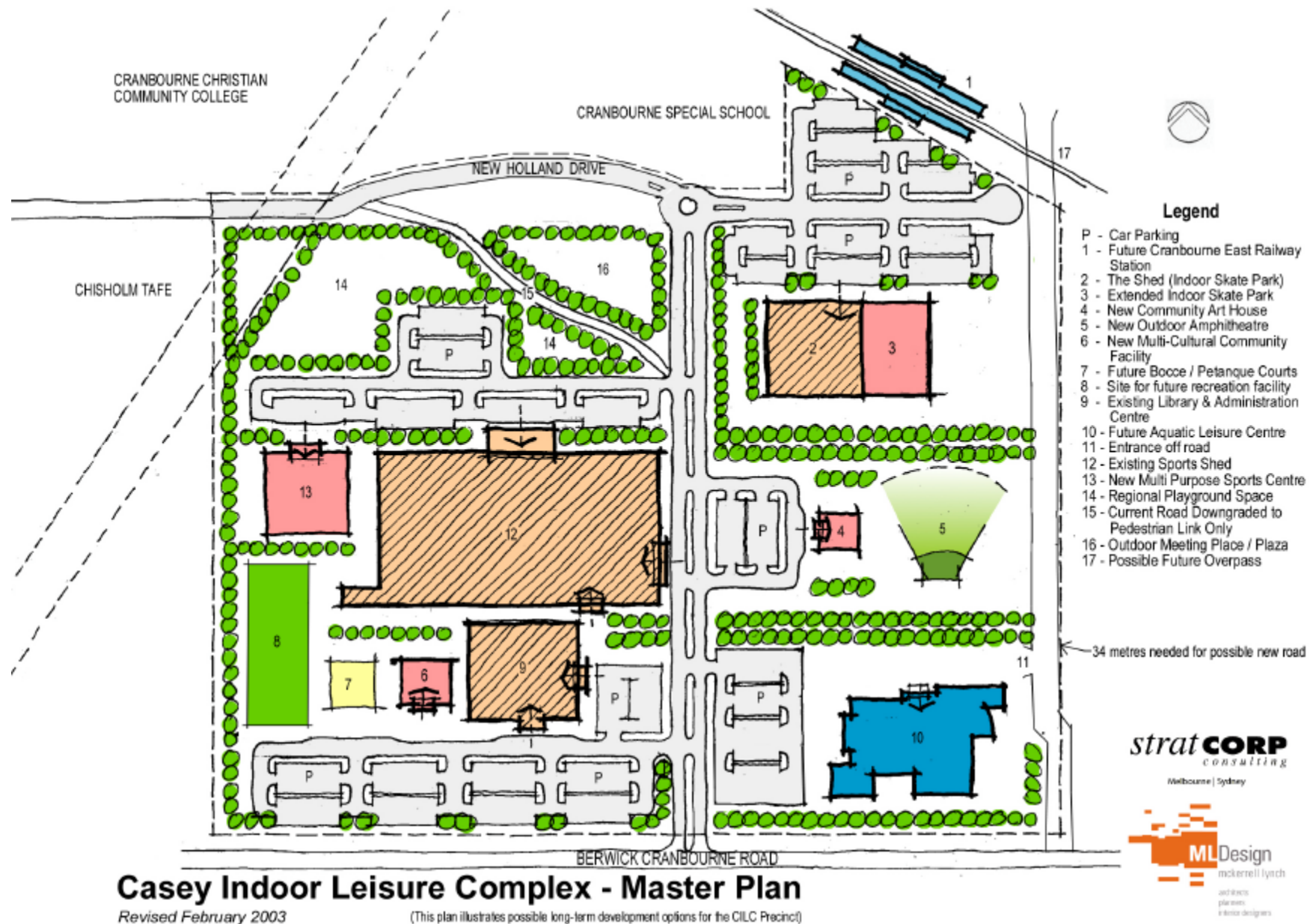
7.2.2. Buildings/Spaces Incorporated into the Master Plan

Existing

- Terry Vickerman Centre.
- Library and Administration Centre.
- Upgraded Indoor Skate Facility (The Shed) with new adjoining regional in-line hockey centre.

New

- Regional Indoor Multi-Purpose Sports Centre for “fringe” sports such as gymnastics/kindergym, volleyball, badminton, table tennis, martial arts.
- Community Arts Centre and outdoor amphitheatre to accommodate community arts and cultural groups (such as Berwick Amateur Theatre Society).
- Aquatics Leisure Centre.
- Multi-Cultural Community Centre and associated outdoor areas for bocce, petanque and lawn bowls (long-term).
- Large, open, outdoor “Meeting Place”/Plaza.
- Regional Playground.
- North-South arterial road along the eastern boundary to connect the northern and southern extremities of Cranbourne East with the Casey Indoor Leisure Complex and the proposed new Cranbourne East Railway Station.



7.3. Casey Fields

Casey Fields is a 70 hectare green field site located in Cranbourne East which Council purchased in 2001. It has a small (approximately 200 metres) road frontage along the Berwick-Cranbourne Road, which may in the short-term hinder the development and usage of the site. However, in the long-term a new north-south arterial is proposed for the western boundary which should provide the appropriate exposure, frontage and accessibility necessary for the successful utilisation and development of the area.

The site is predominantly flat, with a 5 metre fall from the southern section to the northern edge which is bordered by the South Gippsland Railway line. The main features of the site are the existing trotting training track, large water storage lake, and old rambling buildings at the properties entrance.

A description of key criteria for development and proposed new facilities are contained herein, with the concept master plan shown in Appendix 4.

7.3.1. Principles/Objectives

- Cluster “like” facilities.
- Maximise the shared-use and multi-use of future sports facilities and associated infrastructure such as car parking, access roads and pavilions.
- One major landmark entry point into Casey Fields.
- One major vehicle circulation network to service all sites, with a secondary access/egress for special events/purposes.
- Dedicated car parking to service specialist sites.
- Car parking to be formed as a series of discreet sites broken up by landscape treatments.
- Co-locate premier sports facilities with community-based facilities.
- Provision of a shared pedestrian/bike network throughout the precinct.
- Conservation and environmental practices for the re-use of grey water and water run-off for irrigation.
- Provide for active recreation and passive recreation opportunities to ensure a range of uses and experiences are possible to maximise the attractiveness and relevance of the site to the Cranbourne Area community.
- Co-locate with adjoining housing subdivisions but connect with the balance of the population in the Cranbourne Area through use of strategic off road linkages (such as along the railway line).
- *Sustainable sport* – proposed to establish in the long-term one commercially operated Sports Club at Casey Fields (adjacent to the entrance at the future Main Stadium) with which all user groups will have an affiliation, to assist with the funding of the management, maintenance, operation and development of Casey Fields. (Social facilities in sports pavilions servicing specific sports areas to be low key).

7.3.2. Facilities/Spaces Incorporated into the Master Plan

Existing

- Harness training track (possible retention of existing track for local hobby trainer use - short-term only).

New

- Regional Australian football facility (4 ovals).
- Regional cricket facility (5 ovals & 1 “village green”).
- Premier Oval.
This site would be well suited for development as Casey’s premier football oval for a level of competition above what is currently played in the municipality (e.g. TAC U/18 competition or VFL), however, any decision to proceed with such a development would be dependent upon a range of factors beyond the scope of this study. The Master Plan has allowed provision for such a facility to be developed at a time subsequently selected by Council.
- Regional athletics facility.
- Regional Rugby facility (3 fields).
- Regional Soccer facility (2 senior & 2 junior fields).
- Dog Obedience Club and Dog “Playground”.
- Equestrian trail.
- Outdoor netball courts (6 courts).
- Large tracts of open space/wetlands/picnic areas.

Possible additional facilities which require further investigation

- Cycling criterium course (possible co-location with go-karting and BMX jumps course).
- Motor cross track (local level facility).
- Go-kart track (local level facility).

8. DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The proposed Recreation Cranbourne Area Recreation Facilities Development Plan is outlined on the following pages.

The prioritisation and timeframes for the recommended projects are based on the level of demand identified through the study research, community and stakeholder consultations, and the likely timeframes for the new-release developments.

The estimated costs provided are “high level”, and exclude fees for professional services (e.g. design and project management). (As a guide, professional services fees would be an additional 15% – 20% of the project cost).

The proposed “partnerships” for funding and/or development of facilities are based on our consultations with stakeholders, our experience with other similar facility development projects, and our knowledge of State Government grants.

Abbreviations in the following table:

CofC – City of Casey

SRV – Sport and Recreation Victoria

Club – Tenant Club

Developer – Relevant Land Developer(s) constructing the new-release area

Associations – Relevant State/Local Sports Associations or Peak Bodies

Management Group – Incumbent facility management organisation

BASE – Bicycle Association South East

VSF – Victorian Soccer Federation

PTA – Peninsula Tennis Association

Cranbourne Area Recreation Facilities Development Plan Implementation Strategy

Recommendation		Timeframe & Costing					Responsibility	Comments
		Year 1	Year 2	Years 3-5	Years 6-10	Years 11-15		
Aerobics/Fitness/Gymnasium								
1. Facilitate establishment of private health & fitness services in Cranbourne Area.		Ongoing					CofC / Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Encourage private sector investment into new health & fitness services, commensurate with the growth and distribution of the population.
2. Incorporate health & fitness facilities in proposed new aquatic leisure centre at the Casey Indoor Leisure Complex.				\$40,000 (Planning)	Not Costed		CofC / Private Sector / SRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none">A detailed feasibility study should be undertaken to determine the scale of any new aquatic leisure centre, incorporating heath & fitness facilities’ needs assessment.
Sub-Total		-	-	\$0.040M	-	-	-	
Athletics								
3. Upgrade existing athletic facility at Lawson Poole Reserve (track surface and drainage, shade, seating and car park area).		\$15,000	\$50,000				CofC / Club / SRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Lawson Poole Reserve to be the main athletic facility for Cranbourne Area until the proposed new athletic facility is provided at Casey Fields.Following the opening of proposed new athletic facility at Casey Fields, the existing athletics track at Lawson Poole Reserve shall be retained as a local level facility.
4. Establish a new synthetic athletics track at Casey Fields (long-term).					\$20,000 (Planning)	\$2.000M	CofC / SRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none">A detailed planning study into the use, management and construction of the Athletics Track should be undertaken when the Cranbourne Area population exceeds 75,000.
Sub-Total		\$0.015M	\$0.050M	-	\$0.020M	\$2.000M	-	
Australian Football								
5. Establish a new Regional Australian football/cricket complex at Casey Fields (2 senior ovals, 2 junior ovals) – Main Oval – Main pavilion – Senior Oval – 1 Junior Oval – 1 Junior Oval / “Village Green” – Minor pavilion – Upgrade to Regional Stadium		\$450,000		\$800,000 \$800,000 \$350,000 \$300,000		\$20,000 (Planning)	CofC / SRV / Club	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Main Oval to be master planned to cater for future stadium facility, but initially constructed as a high standard club facility (irrigation, drainage, oval fence, turf table, training lights, perimeter parking and 300sqm pavilion).Senior Oval and 1 Junior Oval (irrigation, drainage, oval fence, training lights and turf table on Senior Oval).Second Junior Oval / “Village Green (irrigation, drainage synthetic wicket and no fence).Support pavilion to area of 180sqm.Investigate the possible relocation of the Cranbourne FC and Cranbourne JFC to Casey Fields, in conjunction with

Recommendation	Timeframe & Costing						Responsibility	Comments
	Year 1	Year 2	Years 3-5	Years 6-10	Years 11-15	Years 16+		
								the Cranbourne Racecourse & Recreation Reserve Committee.
6. Three new ovals and sports pavilion for future Cranbourne West Sports Precinct.				\$1.87M			CofC / SRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 ovals fenced, one unfenced ("Village Green").
7. One new oval and pavilion for Cranbourne North (Pound Road).					\$1.15M		CofC / SRV / Developer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pavilion to be built to accommodate 2 tenants simultaneously (soccer).
8. One new oval for Cranbourne North (Thompsons Road East).				\$350,000			CofC / SRV / Developer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neighbourhood Level standard oval. Adjoining tennis clubhouse will include separate change area for oval users.
9. Two new ovals and pavilion for Cranbourne West (Thompsons Road West).					\$1.57M		CofC / SRV / Developer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pavilion to be built to accommodate 2 tenants simultaneously (tennis).
10. One new oval for Cranbourne West (Camms Road Extension).					\$350,000		CofC / SRV / Developer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neighbourhood level standard oval. Adjoining baseball clubhouse will include separate change area for oval users.
11. Two new ovals and pavilion for Cranbourne South (Browns Road).					\$1.57M		CofC / SRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pavilion to be built to accommodate 2 tenants simultaneously (soccer).
12. Two new ovals and pavilion for Cranbourne East (Berwick-Cranbourne Road).						\$1.57M	CofC / SRV / Developer	
Sub-Total	\$0.450M	\$0.450M	\$2.250	\$2.220M	\$4.660M	\$1.570M		
Badminton								
13. Provide for badminton-specific courts and associated infrastructure in proposed new multi-purpose indoor sports centre at Casey Indoor Leisure Complex.			\$35,000 (Planning)				CofC / SRV / Clubs / Association	A detailed feasibility study into the need (use), management and construction of the proposed multi-purpose indoor sports centre should be undertaken when the Cranbourne Area population exceeds 50,000.
Sub-Total	-	-	\$0.035M	-	-	-		
Baseball								
14. New Local Level facility (2 fields) and pavilion at Cranbourne West (Camms Road Extension).					\$600,000		CofC / SRV / Developer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pavilion to incorporate changing space for adjoining oval users.
Sub-Total	-	-	-	-	\$0.600M	-		

Recommendation	Timeframe & Costing						Responsibility	Comments
	Year 1	Year 2	Years 3-5	Years 6-10	Years 11-15	Years 16+		
Basketball								
15. New court along west side Terry Vickerman Centre.					\$400,000		CofC / Tenants / Management Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none">New court to be constructed utilising existing space being used by external hirers.
Sub-Total	-	-	-	-	\$0.400M	-		
Bocce/Petanque								
16. New club-based bocce facility to be established at the site of current Cranbourne TC.			\$20,000				CofC / SRV / Club	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Establishment of bocce facility to follow the relocation of the Cranbourne Tennis Club to a new facility.
17. New informal bocce and petanque facility at Casey Indoor Leisure Complex.			\$30,000				CofC / SRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Facility to be constructed adjacent to the Multi-Cultural Community Facility.
18. New informal bocce facility to be sited in future new open space in Cranbourne North.					\$20,000		CofC / SRV	
Sub-Total	-	-	\$0.050M	-	\$0.020M	-		
Cricket								
19. Establish a new Regional Australian football/cricket complex at Casey Fields (2 senior ovals, up to 4 junior ovals) <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Premier Oval– Main pavilion– Senior Oval– 1 Junior Oval– 1 Junior Oval / “Village Green”– Minor pavilion– Upgrade to Regional Stadium	Project timing and costings as per Australian Football							
20. Three new ovals and sports pavilion for future Cranbourne West Sports Precinct.	Project timing and costings as per Australian Football							
21. One new oval and pavilion for Cranbourne North (Pound Road).	Project timing and costings as per Australian Football							
22. Two new ovals for Cranbourne North (Thompsons Road East).	Project timing and costings as per Australian Football							

Recommendation	Timeframe & Costing						Responsibility	Comments
	Year 1	Year 2	Years 3-5	Years 6-10	Years 11-15	Years 16+		
23. Two new ovals and pavilion for Cranbourne West (Thompsons Road West).	Project timing and costings as per Australian Football							
24. One new oval for Cranbourne West (Camms Road Extension).	Project timing and costings as per Australian Football							
25. Two new ovals and pavilion for Cranbourne South (Browns Road).	Project timing and costings as per Australian Football							
26. Two new ovals and pavilion for Cranbourne East (Berwick-Cranbourne Road).	Project timing and costings as per Australian Football							
27. One new oval for Cranbourne East (adjacent to proposed school).			\$300,000				CofC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For low level (junior) use. No dedicated pavilion, users utilise adjoining proposed new tennis clubhouse and/or public toilets.
Sub-Total¹⁶	-	-	\$0.300M	-	-	-		
Cycling								
28. Investigate the feasibility of establishing a new criterium course at Casey Fields.		\$35,000 (Planning)					CofC / SRV / BASE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigation should be undertaken to assess and scope possible multi-use with other activities such as a BMX jumps course/circuit and a community Traffic School. Project likely to attract State Government funding due to need to identify a long-term solution to replace the popular criterium activities at former Waverley Park area. The viability of the criterium course will be dependent upon the capacity of the activity to co-locate with other possible users of the southern precinct at Casey Fields.
Sub-Total	-	\$0.035M	-	-	-	-		
Dog Obedience								
29. New Regional Facility at Casey Fields.				\$200,000			CofC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the short-term the Dog Obedience Club at Lawson Poole Reserve will be the main venue. As the population increases and the Casey Fields redevelopment commences, a new municipal facility is established which comprises off leash (fenced) areas, and a variety of "dog play" features. Club storage/administration to be incorporated into proposed new pavilion for netball facility.

¹⁶ Costs for new ovals, pavilions etc are listed in Australian Football section

Recommendation	Timeframe & Costing						Responsibility	Comments
	Year 1	Year 2	Years 3-5	Years 6-10	Years 11-15	Years 16+		
30. New Neighbourhood Facility at Cranbourne West Sports Precinct.				\$30,000			CofC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding to provide some "dog play" features and/or fencing for off leash area(s).
Sub-Total	-	-	-	\$0.230M	-	-		
Go Karting								
31. Investigate the feasibility of co-locating a local level go karting facility with a proposed motor cross course.	Project timing and costings as per Cycling							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This feasibility study will form part of the future municipal-wide investigation into provision of facilities for such sports.
Sub-Total¹⁷	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Gymnastics								
32. Provide for a purpose-built gymnastics facility and associated infrastructure in proposed new multi-purpose indoor sports centre at Casey Indoor Leisure Complex.	Project timing and costings as per Badminton.							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gymnastics to be incorporated into the feasibility study for the proposed new multi-purpose indoor sports centre.
Sub-Total¹⁸	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Golf								
33. Four golf driving cages to be installed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Casey Fields. Lawson Poole Reserve. Cranbourne North (Pound Road). Cranbourne West Sports Precinct. 	\$15,000	\$15,000		\$15,000	\$15,000		CofC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Golf Driving Cages are fenced enclosures with a concrete base larger enough for a tee pad (synthetic grass) and users back swing. Synthetic "cricket" netting is suspended from the side of the cage to which the golfer is aiming. Golf Driving Cages are typically co-located with cricket practice nets within a reserve.
Sub-Total	\$0.015M	\$0.015M	-	\$0.015M	\$0.015M	-		
Hockey								
34. Possible new regional hockey facility in partnership with an existing school (or proposed new school identified for site adjacent to Cranbourne West Sports Precinct).					\$30,000 (Planning)		CofC / SRV / School Council / Club	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A detailed planning study into the need (use), management and construction of a Regional Hockey facility should be undertaken when the Cranbourne Area population exceeds 100,000.
Sub-Total	-	-	-	-	\$0.030M	-		

¹⁷ Costs for feasibility study are listed in Cycling section.

