

PSP Sporting Reserves - Literature Review

| Document/ Plan/ Strategy | Summary/ Implications for PSP Sporting Reserves |
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| <p>AFL Victoria: Growing the Heartland, Football Facilities Development Strategy 2017-2022</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on growth and participation, suggests Baw Baw will require an additional 4-6 ovals by 2031 (note Western park oval 2 opened in late 2018) • Turf can sustain 20-25 hours per week. • Support the provision of two oval (minimum) facilities in green field sites to support the establishment of strong and viable clubs. Single pavilion able to support two ovals. • AFL Vic aspires to the installation of at least 1 synthetic multi-purpose AFL field in each of its Regions to provide capacity to better cater for growth and existing demand. In Gippsland, this has occurred at the Regional Administration Centre at Morwell Rec Reserve, \$9m development. This is the centre of excellence for AFL in Gippsland and can support the hosting of AFL and AFLW matches. • Works closely with sports of Netball and Cricket. • Football demographic 5-39-year olds. • From 2019 season, penetration rate for 5-39-year olds was 11.97% • Ratios for AFL are based on 7 teams per oval @ 25 participants per team (so total of 175 participants per oval). |
| <p>AFL Preferred Facility Guidelines 2019</p> | <p>Synthetic and hybrid turf</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AFL endorsed synthetic fields can offer the equivalent usage of three natural turf fields and can cater for growing demand for sports fields in both football and partner sports like cricket |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location or co-location of synthetic fields adjacent to schools can also promote shared use of space and increase capacity for both school and community football use. • Reinforced natural turf (hybrid turf) increases carrying capacity from approximately 25 to 45 hours per week, has multiple uses and can be installed at approximately half the cost of a full synthetic field. • Natural turf can be supported by the use of synthetic or hybrid turf surfaces in high traffic areas <p>Hierarchy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State level facilities primarily service State leagues and elite underage competitions • Regional facilities service a collection of geographic areas within or across municipal borders, often cater for more than one code, have perimeter fencing, amenities to host finals and representative games and oval surface quality to high standard • Local level facilities cater for local level competition within individual townships and are usually the ‘home’ of a seasonal club. <p>Defines preferred provision of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Playing fields- ideal area for new playing fields is 165m length goal to goal and 135m width. • Lighting • Pavilions and change facilities • Additional facilities |
| Basketball Victoria Facility Master Plan 2017 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently 2.99% of Victorians are registered members of Basketball Victoria. |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total of 3,951 registered members in Baw Baw municipality (8.15% of the Shire's population are members) • Baw Baw needs an additional 2 courts within the next 5 years and a further 2 courts in medium to longer term in the Drouin/ Warragul area. • Warragul Leisure Centre has opportunity to be a sub-regional facility if developed. • Defines Regional Centre as min. 6 courts and 800 seats • Sub regional centre as min 4 courts and 400 seats • Local centre as min 3 courts and 100 seats • Neighbourhood centre as min. 1 indoor court • In 2015, 3.6% of the Gippsland region's population were registered members of BV, which is the highest participation rate for BV membership across the state. • Each indoor court can cater for 300-500 players per year. • 5% of the population in growth areas seek to participate in basketball • 1 court: 9,500 people |
| Victorian Cricket Infrastructure Strategy 2018-2028 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies Moe as the Gippsland regional cricket and community centre. • Collaborate with growth area Councils, State Government, developers and commercial partners on future cricket ground provision requirements, service guidelines and ground models to guide precinct structure planning (e.g. multi-oval sites in growth areas). • Promote design models for multi-use cricket practice facilities. |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner Cricket Australia, AFL, FFV and relevant LGAs to identify potential sites for shared synthetic playing fields. • Baw Baw participation of 928. • Warragul and District Cricket Association is the fourth largest in Gippsland with 757 participants. • Localised pressures for additional playing fields in growing townships and LGA areas such as the Baw Baw Shire will continue. |
| Cricket Australia Community Cricket Facility Guidelines | <p>Hierarchy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define hierarchy as premier/ regional, club (home) and club (satellite) levels. <p>Technical Information/ guidance notes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pitches and playing fields • Outdoor training facilities • Clubrooms and change facilities • Floodlighting • Artificial turf for cricket • Support infrastructure • Indoor cricket <p>Land area requirements for new development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single oval with clubrooms, training facilities, site and support amenities for club level 3-4ha • Dual oval with clubrooms, training facilities, site and support amenities for club level- 8-10ha • Three ovals with clubrooms, training facilities, site and support amenities for club level- 10-12ha |
| Croquet Victoria, Croquet Facility Guide 2019 | <p>Demand assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One court for every 25 members. • Minimum of 2 courts preferred (ideally with space for expansion if required). |

- One 2 court venue per 33,000 people aged over 15 years.

