

Hard to Locate



**Sports & Recreation Strategy** 

Adopted March 2017

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# **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Hard to Locate Sports (HTLS) Strategy responds to an action in the Wyndham Leisure Strategy (2013 – 2017), which identified the need to review and appropriately plan for the provision of sports and recreational activities in Wyndham that have historically occupied remote facilities. Hard to Locate Sports are defined as sports/recreation activities which do not traditionally or easily fit within an urban environment due to noise, dust, visual impact, or safety risks that are inherent in the activity.

Wyndham's population growth and associated housing development has encroached on traditionally remote facilities and in some cases, made it difficult for activities historically delivered from those facilities to continue to operate in an urban environment. Sustained population growth has also triggered a greater demand for alternate sporting options to be available to Wyndham residents, which has seen several groups approach Council seeking a facility to deliver their activity from in the future. With this in mind, the HTLS Strategy considers both the current and future provision of HTLS in Wyndham City to meet community demand.

Activities considered within the scope of the HTLS Strategy include:

- Motocross
- Target Archery
- Field Archery
- Autocross/ Motorkhana Car Racing
- Model Aircraft Operation
- Horse Riding/ Equestrian
- Go-Karting
- Golf (Driving Range)
- Grey Hound Coursing

- Kite Boarding
- Shooting sports
- Laser Tag
- Paint Ball
- Aerobatics/ Air Racing
- Four wheel driving
- Off Road Remote Control Cars
- Parachuting
- Gliding

There are eleven sites within Wyndham that are home to HTLS with facilities, spread across both private land and land owned or managed by Council. Council currently owns or manages three sites that are home to HTLS (Presidents Park

Reserve, Lawrie Emmins Reserve and Wyndham Vale South Reserve) but is not currently invested in the development of any facilities in the wider region.

Wyndham on its three sites has facilities for eleven (11) HTLS clubs. All clubs are well established and unique in terms of their size, demographic of their members and type of participants they attract. Therefore it is not practical to make general assumptions about where participants come from, what attracts them to the sports they play, or the individual needs of each sport.

Private and/or commercial operators play an important role in providing and operating facilities for HTLS. The emerging popularity and demand for the activities will drive opportunities for commercially viable investment with Council not needing to provide for all HTLS; however the future of these operations will be largely dependent on the respective owners or associations.

To inform the Strategy, consultation with key stakeholders and the wider Wyndham community was delivered through online surveys, focus groups and direct interviews. Consistent themes arising from the consultation included:

- The variety of sports
- Accessibility to facilities
- Facility Standards and Condition
- HTLS Facility Planning

- Barriers to Participation
- Population Growth
- Security of Tenure
- Sense of wellbeing

The Wyndham Open Space Strategy (2016) indicates that there is a shortfall of open space provided within the applicable state government planning documents and as a result, Council will have a limited capacity to provide land to accommodate all sports. The HTLS Strategy highlights the need for Council to yield best value from the limited land available for HTLS and presents a series of frameworks to support Council's future decision making including:

- An assessment criteria to inform which HTLS activities would be most appropriate to locate on Council owned/ managed land;
- A detailed list of considerations to inform the selection of any future HTLS sites
- A matrix informing which sports are most suitable for co-location

The HTLS Strategy provides a current assessment of available land to accommodate HTLS, identifying opportunity for Council to maximise the use (for compatible activities) at the three existing sites. The assessment could not identify any additional Council owned or managed land currently available and suggests Council consider land purchases outside the Urban Growth Boundary to accommodate for the future provision for HTLS activities for the long term.

Six strategic priorities were established following the background and context review and analysis of the issues and opportunities as they relate to HTLS:

- 1. Develop existing HTLS facilities to maximise participation and ensure sustainability.
- 2. Support the provision of low and medium risk HTLS activities on Council owned or managed land.
- 3. Plan for the future establishment and development of precincts for colocatable HTLS activities suitable for public open space.
- 4. Collaborate with adjoining local government areas to develop or enhance regional level HTLS precincts/venues.
- 5. Increase the role of the private sector in providing sustainable and appropriately located privately owned HTLS venues.
- 6. Advocate for HTLS providers to secure land and establish higher level competition facilities within Wyndham that are accessible and cater for a changing and diverse population.