¹⁸ Costs for feasibility study are listed in Badminton section.

Recommendation	Timeframe & Costing						Responsibility	Comments
	Year 1	Year 2	Years 3-5	Years 6-10	Years 11-15	Years 16+		
Horse Riding								
35. New horse trail and “hitching point” along eastern edge of Casey Fields.				\$40,000				<ul style="list-style-type: none">Would provide a destination point for horse riders located south of Cranbourne.Possible connection to proposed major open space link (C21) from the south of Cranbourne.
Sub-Total	-	-	-	\$0.040M	-	-		
Lawn Bowls								
36. New facility (2 rinks) at the Cranbourne Golf Club.				\$350,000			CofC / Cranbourne GC / SRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Existing Golf Clubhouse to be utilised/extended to provide necessary administration and social areas.Facility to be managed by the Cranbourne Golf Club.
37. Future new facility (2 rink) at the Casey Indoor Leisure Complex.						\$450,000	CofC	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Suggested site is to co-locate with the proposed Multi-Cultural Centre.
Sub-Total	-	-	-	\$0.350M	-	\$0.450M		
Motor Bikes								
38. Investigate the feasibility of establishing a motor cross facility in Casey.	Project timing and costings as per Cycling						<ul style="list-style-type: none">This feasibility study will form part of the future municipal-wide investigation into provision of facilities for such sports.	
Sub-Total ¹⁹	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Netball								
39. New asphalted outdoor netball courts (6 No.) to be established at Casey Fields.	\$70,000			\$510,000			CofC / SRV / Club / Netball Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none">First stage to provide 2 netball courts only to accommodate the needs of the netball section of the Cranbourne Football Club (1 court to have floodlights).Change areas for netball users to be incorporated into adjoining Main Oval pavilion.Second stage to provide additional 4 courts and minor pavilion for Netball Association use, and to provide night lighting for all courts.Pavilion to also accommodate administrative and storage requirements of future Dog Obedience group.
Sub-Total	\$0.070M	-	-	\$0.510M	-	-		

¹⁹ Costs for feasibility study are listed in Cycling section

Recommendation	Timeframe & Costing						Responsibility	Comments
	Year 1	Year 2	Years 3-5	Years 6-10	Years 11-15	Years 16+		
Rugby								
40. New Regional rugby facility and pavilion at Casey Fields (3 fields)			\$1.72M					<ul style="list-style-type: none">Two fields unfenced to allow for cricket use.Pavilion provides for public toilets to service adjoining open space areas.
41. Retain Lawson Poole and Donnelly Reserves for rugby use (short-term).		\$100,000					CofC / Clubs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Minor upgrades to grounds and pavilions.
Sub-Total	-	\$0.100M	\$1.720M	-	-	-		
Skateboarding/BMX								
42. Extend The Shed to accommodate possible new Regional in-line hockey facility.			\$15,000 (Planning)	\$500,000			CofC / In-Line Association / SRV / Private Enterprise	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Undertake a needs analysis and business planning study in conjunction with State Body.Co-location with existing Youth Facility (The Shed) and Terry Vickerman Centre will create additional recreational opportunities for young people, and cross marketing potential.
43. Three new skate/BMX facilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Local skate park in Cranbourne West Sports Precinct.Local skate park in Cranbourne North (Pound Road).BMX jumps course at Casey Fields.			\$75,000 \$80,000	\$75,000			CofC / SRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none">These proposals are in addition to recommendations and directions within the <i>Casey Skate Strategy</i>.Each proposed new facility to be integrated with adjoining sports and recreational facilities within the reserves..
Sub-Total	-	-	\$0.170M	\$0.575M	-	-		
Soccer								
44. New Regional soccer facility and pavilion (2 senior & 2 junior fields) for Casey Fields.			\$30,000 (Planning)	\$2.34M			CofC / VSF / SRV / Club	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Undertake a planning study in conjunction with Cranbourne Comets and Vic Soccer Federation.Construct Main pitch and pavilion in Stage 1.Construct second senior pitch and 2 fields (one field which may accommodate 2 junior sized pitches east-west).Two training/junior fields to be unfenced to allow for cricket use.Investigate the possible relocation of the Cranbourne Comets SC to Casey Fields, in conjunction with the Cranbourne Racecourse & Recreation Reserve Committee.
45. New Local soccer facility (2 fields) at Donnelly Recreation Reserve.		\$620,000	\$100,000				CofC / SRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none">First stage to regrade existing open space areas and install necessary sub-surface infrastructure to establish new fields.

Recommendation	Timeframe & Costing						Responsibility	Comments
	Year 1	Year 2	Years 3-5	Years 6-10	Years 11-15	Years 16+		
								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Second stage is to upgrade existing pavilion. Junior fields to be unfenced to allow for cricket use.
46. New Local soccer facility (2 fields) in Cranbourne North (Pound Road).			\$820,000				CofC / SRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shared pavilion with other reserve users (pavilion cost incorporated in project entry for Australian Football).
47. New Local soccer facility (2 fields) in Cranbourne South (Browns Road).				\$820,000			CofC / SRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shared pavilion with other reserve users (pavilion cost incorporated in project entry for Australian Football).
Sub-Total	-	\$0.620M	\$0.950M	\$3.160M	-	-		
Swimming								
48. New aquatic leisure centre at Casey Indoor Leisure Complex.			\$40,000 (Planning)	Not Costed			CofC / Private Sector / SRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A detailed feasibility study should be undertaken to determine the scope and scale of proposed new aquatic leisure centre.
Sub-Total	-	-	\$0.040M	-	-	-		
Tennis								
49. New regional tennis facility (16 courts) at Amstel Golf Club.	\$40,000 (Planning)	\$850,000					CofC / SRV / Amstel GC / Club / Tennis Victoria / PTA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning study to determine site layout, management arrangements and business plan, in accordance with the initial proposal by the Amstel GC to Council to establish a regional tennis facility at the site. Re-Use existing Pro-Shop for new tennis clubhouse. Car parking provided for. Possible Peninsula Tennis Association headquarters. Relocate Cranbourne TC to proposed new regional facility at Amstel GC.
50. Extend Clyde TC by 2 courts.		\$80,000					CofC / SRV / Club	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subject to the availability of land.
51. New 6 court facility and clubhouse for Cranbourne North (Thompsons Road East).			\$700,000				CofC / SRV / Developer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pavilion to provide change space for adjoining oval.
52. New 6 court facility for Cranbourne West (Thompsons Road West).			\$250,000				CofC / SRV / Developer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clubhouse incorporated within single reserve pavilion (pavilion cost incorporated in project entry for Australian Football).
53. New 6 court facility and clubhouse for Cranbourne South (Browns Road).					\$600,000		CofC / SRV / Developer	

Recommendation	Timeframe & Costing						Responsibility	Comments
	Year 1	Year 2	Years 3-5	Years 6-10	Years 11-15	Years 16+		
54. New 6 court facility and clubhouse for Cranbourne East (adjacent to proposed school).			\$600,000				CofC / SRV / Developer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clubhouse to provide toilet facilities for users of adjoining oval.
55. Two new tennis rebound walls for Cranbourne North area.	\$10,000	\$10,000						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be sited within parks.
Sub-Total	\$0.050M	\$0.940M	\$1.550M	-	\$0.600M	-		
Volleyball								
56. Provide for purpose-built volleyball court(s) and associated infrastructure in proposed new multi-purpose indoor sports centre at Casey Indoor Leisure Complex.	Project timing and costings as per Badminton.							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volleyball to be incorporated into the feasibility study for the proposed new multi-purpose indoor sports centre.
Sub-Total²⁰	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Grand-Total	\$0.600M	\$2.210M	\$7.105M	\$7.100M	\$8.325M	\$2.020M		

²⁰ Costs for feasibility study are listed in Badminton section.

9. SECOND ROUND CONSULTATION

9.1. Process

A Briefing Paper outlining proposed recreation facility developments for the Cranbourne Area, including concept plans for Casey Fields and the Casey Indoor Leisure Complex, was presented to Councillors on 19th November 2002. Councillors agreed at this meeting that a “Community Feedback Paper” be prepared and circulated to all people and groups which had been involved in the planning process to that point, to seek comments and input into the proposed directions.

Council’s Team Leader Arts & Leisure Development in conjunction with Stratcorp Consultants coordinated the preparation and distribution of the “Community Feedback Paper” and a “Feedback Sheet” to all residents, groups, stakeholders and Council staff who had been involved in previous consultation and research processes. Comments and feedback formally closed on 11th December 2002, however, a number of submissions received after this timeframe have been included in the summary below, and were considered during the finalisation of the proposed directions.

Feedback received through the Second Round Consultation process is summarised herein, with a list of all submitters provided in Appendix 5.

9.2. Summary and Assessment of Feedback

In all, 23 written and verbal submissions were directly received either by Stratcorp Consulting or the City of Casey, with additional informal feedback received from various Council staff and Councillors. All feedback has been reported and assessed below.

9.2.1. Key Areas of Support

- The fact that Council and Clubs now have a direction (or “vision”) with which to further develop recreation and sports facilities in the Cranbourne Area.
- The planning process and involvement of clubs was good.
- The mix of proposed indoor and outdoor facilities which support the arts and/or passive recreation is good, that is, there appears to be an appropriate balance between organised and informal recreation (e.g. walking/cycling paths, plaza and regional playground).
- Proposed continued use of the existing harness training track at Casey Fields.

9.2.2. Key Issues / Objections Raised

- There is a lack of detail in relation to the timing and cost of proposed facilities.

Stratcorp Consulting Comment: The main purpose of the Community Feedback Paper was to seek feedback on the broad direction for the provision of

new/improved facilities. The timing and estimated costs would be assessed once a generally agreed direction was established and these would be incorporated into the Study Report to Council.

- The concept plans for the Casey Indoor Leisure Complex and Casey Fields do not show how associated supporting facilities such as car parks, pathways, cricket nets and pavilions will be provided and interface with the sports grounds / indoor facilities.

Stratcorp Consulting Comment: The concept plans were just that – spatial plans to show how facilities that are needed could come together in a logical way. Further detailed planning will be required to be undertaken by Council during implementation to assess in more detail potential issues and opportunities.

- Proposal to possibly incorporate a motor cross facility at Casey Fields is opposed.

Stratcorp Consulting Comment: Any proposal to site a motor cross facility at Casey Fields will be incorporated into the future municipal-wide investigation into provision of facilities for such sports. The feasibility study should allow for broad community input and feedback.

- Need new aquatic leisure centre now, not in the “long-term”.

Stratcorp Consulting Comment: A detailed analysis of the need for future swimming facilities for the Cranbourne Area was not investigated as part of this study. Our direction from Council was to assess options for how such a facility might fit into a future plan for the Casey Indoor Leisure Complex site.

- The former Cranbourne Badminton Club is currently in recess. The sport currently has no venue in the southern part of Casey – could this be considered as part of the strategy?

Stratcorp Consulting Comment: The proposed new Multi-Purpose Sports Centre for the Casey Indoor Leisure Complex has identified badminton as a potential sport. This facility has been specifically planned for stable, but traditionally low participant indoor sports.

- Parking at the Casey Indoor Leisure Complex might be problematical at peak times of use if all facilities are developed in accordance with the master plan.

Stratcorp Consulting Comment: A detailed review and assessment of parking (and traffic management, in general) will be required to be undertaken by Council in the next phases of planning.

- The Gippsland Gate Radio & Electronic Club were not invited to participate in the planning process. We have been active in the area for 25 years, and desire a permanent home. (South East Radio Car Control Club also had a similar request).

Stratcorp Consulting Comment: Our consultation strategy was formulated based on the information provided by Council relating to club contacts and stakeholder groups, however, general information and an invitation to participate were promoted through the local papers and Council’s leisure newsletter. A general direction for

Council to investigate opportunities for “hobby” groups to co-locate and share existing/new community recreation facilities has been recommended in the Development Plan.

- InSportz has strong competitions for indoor soccer, cricket, netball and volleyball. No reference has been made to the facility.

Stratcorp Consulting Comment: The facility was identified and incorporated in the Cranbourne Area Recreation Facilities Map. It was an oversight that the centre was not included in the Recreation Facilities Needs, Gap Analysis and Strategies table. This has been corrected.

- The Recreation Facilities Needs, Gap Analysis and Strategies table should incorporate walking and other non-sporting activities. Study does not reference the Royal Botanic Gardens Cranbourne, despite being a major local/regional resource.

Stratcorp Consulting Comment: The table has been updated to include passive activities (under the heading “Walking”), and incorporates associated recommendations and directions which are inherent in the master plans for the Casey Indoor Leisure Complex and Casey Fields.

- The proposed new regional ground for soccer could be utilised as a resource for all municipal teams rather than one specific team being relocated into the complex. Soccer grounds are required for training from early January so joint use with cricket is not possible.

Stratcorp Consulting Comment: The proposed regional ground could be utilised as a municipal-wide resource, however, we are supporting a hierarchy of soccer facility provision within the Cranbourne Area which recognises the Comets current status and assumes continued high profile/performance. The three new soccer venues are proposed to cater for new “lower tier” clubs which will become feeder clubs for the Comets as the local regional club.

Cricket and soccer can successfully co-locate, given that the grounds are not required for cricket use during the week (soccer training), only on Saturday mornings for junior matches (junior soccer matches are played on Sunday but generally commence after cricket season concludes anyway). The synthetic wicket would be positioned between the designated fields, off the actual soccer playing area.

- The short-term directions for rugby league are not consistent with the Casey Chief’s desire to remain at Clyde Recreation Reserve, and not relocate to Lawson Poole Reserve and Donnelly Recreation Reserve.

Stratcorp Consulting Comment: The proposal for the Casey Chiefs to continue to utilise Lawson Poole Reserve and Donnelly Recreation Reserve in the short-term is based on the need to identify additional local space for junior football for Cranbourne East/Devon Meadows residents/clubs whilst at the same time ensuring the Clyde oval is not over-used. An allocation for upgrade of facilities at Lawson Poole Reserve and Donnelly Recreation Reserve has been made allowed for.

In the long-term (within 5 years), the Club would relocate to Casey Fields, when the need for expanded facilities (possible senior teams) may be emerging.

9.2.3. Overall Assessment of Feedback

The consulting team considered all feedback and has incorporated the appropriate amendments and improvements to previously produced draft tables and plans. The tables and plans reported earlier in Sections 7 and 8 are the final versions.

An important issue for Council to consider when reviewing and implementing the Cranbourne Area Recreation Facilities Development Plan is to not lose sight of the long-term strategic vision for the area that the Plan is advocating, that is, an effective distribution of Council-owned sporting and recreational facilities across the Cranbourne Area to maximise both the sustainability of clubs, and accessibility for users.

Whilst the short-term needs of clubs are important, they have to be balanced against the long-term needs of the expanding community in the Cranbourne Area, and against available funds. Clubs which are well managed and currently have active committees in place should be supported where possible, especially in instances where there is direct correlation to the vision articulated in the Development Plan and which is supported by their respective peak bodies.

However, the Development Plan focuses on effective and strategic facility provision, not on rewarding the best managed clubs. In instances where clubs might be operating facilities below Council's expectations (but which are important in the overall facilities development plan), the challenge for Council will be to upskill and encourage such committees, and not to delay or vary recommendations identified within the Development Plan.

Notwithstanding the above comments, Council must ensure that its implementation plan provides for comprehensive and continued consultation with Councillors, the Cranbourne Area community, sports clubs, and other relevant and interested stakeholders.

10. CONCLUSION

This planning study undertaken between June 2002 and January 2003, has identified a range of proposals for new/improved recreation and sporting facility provision across the Cranbourne Area. The Cranbourne Area Recreation Facilities Development Plan provides Council and stakeholder groups with the necessary “vision” and planning direction for the future development of recreation facilities as the current community of 34,000 increases to an estimated 110,000 – 126,000 in the next 15 years.

Resources now available to Council through the planning process include:

- Up to date research and information concerning the recreational and sporting needs and aspirations of the Cranbourne Area community, sports clubs, peak bodies, and other stakeholders.
- A series of recommendations and project proposals for Council to consider in relation to planning for the future recreational needs for the community.
- A prioritised and costed Recreation Facilities Development Plan for the Cranbourne Area to assist with future budget allocations and grant funding applications.
- A master plan for the future development of Casey Fields into a regional sporting and passive recreation precinct.
- A master plan for the continued development of the Casey Indoor Leisure Complex into the main cultural, educational, recreational and sporting “hub” for the Cranbourne Area.
- Opportunities for the Cranbourne Area to become the centre for specific National, State or Regional standard recreational facilities (e.g. The Cranbourne Racing Centre, the proposed premier Australian football/cricket oval, the proposed regional soccer field, proposed multi-purpose sports centre and regional athletics track).

The Development Plan and associated recommendations are consistent with and complement the City of Casey’s major municipal planning direction (*Casey C21*) and will ensure an effective distribution of Council-owned sporting and recreational facilities across the Cranbourne Area will be achieved to maximise both the sustainability of clubs, and accessibility for users.

