



Frankston City

# SPORTS DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2013 - 2019



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## Executive Summary

The Frankston City Sports Development Plan- Volume 1 determines the capacity of our sporting infrastructure to deliver sport to the community.

The Plan provides a framework for the development of organised sporting facilities within the City of Frankston over the next six years.

Providing opportunities for participation in sport promotes good health and well being within the community, this Plan will encourage the development of customer standards which will in turn improve the level of structured participation.

The Plan introduces Principles for the future planning, design and management of sporting facilities, in conjunction with a facilities hierarchy for the nominated sports within the plan.

The principles and hierarchy in conjunction with audit results are tools that enable sport specific information to be integrated into the organisational asset management system. The development of technical service levels as an appendix to this document will enable testing and measurement of the standards set in the hierarchy.

The plan recommends actions for addressing identified issues or areas of opportunity for sport within the municipality.

The plan acknowledges that to evaluate the true value of sport to the community, a comprehensive best value review would need to be undertaken in conjunction with a customer service review. This body of work will form Volume 2 of the Sports Development Plan.

For the purpose of the Sports Development Plan, organised sport is defined as:

**An activity involving physical exertion and skill that is governed by a set of rules or customs and often undertaken competitively.**

### Scope

The Sports Development Plan has focused on nine key sports within the municipality, being those with the highest participation numbers operating in Council facilities.

- Athletics
- Australian Rules Football ( AFL)
- Basketball
- Cricket
- Hockey
- Lawn Bowls
- Netball
- Soccer
- Tennis

The Sports Development Plan considers the following factors for each sport, and how these are likely to impact upon the provision of sporting facilities in the future.

- Changing community expectations
- Current facility provision issues
- Emerging sporting trends
- Strategic direction of sporting associations
- Environmental constraints
- Funding constraints

## Aims

The Sports Development Plan aims to ensure the following outcomes for Frankston City:

- Respond to the changing and diverse needs of the community
- Inform the direction and development and delivery of a program of improving Council's recreation and sporting infrastructure
- Be responsive to changing environmental conditions and provide guidelines for sustainable facility development and management
- Determine a position for Council in relation to its role in supporting community, regional and elite sports provision within the municipality
- An action plan for recommended projects and strategies

## Methodology

The aims and objectives of the Sports Development Plan have been achieved by a combination of research, consultation and data analysis.

Extensive community consultation was undertaken to determine current and future needs, expectations and local trends.

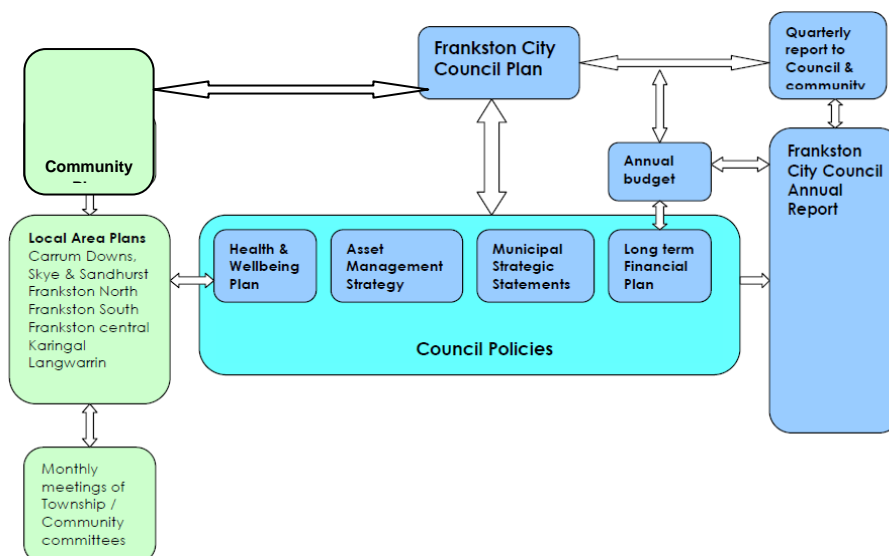
A detailed audit of existing facilities and pavilions was undertaken to determine if they were fit for the purpose intended.

The Sports Development Plan includes:

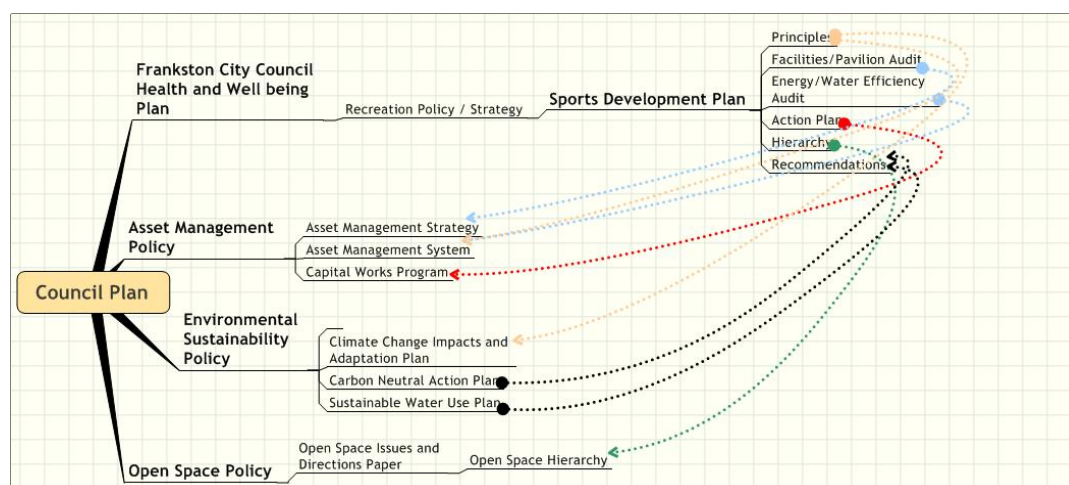
- Background Information, including demographics, trends and the strategic context of the document
- Literature Review
- Detailed analysis of sporting trends
- Facility audit tool developed specifically to ensure a high level of rigour between the principles for sport facility provision, actual provision and bridging the gap between the two
- Summary of facility and pavilion audit results
- Detailed listing of Capital Works Project Priorities
- Recommendations

## Sports Development Plan Strategic Context

Council has established a Planning Hierarchy, illustrated below, which guides development of policies, strategies and plans. A number of high level strategies support the provision of recreation including the Health & Wellbeing Plan, Asset Management Strategy and the Municipal Strategic Statement.



The Sports Development Plan sits under the strategic direction of the Recreation Strategy and has relationships with a number of strategies as illustrated below. The Sports Plan is not a high level strategy, but rather a plan with a particular area of focus and detailed actions.



- Principles have been developed reflecting best value, asset management and environmentally sustainable principles
- Facilities/Pavilion Audit and Energy /Water Efficiency Audit information will be utilised in both the Asset Management System and the Action Plan
- The Action plan will provide information to assist in priorities for the Capital Works Program and feed into Council's Asset Management Plan
- Sports Facility Hierarchy will feed into the Open Space Hierarchy
- Environmental plans have been incorporated into both the action plan and strategic recommendations

## Recommendations:

Subject to the provision of funding the Sports Development Plan strategic recommendations are structured for implementation over a six year period. This timeframe is important to ensure the plan remains relevant to current sporting trends, demographics and community expectations.

A review of the plan will be required in 2018.

Strategic recommendations within the plan have been grouped under three key areas:

- 1) Policy Review and Guideline Development that balances the affordability and accessibility to sporting infrastructure for the community, whilst providing consistency across sporting facility assets.**
- 2) Ongoing review of processes that support Sporting Provision with the municipality, ensuring continuous improvement and awareness of changing community needs and expectations.**
- 3) Investigate opportunities that will enhance current and future delivery, management and planning of sporting infrastructure.**

New and upgrade Projects to come from the Capital Works Project Priorities ( refer section 10.1) are likely to extend beyond the six year life of the plan due to available capital funding, and will be subject to Council approving funding through the annual budgeting process.

Key actions to come from the Sports Development Plan include:

- A review of the seasonal tenancy manual
- Developing sports lighting guidelines
- A strategic assessment of tennis facilities within the municipality
- Undertake a feasibility to determine the need to extend the Frankston and District Basketball Association Stadium
- Review of the capital works contribution policy
- Determine demand for a regional synthetic training facility for soccer
- Continue to implement and identify further opportunities for improving energy and water efficiency of sporting facilities
- Develop Environmental Sustainable design guidelines
- Upgrade/ Expansion of facilities to cater for all abilities and female participation
- Development of a Sports Liaison Committee
- Development of Technical service levels that can be tested and measured



# 1) Introduction

Frankston City Council adopted the previous Sports Development Strategy in 2003.

The Strategy provided a framework for the development of sporting infrastructure and established a hierarchy of Sporting Facilities within the municipality.

The municipal landscape with regard to sport has changed considerably since the adoption of the 2003 Strategy. Factors that have contributed to this include:-

- Adoption of the Frankston City Recreation Strategy 2009-2014
- Designation of Frankston City as a Central Activities Area
- Increased accessibility to Frankston City with the opening of East Link and the recent opening of Peninsula Link
- Arrival of National level sport to the municipality
- Ageing infrastructure and sporting facilities
- Council's approach to asset management - currently there is an expectation with sporting infrastructure that users pay or contribute as part of an occupancy agreement or capital contribution
- Council's commitment to the development of the Frankston Regional Aquatic Centre

These factors in combination with changing sporting trends have instigated the need to revise the Sports Development Strategy 2003.

The Frankston City Council Plan, Frankston 2025, and the Recreation Strategy provide adequate strategic direction for active leisure within Frankston City. The Sports Development Plan supports this direction, providing an action orientated plan for the future provision of recreation and sport within the municipality.

## 1.1 Background

Frankston City is situated on the eastern shores of Port Phillip Bay approximately 40 kilometres south of Melbourne. The municipality covers an area of approximately 131 square kilometres from the Seaford Wetlands in the north to Mt Eliza in the south, and the Western Port Highway in the east. The Western boundary of the city is made up of about 10 kilometres of coastline along Port Phillip Bay.

Frankston City includes the suburbs of Carrum Downs, Frankston, Frankston North, Frankston South, Langwarrin, Langwarrin South, Sandhurst, Seaford and Skye.

Frankston City is predominantly a residential area, with some industrial, commercial, and rural areas.

Central Frankston functions as the major regional retail and commercial centre, servicing the outer southern Melbourne region and the Mornington Peninsula. The city also provides education, health, community service, financial, recreation and leisure and entertainment facilities for a population catchment that exceeds well beyond its municipal boundaries.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> ABS Housing and Population Census 2006

The demographic profile of Frankston City has altered since the 2003 Sports Development Strategy.<sup>2</sup>

Year	Population	% Increase
2002	115,317	n/a
2011	129,650	8%
2016	135,540	5%

Increases in population have occurred and are likely to continue to occur in the growth areas within the municipality, which include Langwarrin/Langwarrin South, Carrum Downs, Sandhurst and Skye.

## 1.2 Benefits of Recreation

“Physical activity is not the only benefit of sport and recreation participation, the sport and recreation sector also delivers important social, health, economic and even environmental benefits to the community”.<sup>3</sup>

### *Social Benefits:*

“Sport and active recreation activities can be the glue that holds communities together. Sport builds social capital by providing a sense of unity. It is a social leveller, fostering trust amongst participants and members contributing to greater social cohesion. In many communities, sport is seen as a means of building community pride and loyalty, with sporting events providing a meeting place and a means of uniting people across age groups. Sport and shared recreation activities offer people the opportunity to be involved, which provides them with a positive sense of self worth”<sup>4</sup>.

### *Health Benefits:*

The physical health benefits of active recreation and sport are numerous and well documented.

“Frankston Burden of Disease data reflects high rates of disability adjusted life years (DALYS) due to ischaemic heart disease, stroke, diabetes and bowel cancer. There is overwhelming evidence linking behaviours such as smoking, physical inactivity, alcohol misuse, poor nutrition and obesity to these illnesses.”<sup>5</sup>

“Regular physical activity decreases the risk of heart disease. Lowers blood pressure and decreases the chance of developing Type 2 diabetes. It can be protective against some forms of cancer and can improve mental wellbeing by reducing feelings of anxiety, stress and depression”<sup>6</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> Profile.Id Pty Ltd - Frankston City Community Profile

<sup>3</sup> Frankston City Recreation Strategy 2009-2014

<sup>4</sup> Frankston City Recreation Strategy 2009-2014

<sup>5</sup> Frankston City Council Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan 2009-2013

<sup>6</sup> Frankston City Recreation Strategy 2009-2014

## 2) Project Aims and Objectives

The Sports Development Plan has a facilities focus, and provides a framework for the planning, development and management of Frankston City Council's sporting facilities, to meet the Frankston City community's needs.

The Sports Development Plan will:-

- Enable Frankston City Council to respond to the changing and diverse sporting needs of the community
- Inform the direction and development of a program of improving Council's recreation and sporting infrastructure
- Be responsive to changing environmental conditions and provide guidelines for sustainable facility development and management
- Determine a position for Council in relation to its role in supporting community, regional and elite sports provision within the municipality
- Provide a costed and prioritised action plan for recommended strategic projects and strategies giving consideration to available capital funding apart from the renewal works. The Capital works Project Priorities (refer section 10.1) are subject to council approving funding
- Consider both current and projected future needs and issues.

### 2.1 Project Scope

For the purpose of the Sports Development Plan, organised sport is defined as:

**An activity involving physical exertion and skill that is governed by a set of rules or customs and often undertaken competitively**

The Sport Development Plan will include all Council owned and or managed facilities in the following categories:-

- Active recreation reserves (33)
- Sporting pavilions (89) and associated facilities, which includes but is not limited to courts, pitches, greens, and stadiums
- Foreshore areas ( Frankston and Seaford) and associated water based activities
- Council managed Golf Courses (1)

The Scope of the Sport Development Plan excludes:

- Neighbourhood feature parks and passive reserves
- Swimming Pools (these were considered during the feasibility study for the proposed aquatic and wellbeing centre)
- Skate Parks ( these were considered in the Skate and BMX Facilities Strategy 2003)
- Equestrian activities and centres

## 2.2 Project Management

The Sports Development Plan was prepared internally by Council staff, utilising the knowledge and expertise of Council officers across the organisation.

- Project Sponsor: Manager Parks and Leisure
- Project Manager: Recreation Planner Parks and Leisure

Simon Leisure Consulting performed the role of a Project Mentor and provided support to the Project Manager during the development of the plan.

## 2.3 Methodology

The aims and objectives of the Sports Development Plan have been achieved by a combination of research, consultation and data analysis.

To ensure the information gathered for the Sports Development Plan reflects the diversity of the municipality and the changing needs of the community, information was collected from a number of sources including:

### *Demographic Review:*

An analysis of existing demographic information and future projections for Frankston City was undertaken.

### *Literature Review:*

A review of all relevant existing Council documentation was completed. This included strategic documents and master plans.

A review of relevant external documentation was also undertaken, including sports association strategic plans, sports participation data and neighbouring councils' sport/leisure plans.

### *Consultation:*

#### *Surveys:*

An online survey of sporting clubs was undertaken to identify current and projected participation levels, satisfaction levels for facilities, and any identified gaps in facilities.

A telephone survey of 400 randomly selected residents was conducted to identify current and projected sporting trends, adequacy of facilities within the municipality to meet resident needs, and factors that encourage or limit participation in sport.

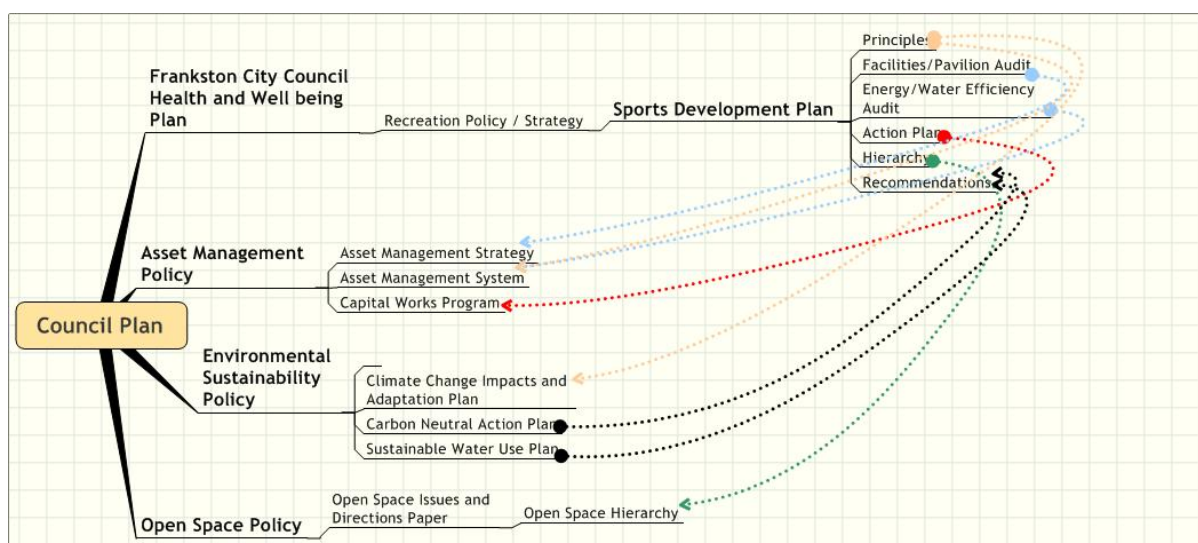
#### *Workshops:*

A workshop was held with representatives from sporting groups to discuss framework options for setting fees and charges.

#### *Meetings:*

Meetings with representatives from the key sporting associations were undertaken, to discuss strategic directions and identified sporting trends relevant to Frankston City.

### 3) Strategic Context



The Sports Development Plan integrates existing policies and plans to facilitate a holistic approach to the asset management of sporting facilities within the municipality. The plan gives consideration to key policy areas including:-

- Asset Management
- Environmental Sustainability
- Open Space Issues and Directions

#### 3.1 Literature Review

This section of the plan reviews key strategic documents and their relevance to the Sports Development Plan including:-

- Frankston 2025 Community Vision
- Frankston City Council Plan 2010-2014
- Frankston City Council Recreation Strategy 2009-2014
- Frankston City Council Open Space Strategy 2002(currently under review)

#### *Frankston 2025 Community Vision*

This document summarises the aspirations of over 1500 community members that participated in the many activities that created the community vision. The document presents this vision through nine major themes. The themes most relevant to the Sports Development Plan include:-

#### *Connected Community:-*

“Our local facilities are community hubs for meetings and group activities”.

- Organisations can establish multi use shared community facilities and spaces across the Frankston community.

#### *Active and Healthy:-*

“The People in our community thrive. We are active and healthy- physically, mentally and spiritually”.



- It is easy for people to enjoy a range of formal and informal recreation opportunities supported by quality local facilities and services.

#### Well Planned, Well Built and Well Maintained:-

“Our urban environment is planned and built on the principles of sustainability - our buildings and open spaces reflect excellence in architecture, sustainable design and maintenance.

- Frankston City is well planned to manage current and future community needs
- Activity centres and services are built in our residential neighbourhoods so that residents can easily access shopping, education, employment and recreational opportunities....

#### *Frankston City Council Plan 2010-2014*

The Council Plan is the strategic document which guides the planning, development, and allocation of resources and the provision of services to the Frankston City community.

The plan details key strategies for achieving the community’s goals, those relevant to the Sports Development Plan include:-

#### Active and Healthy Community with a Vibrant Culture:

Ensure the independence, health and wellbeing of residents through access to appropriately targeted community support services and opportunities.

Implement Health and Wellbeing Plan

Provide opportunities that encourage people to engage in active and passive recreation.

Deliver Recreation Strategy and the Recreational and Community Facilities Usage Review

#### Well Planned, Well Built and Well Maintained:

Manage Council assets to ensure the high quality provision of buildings, infrastructure and open spaces that deliver services to the community

Review and Implement the Open Space Strategy

#### *Frankston City Recreation Strategy 2009-2014*

The Recreation Strategy addresses the broad scope of recreation provision within the municipality.

The focus of the 2009-2014 Recreation Strategy was to consolidate existing recreation planning documents and strategies, acknowledge and integrate other key Council documents and strategies, set priorities for the provision of recreation and identify gaps where further consultation/development may be required.

The Recreation Strategy outlined seven recommended directions, labelled pillars, to address the opportunities around recreation provision in Frankston City; of these, Pillar 3 is most relevant to the Sports Development Plan.

***Pillar 3 - Provision of the most appropriate cross section of sport and active recreation opportunities across the municipality and accessible to all abilities, ages, gender, cultural backgrounds and financial circumstances***

A key action from this direction was the revision of the Sports Development Strategy 2003, which has resulted in the creation of the Sports Development Plan 2012.

Section 5 of the Recreation Strategy focused on specific areas of analysis, detailing opportunities available for the further development of recreation and leisure opportunities within the municipality. The opportunities most relevant to the Sports Development Plan include:-

## Facilities

### Aquatic Facilities

Review of the Jubilee Park Precinct and reassess its future direction and priority uses

### Indoor Sports and Active Recreation Facilities

Frankston District Basketball Association has a strong identity in the region and due to its many levels of play ranging from children's holiday clinics to National Championship teams continues to attract a strong membership base. Potential exists to expand the stadium to include additional courts if ongoing growth can be proven.

The need for increased indoor netball facilities should be reviewed in conjunction with the possible decommissioning of Jubilee Park Aquatic Centre due to the close proximity of the aquatic centre to the current Jubilee Park Netball facilities.

### Licensed Community Facilities – (Pavilions)

The life cycle of community facilities that have been recently upgraded or redeveloped should be anticipated in Council's new asset management program to best prepare for future capital budgeting.

*This statement from the Recreation Strategy 2009-2014, identifies the need to effectively forward plan for renewal costs and budget accordingly for this.*

### Formal Use of Open Space

The development of Council's new asset management program provides the opportunity to ensure that different categories for sports facilities and open space in general are understood and/or reconciled.

Management of pressure on playing field availability may need to consider opportunities to obtain more physical space and increase use of synthetic surfaces.

### Active Communities and Sports Development

Participation trends in organised sport need to be continually monitored to ensure prioritisation in facility management across all codes of sport.

### Facility Development

By managing our asset renewal effectively, we reduce the overall cost by ensuring timely and effective mediation. Council's new Asset Management Information System (AMIS) software provides a format for asset planning. This will enable all Council owned or managed assets across Frankston City to be itemised and planned for. Updated information on Recreation assets needs to be inputted into this system at regular intervals.

### *Frankston City Open Space Strategy 2002*

The Open Space Strategy was undertaken to provide a clear picture of existing open space and to develop goals, principles and strategies to help ensure sound future planning and management of this space.

The Strategy identified the importance of open space within the municipality, establishing guiding principles to ensure diversity of user experience, quality of settings, equity of access and conservation of natural values.

Sport was identified as being a key function for open space, with the strategy acknowledging that sporting facilities utilise a large proportion of open space.

The Open Space Strategy is currently under review.

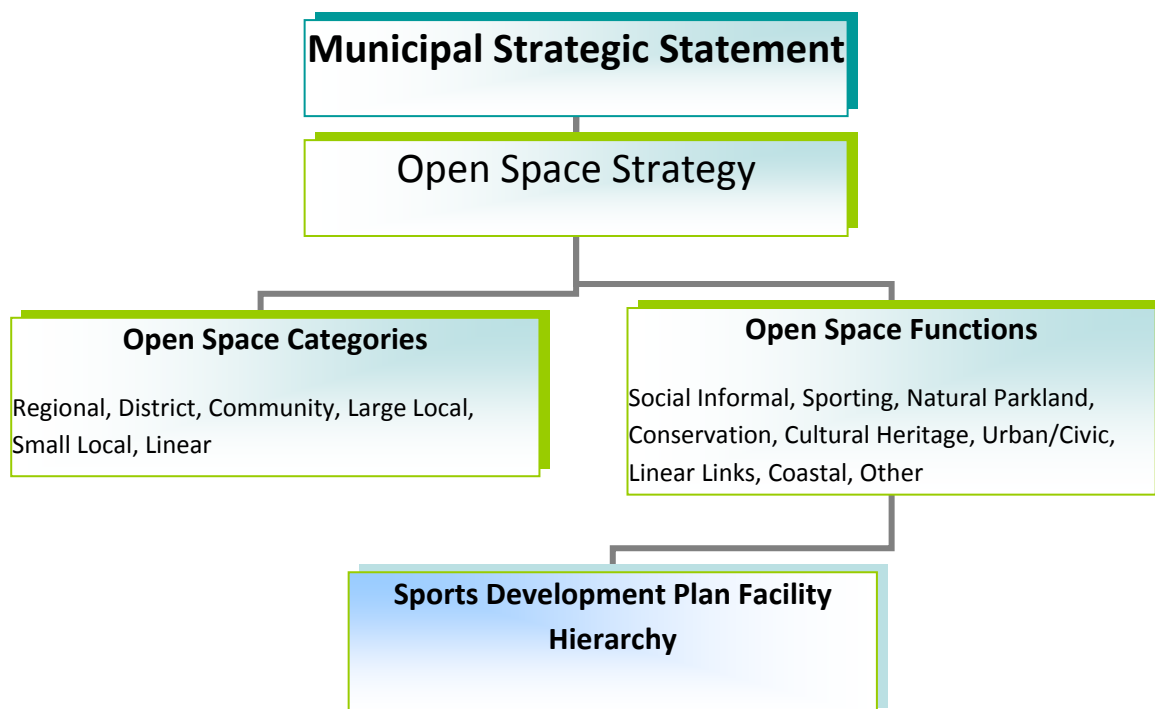
The review has established a number of open space hierarchical types and categories.

