

ITEM 4. DRAFT OPEN SPACE SPORT AND RECREATION NEEDS STUDY 2016 – PUBLIC EXHIBITION**FILE NO: S127007****SUMMARY**

The draft Open Space, Sport and Recreation Needs Study 2016 (the Study) provides a guide to the ongoing provision, use, and management of the City's open space, sports and recreation facility network, as well as broader recommendations from a sub-regional perspective.

The Study is a response to Council's Resolution of 27 April 2015 that endorsed a review and update of the City's adopted 2007 Open Space and Recreation Needs Study to respond to changing demographics, population growth and recreation trends that is increasing demand for the City's open space, sport and recreation facilities.

The Study is supported by a Sports Facilities Demand Study 2015 (Attachment E) that provides a comprehensive assessment and recommended directions for the provision and management of playing fields, outdoor courts and indoor court spaces.

Since 2004, the City has undertaken a significant open space capital works program and management initiatives that have substantially improved the quality, usability and accessibility of the network. The success of these measures has also informed future directions recommended in the Study.

The Study supports the draft City of Sydney Contributions Plan 2015 in providing a guide on strategic planning directions, open space acquisition decision making, and capital works programming.

The State Government's *Recreation and Open Space Planning Guidelines for Local Government* (Department of Planning 2010) default standards for open space planning in NSW recommend 9 per cent of site area for local and district level open space provision, and 15 per cent of site area including regional open space provision.

The current open space provision of 386 hectares represents 14.8 per cent of the total land area in the City of Sydney Local Government Area (LGA).

The projected 36 hectares of open space to be added to the City's network by 2030 will increase open space site area to 16.2 per cent.

It is recommended that the draft Study be placed on public exhibition for a period of four weeks. All submissions received will be reported back to Council to consider prior to any final adoption of the Study.

RECOMMENDATION

It is resolved that Council approve the public exhibition of the draft Open Space, Sport and Recreation Needs Study 2016, comprising Attachments A, B, C, D and E, respectively, to the subject report, for a minimum period of four weeks.

ATTACHMENTS

(Note – Hard copies of Attachments A to E will be circulated separately from the agenda paper in limited numbers. A copy will be available for inspection on Council’s website and at the One Stop Shop and Neighbourhood Service Centres.)

Attachment A: Volume 1 Draft Open Space Strategy

Attachment B: Volume 2 Draft Open Space Delivery Plan

Attachment C: Volume 3 Draft Background Research and Analysis

Attachment D: Volume 4 Draft Sports Facilities Demand Study

Attachment E: Volume 5 Draft Appendices

Attachment F: Open Space Acquisition Investigation Sites (Confidential)

(As Attachment F is confidential, it will be circulated separately from the agenda paper and to Councillors and relevant senior staff only.)

BACKGROUND

1. The City's current Open Space and Recreation Needs Study was adopted by Council in 2007. Since that time, many of the programs and projects have been delivered or are being implemented. In addition, changing demographics and recreation trends, increasing population growth, and density arising from urban renewal has increased demand for the City's open space, sport and recreation facilities.
2. On 27 April 2015, Council resolved to prepare an integrated Open Space, Sport and Recreation Needs Study.
3. The 2016 draft Study provides the opportunity to assess these changes to inform decision making about future open space, sport and recreation facility provision, use, distribution and management.

Study Scope

4. The Study is focussed on public open space, sport and recreation facilities for which the City of Sydney has either ownership, Trustee management, or care control and management responsibility.
5. However, located within and adjacent to the City are public open space, sport and recreation facility assets managed by other authorities that have been taken into account to determine overall provision, community access and amenity.
6. It is noted that the City has no jurisdiction on the management of these assets, and any strategic directions in the draft Study that implicate these lands will need the concurrence of the managing authority.
7. Streetscapes in the form of footpath widenings and landscape treatments are an important part of the public domain, however open space areas less than 50 square metres are not considered by this Study in the quantum of available open space.