APPENDIX 1

List of People/Organisations Consulted

People/Organisations Consulted During “First Round” of Community and Stakeholder Consultation

Councillors	
Name	
Cr Graham Smith	
Cr Mick Morland	
Cr Ron Mantel	
Cr John Hastie	
Cr Norma McCausland	
Cr Rob Wilson	
Cr Brian Oates	
Cr Wayne Smith	
Cr Ben Clissold	

Council Staff	
Name	Title
Russell Hopkins	Manager Arts and Leisure
Peter Meeking	<i>Former</i> Manager Property Rates and Valuations
Halvard Dalheim	Manager Strategic Development
Greg Bursill	Team Leader Strategic Development
Jim Davine	Team Leader Leisure Services
Stephen McGrath	Team Leader Arts & Leisure Development
John Dodson	Manager Works and Operations
Mark Stubbs	Senior Strategic Planner
Phillip Saikaly	Leisure Services Officer
Bob Barker	Manager Myuna Farm
Ron Walker	Manager Building Services
Niky Hepi	Disability Recreation Officer

Community Forum # 1 (26/8/02)		
Name	Suburb	Group or Title
Troy Skilling	Cranbourne	
Paul Kleverlaan	Cranbourne North	Cranbourne Tennis Club
Shaun Petrie	Cranbourne	Cranbourne Cricket Club
Peter Kelly	Cranbourne	Cranbourne Cricket Club
Linda Gladstone	Cranbourne	Cranbourne Little Athletics Centre
Cr Graham Smith	Cranbourne	Mayor, City of Casey
Community Forum # 2 (28/8/02)		
Name	Suburb	Group or Title
Con Di Pietro	Cranbourne	Cranbourne Tennis Club
Mardy Kleverlaan	Cranbourne	Cranbourne Tennis Club

Paul Kleverlaan	Cranbourne North	Cranbourne Tennis Club
Michael Hill	Berwick	Casey Tigersharks Swimming Club

Community Submission		
Name	Suburb	Group or Title
Des Hughes		Harness Coordinator McMillan Campus (Uni of Melb)
Ash Hind		Berwick City Cougars Baseball Club
Tracey Anderson	Cranbourne	(in relation to a suggestion for an ice skating rink)
Gayle Joyce	Berwick	Casey Cardinia United Horse Association

Sports Clubs (returned questionnaire)
Name
Cranbourne Little Athletics Centre
Cranbourne Junior Football Club
Cranbourne Football Club
Devon Meadows Junior Football Club
Devon Meadows Football Club
Merinda Park Basketball Club
Devon Meadows Junior Cricket Club
Cranbourne Cricket Club
Clyde Cricket Club
Cranbourne Bowling Club
Golden Eagles Netball Club
Cranbourne Comets Soccer Club
Casey Chiefs Junior Rugby League Club
Cranbourne Tennis Club
Clyde Tennis Club

Sports Peak Bodies	
Name	Group
Rob Pongho	Harness Racing Victoria
Ross Fisher	Victoria In-Line Hockey Association
Ron Steiner	Victorian Rugby Union
Kevin O'Byrne	Victorian Soccer Federation
Ken Stratton	Peninsula Tennis Association

Sports and Recreation Groups / Organisations	
Name	Group or Title
Paul Kleverlaan	Cranbourne Tennis Club
Peter Gray	Amstel Golf Club
Michael Hodge	Cranbourne Harness Racing Club
Ken Fulton	Cranbourne Harness Racing Club
Robin Waley	Cranbourne Turf Club
Tony Wright	Cranbourne Greyhound Club
Jim Wilson	Cranbourne Comets Soccer Club
Silvio Marinelli	Cranbourne Cricket Club
Belinda O'Sullivan	Cranbourne Gymnastics Club
John Rowe	Cranbourne RSL Gun Club (Field & Game)
Wal Ballard	Cranbourne Bowls Club
John Hetherington	Cranbourne Football Club
Geoff/Tracey/Ben/Shona	Salvation Army (in relation to The Shed)
Chris Piesse	Indoor Sports Complex (Terry Vickerman Centre)
Ian Loxton/David Paton	Sport For All / Recrosport (Terry Vickerman Centre)
Bill Upson/Frank Barlow	Bicycle Association South East (BASE)

Other Stakeholders	
Name	Group or Title
Carol Atwell	Brecknock Consulting (in relation to the Casey Arts & Cultural Study)
Des Hughes	Harness Coordinator, McMillan Campus (Uni of Melb)
Miranda Cocks	South East Victoria Equine Network (SEVEN)
	Casey Equestrian Reference Group
Lynda Counsell	City of Frankston (in relation to current/proposed sports facility developments)
Susan Bergman	Berwick Amateur Theatre Society (in relation to proposed Arts House at Casey Indoor Leisure Complex)
Joanne Fyfe	Royal Botanic Gardens Cranbourne
Steve Beardon	Cranbourne & District Residents Association
Graeme Egan	Secretary, Cranbourne Racecourse & Recreation reserve Committee

APPENDIX 2

Cranbourne Area Recreation Facilities Needs, Gap Analysis and Strategies

Recreation Facilities Needs, Gap Analysis and Strategies

Sport / Activity	Demand	Current Facility Provision in the Cranbourne Area / surrounding Region	Gap	Recommendation
Aerobics/Fitness/Gymnasium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demand from young women/mothers. Likely strong emerging demand from men. Demand likely to increase proportionally with population growth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beach House Fitness – Cranbourne. Cranbourne Fitness Centre. Cranbourne Indoor Pool. 	FUTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate establishment of private health & fitness services in Cranbourne Area. Incorporate health & fitness services in any proposed new aquatic leisure centre at the Casey Indoor Leisure Complex.
Athletics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong demand for Little Athletics. Moderate demand likely for Senior Athletics. Strong demand for access to athletic tracks from local schools. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grass Track at Lawson Poole Reserve (Little Athletics only). 	FUTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidate all athletics infrastructure at Lawson Poole Reserve, and upgrade existing athletic facility, as required. Establish a new synthetic athletics track at Casey Fields (long-term). Retain Lawson Poole Reserve as a local level facility following the opening of the proposed new track at Casey Fields.
Australian Football	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong growth in junior football. Likely moderate demand for senior football. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cranbourne Recreation Reserve (1 oval). J&P Camm Recreation Reserve (2 ovals). Clyde Recreation Reserve (1 oval). Lawson Poole Reserve (1 oval). Glover Recreation Reserve (1 oval). 	<p>YES (for selected clubs)</p> <p>FUTURE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a new Regional Australian football/cricket complex at Casey Fields (2 senior ovals, 1 junior oval, 1 junior oval/"Village Green"). Investigate the possible relocation of the Cranbourne FC and Cranbourne JFC to Casey Fields, in conjunction with the Cranbourne Racecourse & Recreation Reserve Committee. J&P Camm Reserve to become an overflow ground for the Cranbourne JFC and future Superules Club. Three new ovals for future Cranbourne West Sports Precinct. One new oval for Cranbourne North (Pound Rd). One new oval for Cranbourne North (Thompsons Road East). Two new ovals for Cranbourne West (Thompsons Road West). One new oval for Cranbourne West (Camms Road Extension). Two new ovals for Cranbourne Sth (Browns Rd).

Sport / Activity	Demand	Current Facility Provision in the Cranbourne Area / surrounding Region	Gap	Recommendation
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two new ovals for Cranbourne East (Berwick-Cranbourne Road).
Badminton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low demand. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No badminton-specific facilities available in Cranbourne Area. Cranbourne SC (shared facility). Eumemmerring SC (Hallam Campus) Hall (shared facility). 	NO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include badminton-specific facilities in proposed new multi-purpose indoor sports centre at Casey Indoor Leisure Complex.
Baseball	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demand likely to increase with population growth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal facility at Cyril Molyneaux Reserve (Berwick). 	YES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New 2 field baseball facility at Cranbourne West (Camms Road Extension).
Basketball	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demand likely to increase proportionally with population growth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Terry Vickerman Centre (6 courts). Casual use by clubs of school stadiums (Cranbourne Park PS and Cranbourne PS). Little competition from other regional facilities (Dandenong, Frankston, Pakenham). 	FUTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional court to be established along west side Terry Vickerman Centre, as required. Advocate community use for club training at proposed new indoor court facilities at future new education facilities in the Cranbourne Area.
Bocce/Petanque	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demand likely to increase proportionally with population ageing and cultural diversity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No bocce facilities available in Cranbourne Area. No petanque facilities available in Cranbourne Area. 	FUTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New club-based bocce facility to be established at the site of current Cranbourne TC (following the tennis club's relocation to a new facility at Amstel GC). New informal bocce and petanque facility at Casey Indoor Leisure Complex. New informal bocce facility to be sited in future new open space in Cranbourne North.
Cricket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current demand moderate at senior level, but high at junior level. Demand likely to increase proportionally with population growth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cranbourne Recreation Reserve (1 oval). Clyde Recreation Reserve (1 oval). J&P Camm Reserve (2 ovals). Donnelly Recreation Reserve (2 ovals). Lawson Poole Reserve (1 oval). Junction Village Reserve (1 oval). Glover Recreation Reserve (1 oval). InSportz Cranbourne. 	FUTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a new Regional Australian football/cricket complex at Casey Fields (2 senior ovals, 1 junior oval, 1 junior oval/"Village Green", 2 junior ovals through joint use of soccer/rugby fields). Investigate the possible relocation of the Cranbourne CC to Casey Fields, in conjunction with the Cranbourne Racecourse & Recreation Reserve Committee.

Sport / Activity	Demand	Current Facility Provision in the Cranbourne Area / surrounding Region	Gap	Recommendation
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One oval at Donnelly Recreation Reserve to be shared with soccer, with the second to be retained as a multi-purpose cricket/soccer space (2 junior fields). Three new ovals (one a "Village Green") for future Cranbourne West Sports Precinct (for future new senior/junior club). One new oval for Cranbourne North (Pound Road). One new oval for Cranbourne North (Thompsons Road East). Two new ovals for Cranbourne West (Thompsons Road Wet). One new oval for Cranbourne West (Camms Road Extension). Two new ovals for Cranbourne South (Browns Road). Two new ovals for Cranbourne East (Berwick-Cranbourne Road). One new oval for Cranbourne East (adjacent to proposed school). Advocate for schools to improve the standard of their ovals for future junior use.
Cycling (organised)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low demand for track cycling. Stable demand for criterium / road cycling. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No cycling-specific facilities available in Cranbourne Area. Regional facility at Waverley Park (soon to close). 	YES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate the feasibility of establishing a new criterium course at Casey Fields (possible multi-use with a BMX jumps course/circuit and a community Traffic School). No velodrome facilities to be provided.
Dog Obedience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong existing demand likely to increase as population grows. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lawson Poole Reserve. Kalora Park Reserve. KCC Park Dog Centre (Skye). 	FUTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidate Dog Obedience at Lawson Poole Reserve. New regional facility at Casey Fields and associated public "dog playground" (fenced off leash) area. New neighbourhood facility at proposed Cranbourne West Sports Precinct (shared pavilion).

Sport / Activity	Demand	Current Facility Provision in the Cranbourne Area / surrounding Region	Gap	Recommendation
Go Karting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moderate demand. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No go karting facilities available in Casey. Oakleigh Go Kart Club. Gippsland Go Kart Club (Morwell). 	YES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate the feasibility of co-locating a local level go karting facility with a proposed motor cross course, as part of the future municipal-wide investigation into provision of facilities for such sports.
Golf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong current demand for golf facilities. Demand to increase with ageing population. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cranbourne Golf Course. Amstel Golf Course (public). Amstel Golf Course (private). Skye Golf Driving Range & Nine Hole Course. 	NO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No additional public courses to be provided. Four golf driving cages to be installed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Casey Fields. Lawson Poole Reserve. Cranbourne North (Pound Road). Cranbourne West Sports Precinct.
Gymnastics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low existing demand but likely to increase with population growth and facility development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cranbourne Park PS. Endeavour Hills LC. Berwick LC. Cheltenham (High Performance Centre). 	FUTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Purpose-built facility to be incorporated into proposed new multi-purpose indoor sports centre at Casey Indoor Leisure Complex.
Hobbyists (including Radio Controlled Model Car Club, 4WD enthusiasts, car restorers, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moderate existing demand but likely to increase with population growth and when permanency of venues are achieved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No established permanent facilities within Casey. Groups currently utilise car parks and public spaces on an informal basis, and public halls and reserves for exhibitions and displays. 	YES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate sharing of facility(s) for hobbyists by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilising existing Cranbourne TC pavilion and some of the outdoor area, after relocation of the Cranbourne TC to Amstel GC. Co-locating with netball/dog club users at Casey Fields (shared-use of pavilion). Co-locating with users at The Shed.
Hockey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Little expressed demand but likely to increase with population growth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Berwick SC (synthetic field). Dandenong Hockey Club. 	FUTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate opportunities for developing a new regional hockey facility in partnership with an existing school (or proposed new school identified for site adjacent to Cranbourne West Sports Precinct).
Horse Riding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low demand for additional pony clubs. Strong demand for an integrated equestrian centre. Strong demand for trails (recreational riding). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Morning Mist Recreation Reserve. The Briars Equestrian Centre (Clyde). Hillcrest Christian College grounds. 	<p>YES (competition venue)</p> <p>NO (pony clubs)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No permanent equestrian centre to be established at Casey Fields due to scale of required facility and incompatibility with other user groups. Advocate for the development of an integrated equestrian facility and/or public competition facilities on the Cranbourne Recreation Reserve. Consider siting off-road horse trails within future

Sport / Activity	Demand	Current Facility Provision in the Cranbourne Area / surrounding Region	Gap	Recommendation
				low density housing subdivisions in the Cranbourne East area. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New horse trail and "hitching point" along eastern edge of Casey Fields.
Lawn Bowls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low current demand. Demand to increase with ageing population. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cranbourne Bowls Club. Cranbourne RSL Bowls Club. 	FUTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain and consolidate lawn bowls at Cranbourne Bowls Club site. Investigate opportunity to establish a future new facility at the Cranbourne Golf Club. Future new facility at the Casey Indoor Leisure Complex (possible co-location with the proposed Multi-Cultural Centre).
Motor Bikes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High demand for motor cross facility. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No motor cross facilities available in Casey. 	YES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate the feasibility of establishing a motor cross course in Casey, as part of the future municipal-wide investigation into provision of facilities for such sports.
Netball	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong current demand for junior netball, and likely to increase proportionally with population growth. Senior netball declining, however, requirement of the MPFL for its affiliate clubs to have netball teams may assist to stabilise/reverse an overall decline in participation in the City of Casey. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Terry Vickerman Centre (6 indoor courts). Glover Recreation Reserve (1 outdoor court). InSportz Cranbourne. 	NO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new netball courts at Terry Vickerman Centre. Six outdoor netball courts to be established at Casey Fields. Advocate community use of proposed new indoor/outdoor court facilities at future new education facilities in Cranbourne Area for club training.
Rugby	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growing demand for rugby league. Rugby Union currently does not have a presence in the Cranbourne Area, but demand likely to increase as population grows. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clyde Recreation Reserve (League-juniors). Lawson Poole Reserve (League-seniors). Frog Hollow Reserve (Union). Betula Reserve (League). 	FUTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a new regional rugby facility at Casey Fields (3 fields). Relocate the Casey Chiefs JRLC and the SE Redbacks RLFC to the new facility. In the short-term, continue to utilise Lawson Poole and Donnelly Reserves for rugby.
Shooting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moderate demand for club shooting, however, existing presence of shooting clubs within the Cranbourne Area is relatively significant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cranbourne RSL Gun Club (Cranbourne North). Cranbourne Dandenong Pistol Club. 	FUTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain Cranbourne Dandenong Pistol Club site. No permanent gun centre to be established at Casey Fields due to scale of required facility and incompatibility with other user groups.

Sport / Activity	Demand	Current Facility Provision in the Cranbourne Area / surrounding Region	Gap	Recommendation
Skateboarding/BMX	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong demand for outdoor skate facilities (as identified through Casey Skate Strategy). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Shed (indoor skate & BMX). Merinda Park (outdoor skate & BMX). 	YES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer directions in <i>Casey Skate Strategy</i>. Extend The Shed to incorporate an indoor in-line hockey competition venue. Additional proposals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New local level skate park at future Cranbourne West Sports Precinct. New local level skate park at future site in Cranbourne North (Pound Road). New BMX jumps course/circuit at Casey Fields.
Soccer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong demand. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cranbourne Recreation Reserve (3 fields). InSportz Cranbourne. 	FUTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Regional soccer facility (2 senior fields, 2 junior fields) for Casey Fields. Investigate the possible relocation of the Cranbourne Comets SC to Casey Fields, in conjunction with the Cranbourne Racecourse & Recreation Reserve Committee. New Local soccer facility (2 fields) at Donnelly Recreation Reserve (junior fields to be unfenced to allow for cricket use). New Local soccer facility (2 fields) in Cranbourne North (Pound Road). New Local soccer facility (2 fields) in Cranbourne South (Browns Road).
Softball	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low demand. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal facility at Sweeney Reserve (Berwick). 	NO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No additional facilities to be provided.
Swimming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demand for recreational and fitness swimming facilities likely to increase proportionally with population growth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cranbourne Indoor Swimming Pool. Casey ARC. Doveton 'Pool in the Park'. 	FUTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As per draft recommendations from the <i>Casey Aquatics Development Strategy</i>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain Cranbourne Indoor Pool (short-medium term). New aquatic leisure centre at Casey Indoor Leisure Complex (long-term).

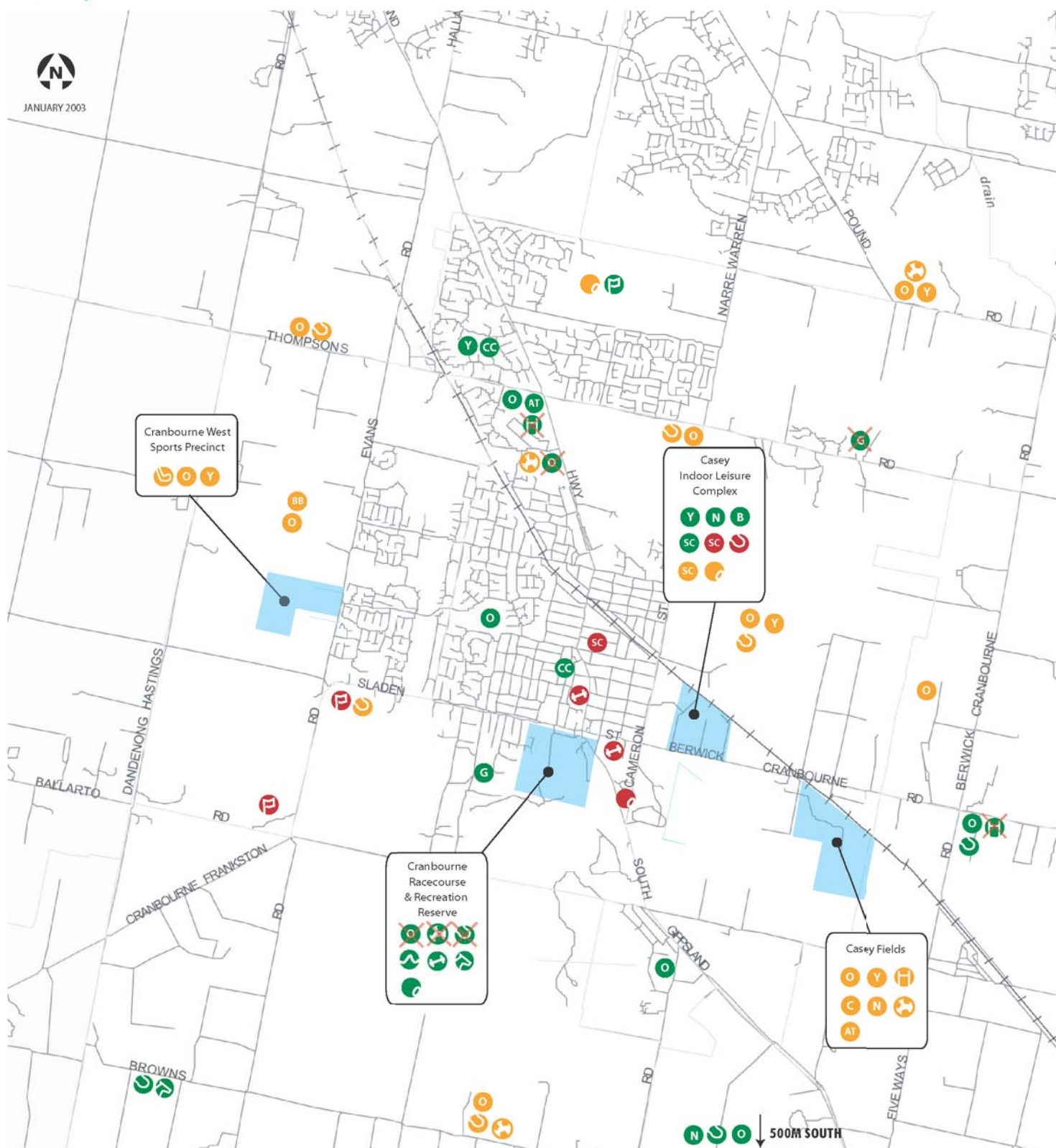
Sport / Activity	Demand	Current Facility Provision in the Cranbourne Area / surrounding Region	Gap	Recommendation
Tennis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong current demand. Demand likely to increase proportionally with population growth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cranbourne Recreation Reserve (6 courts). Clyde Recreation Reserve (4 courts). Morning Mist Recreation Reserve (4 courts). Glover Recreation Reserve (6 courts). Terry Vickerman Centre (8 synthetic courts) 	YES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New regional tennis facility (16 courts) at Amstel Golf Club, in accordance with an initial proposal by the Amstel GC to Council to establish a regional tennis facility at the site. Relocate Cranbourne TC to proposed new regional facility at Amstel GC. New facility to possibly become a venue for Peninsula Tennis Association headquarters. Utilise existing Cranbourne TC as an overflow tennis venue, and re-use some space for alternate recreation activities (e.g. bocce, radio model controlled cars, other hobby activities). Extend Clyde TC by 2 courts, subject to land availability. New 6 court facility for Cranbourne East (adjacent to proposed school). New 6 court facility for Cranbourne North (Thompsons Road). New 6 court facility for Cranbourne West (Thompsons Road). New 6 court facility for Cranbourne South (Browns Road). Two new tennis rebound walls for Cranbourne North area.
Walking (and other passive leisure pursuits)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High demand. Demand will increase with population growth, with the increased ageing population likely to further impact. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local parks and sports reserves. Royal Botanic Gardens Cranbourne. Linear corridors and shared pathways. 	YES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer directions in <i>Casey Open Space Strategy</i>, <i>Casey Playground Strategy</i> and <i>Casey C21</i>. Ensure sufficient links and shared pathways are established within Casey Fields and the Casey Indoor Leisure Complex. Establish a new open space area within the Casey Fields site.
Volleyball	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low demand. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> InSportz Cranbourne. Terry Vickerman Centre (6 beach volleyball courts) 	NO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include traditional volleyball-specific facilities in proposed new multi-purpose indoor sports centre at Casey Indoor Leisure Complex.