Open space parcels of land are categorised into a hierarchy based on catchment and size, i.e.: Lloyd Park – district parcel.

The Open Space Issues and Directions Paper also define the predominant function of use for each parcel of open space, for example Lloyd Park has a predominantly Sporting function or type, whereas Victoria Park has a predominantly social Informal function.

The Sports Development Plan, Sports Facility Hierarchy sits within the framework established under the current Open Space Policy Review. It is distinct from the Open Space Hierarchy, with the difference in the hierarchies being the Sport Facility Hierarchy focuses on sporting infrastructure whilst the Open Space Hierarchy looks at broad community catchment and usage.

The Sports Development Plan informs the Open Space Strategy of the various levels of sporting infrastructure.



### *Drought Response Plan 2008*

The main objectives of the Drought Response Plan relevant to the Sports Development Plan were to:-

- Determine areas where water savings can be achieved within the open space network
- Recommend sustainable management practises for the passive and active open space areas under current and expected future water restrictions

Key recommendations to come from the Drought Response Plan included:-

- Converting all turf surfaces to warm season grasses to improve the durability of the turf surface as well as reduce the amount of water
- Construct synthetic turf surfaces that can be utilised for soccer training and potentially other sporting and training activities
- Develop new sporting venues and facilities that will cater for the growing population within the municipality
- Install irrigation systems in those turf areas that currently lack a system
- Implement usage strategies to minimise surface damage and more efficiently utilise sporting venues

### *Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Plan 2011*

The aim of the Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Plan is to provide a framework and guide to:

- Facilitate action by Council in its operations and services to prepare for the impacts of climate change
- Provide information and assistance to the community to reduce their vulnerability and facilitate an adaptive response to climate change impacts

The plan details how climate change can impact upon sporting facilities including:

“The provision and use of recreational facilities can be impacted from reduced water for irrigation of sports grounds and open space potentially causing the closure of ovals...”

“The maintenance of recreational facilities is likely to increase as demand and population does.”

The plan also provided recommendations for limiting the impacts of climate change including:

- Incorporating climate change impacts in the review of the Sports Development Plan
- Continuing to implement the Drought Response Plan to drought proof Council’s reserves and open spaces

### ***Frankston City Council Sustainable Water Use Plan 2006***

The aim of the Sustainable Water Use Plan is to provide a total water cycle management system for Frankston City Council until 2020.

The plan sets out practical actions and strategies which will assist in meeting designated goals to reduce water use, improve water quality; and manage our use of ground and recycled water.

The plan specifically aims to reduce Frankston City Council water consumption for open space, playing fields and parks and gardens by 30% from 2000-2001 water use levels in these facilities by 2012-2013 and a further 10% by 2017-2018.

### ***Frankston City Council Carbon Neutral Action Plan 2011-2025- Draft***

This plan aims to:-

- Outline the decision making framework and actions that Council has in place to effectively manage greenhouse gas emissions and meet the carbon neutral commitment
- Facilitate action by Council to make significant reductions of greenhouse gas emissions to become carbon neutral by 2025
- Provide an action plan for Council to provide information to the community to reduce energy use and greenhouse gas emissions

The introduction of the carbon tax has the potential to greatly impact users of sporting pavilions and facilities, this plan provides the tools in which to minimise this impact and ensure energy efficiency.



### 3.2 Demographic Profile- Frankston City Council

“Frankston City is a predominantly residential municipality in Melbourne’s outer southern suburbs. The city features well established residential areas, recent growth areas such as Carrum Downs, Skye, Sandhurst and Langwarrin, rural residential areas such as Langwarrin South and rural and extractive industry uses”.

“After a number of decades of strong growth, the City is reaching the end of its development phase, with limited development opportunities available.”

“The Frankston Central area, which functions as the major regional retail and commercial centre for outer southern Melbourne and the Mornington Peninsula, is set to increase its level of residential development. This will primarily take the form of medium density housing.”<sup>7</sup>

Frankston City Population as at 30 June 2010 <sup>8</sup> was 130,462 an increase of 1.4% from 2009.

- Analysis of the age structure of Frankston City in 2006 compared to the Melbourne Metropolitan average shows that there was a larger proportion of people in the younger age groups (0 to 17) but a similar proportion of people in the older age groups (60+).
  - Overall, 25.0% of the population was aged between 0 and 17, and 17.4% were aged 60 years and over, compared with 22.9% and 17.0% respectively for the Melbourne Statistical Division.
  - The major difference between the age structure of Frankston City and the Melbourne Statistical Division is:
    - A *smaller* percentage of 25 to 34 year olds (13.4% compared to 14.9%).

Analysis of the country of birth of the population in Frankston City in 2006 compared to the Melbourne Metropolitan average shows that there was a smaller proportion of people born overseas as well as a smaller proportion of people from a non-English speaking background.

This is particularly relevant to the Sports Development Plan as it would indicate; as do participation figures, that traditionally Anglo recreation activities such as football and cricket should continue to be supported, as should those emerging in popularity, soccer for one.

Overall, 20.8% of the population was born overseas, compared with 29.0% for the Melbourne Metropolitan area.

The major differences between the countries of birth of the population in Frankston City and the Melbourne Metropolitan average were:

- A *larger* percentage of people born in United Kingdom (8.6% compared to 4.3%)
- A *smaller* percentage of people born in Italy (0.5% compared to 2.1%)

<sup>7</sup> Profile.Id Pty Ltd- Frankston Community Profile

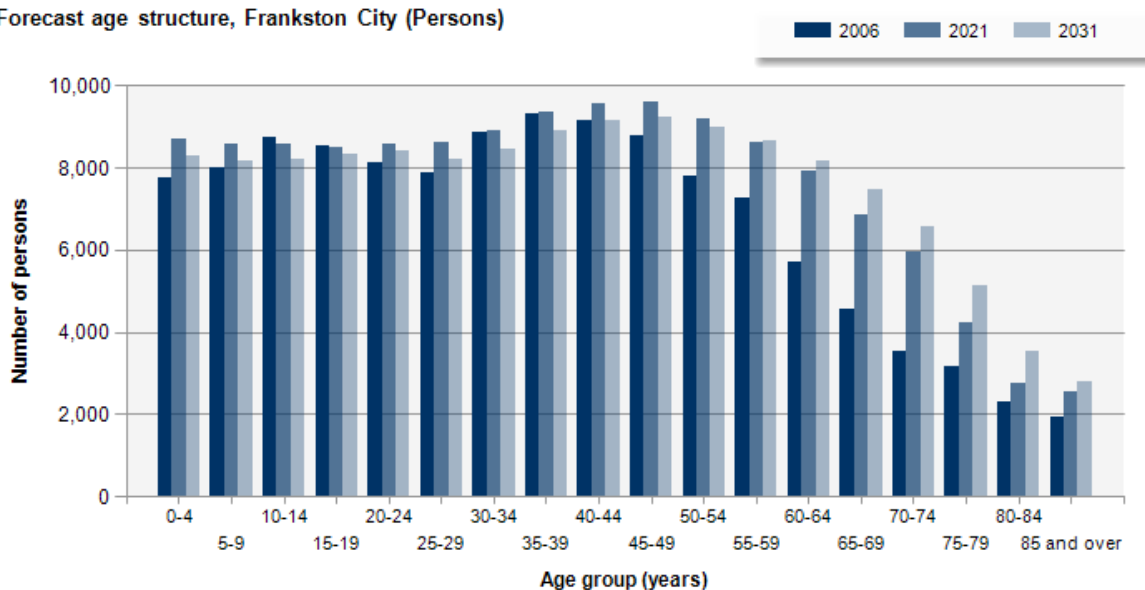
<sup>8</sup> ABS Statistics- 2006

### 3.3 Population Projections

The population projection summary for Frankston City indicates that the following changes will occur:-

- By 2021 the population of Frankston City will be 137,007, an increase of 15,640 persons from 2006, representing an average annual growth of 0.8%
- Skye- Sandhurst is forecast to show the greatest percentage change in population to 2021, increasing by 44.1% from 2006, or an average annual growth rate of 2.4%
- Karingal is forecast to decrease by 4.3% by 2021
- The proportion of people in the older age brackets will significantly increase in 2021 and 2031 as is indicated in the tables below
- The proportion of people in the younger age brackets will remain relatively stable between now and 2031, refer to the tables below

Forecast age structure, Frankston City (Persons)



Area Name	Forecast Year			Average Annual % Change
	2011	2016	2031	
Frankston City	129,666	135,549	136,616	0.5
Carrum Downs	20,162	21,780	21,058	0.7
Frankston Central	10,506	11,353	12,694	1.1
Frankston Heights	12,203	12,078	12,041	-0.1
Frankston North	5,566	5,497	5,605	-0.1
Frankston South	17,992	17,829	17,759	0.0
Karingal	13,529	13,380	13,066	-0.2
Langwarrin (north)	18,402	19,425	19,608	0.4
Langwarrin (south)	3,971	4,085	3,874	0.2
Seaford (east)	6,472	6,514	6,752	0.2
Seaford (west)	10,093	10,312	11,278	0.6
Skye - Sandhurst	10,770	13,296	12,881	2.4

Understanding key demographic information is important to the Sports Development Plan to ensure:-

- Areas experiencing population growth are supported with adequate recreation opportunities and facilities, including access to these. Limitations with available open space and opportunities for expansion will place a higher importance on forward planning of facilities within growth corridors, to facilitate community need
- Changes in population (Frankston City projections are for an aging population) are considered in the planning and development of recreation opportunities

## 4) Trends and Issues

### 4.1 General Participation Trends

“There have been notable changes in the ways in which people participate in recreation in Australia. These changes need to be considered when undertaking any planning for facilities, services and programs. By continuing to monitor these trends, Council will be able to respond to changes and ensure the provision of opportunities remains relevant”.<sup>9</sup>

Some of the key trends that influence people’s recreation participation include:-

- Greater emphasis being placed on preventative health care, and education, people are now more aware of the benefits of a healthy lifestyle
- People are living longer
- Changes in working culture, and the prevalence of shift work, casual and part time work have resulted in people wanting flexibility in availability of sport
- Greater emphasis on access and equity
- Increased community demand for diversity in leisure activities, accompanied by higher expectations for the quality of facilities and services on offer

### 4.2 Sport Participation Trends

State Sporting bodies and associations were consulted in the development of this plan, whilst each sport had specific trends, there were also common trends identified which included:-

- Shift from traditional sporting seasons to accommodate increased participation
- Shift in older demographics away from organised/structured sports
- Modification of sports to facilitate greater participation/flexibility ( 20/20 cricket, small sided soccer, mid week tennis, bare foot bowls, as examples)
- Increased demand for all weather facilities (indoor stadiums)
- Increased expectation for facilities to meet minimum standards and be reflective of the level in the pathway of sport
- Increased dependence on sport lighting to maximise usage of facilities and enable increased participation
- Awareness of the impacts of drought and environmental conditions
- Shift toward regional sporting centres, linked directly to the declining availability of open space within communities

<sup>9</sup> Frankston City Recreation Strategy 2009-2014

### 4.3 Environmental Trends

Ongoing changes to average temperatures, rainfall; extreme weather; fire and flooding/inland inundation continue to impact upon sport and recreation facilities and how these are managed and risks mitigated.

The introduction of a carbon tax will also impact upon sporting clubs and their usage of energy and water.

Frankston City Carbon Neutral Action Plan 2011-2025 (draft) details methods for Council's reduction in use of energy and water. The Sports Development Plan 2012 recommendations support this direction by offering solutions within sporting facilities and pavilions.

### 4.4 Customer Service Delivery Trends

In addition to the provision of sporting facilities, there is also community expectation for Council to provide services that assist with the delivery of Recreation activities. This can include but is not limited to:

- Sporting/Leisure Activity Program delivery
- Club Support and Liaison
- Education Programs

With changing community needs and demographics there is an emerging trend for greater service delivery, particularly in the areas of education, club support and liaison.

The need for these services can be attributed to several factors including:

- Increased legal obligations
- Risk management
- Increased governance from sporting bodies and associations
- Declining volunteerism numbers and skill levels

**It is therefore recommended that a detailed review of services be undertaken to ensure that service delivery is reflective of community needs and expectations.**

**A review of the tenancy manual and tenancy and lease arrangements is also recommended to improve governance of sporting clubs.**

**Whilst this volume of the Sports Development Plan focuses on facilities, it is intended that a future study will be undertaken that will focus on customer service delivery.**



## 5) Strategic Provision of Sports Facilities

The future provision of sporting facilities in Frankston City will be underpinned by a set of guiding principles and by a hierarchy of facility provision. This section describes in detail each of these strategic facility planning inputs.

### 5.1 Corporate Asset Management Principles

The Corporate Asset Management Principles utilised by Council to guide Asset Management Planning and decision making include:-

<b>Service Delivery</b>	Ensure when planning for service delivery of the need to optimise the use of existing assets and reduce the demand for new assets by the adoption of a shared services model and/or non asset solutions.
<b>Integration</b>	Ensure whole of life cycle costs inform corporate, financial, business and budgetary planning.
<b>Informed decision making</b>	Ensure a life cycle approach is incorporated into asset management decision making
<b>Accountability and Responsibility</b>	Ensure accountability and responsibility for asset condition, use and performance ;and
<b>Sustainability</b>	Ensure ecologically sustainable principles are applied to the design and/or upgrade or renewal of any asset including reducing consumption of non renewable resources such as energy and water and the use of recycled materials.

### 5.1.1 Sports Development Plan Principles

The following key principles have been identified to underpin the Sports Development Plan in relation to the future planning, design, management and rationalisation of sporting facilities.

These principles are closely aligned to the Corporate Asset Management Principles but are distinct as they focus only on Sporting Facilities.

These principles are also linked to the Best Value Principles and standards as set out in the Local Government Act 1999.

Sports Development Plan principles are:-

<b>Diversity</b>	Council will facilitate the provision of a range of sporting facilities across the Frankston City to firstly, ensure that the community has access to a variety of different sporting opportunities, and secondly, to provide pathways in sport where required
<b>Multi/Shared Use</b>	Council will advocate strongly for and optimise the provision of sporting facilities that are multi use and can support shared use, where appropriate and practical. The development of single use sporting facilities will generally not be supported
<b>Accessible</b>	Sporting facilities will utilise universal design principles to be accessible and inclusive of people of all ages, gender, ability and cultural background
<b>Environmentally Sensitive and Sustainable</b>	Sporting facilities will be sited, designed and managed to enhance ecological values and embrace ecologically sustainable development (ESD) principles where appropriate and practical
<b>Adaptable</b>	Sporting facilities will be designed and managed to meet specific sport requirements whilst also being flexible to meet changing community needs and aspirations
<b>Partnerships</b>	Council will adopt a collaborative and partnership approach with the community, all levels of government, government agencies, peak sporting organisations, and the private sector for the planning, provision and management of sporting facilities
<b>Safety/Compliance</b>	Facilities will be maintained and managed in a manner that promotes a safe condition, minimises financial liability and is compliant with all relevant legislation, regulations and standards.

## 5.2 Sports Facility Hierarchy

Historically, in Frankston City there has been no formal distinction between different facilities built for the same sport in terms of their quality and their level of provision of playing surfaces and supporting infrastructure, such as car parking, floodlighting, spectator areas, pavilions, etc.

When the population of a local government area increases, so does the number of people playing sport. As the total number of sporting participants increases, invariably different grades of competition emerge, these pathways for sport begin to separate and develop different standards of competition. With different standards of competition, the facility requirements and the facility standards typically change as well.

Using cricket as an example, first and second grade cricket teams may aspire to play on turf wickets, whilst synthetic hard wickets will be sufficient for lower grade senior matches and junior matches. Tennis is another example where stand-alone, unlit tennis courts are generally suitable for recreational tennis and social tennis, whilst competition-based tennis will typically require multiple court facilities and floodlighting to support this level of participation.

The Sports Development Plan is recommending that a framework for sports facility provision is introduced that recognises that some sports within the municipality may now require a range of facilities to support the different levels of use. The framework (or *sports facility hierarchy*) will help delineate between the different standards of facility provision for nominated sports.

### 5.2.1 Description of Levels within the Hierarchy

#### Sports Facility Hierarchy – Local Level

Local sporting facilities primarily cater for junior training and competition, and in some instances may be used as overflow facilities for senior teams. Local sports facilities are generally built and maintained to a basic level, and are typically school facilities being used as joint-use facilities with the community, or are Council-owned facilities located adjacent to schools.

Local level sports fields contain one oval or rectangular sports field, and supporting infrastructure will generally be restricted to a basic pavilion or public toilet block, and a small off-street car park. For basketball and netball, Local level facilities would be those built to a standard to accommodate training needs, and junior and social matches, whilst for tennis, Local level facilities will comprise less than four courts and will in most instances not have a dedicated clubhouse.

Examples of Local level sports fields are Worland Park Reserve (Karingal) and Banyan Reserve (Carrum Downs), whilst for tennis, the Kananook tennis courts would be considered Local.

### Sports Facility Hierarchy - District Level

District level sporting facilities are designed and maintained to a standard to cater primarily for club training and competition, and are usually regarded as the “headquarter” facility for clubs and/or associations. They comprise of good standard playing surface/s and a pavilion, and can include a range of supporting infrastructure such as floodlighting, practice facilities and formal car parking.

District level sporting facilities are generally multipurpose in function and are designed and managed to cater for at least two sports and community meeting needs, where appropriate and practical. A majority of the sporting reserves and sporting facilities in Frankston City would be considered District level facilities, and examples include Lloyd Park (Langwarrin), Overport Park (Frankston South), Carrum Downs Recreation Reserve, Bruce Park Tennis Club, and the Seaford Bowls Club.

A separate category of Sub District has been created for soccer facilities; this has been necessary due to the variance in standard of current facilities.

### Sports Facility Hierarchy - Regional Level

Regional level sporting facilities principally attract people from within Frankston City however; will cater for those clubs affiliated with Melbourne-wide competitions, or associations/leagues which are based within Frankston City.

Regional sports facilities will serve a municipal-wide catchment for specific sports, such as athletics and hockey. Facility provision will be a higher level than is available at other facilities within Frankston City in order to accommodate a higher level of competition or activity. For basketball and netball, Regional level facilities would be those built to a standard to accommodate competition needs with space also being available for community meeting needs.

Examples of existing sports facilities in Frankston City that would be considered Regional include the Frankston Basketball Stadium, Ballam Park Athletics Track and Frankston City Bowling Club.

### Sports Facility Hierarchy - Elite

Elite level facilities are built and maintained to a premier or elite standard. They cater for regional, State and National standard teams for training and competition. Frankston Basketball Stadium, Belvedere Park, Frankston Park and the main oval (AH Butler) at Jubilee Park are examples of Elite level facilities within Frankston City.

Elite level facilities are purpose built to very specific standards - Belvedere Park, home of St Kilda football club is an example of this and as such has not been included in this document.

## 5.3 Sports Facility Hierarchy- Standards for Provision

### 5.3.1 Overview

This section firstly, identifies and quantifies recommended standards for the provision of facilities for nine key organised sports within the municipality, and secondly identifies suggested standards for the provision of associated sporting pavilions.

The nine key organised sports are:-

- Athletics
- Football (AFL)
- Basketball
- Cricket
- Hockey
- Lawn Bowls
- Netball
- Soccer
- Tennis

These nine sports were selected based upon participation numbers within the Frankston municipality, these sports having the highest participation numbers outside of Walking, Gym/Aerobics and Swimming.

Whilst swimming occurs in Council owned facilities, gym and aerobics are generally in privately owned facilities, and therefore do not fall within the scope of this plan.

Swimming has not been addressed as this will be catered for in the feasibility and planning of the new Frankston Regional Aquatic Centre. It is recommended that Council undertake a review of all aquatic precincts and reassess their future direction and priority uses.

This plan acknowledges that there are additional sports that are undertaken in multiple venues across the municipality, which will require standards to be developed to enable assessment of fit for purpose. These sports include, baseball, life saving and equestrian activities.

**It is recommended that standards for baseball, lifesaving and equestrian activities be developed as independent documents to this plan.**

It is important to note that whilst the recommended standards for facilities and pavilions outlined in the tables in Section 5.3.2 would be the desirable level of provision to aspire to, in some cases, existing site constraints and other limitations will impact upon the capability of Council and clubs to ever fully realise these standards. In some instances, it may not be practicable, ie: a pavilion is past its serviceable life.

**NB: Technical Service Levels will be developed as an appendix to this document to enable testing and measurement of the standards detailed in the sporting hierarchy.**

The dimensions for sports fields, courts, rinks and tracks referred to in the tables in section 5.3.2 have been largely sourced from the publications, Sport Dimensions for Playing Areas (Ministry of Sport and Recreation WA) and AFL Preferred Facility Requirements (Stratcorp Consulting).



The guidelines for the floor areas for specific spaces within pavilions and clubrooms that are referred to in the tables have been sourced from a number of references, including the Whittlesea City Council Sports Pavilion Strategy (Stratcorp Consulting), previous workshops with sports clubs and associations facilitated by Richard Simon (Simon Leisure Consulting), and from floor plans developed for various pavilion planning projects undertaken by Simon Leisure Consulting.

*Note, that references to the provision of flood lighting in the tables are based on the Australian Standard 2560 Series (2002) and that recommendations for flood lighting to accommodate club competition, practice matches and training for the field sports of AFL and Soccer are made in the context of Frankston City clubs predominantly being assessed at the “Amateur” level.*

Please note that the standards for basketball and indoor netball are not described as the specific design and quality of fit out of indoor sports stadiums is generally influenced by other factors, such as the space available, the desire to maximise the use of courts for a number of different sports, the project budget, and the end user requirements, e.g. public competition facility versus school facility.

### 5.3.2 Playing Surfaces and Other Infrastructure

The standards and guidelines for Local, District and Regional level provision have been included in the following tables for each nominated sport (except basketball and indoor netball), but only where a hierarchical level of sport is either currently provided, is planned to be provided, or has been identified as being required in the short term.

The criteria's detailed in this section have been sourced from state sporting associations and the recreation industry.

The standards and guidelines for Elite standard facilities (indoor stadiums for basketball and indoor netball fall into this category) have not been documented as they will be required to be constructed to very detailed specifications prescribed by National (and sometimes) International sports governing bodies.

Car Parking recommendations are a guide only planning scheme provisions would be activated and required with any new developments.

#### 5.3.2.1. Athletics - Desired Standards of Provision

Facility Component	Local	Regional
<b>PLAYING AREAS</b>		
<b>Track surface</b>	Temporary grass track overlaid onto an oval, not a permanent facility	Permanent synthetic track of 400m circumference with minimum 8 lanes, and desirable 10 straight lanes for 100m and 110m hurdles events.  (Construction in accordance with guidelines in IAAF Track and Field Facilities Manual)
<b>Long /Triple Jump Facility</b>	Temporary grass runway(s) into a permanent sand landing pit	Permanent runway(s) of minimum width of 1.22m and minimum length of 40m, with a sand landing pit at each end of area not less than 2.75m wide x 3m long
<b>High Jump Facility</b>	Temporary high jump area	Permanent semi circular runway of minimum length of 15m and landing area not less than 5m long x 3m wide
<b>Pole Vault Facility</b>		Permanent runway of minimum width of 1.22m and minimum length of 40m, and pole vault box
<b>Combined Discus and Hammer Facility</b>	Permanent discus circle of 2.5m diameter, with either a permanent combined throwing cage or a temporary throwing cage (site specific)	Permanent discus circle of 2.5m diameter and hammer circle of 2.135m diameter within a permanent combined throwing cage

<b>Javelin Facility</b>	Temporary runway	Permanent Javelin runway of maximum length of 36.5m and minimum length of 30m
<b>Shot Put Facility</b>	Permanent shot put circle(s) (2.135m) and temporary landing sector(s)	Permanent shot put circle(s) of 2.135m diameter and landing sector(s)
<b>Steeplechase water Jump</b>		Water jump is permanently installed (3.66m x 3.66m x 0.70m deep) inside or outside the track
<b>SUPPORTING INFRASTRUCTURE</b>		
<b>Spectator Area</b>	No fixed seating around the track but general park furniture should be available	Fixed seating trackside to cater for a minimum of 50 spectators, supplemented by terracing and/or embankments around at least half the track
<b>Spectator Shelter</b>		Shade sails(or equivalent) for the spectator areas along the front straight
<b>Flood Lighting</b>		Competition and training standard Lighting to comply to AS 2560
<b>Track/Reserve Fencing</b>		No perimeter fence around track, reserve perimeter fence to aid security
<b>Car Parking</b>	On- street and/or off street parking for a minimum of 30 cars	Un/sealed off street parking for a minimum 100 cars, provision for bus parking
<b>Disabled parking provided at each level</b>		
<b>Electronic Timing Equipment</b>		Timing and photo finish equipment is desired

### 5.3.2.2 Australian Football & Cricket - Desired Standards of Provision

Facility Component	Local	District
<b>PLAYING SURFACE</b>		
No of Ovals	1 oval	Minimum of 2 ovals
Size (Playing area)	Football: Minimum 100m x 65m	Football: preferred playing surface size 165m x 135m
All AFL ovals to have a minimum clearance of 4.0m between the boundary line and the closest fixed object	Cricket: Minimum 40m radius	Minimum 155 m x 110m
Cricket to have minimum 5.0m clearance between the boundary line and the closest fixed object (senior grades only)		Cricket: Minimum 50m radius for synthetic wickets  Preferred 60m radius for turf grounds to allow for the varying distances between the pitch and the boundary due to rotating pitches on turf tables
Drainage	Basic drainage system ranging from 4 to 8m herring bone configuration, or similar	Comprehensive system ranging from 4-8m herring bone configuration, or similar
Irrigation	Automated sub surface irrigation system	Automated sub surface irrigation system
Maintenance	Maintained to ensure safety and functionality for intended purpose.	Mowing, with annual fertilising, aerating and top dressing
<b>SUPPORTING INFRASTRUCTURE</b>		
Spectator Area		Some fixed seating around the ground (includes park furniture)
Spectator Shelter		Permanent or non permanent shade/shelter for spectators  Recommended size 75m <sup>2</sup>
Flood Lighting (Australian Football only)		Lighting to level to comply to AS 2560.2.3
Car parking	On street parking	Off street parking for minimum of 30 cars, with additional on or off street parking for 80-120 cars.
Disabled parking to be provided		

Facility Component	Local	District
Scoreboard		Fixed and permanent
Coach/Interchange shelter		2 fixed shelters where football matches are played (each with a 6 seat capacity)
Oval Perimeter Fence		Fencing for ovals hosting senior Australian football matches to have chain mesh in fill, or equivalent
Reserve Fencing		Council to assess on a case by case basis, however will default to the principles in the open space strategy whereby, as a basic principle reserve fencing should only be considered where senior competition is played or where there is a safety issue for users
CRICKET ONLY		
Turf Wicket		Only on ovals where it is a requirement by the affiliate association, minimum four pitches on a table
Synthetic Wicket	Applicable for Local, District and Regional ovals.  Length: 25.1 Width 2.65m	
Synthetic Practice Nets		A minimum of three nets where there will be a local recreation benefit, pending the size of the tenant club.