Document Format

8. The Study document structure is as follows:
 - (a) Volume 1 – Draft Open Space Strategy;
 - (b) Volume 2 – Draft Open Space Delivery Plan;
 - (c) Volume 3 – Draft Background Research and Analysis;
 - (d) Volume 4 – Draft Sports Facilities Demand Study;
 - (e) Volume 5 – Appendices; and
 - (f) Open Space Acquisition Investigation Sites (Confidential). This attachment contains confidential information on potential property acquisition which, if disclosed, would confer a commercial advantage on a person with whom Council is conducting (or proposes to conduct) business.

CURRENT STATUS

Open Space, Sport and Recreation Facility Provision

9. The City owns or manages approximately 189 hectares of public open space and, when combined with the public open space that is managed by other authorities, there is a total of approximately 386 hectares. This represents 14.8 per cent of the total land area in the City of Sydney Local Government Area (LGA.)
10. The City also maintains 90 playgrounds, 21 tennis courts, 13 outdoor courts, 13 playing fields, eight indoor recreation centres, five aquatic centres, six fitness gyms and four skate facilities. Other agencies also provide a range of recreation and sporting facilities, which are important to overall supply for the City's residents, workers and visitors.

Improvements to the Network

11. The City of Sydney has undertaken a major capital works program with over \$270 million spent over the last 10 years across its open space, sport and recreation facility network, resulting in substantial improvements, quality and capacity and connectivity to better meet the growing and changing community demand.
12. This has included:
 - (a) over 18.3 hectares of open space added to the open space network. This comprises of 7.2 hectares added to the City network, and 11.1 hectares by other agencies. Key projects include Pirrama Park, Pyrmont; Harmony Park, Surry Hills; Chippendale Green and Headland Reserve, Barangaroo;
 - (b) capital works projects that have expanded open space provision by unlocking previously inaccessible existing open space such as at Redfern Oval, Paddington Reservoir and Wentworth Park;
 - (c) comprehensive park renewals to Redfern Park, Rushcutters Bay Park, Sydney Park, Glebe Foreshore Parklands, Turruwul Park, Paddington Reservoir Gardens and Prince Alfred Park;
 - (d) the Redfern Oval renewal provides a state-of-the-art sports field, grandstand and training facility;
 - (e) playing field improvements including lighting, irrigation, surfacing and amenities at Jubilee Oval, Waterloo Oval, Reg Bartley Oval and Turruwul Park;
 - (f) delivery of aquatic facilities including Ian Thorpe Aquatic Centre and substantial renewal of Prince Alfred Park Pool;
 - (g) court upgrades at Prince Alfred Park, Rushcutters Bay Park and St James Park;
 - (h) ongoing neighbourhood/pocket park upgrade program has improved the quality of local parks for the community. 81 neighbourhood/pocket parks have been upgraded since 2004;
 - (i) 48 new or upgraded playground facilities;
 - (j) major skate facility at Waterloo Oval; and

- (k) environmental sustainability initiatives incorporated into capital works projects including water recycling, stormwater management, renewable energy production and environmental education.

13. The success of these measures has informed directions recommended in the Study.

STUDY METHODOLOGY

14. To prepare the Study, the following work was undertaken:

- (a) assessment of the City's progress and achievements in developing and managing its open space, sport and recreation facility network;
- (b) assessment of population growth, distribution, density and demographic profile on future open space and recreation facility provision;
- (c) assessment of current recreation and open space trends and participation patterns in meeting current and likely future recreation needs;
- (d) meetings and surveys with key stakeholders, including community groups and sporting associations, to inform the draft Sports Facilities Demand Study;
- (e) review of current City of Sydney and State Government plans and strategies to assess strategic context and implications for open space and recreation provision;
- (f) review of the current and proposed provision, distribution, diversity, quality and accessibility of open space and recreation facilities at a City LGA and regional level, and provide assessment on gaps and shortfalls;
- (g) assessment of opportunities provided by urban renewal areas to deliver open space and recreation facilities;
- (h) directions developed for a strategic approach to open space acquisition based on identified recreation need and geographic demand; and
- (i) preparation of the Sports Facilities Demand Study 2015 (Attachment D) to review sports field and court provision, utilisation and needs within the City LGA, as well as assessment of provision in adjoining local government areas to provide a sub-regional perspective on provision, use and future demand.