APPENDIX 3

Cranbourne Area Map Showing Current and Future Recreation Facilities Provision



JANUARY 2003



MAP LEGEND

Athletics	AT	Horse Riding		Tennis		Council - Owned	
Baseball	BB	Lawn Bowls		Youth Activity Zone	Y	Privately - Owned	
Basketball	B	Motor Sports	M	Community Centre	CC	Proposed Facilities	
Cycling	C	Netball	N	Gun Club	G	Relocated/Decommissioned Facilities	
Cricket/Football	O	Rugby		Health & Fitness Centre			
Golf		Soccer		Indoor Sports Centre	SC		
Hockey		Softball	S	Swimming Centre			

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APPENDIX 4

Concept Master Plan for Casey Fields

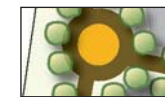
Legend



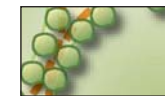
Main Vehicular
Circulation



Car Parking



Roundabout



Formal Avenue Planting



Indigenous Woodland
Planting



Proposed Club Rooms/
Pavilions



Shared pedestrian/Bike
Paths



This plan illustrates long term
development options for Casey Fields.

January 2003



APPENDIX 5

List of Submitters - Second Round Consultation

List of Submitters – Second Round Consultation

Sports Clubs	
Name	Group
Harry Barnett	Casey Chiefs Junior Rugby League Club
Silvio Marinelli	Cranbourne Cricket Club
Peter Kelly	Cranbourne Cricket Club
John Hetherington	Cranbourne Football Club
Paul Kleverlaan	Cranbourne Tennis Club
Tony Wright	Cranbourne Greyhound Club
Jim Wilson	Cranbourne Comets Soccer Club
Allan Dennis	Cranbourne Bowls Club
Michael Hodge	Cranbourne Harness Racing Club

Sports and Recreation Groups / Organisations	
Name	Group or Title
Ross Fisher	Victoria In-Line Hockey Association
Scott Iredale	South East Radio Controlled Car Club
David Pugsley	InSportz Victoria
Ian Jackson	Gippsland Gate Radio & Electronics Club
Kevin O'Byrne	Victorian Soccer Federation
Lynne Fairbrother	Mornington Peninsula Badminton Association

Other Stakeholders	
Name	Group or Title
Des Hughes	Harness Coordinator, McMillan Campus (Uni of Melb)
Susan Bergman	Berwick Amateur Theatre Society (in relation to proposed Arts House at Casey Indoor Leisure Complex)
Sharon Willoughby	Royal Botanic Gardens Cranbourne
Graeme Egan	Secretary, Cranbourne Racecourse & Recreation reserve Committee
Peter Carter	Casey-Cardinia Library Corporation
Jan Mattrow	Casey Community Health Service

Residents	
Name	Suburb
Robin Dzedins Pongho	Blind Bight
Peter Van Nieuwenhoven	Devon Meadows

Feedback was received from Councillors and various Council staff, and some follow-up meetings were also convened. All Councillors and staff involved in these discussions are listed in Appendix 1.

CRANBOURNE AREA RECREATION FACILITIES STUDY

Volume 2 - Research & Consultation

Prepared for City of Casey



FEBRUARY 2003

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1. INTRODUCTION

This Report is the second of two volumes prepared for the *Cranbourne Area Recreation Facilities Study*. It details the outcomes of the research, and the stakeholder and community consultation that was undertaken to inform the development of the Cranbourne Area Recreation Facilities Development Plan.

The areas of research reported include:

- Review of Demographic Profile of Cranbourne Area.
- Review of the existing Council-owned, managed or maintained recreation and sporting facilities located in the Cranbourne Area.
- Review of previous planning studies and relevant corporate reports.
- Consultation with local community and stakeholders.

The companion report, *Volume 1 – Cranbourne Area Recreation Facilities Development Plan* contains a summary of the project methodology and outcomes of the research and consultation, the detailed analysis of future recreation needs and facility provision in the Cranbourne Area, and the Recreation Facilities Development Plan (incorporating project descriptions, prioritisation allocation of responsibility and estimated implementation costs).

This document is Volume 2 – Research and Consultation.

2. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF CRANBOURNE

The following section outlines the key demographic data for the Cranbourne Area, which has been obtained from the following sources:

- City of Casey Community Profile (1998).
- City of Casey Population and Household Change by Precinct - 1981-2011 (1998).
- Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), 1996 Census.
- ABS 2001 Census¹.

2.1. Population

The total population of the Cranbourne Area in 1996 was 25,602 people and increased to 34,000 by 2001 (or by 33%). The estimated breakdown of this population by suburb area is as follows²:

• Cranbourne Township	15,100	• Cranbourne South	1,750
• Cranbourne North	9,300	• Junction Village	950
• Cranbourne West	4,400	• Devon Meadows	1,500
• Cranbourne East	1,000		

2.2. Age Structure

In 1996, Cranbourne Area had a greater number of children under 14 years (29.5%) when compared to the Melbourne Statistical Division (MSD) of 25.3%.

Conversely, there was a lower proportion of people aged over 50 years (13.9%) compared to the MSD of 20.4%. (See Figure 1).

This is significant given that participation in sport and recreation is highest amongst those 24 years and below and declines steadily for those aged over 45 years³.

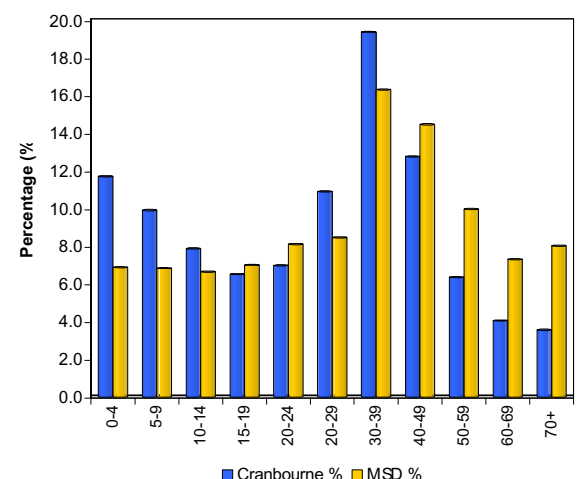


Figure 1 – Cranbourne Area Age Structure (1996)

¹ Please note that at the time of analysis small area population data not available from the 2001 Census.

² Source: Council's Acting Manager Strategic Development.

³ Source: Participation in Sport and Physical Activities – Australia, ABS (1999/00).

2.3. Household Type

Figure 2 shows that the Cranbourne Area has a higher proportion of “couples with children” (44.4%) when compared to the MSD (37.7%), and a lower proportion of “lone households” (15.2%) than the MSD (22.3%). Lone households are typically older people living alone.

This further highlights the “young” structure of the Cranbourne Area population.

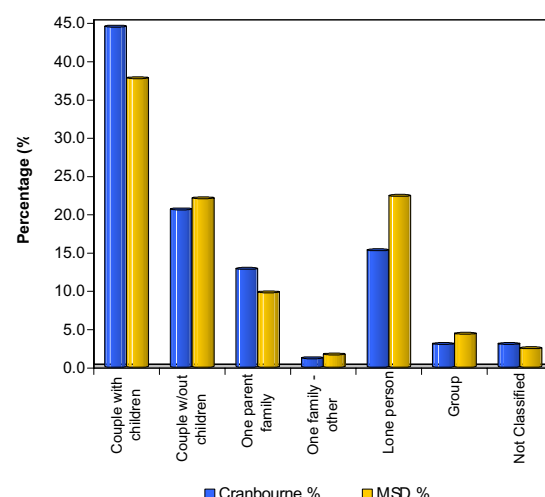


Figure 2 – Cranbourne Area Household Type (1996)

2.4. Country of Birth

Cranbourne Area has a higher proportion of residents born in Australia (79.3%) and in mainly English speaking countries (MESC) (8.9%) when compared to the MSD (68.8% and 6.0% respectively).

This is significant given that people from English speaking backgrounds are more likely to participate in sport and recreation activities, than those from non-English speaking backgrounds⁴.

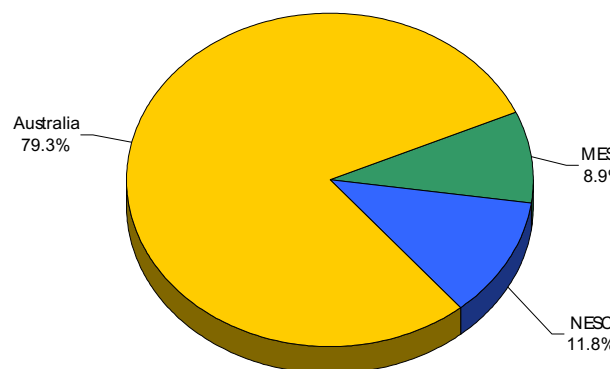


Figure 3 – Cranbourne Area Country of Birth (1996)

⁴ Source: Participation in Sport and Physical Activities – Australia, ABS (1999/00).

2.5. Individual Income

Cranbourne Area has fewer individuals on weekly incomes of \$800 or more (6.6%) per week when compared to the MSD (11.0%).

This data is important as fees for leisure and recreation facilities and programs will need to be structured at affordable levels.

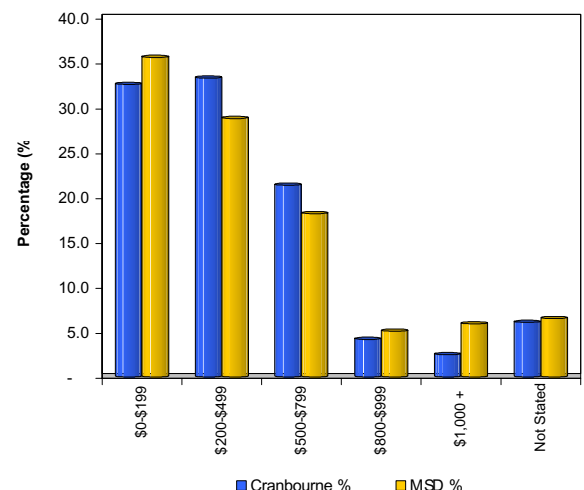


Figure 4 – Cranbourne Area Individual Income (1996)

2.6. Small Area Profiles

The following section provides details as to the specific characteristics of the small areas (specific suburb areas) located within the Cranbourne Area. Please note that the data for this section has been sourced from the *ABS 1996 Census* due to the fact that at the time of analysis small area population data was not available from the *ABS 2001 Census*.

2.6.1. Cranbourne Township

- The total population of Cranbourne Township in 1996 was 13,600 people and was projected to increase marginally to 14,149 people by 2011. (*The 2001 population was in fact 15,100 and demonstrates how the actual growth has occurred significantly faster than previous projections*).
- Cranbourne Township had a lower proportion of people aged over 50 years (17.7%) and a greater number of children under 14 years (27.2%) when compared to the MSD (25.2% and 20.3% respectively).
- Cranbourne Township had a higher proportion of residents born in Australia (78.5%) when compared to the MSD (68.8%).
- Cranbourne Township had a higher proportion of couples with children (41.2%) and a lower proportion of lone households (18.4%) when compared to the MSD (37.7% and 22.3% respectively).
- Cranbourne had fewer individuals on weekly incomes of \$500 or more (23.6%) per week when compared to the MSD (29.6%).

2.6.2. Cranbourne East

- The total population of Cranbourne East in 1996 was 470 people and was projected to increase to 4,060 people by 2011.
- Cranbourne East had a lower proportion of people aged over 50 years (18.5%) and a greater number of children under 14 years (25.5%) when compared to the MSD (25.2% and 20.3% respectively).
- Cranbourne East had a significantly greater proportion of residents born in Australia (81.6%) when compared to the MSD (68.8%).
- Cranbourne East had a higher proportion of couples with children (50.6%) and a lower proportion of lone households (11.0%) when compared to the MSD (37.7% and 22.3% respectively).
- Cranbourne East had fewer individuals on weekly incomes of \$500 or more (24.1%) per week when compared to the MSD (29.6%).

2.6.3. Cranbourne West

- The total population of Cranbourne West in 1996 was 2,594 people and was projected to increase to 6,342 people by 2011.
- Cranbourne West had a significantly lower proportion of people aged over 50 years (7.6%) and a greater number of children under 14 years (33.5%) when compared to the MSD (25.2% and 20.3% respectively).
- Cranbourne West had a significantly greater proportion of residents born in Australia (81.5%) when compared to the MSD (68.8%).
- Cranbourne West had a higher proportion of couples with children (42.3%) and a lower proportion of lone households (10.8%) when compared to the MSD (37.7% and 22.3% respectively).
- Cranbourne West had a higher proportion of individuals on weekly incomes of \$500 or more (33.2%) per week when compared to the MSD (29.6%).

2.6.4. Cranbourne North

- The total population of Cranbourne North in 1996 was 8,749 people and was projected to increase to 11,734 people by 2011. (In 2001, the population had already reached 9,300).
- Cranbourne North had a significantly lower proportion of people aged over 50 years (9.4%) and a greater number of children under 14 years (32.0%) when compared to the MSD (25.2% and 20.3% respectively).
- Cranbourne North had a higher proportion of residents born in Australia (79.7%) when compared to the MSD (68.8%).

- Cranbourne North had a higher proportion of couples with children (50.7%) and a lower proportion of lone households (11.8%) when compared to the MSD (37.7% and 22.3% respectively).
- Cranbourne North had a higher proportion individuals on weekly incomes of \$500 or more (34.6%) per week when compared to the MSD (29.6%).

2.7. Population Projections for the Cranbourne Area⁵

- The population of the Cranbourne Area is projected to grow to a total between 110,000 - 126,000 people by 2020. (The higher figure was predicted as part of the research supporting the Council's C21 Strategy, whilst the lesser figure is calculated from the possible impact on this prediction from the directions contained in the recently released Melbourne 2030 Strategy⁶).
- The majority of this population growth is expected to occur in Cranbourne East, Cranbourne North and Cranbourne West, with no specific area expected to undergo development more rapidly than the others (i.e. growth is generally predicted to extend in all directions from Cranbourne Township at an equal pace).
- The Cranbourne North area is currently the most advanced in relation to the number of plans of subdivision currently before Council, when compared to other areas within the Cranbourne Area.
- The lots in Cranbourne South will be generally be larger thereby resulting in a relatively lower number of people when compared with similar areas within the Cranbourne Area.
- The future population in the Cranbourne Township area is expected to stabilise over this period.
- The development rate across the whole of Casey for the past few years has been approximately 4,000 new lots per year. Council anticipates that this rate of growth will continue for the next 10 years, with the Cranbourne Area likely to be one area which shall experience continued high growth.
- In the short-term, it is predicted that a similar demography to that which currently exists within the Cranbourne Area will continue to move in (i.e. high proportion of young people, single parents, working class).
- In the long-term, it is expected that a more diverse social range of people and family groups will move into the Cranbourne Area as a result of a more diverse range of housing lots and types being offered.

⁵ Much of this information has been sourced from Council's Acting Manager Strategic Development.

⁶ Melbourne 2030 is a Victorian State Government planning strategy which sets out the framework for Metropolitan Melbourne's urban growth for the next 30 years.

3. EXISTING RECREATION AND SPORTING FACILITIES

This section provides an overview of the existing Council-owned, managed or maintained recreation and sporting facilities located in the Cranbourne Area⁷, including all sports grounds, hard court sports facilities and indoor facilities. Other significant non-Council (private and Crown Land) facilities and open space areas have also been included, where general community access is generally available.

A list of the sporting activities (and venue) which are currently available within the Cranbourne Area has also been provided.

3.1. Sports Grounds

Australian Football/Cricket

There are 8 Australian football/cricket ovals available at the following reserves:

- J&P Camm Reserve (2 ovals).
- Donnelly Recreation Reserve (2 ovals).
- Clyde Recreation Reserve (1 oval).
- Lawson Poole Reserve (1 oval).
- Junction Village Reserve (1 oval).
- Glover Recreation Reserve (1 oval).

There are additional ovals of varying standards and dimensions available at non-Council sites, being the Cranbourne Racecourse & Recreation Reserve (1 oval) and education sites.

Seven of the eight Council-owned ovals each have a synthetic centre cricket wicket, whilst the E.G. Allen Oval at the Cranbourne Racecourse & Recreation Reserve has the only turf centre wicket within the Cranbourne Area.

Rugby

There are 2 rugby fields utilised at the following reserves:

- Lawson Poole Reserve (1 field).
- Clyde Recreation Reserve (1 field).

⁷ The list includes some facilities located just outside of the region defined as the Cranbourne Area, where such facilities are reasonably expected to have as their main users people who reside within the Cranbourne Area.

Soccer

There are no soccer fields available on Council-owned land.

There are currently 3 soccer fields available on the Cranbourne Racecourse & Recreation Reserve.