The HTLS Strategy proposes a series of actions to be delivered to realise each strategic priority. Alongside the description for each action, the Strategy outlines the organisation responsible for delivery, partners most suitable to assist, level of priority (high/medium/low), recommended timeframe and resources required to fulfil the action. A thorough review of the progress of delivering the recommended actions should be undertaken annually.

The Strategy should be reviewed and amended/ updated after eight years or when:

• Relevant planning documents are completed that impact the Strategy.

- More advanced information comes to hand in regards to the individual actions.
- There are changes to potential funding sources or processes.
- More information comes to hand regarding land availability.
- There are changes to land use. E.g. zoning, planning controls

Hard to Locate Sports provide great diversity in the sport and recreation options available to Wyndham residents. Existing Clubs attract participants not usually engaged in mainstream sport and offer significant physical, mental and social benefit. The Hard to Locate Sports Strategy seeks to provide a series of recommendations and frameworks to guide future decision making and assist Council navigate through the challenges involved in accommodating the unique requirements of the sport and balancing their interaction with urban growth and development.

# **SECTION 1 – STRATEGIC OVERVIEW**

### 1.1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

"Hard to Locate Sports" (HTLS) are defined as sports/recreation activities which do not traditionally or easily fit within an urban environment due to one or more of the following factors that are inherent in the undertaking of the activity;

- noise
- dust
- visual impact on amenity
- safety risks (to participants or public).

There are currently a number of HTLS clubs who occupy facilities within Wyndham that were once considered remote and were located outside the urban area. However, urban expansion is resulting in rapid population growth and increased housing developments. Sustained population growth has also triggered a greater demand for alternate sporting options to be available to Wyndham residents at a municipal level.

In addition, some of the activities considered relevant to this Strategy do not occupy facilities in Wyndham City but are currently seeking a location within the municipality or have sought a suitable location in the past. As a result, this plan has been developed to consider the future provision of HTLS in Wyndham City to support community demand.

# 1.2 PLANNING CONTEXT

The strategy is driven by the aspirations of the "Wyndham City Plan" and the "Wyndham Leisure Strategy (2013)". The "Wyndham City Plan" is the foundation of Wyndham's policy development, decision making and community accountability. This project will specifically address item 2.2:

"City Infrastructure - To deliver and maintain Wyndham's facilities and infrastructure in an efficient and equitable manner that meets community needs."

### The Leisure Strategy states that:

"Council will ensure that all people who live, work and invest in Wyndham City are connected through their involvement in leisure by continually improving leisure opportunities throughout the city."

The Leisure Strategy principles inform current and future planning for sport and recreation in Wyndham. The HTLS Strategy will reflect these principles in addressing the needs of the identified sports, being:

- Local leisure opportunities deliver important outcomes to individuals
- Providing leisure opportunities for all people builds strong and resilient communities
- The best results with come when all partners work towards shared outcomes
- Flexible and multi-functional leisure spaces support effective use of resources and strong partnerships

This Strategy is also supported by the "Wyndham 2040 Strategic Plan" vision:

# People and Community

"Develop alternative models of sport and recreation that increase access for all members of the community"

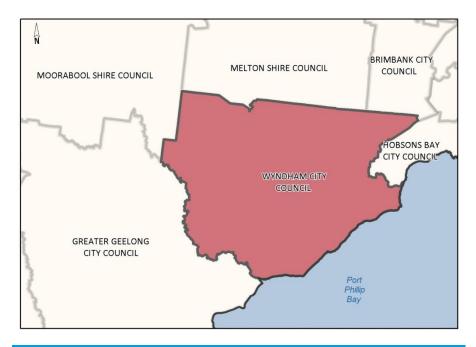
# Places and Spaces

"Improve the presentation of local parks and open space and activate commercial centres by creating public spaces that are enjoyed by people of all ages"

# 1.3 STUDY AREA

The study area includes all suburbs and localities within the City of Wyndham. Neighbouring local government areas including Hobsons Bay, Maribyrnong, Brimbank, Moonee Valley, Melton, Moorabool and Geelong were also considered relating to their current provision of HTLS facilities and their strategic planning for regional HTLS facilities.