IDENTIFIED ISSUES AND FINDINGS

Population Growth

- 15. The current 2016 City resident population estimate is 200,000 people.
- 16. The projected population of 273,000 residents by 2031 will place increasing pressure on existing open space resources and facilities to meet demand.
- 17. The worker population will also increase by another 84,000 people by 2030 (current 2012 estimate 437,727 workers). This will result in use pressures on the network for lunch time sport and recreation, particularly in areas of high worker population density such as the City Centre, Pymont and Green Square.

18. These population estimates do not include anticipated significant increases arising from urban renewal projects currently undertaken by State Government (Central to Eveleigh, Bays Precinct and Parramatta Road) as Urban Growth has not yet committed to firm projections.

Increasing Density

19. 74.5 per cent of the City's population live in high density accommodation, with city wide residential density projected to increase from 8,068 people per square kilometre to 10,458 people per square kilometre by 2031. In the Green Square urban renewal area, future density is estimated to reach around 22,000 people per square kilometre while areas such as Pyrmont and Potts Point will be approximately 15,000 people per square kilometre.
20. Open space provision, connectivity, quality and amenity will be critical to support increased density by fostering community wellbeing, physical activity and social interaction.

Urban Renewal

21. There is a need and opportunity to dedicate open space provision, recreation and sport facilities in the urban development areas currently under master-planning by the State Government – Bays Precinct, Central to Eveleigh and Parramatta Road – to serve the new residential and worker populations that will be accommodated in these areas.

Demographics

22. The demographic profiles that are increasing in the City LGA of families with young children, young adults and older people are expected to be heavy users of the open space, sport and recreation facility network.

Recreation Trends

23. Walking is consistently popular across a broad spectrum of user groups, which highlights the importance of park pathway networks and streets for recreation, as well as linkage.

Environmental Drivers

24. The role of the open space network now extends beyond the traditional recreation and amenity provision to also supporting essential green infrastructure such as flood mitigation, renewable energy production, storm water management, water recycling, biodiversity, and active transport links.

Open Space Benchmarks and Provision

25. This Study has referenced the State Government's *Recreation and Open Space Planning Guidelines for Local Government* (Department of Planning 2010) default standards for open space planning in NSW as a means to assess provision and identify shortfalls and gaps.
26. These default standards include 9 per cent of site area for local and district level open space provision, and 15 per cent of site area including regional open space provision.

27. The current open space provision of 386 hectares represents 14.8 per cent of the total land area in the City LGA.
28. The projected 36 hectares of open space to be added to the City's network by 2030 will increase open space site area to 16.2 per cent.
29. Additional criteria beyond open space area provision such as population density, demographic profile, open space distribution, barriers, size, connectivity, and quality of visitor experience also need to be considered to ensure local open space provision and recreation needs are identified.
30. When considering these factors, more open space will be required through planned dedications and an open space acquisition strategy in order to meet the growing demand. However, the challenge is how to increase open space provision with a finite land supply that has many competing use demands.

Open Space Size

31. 72 per cent of the City's parks are less than 3,000 square metres in area, which limits the range and diversity of facilities able to be accommodated. Undersupply of larger open space has resulted in heavy use pressures to cater for active recreation and sport.

Open Space Distribution

32. Assessments were undertaken to identify open space distribution gaps. Generally the majority of the resident population is within a 400 metre walk to a local neighbourhood park, with provision gaps identified in the Alexandria, Camperdown and Darlinghurst / East Sydney areas.