New facility provision

- Allow 0.5-1ha per 2 courts venue including courts and ancillary facilities.

Facility hierarchy and components

- Local (2-3 courts)- Local facilities are designed to cater for local level competition and social participation within an individual township or municipality and are usually the 'home' of a tenant club.
- District (4-5 courts)- District facilities also cater for local level competition and use, however they may service larger geographic areas or larger clubs (based on membership size).
- Regional (6+ courts)- Have the capacity to host large events or competitions and service geographic areas that may cross municipal borders and/or rural regions. All courts do not necessarily need to be permanent – the capacity to establish temporary courts to support periodic events may support classification as a regional facility. More than one Local or District club may collaborate in order to facilitate larger scale events, without each individual facility needing to be developed to regional standard/size. Croquet Victoria recommend access to at least 6 courts for regional scale events, however this may vary depending on the number of participants at any given event.
- State (10-12 courts)- Cairnlea

Existing facility hierarchy

- Within Gippsland, Bairnsdale and Traralgon are identified as District level facilities.

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities for clubs to collaborate to host regional scale events in Gippsland include Bairnsdale and Lakes Entrance and Traralgon and Morwell. Warragul and Drouin clubs are classified as local. • Suggests new 6 court regional standard facility to be established in the South East Melbourne/ West Gippsland area- potentially Cardinia or Casey LGAs to service south east growth corridor. • Suggests Gippsland needs an additional 2 courts. • Opportunity for selected consolidation or merger of individual clubs. • 2018 membership data shows Drouin with 28 members and Warragul with 27. Both have 2 courts each. • Looked at demand to 2031 and suggest both Drouin and Warragul have adequate capacity with no new courts required. |
| Cycling Victoria State Facilities Strategy 2016-2026 | <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redevelop the Warragul BMX track into a regional facility • A cyclo-cross circuit is developed at the Warragul velodrome. <p>Facility hierarchy and requirements for BMX, mountain bike, track, cyclocross, velodrome outlined for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local • Municipal • Regional- e.g. Warragul velodrome • State |
| Baw Baw Cycling Feasibility Study Report 2020 | Identifies Logan Park as the Cycling Centre of Excellence including criterium circuit, BMX track, cyclo-cross course, pump track to be co-located with velodrome. |

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| <p>Equestrian Victoria State Facility Plan 2017</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In association with Dressage Victoria, Victorian Reining Horse Association and their affiliated clubs in the region, liaise with Councils in Gippsland to establish or upgrade a venue capable of conducting regional competitions (particularly dressage). • Dressage requirements- multiple good quality arenas 60m x 20m plus 10m safety zone (6 sand arenas preferred). Indoor arena for high level events. • Suggests highest participation is in dressage, show jumping, eventing and show horse. • Lists Randall Park Equestrian Centre (Warragul) and Sale Showgrounds as principal venues for equestrian events in Victoria and only ones in Gippsland. • Werribee is the State Equestrian Centre. |
| <p>Football Federation Victoria, State Football Facilities Strategy to 2026</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A well-lit synthetic pitch has a pitch equivalence of 2:1 • Current participation rate of 1.1%- suggests 442 players in Baw Baw • Core age group of the population most likely to play football is 5-44 years of age. • Projected 2026 player numbers to be either 560 (based on 2.2% growth in participation rate per annum) or 748 (based on 5% growth in participation rate per annum). • Suggest Baw Baw will require 2-3 new pitches to meet demand by 2026. • Recommend for Gippsland region 2 artificial pitches by 2026 and consider a venue in Warragul. • Identifies Morwell (Latrobe City Sports and Entertainment Stadium) as the regional venue • Average pitch capacity of 26 hours per week |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 8-10 senior teams per pitch is deemed to be high use and will have a detrimental impact on the playability of grass. |
| Gymnastics Victoria Facility Guide and Strategy Plan (2014) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On average 1,000m² of program space could cater for approximately 520 gymnasts per year or approximately 1500 visits per week. Facilities that focus on general gymnastics and entry-level programs can cater for more gymnasts per square metre than exclusive artistic gymnastics, trampoline or rhythmic gymnastics. • Hierarchy includes Major Local Club/ Regional Facility, Local Club Facility and Entry Level Gymnastics Facility. • For a major local club/ regional facility catering for both Women's artistic gymnastics and Men's artistic Gymnastics, a program space of 1500m² is required. • Details venue requirements for each discipline • In 2014, Baw Baw membership of GV was 207, representing 0.48% of the population. • Baw Baw had a participation rate 25% or more below state average. • Estimates 428 participants by 2021 at state average or 268 participants by 2021 at current participation rate • Additional program space required by 2021 if participation at current level retained 119m² or 686m² if participation of 1% was achieved. • Warragul Gymnastics Club only site in Shire. • Suggests new facility required in Warragul. |
| Hockey Victoria Strategic Facilities Master Plan (2015) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ERASS indicates the participation rate for adults (15+) in organised hockey activities in Victoria is 0.7%. • Participation rates for children 5-14 years is 1.1% • Hockey participation/ penetration rate in Victoria is approximately 0.4% of the population. |