Figure 1: Map of the study area



# 1.4 GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Wyndham is large and diverse. Spanning 542 square kilometres on a coastal plain on the western fringe of Melbourne, Wyndham is home to strong industrial and technology districts, two major retail precincts, intensive vegetable growing areas and grazing lands. Key tourism and open space attractions such as the Werribee Park Mansion, Victoria's Open Range Zoo at Werribee, the State

Equestrian Centre, the Point Cook Homestead and the Point Cook RAAF Museum surround the expansive urban area.

### 1.5 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Wyndham has experienced the largest and fastest population growth of all Victorian local government areas. Its forecasted population is set to exceed 384,000 by 2036 with a potential build out population of 450,000. Wyndham's estimated resident population for 2015 was 209,847. Between 2015 and 2036, the population is forecast to increase by 183,263 persons (91.17% growth).

Wyndham has a median age of 32 years, 4 year(s) younger than Greater Melbourne. The median age ranges from a low of 29 years in Tarneit to a high of 45 years in Werribee South.

In 2011, 25.4% of the City of Wyndham's population were from a non-English speaking country compared to 24.2% in Greater Melbourne.

The City of Wyndham's SEIFA index of disadvantage score for 2011 was 1013. The Index measures the relative level of socio-economic disadvantage based on a range of Census characteristics that reflect disadvantage such as low income, low educational attainment, high unemployment, and jobs in relatively unskilled occupations.

Wyndham ranks 420 out of 564 local government areas with SEIFA scores in Australia.

- There are 144 local government areas which are less disadvantaged, and
- There are 419 local government areas that are more disadvantaged.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Forecast ID, 2016, "City of Wyndham SEIFA - disadvantage by Local Government Area", viewed 1 October 2016 < http://profile.id.com.au/wyndham/seifa-disadvantage>

# 1.6 PROJECT PURPOSE

The purpose of the Strategy is to clearly define a direction for the future facility provision of the following sports which currently operate in Wyndham:

- Motocross
- Target Archery
- Field Archery
- Autocross/ Motorkhana Car Racing
- Model Aircraft Operation
- Horse Riding/ Equestrian
- Kite Boarding
- Shooting sports
- Laser Tag
- Paint Ball
- Aerobatics/ Air Racing
- Four wheel driving

The Strategy also establishes a clear position regarding the capacity to accommodate the following sports which have previously expressed interest in establishing in the municipality.

- Go-Karting
- Golf (Driving Range)
- Grey Hound Coursing
- Off Road Remote Control Cars
- Parachuting
- Gliding

The Strategy considers whether the above sports should occupy public or private land, the characteristics of the land and facilities, required boundaries and buffers for the safe operation of the sport and the current and expected demand for the identified sports in Wyndham.

# 1.7 METHODOLOGY

A six- stage process was used in the development of this strategy:

Stage 1: Project Start-Up & Consultation Plan

Stage 2: Situation Analysis

Stage 3: Community and Stakeholder Consultation

Stage 4: Needs Analysis & Assessment

Stage 5: Draft Report & Strategy

Stage 6: Community and Stakeholder Consultation

**Stage 6:** Final Report & Strategy

# **SECTION 2 - SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS**

This section analyses the current facility and club profile's with relation to HTLS sports, and reviews participation levels of those HTLS sports within Wyndham. An analysis of current clubs is provided in appendix 1, outlining current and anticipated growth, age and gender profiles, and where current participants reside.

# 2.1 WYNDHAM HTLS FACILITY PROFILE

There are eleven sites within Wyndham that are home to HTLS. Some of these facilities are located on private land, and others are Council owned or managed reserves.

# COUNCIL OWNED AND MANAGED HTLS SITES

Wyndham Council owns or manages three sites that are currently home to HTLS clubs.

# Presidents Park Reserve (370 McGrath Rd, Wyndham Vale)

Landscape context: UrbanLand owner: Wyndham City

Land Zone: Public Park and Recreation Zone

Current Use:

- Formal use included baseball, hockey, dog obedience, softball, park run
- Informal HTLS use such as kite boarding, individual model aircraft and kite flying
- Used extensively by the public for walking, BBQ's and events.