Open Space Network Quality

33. The City's ongoing capital works program has resulted in substantial improvements and increase in the recreational use and quality of the network.
34. Qualitative improvements will continue to be central considerations, with significant increases in capacity able to be achieved through efficiencies in better planning, design and management of the existing network.

Open Space Linkages and Barriers

35. Major physical barriers identified to access the open space network include Alexandra Canal, railway corridors, sandstone escarpments, land ownership restrictions and Roads and Maritime Services roads.
36. Capital works projects have improved linkages particularly along Orphan School Creek /Johnstons Creek Canal, Glebe Foreshore and Pyrmont Point.

City Centre Recreation

37. The public domain quality of some City Centre public spaces needs improvement to provide outdoor opportunities for workers and visitors to eat lunch and socialise.
38. City Centre public domain planning is progressing to improve public space amenity and pedestrian amenity such as in Chinatown.

39. Apart from Darling Harbour, the provision for childrens' play is currently limited in the City Centre.

District Planning

40. Open space outside the City LGA boundary and at a broader district level plays an important role in providing overall opportunities for people to access quality and diverse open space and recreation opportunities.
41. Open space and recreation facility planning aligned to the Greater Sydney Planning Commission planning Districts is required. The shortage of available land, high use of current sports grounds and continuing pressure for more and better facilities cannot be met by one council or agency alone.

Sports Facilities Demand Study Findings

42. Key points identified in the Sports Facilities Demand Study (Attachment D) include:
- (a) participation in sport has key benefits to the community, including improved physical and mental health, increased self-esteem, personal development, social inclusion and connectedness;
 - (b) demand for sporting facilities often exceeds supply, which is underscored by a high population of young people (18 to 39 years) in the City LGA and 95 per cent of residents living in medium and high density housing;
 - (c) City Centre sport and recreation opportunities, such as lunch time field and court sports are under pressure, with the Domain parklands and recreation centres such as KGV at over capacity to accommodate demand;
 - (d) the City is experiencing changes to the way sport is played and the way sports fields are used. The casualisation of sport to "show up and play" has seen an increase in the popularity of small team, half-size field sports such as six-a-side soccer, touch football and Oztag;
 - (e) there is growing demand in soccer, AFL, rugby league, rugby union and cricket;
 - (f) there are 36 fields (including restricted-use fields) within the City LGA, of which 13 are managed by the City;
 - (g) by 2031, the number of additional fields required compared to current provision could be as high as 20 fields. This provision will only be possible through the use of synthetic fields to increase current sports field capacity and allowing some areas of passive open space to be converted to active sports fields. A sub-regional approach to sports field planning and management is also required;
 - (h) sporting fields in the City LGA experience a high rate of use that impacts on their condition and suitability for sport;
 - (i) there are currently 101 full-sized outdoor courts in the City LGA catering for tennis, basketball, netball and other sports. Demand for an additional 17 to 18 multi-purpose courts and four tennis complexes (four-court) will be required by 2031; and

- (j) there are currently 19 full-sized indoor courts in the City LGA catering for basketball, netball, volleyball and other sports. Demand for an additional 11 indoor multi-purpose courts will be required by 2031.

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS AND OUTCOMES

- 43. The draft Study sets out the following nine strategic directions to guide the ongoing provision, use, and management of the City's open space, sport and recreation facility network.