Other Sports

Other sports grounds include:

- One Athletics Track (grass) at Lawson Poole Reserve.

A more detailed inventory of Council's sports reserves, including the existing facilities and user groups has been provided in Appendix 1.

3.2. Hard Court Sports

Badminton

There are no badminton courts available on Council-owned land. A court (shared facility) is available at the Cranbourne Secondary College.

Basketball

There are 6 Council-owned basketball courts available at the following centre:

- Terry Vickerman Centre at the Casey Indoor Leisure Complex (6 courts, shared netball).

There are additional courts (indoor and outdoor) of varying standards and dimensions available at education sites.

Netball

There are 7 Council-owned netball courts available at the following facilities:

- Glover Recreation Reserve (1 outdoor court).
- Terry Vickerman Centre at the Casey Indoor Leisure Complex (6 indoor courts, shared basketball).

There are additional courts of varying standards and dimensions available at non-Council sites, being the Cranbourne Racecourse & Recreation Reserve (1 undercover court) and education sites.

Tennis

There are 20 tennis courts available at the following locations:

- Cranbourne Tennis Club, Cranbourne Racecourse & Recreation Reserve (6 porous).
- Clyde Tennis Club, Clyde Recreation Reserve (4 plexipave).
- Devon Meadows Tennis Club, Glover Recreation Reserve (4 porous, 2 asphalt).
- Cranbourne South Tennis Club, Morning Mist Recreation Reserve (4 asphalt).

There are an additional 8 courts (sand-filled artificial grass) available inside the Terry Vickerman Centre at the Casey Indoor Leisure Complex (privately managed).

Volleyball

There are no traditional volleyball courts available on Council-owned land.

There are 6 beach volleyball courts available inside the Terry Vickerman Centre at the Casey Indoor Leisure Complex (privately managed) and an indoor hybrid version of volleyball available at InSportz.

3.3. Other Sports and Active Recreation Activities

Aerobics/Fitness/Gymnasium

There is 1 Council-owned facility offering health & fitness:

- Cranbourne Indoor Pool.

There are two other health & fitness facilities, being Beach House Fitness and Cranbourne Fitness Centre.

Golf

There are no Council-owned golf courses in the Cranbourne Area, but there are 3 golf courses privately owned and managed:

- Amstel Golf Club (public course).
- Amstel Golf Club (members course).
- Cranbourne Golf Club (public course).

Amstel Golf Club also has a mini-golf facility.

Gymnastics

There is no gymnastics facility available on Council-owned land. A club-based gymnastics program is available at the Cranbourne Park Primary School (shared facility).

Horse Riding

Club-based horse riding is available at the following Council-owned reserve:

- Morning Mist Recreation Reserve.

There are other privately owned and managed facilities, such as the Briars Equestrian Centre in Clyde.

Lawn Bowls

There are no lawn bowls facilities available on Council-owned land. Two club-based facilities are available at the Cranbourne Bowls Club (Cranbourne Racecourse & Recreation Reserve) and the Cranbourne RSL Bowls Club.

Shooting

There are no gun clubs on Council-owned land. Two club-based facilities are available at the Cranbourne Dandenong Pistol Club (Cranbourne Racecourse & Recreation Reserve) and the Cranbourne RSL Gun Club (Thompsons Road, Cranbourne North).

Skating/BMX

There are 2 Council-owned skating facilities available at the following locations:

- Merinda Park (outdoor skate park).
- The Shed (indoor skate park). The Shed is managed on behalf of Council by the Salvation Army.

Swimming

There is 1 Council-owned facility offering public swimming:

- Cranbourne Indoor Pool.

3.4. Passive Recreation Activities

Dog Obedience

There is 1 club based Dog Obedience group on a Council-owned/managed facility:

- Lawson Poole Reserve.

Passive Activities

Passive recreation open space is available at each of the Council-owned recreation reserves and the other following locations:

- Various Melbourne Water drainage reserves (Council managed).
- Local parks.
- Cranbourne Racecourse & Recreation Reserve (Crown Land).
- Cranbourne Royal Botanic Gardens (Crown Land).

3.5. General Assessment and Summary of Recreation and Sports Facilities

- Sports reserves are generally “one” dimensional (i.e. small range of sports) and playing surface(s) in some sports reserves require improvement.
- Cranbourne Racecourse & Recreation Reserve has the greatest diversity of club-based community sports (tennis, cricket, Australian football, soccer, pistol, lawn bowls and swimming), however, being a Crown Land Reserve and managed independently of Council there is limited long-term security for these clubs/facilities.
- Four of the largest clubs (and the most popular sports) are located at the Cranbourne Racecourse & Recreation Reserve (tennis, cricket, Australian football and soccer).
- Appears to be an adequate supply of indoor sports facilities for basketball and netball, and are generally in good condition.
- Cranbourne Area has a reasonable diversity of parks and open spaces both in size in function, however, there is a high number of “local” parks (particularly in Cranbourne North) and a lack of parks with water features.
- Many parks present poorly and lack an obvious connection or link between specific areas/zones within them.
- Cranbourne Area lacks an integrated and connected on-road and off-road shared path system.

4. SUMMARY OF RELEVANT REPORTS

A review of current Council strategic planning documents and previous research was completed to identify key issues and recommendations relevant to the study. The information is summarised below.

4.1. Casey C21 A Vision For the Future

Casey C21 is a whole-of-city strategy developed by Council's Strategic Development Branch. It has been embraced by the City of Casey to provide the necessary framework for decision-making across a number of key areas for the next 30 years. The key areas focussed on in Casey C21 are:

1. Employment.
2. Improved opportunity for everyone.
3. Prosperity.
4. Future for youth.
5. Restored natural places.

Specific directions and initiatives identified in Casey C21 for the Cranbourne Area which are relevant to this planning study are:

- New recreation facilities will include a 70 hectare parkland for outdoor sports fields in Cranbourne East, a 40 hectare sports and parkland in Cranbourne West, and the ongoing development of the Casey Indoor Leisure Complex.
- A new vision for diverse housing.
- Quality passive parkland.
- New network of linked open space, waterways, parks and pathways to improve access to facilities and services.

A number of plans and maps produced as part of the development of Casey C21 were referred to and utilised during the planning process for the development of the Cranbourne Area Recreation Facilities Strategy.

4.2. City of Casey Leisure Directions Study (1996)

The Study, carried out by Michael King and Associates Pty Ltd, aimed to assess the current provision of indoor leisure facilities and the development of a strategy plan to meet future indoor needs. Furthermore the study aimed to develop a general leisure plan to provide ongoing direction for Council's leisure resources and services.

A random household survey was conducted, presenting the following results:

- A random household survey identified approximately 89.0% of Cranbourne respondents had participated in leisure activity in the 12 months prior to the study, with participation generally declining with age.
- The most popular activities undertaken in Cranbourne included swimming (28.8%) and basketball (22.6%), netball (16.5%). Lower than average participation was recorded in walking, gym, library use and aerobics.
- Swimming, walking and cinemas were the most popular future aspired activities (i.e. activities people would like to do in the future but do not currently participate in).
- A significant number of Cranbourne respondents indicated that cost (i.e. can't afford) and no time as significant barriers to participation.
- Respondents were asked to rate the various recreation services and facilities in Casey:

Highest Ranking Facilities

– Library Services	54% rated very good/good
– Parks and Gardens	45% “
– Indoor Sporting Facilities	43% “
– Playgrounds	37% “
– Outdoor Sporting Facilities	36% ”

Poorest Ranking Facilities

– Entertainment Facilities	42% rated poor/very poor
– Indoor Swimming Facilities	39% “
– Leisure Activities for Families	31% “

- The most used⁸ facilities nominated by respondents were:
 - Cinemas (78.5%).
 - Library (72.1%).
 - Local park/open space (60.0%).
 - Indoor Pool (53.9%).
 - Playground (53.0%).
 - Walking Trails (44.9%).

The key strategies and directions relating to the Cranbourne Area contained in the report were taken into account during the development of the Cranbourne Area Recreation Facilities Strategy.

4.3. City of Casey Leisure Strategy (2000)

The Strategy, developed by Jeavons Recreation and Tourism Planners, identified current and future recreation trends that would impact facility and service provision. A random household survey was conducted, with the following results relevant to this study:

⁸ Most Used = At least once a month.

- The top five leisure activities participated in by respondents included walking (47%), swimming (35%), golf (22%), bike riding (19%) and horse riding (16%).
- Cycling, walking, picnicking, bush walking, horse riding and golf were the main activities people would like to undertake at parks but currently do not.
- The top five sports played by respondents were golf (18%), tennis (7%), swimming (7%), walking (6%) and horse riding (5%).
- The main facilities used by respondents were local parks, bicycle paths and walking trails, libraries, bushland and cinema.
- The top five facility requirements, as identified by respondents were, bicycle and walking trails, local parks, swimming centres, playground and bushland reserves.

The key strategies and directions relating to the Cranbourne Area contained in the report were taken into account during the development of the Recreation Facilities Development Plan.

4.4. City of Casey Open Space Strategy (2001)

The Strategy, prepared by EDAW (Aust) Pty Ltd and Jeavons Recreation and Tourism Planners, was designed to:

- Provide a clear vision and direction regarding the purpose, provision, development priorities, management and use of all recreation open space areas.
- Provide direction regarding the priority actions necessary to achieve the vision over the next 5-10 years.

The strategy included the following recommendations relevant to the Cranbourne Area:

- Provision of adequate local open space as new developments occurs in the Cranbourne Area.
- Provision of open space linkages along railway easements in Cranbourne.
- Provision of open space linkages along SEC easements in Cranbourne.
- Provision of open space linkages along pipeline easements through Cranbourne and towards the south west.
- Provision of adequate district sporting and recreational facilities as development occurs in the Cranbourne East/Clyde area.

4.5. City of Casey Youth Strategy 2001-2011

The Strategy, prepared by Success Works, was commissioned by Council to provide direction to the future provision of youth-related services and facilities. The relevant consultation results contained in the strategy include:

- Consultation with young people identified ‘a lack of things to do’ in Casey, including:
 - Limited recreation and entertainment opportunities.
 - Limited access to services.
 - Lack of information education services for young people.
 - Limited transport options.
 - Lack of places to ‘hang out’ and ‘to go for fun’.
 - Inappropriate facilities in new residential estates.

The Strategy raised a number of issues including the lack of current facilities to cope with demand, the need for Council to play a greater advocacy role for local service providers to obtain funding for programs, and the increasing pressure on schools to ‘be all things to all people’, which was considered by the consultant to be unrealistic.

4.6. Draft City of Casey Playground Strategy (2002)

The *draft* Strategy, prepared by Brecknock Consulting, was commissioned by Council to provide a strategic framework for the future provision of playgrounds, particularly given the rapid population growth in the municipality. The study report recommends that Council’s playgrounds be categorised as regional, district and local/neighbourhood playgrounds, and also includes recommendations for new playgrounds in the municipality.

The *draft* Strategy specifically recommends:

- The development of a regional playground in the east or west areas of Cranbourne (by 2008/09).
- The development of new local playground sites in the following locations within Cranbourne:
 - Fairhaven Boulevard;
 - Allemby Drive; and
 - Dartmoor Drive.

4.7. City of Casey Skate Strategy (1999)

The Strategy, prepared by Jeavons Recreation & Tourism Planners, aimed to provide Council with a municipal-wide planning tool for the future provision of skate facilities. The key findings from the strategy are:

- Recognition that The Shed (Council’s indoor skate facility) is a unique and important community asset within Casey attracting in excess of 30,000 visits per annum.
- Recommendation that additional facilities that complement The Shed should be established rather than establishing a major skate park.
- In future, Council may need to review entry fees, the cost of service, and building rental in order to make The Shed more affordable for users.

- Recommendation to facilitate in-line sports in an existing indoor venue, possibly within Cranbourne (e.g. Terry Vickerman Centre).

4.8. City of Casey Equestrian Strategy (2000)

The Strategy, prepared by Jeavons Recreation & Tourism Planners, aimed to provide Council with a clear direction for the future provision and management of equestrian facilities and trails. Nine strategies were developed to support a proposed *Equestrian Vision*, with the relevant ones to this study being:

- Improve the range of opportunities for equestrian use in the City of Casey.
- Improve the safety of equestrian users in the City of Casey.
- Develop a safe and interconnected network of equestrian trails and facilities.
- Ensure equestrian facilities are located in areas that are unlikely to be affected by residential encroachment.
- Improve access to some natural areas for managed equestrian riding.
- Ensure equestrian riding facilities and activities are appropriately planned and managed to protect and enhance conservation values.

4.9. Shire of Cranbourne Leisure Needs Study

The Study, undertaken by Matt Viney and Associates Pty Ltd, was prepared to guide planning for recreation facilities and services within the former Shire of Cranbourne. Although the report is considered somewhat dated, the information relating to the Cranbourne Area is reported below:

- The following areas were identified as high priorities:
 - The need for progressive development of bike paths and walking trails in conjunction with street schemes, linear links and passive open space development.
 - The need to develop an Indoor Leisure Centre (completed – Terry Vickerman Centre).
 - Improved development of new passive open space in new residential estates.
- The following areas were identified as medium to low priorities:
 - Establishment of joint school/community facilities.
 - Improved development of Duff Street Reserve.
- The Study noted that most facilities in the Cranbourne Area were ageing and in moderate condition, indicating that consultation identified that there is a lack of available spaces for theatre, arts and public meetings.

4.10. Cranbourne City Complex – Initial Master Plan (1994)

The Master Plan, prepared by 'Life Be In It' and Urban Project Pty Ltd, was formulated to guide the future development of the Cranbourne City Complex, the former site of the Ford-New Holland Plant.

The planning process involved the invitation of expressions of interest for potential site development options. Proposals for the site included:

General Community Proposals

- Martial Arts and Gymnastics Facility
- Multi-Purpose Clubrooms
- Badminton Courts
- Lions Municipal Band Rehearsal Room
- Sports Medicine Centre
- Indoor Beach Volleyball
- Roller Sports Centre.

Council Proposals

- Multi-Purpose Entertainment and Exhibition Centre.
- Aquatic Centre
- Public Gardens/Open Space
- Municipal Library

Life Be in Proposals

- Additional Basketball/Netball Courts
- Volleyball Courts
- Tenpin Bowling
- Health and Fitness Club

The above proposals were then made available to the general community to provided feedback. The resulting feedback was then to be assessed by Council to establish a direction for future development of the site.

5. SUMMARY OF RELEVANT TRENDS

An assessment of relevant sport and recreation trends and issues was undertaken as part of the broader research into people's participation patterns. The following section summarises the key results from this research used to inform the Cranbourne Area Recreation Facilities Development Plan.

5.1. National Sports Participation Trends

The following information is summarised from the ABS publication – *Participation in Sport and Physical Activities – Australia (1999/00)* and is considered relevant in the assessment of leisure needs across the study area.

- Overall, 54.7% of Australians aged 18 years and over (7.5 million) participated in sport or physical activity during the 12 months prior to interview in 1999/00, which is lower than 1998/99 figure of 59.4%, but above the figure for 1997/98 of 47.8%.
- Males had a higher participation rate (58.5%) than females (50.9%) in sport or physical activity.
- Participation rates were the highest for the 18-24 year age group (73.5%), and declined steadily with age, where the rate for persons aged 65 years and over was 33.8%.
- Australian-born persons were more likely to participate than persons born overseas (57.6% compared with 47.1%).
- The table below shows that the most popular sports and physical activities participated in by persons aged over 18 years were walking, swimming, aerobics/fitness and golf.

Rank	Sport	Persons '000	Rate %
1	Walking	2,598.70	18.8
2	Swimming	1,911.60	13.9
3	Aerobics/Fitness	1,444.90	10.5
4	Golf	1,324.80	9.6
5	Tennis	1,020.40	7.4
6	Fishing	729.8	5.3
7	Cycling	678.9	4.9
8	Running	655	4.7
9	Tenpin bowling	400.6	2.9
10	Netball	376	2.7

Table 1 – Most Popular Sports and Recreation Activities (National)

- 28.9% of persons took part in sport or physical activities organised by a club or associations in 1999/00, compared with 30.3% in 1998/99.

- The gap in the organised participation rates for males and females has widened since 1997/98 when the difference was 6.1%, to 1999/00 when the gap was 8.7% (males 33.3%: females 24.6%).

In summary, the key points from the survey are that:

- Sports participation has slightly decreased since 1998/99, yet is higher than the figure recorded in 1997/98.
- The gap between males and females participation in organised sports has widened.
- The most popular sports and physical activities for all Australians are walking, swimming and aerobics/fitness.

5.2. State Recreation Trends

The following information summarises the sport and recreation participation trends in Victoria, as indicated in the ABS Participation in Sport and Physical Activities – Australia 1999/2000. The most popular sport and recreation activities in Victoria are shown in the table below.

Rank	Sport	Persons '000	P/Rate %
1	Walking	625.8	17.9
2	Swimming	493.6	14.1
3	Aerobics/Fitness	361.5	10.3
4	Golf	340.9	9.7
5	Tennis	285.1	8.1
6	Cycling	217.0	6.2
7	Running	191.0	5.5
8	Fishing	125.0	3.6
9	Basketball	122.7	3.5
10	Ten Pin Bowling	113.3	3.2

Table 2 – Most Popular Sports and Recreation Activities (State)

Key information/trends are that:

- Participation in sports or physical recreation in Victoria was 59.8% for males and 49.8% for females, which results in overall participation rate, which is the same as the national average of 54.7%.
- The most popular physical activity was walking, followed by swimming, aerobics/fitness and golf.
- Since 1997/1998 there has been an increase in participation for basketball, cycling, golf, lawn bowls, swimming, tennis and ten-pin bowling.
- Significant decreases have occurred in aerobics/fitness, ice/snow sports, soccer, squash/racquetball, water skiing/power boating. However, it should be noted the

decline in soccer is contradictory to the regional participation in the Western Suburbs, which is predicted to increase in forthcoming years⁹.

5.3. General Leisure Industry Trends

The following general leisure trends are sourced from the publication *The Business of Sport*¹⁰, and Stratcorp Consulting's leisure research findings.

The current trends in the sport and recreation industry are being driven by several wider trends in Australian society:

- A gradual ageing of the population as life expectancy increases, birth rates stay low and the baby boomers grow older.
- De-synchronization in the times when people take their leisure, as demands on people's time continue to increase and work practices change. These changes mean that people are seeking to take their recreation in more time-effective ways and are demanding new services, which take their needs into account. One example being a greater demand for indoor facilities that are available all year/every day.
- Increased variety of leisure options. Changes in recreation preferences towards newer, more varied activities offer a greater range of time-frames have in turn given rise to development of new facilities better attuned to people's needs. One example being the construction of an increasing number of multi-functional recreation complexes, combining in the one location facilities for indoor sports, weight and machine-based fitness activities, swimming and other community recreation activities. Although government is often involved in establishing such facilities, increasingly they are being funded and/or operated with non-governmental resources.
- Constraints on government spending together with a new degree of entrepreneurs in the Australian economy. The clearest sign of increasing entrepreneurial activity in the industry is the quantity of funds going into sports entertainment. Corporate sponsorship of sport and recreation, in particular, has been growing at a high rate as business attempts to capitalize on the profile that sport and recreation can establish for their company and their products.