- 2013 player numbers- Bulls 172, West Gippsland Hookin2hockey 121, Gulls 70, Warriors 68, Drouids 65, Aztecs 65= 561 players In Baw Baw
- Hockey shared used opportunities include lacrosse, tennis, touch football/ rugby and gridion at a social or community level or for training purposes. Design elements such as extended run off areas, low fencing and adequate lighting maximise other usage/ casual opportunities
- The development of half pitches to alleviate pressure on existing facilities (overflow training) and provide participation opportunities for junior competitions and modified hockey is a high priority.
- Baw Baw identified as 5th largest regional growth area for 2011-2031 with an additional 31,000 people expected and the second fastest regional growth area at 2.8%
- Baw Baw ranked 5th in additional hockey participants expected between 2016 and 2026 at 63 participants
- Hierarchy defined as State (State Netball Hockey centre) or Club based level.
- Synthetic turf is the preferred training and playing surface for hockey
- All international and top-level national hockey tournaments and events must be played on a wet synthetic surface- in Victoria these are located at the State Centre, Monash Uni and Bendigo. All other pitches are a mix of hybrid and sand based synthetic or natural grass.
- Hybrid surfaces are preferred over sand-based surfaces for club-based venues and Hockey Victoria sanctioned

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| | <p>events are generally run at locations with multiple pitches</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lifecycle of synthetic surface is 10 years and 20 years for the base • Recommended that Hockey Victoria investigate the use of school venues in areas of high participation to alleviate pressure on existing full-size club hockey pitches. • The industry benchmark in regards to hockey facility provision is 1 pitch for every 100,000 residents and 1 pitch for every 300 registered players. |
| Little Athletics | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List Standard Events for age groups e.g. 70-1500m, hurdles, race walk, relay, long jump, triple jump, high jump, shot put, discus, javelin. • References WA Track and Field Facilities Manual |
| Netball Victoria Facility Manual | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 level Hierarchy: Local, sub regional, regional and elite. • Local level: 1-3 courts. Sub-regional: 4-7 courts. Regional: 8+ courts. Elite: 2+ courts • Court specifications provided. • Suggest minimum number of outdoor courts as 2 for football/ netball league, association training and competition. 4 for schools' championships. 8 for association championships. 9 for State titles. • Indoor required for zone academy/ state team training, national titles, regional Victorian netball league, Victorian netball league, Australian netball league, National netball league and international events. • Components that should be considered for provision at each level are described, including floor areas and dimensions for built structures and concept plans. |

Netball Australia's National Facilities Policy

- Netball courts should be positioned in relation to the service they are to provide to the community.
- A football/ netball Club court would most often be positioned near the football amenities and existing supporting infrastructure to support a cohesive relationship between the sports and financially benefit the project.
- Larger Association court facilities are best placed where the number of courts can increase as demand increases. It should be accessible to the community it services and ideally provide space for increased pavement sizes to accommodate walkways between courts, marshalling/ warm up areas, shelters and lighting. Many large netball facilities are well positioned near indoor sports stadiums to take advantage of the existing change/toilet facilities and car parking.
- All netball facilities should be well supported with toilet/ change room amenities, car parking and accessible path connections.
- No large trees within approx. 15-20m from proposed courts, or else root barriers or selected removal will be required
- No major underground services infrastructure as built over permits may not be possible
- Courts should be oriented North/ South wherever possible to minimise the effects of the sun's glare. The best common orientation is 15 degrees east of north, with an allowable limit between 20 degrees west of north and 35 degrees east of north.
- Courts to be 30.5m long x 15.25m wide with 3.05m run off and 3.65m between courts.