### 5.3.2.3: Hockey - Desired Standards of Provision

Facility Component	Regional
<b>PLAYING SURFACE</b>	
No of fields	1-2 fields
Field Surface	<p>Synthetic turf playing surface of dimensions 91.44m x 55.00m, plus side run off minimum 3.0m and end run off minimum 4.5m</p> <p>Where two fields exist, minimum one to have capacity for a water based field with the second a sand filled synthetic grass field</p>
<b>SUPPORTING INFRASTRUCTURE</b>	
Spectator Area	Fixed Seating for a minimum of 40 spectators per field
Flood Lighting	Lighting to level to comply to AS 2560.2.7
Field/Reserve Fencing	Perimeter in fill fence around entire playing surface to enhance spectator safety, no reserve fencing
Car Parking	On street and off street parking for minimum 40 cars per field
Disabled parking to be provided	
Scoreboard	Fixed and permanent per field
Coach/Interchange shelter	2 fixed shelters where hockey matches are played (each with a 6 seat capacity)

### 5.3.2.4 Lawn Bowls - Desired Standards of Provision

Facility Component	Regional
<b>PLAYING SURFACE</b>	
No of Greens	Minimum 2 greens, with capacity for a future third green
Field Surface	Natural turf or synthetic turf with playing surface dimensions of between 37-40m x 37-40m
Irrigation	Automated irrigation system (required for natural turf and synthetic surfaces)
Drainage	Comprehensive drainage system at 4m herring bone configuration, or similar
<b>SUPPORTING INFRASTRUCTURE</b>	
Flood Lighting	Club decision on provision Lighting levels to comply to AS 2560.2.8
Green Fencing	N/A
Reserve/Facility Fencing	Low- level facility fencing to enhance security and reduce vandalism
Player Shelter	Permanent shade structures with seating around the greens (minimum 1 shelter per 3 rinks)
Car Parking	Sealed off street parking for minimum 25 cars per green, and some on street parking for overflow
Disabled parking to be provided	
Scoring Stands	One set for each rink.



### 5.3.2.5 Outdoor Netball - Desired Standards of Provision

Facility Component	District	Regional
<b>PLAYING SURFACE</b>		
<b>No of Courts</b>	1 court with capacity for at least 1 additional court	Number determined in conjunction with respective association, but typically minimum of 6 courts
<b>Playing Surface</b>  All courts to have a minimum clearance of 3.05m between the sideline and the closest fixed object	Hard surface - options: asphalt or synpave	Hard surface - options: asphalt, synpave or plexipave.
<b>SUPPORTING INFRASTRUCTURE</b>		
<b>Spectator Area</b>	Some fixed seating around the court environs for spectators (includes park furniture)	
<b>Flood Lighting</b>	Training standard on minimum 1 court  Lighting to comply to Australian Standard 2560.2.4 - Outdoor Netball with pole heights minimum 8m	Lighting to level to comply to Australian Standard 2560.2.4 - pole heights from 8m to 12m
<b>Court Fencing</b>	Council to assess on a case by case basis, however will default to the principles in the open space strategy whereby, as a basic principle reserve fencing should only be considered where senior competition is played or where there is a safety issue for users	
<b>Reserve Fencing</b>	As above	As above
<b>Player Shelter</b>	2 shelters for each court where appropriate	2 shelters for each court where appropriate
<b>Car Parking</b>  <b>Disabled parking to be provided</b>	Un/sealed off street parking for minimum 15 cars	On street and/or off street parking for minimum 25 cars

### 5.3.2.6 Soccer - Desired Standards of Provision

Sports Facility	Local	Sub District	District
<b>PLAYING SURFACE</b>			
<b>No of fields</b>	Up to 2	Up to 3	Minimum 3 fields (for all new facilities only)
<b>Drainage</b>	Basic drainage system at 8m herring bone, or similar	Comprehensive drainage system at 4m herring bone configuration, or similar, for minimum two fields	Comprehensive drainage system at 4m herring bone configuration for each field, or similar
<b>Irrigation</b>		Automated irrigation (minimum at least main field)	Automated irrigation (minimum at least main field)
<b>Maintenance</b>	Maintained to ensure safety and functionality for intended purpose	Mowing with annual fertilising, aerating and top dressing	Mowing with annual fertilising, aerating and top dressing (minimum at least main field)
<b>SUPPORTING INFRASTRUCTURE</b>			
<b>Spectator Area</b>	No designated area  Training venue only	No designated area	For main field - covered spectator area  Some fixed seating around the fields is desirable (includes park furniture)
<b>Spectator Shelter</b>	No designated area  Training venue only	No designated area	Permanent shade/shelter for spectators at main field
<b>Flood Lighting</b>	Training standard only	Training Standard only	One or more training fields to be lit to training standard.  Lighting to comply to Australian standard 2560.2.3 Football (all codes)
<b>Field Fencing</b>		Pipe and rail fencing for main field only, with other fields unfenced	Pipe and rail fencing for main field

Sports Facility	Local	Sub District	District
<b>Reserve Fencing</b>			Council to assess on a case by case basis, however will default to the principles in the open space strategy whereby, as a basic principle reserve fencing should only be considered where senior competition is played or where there is a safety issue for users
<b>Car Parking</b>		Off street parking for minimum of 25 cars, with additional on or off street parking for 25 cars	Off street parking for minimum of 50 cars, with additional on or off street parking for 35 cars
<b>Disabled parking to be provided</b>			
<b>Scoreboard</b>			Fixed and permanent on main field
<b>Coach/Interchange Shelter</b>		Two fixed shelters on the main field	Two fixed shelters (each with 6 seat capacity) on the main field and the secondary field.  The third field to have no fixed coach/interchange shelters
<b>Players Race</b>			Players race to main field only (for all new facility developments only)

### 5.3.2.7: Tennis Desired Standards of Provision

Sports Facility	Local	District	Regional
<b>PLAYING SURFACE</b>			
<b>No of courts</b>	1-2 courts	Minimum 2 courts but up to 6 courts	Minimum 10 courts
<b>Playing Surface</b>	Hard Court	Optional for existing courts, but for new installations synthetic or hard court surface	Optional for existing courts , but for new installations synthetic or hard court surface  Ideally, approved surface(s) by Tennis Australia
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>			
<b>Flood Lighting</b>		Competition standard  To comply to Australian Standard 2560.2.1 - Tennis, poles at 8.0m	Competition standard  To comply to Australian Standard 2560.2.1 - Tennis and poles at 8.0m
<b>Facility Fencing</b>	Each court is fenced  (for new and upgraded fencing use 3.5m black PVC coated chain mesh fencing)	Each court is fenced  (for new and upgraded fencing use 3.5m black PVC coated chain mesh fencing)	Each court is fenced  (for new and upgraded fencing use 3.5m black PVC coated chain mesh fencing)
<b>Car Parking</b>	On street parking	On street and/or off street parking for minimum 15 cars	Off street parking for minimum 30 cars

### 5.3.3 Pavilion Clubrooms

The following tables provide recommended sizes for specific components in pavilions and clubrooms which would be suitable for the nominated sports. The recommended sizes consider relevant building code requirements and existing industry standards. Spatial allowances for ancillary areas such as pedestrian circulation, service areas, foyers, etc., would be additional to the areas identified in the tables.

Please note, that the recommendations are subject to compliance with current Building Code of Australia (BCA) requirements, and that current BCA standards will override any recommendations.

Two total areas have been provided for each pavilion/clubroom type, the first being what would be considered to be the “core” provision by Council when the building is first constructed. The second total being the minimum area which should be set aside during the planning phase for a reserve to enable the user group(s) to expand the building in the future to accommodate additional areas for which user groups are responsible for providing, i.e.: social areas.

Due to the inherent differences in pavilion and clubrooms for the different sports, five tables have been prepared to guide provision for the following sports:

1. AFL/Cricket Pavilion
2. Athletics/Hockey Pavilion
3. Soccer Pavilion
4. Netball Pavilion
5. Tennis/Lawn bowls Clubroom

*Please note that spatial allowances in the pavilions for field sports have been based on a minimum of two change rooms per building. Where there are two or more senior playing fields, Council should provide up to a maximum of four change rooms.*

#### **Social Areas:-**

Social space provided in sporting pavilions by Council is intended for the following purposes:

- Canteen/Kiosk
- Provision of light refreshments
- Basic amenities
- Minimum standard club and community social gathering/meeting space

It is not intended that the social space cater for large formal functions/catering or sit down dinners or bar areas. These are not viewed as functions essential to undertaking sport and are therefore not funded by Council.

Sporting clubs requiring additional facilities/social space (greater than the minimum standards detailed in this document) for these purposes are required to fund 100% of any such alterations or additions.

Canteen/Kiosk and Kitchens within pavilions should comply with the Food Act 2010 and both the Food Standard and Environmental Health Code Regulations.

Council will include heating facilities in all pavilions as a minimum standard.

### 5.3.3.1 AFL/Cricket Pavilion - Desired Minimum Standards of Provision

#### Council Responsibility

Facility Component	Building Code Requirements	Recommended Size		Comments and Assumptions (eg no of people)
		Local	District	
Change rooms (Home room includes first aid area)	1 m2 per person	80m2 Home: 45m2 Away: 35m2	102m2 Home: 57m2 Away: 45m2	Allows for 2 change rooms adaptable for each gender male or female (1 home and 1 away) and up to 25 players changing at one time.  Home room includes first aid space.
Showers & Toilets	For each 10 participants;  2 pans, 1 basin and shower	46m2 Home: 23m2 Away: 23m2	46m2 Home: 23m2 Away: 23m2	For local change rooms adaptable for each gender male or female: 20 persons: 4 pans 2 basins and 2 showers.  For district change rooms adaptable for each gender male or female: 25 persons: 4 pans, 2 basins and 3 showers.  Contemporary user needs now suggest showers should be cubicled for privacy reasons.
Umpires Room ( includes showers and toilets)	1 pan and 1 shower	10m2	15m2	Different sizes for local and district reflect likelihood of larger umpiring teams being required for senior matches played at district venues.  Shower space should also incorporate a space for changing to facilitate mixed gender use in umpire's rooms.
Public Toilets ( includes disabled)	Male 1 pan per 250 people, 1 basin per 150 people.  Female 1 pan per 75 people, 1 basin per 150 people  Baby Change Table	25m2 Male: 10m2 Female: 10m2 Disabled: 5m2	35m2 Male: 15m2 Female: 15m2 Disabled: 5m2	Will depend on an assessment of the average crowd and peak crowds.  Numbers based on Local Crowd: 60 District Crowd: 500  Internal and External access where appropriate.
Kiosk/Kitchen	To meet the food act 2010 and Food Standard Code and Environmental Health regulations	20m2	25m2	Kiosk and kitchen facilities can be combined.  Designs will require approval from Council's Health Department.
Storage	Not Specific	10m2	20m2	Amount of Storage at District venues depend on the number of home clubs sharing the facility.  One internal storage space and one externally accessed storage space should be provided at district venues.
Time Keeping/Scorers	Not Specific	Nil	3m2	Room/space will need a clear view to the playing field.
Office	Not Specific	Nil	15m2	One room per facility- a space shared between seasonal user groups.
Utility/cleaners Room	Not Specific	3m2	5m2	Separate cleaners and utility space for items such as hot water units, metres, cleaning equipment, and bin store.
Community Space	Not Specific	80 m2	120m2	Beyond minimum size is the club/association responsibility.



External Covered Viewing Area	Not Specific	30m2	75m2	Will depend on an assessment of the average crowd/peak crowds.  Beyond minimum size is the club/association responsibility
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### Club Responsibility

Facility Component	Building Code Requirements	Recommended Size		Comments and Assumptions (e.g. no of people)
		Local	District	
Bar	Not Specific	Nil	8m2	As above.  Kiosk could double as a bar area in short term if an internal servery is provided. Note an additional store/utility area may be required if a bar is provided.

### Additional Assumptions:

Change rooms are to be mixed gender / adaptable to being either male or female and cater for a single playing field, therefore 1 home team and 1 away team playing,, plus 1 home team and 1 away team waiting (e.g. seniors and reserves at the same venue)

The change room are to be mixed gender / adaptable to being either male or female and sizes for the district pavilion have been developed based on 25 players for Australian football getting changed at any one time and 12 players for cricket. Therefore the overall sizes are based on Australian football needs as the sport has the larger spatial requirements.

Where there are multiple playing fields it may be necessary to provide additional sets of change rooms, particularly where there are junior and senior teams.

The total pavilion footprint for a district pavilion assumes a single storey facility.

### 5.3.3.2 Athletics/Hockey Pavilion- Desired Minimum Standards of Provision

#### Council Responsibility

Facility Component	Building Code Requirements	Recommended Size Regional	Comments & Assumptions (e.g. number of people)
Change Rooms	Not specific	60m2 Home:35m2 Away:25m2	Allows for 2 change rooms adaptable for each gender male/ female  For Hockey 1 home and 1 away team and up to 15 players changing at one time. Home room includes first aid space.  For athletics, the two rooms provide separate male and female change rooms.
Showers & Toilets	For each 10 participants; 1 pan , 1 basin and 1 shower	36m2 Home: 18m2 Away: 18m2	For each change room adaptable for each gender male/ female allow for 15 persons: 1 pan, 2 basins and 2 showers.  Contemporary user needs now suggest showers should be cubicled for privacy reasons
Referees/Officials Room (includes showers and toilets)	1 pan and 1 shower	15m2	Size allows for changing space, toilet and a cubicle shower/change space to facilitate mixed gender use
Public Toilets (includes disabled)	Male: 1 pan per 250 people, 1 basin per 150 people. Female 1 pan per 75 people, 1 basin per 150 people  Baby change table	35m2 Male: 15m2 Female: 15m2 Disabled: 5m2	Will depend on an assessment of the average crowd and peak crowds.  Numbers based on peak crowds for:  Hockey: 100 Athletics: 500  Internal and External entry where appropriate
Kiosk/Kitchen	To meet the food act 2010 and Food Standard Code and Environmental Health regulations	25m2	Kiosk and Kitchen facilities can be combined.  Designs will require approval from Council's Health Department
Storage	Not specific	Hockey: 15m2 Athletics: 30m2	One internal store and one externally accessed store should be provided.  For athletics pavilions, the external store should be large to accommodate hurdles, high jump bags etc.
Office	Not specific	15m2	One room per facility- a space shared if multiple user groups.
Utility/Cleaners Room	Not specific	5m2	Separate cleaners and utility space for items such as hot water units, meters, cleaning equipment, and bin store.
Community Space	Not Specific	120m2	Will depend on the anticipated crowds and number of teams.  Space allowance incorporated into design, responsibility beyond minimum recommended size is the club/associations.

External Covered Viewing Area	Not specific	50m2	Will depend on an assessment of the average crowd/peak crowds. Beyond minimum recommended size is the club/associations responsibility. Recommend shade trees to perimeter.
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#### Club/Association Responsibility

Facility Component	Building Code Requirements	Recommended Size Regional	Comments & Assumptions (e.g. number of people)
Bar	Not Specific	8m2	As above.  Kiosk could double as a bar area in short term if an internal servery is provided. Note an additional store/utility area may be required if a bar is provided.

#### **Additional Assumptions:**

Change rooms are to cater for a single playing field/athletics track, therefore 1 home team and 1 away team playing (adaptable for each gender e.g. be either male change and female change)

The changing spaces have been developed based on 15 players changing at any one time.

### 5.3.3.3 Soccer Pavilion-Desired Standards of Provision

#### Council Responsibility

Facility Component	Building Code Requirements	Recommended Size		Comments & Assumptions (e.g. number of people)
		Local	Sub-District / District	
Change Rooms	Not specific	40m2 Home: 1 x 20m2 Away: 1 x 20m2	120m2 Home: 2 x 30m2 Away: 2 x 30m2	For Sub-District/District pavilions allow for 4 change rooms adaptable for each gender male/ female and up to 14 players changing at one time.  Separate first aid room
Showers & Toilets	For each 10 participants; 1 pan , 1 basin and 1 shower	24m2 Home: 12m2 Away: 12m2	36m2 Home: 18m2 Away: 18m2	For Sub-District/District pavilions allow for 16 persons for each change room adaptable for each gender male/ female: 1 pan, 2 basins and 2 showers. For Local pavilions allow for 16 persons for each change room: 1 pan, 1 basins and 1 shower. (Expected to be juniors only)  Contemporary user needs now suggest showers should be cubicled for privacy reasons
First Aid Room			10m2	
Referees/Officials Room (includes showers and toilets)	1 pan and 1 shower		15m2	Size allows for changing space, toilet and a cubicle shower/change space to facilitate mixed gender use
Public Toilets (includes disabled)	Male:1 pan per 250 people, 1 basin per 150 people. Female 1 pan per 75 people, 1 basin per 150 people Baby Change Table		25m2 Male: 10m2 Female:10m2 Disabled:5m2	Will depend on an assessment of the average crowd and peak crowds.  Numbers based on a crowd of 300  Internal and External entry where appropriate
Kiosk/Kitchen	To meet the food act 2010 and Food Standard Code and Environmental Health regulations		25m2	Kiosk and Kitchen facilities can be combined.  Designs will require approval from Council's Health Department
Storage	Not specific	15m2	20m2	Will depend on the number of teams sharing the facility from the same club.  One internal store and one externally-accessible store should be provided.
Office	Not specific		15m2	One room per facility
Utility/Cleaners Room	Not specific	5m2	5m2	Separate cleaners and utility space for items such as hot water units, meters, cleaning equipment, and bin store.
Community Space	Not specific	80m2	120m2	Will depend on the anticipated crowds and number of teams.  Space allowance incorporated into design, Beyond the minimum recommended size is the responsibility of the club.
External Covered Viewing Area	Not specific	30m2	80m2	Will depend on an assessment of the average crowd/peak crowds  Beyond the minimum recommended size is the responsibility of the club.  Recommend shade trees to perimeter.

Facility Component	Building Code Requirements	Recommended Size		Comments & Assumptions (e.g. number of people)
		Local	Sub-District / District	
Bar	Not specific		8m2	As Above. Kiosk could double as a bar area in short term if an internal servery is provided. Note an additional store/utility area may be required if a bar is provided

#### Additional Assumptions:

Change rooms are to cater for up to three playing fields. When all fields are in full use it is likely to be for junior matches so the need for actual changing and showering space will be reduced. When in use for seniors, the four changing rooms will cater 2 home teams and 2 away teams that might be from different clubs and of differing genders e.g. adaptable as either male or female change facilities.

The changing spaces have been developed based on up to 16 players changing at any one time.

(Teams are permitted 11 players on field and 5 substitutes)

If the number of playing fields exceeds three fields, it may be necessary to consider an additional set of change rooms.

The total pavilion footprint for a regional pavilion assumes a single storey facility.

### 5.3.3.4 Tennis and Lawn Bowls Clubroom-Desired Standards of Provision

#### Council Responsibility

There is no pavilion provided for Local Level tennis facilities.

There are no local or district level standards for bowling clubs.

Facility Component	Building Code Requirements	Recommended Size		Comments and Assumptions (e.g. no of people)
		District (Tennis Only)	Regional (Tennis and Lawn Bowls)	
Change rooms (Home room includes first aid area)	Not Specific	20m <sup>2</sup>	30m <sup>2</sup>	Allows for separate change rooms for male and female players.  For lawn bowls, the allowance for change rooms increases proportional for each green.
Showers & Toilets	For each 10 participants 1 pan, 1 basin and 1 shower	16m <sup>2</sup>	36m <sup>2</sup>	District: single cubicle shower and 1 toilet/basin for each change room.  Regional: Two cubicle showers and 2 toilets and 2 basins for each change room
Internal Disabled Toilet (includes a shower, and doubles as a family change room)	Minimum 1 to be provided	8m <sup>2</sup>	8m <sup>2</sup>	
Lounge Area	Not specific	80m <sup>2</sup>	100m <sup>2</sup>	Will depend upon the total number of courts/greens (which will influence anticipated membership numbers).  Beyond minimum size is the club/association responsibility
Office/Administration	Not Specific	Nil	15m <sup>2</sup>	For club professional, tournament control etc.
Kitchen/ Servery	To meet the food act 2010 and Food Standard Code and Environmental Health regulations	20m <sup>2</sup>	25m <sup>2</sup>	Kitchen and bar areas can be combined.  Designs will require approval from Councils Health Department.
Storage	Not Specific	15m <sup>2</sup>	15m <sup>2</sup>	Will be dependent upon the number of courts/greens the facility will service. One internal store and one externally accessed store should be provided
Utility/Cleaners Room	Not Specific	5m <sup>2</sup>	10m <sup>2</sup>	Separate cleaners and utility space for items such as hot water units, meters, cleaning equipment, and bin store.
External Covered Viewing Area	Not Specific	30m <sup>2</sup>	40m <sup>2</sup>	Will depend on an assessment of the average crowd and peak crowds and number of courts/greens at each venue.  Beyond minimum size recommendations is the club responsibility  Recommend shade trees to perimeter.

### 5.3.3.5 Netball Pavilion- Desired Standards of Provision

#### Council Responsibility

Facility Component	Building Code Requirements	Recommended Size		Comments and Assumptions (e.g. no of people)
		District	Regional	
Change rooms ( Home room includes first aid area)	Not Specific	40m2  Home:20m2  Away: 20m2	102m2  No1: 40m2  No 2: 40m2	District level allows for 2 change rooms (1 home and 1 away) adaptable for each gender male/ female and up to 10 players changing at one time.  Regional level allows for 2 change rooms adaptable for each gender male/ female and up to 20 players changing at one time.
Showers & Toilets	For each 10 participants;  2 pans, 1 basin and shower	28m2	60m2	For district change rooms adaptable for each gender male/ female: 10 persons: 2 pans, 1 basin and 1 shower.  For Regional change rooms adaptable for each gender male/ female: 20 persons: 4 pans, 2 basins and 3 showers
First Aid Room		Nil	10m2	
Umpires Room	1 pan and 1 shower	Nil	Nil	Not considered necessary for local or regional level facilities as referees typically arrive and leave in their uniforms  If required can use player change and amenities
Public Toilets ( includes disabled)	Male 1 pan per 250 people, 1 basin per 150 people.  Female 1 pan per 75 people, 1 basin per 150 people  Baby change table	Nil	35m2  Male:15m2  Female:15m2  Disabled:5m2	For a regional level pavilion, the size will depend on an assessment of the average crowd and peak crowd numbers.  Numbers based on a crowd of 120  Internal and External entry where appropriate.
Kiosk/Kitchen	To meet the food act 2010 and Food Standard Code and Environmental Health regulations	Nil	25m2	For a regional level pavilion Kiosk and kitchen facilities can be combined.  Designs will require approval from Council's Health Department
Storage	Not Specific	5m2	20m2	One internal storage space and one externally accessed storage space should be provided at regional venues.
Office	Not Specific	Nil	15m2	One room per facility
Utility/Cleaners Room	Not Specific	Nil	5m2	Separate cleaners and utility space for items such as hot water units, metres, cleaning equipment, and bin store
Community Space	Not Specific	80m2	100m2	Will depend on the anticipated crowds and number of teams.  Beyond minimum size is the club/association responsibility
External Covered Viewing Area	Not Specific	30m2	50m2	Will depend on an assessment of the average/peak crowds  Beyond minimum size is the club/association responsibility  Recommend shade trees to perimeter.



### Netball Pavilion (cont)

#### Club /Association Responsibility

Facility Component	Building Code Requirements	Recommended Size		Comments and Assumptions (e.g. no of people)
		District	Regional	
Bar	Not Specific	Nil	Nil	Kiosk could double as a bar area if an internal servery is provided

#### Additional Assumptions:

Regional level provision is to service an association with high junior and senior participation

The total pavilion footprint for a Regional pavilion assumes a single storey facility.

## 6) Issues Impacting on Sport in Frankston

### 6.1 Lighting

Growth in sport, continued increases in participation, and limitations on the amount of available facilities have placed a higher level of dependence on sports lighting.

Sports industry standards now list lighting as a minimum requirement for training fields.

Installation of lighting is now generally supported to enhance and expand the capacity of facilities, particularly with court sports, such as tennis.

Lighting is now necessary to ensuring the community is provided “best value”, facilities, particularly for winter season sports.

The Sports Lighting Priorities and Cost Assessment in 2009 identified that lighting was becoming an increasingly important facet of the municipality’s sporting facilities, and identified a list of priorities with regard to recommended lighting installations over a twelve year period.