More Open Space for a Growing Population

- 44. Volume 2 – Draft Open Space Delivery Plan (Attachment B) outlines various mechanisms and directions to increase open space provision. Key outcomes include:
 - (a) development of land acquisition criteria to ensure that land acquired or dedicated for open space meets identified priorities and will be suitable for the intended use;
 - (b) priority given to acquisition of open space large enough to accommodate field sports;
 - (c) targeted acquisition to address shortfalls in local open space provision in Alexandria, Camperdown and East Sydney to ensure all residents are at a minimum within 400 metres walk of a local park; and
 - (d) including new open space by other agencies, it is projected that an additional 36.3 hectares could be added to the open space network. This total includes 5.3 hectares allocated in the City's Draft Contributions Plan for open space acquisition, 21 hectares of open space under planning or clearly articulated in the City's planning controls for dedication, and 9.9 hectares of provision identified in various planning controls or strategic documents that will require certain development scenarios and financial assessment to provide certainty of delivery. These projections do not include additional open space to be provided from urban development projects currently undertaken by State Government (Central to Eveleigh, Bays Precinct and Parramatta Road) as Urban Growth has not yet committed to firm population projections and associated open space demand.
- 45. Confidential Attachment F provides further details on individual site assessments that have been identified for potential acquisition.
- 46. In addition, the draft Open Space Delivery Plan also provides open space provision and linkage recommendations for the urban development areas of Central to Eveleigh, Bays Precinct and Parramatta Road that are currently being planned by the State Government.
- 47. A substantial component of future parks capital works program is devoted to the delivery of new parks and public spaces including Harold Park, Gunyama Park, Drying Green Park, Matron Ruby Grant Park Green Square Library Plaza and Wimbo Park expansion.

48. New public space in the City Centre will be achieved through voluntary planning agreements and dedications. The Study reconfirms the *Sustainable Sydney 2030* direction to provide a new Town Hall Square.
49. Other recommended directions to provide more open space is to increase community access and use of currently restricted open space areas such as at Wentworth Park and Moore Park Golf Course, extend and increase the size and capacity of existing parks for sport and recreation, and partnership opportunities with other landowners and agencies, such as schools, to increase community access to open space and sports fields.

Better Parks, Sport and Recreation Facilities

50. With limited opportunity to dramatically increase the quantity of available open space to keep pace with anticipated population growth, qualitative improvements are central considerations, with significant increases in capacity, quality, diversity, useability and accessibility able to be achieved through better planning and design of the existing network. Key outcomes include:
 - (a) over \$400 million allocated to parks, sport and recreation facilities in the City's 10 Year Capital Works Program;
 - (b) upgrades planned for Hyde Park, Victoria Park and Observatory Hill Park. Recommended programming of improvements to Alexandria Park and Waterloo Park/Oval;
 - (c) ongoing rollout of small parks renewal program;
 - (d) capacity improvements to sports fields through use of synthetic surfaces to increase available hours for use; and
 - (e) improvements to support facilities such as signage, park furniture and accessible toilets.

Improve the Provision and Diversity of Sport and Recreation Experiences

51. The direction will be to provide an appropriate range and distribution of recreation and sporting opportunities to address identified needs and demand. Key outcomes include:
 - (a) the limited amount of open space available means that flexibility and multi-purpose use need to be a key principle when planning sport and recreation facilities;
 - (b) five new sports fields are estimated to be provided consisting of Gunyama Park, Green Square; Perry Park, Alexandria, and two to three fields through Section 94 open space acquisition plan funding;
 - (c) one non-standard size sports field at Federal Park, Annandale;
 - (d) three casual active recreation spaces proposed for Garraway Park, Green Square; McPherson Park, Ashmore Estate; and Harold Park, Forest Lodge;
 - (e) develop partnerships with schools and other agencies to increase public access to sport field facilities;

- (f) two indoor and two outdoor courts at Perry Park, Alexandria;
- (g) provision of half/non-standard size courts in new and upgraded park projects when feasible;
- (h) new aquatic centre at Green Square;
- (i) new district level playground at Federal Park;
- (j) recommendation to assess feasibility to provide City Centre play space;
- (k) additional skate facilities at Federal Park, Sydney Park and Green Square; and
- (l) increasing diversity of recreation facilities such as outdoor gyms, walking paths, chess boards and amenity to support companion animal exercise.

Access to Sport and Recreation in the City will be Inclusive and Accessible for All

52. Inclusion and accessibility will be a priority through a focus on physical access, the provision of inclusive experiences and information in appropriate formats. Key outcomes include:
- (a) inclusive district level play facilities at Federal Park and Gunyama Park; and
 - (b) development of network in accordance with the draft Public Domain Access Policy that is currently under development.