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Court pavement fall of 1:100 either in both directions or diagonally across the courts on a single constant plain. • In multiple court facilities, spoon drains should be provided between every second court as a minimum. • Lighting for class 2- regional level competition or local club competition play shall meet 200 lux |
| <p>Netball Victoria State-wide Facilities Strategy 2016-2026</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Netball remains the most popular team sport for girls and women in Australia. • Gippsland has a membership rate of 3% of the total population. • Gippsland (2015) has a total 94 venues, 80 local level, 9 sub-regional and 5 regional (4 with 8-11 courts and 1 12+). These regional level courts are located at Warragul (11 courts?), Agnes Brereton Park Traralgon (10), Moe Netball Park (10), Leongatha (8?), and Gippsland Regional Sports Complex Sale (16). • Gippsland has 230 netball courts, 41 indoor and 189 outdoor. • Gippsland has one court for every 1,164 people. • Indoor courts allow for greater scheduling capacity, are not weather dependent and can be activated for longer periods. Outdoor courts present a more affordable playing experience and are more likely to be dedicated netball venues. • State Netball Hockey Centre seen as the home for netball in Victoria. • Netball Victoria has established a relationship with the DET through the review of the Building Quality Standards Handbook, which now includes details for the development of compliant indoor netball courts for the VSBA to deliver as part of school building projects. A |

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| | <p>growing number of LGAs are working with DET and local schools to plan for the provision of sports facilities through Joint Use Agreements. School facilities could be a significant resource, particularly for netball training as some clubs experience difficulties accessing venues through no spare court time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relationships with other peak bodies include AFL, Basketball and Tennis. • As a guide, it is recommended that Rural and Regional areas apply the ratio of 1 court: 60 players which is successfully applied to the Country Football Netball Program. A qualitative assessment is still required to consider the type of competition, number and condition of courts. • Where feasible, every venue should have two lit courts. LED lighting should be explored as the preferred option for court lighting. • Country Football Netball funding program and Better Indoor Stadiums fund, Female Friendly Facilities fund. • Suggests Baw Baw has 1,452 members (2015), of which 641 are juniors, 165 NetSetGo, 622 seniors. • Suggests Baw Baw population per indoor court is 11,775 (2015 assuming only 4 indoor courts- 2 WLC, 2 BBPark), population per outdoor court 1,208, population per court 1,095. Netball Vic members per court 34. • Suggest Baw Baw will require an additional 9 outdoor lit courts (1:60) to accommodate population growth to 2031. |
| <p>Indoor Aquatic and Recreation Facility Development Guidelines 2011 (Aquatics and Recreation Victoria)</p> | <p>Catchment population, Development Levels and Typical Components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rural: Under 10,000 people. Shared competition and shallow water |