More specific sport and recreation trends include:

- The increasing popularity of skateboarding, in-line skating and BMX riding has lead to the development of large skate parks by Local Government Authorities. The activity continues to gain public acceptance and subsequently parks are being incorporated into highly utilised and prominent parks and reserves. This is in contrast to the isolation of previously built skate facilities.
- As people are becoming increasingly unwilling to commit themselves to play 'for a whole season', or be available to play and train a number of days a week, there is a slow reduction in participation in competitive and traditional sports.

⁹ Sourced from the *Local Government and Victoria Soccer Resource Study*, Michael King and Associates, 1999.

¹⁰ Publication prepared by *Sport and Recreation Victoria* in 1996.

- As seen in the analysis of age/participation in sport, it can be assumed that with increased age, longevity and the larger numbers of fit, healthy older people, the demand for exercise and conveniently located facilities is likely to increase. Another age related trend being that many sports have a large reliance on young players, which inevitably means that many sports will grow more slowly than the adult population as a whole.
- Sports clubs dependence on voluntary labour and support will require them to provide greater incentives and better management practices to attract volunteers. Data from ABS *National Sport and Recreation Industry – Voluntary Work 1995*, found that Australians nationwide are less likely to donate their time for volunteer duties in the 1990's than they were during the 1980's. This trend has continued, where a recent ABS survey showed that there has been a 2% decrease (134,000) in the number of sports volunteers nationwide¹¹. This can be directly related to the fact that there has been a rapid change and increased complexity in people's daily lives.
- The costs to sports clubs of equipping, insuring and managing players and administering games are expected to continue to increase.

5.4. Other Relevant Trends

A recent summary of ABS 2000 sports participation data indicated that:

- There was twice the number of Australian children (5 – 14 years) playing soccer than were playing cricket, tennis or rugby.
- In Victoria, 28,000 boys were playing soccer (40% more than in 1997), whereas the number playing Australian Football fell 6% to 74,000 in that time.
- Whilst the national participation of girls in soccer had doubled in 3 years (to 37,000), netball was the undisputed favourite played by girls (235,000), followed by swimming (lessons), tennis and basketball. Softball participation had shown the greatest decline (to 19,000 nationally).
- Tennis showed the largest increase in participation for boys at the expense of cricket and basketball.
- Tennis is the highest participation sport at National and State levels across all age groups.

¹¹ Source: ABS 2002

6. COMMUNITY CONSULTATION OVERVIEW

Stratcorp Consulting organised and facilitated a series of consultation processes with the Cranbourne Area community and key stakeholders during August – October 2002. A second round of consultation occurred during late November/early December 2002.

A comprehensive approach was adopted for the consultation and incorporated a number of different techniques to interact with residents, organised groups and sports associations, which was designed to ensure that a wide cross section of people and interested parties were given an opportunity to provide input into the future planning of recreation facilities for the Cranbourne Area.

In addition, it was important to liaise with Councillors and relevant Council staff during the study to not only receive ideas and input, but to also “test” scenarios and potential opportunities. These consultations and discussions were ongoing and have not been individually reported.

The consultation process was developed in conjunction with the Project Management Team and its delivery is summarised in the following table.

Target Group	Consultative Technique	Date	No. Responses / Interviews
Broad Community	Random Tele Survey	Aug 2002	350
	In-field Surveys (2 days)	Aug 2002	80
	Community Forums (x 2)	Aug 2002	10
	Community Submissions	Ongoing	4
Recreation & Sports Clubs	Questionnaire	Aug 2002	15
Council Staff	Meetings/Interviews	Aug 2002	14
Councillors	Briefing	Aug 2002	N/A
		Nov 2002	N/A
Peak Bodies	Interviews and Meetings	Aug-Dec 2002	5
Recreation & Sports Groups	Interviews and Meeting	Aug-Dec 2002	16
Local Schools	Telephone Interviews	Aug 2002	5
Other Stakeholders	Interviews	Aug-Dec 2002	8

Sections 7 – 14 outline the results of this consultation process.

7. CONSULTATION - HOUSEHOLD TELEPHONE SURVEY

7.1. Data Collection

The results from this survey were obtained from a stratified random telephone survey of 350 residents who reside within the Cranbourne Area. The interviews took place from 8th – 15th of August 2002.

7.2. Research Limitations

There are a number of limitations to this survey that must be taken into account in the interpretation of the data collected. These are:

- The survey was conducted on weekends between 10.00am and 6.00pm and weeknights between 5.00pm and 8.30pm.
- Only persons aged 14 years or above were interviewed, in accordance with MRSA Code of Conduct.

7.3. Profile of Respondents

This section summarises the demographic characteristics of the respondents surveyed. Where appropriate, these characteristics have been used as the basis for cross tabulations in the data analysis.

It should be noted that the statistics contained in this section are representative of the study area and should not be generalised across the balance of the City of Casey. They do, however, indicate significant recreation and leisure trends that can be used to guide the future development of facilities within the study area.

- The majority of respondents were female (55.6%) (See Figure 5).
- The highest proportion of respondents were aged 35 - 49 years (37.7%), followed by 25 - 34 years (22.0%) (See Figure 6).
- The largest proportion of respondents were full time workers (47.1%), followed by part time workers (17.4%) and retirees (13.1%).
- The highest proportion of respondents were from households best described as couples with children (59.2%), couples without

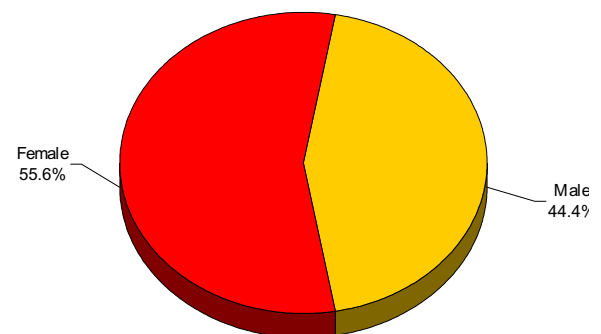


Figure 5 – Gender

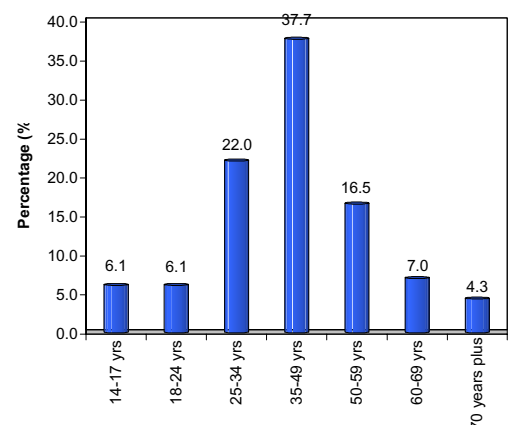


Figure 6 – Age Structure

children (16.5%) and lone households (7.8%).

- 80.2% of respondents were born in Australia. 11.8% of respondents were born in Non-English Speaking Countries (NESC).

The profile of the respondents was generally consistent with the demographic profile of the Cranbourne Area, when the exclusion of children from the sample is taken into account.

7.4. Sport and Recreation Participation

43.5% of respondents had participated in active sport and recreation activities in the past 12 months. Figure 7 shows that participation steadily declined after the age of 24 years.

Cross tabulations revealed:

- There was no significant difference between participation rates between males and females.
- Students and part time workers recorded higher participation rates (86.4% and 48.3% respectively) than any other employment classification.
- Australian born respondents recorded higher participation rates (48.2%) than people born overseas (27.9%).

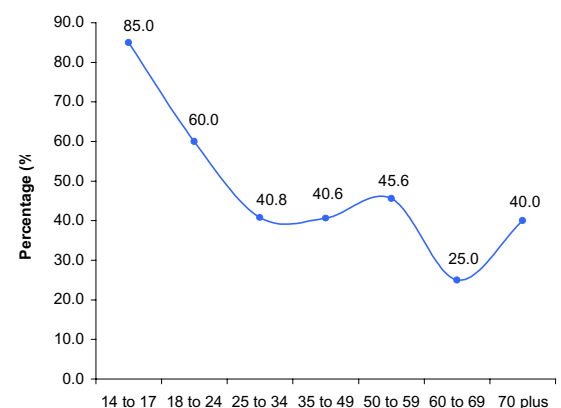


Figure 7 – Sport and Recreation

7.5. Popular Sport and Recreation Activities

Table 3 displays that the three most popular sport and recreation activities in the past 12 months were netball, basketball and golf. The top ten sports in the Cranbourne Area are generally inline with state's top ten sports, although the popularity of team sports tends to be more pronounced. This may reflect the higher concentration of young families in the Cranbourne Area which are more likely to be involved in organised sports participation.

Rank	Sport/Activity	Percent
1	Netball	7.1
2	Basketball	6.3
3	Golf	6.3
4	Swimming	5.4
5	Australian Rules	4.6
6	Walking	4.3
7	Tennis	3.7
8	Gym/Wieghts	3.4
9	Cricket (outdoor)	2.9
10	Tenpin Bowling	2.3

Significantly activities such as gym/weights and swimming were well below the state averages 10.3% and 14.1% for each sport¹².

7.6. Club Based Participation

Most respondents who had participated in a sport and recreation activity took part in a sport and recreation activity organised by a club or association (67.1%) (See Figure 8).

This statistic represents 29.7% when applied to the total survey sample, which is comparable with the national average of 28.9%¹³.

Cross tabulations revealed:

- Australian born respondents recorded lower club involvement (65.9%) than people born overseas (83.3%).
- Club based participation generally declined with age.

7.7. Cranbourne Area Based Participation

The majority of respondents who participated in a sport and recreation activity did so at venues within the Cranbourne Area (69.4%). (See Figure 9).

Of those who participated outside the Cranbourne Area, the majority of participation took place in the suburbs of Berwick, Narre Warren, Hampton Park, Dandenong and Frankston.

The main reasons cited for participating outside the Cranbourne Area included “no club” or “no facility available locally”, “location more suitable”, “social reasons” and “quality of facility or reserve”.

Table 3 – Top 10 Sport and Recreation

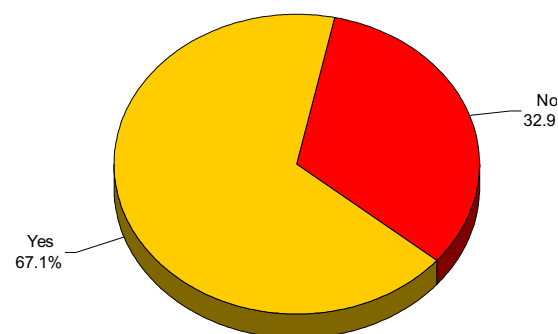


Figure 8 – Club Based Participation

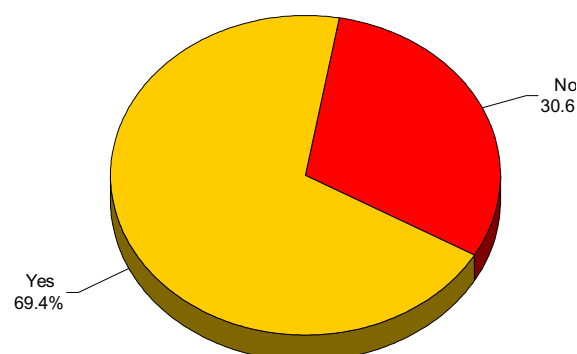


Figure 9 – Cranbourne Area Based Participation

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Source: ABS – Participation in Sport and Physical Activities 1999/2000.

Cross tabulations revealed:

- Those aged 18-24 years (61.5%) were more likely to undertake activities outside the Cranbourne Area than any other age group.

7.8. Facility and Reserve Usage

Respondents were asked to identify the facility or reserve they most used for the leisure and recreation activity identified in Section 7.5. The most popular venues included the Casey Indoor Leisure Complex, Amstel Golf Club, Cranbourne Indoor Swimming Pool and Casey ARC. (See Table 4).

It should be noted that these statistics should not be used to estimate the numbers of people using individual facilities or reserves in the Cranbourne Area, as no question was directed at respondents regarding their actual usage levels for each venue.

Rank	Activity	%
1	Cranbourne Indoor Complex	8.9
2	Amstel Golf Club	2.3
3	Cranbourne Indoor Swimming Pool	2.3
4	Casey ARC	2.0
5	Clyde Recreation Reserve	1.7
6	Bike/Walking Paths (Cranbourne)	0.9
7	The Shed	0.6
8	Cranbourne Golf Club	0.6
9	Cranbourne Bowling Club	0.6
10	Cranbourne Tennis Club	0.6

Table 4 – Facility and Reserve Usage

7.9. Future Sports Participation

Respondents were asked to identify sport or recreation activities that they do not currently participate but would like to in the future.

39.0% of respondents who participated in a sport and recreation activity in the past 12 months identified an activity, with the most popular activities being tennis, swimming and tenpin bowling. (See Table 5)

In addition, respondents were asked to identify what restricted them from further participating in sport and recreation activities. 35.8% of people identified “nothing”, followed by “work/school commitments” (16.0%) and “too old” (12.3%). Significantly, less than 25% of participants identified reasons that could be considered “controllable” by the City of Casey. These included “lack of facility or club in the area” (10.3%), “too expensive” (2.8%) and “poor quality facilities” (2.8%).

Rank	Activity	%
1	Tennis	6.2
2	Swimming	5.5
3	Tenpin Bowling	3.4
4	Golf	2.7
5	Basketball	2.1
6	Skateboarding	2.1
7	Volleyball	2.1
8	Gym/Weights	1.4
9	Horse Riding	1.4
10	Martial Arts	1.4

Table 5 – Future Sports Participation (Participants)

7.10. Reasons for Non-Participation

Table 6 displays the main reasons for not participating in a sport and recreation activity in the past 12 months. These were “not interested” (27.6%), “work/school commitments” (27.6%) and “too old” (16.4%).

Significantly, fewer than 6% of non-participants identified a reason that could be considered controllable by the City of Casey (i.e. “too expensive”, “no facility or club available locally”).

Rank	Reason	%
1	Not interested	27.6
2	Work/school commitments	27.6
3	Too old	16.4
4	Family commitments	12.9
5	Health Issues	8.6
6	No facilities/club available locally	3.8
7	Too expensive	1.2
8	Lack of Bike Paths	0.6
9	No one to go with	0.6
10	Timing of activity	0.6

Table 6 – Reasons for Non-Participation

7.11. Future Sports Participation

24.4% of non-participants identified that they would consider participating in a sport and recreation activity in the future.

The most popular activities identified included swimming, netball and basketball. (See Table 7)

Rank	Activity	%
1	Swimming	5.8
2	Netball	4.7
3	Basketball	4.2
4	Volleyball	3.2
5	Golf	2.6
6	Cricket (indoor)	2.1
7	Gym/Weights	2.1
8	Tennis	2.1
9	Cricket (outdoor)	1.6
10	Squash/Racquetball	1.6

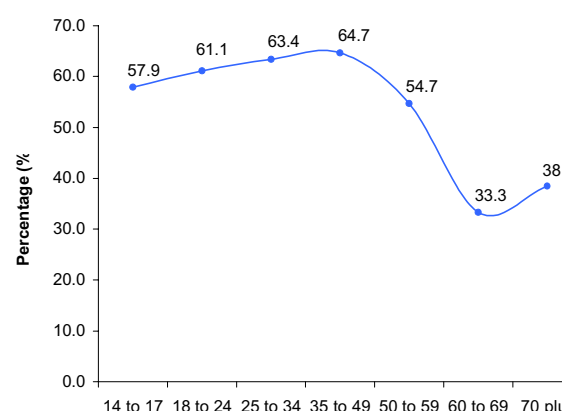
Table 7 – Future Sports Participation (Non- Participants)

7.12. Passive Recreation Participation

58.5% of respondents had participated in passive recreation activities¹⁴ in the past 12 months. Figure 10 shows that participation in leisure activities increased with age to a peak in participation between 35 - 49 years.

Cross tabulations revealed:

- There was no significant difference between participation rates between males and females.



¹⁴ Passive leisure and recreation activities were defined as activities undertaken away from home and for the purposes of this study did not include arts or cultural activities.

- Australian born respondents recorded higher participation rates (60.5%) than people born overseas (52.5%).

7.13. Popular Passive Recreation Activities

Table 8 displays that the three most popular passive recreation activities in the past 12 months were walking, BBQ/picnics and use of playgrounds.

Figure 10 – Passive Leisure Participation

Rank	Activity	%
1	Walking	45.0
2	BBQ/Picnic	11.0
3	Playgrounds	9.1
4	Bike Riding	7.9
5	Cinema/Movies	6.6
6	Meeting friends/family	5.3
7	Informal sport activity	3.5
8	Reading	2.5
9	Swimming	2.5
10	Dancing	1.6

Table 8 – Top 10 Passive Recreation Activities

7.14. Cranbourne Area Based Participation

The majority of respondents who participated in a passive recreation activity did so in the Cranbourne Area (58.5%). (See Figure 11).

The main reasons for participating outside the Cranbourne Area included “location more suitable”, “no facility available locally” and “quality of facility or reserve”.

Cross tabulations revealed:

- Those aged 18-24 years (61.5%) were more likely to undertake activities outside the Cranbourne area than any other age group.

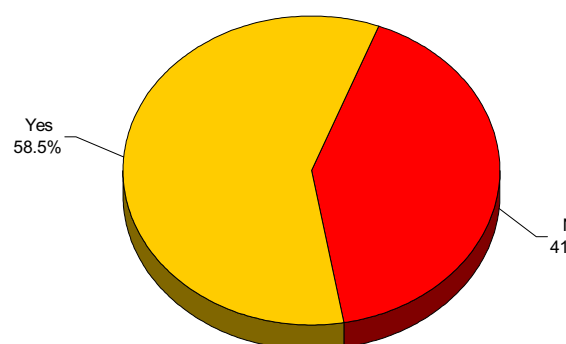


Figure 11 – Cranbourne Area Based

7.15. Facility or Reserve Usage

Respondents were asked to identify the facility or reserve they most used for the passive recreation activity identified in Section 7.13. The most popular venues included “local streets/paths”, “local reserve/park” and the “Botanical Gardens”. (See Table 9).