Linking the Network

53. The City's Liveable Green Network and, at a wider sub-regional level, the State Government's Sydney Green Grid, will make walking and cycling a viable option to access the open space, sport and recreation network, as well as be part of a greater recreation fitness network.
54. Improving access to open space, sport and recreation facilities will alleviate open space deficits by providing better connections and crossing points to create a large catchment area.
55. Key outcomes include:
- (a) Liveable Green Network Implementation Program to facilitate links along Alexandra Canal and harbour foreshore;
 - (b) advocate for linkages in Central to Eveleigh;
 - (c) support and collaboration to implement Sydney Green Grid linkages; and
 - (d) advocate for pedestrian link to Garden Island parkland.

Involving the Community

56. Involving the community includes both the continuance of the City's extensive consultation processes when developing the open space, sport and recreation network, as well as promoting and programming activities to encourage participation and use of the network. This includes the use of parks for events that promote social interaction and a sense of community.

57. Key outcomes include:
- (a) delivering parks and open space that meets the needs and reflects the aspirations of the local community;
 - (b) ongoing support for community gardens network and bushcare volunteer programs; and
 - (c) development of City Farm at Sydney Park.

Recreation will be Environmentally Sustainable

58. To meet the City's environmental targets, infrastructure to increase the environmental performance and sustainability of the network will be an ongoing feature of the open space, sport and recreation facility improvements.
59. Water is the main resource used in maintaining open space and facilities. Use of potable water will continue to be reduced and alternative sources identified and utilised. Key outcomes include:
- (a) sustainable water management projects at Harold Park, Hyde Park, Sydney Park, Drying Green Park and Gunyama Park;
 - (b) continue energy use reduction initiatives through ongoing rollout of the park LED lighting program;
 - (c) feasibility planning and design of renewable and low carbon energy supply for the City's aquatic facilities;
 - (d) promotion of environmental education at Sydney Park City Farm; and
 - (e) continue to increase biodiversity through implementation of Bush Restoration Implementation Plan.

Looking After Our Parks and Sport and Recreation Facilities

60. This direction highlights the importance of consolidating the capital works program, with a commitment to ongoing maintenance and asset management to maintain quality and amenity into the future.
61. Key outcomes include continuous improvement in asset management, maintenance service levels, tree management and ongoing commitment to quality benchmarking programs and user surveys.

Beyond the Boundary

62. Planning aligned to the Greater Sydney Commission six planning Districts is required to strategically identify, plan, develop and manage open space, sport and recreation opportunities.
63. The City is located in the Central District along with Ashfield, Botany, Burwood, Canada Bay, Leichhardt, Marrickville, Randwick, Strathfield, Waverley and Woollahra Councils.

64. While the City is a key provider of open space, sport and recreation facilities, it is not the only provider, and it will require effective partnering with relevant stakeholders, at a Central District level to maximise the opportunities to provide facilities to meet a growing community need.
65. Key outcomes include:
- (a) advocate and collaborate to undertake co-ordinated strategic Central District planning to develop a clear hierarchy of open space, sport and recreation facilities, and extend the range and diversity of facilities available to the community; and
 - (b) advocate and support the Sydney Green Grid to deliver Central District linkages to open space, sport and recreation facilities, as well as deliver a recreation asset for walking and cycling.