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| | <p>2. Local: 10,000-40,000 people. Limited program water combined with leisure water</p> <p>3. District: 40,000-70,000 people. Ability to separate program and leisure water</p> <p>4. Major: 70,000-100,000 people. More extensive program and leisure water. Consideration of indoor 50m pool and complementary warm water pools.</p> <p>5. Regional: 100,000 to > 150,000 people. Extensive and varied program leisure water and attractions. Inclusion of 50m indoor pool and separate warm water pools</p> |
| <p>Swimming Australia Facility Requirements</p> | <p>Swimming Australia Facility Requirements specify hierarchy as: State/ National Level, Regional Level and Local Level.</p> <p>Items include pool length and width, pool depth, starting platforms, bulkheads, walls, lanes, lane ropes, turn indicators, secondary pool, concourses, timing and PA system, spectator seating, competition control, marshalling, clubrooms, lighting, equipment store and pace clocks.</p> <p>Pools used for local and regional swimming competitions require a minimum water depth of 1.35m extending to at least 6m from the start-end wall when there is a starting block. The remainder of the pool must be a minimum of 1m. Facilities hosting state and national level competitions are required to have a consistent 2m depth across the pool tank.</p> |
| <p>Tennis Australia, Tennis 2020 Facility development and management framework for Australian tennis</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design principles/ concepts for sites including specific Hot Shots courts, show court etc. • Design principles and layouts for clubhouse. <p>Hierarchy of facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Tennis Centres 20 lit courts+ inter/national tournaments and events, high performance training environment, showcase for tennis |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Tennis Centres 16+ lit courts to 500 lux, show court with capacity for national, state and regional tournaments, high performance training and talent feeder focus, grass roots development. The facility currently or is projected within the next five years to have a catchment population within a 30km radius of 80,000 to 100,000. Requires a show court for tournaments and events and a minimum of 6 dedicated Hot Shots courts. • Large Community Tennis Centres (Sub Regional) 12 lit courts to 350 lux+ intra/inter club tournaments, high performance training feeder and focus, grass roots development. Facility currently or is projected within the next five years to have a catchment population within a 30km radius of between 40,000 to 50,000. Requires set of 4 dedicated Hot Shots courts. • District Tennis Centres 8 courts+ interclub tournaments, high performance training feeder, grass roots development. The facility currently or is projected within the next five years to have a catchment population within a 30km radius of greater than 5,000. Requires 2 hot shot courts. • Local Tennis Centres 4 courts + Interclub tournaments, high performance training feeder, grass roots development • Public Access Centres 1 court+ tennis engagement opportunities, health and social objectives, publicly accessible venues <p>Court requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ITF surface code- acrylic, clay or grass |
| Tennis Infrastructure Planning- Planning, Design and Delivery Resource | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Courts should be orientated on a true north/ south axis |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compatible sports for multi-purpose line marking: netball, basketball, hockey <p>Land estimates (total land area required for full site development allowing for court expansion):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 courts- 1.5ha • 12 courts- 2.2ha • 16 courts- 3.2ha |
| Tennis Victoria specific advice | <p>The 1 court:1,500 population is the optimum ratio according to Tennis Australia.</p> <p>Tennis Victoria has also used a ratio of 1:2,000 for metro regions and 1:3,000 for country areas.</p> <p>The ratio is based purely on general population figures and does not take account any of the characteristics of that population.</p> <p>Overall, the preferred ratio for tennis would be within the 1:1500 to 3000 range. Analysing the participation rates locally would direct you to which end of the spectrum to use.</p> |
| Baw Baw Shire Open Space Strategy (2014) | <p>The Public Open Space Strategy provides guidance as to the different parks and their functions, where they should be located and development standards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For sporting reserves, aim to provide a sporting reserve within 1-kilometre walking distance of 95 percent of new dwellings • Sporting reserves are nominated in the urban growth areas of Drouin and Warragul to cater to existing and future needs of the community • Sporting reserves already exist in medium and small towns |

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| | <p>The key principles of the Strategy are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. provide adequate public open space in the right places 2. to use high quality land that will be suitable for intended public recreation use 3. design and develop the public open space in a way that maximises community benefit from the place |
| <p>Baw Baw Shire Recreation Strategy 2017-2027</p> | <p>Vision for recreation: “Residents of Baw Baw have access to a range of quality recreation opportunities, both organised sport and active recreation that contribute to their wellbeing, regardless of age, gender, ability or background”.</p> <p>Guiding principles include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage community participation in recreation for wide benefits to health, wellbeing and social cohesion • Support a range of recreation opportunities, including through partnering with recreation service providers • Support the development of shared multi-use facilities that comply with relevant sporting design standards • Maximise opportunities for shared use of sport facilities by clubs, community groups and individuals. • Maximise opportunities for broader community use of recreation reserves by incorporating passive leisure facilities. • Where appropriate, develop multi-sport community facilities and recreation areas at the one location (i.e. precincts, rather than developing single- use or standalone facilities) • Ensure universal design (including female friendly), ESD and CPTED principles are followed in development of new facilities and redevelopment of existing facilities. <p>Buildings will:</p> |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ be developed reflecting evidence-based research and with service levels defined; ✓ be developed only after existing facilities are optimised; ✓ be focused on local and municipal level needs; ✓ be planned and designed for use by a number of groups. • Minimise barriers and encourage participation in recreation for women, girls, cultures and people of all abilities • Support a hierarchy approach to provision (municipal, district and local level facilities) • Seek grants and partnerships in order to help fund facility developments <p>Provides State Sporting Association participation data and future for sport in Baw Baw. Demand data is presented according to participation numbers and a percentage of the population and projects out to 2026.</p> <p>Gap analysis is provided for facilities- this includes 5 AFL/ cricket ovals, six new netball courts for Drouin, additional two soccer fields (noting that the Baxter synthetic would count as two).</p> <p>Outlines current supply of sporting facilities and key users.</p> |
| Warragul and Drouin Precinct Structure Plans | <p>The Warragul and Drouin Precinct Structure Plans were approved by the Minister for Planning in 2014 and provide a framework for increasing Warragul's population by 30,000 people living in 12,500 new homes and Drouin's population by 18,000 residents across 7,400 new homes over the next 30 years.</p> |