- Conservation values, Flood Overlay, Urban Encroachment, Parks Victoria Regional Planning
- In close proximity to Werribee river and has associated conservation values. It is located within the future 'growling grass frog corridor'

# Lawrie Emmins Reserve (2-88 Sayers Rd Laverton North)



- Landscape context: Industrial/ Urban
- Land owner: Crown Land managed by Wyndham City
- Land Zone: Public Park and Recreation Zone
- Current Use:
  - Formal: Motocross, field archery, target archery, football, cricket, scouts, softball
  - o Informal: Dog off lead area, walking, cycling

# HTL Clubs:

- Western Field Archers
- Werribee Archery Club
- Motorcycling Victoria (as of July 2017)

# Considerations:

- Council has obtained a Planning Permit for use of the motocross track
- Located within close proximity to residential areas to the south and north east.
- There is some buffer to adjoining (industrial and residential) land uses.
- It is a large site providing enormous potential with proactive management of land use issues
- Site to be Master planned in 2016/17

# Wyndham Vale South Reserve (McGrath Road, Werribee)



- Landscape context: Urban
- Land owner: Wyndham City
- Land Zone: Public Park and Recreation Zone
- Current Use:
  - Formal: Model Aircraft, Motorkhana car racing, football, cricket
  - o Informal: walking, cycling, dog walking

### HTL Clubs:

- Werribee Model Aircraft Association
- Toyota Car Club

#### Considerations:

- Located within the Urban Growth Boundary in close proximity to residential areas to the North.
- The clubs operate on seasonal licence agreements
- The site lacks basic amenities for HTLS such as toilets
- Possible conservation values nearby
- The site has some natural buffers for future development.
- Could potentially accommodate suitable HTLS that do not produce excessive noise or dust

# PRIVATELY OWNED HTLS SITES

Private and or commercial operators play a large role in providing for HTLS. The popularity of and demand for the sports can be reflected in the commercial viability of the businesses. The future of these sites in Wyndham varies due to the influence of the urban growth boundary. Whilst these sports provide an opportunity for Wyndham residents to engage, the future of these operations are the responsibility of respective owners or associations.

Truganina & Braybrook Pony Club (Corner Doherty's and Woods Rd, Truganina)



• Landscape context: Future Urban

• Land owner: Private

• Land Zone: Rural to be rezoned residential

Current Use: Pony Club

- Currently within a rural zone which will be rezoned to residential in future.
- Located within Truganina PSP area.
- Animal training is prohibited in the residential zone.

# Taleeho Riding School (955 Ballan Road, Manor Lakes)



• Landscape context: Future Urban

Land owner: Crown land under a lease agreement

Land Zone: Rural to be rezoned residential

• Current Use: Riding School and agistment

# Considerations:

The site is located within the Quandong Precinct Structure Plan area.
 Currently within a rural zone which is to be rezoned to Residential in the future.

• Located on privately leased Crown land.

There are nearby future conservation values related to the Quandong PSP and 'Golden Sun Moth Conservation Area'.

# Werribee International Shooting Complex (1225 Ballan Road, Quandong)



• Landscape context: Rural

Land owner: Private

Land Zone: Rural

• Current Use: Gun Sports Complex

#### HTL Clubs:

Werribee Victorian Clay Target Club

Werribee Rifle Club

### Considerations:

 The facility is privately owned and is located outside of the urban growth boundary.

- There are two parcels on the site, and both are owned by the International Shooting Complex incorporated.
- There is a Public Acquisition Overlay for the south-western portion of the site, earmarked for the Western Grasslands Reserve National park. Council has maintained a strong position that the Western Grassland Reserve be protected and that acquisitions occur sooner rather than later.

# Melbourne 4X4 Training & Proving Ground (135 Dukelows Road Mount Cottrell)



Landscape context: RuralLand owner: Private

Land Zone: Rural

Current Use: Motorsport, Four Wheel Drive and Rally School

# Considerations:

- The facility is privately owned and is located outside the urban growth boundary.
- Located adjacent to Werribee River.
- Large site spanning approximately 32 hectares.