Lighting spill can cause issues where there are sensitive interfaces such as residential areas which need to be taken into account in the provision of lighting.

The absence of lighting guidelines has seen an adhoc approach taken with the installation of lighting at sports fields, and in some cases compromised quality of lighting. Council and the community would benefit from the development of Sports Lighting Guidelines which could outline:-

- A contribution framework for lighting for sports groups
- An understanding of peak sporting bodies’ and associations’ lighting policies and requirements
- Clear definition of accepted standards and guidelines for installations
- Maintenance and associated cost responsibilities
- Recognise a commitment from Council to financially contribute toward installation and maintenance of lighting.

**Development of Sports Lighting Guidelines addressing the aforementioned areas is recommended.**

## 6.2 Demand on Grounds

Demand on sporting grounds continues to increase as population numbers grow and therefore participation in sports.

Consultation with sporting associations and clubs has highlighted that there is a need for additional grounds, specifically in the Skye, Carrum Downs and Langwarrin South areas.

Whilst it is acknowledged there are no current industry standards on required open space for sport per capita of people, growth corridor LGA's have established benchmarks to assist with future planning.<sup>10</sup> This benchmark suggests a minimum of 2 hectares of active open space per 1,000 people and one level 1 active open space reserve (8 ha per active open space reserve) per 6000 people.

Skye, Carrum Downs and Langwarrin South do not meet these standards.

As an example there is 19.1 hectares of active open space in Carrum Downs for a population of 20,162<sup>11</sup> which equates to 0.95 hectares per 1000 people, leaving a shortfall of 1.05 hectares per 1000 people, using these standards as a benchmark.

As a comparison Frankston South has 112.4 hectares of active open space for a population of 17,992<sup>12</sup>, which equates to 6.2 hectares per 1000 people, 4.2 more hectares per 1000 people than the benchmark.

The Skye Recreation Reserve master plan also highlights the need for an additional Soccer Field at the Reserve.

The 2003 Sports Development Strategy identified that the following parcels of land should be investigated for the development of sports grounds:-

- North Reserve (Langwarrin)
- Lisabeth Mews Reserve (Skye)

The North Reserve master plan recommends the development of a playing surface suitable for both junior and senior football and cricket, this plan supports that direction and has identified it as being necessary to facilitate growth. The number of new housing estates within this area further supports this direction.

Reassessment of development opportunities at Lisabeth Mews Reserve has identified that this site is too small, and has access difficulties that combine to make it inappropriate for active recreation purposes. It is therefore recommended that alternative options be investigated, including:-

- **Possible acquisition of land adjoining the Carrum Downs Recreation Reserve in Wedge Road**

The 2005 Carrum Downs and Skye Existing Future Sporting Needs Report recommended investigating the purchase of land adjoining the Carrum Downs Recreation Reserve. (As was identified in Frankston City Council's outline Development Plan). It acknowledged that continued residential development in these areas would put pressure on existing recreation facilities.<sup>0</sup>

<sup>10</sup> Planning For Community Infrastructure in Growth Areas

<sup>11</sup> Profile Id Pty Ltd- Frankston City Community Profile

<sup>12</sup> Profile Id Pty Ltd- Frankston City Community Profile

The recent Master Planning for Skye Recreation Reserve has reinforced this, with facilities at this reserve nearing capacity. The master plan recommends further investigation into the acquisition of additional land to the Skye Recreation Reserve.

The 2003 Sports Development Strategy recommended that Lawton Park (Langwarrin South) be identified as a potential development site for additional sporting infrastructure. Council currently owns a Greenfield site adjacent to the Soccer Facility at Lawton Park which could be utilised for the development of a playing surface for cricket.

The 2003 Sports Development Strategy also recommended that prior to any development occurring at Lawton Park a master planning process be undertaken to ensure this valuable resource is developed in accordance with Council's key objectives.

**Continued development and demand for recreational facilities in Langwarrin South would support the master planning of Lawton Park and investigation into possible future sporting use of the adjacent Greenfield site.**

### 6.3 Spread of Seasonal Tenancy

The traditional seasonal tenancy period of six months each for summer and winter tenants continues to be challenged for sporting clubs. There is continued pressure from sports, such as Australian Rules and Soccer, to start pre season training early or conduct summer competitions and in recent years district cricket clubs have been seeking access to reserves for pre season training as early as July. This can be attributed to increased competitiveness and participation in sport.

Soccer is traditionally a year round game in European countries, and slowly the demand for that to occur is increasing. Football Federation Australia decided to play the A League in summer for several reasons:-

- To avoid a clash with the other football codes, both for attracting spectators and having better ability to attract television broadcasts and media coverage in the summer
- Provide better access to higher level stadia, providing better amenities and playing surfaces and spectator comfort owing to better weather
- Easier to enable those associated with lower level clubs to attend A league matches

The impacts of the spread of seasonal tenancy include:-

- Summer tenants being disadvantaged by winter tenants undertaking pre season training on grounds, which can result in damage to playing surfaces and cricket wickets
- Over use of grounds, impacting on condition and maintenance and overall ground availability (Principles for use of Sports Grounds are included in the seasonal tenancy manual and detail maximum loads for sporting reserves).
- Limited periods available for Council staff to undertake necessary maintenance works.

**Extension of seasonal tenancy is a trend that is likely to continue and as such the following is recommended:-**

**Investigate feasibility of utilising North Reserve (once developed) as a pre season training venue for Australian Rules (junior and senior) from December to March. This would facilitate practice matches being played and reduce the impact on the summer tenants on grounds throughout the municipality. A dedicated pre season training venue would also reduce the damage to grounds for summer tenants, and provide adequate time for maintenance to be undertaken.**

**Undertake a feasibility study to determine demand for a regional synthetic training facility for Soccer. The establishment of a training facility would take pressure off playing surfaces and facilitate greater use of soccer pitches (where there is no summer tenants) for a longer period of time.**

## 6.4 Broader Community Use VS Capital Works Contribution Policy

There has been a notable shift in expectations with regard to facilities having broader community appeal and being available for access outside of the traditional sport uses.

Demand for affordable, accessible community spaces for meetings and social and leisure activities continues to grow, this coupled with limited space and resources makes it necessary to consider sporting facilities having a broader purpose and appeal.

Council's current Capital Works Contribution Policy does not however give consideration to broader community use of facilities. As this is the current direction of Council it is recommended that the Capital Works Contribution Policy be reviewed to provide adequate incentives to sporting clubs to encourage broader community/shared use of social spaces.

There has been a large contribution to sporting facility development by clubs within the municipality over time, and this has justifiably resulted in perceived ownership of facilities by the community. If broader community use is to be promoted, capital contributions to pavilion development and improvement should reflect this.

There needs to be a resolution to the ongoing dilemma of club/council responsibility when paying for various spaces; i.e.: social areas as these are the areas most likely to be utilised by the broader community.

**Review of Capital Works Contribution Policy to encourage broader community use of facilities is recommended.**

**The Frankston City Recreation Strategy 2009-2014 action plan detailed:-**

***7.1.1 Determine real demand for community meeting space and the ability of existing assets to meet these demands.***

**An analysis of where there are currently short falls for community space needs to be undertaken to establish the most appropriate locations for expanded community use of sporting pavilions.**

## 6.5 Single Purpose Facilities

Growth in diversity of sport, continued increases in participation, needs for community gathering space coupled with limitations on the amount of available facilities, open space and resources has resulted in the need to shift away from the trend of having single purpose facilities.

Local Government now must balance meeting community expectations with the increasing cost of renewing aging infrastructure. It is not financially viable to build single purpose facilities.

High growth in urban areas and the loss of available open space, suggest the need to reconsider the viability of building single purpose facilities.

The emerging trends in the provision of sporting facilities now include these being built to provide multi purpose functionality which includes space that can be accessed and utilised by the broader community, it is no longer sport specific.

The benefits of doing this include:-

- Improved asset management, rationalisation of facilities no longer required
- Maximising usage of assets
- Facilities that are multi functional
- Reduced maintenance/renewal costs
- Higher level of facilities available

Sporting Precincts or clustering of sporting facilities is also emerging as a trend and has become popular due to the benefits this offers, including:-

- Improved Access and choice
- Sharing of infrastructure within precincts reduces costs, i.e. roadways, parking, lighting
- Maximisation of available space

**It is therefore recommended that Council cease the development of single purpose facilities and support the development of multi purpose/functional facilities where appropriate for the community.**



## 6.6 Joint Usage Agreements

Demand on sporting facilities within the municipality continues to increase as population numbers grow and therefore participation in sports. This combined with limited available space and limited resources have seen the continued development of Joint usage agreements with Education Department facilities and increased usage of sporting facilities by schools within the municipality.

Schools currently utilise Council sporting facilities on a casual basis, for sporting carnivals and events and in some instances to enable access to facilities that are not available within school grounds.

Currently, facilities at schools are utilised for cricket, football and netball outside of school usage. Frankston City Council has contributed to the construction of basketball courts and tennis courts at the Elisabeth Murdoch College, where there is currently a joint use agreement in place.

Given the limited hours of use of facilities by the education department these facilities will continue to have potential to assist in meeting the demand for sporting facilities.

**It is therefore recommended that a detailed analysis of education department facilities be undertaken to identify the most appropriate opportunities for developing usage agreements for broader community access and use.**

## 6.7 Sporting Pavilions

Volunteers manage local sporting clubs and are responsible for not only the administration of the sport, but also some or the majority of maintenance of sporting pavilions, dependant upon the occupancy agreement they have with Council. (i.e.: seasonal tenants are required to undertake all internal building maintenance)

Availability of persons willing to volunteer their time, coupled with varying skill levels, and available funding to undertake maintenance works has resulted in the standard of pavilions and their condition varying greatly, and in some instances being in a state of disrepair. Pavilions have also been altered by individual clubs, and in some cases are no longer fit for the purpose they were intended (i.e. change rooms transferred into social rooms). Some of the issues identified during the audit process include:-

- Sub standard access and egress to facilities due to items being stored in these areas.
- Inadequate ventilation in kitchen areas/ non compliance to environmental health legislation
- Inconsistent Fire Equipment auditing and maintenance

To ensure that facilities are fit for purpose and sustainable it is imperative there is a more consistent approach to internal maintenance and upkeep of facilities.

Measures to assist in this occurring could include:-

- More detailed monitoring and auditing of pavilion condition in conjunction with clubs being made aware of expected standards with regard to maintenance and upkeep of pavilions
- Seasonal Tenancy handover to include comprehensive inspection of pavilion conditions
- Seasonal Tenancy manual be updated to include process for non compliance to maintenance upkeep standards
- Annual inspections of leased facilities
- A Lease manual be created to clearly define roles and responsibilities
- Internal maintenance become a council responsibility and user fees and charges be adjusted to reflect this

**It is recommended that an investigation occur into the most appropriate method for providing consistency in pavilion internal maintenance to reduce the risk to Council, ensure long term viability and effective asset management of the municipality's sporting pavilions.**

**The seasonal tenancy manual is reviewed as a matter of priority to address issues found during the audit process and to reflect changes required as a result of reviewing maintenance procedures and responsibilities.**

**The fees and charges framework be reviewed in conjunction with the aforementioned processes to adequately reflect the sporting hierarchy, levels of service and the roles and responsibilities of Council and Sporting Clubs.**

**Guidelines are developed to assist in the planning and construction of utility and ancillary structures at Sporting Reserves.**

## 6.8 Elite Level Sport

With the continued growth in population and the number of people playing sport, different grades of competition have emerged and the pathways for sport have slowly become separated into different standards of competition.

The different standards of competition require different levels of facilities to enable pathways through sports (grass roots to elite level). As community participation increases so do expectations that sporting facilities are available to cater for most if not all levels throughout the sporting pathway.

Elite Level sport also assists in building both a higher profile for a sport (encouraging participation and awareness) and the municipality as a whole.

Frankston City Council currently has Elite Level Sport in VFL/AFL (Dolphins and St Kilda Football Clubs) Cricket (Frankston Peninsula Heat) Netball (Peninsula Waves) Basketball (Frankston Blues).

Frankston City Council acknowledges the importance of enabling pathways through sports, and the benefits associated with elite level sport, this has been demonstrated in the partnership with St Kilda Football Club, which has resulted in a state of the art training facility for the football club and an AFL standard playing surface for junior football.

Key considerations for any future elite level development should include:-

- Community benefit
- Impacts, if any, on local level sport
- Proximity of existing elite level facilities
- Participation trends for the sport within the municipality
- Financial support of Council
- Availability of Open Space
- Management arrangements
- Impacts on the natural environment and biodiversity

## 7) Sports Facility Needs Analysis

This section of the report provides an overview of the key codes of sport that are undertaken within the municipality.

It does not cover all sports that are played within the municipality rather, focuses on those with the highest participation rates, as detailed in the Sports Facility Hierarchy section of this plan.

The purpose of analysing these key codes of sport is to:-

- Identify current trends within each sport
- How these trends are impacting on the use of facilities within the municipality
- Current key issues for each sport
- Strategic direction of sport associations and how this is likely to impact upon facility provision with the municipality in the future

Participation numbers have also been reviewed as part of the process of analysing each sport.

Participation numbers were used as a guide only, due to the following:-

- Not all clubs completed the sports club survey
- Some participation figures reported by clubs varied from figures provided by associations
- Participation figures do not consider or include casual participation statistics

Statistics from the Participation in Exercise in Recreation and Sport Survey Report 2010, were utilised where there was an absence of club data or inadequate data available to determine participation trends.

## 7.1 Athletics

Demand Assessment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilities for Athletics within the Frankston municipality, currently include, 2 grass athletics tracks (Riviera Reserve &amp; Banyan Reserve) and one 8 lane synthetic athletics track with associated infrastructure (Ballam Park).</li> <li>Ballam Park Athletics Centre operates as a regional centre for athletics for clubs, community and schools within the municipality and neighbouring areas such as the Mornington Peninsula.</li> </ul>
Participation Levels
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The majority of athletics clubs within the municipality are little athletics clubs.</li> <li>The majority of participation in the sport of athletics is at junior level.</li> <li>Participation across clubs is varied, and includes, little athletics, masters athletics.</li> <li>The trends of participation for Athletics in recent years show that Nationally, participation for adults has remained stable since 2001, whilst for Victoria there has been a decline. For children (National), participation has also declined, although there was an increase in participation between 2006 and 2009 (refer graph for Athletics in Appendix 10.2). The sport has a significantly higher proportion of children actively involved compared to adults.</li> <li>Adult 'organised' participation<sup>13</sup> rate for Athletics in Victoria (2010) was 0.3%, therefore, the theoretical participation rate in Frankston City now would be approximately 300<sup>14</sup> people. Projecting to 2021, the theoretical number of adults participating in Athletics could be up to 330 adults<sup>15</sup>. (Please note, an Adult by definition in the ERASS surveying is a person aged 15 years and over, so some of the players regarded as juniors are included in this sample).</li> <li>Children's (5-14 years) overall participation rate in 'organised' Athletics was 3.3% in 2009<sup>16</sup>, therefore, the theoretical participation rate in Frankston City now would be approximately 540<sup>17</sup>. Projecting to 2026, the theoretical number of children participating in little athletics is expected to increase marginally to 570<sup>18</sup> children.</li> </ul>

<sup>13</sup> 'Organised participation' is activity for exercise, recreation or sport that required payment of a membership, fees or registration to a recreation club or association, or any other type of organisation for participation in a sport.

<sup>14</sup> Calculated by multiplying the 2010 ERASS participation rate for Athletics (0.3%) by the population of Frankston City aged over 15 years (102,979 people in 2010).

<sup>15</sup> Calculated by multiplying the 2010 ERASS participation rate for Athletics (0.3%) by the projected population of Frankston City aged over 15 years in 2021 (111,131 people).

<sup>16</sup> Source: Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities Survey (2009) – children aged 5–14 years.

<sup>17</sup> Calculated by multiplying the 2009 children's participation rate for Athletics (3.3%) by the population of Frankston City aged 5-14 years (16,465 people in 2010).

<sup>18</sup> Calculated by multiplying the 2009 children's participation rate for Athletics (3.3%) by the estimated population of Frankston City aged 5-14 years in 2021 (17,182 children).

Sport Peak Body Strategic Direction
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ballam Park Athletics Centre is categorised as a venue appropriate for Athletic Victoria shield level competition.</li> <li>• Athletics Victoria recognises Casey Fields (located in Cranbourne within the City of Casey) as a regional level venue.</li> <li>• Athletics Victoria would like to see the development of twilight competition over the coming five years across its shield level venues (Ballam Park).</li> </ul>
Issues
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of Casey Fields Athletics centre is likely to see schools choosing to utilise this facility rather than Ballam Park Athletics centre, this has been attributed to the more modern technical facilities, and the proximity to some of the schools.</li> <li>• Acknowledgement of the role Casey Fields has as a regional centre for athletics, with availability of high quality training and coaching facilities to complement what is currently available at Ballam Park Athletics Centre.</li> <li>• Junior participation has been impacted by factors including, cost of equipment and lack of volunteer support.</li> <li>• Creep of Football season (clubs commencing training earlier) at both Riviera Reserve and Banyan Reserve is impacting upon Athletics clubs utilisation of these areas.</li> <li>• Increased usage of the Ballam Park Athletics centre by groups other than athletics( football clubs for pre season training, personal training group sessions) needs to be considered when determining overall usage of the facility and the impacts on asset life cycle.</li> <li>• Synthetic surface at the Ballam Park Athletics Centre will require resurfacing within the next five years.</li> </ul>
Recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><i>Maintain Ballam Park Athletics Centre as the municipality's main athletic centre.</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>Replace synthetic track at Ballam Park Athletics Centre by 2015.</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>Develop shade areas/infrastructure at Ballam Park Athletics Centre.</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>Investigate the most appropriate management model for Ballam Park Athletics Centre including booking processes and procedures in conjunction with the BPAC committee.</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>Maintain local level athletics centres at Riviera and Banyan Reserves.</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>Upgrade facilities at Banyan Reserve to include adequate toilet and storage facilities.</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>Investigate options to reconfigure the athletics facility at Riviera Reserve in relation to the sporting facility requirements of co tenants.</i></b></li> </ul>

## 7.2 Australian Football (AFL)

Current Facilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Football is currently well catered for within the municipality.</li> <li>Current industry provision ratios of 1:3000 suggest that we have slightly lower than the minimum requirement for sporting fields, based on the current and projected population numbers ( 134,462 2010, 135,540 2016) . It should be noted however that these standards have been formulated for growth areas. Given that not all of the current available facilities are being utilised, facilities are adequate to meet the needs for the next five years with the addition of another playing surface at North Reserve.<sup>19</sup></li> <li>2 Elite level facilities- Belvedere Park and Frankston Park.</li> <li>Total of 35 playing surfaces available for AFL use, 29 currently being utilised.</li> </ul>
Participation Levels
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Frankston and District Junior Football League statistics indicate participation rates have remained stable over the last 2 years, with 150 teams and 3,415 individual participants.</li> <li>Female participation in the junior football league has decreased by approximately 8.5%, equating to only 2% of overall participation.</li> <li>There is currently no female competition within the municipality.</li> <li>79% of all participants of the Frankston and District Junior Football League are from within the Frankston City municipality.</li> <li>7 Senior Clubs within the municipality.</li> <li>There has been a 4% increase in participation in senior football since 2008.</li> <li>The trends of participation in football in recent years for adults (National &amp; Victoria) and for children (National) all show an increase since 2000 (refer graph for Football in Appendix 10.2).</li> <li>Adult 'organised' participation rate for Football in Victoria (2010) was 4.1%, therefore, the theoretical participation rate in Frankston City now would be approximately 4,200. Projecting to 2021, the theoretical number of adults participating in Football could be up to 4,500 adults. (Please note, an Adult by definition in the ERASS surveying is a person aged 15 years and over, so some of the players regarded as juniors are included in this sample).</li> <li>Children's (5–14 years) overall participation rate in 'organised' Football was 8.6% in 2009 , therefore, the theoretical participation rate in Frankston City now would be approximately 1,400 compared to the 2010 junior membership of the football clubs of approximately 2,800 juniors (allows for a deduction of the 15 &amp; 16 year olds registered with the FDJFL). Projecting to 2021, the theoretical number of children participating in Football could be up to 1,450 children.</li> </ul>

<sup>19</sup> Planning for Community Infrastructure in Growth Areas

Sport Peak Body Strategic Direction
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AFL are introducing junior female only football teams, this has not yet had an impact upon the Frankston municipality however may in the future, particularly in the area of availability of male/female amenities and change rooms. <i>Currently the local associations are not demonstrating any support in the development of female only football teams.</i></li> <li>• AFL Victoria's objectives include:-             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Growth of participation through quality pathways connecting all segments from AFL Auskick to open age football.</li> <li>○ To deliver a talented player pathway that attracts and develops the best participants and enhances the TAC cup and VFL competitions.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The Victorian Country Football League has recommended changes to the administration of country football, primarily in the creation of regional hubs for football administration.</li> </ul>
Issues
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is increasing pressure for the development of women's netball league and associated infrastructure within the municipality. The Mornington Peninsula Nepean Football League supports this direction and there are currently 10 registered netball teams with 102 registered players.</li> <li>• Increased demand for access to facilities for training outside of traditional football season.</li> <li>• "Continued growth in population and therefore participation in the areas of Skye and Langwarrin is putting pressure on the condition and quality of playing surfaces due to there being little recovery time between main usage periods"<sup>20</sup>.</li> <li>• There is a requirement for an additional oval to service junior football and local cricket requirements in Langwarrin, both from a training and competition perspective.</li> </ul>
Recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><i>North Reserve facility to be developed to district level standard to support both senior cricket and senior pre season football activities.</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>Council utilise existing AFL ovals to absorb growth in participation (other than new and upgraded ovals in accordance with adopted master plans).</i></b></li> </ul>

<sup>20</sup> North Reserve Master Plan



## 7.3 Basketball

Current Facilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6 court indoor stadium at Seaford.</li> <li>• Satellite venue at Langwarrin Secondary College has 3 courts.</li> <li>• Patterson River Secondary College has 3 courts.</li> <li>• Monterey Secondary College has 1 court.</li> <li>• Carrum Downs Secondary College has 2 courts.</li> <li>• Frankston Community and Recreation Centre has 1 court.</li> <li>• Current industry provision ratios of 1(4-6) court facility per 60,000 people would indicate that the Frankston municipality is underprovided for in this area both on current and projected population numbers.</li> </ul>
Participation Levels
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sport with the highest participation rate within the Frankston municipality with approximately 25% of persons who participate in sport in Frankston play basketball.</li> <li>• Frankston and District Basketball Association currently has 5,000 members, membership levels have remained consistent from 2003-2011.</li> <li>• 3% of the current Frankston City population participate in Basketball.</li> <li>• The trends for Basketball participation in recent years for adults show a relatively stable rate of participation nationally since 2000, but increasing for adults in Victoria. For children (National) the participation rate since 2000 has been stable (refer graph for Basketball in Appendix 10.2). The sport has a significantly higher proportion of children actively involved compared to adults.</li> <li>• Adult 'organised' participation rate for Basketball in Victoria (2010) was 3.4%, therefore, the theoretical participation rate in Frankston City now would be approximately 3,500. Projecting to 2021, the theoretical number of adults participating in Basketball could be up to 3,750.</li> <li>• Children's overall participation rate in 'organised' Basketball was 7.4% in 2009, therefore, the theoretical participation rate in Frankston City now would be approximately 1,200. Projecting to 2021, the theoretical number of children participating in Basketball is expected to increase to 1,250.</li> <li>• It is significant that the combined membership of the Frankston and District Basketball Association (5,000) is in excess of what the theoretical average rate of participation of all adults and children might be in Frankston City. This validates the sports popularity in the municipality.</li> </ul>

Sport Peak Body Strategic Direction
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Basketball Victoria's objectives include:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage, promote, manage and control the sport of basketball in Victoria.</li> <li>Provide individuals with opportunity to maximise their potential by competing in the highest level of basketball, given their own ability.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Issues
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demand on existing facilities has limited the game time slots available for junior games.</li> <li>It is necessary for senior games to be timetabled late in the evening, last game commencing at 10pm to cover demand.</li> <li>Other basketball associations in the area having improved facilities.</li> <li>Declining referee numbers coupled with lack of qualified referees within the municipality.</li> <li>3 courts at Patterson River Secondary College are utilised by a competing Basketball Association- Chelsea.</li> <li>Frankston and District Basketball Association would like to expand the stadium and add an additional two courts to the facility. Future development of this site has the potential to impact upon other Kananook Reserve users and existing sporting infrastructure. There are opportunities that could be explored to include existing reserve infrastructure in any future development of this site.</li> </ul>
Recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b><i>Urgently undertake a feasibility to determine the need to extend the Frankston District Basketball Association to include additional courts and consolidate reserve infrastructure. There has been considerable community demand and advocacy for this to occur.</i></b></li> <li><b><i>Council continue to develop partnerships with schools for the public use of courts.</i></b></li> </ul>