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| | <p>The Precinct Structure Plans identify five sites set aside for future sporting reserves in Drouin and Warragul. These sporting reserves must be developed in accordance with a master plan adopted by or prepared to the satisfaction of the responsible authority.</p> <p>The five sporting reserve sites and current general description include:</p> <p>Drouin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SR-01 McGlone Sporting Reserve Drouin. A 6.30ha site located between McGlone Road and a waterway. Potential for single oval and two soccer pitches. • SR-02 Weebar Sporting Reserve Drouin. An 11.10ha site located at the intersection of Dyall and Weebar Roads. District level facility with potential for multiple ovals and rectangular fields. <p>Warragul</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SR-01 Dollarburn Sporting Reserve Warragul. An 8.75ha site co-located with potential government primary school and community centre alongside a waterway. Can accommodate two senior ovals. • SR-02 Lillico Sporting Reserve Warragul. A 12.17ha site located adjacent to the Lillico volcano. Can accommodate one senior oval, three soccer pitches and other facilities. Contains remnant stand of Strzelecki gum trees. • SR-03 Spring Creek Sporting Reserve Warragul. A 6.75ha site located adjacent to a waterway. Can accommodate one senior oval and two soccer pitches. |
| Gippsland Regional Sporting Facilities Plan 2010-2020 | The Plan seeks to identify, analyse and document the present and future developmental needs and facilities requirements for |

29 sports at a regional level across the Gippsland region to 2020.

Relevant sections for Baw Baw include:

- Aquatics swimming and water polo- Traralgon to be regional aquatic facility. Warragul to be recognised as major municipal aquatic facility.
- Athletics- Newborough regional facility with potential second synthetic track at Sale. Warragul athletics centres recognised as major municipal facility.
- AFL- Morwell as regional facility. Municipal facilities including Western Park Warragul.
- Cycling sports- Recognise Warragul Velodrome as the regional track cycling facility.
- BMX- Recognise Western Park Warragul BMX Centre as the regional BMX facility subject to completion of track works.
- Mountain biking- Recognise Baw Baw as the downhill centre.
- Bowls- Sale as regional facility. Warragul as major municipal facility.
- Cricket- Warragul as important municipal facility.
- Equestrian- Assess capacity of Baw Baw equestrian to be a municipal facility with major events due to proximity to Lardner Park.
- Soccer-Morwell as regional facility. Warragul as municipal venue.
- Hockey- Bellbird Park Drouin recognised as the regional hockey facility.
- Netball- Sale recognised as regional competition and training centre. Warragul municipal facility.

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tennis- Traralgon regional facility supported by municipal facilities including Warragul (following Burke St Centre redevelopment). |
| Parks and Leisure Australia (WA) Guidelines for Western Australian Community Infrastructure 2020 | <p>Developed to assist with public open space, sport and recreation facility planning and development.</p> <p>Includes population guidelines and facility hierarchy, distance and spatial requirements for a range of facilities and sports.</p> |
| Planning for Community Infrastructure in Growth Areas (2008) | <p>Although an older document, provides service/ facility delivery models for outdoor sport and recreation and guide on minimum land area required.</p> <p>Provides planning guidance.</p> |
| Guide to Social Infrastructure Planning (2009) | <p>Report should outline community infrastructure recommendations by specific type and a suggested configuration for the different infrastructure elements.</p> <p>This can be summarised in a table that includes the following details: facility type; components / likely services / facility model; key design issues (if relevant); catchment size / area; potential users; general location; required land area; building footprint size; lead agency; other relevant agencies; anticipated timing; and an indication about whether the facility will be a development contribution item (in full or in part).</p> <p>A map showing suggestion locations and configurations of infrastructure is also recommended.</p> <p>State assumptions.</p> <p>Process-based recommendations.</p> |
| Guidelines for Precinct Structure Planning in Melbourne's Greenfields (Draft September 2020) | <p>Guidelines for the development of PSPs- whilst the Warragul and Drouin documents have already been developed, the following comments are relevant:</p> <p>High Quality Public Realm:</p> |