# Werribee Park Golf Public Course (350 K Rd, Werribee South)



• Landscape context: Rural

Land owner: Private

Land Zone: Rural

Current Use: Golf and Driving Range

- The facility is privately owned however driving range is open to the public
- Located adjacent to Werribee River.
- The total land parcel is approximately 50 hectares.

• The facility is privately owned however driving range is open to the public

# Sanctuary Lakes Club (70 Greg Norman Dve, Point Cook)



# OTHER GOVERNMENT OWNED HTLS SITES

The following sites that are owned by other government agencies are actively used by HTLS clubs. Council currently has little to no involvement in the tenancy arrangements between the land owner and the operation of the activities.

Landscape context: Urban

• Land owner: Private

• Land Zone: Residential

• Current Use: Golf and Driving Range

# **Point Cook Airfield**



- Landscape context: Rural on the edge of urban development
- Land owner: Crown Land managed by the Department of Defence
- Land Zone: Green Wedge Zone
- Current Use: Scenic and aerobatic flights, recreational flying

### HTL Clubs:

- Vintage Tiger Moth Joy Flights
- Point Cook Flying Club

#### Considerations:

- Nearby conservation values including Point Cook Coastal Park, RAMSAR wetlands
- Co-located with the RAAF museum
- Currently used by organised hard to locate sports
- Accessibility from Greater Melbourne via the Princes Freeway is good

# National Equestrian Centre (170 K Road, Werribee South)

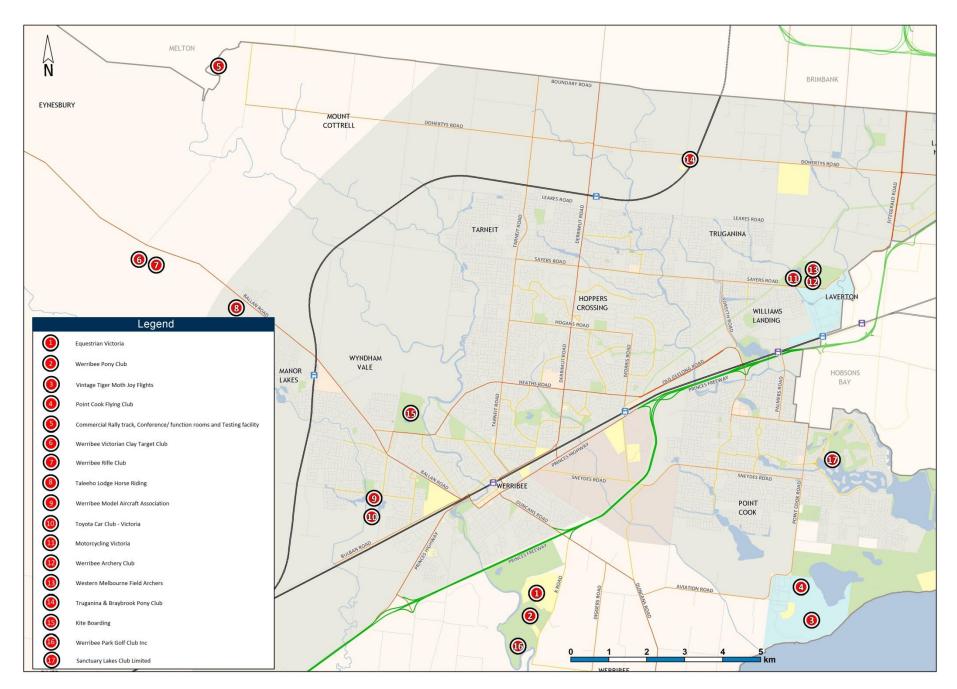


- Landscape context: Rural
- Land owner: Crown land managed Parks Victoria
- Land Zone: Green Wedge Zone
- Current Use: Equine activities including pony club, dressage, cross country, show jumping, equestrian and polo.

### HTL Clubs:

- Equestrian Australia
- Equestrian Victoria
- Werribee Pony Club

- Lease with Equestrian Australia
- EPA noise restrictions.
- Located within a major tourism precinct.
- Local pony club operates at the site



# 2.3 WYNDHAM HTLS CLUB PROFILE

Wyndham currently provides facilities to eleven HTLS clubs. Each club is unique in terms of their size, the demographic of their members and the type of participants they attract. Therefore it is not possible to make general assumptions about where participants come from, what attracts them to the sports they play, or what the individual needs are of each sport.