KEY IMPLICATIONS

Strategic Alignment - Sustainable Sydney 2030

66. *Sustainable Sydney 2030* is a vision for the sustainable development of the city to 2030 and beyond. It includes 10 strategic directions to guide the future of the city, as well as 10 targets against which to measure progress. This plan is aligned with the following strategic directions and objectives:
- (a) Direction 1 - A Globally Competitive and Innovative City – the quality and quantity of open space and recreation facilities has a direct link to community health and wellbeing, and plays a role in the amenities available to global corporates and their decisions to locate in Sydney.
 - (b) Direction 2 - A Leading Environmental Performer – open space and recreation facility network includes design and infrastructure considerations that contribute to the City's environmental targets for water, energy as well as incorporating biodiversity provisions.
 - (c) Direction 4 - A City for Walking and Cycling – the Liveable Green Network will provide links to encourage walking and cycling to parks and recreation facilities, as well as amenity to enjoy walking and cycling for recreation and leisure.
 - (d) Direction 5 - A Lively and Engaging City Centre – improvements to City Centre public spaces, including provision of a new city square, will facilitate activation and use over a longer span of hours.
 - (e) Direction 6 - Vibrant Local Communities and Economies – community health and wellbeing is linked to the quality of the public domain, parks, open space and recreation facilities. These facilities help address core health issues such as obesity, heart disease, diabetes and mental health, as well as social cohesion to support local communities and economies.
 - (f) Direction 7 - A Cultural and Creative City – the open space network is an important venue for cultural events and creative expression.
 - (g) Direction 9 - Sustainable Development, Renewal and Design – the open space network is a key component in supporting density in a sustainable manner.

- (h) Direction 10 - Implementation through Effective Governance and Partnerships – the Study identifies that while the City is a key provider of open space and active recreation facilities, it is not the only provider, and it will require effective partnering with a range of stakeholders to maximise the opportunities to provide facilities to meet a growing community need.

Social / Cultural / Community

67. The open space network and participation in sport has key benefits to the community, including improved physical and mental health, increased self-esteem, personal development, social inclusion and connectedness.

Environmental

68. The provision of additional sport and recreation facilities has the potential to increase greenhouse gas emissions; however these may be mitigated and offset through environmentally sustainable design and systems being implemented by the City to manage and reduce their impacts.

Economic

69. The provision of open space and sport and recreation facilities will deliver community health and wellbeing benefits, which provide direct economic benefit to the national health system.
70. The provision of sports facilities also provides local economic benefit through sports and leisure jobs, and expenditure related to supporting sports training, competition, participation and maintenance of facilities.

BUDGET IMPLICATIONS

71. The proposed capital works projects indicated in the Study are either contained within current works program project budgets or require consideration for future works programs.
72. Programming, asset management and maintenance of the open space and recreation facility network will require ongoing consideration and appropriate resource allocation in operational budgets.
73. The Study is co-ordinated with the City's Section 94 Developer Contributions Plan, with estimated open space acquisitions matched to expected funding from the Plan.

RELEVANT LEGISLATION

74. Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979 – relevant to the City of Sydney Section 94 Developer Contributions Plan to partially fund the provision of new facilities.
75. Local Government Act 1993 – relevant to the Council's Charter to engage in long-term strategic planning on behalf of the local community to provide equitable and appropriate services and facilities for the community and to ensure that those services and facilities are managed efficiently and effectively.

76. Attachment F contains confidential information on potential property acquisition which, if disclosed, would confer a commercial advantage on a person with whom Council is conducting (or proposes to conduct) business. Discussion of the matter in an open meeting would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest because it would compromise Council's ability to negotiate fairly and commercially to achieve the best outcome for its ratepayers.

PUBLIC CONSULTATION

77. The Sports Facilities Demand Study involved consultation with a range of stakeholders, including surveys and interviews with sporting groups and associations, recreation facility managers and operators, disability groups, adjoining councils in the Central District, schools and City staff.
78. It is proposed to place the draft Study on public exhibition for a period of four weeks. All submissions received will be reported back to Council prior to adoption of a final Study.
79. The engagement process to support the public exhibition will include:
- (a) a dedicated page on SydneyYourSay.com.au;
 - (b) promotion at the City Talk on Tuesday 17 May 2016;
 - (c) advertisements in local media and promotion through SydneyYourSay, enews and the City's communication channels;
 - (d) direct notification to facility users and key government and community stakeholders;
 - (e) one-on-one meetings with key groups and individuals as required; and
 - (f) consultation with the City's Inclusion Advisory Panel.

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