## 7.4 Cricket

Current Facilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jubilee Park is an elite level outdoor cricket facility that services not only the Frankston municipality, but also the Mornington Peninsula, providing a pathway to elite level cricket competition.</li> <li>There are currently 44 grounds within the municipality suitable for outdoor cricket competition, inclusive of 5 at school sites, all are currently utilised.</li> <li>The municipality's only turf wickets are at Jubilee Park.</li> <li>Practice wickets are provided at grounds that have a club permanently based at them, maintenance of practice wickets is a club responsibility.</li> <li>Current industry provision ratios of 1:3000 suggest that we have slightly lower than the minimum requirement for sporting fields, based on the current and projected population numbers ( 134,462 2010, 135,540 2016). If the education sites were unavailable, facility provision would not meet current demand as the ratio would expand to 1:3500. To enable continued growth in the sport additional playing surfaces will be required, specifically in the growth areas of Skye and Carrum Downs.</li> </ul>
Participation Levels
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participation in outdoor cricket nationally increased by 24% between 2001-2009.</li> <li>Outdoor cricket participation within the municipality is growing at approximately 5% per year; growth is consistent through all age groups of the sport.</li> <li>2% of senior cricket teams within the municipality are female.</li> <li>12% of participants in Milo In2 cricket are female, and this is growing by 2% annually.</li> <li>4.2% of the Victorian population participates in outdoor cricket.</li> <li>The trends of participation for 'organised' Cricket in recent years for adults (National &amp; Victoria) show a small increase since 2000, whilst for children (National), participation has been relatively stable during the period 2000 and 2006 (refer graph for Cricket in Appendix 10.2).</li> <li>Adult 'organised' participation rate for Cricket in Victoria (2010) was 2.6%, therefore, the theoretical participation rate in Frankston City now would be approximately 2,600. Projecting to 2021, the theoretical number of adults participating in cricket could be up to 2,850 adults.</li> <li>Children's (5–14 years) overall participation rate in 'organised' Cricket was 5.2% in 2009, therefore, the theoretical participation rate in Frankston City now would be approximately 860. Projecting to 2021, the theoretical number of children participating in Cricket is expected to be 890 children.</li> <li>Participation levels in junior cricket across Victoria continue to grow, whilst for senior cricket the numbers have remained relatively stable.</li> </ul>

Sport Peak Body Strategic Direction
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain Premier Cricket as a healthy, vibrant and competitive club competition, and a crucial part of the Victorian cricket pathway.</li> <li>• Successfully integrate and grow women's club cricket.</li> <li>• Match game and competition formats to the needs and interests of participants (Twenty20).</li> </ul>
Issues
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spread of season of winter sports continues to impact upon availability of grounds for outdoor cricket.</li> <li>• Timing and maintenance of refurbishment works following football season is also impacting on ground availability for outdoor cricket.</li> <li>• Growth in participation has increased demand for sporting fields within growth areas of Skye, Langwarrin and Carrum Downs. Mornington Peninsula Cricket Association advising that an additional 2 grounds are required within the Skye area to service current/future demand.</li> <li>• The feasibility study for Jubilee Park will investigate the option of renovating the trotting track to a suitable standard for competition cricket, in addition to this the recommendation for the development of an oval at North Reserve, as detailed in the Master Plan will assist with meeting community/sport demand.</li> <li>• Lack of availability of grounds has resulted in the emergence of mid week competition to enable scheduling of games, continued growth in the sport without additional grounds would force more mid week competition to occur. There are associated impacts with a shift to midweek competitions, including availability of players and volunteers.</li> <li>• The introduction of Twenty20 cricket is seeing changes in the way cricket is being played.</li> <li>• At a local level there is a need for more consistent and consultative communication with regard to maintenance and refurbishment works of grounds. Formation of a Cricket Liaison Committee to improve communication with cricket clubs within the municipality and ensure participation in the strategic planning for the sport of cricket.</li> </ul>
Recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><i>Investigate options to establish additional ovals within the Skye/Carrum Downs and Langwarrin South areas</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>North Reserve to be allocated as a pre season training ground for AFL to reduce pressure on cricket tenancy.</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>Develop guidelines that provide for public access to cricket net use.</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>Negotiate with MPCA preferred direction for overflow grounds that are currently not fit for purpose</i></b></li> </ul>

## 7.5 Hockey

Current Facilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Synthetic Hockey Pitch ( Monash University)</li> </ul>
Participation Levels
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over the past 5-10 years there has been a 7% increase in participation in the region.</li> <li>There are 2 clubs and 1 association based within the municipality, with a total of 692 participants or 0.5% of the current population within Frankston, therefore participation rates are below the Victorian state average which is currently 1% of the population.</li> <li>The trends of participation for 'organised' Hockey in recent years for adults (National &amp; Victoria) show participation has been stable during the period since 2000 (refer graph for Hockey in Appendix 10.2), however, for children (National) there has been a decline by over half in the proportion of children participating in Hockey.</li> <li>Adult 'organised' participation rate for Hockey in Victoria (2010) was 0.6%, therefore, the theoretical participation rate in Frankston City now would be approximately 600. Projecting to 2021, the theoretical number of adults participating in Hockey could be up to 650 adults.</li> <li>Children's (5–14 years) overall participation rate in Hockey was 2.1% in 2009, therefore, the theoretical participation rate in Frankston City now would be approximately 340. Projecting to 2021, the theoretical number of children participating could be 360.</li> <li>The number of people currently participating in Hockey in Frankston City (692) is less than the theoretical participation rate (940), suggesting that there may be some latent demand for the sport in the future.</li> </ul>
Sport Peak Body Strategic Direction
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continued Support and Promotion of HookIn2Hockey, Hockey Australia's national recruitment program.</li> <li>Objective to have all under 9 and 11 competition for kids from the Mornington Peninsula ( including Frankston) to only be played in the region.</li> </ul>
Issues
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One of the main issues for hockey within the municipality is Friday night home matches for juniors. Between Frankston and Mornington there are 11 teams which play on a Friday night, only 4 of them can have a home match each Friday night, the remainder of teams play away, which has its own associated issues, transport, and distance to travel to other appropriate hockey centres, both of which ultimately effect retention in the sport.</li> </ul>
Recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b><i>Continue to support the Monash Hockey Centre as the Regional venue for Hockey within the municipality.</i></b></li> </ul>

## 7.6 Lawn Bowls

Current Facilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are 7 Bowling clubs within the Frankston City municipality, 3 of these are privately owned. There are a total of 13 bowling greens within the municipality, with five of these being synthetic.</li> <li>• Recommended provision ratio for community infrastructure suggests 4 greens per 40,000 people, indicating current facility numbers are adequate for our current population, but do not cater for any further growth.</li> </ul>
Participation Levels
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nationally there was a 9% increase in participation in lawn bowls between 2001-2009.</li> <li>• Frankston City's participation rates in lawn bowls are below the state average of 1.7% (2010), based on the participation figures of the 4 Council owned facilities.</li> <li>• 33% of participants within the Frankston municipality are female.</li> <li>• The trends of participation in Lawn Bowls in recent years for adults (National &amp; Victoria) show a relatively stable rate of participation since 2001 (refer graph for Lawn Bowls in Appendix 10.2). There are no recordable levels of participation for children.</li> <li>• Adult 'organised' participation rate for Lawn Bowls in Victoria (2010) was 1.7%, therefore, the theoretical participation rate in Frankston City now would be approximately 1,750. Projecting to 2021, the theoretical number of adults participating in Lawn Bowls could be up to 1,900 adults.</li> </ul>
Sport Peak Body Strategic Direction
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Objectives of Victorian Lawn Bowls Association are:-</li> <li>• More people of all ages and abilities playing lawn bowls.</li> <li>• Increase the number of participants in junior and school programs and competitions and events.</li> <li>• Increase opportunities for people with a disability to play lawn bowls.</li> </ul>

Issues
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An increasing number of non traditional bowling formats have emerged, including barefoot bowls, social bowls, corporate bowls and come and try days which are allowing new bowlers the opportunity to be introduced to the game in a more casual fun environment.</li> <li>• There are adequate bowling facilities within the Frankston municipality to accommodate current and future requirements in the short term (5 years), an ageing demographic and a broader distribution of residents within the municipality will however make it necessary to investigate suitable sites for the future development of new lawn bowls facilities in the Eastern areas of the municipality.</li> <li>• The majority of the municipalities bowling infrastructure is located in the western half of the municipality, and whilst this reveals the historic development of the municipality it no longer reflects the distribution of residents.</li> <li>• A broadening of the activities offered by bowling clubs with a larger focus on social activities is attracting a wider range of members to clubs.</li> <li>• Frankston City Bowls club is seen as the regional centre for bowls within the municipality.</li> <li>• The traditional demographic for lawn bowls now prefer non organised physical activity (50.6% Nationally)<sup>21</sup>.</li> </ul>
Recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><i>Monitor participation and location of bowling activity to determine future facility needs and locations.</i></b></li> </ul>

<sup>21</sup> ERASS 2009 Annual Report

## 7.7 Netball

### Current Facilities

- Frankston and District Netball Association- 2 indoor courts and 14 outdoor courts.
- Patterson River Secondary College- 3 courts, one which is full state level competition show court.
- Langwarrin Netball Club x 4 outdoor courts.
- Provision ratios for outdoor netball courts are approximately 1:3500, based on current population figures this would indicate netball is well under catered for within the municipality. These ratios are however formulated for growth areas, with this in mind and the current growth in the Football Netball League competition which is played only on outdoor courts it would be preferable to have an additional 2 outdoor courts to service future demand in the short term, a ratio of 1: 6500.

### Participation Levels

- Participation rates within the Frankston City Municipality between 2003-2011 have increased by 5% within the FDNA.
- Largest increase in participation has been in junior outdoor teams with a 12% increase (within the FDNA).
- There are 102 registered players within the football/netball league with a current total of 10 teams all senior. This is the first year netball has been played in the Peninsula Football League which 5 of the municipalities football teams are affiliated to.
- The trends of participation for Netball in recent years for adults nationally shows a small decline, whilst for Victoria, the rate of participation has marginally increased since 2007. (Note that participation actually declined one percentage point between 2009 and 2010). The participation rate for children (National) has also declined since 2000 (refer graph for Netball in Appendix 10.2).
- The sport historically has had a higher proportion of girls actively involved compared to women, however, in the past 20 years the number of women participating has increased, largely on the back of an increasing number of country football associations incorporating netball as a parallel sport conducted concurrently with football, and the number of indoor centres now accommodating indoor netball competitions.
- The adult 'organised' participation rate for Netball in Victoria (2010) was 3.3%, therefore, the theoretical participation rate in Frankston City now would be approximately 3,400 (includes 'junior' players aged over 15 years). Projecting to 2021, the theoretical number of adults participating in Netball could be up to 3,600 adults.
- Children's (5–14 years) overall participation rate in 'organised' Netball was 8.4% in 2009, therefore, the theoretical participation rate in Frankston City now would be approximately 1,350 and is projected to increase to approximately 1,450 children by 2021.



Sport Peak Body Strategic Direction
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Netball Victoria are currently developing a facility master plan. The Plan seeks to identify, analyse and document the present and future developmental needs and facilities requirements for netball in Victoria. The strategy proposed will contribute to improve planning and help prevent duplication of facilities and allow for a co-ordinated, planned approach with all key facility stakeholders.</li> <li>• Phase one of the project will include an establishment of a hierarchy of facilities and provide comprehensive plans identified for agreed growth areas and other priority development areas at a regional and sub regional level across Victoria over the next ten years, 2011-2021.</li> <li>• Netball Victoria in conjunction with Sport and Recreation Victoria have developed a netball court planning guide and football netball lighting guide to assist local government in building compliant netball courts to ensure safe participation.</li> <li>• Netball Victoria will be undertaking a review of the structure of community netball with the aim to recommend key strategies and actions that all stakeholders should implement to allow the sport to prosper within competing environments.</li> </ul>
Issues
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The emergence of a country football/netball league competes directly with Frankston and District Netball Association, as both are within the same market.</li> <li>• Increased pressure for Council to develop Netball Facilities at Football Clubs (satellite venues) is in conflict with Council further developing the Jubilee Park site as a regional netball facility.</li> <li>• Peninsula Waves Netball club competes in the Netball Victoria Victorian Netball League ( VNL). The club holds one of 10 VNL licenses, but the current indoor facilities at Jubilee Park are not of adequate standard to enable the team to play games at home, these are currently played at Patterson River Secondary College.</li> <li>• There has been a loss of netball courts within education sector land due to school expansions that is causing a demand for additional Council owned courts.</li> </ul>
Recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><i>Investigate the development of additional indoor courts at Jubilee Park and the feasibility of utilising the current aquatics site ( given current services will be provided at the FRAC)</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>Investigation of satellite venues for country football/netball league, to be undertaken, including shared usage of appropriate existing facilities within local schools. Courts would need to meet compliance as per the Netball Court Planning Guide.</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>Develop a netball regional plan in conjunction with Netball Victoria</i></b></li> </ul>

## 7.8 Soccer

Demand Assessment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are currently seven soccer clubs within Frankston City.</li> <li>• There are 21 soccer pitches within the municipality.</li> </ul>
Participation Levels
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soccer participation rates increased nationally between 2001 -2009 by 60%.</li> <li>• Soccer participation rates increased within the municipality between 2003-2011 by 42%.</li> <li>• Soccer participation rates within Frankston City are considerably higher than the Victorian average at 9.6%.</li> <li>• Female participation rates in soccer in Frankston are also higher than the Victorian average at 21%.</li> <li>• 76% of playing members within the municipality are juniors.</li> <li>• 1.4 % of the current population participate in soccer.</li> <li>• The trends of participation for Soccer in recent years for adults (National &amp; Victoria) and for children (National) show a marked increase since 2000 (refer graph for Soccer in Appendix 10.2).</li> <li>• In relation to children (5-14 years), the most significant increase in participation has been by girls, where the rate of participation in 2000 was 2.9% (or 37,300 girls), but rose to 6.2% in 2009 (or 82,700 girls).</li> <li>• The adult 'organised' participation rate for Soccer in Victoria (2010) was 2.2%, therefore, the theoretical participation rate in Frankston City now would be approximately 2,250. Projecting to 2021, the theoretical number of adults participating in Soccer could be up to 2,400 adults (includes players aged 15 years and over).</li> <li>• Children's overall participation rate in 'organised' Soccer was 13.2% in 2009, therefore, the theoretical participation rate in Frankston City now should be approximately 2,100 and projecting to 2021, the theoretical number of children participating in Soccer is expected to increase to 2,250 children.</li> </ul>
Sport Peak Body Strategic Direction
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing regional football hubs that will be utilised as community learning and social centres. (Frankston has not been identified as a location for one of these hubs).</li> <li>• Committed to the development and provision of 5 side football facilities in Victoria.</li> <li>• Continued Funding to the development of Soccer Facilities through the Strengthening the World Game program.</li> </ul>

Issues
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased participation in the sport of soccer, particularly by women and girls has seen gaps in facility provision emerge, in particular adequate change and amenity areas.</li> <li>Increased participation has also increased demand for training facilities and improved standards of these, training lights are now considered a necessity for all clubs. A synthetic training field could possibly resolve these issues, however- there is currently a lack of support for this direction within the Soccer Liaison Committee. Given the growth in the sport and projected future growth, this is considered the only effective way of sustaining playing surfaces for game day and providing the necessary infrastructure for training.</li> <li>Football Federation Victoria has facility standards that need to be met for clubs to play at certain league levels, placing pressure on providing facilities that comply with these standards has financial implications for clubs and Council.</li> <li>Increased participation has also seen an increase in requests for use of grounds outside of the traditional winter season, for training and summer competition.</li> <li>The emergence of small sided football and futsal is changing the way soccer is played and broadening the sports appeal and accessibility.</li> <li>When planning and developing/renovating new facilities, consideration needs to be given to the adequate provision of change rooms and umpires facilities that cater for both male and female participation.</li> </ul>
Recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b><i>Undertake a feasibility study to determine demand for a regional state level synthetic soccer facility to accommodate both training and competition.</i></b></li> <li><b><i>Development of second soccer pitch at Skye Recreation Reserve as detailed in the Skye Recreation Reserve Master Plan.</i></b></li> <li><b><i>Investigate options to establish a soccer pitch at Carrum Downs Recreation Reserve.</i></b></li> <li><b><i>Continue to utilise the Soccer Liaison Committee as a forum for the strategic development of Soccer within the municipality</i></b></li> <li><b><i>Advocate for the development of regional football hubs that will be utilised as community learning and social centres.</i></b></li> </ul>

## 7.9 Tennis

### Demand Assessment

- The majority of tennis courts within the municipality are en tout cas (73%). Environmental conditions have made it necessary to look at alternative playing surfaces.
- 35% of membership (562 members) is spread over 8 clubs or 51 courts.
- Lighting is becoming increasingly important to clubs to facilitate changes in when people play tennis.

### Participation Levels

- The trends for participation in Tennis in recent years show that nationally, participation rates have declined (decrease of 21% from 2001-2009).
- Participation rates within Frankston City have declined by 33% from 2003-2011, higher than the national average.
- 65% of Membership is across 3 clubs within the municipality.
- 2 Tennis clubs within the municipality have ceased operation in the last five years (Karingal and Skye Tennis Clubs). Based on current club membership there are 16 participants for each court (99) within the municipality (well below the ratio suggested by Tennis Victoria Standards- 100).
- 1.2 % of the current Frankston population (130,462 as at June 30 2010) participate in tennis within the municipality.
- The trends of participation in Tennis in recent years for adults (National) and for children (National) each show a small decline since 2000, however, for participation by Victorian adults since 2007 there has been stable participation (refer graph for Tennis in Appendix 10.2).
- The adult 'organised' participation rate for Tennis in Victoria (2010) was 3.4%, therefore, the theoretical participation rate in Frankston City now should be approximately 3,500 people. Projecting to 2021, the theoretical number of adults participating in Tennis could be up to 3,750 adults.
- Children's overall participation rate in 'organised' Tennis was 7.9% in 2010, therefore, the theoretical participation rate in Frankston City now should be approximately 1,300. Projecting to 2021, the number of children participating in Tennis could be up to 1,350 children.
- Currently, Tennis membership in Frankston City is approximately 1,600, well below the combined theoretical estimate of 4,850. This disparity needs to be considered in the context that Tennis is an activity that is widely participated in by adults both socially and recreationally, and it is highly likely that many more adults in Frankston City are active and regular tennis players at club courts, community courts and private courts who are not members of clubs. Similar to the adult participation rate, the children's statistics need to be considered in the context of the high numbers of juniors enrolled in tennis coaching but who might not be club members.

Sport Peak Body Strategic Direction
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tennis Australia is promoting Regional Tennis Centres throughout the country to ensure adequate pathways within the sport exist and that the quality of facilities is maintained and sustainable.</li> <li>Frankston has been identified by Tennis Australia and Tennis Victoria as a location for a regional tennis centre which would service Frankston and the Mornington Peninsula.</li> <li>Tennis Australia have identified that participants are looking for more than the traditional tennis experience and are now wanting access to facilities that have a broader community appeal and function.</li> </ul>
Issues
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There continues to be a shift in the way people play tennis and how they would like to access tennis facilities, i.e. casual and evenings.</li> <li>Night tennis is growing in popularity as are week day competitions.</li> <li>Membership bases are declining as consumers become less inclined to purchase memberships, and are taking a more casual approach to their sport. A detailed analysis of tennis facilities within the municipality could be undertaken to determine why local residents are not utilising local tennis facilities and why there is such an uneven spread of participants across the municipality</li> <li>Expansion of Frankston Hospital and the impacts of this on the Frankston Tennis club site.</li> <li>In developing new tennis courts consideration be given to the existing types of court surfaces within the municipality to ensure there is a variety of playing surfaces available to the community.</li> </ul>
Recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b><i>Undertake a strategic assessment of the current and future provision of tennis facilities in Frankston City</i></b></li> <li><b><i>Investigate opportunities to retain proposed funding support from Peninsula Health for strategic review of tennis within the municipality.</i></b></li> </ul>

## 8) Current Sports Facility Provision – Sport

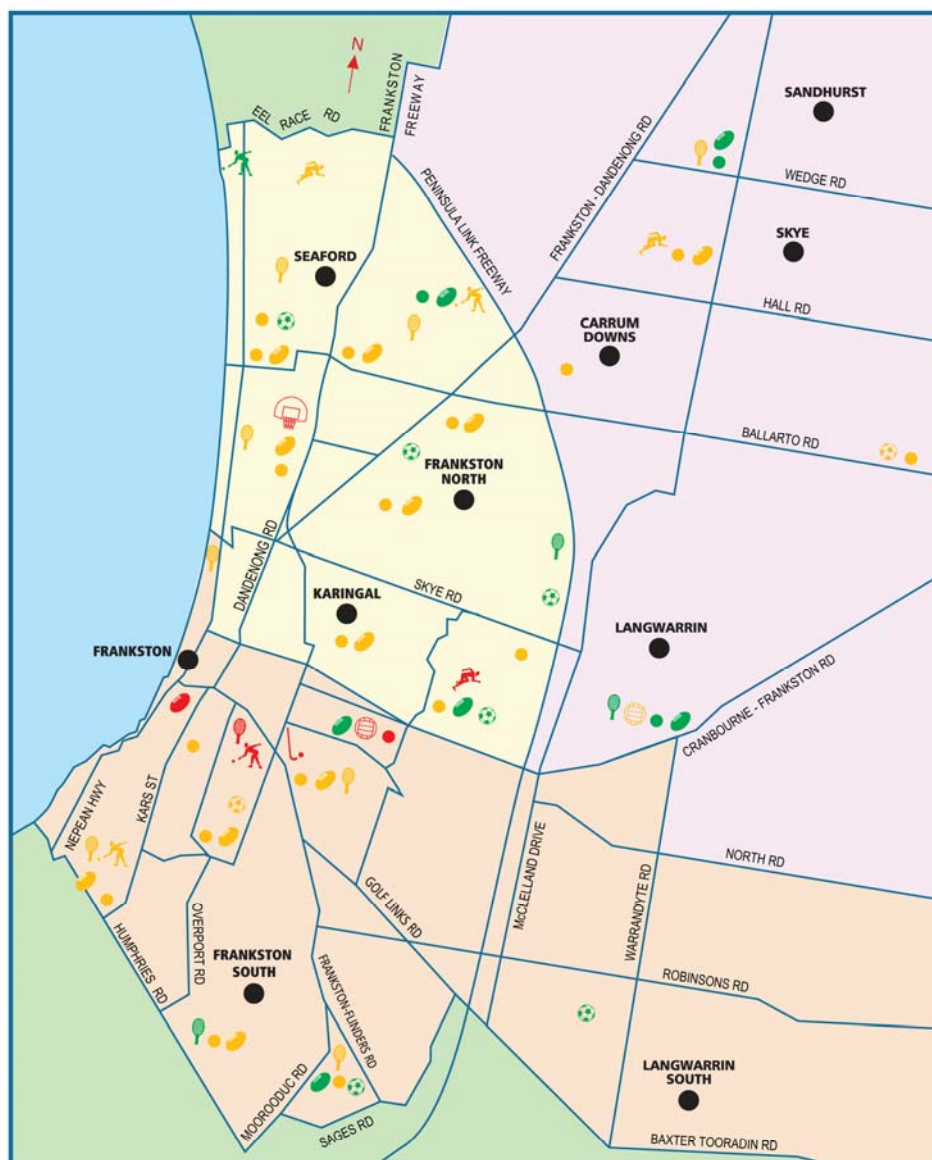


**Demographic Table**

Suburb	*2011	*2016 Projections
Seaford	16,562	16,826
Carrum Downs	20,162	21,780
Sandhurst/Skye	10,770	13,296
Langwarrin	18,402	19,425
Langwarrin South	3,971	4,085
Frankston South	17,992	17,829
Frankston North	5,566	5,497
Frankston	22,709	23,431
Karingal	13,529	13,380

\*2006 Census Data

## 8.1 Current Sports Facility Provision- Hierarchy Level



**Demographic Table**

Suburb	*2011	*2016 Projections
Seaford	16,562	16,826
Carrum Downs	20,162	21,780
Sandhurst/Skye	10,770	13,296
Langwarrin	18,402	19,425
Langwarrin South	3,971	4,085
Frankston South	17,992	17,829
Frankston North	5,566	5,497
Frankston	22,709	23,431
Karingal	13,529	13,380



\*2006 Census Data



This section of the report lists the Council sporting facilities currently available within the municipality, and details the sports catered for, for both summer and winter tenants.

Sporting facilities have been listed under each of the ward areas within the municipality to display spread and location of facilities.

The table below focuses on nine key organised sports, being those with the highest participation numbers within the Frankston City municipality.