(See appendix 1).

There are a number of commonalities amongst Wyndham's HTLS clubs however. All clubs are well established and have been operating in Wyndham for a number of years. All clubs who operate on Council owned or managed land have a reasonably small number of participants and cater to a niche section of the population.

# 2.4 HTLS FACILITIES LOCATED WITHIN ADJOINING LGA'S

There are numerous HTLS clubs and facilities located in neighbouring municipalities (See appendix 2). It is critical to examine what HTLS are provided for in a regional context so that facility provision is not duplicated and that usage of each facility is maximised.

#### Moorabool Shire

The majority of HTLS facilities located within Moorabool Shire are privately owned. Bacchus March Airport is owned by Council but leased to a private operator. Moorabool Shire Council has little current involvement in the management and operation of their HTLS facilities. The Parwan Motocross Track and Bacchus Marsh Motocross track are not affiliated with Motorcycling Victoria. It is understood that a high proportion of members/ users of the motocross facilities are Wyndham residents.

# City of Melton

Melton has two HTLS facilities. The Melton Model Aircraft Club operates on Council land through a seasonal licence agreement, which is similar to other sports clubs, e.g.: football, netball. The clubs pay an annual fee to use the reserve. The site is classed as an environmental reserve due to the presence of native plants and reptiles, which may impact future use, however there are no plans to relocate the club at this stage.

The Melton Pistol Club operate on a lease agreement, operating on Council and Southern Rural Water land.

### City of Brimbank

The City of Brimbank is home to the largest motorsport facility in the region, the Calder Park Thunderdome. There have been numerous debates and discussions about the future of the facility given the urban encroachment and the value of the land on which it sits. Currently, its main operation is occasional private car club meets, driver training, drift races, 'hot laps', and legal off street drag racing. HTLS operating on Council owned and managed land are Model Aircraft and Radio Controlled cars.

# City of Maribyrnong

The City of Maribyrnong is home to one Archery club that operates on a Council owned and managed sports reserve in Braybrook. The club operates on a seasonal licence agreement.

### Hobson's Bay City

No dedicated HTLS facilities were identified within the City of Hobsons Bay, however the Western Districts Model Boat Club operate at Cherry Lake in Altona.

# City of Greater Geelong

The City of Greater Geelong is home to various HTLS owing in part to its rural interface and the ability of private land owners to lease their land to HTLS clubs.

G21 is the formal alliance of five member municipalities – Colac Otway, Golden Plains, Greater Geelong, Queenscliff and Surf Coast. The alliance has developed a strategy that has identified a strong need for a motocross venue in the region to provide a contained, safe and controlled facility for rider education, activities and events.

McAdam Park motocross track, home of Geelong Motocross Club and the Sporting Motorcycle Club, closed in December 2015 following a four-year dispute between riders and residents, leaving the future of recreational motorcycling in the G21 region uncertain, with no current alternative proposed.

Without a safe, purpose built facility operating in a controlled environment that can be managed in a socially responsible and viable way, it is inevitable that riders will resort to public roads, parklands and other community recreational areas to pursue their motocross activities. This is a significant safety risk, and is likely to have devastating consequences to the local environment.

The G21 Motocross Land Suitability Assessment is currently being undertaken. The assessment aims to:

- establish functional land requirements needed for the sport of motocross at a regional level
- develop broad land assessment suitability criteria for the location of motocross regional facilities
- review potential land available in the area based on the suitability criteria including privately and publically owned/managed land
- develop a preliminary and prioritised land suitability map for motocross throughout the area
- develop a detailed investigation evaluation toolkit to progress potential sites deemed worthy of further investigation.

### City of Ballarat

The City of Ballarat has been investigating the establishment of a regional level motorsport venue that would cater for a wide range of motorsport activities which are currently being determined as part of a feasibility study. This venue may be able to cater for some of the future growth and demand predicted for motorsport in the wider region.