These statistics should not be used to estimate the numbers of people using specific venues in the Cranbourne Area, as no question was

Rank	Activity	%
1	Local Streets/Footpaths	31.0%
2	Local Reserve/Park	8.6%
3	Botanical Gardens	5.9%
4	Lawson Poole Reserve	4.3%
5	Cranbourne Cinema	2.7%
6	Merinda Park	2.1%
7	Lawson Pool Reserve	1.6%
8	Foreshore/Lake	1.6%
9	Cranbourne Park Shopping Centre	1.6%
10	Casey ARC	1.1%

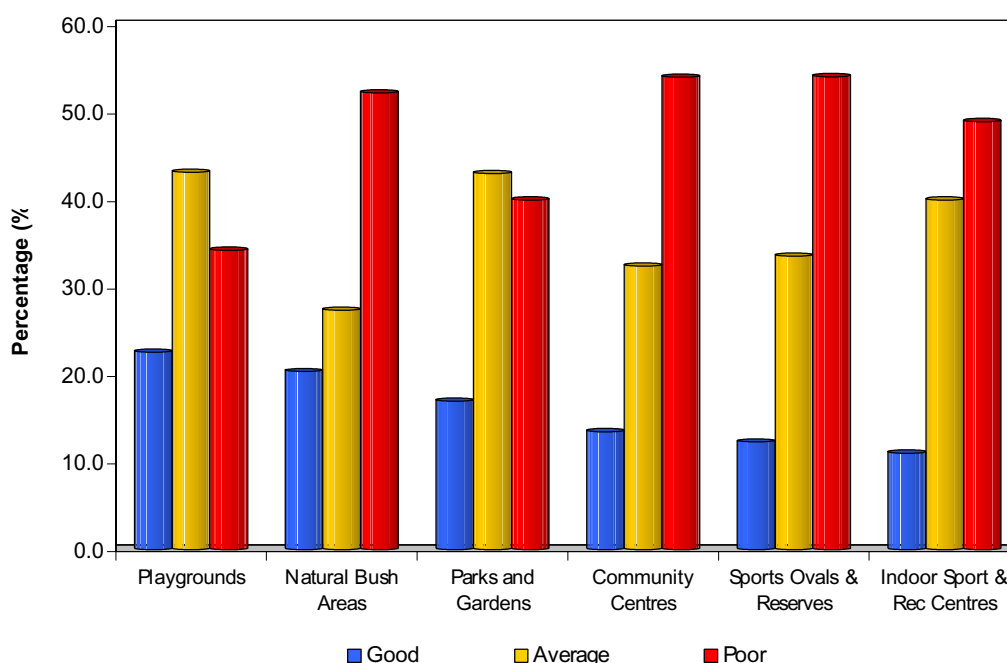
Table 9 – Facility or Reserve Usage

directed at respondents regarding their level of use of such venues.

7.16. Recreation and Sport Facility Ratings

Respondents were asked to provide ratings for seven predetermined recreation and sports facilities/areas to gauge the community perception of the provision and quality.

Figure 12 displays the ratings as indicated by respondents.¹⁵ Significantly, playgrounds and parks and gardens were the only two facilities which had a combined rating for “good” and “average” in excess of a “poor” rating. Community centres, sports ovals and reserves, natural bush areas and indoor recreation centres all received a “poor” rating which was greater than the combined sum of the respective “good” and



“average” ratings.

7.17. Sports Facility Development Priorities

Respondents were asked to identify which sporting and recreation activities for which they preferred to be given a priority for future facility development.

Rank	Activity	%
1	Australian Rules	16.1%
2	Swimming	10.7%
3	Skateboarding	9.6%
4	Basketball	9.3%
5	Soccer	8.6%
6	Cricket (outdoor)	7.5%
7	Netball	6.8%
8	Tennis	4.6%
9	Athletics	4.3%
10	Cycling	4.3%

¹⁵ Respondents were asked to provide a ranking of each area from a scale of good, average or poor.

Table 10 indicates that the most popular sports and recreation development areas are Australian football, swimming and skateboarding.

Table 10 – Sports Development Priorities

7.18. Passive Recreation Facility Development Priorities

Similar to the previous question, respondents were asked to identify the passive recreation facility for which they preferred to be given a priority for future facility development.

Table 11 indicates that the most popular passive recreation development areas are small neighbourhood parks, large regional parks and playgrounds.

Rank	Activity	%
1	Small Neighborhood Parks	31.1%
2	Large Regional Parks	22.7%
3	Playgrounds	21.0%
4	Swimming Centres	18.2%
5	Outdoor Sports Fields	15.7%
6	Indoor Sports Facilities	12.2%
7	Bushland Areas	6.3%
8	Horse Riding Facilities	5.9%
9	Bike/Walking Paths	5.6%
10	Horse Riding Trails	5.2%

Table 11 – Passive Recreation Development

8. CONSULTATION – INFIELD SURVEYS

This section summarises the results obtained from 80 face-to-face interviews conducted by Stratcorp Consultants at Cranbourne Park Shopping Centre and the Thompson Parkway Shopping Centre.

The surveys were conducted over a two-day period on Friday 16th August (4.30pm - 8.30pm) and Saturday 17th August (9.00am - 1.00pm). No child under the age of 14 years was interviewed without the presence of a parent or guardian, in accordance with MRSA Code of Conduct.

8.1. Demographics of Respondents

The key characteristics of the respondents surveyed were:

- 60% of respondents were female, 40% male.
- The highest proportion of respondents were aged 35 - 49 years (30.1%), followed by 25 - 34 years (16.4%).
- The largest proportion of respondents were “full time workers” (35.6%), followed by “part time workers” (19.2%) and “students” (19.2%).
- The highest proportion of respondents were from households best described as “couples with children” (39.7%), “other households” (24.7%) “couples without children” (19.2%).
- 85.0% of respondents were born in Australia.

8.2. Key Results

The key results from the infield survey were:

- 45.8% of people had participated in a sport or (active) recreation activity in the past 12 months, which is comparable to the participation rate recorded in the Household Telephone Survey (43.5%).
- The top ten most popular activities amongst respondents are listed in Table 12. There is not a high correlation between these responses and the results from the Household Telephone Survey.
- Approximately half (71.0%) of those respondents who had participated in a sport or recreational activity did so with a club, which is higher than that recorded for the Household Telephone Survey (67.1%).

Rank	Sport/Activity	Percent
1	Swimming	9.6
2	Tennis	8.2
3	Athletics	5.5
4	Gym/Weights	5.5
5	Aerobics/Fitness	4.1
6	Basketball	4.1
7	Golf	4.1
8	Dancing	2.7
9	Horse Riding	2.7
10	Netball	2.7

Table 12 – Top Ten Sport Activities

- 69.7% of respondents had participated in their preferred sporting recreational activity within the Cranbourne Area, which is comparable to the Household Telephone Survey result of (69.4%).
- Respondents were asked to identify activities that they would like to participate in the future but do not currently participate in. The four most popular activities were walking, tenpin bowling, gym/weights and dancing.
- Of those people who did not participate in sport and recreation activities in the past 12 months the main reasons were “not interested in sport or recreation”, “time commitments” (i.e. family, school or work) and “no one to go with”.
- 69.4% of people had participated in a passive recreation activity in the past 12 months, which is higher than the participation rate recorded in the Household Telephone Survey (58.5%).
- The top ten most popular passive recreation activities amongst respondents are listed in Table 13. There is only a moderate correlation between these responses and the results from the Household Telephone Survey.
- 85.1% of respondents had participated in their preferred passive recreation activity within the Cranbourne Area, which is significantly higher than the Household Telephone Survey result of (58.5%).
- Respondents suggested a range of key improvements to open space areas and passive recreation facilities within the Cranbourne Area, including:
 - Provide more facilities for children and young people (e.g. skate parks, cycling facilities).
 - Improve the general appearance of recreation facilities and parks.
 - Improve the Cranbourne Indoor Swimming Pool.
 - More seating at outdoor sports facilities (e.g. tennis facilities).
 - Improve walking and cycling paths.

Rank	Activity	%
1	Walking	35.6
2	Meeting friends/family	13.7
3	Bike Riding	12.3
4	Cinema/Movies	5.5
5	Music	5.5
6	Swimming	5.5
7	Reading	2.7
8	Skateboarding/Inline	2.7
9	BBQ/Picnic	1.4
10	Bird Watching	1.4

Table 13 – Top Ten Passive Recreation Activities

9. CONSULTATION – COMMUNITY FORUMS

Two Community Forums were held in the Cranbourne Area to enable the local community to have direct input into the future provision of recreation facilities in the Cranbourne Area.

The details of the Community Forums are as follows:

Community Forum	Venue	Date	No. Attendees
Meeting # 1	Lawson Pool Reserve Pavilion	26 th August 2002	6
Meeting # 2	Cranbourne Tennis Clubhouse	28 th August 2002	4

A list of attendees is shown in Appendix 2. Generally, the Forums were attended by people representing existing sports groups within the Cranbourne Area, which resulted in much of the input being specific to certain clubs/sports.

The format for the meetings involved attendees working through the following five questions:

- 1. What sporting and recreational facilities in the Cranbourne Area need improving?*
- 2. What new sporting and recreational facilities need to be provided in the Cranbourne Area in the future?*
- 3. What are the most important qualities or features of open space areas that influence your decision to use them?*
- 4. In 15 years time, how would you like the provision of recreation and sporting facilities in the Cranbourne Area to be described?*
- 5. What should Council's "number one" priority be in the next 18 months for recreation and sport in the Cranbourne Area?*

Please Note that the information reported below is a summary of the comments, views and opinions of attendees, and that some comments may be the view and opinion of one or two attendees only and may not necessarily reflect the feeling of all in attendance, or of the Cranbourne Area community.

The key outcomes from the Community Forums were:

- The groups considered the following issues about recreation facility provision in the Cranbourne Area needed to be addressed:
 - Tennis: more tennis courts, increased diversity of surfaces.
 - Upgrade Cranbourne Indoor Pool (the subject of another study).
 - Increased diversity and range of available recreation/sport clubs.

- The groups considered the following new recreation facilities to be important for the Cranbourne Area:
 - Bike path linkages.
 - Provision of regional parks vs smaller local parks.
 - Provision of additional skate/BMX/in-line skating facilities.
 - New 50 metre swimming pool (with terraced seating for up to 800 people, marshalling space, “home” for local swimming clubs).
 - Tennis rebound walls in public spaces.
- The age, design, condition and size of some sports pavilions were not meeting the needs of user groups.
- Many clubs are unable to access Council grants due to them being based in sports facilities which are located on Crown Land Reserves and/or easements.
- The Cranbourne Cricket Club and the Cranbourne Tennis Club are currently restricted in their ability to expand their facilities (land-locked), and therefore meet the demand for additional fields/courts.
- The qualities considered important by the groups to make passive open space areas attractive to use were:
 - Perception of safe environment (lighting, no secluded areas, good maintenance, locate in high exposure areas).
 - Large parcels of land, not “pocket” parks.
 - Shade provision.
 - Park furniture (seats, drinking fountains, BBQ’s, paths).
 - Playgrounds.
- The groups had the following aspirations for the Cranbourne Area in relation to the provision of recreation and sporting facilities:
 - High quality facilities (don’t build facilities “on the cheap”).
 - Integrated facilities.
 - Being proud of the facilities available.
 - Getting the planning right (design, location and access).
- Desire expressed by one attendee for provision of off-road motor bike facility.
- Priorities for recreation facility provision for Council in the next 15 years, as identified by the groups, were:
 - More sports ovals (cricket/Australian football).
 - More tennis courts.
 - Retention of local clubs (ensure ongoing viability).
 - Development of a regional sports centre (Casey Fields).

10. CONSULTATION – COMMUNITY SUBMISSIONS

The following four people/organisations provided submissions in relation to the study, with the key points summarised below:

Please Note that the information reported below is a summary of the comments, views and opinions of submitters, and may not necessarily reflect the feeling of the Cranbourne Area community.

Des Hughes (Harness Coordinator, McMillan Campus, University of Melbourne)

- The Warragul Light Harness Club in partnership with the Warragul Harness Racing Club and the Shire of Warragul built a 14 box stable facility at Logan Park (harness track) in Warragul in 1997 to establish an industry education and training centre for the Gippsland region.
- The University of Melbourne (McMillan Campus) offered a course in 1997 in Harness Trainer/Driver utilising the new facilities and had 13 full-time students in its first year.
- The course range and student enrolment has now increased to a level whereby additional facilities (and decentralisation) are required.
- The need for a community stable complex (similar to the Croydon Light Harness Club) is now required in the Cranbourne surrounds to further expand the education and training outputs and support the harness industry.
- The existing harness track facility at Casey Fields would be ideal.

Ash Hind (Berwick City Cougars Baseball Club)

- Suggestion for the development of a new baseball/softball joint facility at Casey Fields whereby regional standard facilities would be possible for both sports.
- Suggest growth in both sports will eventually support the development of new regional facilities, to complement the existing Casey baseball facility (Cyril Molyneux Reserve) and Casey softball facility (Sweeney Reserve).
- Cited Gilbert Park, Knoxfield as a working example of the concept.

Tracey Anderson (Resident-Cranbourne)

- Suggestion to consider the provision of new ice skating rink for Cranbourne.

Gayle Joyce (Casey Cardinia United Horse Association)

- Pony clubs well provided for in Casey area.
- Suggestion for the establishment of new equestrian centre at Casey Fields to cater for the short-term needs of equestrian users (5 – 10 years).
- Opportunity to re-use the existing equestrian infrastructure at the site (harness track).

- Area of land required for a proposed equestrian facility would be 50 acres, to provide for competition riding area, float parking and warm-up area.

11. CONSULTATION – SPORTS AND RECREATION GROUPS

A number of consultative methods were available for interaction with Cranbourne Area recreation and sporting groups/clubs. As reported previously, some sports clubs were represented during the Community Forums, whilst others contributed via:

- Club Survey.
- Committee of Management Meeting at the Cranbourne Racecourse & Recreation Reserve (including those groups which are tenants on the Reserve).
- Submissions.
- Telephone Interview.

Please Note that the information reported below is a summary of the comments, views and opinions of participating individuals/groups, and that some comments may be the view and opinion of one or two only and may not necessarily reflect the feeling of all in attendance, or of the Cranbourne Area community.

A summary of the key outcomes is contained herein.

11.1. Club Survey Feedback

Club membership data from returned surveys was used to prepare Table 1 - Club Membership Trends – Cranbourne Area (refer Volume 1 Section 3.2.1).

- Club membership across all sports either stable, or increasing in line with the area's population growth.
- Strong local growth in Australian football, basketball, cricket, netball, soccer, rugby league and lawn bowls.
- Some clubs identified a need for a range of improvements and extensions to pavilions and playing facilities where required to better meet the needs of members.
- The condition of playing surfaces was generally considered satisfactory.
- Common feedback was the need for Council to ensure it adequately provides for junior sports participation in the future.
- Lack of volunteers and club administrators, and limited fund-raising opportunities were cited as key issues facing most Cranbourne Area clubs.

11.2. Cranbourne Racecourse & Recreation Reserve Committee Meeting

The meeting of the Reserve Committee of Management held on 11 September 2002 provided for an opportunity for Stratcorp Consulting to speak directly to the Committee in relation to the study, and to also liaise with representatives from those sports clubs which are tenants at the Cranbourne Racecourse & Recreation Reserve. The key outcomes from the meeting were:

- There is low security of tenure for community sports clubs.
- There is increasing pressure on the race codes at the Reserve (thoroughbred, harness and greyhound) to increase revenue to fund needed infrastructure improvements for the respective racetracks and associated amenities.
- The race clubs' main means to achieve additional revenue is to increase the frequency of racing, which in turn creates accessibility and sustainability issues for tenant clubs (accessibility to and use of sports facilities is generally not available when race meetings are in progress).
- Currently, there are approximately 20 thoroughbred race meetings, 30 harness race meetings and 40 greyhound meetings per year at the Reserve.
- Proposals to introduce night horse racing are being pursued which will have significant implications on some tenant clubs (access and use of sports facilities).
- Proposals to increase (double) the size of the thoroughbred training centre are being pursued which will likely impact some tenant clubs. (Currently, 800 horses trained per day at training centre, plan to increase to 2,000 per day).
- Tenant clubs identified that the City of Casey has historically not supported tenant clubs by way of grants for facility improvements due to the land on which facilities are built not being in Council ownership. This has created some issues for some clubs in relation to quality and quantity of facilities.
- A number of issues were raised by the Cranbourne Football and Cricket Clubs in relation to their restricted use of and access to their headquarter oval located on the infield (E.G. Allan Oval). Issues extend to corporate/sponsor signage restrictions, which significantly affects the viability of the clubs (when compared to other clubs).
- Most significant issue for the Cricket Club is a shortage of available grounds within the Cranbourne Area.
- The Cricket Club advocates for a 10 oval cricket centre with 12 practice nets to be established at Casey Fields to enable it to centralise its matches at one venue.
- The Cranbourne Tennis Club has experienced resistance from the Reserve Committee in the past in relation to proposals to extend and develop the tennis facilities within the Reserve (with resultant impact on Club viability).
- The Cranbourne Bowls Club and the Cranbourne Comets (soccer) both indicated that they were generally satisfied with the arrangements and condition of their facilities.
- Cranbourne Harness Racing Club has plans for establishing a significant training base in the South East Region (up to 100 boxes) but has issues in relation to securing finances and confirming a site (resistance from some groups at the Reserve to establish such a facility at the Reserve).
- The Harness Racing Club supports the retention and development of the Casey Fields training track for use as a local level facility by trainers. The Club emphasised the importance of the provision of adequate training facilities to the continued viability of the harness industry in the South East Region.

- The Cranbourne Greyhound Racing Club has aspirations to also develop additional training facilities for greyhounds (to complement the existing training facility at the Reserve).
- Suggested that irrigation/water use may be able to be supplemented in the future by utilising treated sewage from Carrum.

11.3. Submissions / Telephone Interview

Cranbourne RSL Gun Club

- Existing headquarter facility for the Club is located on Thompsons Road, Cranbourne North, and is private land which the Club leases from the owner.
- Club has 560 members (200 active), a regional membership base.
- Suggested that consideration be given to providing a new facility for field & game at Casey Fields. Requirements include:
 - 70 acres (large area required to accommodate “buffer zone” for noise).
 - Meeting Room/toilets.
 - Equipment store.
 - Parking for approximately 120 cars.

Amstel Golf Club

- Club outlined the details of an offer made to City of Casey to locate a regional tennis facility on a four acre site available at the “front” of the Public Course site.
- Proposal/offer included use of existing car parking area and Golf Pro-Shop (future clubhouse).
- Main social venue for any new tenant tennis club would be the existing Golf Clubhouse.
- Proposal has been developed in conjunction with the Cranbourne Tennis Club, which would be the likely tenant club if the site was developed.
- Amstel GC was frustrated that Council had not progressed its decision-making process on the offer, and indicated that the Club had commenced investigation into alternate uses for the site (e.g. future residential development).

Cranbourne Gymnastics Club

- Cranbourne Gymnastics Club has grown in numbers from 40 - 80 members in the past 5 years.
- Club currently co-locates with other activities at the Cranbourne Park Primary School, which severely hampers the growth of the Club.
- No Kindergym program is available in the Cranbourne Area due to lack of local facilities and coaches.
- Suggested that the demographic profile of Cranbourne indicates clearly that gymnastics would be a very successful sport/activity in the area if adequate facilities (and access) were available.

- Supports the establishment of a purpose-built gymnastics facility to enable the sport to properly service the increasing population in the Cranbourne Area.

12. CONSULTATION – CRANBOURNE INDOOR LEISURE COMPLEX TENANTS

Separate meetings were held with the following tenant groups located within the Cranbourne Indoor Leisure Complex on 26th August 2002. The key information from the meetings is summarised herein.