Ward	Sports	Reserve/Facility	Facilities
North East Ward	Athletics	Banyan Reserve	Grass Athletics Track
	Cricket/Football (AFL)	Carrum Downs Recreation Reserve	Oval x 2
		Banyan Reserve	Oval x 1
		Botany Park	Oval x 1
		Skye Recreation Reserve	Oval x 1
		Lloyd Park	Oval x 3
		Lisabeth Mews Reserve	Greenfield site no current facilities
		North Reserve	Greenfield site no current facilities
		Skye Recreation Reserve	Soccer Pitches x 2
		Elisabeth Murdoch College	Tennis Courts x 9
		Lloyd Park	Tennis Courts x 9
		Carrum Downs Tennis Club	Tennis Courts x 4
	Netball	Lloyd Park	Netball Courts x4 (outdoor)

North East Ward encompasses the suburbs of:-

- Langwarrin
- Skye
- Sandhurst
- Carrum Downs



Ward	Sports	Reserve/Facility	Facilities
North West Ward	Athletics	Ballam Park	Synthetic Athletics track
		Riviera Reserve	Grass Athletics track
	Cricket/Football(AFL)	East Seaford Recreation Reserve	Oval x 1
		North Seaford Recreation Reserve	Oval x 2
		Kananook Recreation Reserve	Oval x 1
		Peninsula Recreation Reserve	Oval x 1
		Ballam Park	Oval x 2
		Worland Park	Oval x 1
		Havana Reserve	Oval x 1
		Pat Rollo Reserve	Oval x 1
		Belvedere Reserve	Oval x 1
		RF Miles Reserve	Oval x 1
		Eric Bell Reserve	Oval x 1
		Samuel Sherlock Recreation Reserve	Loss of Oval x 1 pending Aquatic Centre development
	Soccer	North Seaford Recreation Reserve	Soccer Pitches x 4
		Monterey Recreation Reserve	Soccer Pitches x 3
		Centenary Park	Soccer Pitches x 2
		Ballam Park	Soccer Pitches x 2
	Tennis	Kananook Tennis Club	Tennis Courts x 4
		Frankston East Tennis Club	Tennis Courts x 13
		Belvedere Tennis Club	Tennis Courts x 9
		Long Island Tennis Club	Tennis Courts x 4
		North Seaford Tennis Club	Tennis Courts x 5
	Lawn Bowls	Seaford Bowls Club	Bowling Green x 2
		Carrum Bowls Club	Bowling Green x 2
	Basketball	Frankston and District Basketball Association	Basketball Courts x 6

North West Ward encompasses the suburbs of :-

- Seaford
- Frankston
- Frankston North
- Karingal

Ward	Sports	Reserve/Facility	Facilities
South Ward	Cricket/Football (AFL)	Frankston Park	Oval x 1
		Jubilee Park	Oval x 3
		Delacombe Park	Oval x 1
		Bruce Park	Oval x 1
		Overport Park	Oval x 2
		Baxter Park	Oval x 5
		Victoria Park	Oval x 1
		Baden Powell	Oval x 1
	Soccer	Delacombe Park	Soccer Pitch x1
		Baxter Park	Soccer Pitch x 2
		Lawton Park	Soccer Pitch x 5
	Tennis	Overport Park	Tennis courts x 11
		Frankston Tennis Club	Tennis courts x 15
		Baxter Park	Tennis courts x 5
		Yamala Park Tennis Club	Tennis courts x 4
		Bruce Park	Tennis courts x 7
	Lawn Bowls	Frankston Bowls Club	Bowling Green x 4
	Netball	Jubilee Park	Netball courts x 14 (outdoor)
			Netball courts x 2 (indoor)
	Hockey	Monash University	Hockey Pitch x 1 (synthetic)

South Ward encompasses the suburbs of:-

- Frankston
- Frankston South
- Langwarrin
- Langwarrin South
- Baxter

## 9) Sporting Facility Audit

Audits of all existing sporting facility infrastructure were undertaken to determine their level of “fit for purpose”. That is that the facilities are meeting the purpose for which they are intended.

The sports facility hierarchy and associated standards (refer sections 5.2 and 5.3) were used as the basis from which the audits were conducted.

The audits were conducted in September and October 2011, and were further broken down into two areas:-

Facilities:-which included infrastructure such as playing surfaces, drainage, irrigation, courts, greens, spectator seating, car parking and fencing

Pavilions:- assessed all facets of the pavilions, including infrastructure such as change rooms, referees rooms, first aid, kiosk/kitchen, storage and office/cleaning areas.

Facilities were given a score for both the overall facility and the degree to which the facility was fit for purpose. (Refer following pages for Audit summary key and results and Appendix 11.3 for a copy of the audit assessment check list)

The information gathered during the audit process will be utilised to assist in the following:-

- Development of service levels
- Developing priorities within the Action Plan, which identifies projects required to bridge the gap between current standards and actual provision of sporting facilities.
- Life Cycle planning of sporting assets

The audits of facilities identified the following:-

- The majority of Council’s sporting facilities are fit for the purpose they were intended.
- Areas of deficiency generally relate to pavilions and included inadequate provision of male/female change areas, insufficient storage space, and dated/non conforming wet areas.
- Audits also clearly identified inconsistencies in the overall maintenance of facilities, particularly within leased facilities.
- Where deficiencies were found in facilities, these were generally in the areas relating to the provision and standard of car parking, spectator seating and player/interchange shelters

## 9.1 Sports Facility Audit Summary Key

It should be noted that highest possible scores differ between levels of pavilions and facilities, reflecting the differences in what is available at each level.

Category	Description
Pavilion/Facility Level	Category of pavilion/facility according to hierarchy
Pavilion/Facility Score	Total score of individual elements within a pavilion/facility
Pavilion/Facility HPS	Highest Possible Pavilion/Facility Score
Pavilion/Facility FFP	Fit For Purpose Score for Pavilion/Facility
Pavilion/Facility FFP HPS	Highest Possible Fit For Purpose Score
Pavilion/Facility Total Score	Total of pavilion/facility and fit for purpose score
Pavilion/Facility Total Highest Possible Score	Total of Pavilion/Facility Highest Possible Score and Fit For Purpose Highest Possible Score  <b><i>Each Sport and the categories within it have differing highest possible scores.</i></b>

9.2 Sports Facility Audit Summary

Sport	Reserve Name	Pavilion Level	Pavilion Score	Pavilion HPS	Pavilion FFP	Pavilion FFP HPS	Pavilion Total Score	Pavilion Total HPS	Facility Level	Facility Score	Facility HPS	Facility FFP Score	Facility FFP HPS	Facility Total Score	Facility Total HPS
Athletics	Ballam Park	Regional	41	57	20	24	61	81	Regional	50	58	22	24	72	82
	Banyan Reserve	Local	9		8		17	0	Local	7	25	6	15	13	40
	Riveria Athletics	Local	15		12		27	0	Local	25	25	12	15	37	40
Sport	Reserve Name	Pavilion Level	Pavilion Score	Pavilion HPS	Pavilion FFP	Pavilion FFP HPS	Pavilion Total Score	Pavilion Total HPS	Facility Level	Facility Score	Facility HPS	Facility FFP Score	Facility FFP HPS	Facility Total Score	Facility Total HPS
Australian Football League & Cricket	Baden Powell	Local	18	52	18	24	18	76	Local	8	12	2	6	10	18
	Ballam Park	Local	29	52	20	24	49	90	District	38	48	15	15	53	63
	Baxter 6#	District	27	66	15	24	42	90	Local	12	12	6	6	18	18
	Baxter Cricket	Local	37	52	24	24	61	76	District	41	48	15	15	56	63
	Bruce Park	Local	26	52	24	24	50	76	Local	12	12	6	6	18	18
	Delecombe Park	Local	32	52	18	24	50	76	Local	8	12	2	6	10	18
	Eric Bell	District	55	66	24	24	79	76	Local	12	12	6	6	18	18
	Frank Street	Local	27	52	14	24	41	76	Local	12	12	6	6	18	18
	Frankston Park	District	66	66	18	24	84	90	District	47	48	15	15	62	63
	Jubilee Park	District	55	66	18	24	73	90	District	47	48	15	15	62	63
	Kananook	Local	23	52	21	24	44	76	Local	12	12	2	6	14	18
	Lloyd Park	District	45	66	24	24	69	90	District	46	48	15	15	61	63
	Norm Cathie Oval	Local	36	52	24	24	60	76	Local	12	12	6	6	18	18
	Overport	Local	26	52	22	24	48	76	Local	12	12	4	6	16	18
	Pat Rollo	Local	18	52	18	24	36	76	Local	12	12	6	6	18	18
	Powell Cooper	Local	20	52	24	24	44	76	Local	12	12	6	6	18	18
	R F Miles Oval	Local	24	52	24	24	48	76	Local	12	12	6	6	18	18
	Steve Thompson Oval	Local	36	52	20	24	56	76	Local	12	12	6	6	18	18
	Skye Recreation Reserve	Local	32	52	24	24	56	76	Local	7	12	6	6	13	18
	Victoria Park	Local		52		24	0	76	Local	6	12	2	6	8	18
	Havana	Local		52		24	0	76	Local	6	12	4	6	10	18
	Worland	Local		52		24	0	76	Local	6	12	2	6	8	18
Sport	Reserve Name	Pavilion Level	Pavilion Score	Pavilion HPS	Pavilion FFP	Pavilion FFP HPS	Pavilion Total Score	Pavilion Total HPS	Facility Level	Facility Score	Facility HPS	Facility FFP Score	Facility FFP HPS	Facility Total Score	Facility Total HPS
Hockey	Monash	Regional	37	57	24	24	61	81	Regional	31	36	12	12	43	48
Sport	Reserve Name	Pavilion Level	Pavilion Score	Pavilion HPS	Pavilion FFP	Pavilion FFP HPS	Pavilion Total Score	Pavilion Total HPS	Facility Level	Facility Score	Facility HPS	Facility FFP Score	Facility FFP HPS	Facility Total Score	Facility Total HPS
Netball	Jubilee Park Inside	Regional	27	58	20	24	47	82	Regional	24	33	8	12	32	45
	Jubilee Park Outside	District	9	19	9	15	18	34	Regional	25	33	10	12	35	45
	Langwarrin Netball Club	District	9	19	7	15	16	34	District	25	31	8	12	33	43
Sport	Reserve Name	Pavilion Level	Pavilion Score	Pavilion HPS	Pavilion FFP	Pavilion FFP HPS	Pavilion Total Score	Pavilion Total HPS	Facility Level	Facility Score	Facility HPS	Facility FFP Score	Facility FFP HPS	Facility Total Score	Facility Total HPS
Soccer	Ballam Park (Strikers)	Sub-District	21	28	13	15	34	43	Sub-District	23	34	15	15	38	49
	Baxter Park	Sub-District	46	61	24	24	70	85	Sub-District	25	34	13	15	38	49
	Centenary Park (Strikers)	Local	17	28	15	15	32	43	Local	10	13	6	6	16	19
	Delecombe Park (Strikers)	Local	12	28	5	15	17	43	Local	12	13	6	6	18	19
	Skye Recreation	Local	24	28	15	15	39	43	Local	9	13	6	6	15	19
	Frankston Pines	District	44	61	22	24	66	85	District	47	56	15	15	62	71
	Langwarrin Soccer Club	District	45	61	24	24	69	85	District	39	56	13	15	52	71
	Seaford North	District	38	61	24	24	62	85	District	36	56	11	15	47	71
Sport	Reserve Name	Pavilion Level	Pavilion Score	Pavilion HPS	Pavilion FFP	Pavilion FFP HPS	Pavilion Total Score	Pavilion Total HPS	Facility Level	Facility Score	Facility HPS	Facility FFP Score	Facility FFP HPS	Facility Total Score	Facility Total HPS
Tennis	Belvedere Park Tennis Club	Local	27	43	20	24	47	67	District	17	23	7	9	24	32
	Kananook Tennis Club	Local	33	43	20	24	53	67	Local	13	13	6	6	19	19
	Long Island Tennis Club	Local	15	43	20	24	35	67	Local	13	13	6	6	19	19
	Seaford North Tennis Club	Local	30	43	18	24	48	67	District	16	23	7	9	23	32
	Yamala Tennis Club	Local	13	43	20	24	33	67	Local	10	13	6	6	16	19
	Baxter Tennis Club	Local		43		24	0	67	Local		13		6	0	19
	Bruce Park Tennis Club	District	26	54	20	24	46	78	District	19	23	6	6	25	29
	Carrum Downs Tennis Club	Local	17	54	14	24	31	78	Local	13	13	6	6	19	19
	Frankston East Tennis Club	District	39	54	22	24	61	78	Regional	16	23	9	9	25	32
	Frankston Tennis Club	District	32	54	22	24	54	78	Regional	19	23	9	9	28	32
	Langwarrin Tennis Club	District	38	54	24	24	62	78	Regional	20	23	9	9	29	32
	Overport Park Tennis Club	District	33	54	24	24	57	78	Regional	19	23	9	9	28	32
Sport	Reserve Name	Pavilion Level	Pavilion Score	Pavilion HPS	Pavilion FFP	Pavilion FFP HPS	Pavilion Total Score	Pavilion Total HPS	Facility Level	Facility Score	Facility HPS	Facility FFP Score	Facility FFP HPS	Facility Total Score	Facility Total HPS
Lawn Bowls	City Of Frankston Bowls Club	Regional	39	54	20	24	59	78	Regional	40	45	12	15	52	60
	Seaford Park Bowls Club	Regional	26	54	24	24	50	78	Regional	31	45	9	15	40	60
	Yamala Bowls Club	Regional	26	54	22	24	48	78	Regional	23	45	9	15	32	60
	Keast Park Bowls Club	Regional	48	54	24	24	72	78	Regional	41	45	15	15	56	60

### 9.3 Energy and Water Efficiency Audit

In addition to the sports facility audit an energy and water efficiency audit was undertaken.

The purpose of this audit was to identify opportunities for improving energy and water efficiency within the pavilions.

The audit identified that there were substantial opportunities for improving energy and water efficiency in pavilions, and that there should be an ongoing mechanism for identifying areas of improvement.

Areas Identified included:-

- Lighting – the majority of pavilions are fitted with inefficient lighting sources
- Energy efficient appliances- appliances currently utilised within pavilions are either very old or stored in ways that make the appliances inefficient
- Water saving devices- there are still wet areas within pavilions that do not have water saving devices, for example dual flush toilets

Recommendations to evolve from the audit results include:-

**Identifying opportunities for installing separate meters and defining responsibility for utility use and costs (energy, water) to ensure assets are managed effectively and efficiently.**

**Continue to implement and identify further opportunities for improving the energy and water efficiency and environmental performance of sporting facilities.**

**Incorporate ESD design and energy and water efficiency in the provision of new sporting facilities and major refurbishments.**

## 10) Recommendations

Strategic Actions (section 10.1) have been grouped under three key recommendations:-

- 1) Policy Review and Guideline Development that balances the affordability and accessibility to sporting infrastructure for the community, whilst providing consistency across sporting facility assets that is reflective of the sporting hierarchy
- 2) Ongoing Review of processes that support Sporting provision within the municipality, ensuring continuous improvement and awareness of changing community needs and expectations
- 3) Investigate opportunities that will enhance current and future delivery, management and planning of sporting infrastructure

It should be noted that Capital Works projects, including new/upgrade/renewal of pavilions and facilities which were identified as having gaps in the audit process have been included in the Capital Works Project Priorities-(section 10.2)

**It should be noted that the estimates provided in this section are based on current prices and will need to be indexed accordingly, to include future price fluctuations.**

The Capital Works Project Priorities will inform the Capital Works program and assist in setting of priorities that facilitate both access to appropriate level sporting facilities and changing community needs.

**It should be noted that except for renewal work, projects to come from the Capital Works Project Priorities are likely to be listed in the program for a longer period than the 6 years identified in this Sports Development Plan. This is due to the availability of capital funding and will be subject to Council approving funding through the annual budgeting process.**

**Priority Matrix:**

Priority	Suggested Timeframe
Extremely High	Year 1
High	Years 2-3
Medium	Years 3-5
Low	Years 5 and onwards

## 10.1 Strategic Recommendations

1: Policy Review and Guideline Development that balances the affordability and accessibility to sporting infrastructure for the community, whilst providing consistency across sporting assets.

Section Reference	Action	Priority	Who	Indicative Action Timeframes	Funding Available Not funded	Comment
6.1	Develop Sports Lighting Guidelines	High	Parks and Leisure	3 months	Funded	
6.4	Review of Capital Works Contribution Policy	High	Parks and Leisure Infrastructure Governance Communities	6 months	Funded	Scoping needs to holistically consider organisational direction and review of recreation fees and charges framework  Review will need to be undertaken in conjunction with review of tenancy manual and fees and charges framework
7.4	Develop guidelines that provides for public access to cricket net use	Medium	Parks and Leisure	3 months	Funded	Scoping to include cost, maintenance responsibilities, number of nets and locations
7.7	Develop a regional netball plan in conjunction with Netball Victoria	Low	Parks and Leisure	6 months	Funded	



2. Ongoing Review of processes that support Sporting Provision within the municipality, ensuring continuous improvement and awareness of changing community needs and expectations.

Section Reference	Action	Priority	Who	Indicative Action Timeframes	Funding Available Not funded	Comment
4.4	Detailed review of service delivery	High	Parks and Leisure	1 year	Funded	To include education, club support and Liaison
5.3.1	Standards for facilities to be developed for baseball, life saving and equestrian activities	Low	Parks and Leisure	6 months	Funded	
6.6	Undertake a detailed analysis of education department recreation facilities that have a capacity to be utilised by external groups	Medium	Parks and Leisure Communities	1 year	Funded	Scoping to include identification of most appropriate facilities to be utilised for broader community use.
6.7	Develop maintenance and auditing processes that ensure sustainable asset management	High	Parks and Leisure Infrastructure	1 year	Funded	Scoping to include appropriate use, asset and life cycle management
6.7	Guidelines are developed to assist in the planning and construction of utility and ancillary structures at reserves	High	Parks and Leisure	6 months	Funded	Provide guidelines and a process to clubs on how to seek approval for utility and ancillary buildings i.e., storage sheds and coaches boxes.

Section Reference	Action	Priority	Who	Indicative Action Timeframes	Funding Available Not funded	Comment
6.7	A Review of the seasonal tenancy manual	Extremely High	Parks and Leisure	12 months	Funded	<p>Scoping of Review to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintenance Responsibilities</li> <li>• Waste Management and Minimisation</li> <li>• Use of Energy and Water efficient appliances</li> <li>• Accountability for utility usage, and incentives for reduction</li> </ul> <p>Information from this review will feed into the review of the fees and charges framework.</p>
6.7	A review of the fees and charges framework	Extremely High	Parks and Leisure	6 months	Funded	<p>Fees and Charges Framework will sit under organisational Lease and License Policy once developed</p> <p>Will need to occur prior to Review of Seasonal Tenancy manual to enable information to be included in the manual.</p>
7.1	Review the current management model at Ballam Park Athletics Centre	High	Parks and Leisure BPAC committee	1 year	Funded	Scope to include booking system, governance, collection of fees and maintenance responsibilities

### 3. Investigate opportunities that will enhance current and future delivery, management and planning of sporting infrastructure

Section Reference	Action	Priority	Who	Indicative Action Timeframes	Funding Available Not funded	Comment
6.3	Undertake a feasibility study to determine demand for a regional state level synthetic soccer facility to accommodate both training and competition.	Medium	Parks and Leisure	1 year	Not Funded  <100K	
6.3	Investigate feasibility of utilising North Reserve (once developed) as a pre season training venue for Australian Rules Football between December to March	Low	Parks and Leisure	6 months	Not Funded  < 60K	Scoping to include benefits of designated training facility and the impact on the maintenance and upkeep of grounds during cricket season
7.3	Undertake a feasibility to determine the need to extend the Frankston and District Basketball Association Stadium	High	Parks and Leisure	6 months	Partially Funded  Grant Opportunities  < 80K	Feasibility should also consider opportunities to incorporate current Kananook Reserve users into the one building to reduce the amount of assets at the site

Section Reference	Action	Priority	Who	Indicative Action Timeframes	Funding Available Not funded	Comment
7.4	Investigate sites for additional ovals within the Langwarrin South/Skye/Carrum Downs area	Medium	Parks and Leisure Governance Urban Strategy	2 months	Funded	Scope to include identified sites of Carrum Downs Recreation Reserve, Lawton Park and Elizabeth Mews
7.7	Investigate the development of additional Courts & Facilities	High	Parks and Leisure	N/A	Not Funded < 100K	Being undertaken as part of the Jubilee Park Master Plan, giving consideration to relocation of aquatic services to FRAC
7.7	Investigate locations for satellite venues for country football/netball league	High	Parks and Leisure	Ongoing	Funded	Suggested principles for scoping include priority use of education facilities and shared facility use before the creation of new facilities
7.8	Investigate options for the development of a local level soccer pitch at Carrum Downs Recreation Reserve	Medium	Parks and Leisure	6 months	Not Funded <80K	To be available for training overflow and community use
7.9	Undertake a strategic assessment of the current and future provision of tennis facilities within the municipality	High	Parks and Leisure	1 year	Not Funded <80K	To give consideration to current funding offer by Peninsula Health.
6.2	Masterplan Lawton Park including adjacent greenfield site.	Low	Parks and Leisure	1 year	Not funded <80K	

4. Implement management practices to ensure the ongoing viability and accessibility of community sporting facilities.

Section Reference	Action	Priority	Who	Indicative Action Timeframes	Funding Available Not funded	Comment
7.1	Maintain Ballam Park Athletics centre as the municipality's regional athletic centre	Ongoing	Parks and Leisure	Ongoing	Funded	
7.1	Maintain athletics centres at Riviera and Banyan Reserves at Local Level Standard	Ongoing	Parks and Leisure	Ongoing	Funded	
7.2	Utilise existing AFL ovals to absorb growth in participation	Ongoing	Parks and Leisure	Ongoing	Funded	Incorporates proposed developments as detailed in existing master plans
7.4	Negotiate with MPCA preferred direction for overflow grounds that are currently not fit for purpose	Medium	Parks and Leisure	3 months	Funded	Some overflow cricket grounds within the municipality do not have amenities on site.
7.5	Continue to support the Monash Hockey Centre as the Regional venue for hockey within the municipality	Ongoing	Parks and Leisure	Ongoing	Funded	
7.6	Monitor Participation and location of lawn bowling activity	Ongoing	Parks and Leisure	Ongoing	Funded	

5.Ensure responsible and sustainable use of resources to minimise the impact on the environment

Section Reference	Action	Priority	Who	Indicative Action Timeframes	Funding Available Not funded	Comment
9.1	Develop Environmental Sustainable Design Guidelines	Medium	Assets Division	1 Year	Funded	Currently being developed by Environment department with UD&D
9.1	Continue to implement and identify further opportunities for improving the energy and water efficiency and environmental performance of sporting facilities	Medium	Asset Division	N/A	Funded	Council's current Energy and Water Efficiency Program includes some sporting pavilions  Grant Opportunities can be explored to assist in implementation  Ongoing process

## 10.2 Capital Works Project Priorities:-

**NB:** It should be noted that the estimates provided in this section are based on current prices and will need to be indexed accordingly, to include future price fluctuations.

### North East Ward

Key Area	Reserve/Club	Recommendation	Priority	Who	Costing Estimate	Category	Comments
Facilities	Skye Recreation Reserve	Upgrade to Sports Lighting required	High	Parks and Leisure	<150K	Upgrade	SRV funding of \$100K confirmed.  As per master plan for Skye Recreation Reserve  Training standard only required.
Pavilion	Banyan Reserve	Any future upgrade of pavilion to include improved toilet and change facilities to meet local level standards.	Medium	Parks and Leisure  Infrastructure	<100K	Upgrade	
Football Facilities	Carrum Downs Recreation Reserve	Sports lighting on Reserve to be upgraded to meet district level standards.	Medium	Parks and Leisure  Infrastructure	<200K	Upgrade	Sports Lighting Guidelines to be developed will guide upgrade and priorities with regard to lighting.

Reserve/Club	Key Area	Recommendation	Priority	Who	Costing	Category	Comments
Carrum Downs	Tennis Facilities	Any future upgrade to pavilion should give consideration to the inclusion of change rooms and disabled toilet facilities to meet local level standards	Low	Parks and Leisure Infrastructure	<250K	New	Strategic assessment of tennis within the municipality in conjunction with the master plan at Carrum Downs Recreation Reserve will guide any development.
Botany Park	Facilities	Pavilion amenities to be upgraded to meet local level standards, including toilets, kitchen, change rooms.	Low	Parks and Leisure Infrastructure	<100K	Renewal	



Reserve/Club	Key Area	Recommendation	Priority	Who	Costing	Category	Comments
Skye Recreation Reserve	Pavilion	Any future expansion of pavilion to include change facilities for female participation.	Low	Parks and Leisure Infrastructure	<300K	Upgrade	As detailed in master plan for Skye Recreation Reserve, to meet minimum standards for local level pavilion
Lloyd Park	Football/Cricket Pavilion Lloyd Park 1	Any future development of pavilion should give consideration to increasing size of amenity (including umpires rooms) and kitchen areas to meet district level standards.	Low	Parks and Leisure Infrastructure	<100K	Upgrade	A new pavilion has been constructed to service Ovals 2 and 3.
Lloyd Park	Netball Pavilion	Any future development of pavilion should include an additional change room.	Low	Parks and Leisure Infrastructure	<100K	Upgrade	Currently only 1 change room, which does not meet current standards for fit for purpose.
Lloyd Park	Netball Facilities	Netball courts require refurbishment to address uneven surfaces , cracks and holes	Low	Parks and Leisure Infrastructure	<60K	Renewal	

Reserve/Club	Key Area	Recommendation	Priority	Who	Costing	Category	Comments
Lloyd Park	Tennis Pavilion	Any future development of pavilion should give consideration to increasing kitchen and storage areas to meet local level standards	Low	Parks and Leisure Infrastructure	<250K	Upgrade	Outcomes of strategic assessment of tennis within the municipality will guide actions with regard to tennis infrastructure improvements
Lawton Park	Pavilion	Any future upgrades to pavilion should give consideration to increasing size of amenities/kiosk/referee rooms	Low	Parks and Leisure Infrastructure	<100K	Upgrade	Currently not impacting functionality of pavilion.  Required to meet district level standards.

Reserve/Club	Key Area	Recommendation	Priority	Who	Costing	Category	Comments
Frankston East Tennis Club	Pavilion	Any future pavilion upgrades to give consideration to the inclusion of a disabled toilet to meet district level standards.	Low	Parks and Leisure Infrastructure	<250K	Upgrade	Outcomes of strategic assessment of tennis within the municipality will guide actions with regard to tennis infrastructure improvements.
Frankston East Tennis Club	Facility	Lighting of courts to be increased to meet district level standards.	Low	Parks and Leisure Infrastructure	<120K	Upgrade	Outcomes of strategic assessment of tennis within the municipality will guide actions with regard to tennis infrastructure improvements as will sports lighting guidelines.