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| | <p>The public realm is the context for land uses. The form, function and character of the streetscapes, local parks, and sports and recreation facilities should respond not only to the quantitative needs of the community, but also the form, function and character of the intended surrounding land uses. This means that a high-quality public realm is not only accessible and functional, but also diverse in form and character. This diversity will be enhanced by optimising the role that encumbered or restricted open space plays in the network and by seeking to use it more collaboratively and creatively for open space and recreation purposes.</p> <p>Proposed sporting reserves should be located, designed and configured to be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • targeted to forecast community needs • accessible • appropriately meeting their purpose, having regard to shared use opportunities • distinctive and responsive to local character and surrounding land use. |
| Baw Baw Shire Council Plan 2017-2021 | <p>The Baw Baw Shire Council Plan 2017-2021 identifies Council’s vision as “Happy, healthy people sharing prosperity and knowledge from living sustainably and in harmony with our rural identity, thriving villages, productive and inspiring landscapes.”</p> <p>The first of four key objectives is “vibrant communities” which is the most relevant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • quality community focused services, facilities and infrastructure to support a growing community • managing Baw Baw’s growth and development • a vibrant, healthy and inclusive community • thriving town centres, rural and remote |

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| | Plan, manage and enhance opportunities for sport, recreation and leisure by developing new plans for growth and infrastructure and delivery of masterplans. |
| Baw Baw 2050 | The community vision for recreation identified in Baw Baw 2050 is: “We are well served by sport, recreation, cultural and social facilities and services”. It is noted that, “the ageing population and growth in chronic diseases, particularly those caused by poor lifestyle patterns, will place stress on our health facilities and services”. Objective 3.2 is that quality arts, sport and recreation provide community access to a range of creative and recreation opportunities. |
| Warragul Outdoor Recreation Plan Review 2019 | This plan focuses on sporting facilities and associated infrastructure located at the following recreation precincts in Warragul: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eastern Park • Burke Street Recreation Park (of specific interest is tennis, netball and athletics) • Baxter Park (synthetic soccer) • Logan Park (cycling feasibility) • Brooker Park • Western Park |
| Drouin Recreation Plan Review 2019 | This plan considers the sport and recreation opportunities at Council reserves within Drouin with a particular focus on sport and recreation facilities located at the following active reserves in Drouin: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bellbird Park • Drouin Recreation Reserve • Balmoral Park (tennis) |
| Indoor Stadium Feasibility Study | it is estimated that an additional 1 to 4 courts will be required in the short to medium term (Up to 10 years). |

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| | <p>Site considered include Warragul Leisure Centre, Bellbird Park Indoor Stadium and greenfield sites including Lillico Road in Warragul or Weebar Road in Drouin.</p> <p>Council subsequently endorsed the two-court expansion at Warragul as being the highest priority, followed by a two-court extension at Bellbird Park in Drouin.</p> |
| <p>Being Healthy in Baw Baw Health and Wellbeing Plan 2017-2021</p> | <p>5 key areas, with the two most relevant including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improving mental health (in particular, strategy 1.3 - Improve access to recreation opportunities and places for healthy connections). 3. Healthy eating and active living (in particular, strategy 3.6 - Improve access to active living programs, sport and active recreation and community infrastructure). |
| <p>Baw Baw Shire Community Services Planning Framework (2013)</p> | <p>Outlines some triggers and criteria for provision of recreation and leisure including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indoor aquatic/ fitness centre- As per ARV guidelines • Indoor courts- 1 double stadium for every 20,000-30,000 people • 1 oval/ field for every 3,000 people • Outdoor courts- tennis- 1 court for every 2,500-4,100 people • Outdoor courts- netball- 1 court for every 3,500 people • Lawn bowls- 1 4 green facility for every 40,000 people |