Terry Vickerman Centre

- Indoor Sports Centre (Chris Piesse).
- Basketball and Netball Centre (Sport For All).
- Bowland.

Other Sites

- Salvation Army (The Shed).

12.1. Indoor Sports Centre (Chris Piesse)

The key issues and opportunities identified during the meeting were:

- Centre incorporates 6 beach volleyball courts, 8 sand-filled synthetic tennis courts and 2 “Indoor Footy” fields.
- Centre currently lacks stand-alone toilet and change facilities, a reception area and dedicated access.
- There are major development plans for the Centre, to increase the level of infrastructure and services beyond “stage 1” provision, including new gymnasium (in partnership with existing provider at Cranbourne Fitness Centre).
- Scheduled opening for the Indoor Sports Centre was September 2002.

12.2. Basketball and Netball Centre (Sport For All)

The key issues and opportunities identified during the meeting were:

- Centre was opened as a basketball/netball indoor centre in November 1993.
- The Cranbourne & District Basketball Association is the tenant basketball competition, whilst the Cranbourne & South West Netball Association is the tenant netball competition.
- Venue is mainly used as a competition venue, with little or no club training conducted there as no timeslots are available during peak use times (4.00pm – 11.30pm). Training for junior teams takes place at other sites (mainly school facilities), most senior teams are “social” and not club-based.
- Centre has attracted large numbers of users for a long period. No real competitors despite new facilities at Pakenham and Dandenong being constructed since the centre opened.

- New “show court” recently completed and seats 400 spectators. The Centre now has the capacity to accommodate future needs within the Cranbourne Area.
- Over 40% of all patrons are from the Cranbourne Area.
- Crèche facility is inadequate, and will not conform to the new regulations that come into being on 1st July 2003, which require an adjoining outdoor area.
- Distance from car park an issue for patrons (as identified in customer surveys carried out).

12.3. Bowland

The key issues and opportunities identified during the meeting were:

- Bowland is a new tenpin bowling centre, which is due to open in 2003.
- New entry sequence being constructed to allow direct access from the eastern car park.
- Will be managed and operated as a separate facility to the Sport For All Centre.

12.4. Salvation Army (The Shed)

The key issues and opportunities identified during the meeting were:

- The Shed has been operating since 1995, with an additional skate area provided for in 1999.
- Attracted approximately 50,000 visitations in 1999/2000, but attendance levels are now less than half of this amount. Main factors have been the proliferation of outdoor skate venues across Melbourne (increased competition) and the distance from the nearest railway station (Cranbourne).
- 40% – 50% of the users are Cranbourne Area residents.
- Salvation Army conduct outreach programs from the venue as part of their management arrangements.
- Key opportunities for The Shed in relation to the future development of the Casey Indoor Leisure Complex are:
 - Continuance of New Holland Drive passed the Special School then cutting back to Berwick-Cranbourne Road passed The Shed.
 - Provision of sealed paths.
 - Improved exterior lighting around The Shed.
 - Installation of a safer road crossing sequence at the intersection of New Holland Drive and Narre Warren-Cranbourne Road.

13. CONSULTATION – SPORTS PEAK BODIES

Telephone interviews were conducted with the following sports peak bodies to identify and confirm opportunities for specific sports across the Cranbourne Area:

1. Harness Racing Victoria.
2. Victoria In-Line Hockey Association.
3. Victorian Rugby Union.
4. Victorian Soccer Federation.
5. Peninsula Tennis Association.

The following summarises the key outcomes from the organisation representatives (who are identified in Appendix 1):

13.1. Harness Racing Victoria

- Harness Racing Victoria (HRV) supports the retention and use of the Casey Fields harness training track, however, any funding and management requirements will be the responsibility of local clubs/trainers.
- HRV does have a number of registered stand-alone public “training venues” in Melbourne and the immediate surrounds.
- The management and maintenance of these venues is subject of annual inspections (health & safety audits), and the management groups must file annual reports to HRV.
- The development of harness racing in the South East Region is a strategically significant direction for the HRV.
- The HRV values highly the industry training and education centres (Warragul and Bendigo) but has no direct involvement in the courses.

13.2. Victoria In-Line Hockey Association

- There is an estimated 750 – 1,000 participants in Victoria, which support 16 clubs (each with 4 – 5 teams of 10 players).
- There are 2 main centres in Victoria: Puckhandlers (Reservoir) and Stadium 34 (Moe).
- Suggests that a viable co-location is to combine an ice skating rink with an in-line hockey rink.
- Cranbourne Area has been identified as a high growth area for the sport and would support any new facility development which might benefit in-line hockey.
- Minimum requirements for a rink are 50 metres x 26 metres (small rink), with an international standard rink measuring 60 metres x 35 metres (approximately equivalent to the area of 4 basketball courts).

13.3. Victorian Rugby Union

- There are currently 1,500 people participating in rugby union in Victoria (breakdown is approximately 1,000 juniors and 500 seniors).
- Even though the sport has significant and traditional roots in the private school sector (at the junior level), the dominant demographic profile of rugby union players is Pacific Islander/New Zealander and “blue collar” worker.
- The South East Region is considered by the Association to be a high growth area.
- Association supports the establishment of a new rugby facility in the Cranbourne Area, and suggests that the minimum requirements for a club would be 2 fields and a pavilion.
- Suggests that union and league can co-locate compatibly.

13.4. Victorian Soccer Federation

- Strong support by the Federation for the development of a regional soccer facility in the South East Region.
- It was suggested that an option for Council may be that such a facility could in fact be a neutral ground (i.e. no “home” team), which is used on an annual basis by the soccer team within the municipality which is competing in the highest grade. All teams, however, continue to use their “home” venue as a training and social base.
- Growth in soccer is occurring equitably across Melbourne, where in previous years growth was more evident in the traditional soccer areas of the Western and Northern suburbs.

13.5. Peninsula Tennis Association

- The Peninsula Tennis Association (PTA) was formed in 2002 through an amalgamation of the previous Mornington Peninsula Tennis Association and the Frankston & District Tennis Association.
- The PTA coordinates one of only four “Tennis Victoria Zone Junior Training Squads”.
- Junior tennis participation has increased in the area in the past 5 years.
- Many clubs have to outsource courts for junior matches to cater for high demand.
- Membership numbers for the Casey clubs have remained strong and continue to increase.
- PTA supports a proposed Regional Tennis Centre at Amstel Golf Club, on account of both need for additional courts and as an option for the possible location of an Association headquarter facility.
- Largest existing club facilities in the PTA are the Frankston East Tennis Club (13 courts) and Overton Park Tennis Club (14 courts).

14. CONSULTATION – OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

The following six organisations provided information through a combination of telephone interview/meeting. The key points are summarised herein.

South East Victorian Equine Network (Miranda Cocks)

- South East Victorian Equine Network (SEVEN) is a recently established business development body for the racing industry.
- Advocate support for the establishment of a harness education and training facility at Casey Fields by utilising the existing training track, due to current catchment demand and increased projected demand.
- The University of Melbourne previously developed a proposal to establish a new harness education and training facility on the site of the former Marching Girls area at the Cranbourne Racecourse & Recreation Reserve. Plans were not progressed.

Brecknock Consulting (Carol Atwell)

- Brecknock Consulting are currently undertaking an arts and cultural strategy for Council.
- Confirmed need for community arts rehearsal space across the municipality.
- Indicated that the Cranbourne Community Theatre at Cranbourne Secondary College (260 seat theatre) has only just been completed and will now provide the Cranbourne Area with a significant community resource.

Berwick Amateur Theatre Company (Susan Bergman)

- Berwick Amateur Theatre Company (BATS) advocate for the establishment of a dedicated rehearsal and set construction facility for all community-based arts groups in Casey.
- Support Council's recent resolution to investigate the availability of a possible site for such a facility at the Casey Indoor Leisure Complex.
- BATS moved in to the "Pickling Shed" at the Complex in January 2003 as a temporary solution to a lack of a "home" for community arts.
- Preferred facility components in any future dedicated community arts centre would be:
 - 2 large open indoor areas for rehearsal (13 metres x 9 metres each), sprung floor and sound proofing.
 - Foyer with kitchenette facility.
 - Storage facility/set building room with external loading bay.
 - Office/Administration area.

Royal Botanic Gardens (Joanne Fyfe)

- The Royal Botanic Gardens Cranbourne is a regionally significant open space area (38 hectares of indigenous bushland).

- The Gardens feature the following “attractors”:
 - BBQ and picnic facilities.
 - 10 kilometres of walking trails.
 - A major destination point, Trig Point Lookout, with a 360-degree panoramic view of the surrounding area.
- There are two proposed development projects to be undertaken in the next couple of years at the Gardens: Australian Garden and Woodlands. Both will provide new high standard visitor facilities.

Cranbourne & District Residents Association (Steve Beardon)

- Supports the establishment of a regional tennis facility in the Cranbourne Area.
- Supports the relocation of the Cranbourne Football and Cricket Clubs to Casey Fields, to larger more appropriate facilities.
- Residents not wholly supportive of Casey Fields for harness use (short-term or long-term), as maybe residents will never get to use that part of the site if harness use gets well established.
- Ensure passive spaces are provided in Casey Fields, not just sports areas.

Bicycle Association South East

- Bicycle Association South East (BASE) is a collective of all cycling interest groups based in Melbourne’s South East suburbs (including cycling clubs, veteran cycling, mountain bike clubs, BMX clubs, triathlon clubs, wheelchair racing, and social cycling groups).
- Waverley Park was the base for approximately 1,000 cyclists to race and train each week, but became unavailable from April 2002, so an alternate venue is required urgently.
- BASE is advocating that Casey Fields may be appropriate for the provision of a criterium course. Likely frequency of use would be Weekdays 6.00pm – 8.00pm, Saturday 2.00pm – 5.00pm and Sunday 8.00am – 10.30am.
- Requirements:
 - 2 km sealed asphalt road 6 – 8 metres wide.
 - Exclusive use when required for training/competitions.
 - Clubhouse facility / public toilets.
 - Car parking.

APPENDIX 1

Cranbourne Area Sports Reserve Audit

Reserve	Melway	User Groups				Facilities							Amenities			Comments
			No of Ovals T = Turf, S = Synthetic (E) = Excellent, (G) = Good, (A) = Average	No of Soccer Fields (E) = Excellent, (G) = Good, (A) = Average	No of Other Fields B = Baseball E = Horse/Dog Facility R = Rugby S = Softball SH = Synthetic Hockey	Cricket Nets S = Synthetic, T = Turf	Tennis Courts P = Plexipave, E = Porous (E) = Excellent, (G) = Good, (A) = Average	Ball Courts N = Netball, B = Basketball	Other Rec Facilities	Path Network	Playground	Public Toilets CL = Closed	Car Parking S = Small, M = Medium, L = Large (S) = Sealed, (U) = Unsealed	Club/Social Facilities S = Small, M = Medium, L = Large		
Cranbourne Racecourse & Recreation Reserve Grant Street, Cranbourne	133 G7-K7	Cranbourne Football Netball Club, Cranbourne Cricket Club, Cranbourne Tennis Club, Cranbourne Dandenong Pistol Club, Cranbourne (Comets) Soccer Club, Cranbourne Bowls Club	1T(G)	1L (A) 2 M(A)	E	3S	6E(A)	×	Marching Field Cranbourne Greyhound Club Cranbourne Harness Racing Club Cranbourne Turf Club	×	✓	×	3M(U) 1S(U)	4	The Reserve includes the Cranbourne Racecourse and access to the Cranbourne Training Centre. There is restricted access only to the sports ground area.	
J & P Camm Reserve Fairbairn Street, Cranbourne	133 G3	Cranbourne Junior Football Club, Cranbourne Cricket Club	2S(A)	×	×	×	×	×	×	✓	×	×	1M(S) 1M(U)	1	Reserve access restricted (i.e. locked gate).	
Clyde Recreation Reserve Pattersons Road, Clyde	134 K8	Devon Meadows Junior Football Club, Casey Chiefs Junior Rugby League Club, Clyde Tennis Club, Clyde Cricket Club, Green Valley Darts & Social Club	1S(G)	×	1R	2S	4P(G)	×	×	×	✓	×	1L(U)	2	Rugby setup on football oval. Reserve access restricted (i.e. locked gate).	
Donnelly Recreation Reserve Lesdon Avenue, Cranbourne	129 H11	Merinda Park Cricket Club, Cranbourne & Berwick Pigeon Clubs	1(G) 1S(A)	×	×	3S	×	×	×	✓	×	×	1M(U)	1		
Lawson Poole Reserve Lesdon Avenue, Cranbourne	129 H10	Cranbourne Little Athletics Club, Southern Cross K9 Inc., Cranbourne Meadows Cricket Club, SE Redbacks Rugby League Football Club, Cranbourne Junior Football Club, Cranbourne Cricket Club, Cranbourne Auskick	1S(A)	×	E, 1R	2S	×	×	Athletics Track Basketball Pad	✓	✓	×	1L(U)	1	Poor integration of clubrooms with sports facilities. Much of the Reserve is flood prone.	
Junction Village Reserve Craig Road, Junction Village	134 B12	Devon Meadows Cricket Club	1S(A)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	Most of the Reserve enclosed by residential allotments resulting in limited access.	
Morning Mist Recreation Reserve Browns Road, Cranbourne South	136 H3	Cranbourne South Tennis Club, Cranbourne South Riding Club, Cranbourne Pony Club	×	×	E	×	4A(A)	×	×	×	×	✓	1M(U)	1	Southern part of the Reserve is predominantly bushland, and is used for horse riding activities.	
Glover Recreation Reserve Browns Road, Devon Meadows	138 C6	Devon Meadows Senior Football Club, Devon Meadows Junior Football Club, Devon Meadows Cricket Club, Devon Meadows Tennis Club	1S(A)	×	×	×	4E(A) 2A(A)	1N	×	×	×	✓ CLOSED	2L(U)	2	Reserve access restricted (i.e. locked gate).	

APPENDIX 2

List of People/Organisations Consulted

People/Organisations Consulted During the Study

Councillors
Name
Cr Graham Smith
Cr Mick Morland
Cr Ron Mantel
Cr John Hastie
Cr Norma McClausland
Cr Rob Wilson
Cr Brian Oates
Cr Wayne Smith
Cr Ben Clissold

Council Staff	
Name	Title
Russell Hopkins	Manager Arts and Leisure
Peter Meeking	<i>Former</i> Manager Property Rates and Valuations
Halvard Dalheim	Manager Strategic Development
Greg Bursill	Acting Manager Strategic Development
Jim Davine	Team Leader Leisure
Stephen McGrath	Recreation Planner
John Dodson	Manager Works and Operations
Mark Stubbs	Senior Strategic Planner
Phillip Saikaly	Leisure Development Officer
Bob Barker	Manager Myuna Farm
Ron Walker	Manager Building Services
Niky Hepi	Disability Recreation Officer

Community Forum # 1 (26th August 2002)		
Name	Suburb	Group or Title
Troy Skilling	Cranbourne	
Paul Kleverlaan	Cranbourne North	Cranbourne Tennis Club
Shaun Petrie	Cranbourne	Cranbourne Cricket Club
Peter Kelly	Cranbourne	Cranbourne Cricket Club
Linda Gladstone	Cranbourne	Cranbourne Little Athletics Centre
Cr Graham Smith	Cranbourne	Mayor, City of Casey
Community Forum # 2 (28th August 2002)		
Name	Suburb	Group or Title
Con Di Pietro	Cranbourne	Cranbourne Tennis Club
Mardy Kleverlaan	Cranbourne	Cranbourne Tennis Club
Paul Kleverlaan	Cranbourne North	Cranbourne Tennis Club
Michael Hill	Berwick	Casey Tigersharks Swimming Club

Community Submission		
Name	Suburb	Group or Title
Des Hughes		Harness Coordinator McMillan Campus (Uni of Melb)
Ash Hind		Berwick City Cougars Baseball Club
Tracey Anderson	Cranbourne	(in relation to a suggestion for an ice skating rink)
Gayle Joyce	Berwick	Casey Cardinia United Horse Association

Sports Peak Bodies	
Name	Group
Rob Pongho	Harness Racing Victoria
Ross Fisher	Victoria In-Line Hockey Association
Ron Steiner	Victorian Rugby Union
Kevin O'Byrne	Victorian Soccer Federation
Ken Stratton	Peninsula Tennis Association

Sports and Recreation Groups / Organisations	
Name	Group or Title
Paul Kleverlaan	Cranbourne Tennis Club
Peter Gray	Amstel Golf Club
Michael Hodge	Cranbourne Harness Racing Club
Ken Fulton	Cranbourne Harness Racing Club
Robin Waley	Cranbourne Turf Club
Tony Wright	Cranbourne Greyhound Club
Jim Wilson	Cranbourne Comets Soccer Club
Silvio Marinelli	Cranbourne Cricket Club
Belinda O'Sullivan	Cranbourne Gymnastics Club
John Rowe	Cranbourne RSL Gun Club (Field & Game)
Wal Ballard	Cranbourne Bowls Club
John Hetherington	Cranbourne Football Club
Geoff/Tracey/Ben/Shona	Salvation Army (in relation to The Shed)
Chris Piesse	Indoor Sports Complex (Terry Vickerman Centre)
Ian Loxton/David Paton	Sport For All / Recrosport (Terry Vickerman Centre)
Bill Upson/Frank Barlow	Bicycle Association South East (BASE)

Cranbourne Racecourse & Recreation Reserve Committee of Management Meeting (11th September 2002)

Name	Group or Title
Graeme Egan	Secretary Reserve Committee
Daryl Martin	Committee Member
Cr Ron Mantel	Committee Member/Casey Councillor
Ken Fulton	Cranbourne Harness Racing Club
Robin Waley	Cranbourne Turf Club
Gary Sidwell	Cranbourne Turf Club
Tony Wright	Cranbourne Greyhound Club
Bill Salter	Cranbourne Greyhound Club
Paul Kleverlaan	Cranbourne Tennis Club
Jim Wilson	Cranbourne Comets Soccer Club
Kevin Watson	Cranbourne Comets Soccer Club
Silvio Marinelli	Cranbourne Cricket Club
Mark Cooper	Cranbourne Cricket Club
Wal Ballard	Cranbourne Bowls Club
Hans Worstering	Cranbourne Bowls Club
John Hetherington	Cranbourne Football Club
Andrew Hodgson	Cranbourne Football Club

Other Stakeholders

Name	Group or Title
Carol Atwell	Brecknock Consulting (in relation to Casey Cultural Study)
Des Hughes	Harness Coordinator, McMillan Campus (Uni of Melb)
Miranda Cocks	South East Victoria Equine Network (SEVEN)
	Casey Equestrian Reference Group
Lynda Counsell	City of Frankston (in relation to current/proposed sports facility developments)
Susan Bergman	Berwick Theatre Society (in relation to proposed Arts House at Casey Indoor Leisure Complex)
Joanne Fyfe	Royal Botanic Gardens Cranbourne
Steve Beardon	Cranbourne & District Residents Association
Graeme Egan	Secretary, Cranbourne Racecourse & Recreation reserve Committee