## North West Ward

Reserve/Club	Key Area	Recommendation	Priority	Who	Costing	Category	Comments
Ballam Park	Soccer Facilities	Upgrade to sports lighting required.	High	Parks and Leisure Infrastructure	<120K	Upgrade	Funding for lighting upgrade received from state government, works to be undertaken 2012/2013.  <b>Completed July 2012</b>
Peninsula Recreation Reserve	Pavilion	Any future pavilion upgrade needs to give consideration to additional change rooms, inclusion of adequate wet areas, and umpires room and storage to meet I district level standards.	High	Parks and Leisure Infrastructure	<500K	New	<b>Completed</b>

Reserve/Club	Key Area	Recommendation	Priority	Who	Costing	Category	Comments
Centenary Park	Pavilion	Pavilion requires upgrade of wet areas, increased change room areas to cater for female participation.	High	Parks and Leisure Infrastructure	<500K	New	Council has allocated some monies to the upgrade of amenities in recent years however further funds are required
Ballam Park	Athletics Facility	Javelin run way requires lengthening to meet required standards.	Medium	Parks and Leisure Infrastructure	<50K	Upgrade	To be undertaken in consultation with BPAC

Reserve/Club	Key Area	Recommendation	Priority	Who	Costing	Category	Comments
Ballam Park	Football Pavilion	Any future upgrade of pavilion should give consideration to increasing away change room size and improved amenities areas to meet district level standards.	Medium	Parks and Leisure Infrastructure	1 million	New	Club want to expand social area of pavilion as well. This is currently in the early stages of design.
Ballam Park	Football Facilities	Car parking needs to be improved to provide for disabled access and to meet district level standards.	Low	Parks and Leisure Infrastructure	<250K	New	Currently unsealed car park, part of Ballam Park master plan works.

Reserve/Club	Key Area	Recommendation	Priority	Who	Costing	Category	Comments
Ballam Park	Soccer Pavilion	Any future upgrade of pavilion should give consideration to increasing change room size and the inclusion of additional storage to meet local level standards	Low	Parks and Leisure Infrastructure	<250K	Upgrade	Away change room is currently being utilised for storage and is not accessible for its intended purpose.
Kananook Recreation Reserve	Facility	Sub Surface ground irrigation requires upgrade	Low	Parks and Leisure Infrastructure	<50K	Upgrade	
Pat Rollo Reserve	Pavilion	Future upgrade to pavilion should give consideration to the inclusion of change rooms, upgraded amenity areas and umpiring facilities to local level standards.	Low	Parks and Leisure Infrastructure	1 million	New	Shower areas are currently utilised for storage.
Belvedere Reserve	Pavilion Facilities	N/A				New	Brand New.

Reserve/Club	Key Area	Recommendation	Priority	Who	Costing	Category	Comments
RF Miles Reserve	Pavilion	Future pavilion upgrades should give consideration to size of change rooms, amenity areas and storage space to local level standards.	Low	Parks and Leisure  Infrastructure	<100K	Upgrade	
Eric Bell Reserve	Pavilion	Future pavilion upgrades should give consideration to increasing size of kitchen/kiosk area to district level standards.	Low	Parks and Leisure  Infrastructure	<250K	Upgrade	
North Seaford Reserve	Pavilion	Future pavilion upgrades should give consideration to the inclusion of a first aid room, increasing kitchen size and inclusion of additional storage to district level standards.	Low	Parks and Leisure  Infrastructure	1 million	New	Currently not impacting on functionality of pavilion.
Monterey Recreation Reserve	Soccer Pavilion	Future upgrade of pavilion to consider increasing change room size and the addition of a first aid room to district level standards.	Low	Parks and Leisure  Infrastructure	1 million	New	Not currently impacting on functionality of pavilion.



Reserve/Club	Key Area	Recommendation	Priority	Who	Costing	Category	Comments
Monterey Recreation Reserve	Soccer Facility	Disabled car parking and access required.	Low	Parks and Leisure Infrastructure	<250K	Upgrade	
Kananook Tennis Club	Pavilion	Any future development of pavilion should give consideration to improved change rooms and a disabled toilet to meet local level standards	Low	Parks and Leisure Infrastructure	<250K	New	Outcomes of strategic assessment of tennis within the municipality will guide actions with regard to tennis infrastructure improvements
Belvedere Tennis Club	Pavilion	Future improvements to pavilion to give consideration to change rooms, disabled toilet and kitchen to meet local level.	Low	Parks and Leisure Infrastructure	<250K	New	

Reserve/Club	Key Area	Recommendation	Priority	Who	Costing	Category	Comments
Long Island Tennis Club	Pavilion	Pavilion to be removed, beyond serviceable life.	Low	Parks and Leisure Infrastructure	<100K	Demolish	Outcomes of strategic assessment of tennis within the municipality will guide actions with regard to tennis infrastructure improvements/replacement
North Seaford Tennis Club	Pavilion	Any future improvements to pavilion should give consideration to increasing size of change rooms, storage space and disabled toilets to meet local level standards.	Low	Parks and Leisure Infrastructure	<250K	New	
Seaford Bowls Club		N/A					No works recommended
Carrum Bowls Club		N/A					New Pavilion opened December 2011.

## South Ward

Reserve/Club	Key Area	Recommendation	Priority	Who	Costing	Category	Comments
Jubilee Park	Cricket/Football Pavilion	Any future upgrade of pavilion should give consideration to increasing size of wet areas in change rooms and umpires rooms to meet district standard.	Low		1 million	Upgrade	Currently not impacting functionality, awaiting outcomes of master plan.
Jubilee Park	Netball Stadium and Pavilion	Any future development of stadium and Pavilion should give consideration to inclusion of change rooms, first aid room and umpire rooms to meet district standard.	Medium		<5 million	Upgrade	Jubilee Park Master plan investigating feasibility of expanding netball stadium at this location.

Reserve/Club	Key Area	Recommendation	Priority	Who	Costing	Category	Comments
Jubilee Park	Netball Facilities (Indoor)  (Outdoor)	Run offs in stadium are non compliant.  Player shelters and spectator seating to be installed.	Medium  Medium		<100K	Upgrade	Jubilee Park Master plan investigating feasibility of expanding netball stadium at this location.
Delacombe Park	Cricket Pavilion	Any future development of pavilion should give consideration to the inclusion of a disabled toilet facility and access, adequate change room space and storage space to meet local level standards.	Low		<300K	Upgrade	Currently only utilised during summer period.
Delacombe Park	Cricket Facilities	Install Sub surface drainage and irrigation	Medium		<80K	New	
Delacombe Park	Soccer Pavilion	Restore pavilion to its intended purpose.	Low		Nil Club responsibility.	Renewal	Change rooms have been altered for office space and storage including photocopiers etc.

Reserve/Club	Key Area	Recommendation	Priority	Who	Costing	Category	Comments
Bruce Park	Pavilion	Future development of pavilion should give consideration to the inclusion of a disabled toilet, increasing kitchen size to meet local level standards.	Low		<100K	Upgrade	
Overport Park	Pavilion	Any future development of Pavilion should give consideration to increasing change room and kitchen size and the inclusion of a disabled toilet to meet district level standards.	Low		<100K	Upgrade	
Baxter Park	Football Pavilion	Development of pavilion should give consideration to increasing change rooms, kiosk and amenities to meet district level standards.	High		<250K	New	

Reserve/Club	Key Area	Recommendation	Priority	Who	Costing	Category	Comments
Baxter Park	Cricket Pavilion	Development of pavilion should give consideration to increasing change room size, kitchen and amenities	High	Parks and Leisure  Infrastructure	<500K	New	\$500,000 bid in Council Capital Works Budget 2013/2014
Baxter Park	Baxter TC Pavilion Facilities						Outcomes of strategic assessment of tennis within the municipality will guide actions with regard to tennis infrastructure improvements
Frankston Tennis Club	Pavilion	Any future upgrade should give consideration to the increasing the kitchen size, storage areas and provision of disabled toilet facilities to meet district level standards	Low		<250K	Upgrade	Outcomes of strategic assessment of tennis within the municipality will guide actions with regard to tennis infrastructure improvements
Yamala Tennis Club	Pavilion	Future upgrade of pavilion to give consideration to the inclusion of disabled toilet, increased change room size and kitchen area to meet local level standards.	Low	Parks and Leisure	<250K	New	

Reserve/Club	Key Area	Recommendation	Priority	Who	Costing	Category	Comments
Frankston Bowls Club	Pavilion	Pavilion/clubhouse upgrade should give consideration to inclusion of disabled toilet facilities, improved males amenities and change rooms to meet regional level standards.	High	Parks and Leisure  Infrastructure	<120K	Upgrade	SRV funding application
Frankston Bowls Club	Facilities	Access to greens to be improved with concrete pathways and ramps	High	Parks and Leisure	<120K	Upgrade	SRV funding application
Monash Hockey	Facilities	Investigate installation of spectator seating with university. Maintain surface to ensure even field sideline surfaces. Investigate installation of shade cover.	Low  Ongoing	Parks and Leisure	<250K	Upgrade	
Lawton Park	Facilities	Design and reconstruction of Pitch 2  Car parking areas to be improved and increased in conjunction with designated pedestrian access and pathways to meet district level standards.	Medium  Medium	Parks and Leisure  Infrastructure	<100k  <250K	New	Car parking is inadequate for the level of usage this reserve receives.  Master planning of this reserve is recommended prior to any detailed works occurring.

## 11) Appendices

Consultation was broken into 3 key categories:-

- **Online survey with sports clubs within the municipality**
- **Telephone survey with residents within the municipality**
- **Meetings with sporting associations**

The following is a summary of the key findings from the online survey with sports clubs and the telephone survey with residents.

### 11.1.1 Online Sports Club Survey

The online survey was separated into two separate categories:-

- **Fields Sports:-** Australian Football, Cricket, Soccer, Hockey, Athletics
- **Courts/Rinks Sports-** Tennis, Basketball, Netball, Lawn Bowls

53% of clubs that utilise sporting fields completed the survey.

72% of clubs that utilise courts and rinks completed the survey.

#### *Participation: Field Sports*

<b>Membership Category</b>	<b>% of membership total Outside Frankston City</b>	<b>% of membership total Within Frankston City</b>
Junior ( U/18 years)	16.58	83%
Senior (19-35)	22.96	77%
Veteran ( 35+ years)	28.04	71%

#### *Participation Court/Rink Sports*

<b>Membership Category</b>	<b>% of membership total Outside Frankston City</b>	<b>% of membership total Within Frankston City</b>
Junior ( U/18 years)	14.07	85%
Senior (19-35)	15.22	84%
Veteran (35+ years)	16.73	83%



### *Projected participation growth (2011-2016) Field Sports*

Membership Category	% of projected participation growth
Junior ( U/18 years)	76%
Senior (19-35)	38%
Veteran ( 35+ years)	33%

### *Projected participation growth (2011-2016) Court/Rink Sports*

Membership Category	% of projected participation growth
Junior ( U/18 years)	58%
Senior(19-35)	63%
Veteran ( 35+ years)	45%

Benchmarking of pavilions against industry standards indicated that standards are not currently being met in the following areas:-

- Change /Umpiring facilities that cater for both men and women
- Adequate storage space (including cleaning store)
- Off street car parking

Building services response times (urgent-vandalism, security breaches etc) are being met 60% of the time.

Building services response times (non urgent-graffiti, general maintenance) are being met 43% of the time.

Benchmarking of facilities against industry standards indicated that standards were being met in the following areas:-

- Surface condition- ovals
- Turf height-ovals
- Fencing-oval perimeter fencing

### 11.1.2 Resident Phone Survey

A telephone survey of 400 randomly selected residents was conducted to identify current and projected sporting trends, adequacy of facilities within the municipality to meet resident needs and factors that encourage or limit participation in sport.

The following are key results from this survey:-

Participation was highest in the following activities:-

Activity	Percentage of Participants
Walking	66%
Aerobics/Fitness Gym	19%
Cycling	15%

*\* Should be noted the majority of respondents to the telephone survey were adults aged 19 years and above.*

People undertake physical activities for the following reasons:-

Activity	Percentage of Participants
Health and Fitness	78%
Fun/Enjoyment	47%
Enjoy the environment	18%

People do not undertake physical activities for the following reasons:-

Reason	Percentage of Participants
Lack of time (family/work/study) commitments	49%
Physical constraints ( injury/illness/disability)	40%
Age-(too young/old)	15%

Residents travelled outside the municipality to participate in sport for reasons including:-

- Facilities I use are close to work
- I participate with a club or use a facility near where I used to live
- Local facilities don't suit me
- I want to participate with friends/family who are located elsewhere

There was clear support for elite level sport within the municipality, some of the comments of support included:-

- It encourages kids to get active and everyone to get active, that's really important
- We have a growing area, and to be fair to everyone out there, there needs to be a better range of activities to participate in
- Because it brings something to the city. A little more recognition
- It increases the overall vitality of the city, creating a better place to live

## 11.2 Trends of Participation in Selected Sports

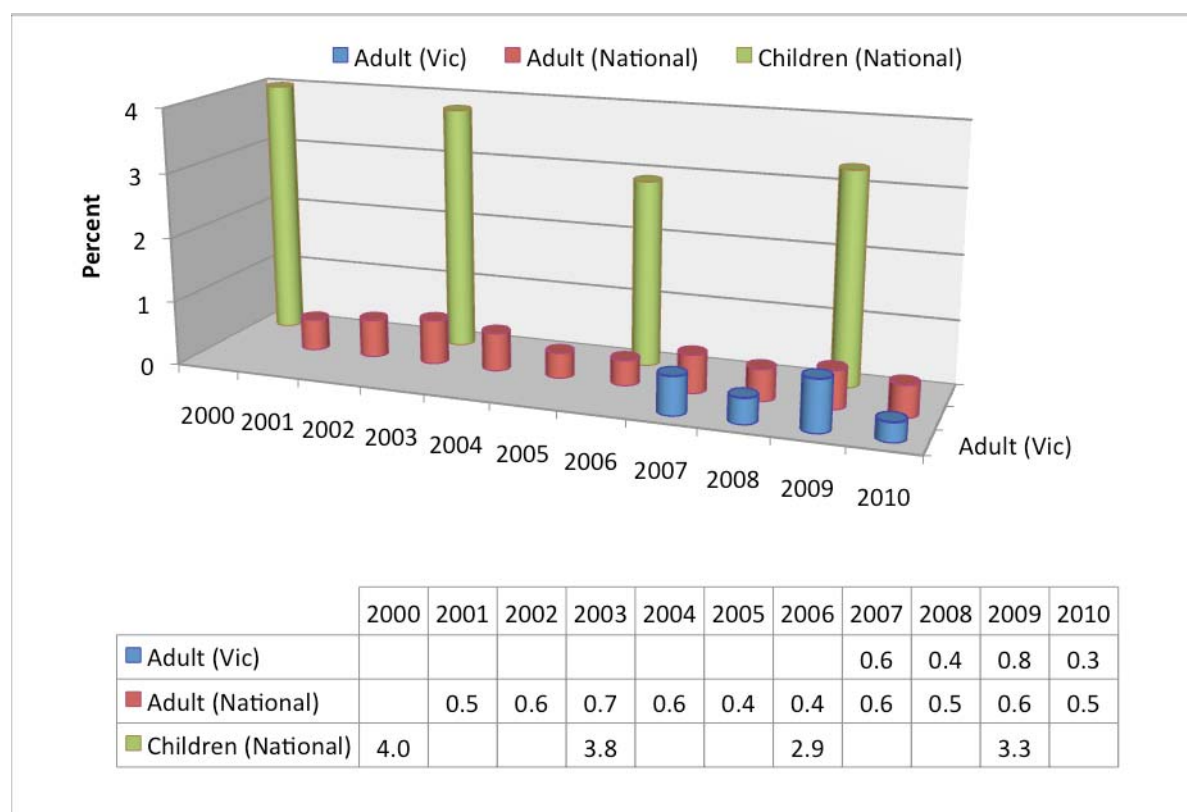
Includes National and Victorian adult participation data, and National children's participation data.

Participation data has been sourced from:

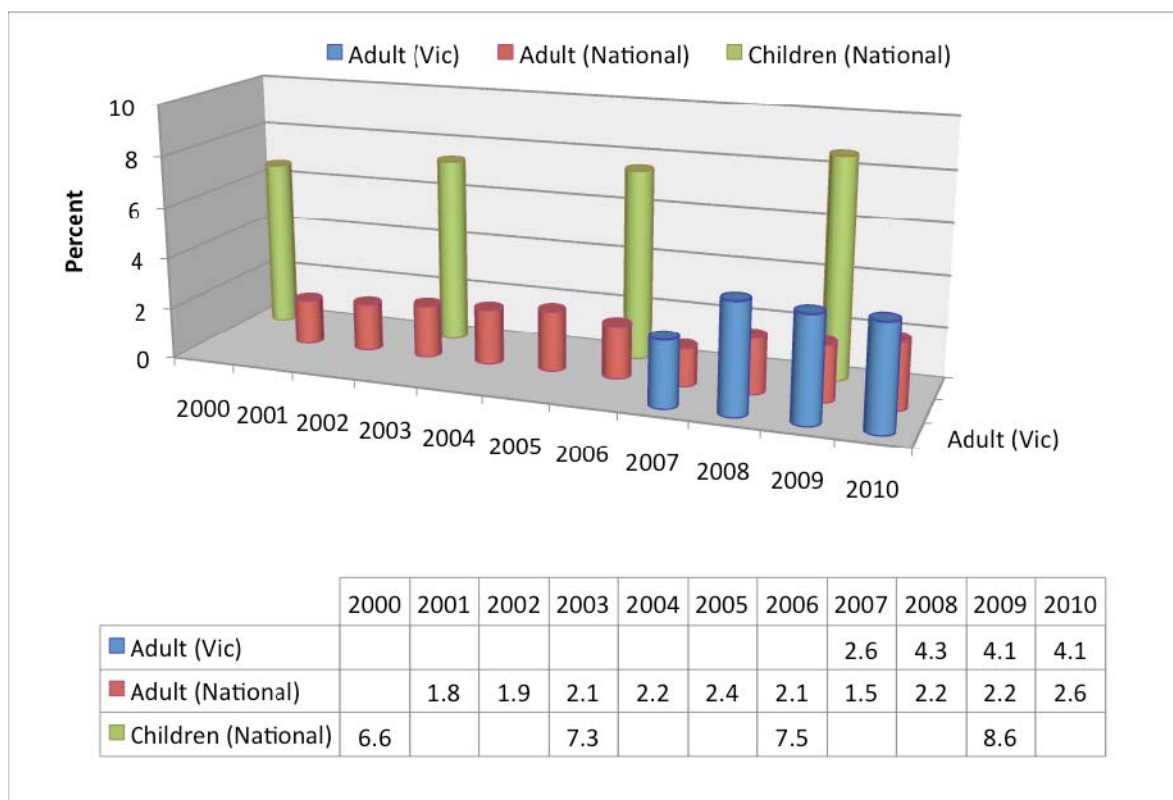
- Exercise, Recreation and Sport Survey (ERASS), Australian Sports Commission (2001 - 2010).
- Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, ABS (2000, 2003, 2006 & 2009 only).

*(Please note that the Victorian adult participation data only began being reported in 2007, and the children's participation data is available for all sports for 2000, 2003, 2006 and 2009 only).*

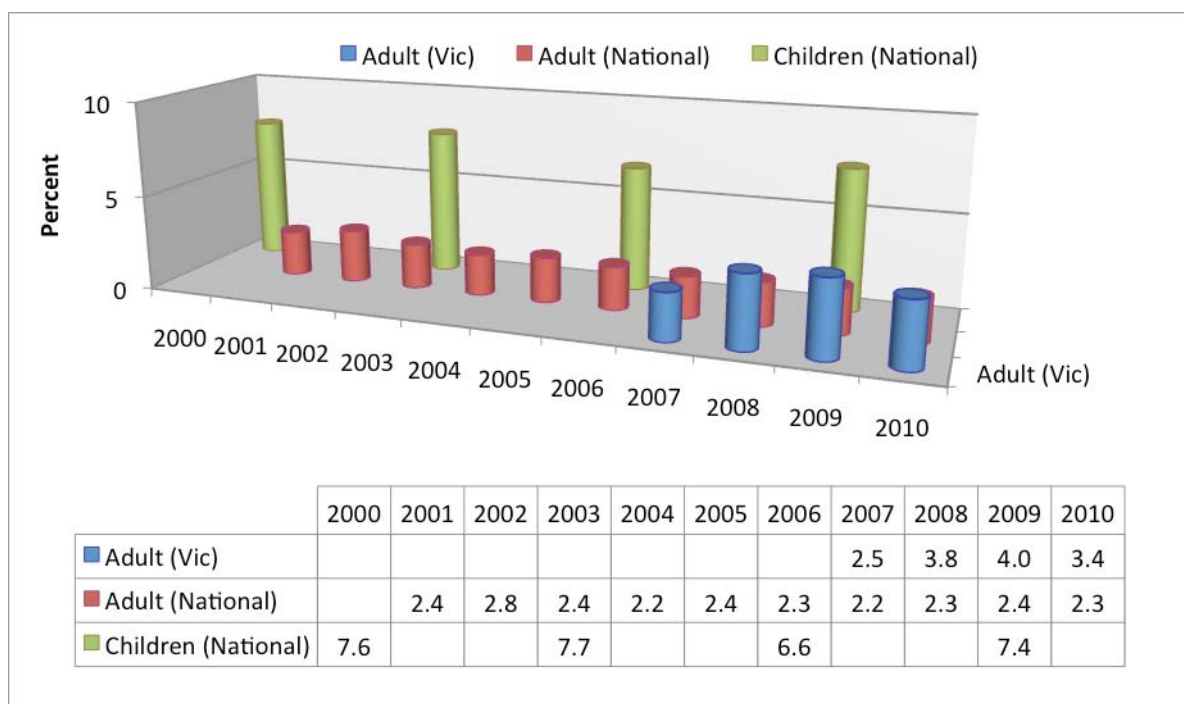
**Participation Rates for Organised Athletics**



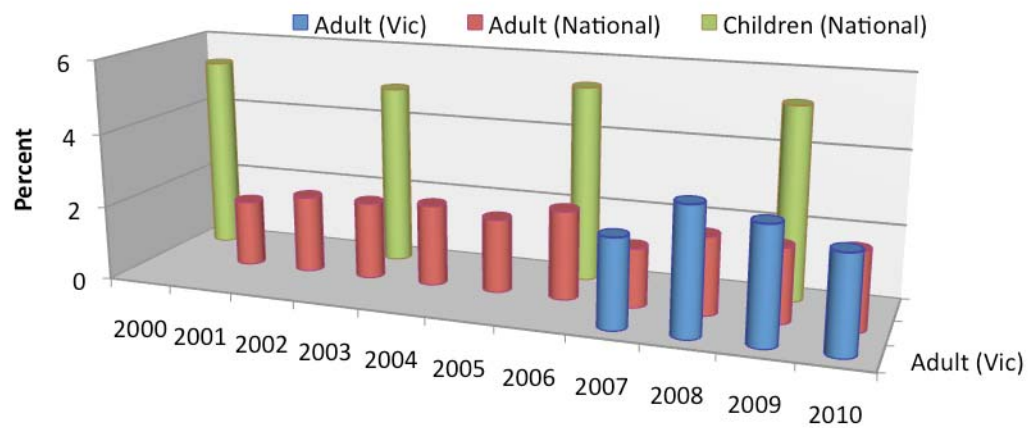
### Participation Rates for Organised Australian Rules Football (AFL)



### Participation Rates for Organised Basketball

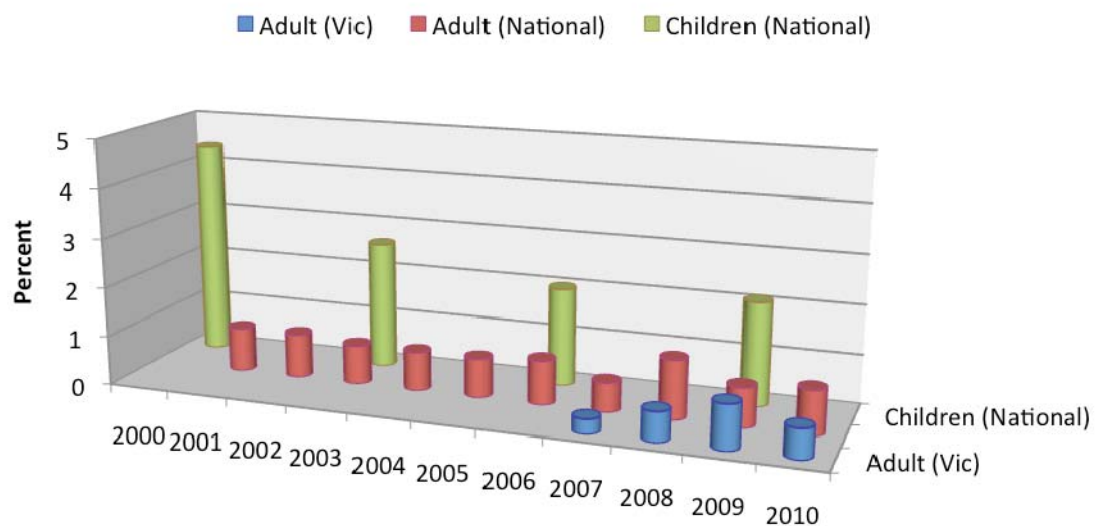


### Participation Rates for Organised Cricket



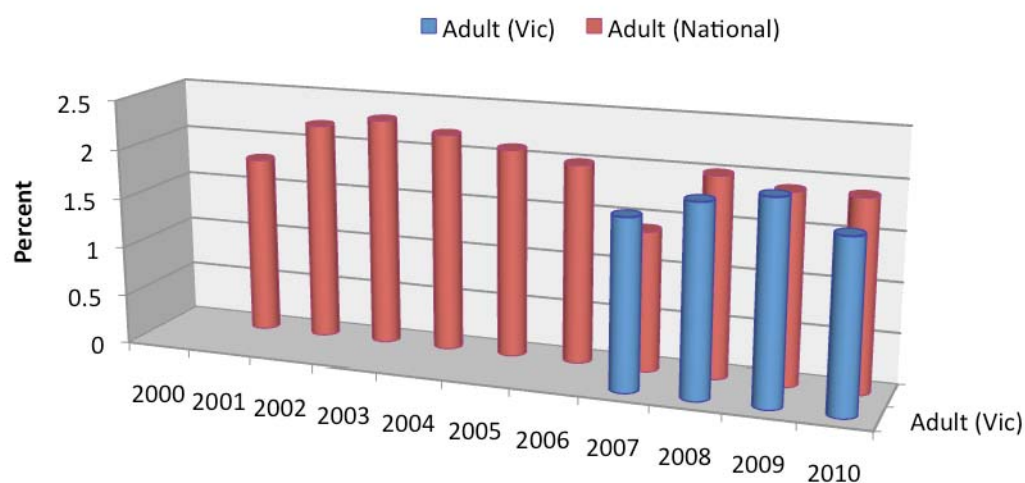
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Adult (Vic)								2.4	3.4	3.1	2.6
Adult (National)		1.8	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.4	1.6	2.1	2.0	2.1
Children (National)	5.3			4.9			5.3			5.2	

### Participation Rates for Organised Hockey



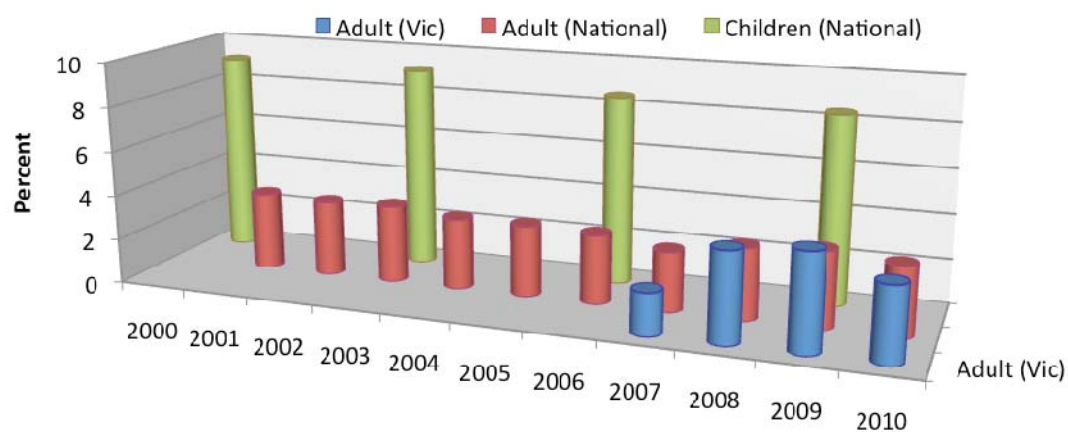
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Adult (Vic)								0.3	0.6	0.9	0.6
Adult (National)		0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.8	0.9
Children (National)	4.4			2.6			2.0			2.1	

### Participation Rates for Organised Lawn Bowls



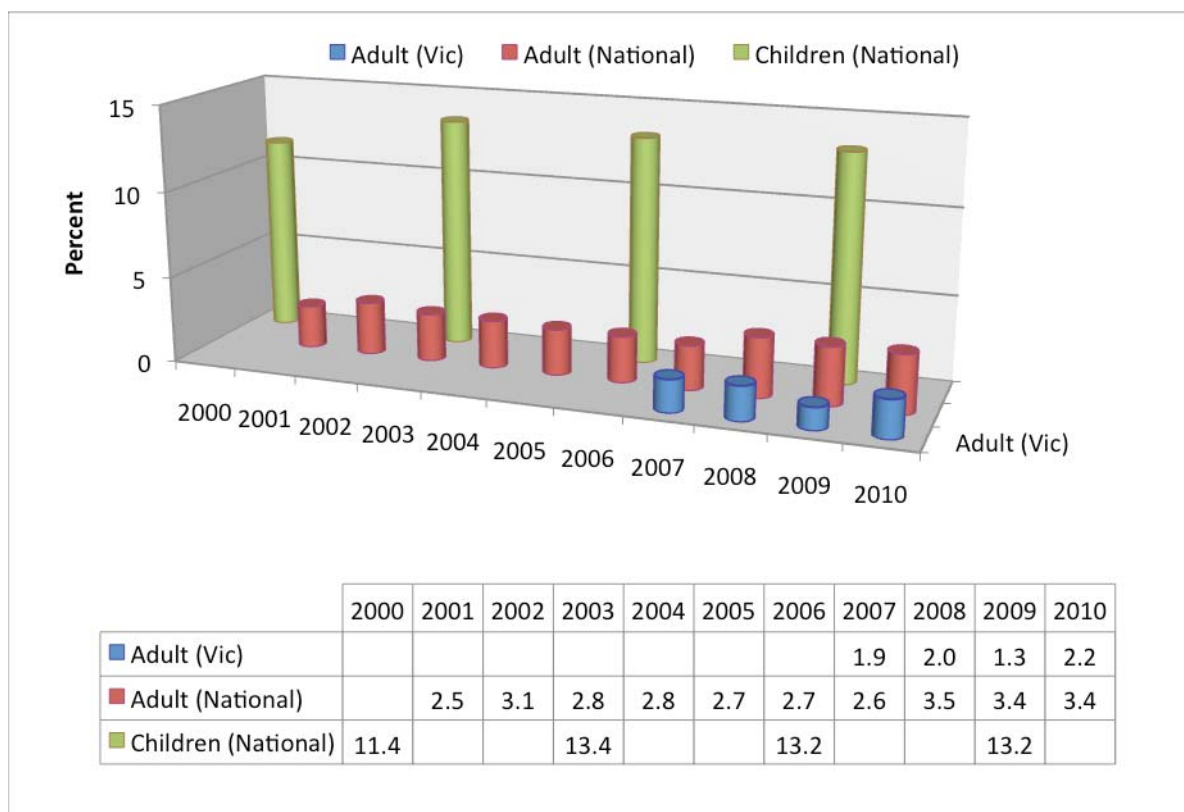
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Adult (Vic)								1.7	1.9	2.0	1.7
Adult (National)		1.8	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.4	2.0	1.9	1.9

### Participation Rates for Organised Netball

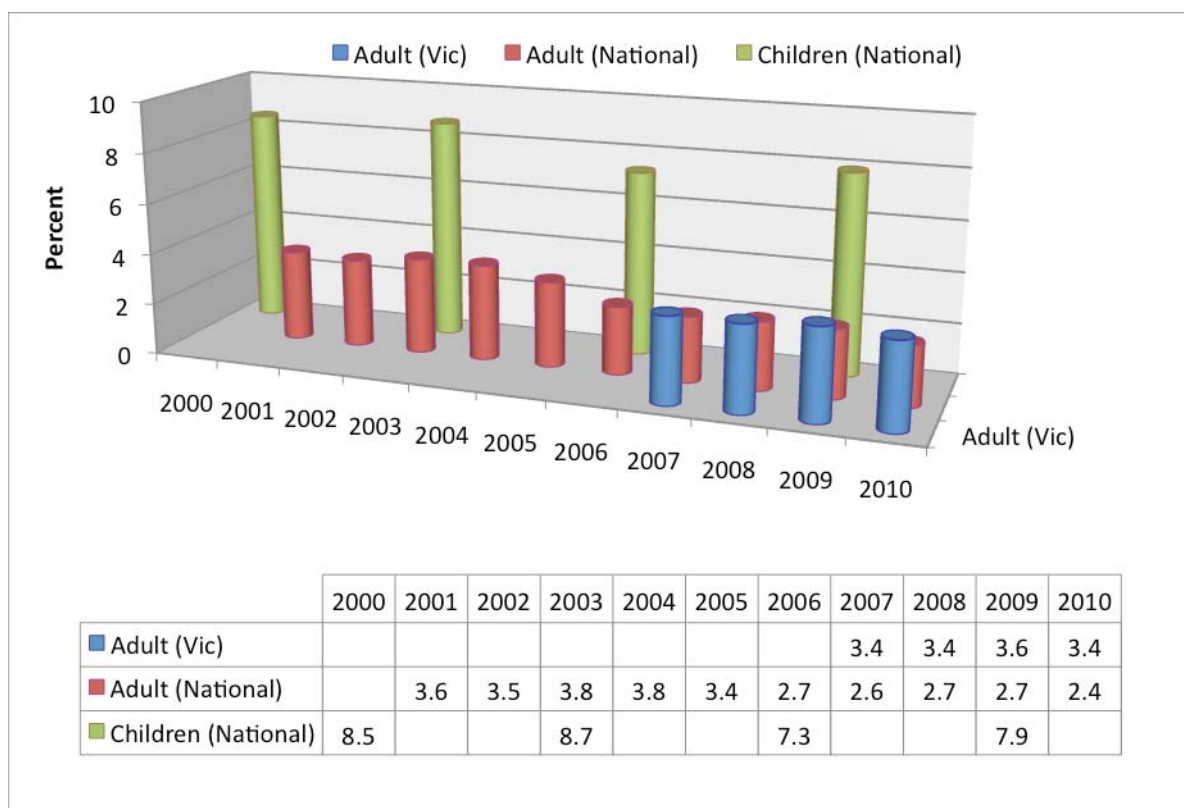


	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Adult (Vic)								1.9	4.0	4.3	3.3
Adult (National)		3.5	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.7	3.2	3.4	3.1
Children (National)	9.1			9.1			8.5			8.4	

### Participation Rates for Organised Soccer



### Participation Rates for Organised Tennis





## 11.3 Sample of Audit Template- Facilities

The example below was utilised for tennis facilities

Black columns = 'Core' Facilities (and are assigned lower average weighting scores), Grey Columns = 'Non-Core' Facilities, 'FFP' = Fit For Purpose, or degree to which the Facility is performing its function,

Total Score = Aggregate of Facility Rating and the Fit For Purpose Rating

Reserve / Facility Name	No. of Courts	FFP	Floodlighting	FFP	Car Parking		Court Fencing	FFP	Facility Score	FFP Score	Total Score	Comments (Must add a Comment when a facility receives a FFP score of 1)
<b>Regional level</b>	No. of Courts 16+ courts (5) 10-15 courts (4) <10 courts (3)	Yes (3) No (1)	Competition level (350 lux) All courts lit (5) 10 courts lit (4) 5-9 courts lit (3) <5 courts lit (1)	Yes (3) No (1)	<u>Cars</u> >30 off-street (5) >30 combined off-street & on-street (3) No off-street (1)	<u>Disabled Parking</u> >2 spaces (3) 1 space (2) 0 spaces (1)	Full fence (5) Partial fencing (2) No fencing (1)	Yes (3) No (1)				
									0	0	0	
									0	0	0	
<b>District level</b>	6+ courts (5) 4-5 courts (4) 2-3 courts (3) <2 courts (1)	Yes (3) No (1)	Competition level (350 lux) All courts lit (5) 2 courts lit (4) No courts lit (1)	Yes (3) No (1)	>15 combined off-street & on-street (5) 10-15 combined off-street & on-street (3) <10 combined off-street & on-street (1)	1 or more space (3) 0 spaces (1)	Full fence (5) Partial fencing (2) No fencing (1)	Yes (3) No (1)				
									0	0	0	
									0	0	0	
<b>Local level</b>	2+ courts (5) 1-2 courts (3) 1 court (2)	Yes (3) No (1)			Some on-street (3) No on-street (1)		Full fence (5) Partial fencing (2) No fencing (1)	Yes (3) No (1)				
									0	0	0	
									0	0	0	

11.3.1 Sample of Audit Template- Pavilions

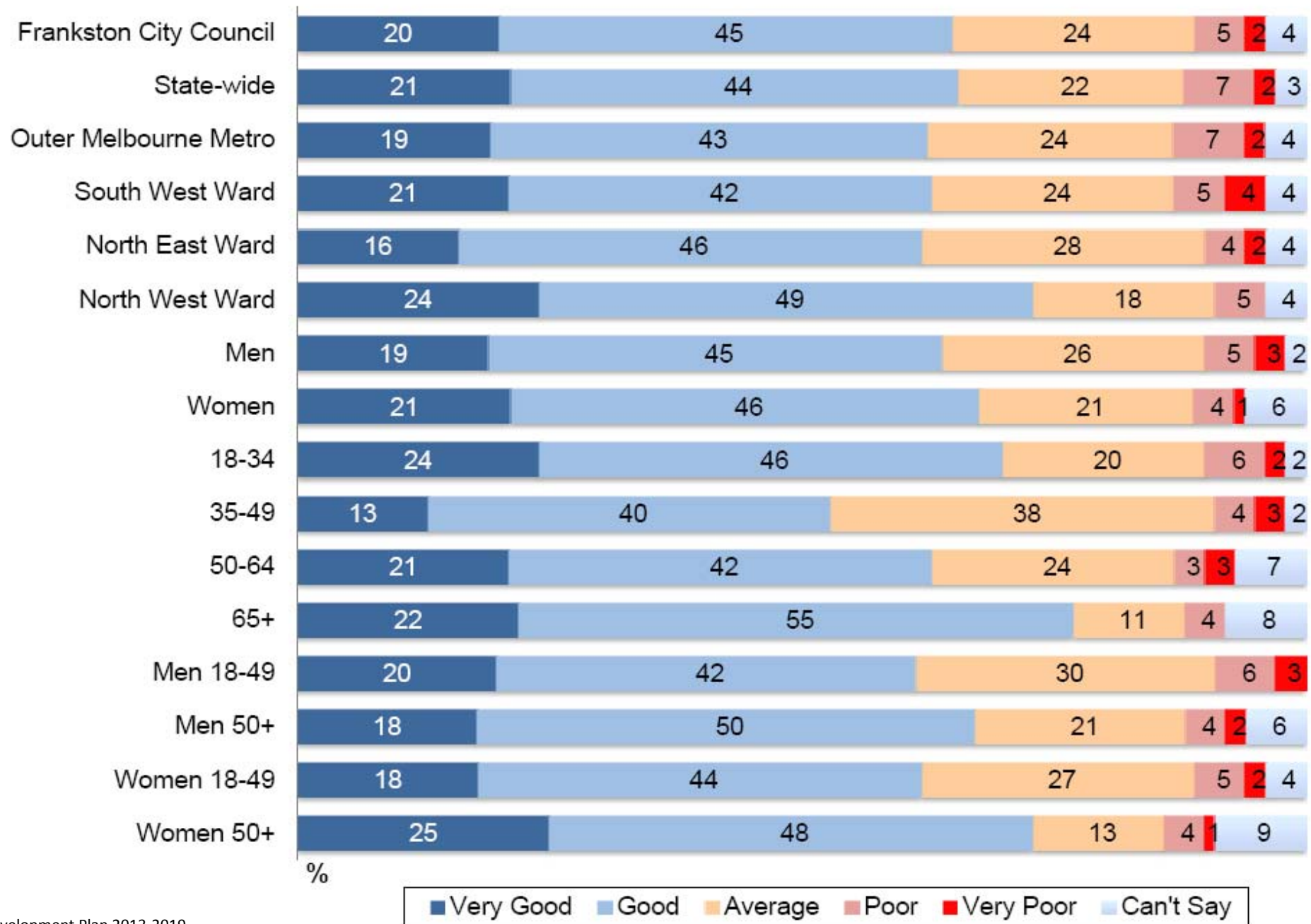
Australian Football / Cricket - Pavilion

Black columns = 'Core' Facilities (and are assigned lower average weighting scores), Grey Columns = 'Non-Core' Facilities, 'FFP' = Degree to which the Facility is performing its function, Total Score = Aggregate of Facility Rating and the Fit For

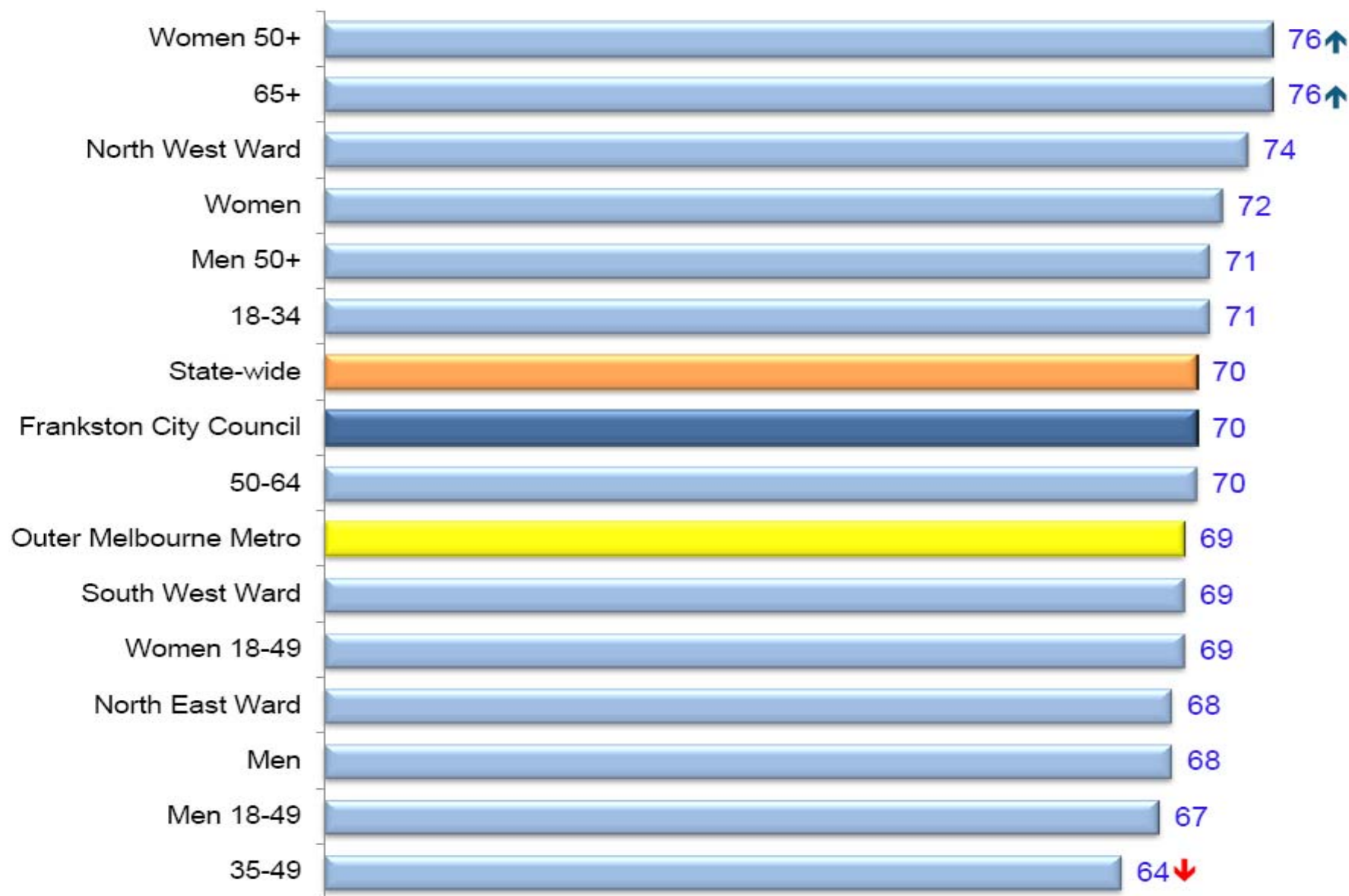
Reserve / Oval Name	Change Rooms - Home				Change Rooms - Away				Umpires' Room				Public Toilets	Kiosk / Kitchen		Storage		Time keepers Box	Office	Utilities / Cleaner's Room	Facility Score	FFP Score	Total Score	Comments (Must add a Comment when a facility receives a FFP score of 1)
	Dry Area	FFP	Wet Area	FFP	Dry Area	FFP	Wet Area	FFP	Dry Area	FFP	Wet Area	FFP		Floor Area	FFP		FFP							
District level	>57m2 (5) 45 - 57m2 (4) 35 - 44m2 (2) <35m2 (1)	Yes (3) No (1)	4p, 2b, 3s (5) 3p, 1b, 3s (4) 2p, 1b, 2s (2) 1p, 1b, 1-2s (1)	Yes (3) No (1)	>45m2 (5) 35 - 44m2 (3) <35m2 (1)	Yes (3) No (1)	4p, 2b, 3s (5) 3p, 1b, 3s (4) 2p, 1b, 2s (2) 1p, 1b, 1-2s (1)	Yes (3) No (1)	>15m2 (5) 10-15m2 (3) <10m2 (1)	Yes (3) No (1)	2p, 1b, 2s (3) 1p, 1b, 1s (1)	Yes (3) No (1)	<u>Separate Space</u> Combined area for male, female & disabled >35m2 (7) 25 - 35m2 (5) <25m2 or no disabled (3)	Combined area for kitchen / kiosk >25m2 (5) 20-25m2 (3) <20m2 (1)	Yes (3) No (1)	>20m2 (5) 15-20m2 (3) <15m2 (1)	Yes (3) No (1)	Yes (7) No (5)	1 exists & >15m2 (7) 1 exists & <15m2 (6) None exists (3)	1 exists & >5m2 (7) 1 exists & <5m2 (6) None exists (3)				
Local level	>45m2 (5) 35 - 44m2 (3) <35m2 (1)	Yes (3) No (1)	4p, 2b, 2s (5) 3p, 1b, 2s (4) 2p, 1b, 1s (2) 1-2p, 1b, 1s (1)	Yes (3) No (1)	>35m2 (5) 30 - 35m2 (3) <30m2 (1)	Yes (3) No (1)	4p, 2b, 2s (5) 3p, 1b, 2s (4) 2p, 1b, 1s (2) 1-2p, 1b, 1s (1)	Yes (3) No (1)	>10m2 (5) 7-10m2 (3) <7m2 (1)	Yes (3) No (1)	1p, 1b, 1s (3) 0p, 1b, or 0s (1)	Yes (3) No (1)	<u>Separate Space</u> Combined area for male, female & disabled >25m2 (7) 15 - 25m2 (5) <15m2 or no disabled (3)	Likely kiosk only >15m2 (5) 8-15m2 (3) <8m2 (1)	Yes (3) No (1)	>10m2 (5) 7-10m2 (3) <7m2 (1)	Yes (3) No (1)		1 exists & >3m2 (7) 1 exists & <3m2 (6) None exists (3)					
																				0	0	0		

## **11.4 Community Satisfaction Survey 2012-Recreation Results**

## Recreational Facilities – Performance Detail



## ***Recreational Facilities – Performance Index Score***



## 11.5 Facility Allocations

Facility Allocations			
Reserve	Summer User	Winter User	All Season User
Banyan Reserve	Syke Valley Little Athletics/Carrum Downs Cricket Club	Carrum Downs Auskick	
Carrum Downs Recreation Reserve	Carrum Downs Cricket Club	Skye Football Club/Carrum Downs Junior Football	Carrum Downs Tennis Club
Botany Park	Carrum Downs Baseball/Skye Cricket Club	Carrum Downs Baseball	
Skye Recreation Reserve	Skye Cricket Club	Skye United Soccer Club	
Lloyd Park	Langwarrin Cricket Club	Langwarrin Football Netball Club/Langwarrin Junior Football Club	Langwarrin Tennis Club
Frankston East Tennis Club			Frankston East Tennis Club
Elisabeth Murdoch College			
Ballam Park	Ballam Park Athletics Centre/Ballam Park Cricket Club/Long Island Cricket Club	Karingal Football Netball Club/Karingal Bulls Junior Football Club/Peninsula Strikers Junior Soccer Club	
Riviera Reserve	Seaford Little Athletics		
East Seaford Reserve	Frankston Women's Cricket Club	Seaford Junior Football Club	
Seaford North Reserve	Seaford Cricket Club	Seaford United Soccer Club	
Kananook Recreation Reserve	Skye Cricket Club	Frankston & District Junior Football League/Southern Umpires/Kananook Sports Club/Skye Football Club	
Peninsula Recreation Reserve	Frankston YCW Cricket Club		
Worland Park	Ballam Park Cricket Club		
Havana Reserve	Long Island Cricket Club		

<b>Reserve</b>	<b>Summer User</b>	<b>Winter User</b>	<b>All Season User</b>
Pat Rollo Reserve	Pines Cricket Club	Pines Junior Football Club	
Belvedere Reserve	Seaford Tigers Cricket Club	Seaford Junior Football Club/St Kilda Football Club	
RF Miles Reserve	Seaford Cricket Club	Seaford Football Netball Club	
Eric Bell Reserve	Pines Cricket Club	Pines Football Netball Club/Frankston Tigersharks Super Rules	
Monterey Reserve	Frankston Pines Soccer Club		
Centenary Park		Peninsula Strikers Senior Soccer Club	
Frankston Park		Frankston Football Club	
Jubilee Park	Peninsula Heat Cricket Club	Frankston YCW Football Club/Frankston District Netball Association	
Delacombe Park	Delacombe Cricket Club	Peninsula Strikers Junior Soccer Club	
Bruce Park	Heatherhill Cricket Club	Frankston Rovers Junior Football Club	Bruce Park Tennis Club
Overport Park	Baden Powell Cricket Club	Frankston Dolphins Junior Football Club	Overport Tennis Club
Baxter Park	Baxter Cricket Club/Heatherhill Cricket Club	Frankston Bombers Football Netball Club/Baxter Soccer Club	Baxter Tennis Club
Victoria Park			
Baden Powell Reserve	Baden Powell Cricket Club		
Lawton Reserve		Langwarrin Soccer Club	
Yamala Park			Yamala Park Tennis and Lawn Bowls