# 2.5 REGIONAL HTLS PROVISION AND PLANNING

Wyndham is not currently invested in the development of any facilities in the wider region.

There is potential however, for Wyndham to work closely with neighbouring LGA's to plan and develop facilities that can service the entire region. There are a number of HTLS precincts currently in operation in neighbouring LGA's, and some planning investigations are also underway which may realise regional or state level facilities that could potentially service part of the Wyndham population.

Collaborations and joint ventures have a proven record of providing high quality and functional HTLS venues. An example of such collaboration is the multigovernment joint initiative *Queensland Moto Park*. This facility was developed as partnership between the State Government and the eight LGA's that make up the South East Queensland region and services a large and diverse catchment.

# **SECTION 3 - STAKEHOLDER AND COMMUNITY CONSULTATION**

Consultation was conducted with key stakeholders and the wider Wyndham community. This included:

- Meetings with the Project Control Group, consisting of key Council officers from Recreation, Open Space, Environment, Strategic Planning, Landscape and Urban Design and Aged and Disability departments.
- Online survey of community members
- Online survey of HTLS clubs and associations
- On-site Interviews with HTLS clubs and associations
- Phone interviews with representatives of neighbouring LGAs

The findings of the consultation processes are summarised below;

# 3.1 COMMUNITY SURVEY

A community survey was undertaken from late May through to June 2015 and was promoted to the Wyndham community via the Wyndham City Council website. Individuals that participate or have an interest in HTLS were encouraged to respond to assist in understanding the level of interest, issues associated with and demand for these types of activities. Twenty two responses were received from males and females, across a variety of age groups. The majority of respondents lived in Wyndham.

The key themes arising from the community survey are summarised below:

# Variety of Sports

Respondents participated in a range of HTLS activities including motocross, quad bike riding, trail bike riding, four wheel driving, go-karting, car racing, field archery/bow hunting, target archery, model aircraft operation, kite boarding, shooting sports, aerobatics/air racing, off road RC car racing and gliding.

The most frequently participated activities included model aircraft operation, shooting sports (rifle) and target archery. Participants tended to conduct these activities at least on a weekly basis.

#### Access

Respondents attended HTLS facilities within Wyndham City and also outside the Council area. The majority of participants need to travel at least 15 minutes to access their sport. One respondent travelled over one hour to take part in their activity.

Of the facilities used, all respondents rated the quality and condition as satisfactory or better with the most common response being "good".

### **Facility Standards**

Respondents liked the fact the facilities were affordable, provided a good atmosphere, were located in close proximity to their residence, and were kept in good condition. Aspects of the facilities that they felt could be improved were the addition of amenities such as toilets/club rooms/shelter/storage. Flood mitigation, year-round access and promotion of the existing facilities were also highlighted as areas of potential improvement.

### HTLS Facility Planning

When asked if they would support the establishment of a HTLS precinct in which multiple activities are able to be catered for at the one location, the vast majority of responses supported this approach. They would also be prepared to drive up to thirty minutes with some respondents indicating they would drive over one hour to access a new multi-purpose HTLS precinct.

# Sense of wellbeing

HTLS participants were asked why they took part in the activities; the most common response was for fun and enjoyment, followed by exercise and fitness, the challenge, relaxation and sense of freedom.

### Barriers to Participation

Respondents who did not participate in these activities were asked what prevented them from taking part. Reasons cited were lack of facilities, cost of participating, difficulty accessing facilities, lack of interest and that the activities are not well promoted.

# 3.2 PROVIDER SURVEY

An online survey was also distributed to known HTLS clubs and associations. The survey was completed by ten organisations:

- Laser Realm (Laser Tag)
- Toyota Car Club of Australia
- Victorian Amateur Pistol Association
- Victorian Radio Control Circuit Racers
- Werribee Archery
- Werribee Model Aircraft Association
- Werribee Rifle Club Inc.
- Werribee/Victorian Clay Target Club
- Wyncity Bowl and Entertainment (Laser Tag)
- Wyndham Rebel Archers

The key themes arising from the provider survey are summarised below:

#### **Facilities**

There was a mixed response from clubs when asked how they would rate the condition of the primary facility they used ranging from poor through to excellent, good was the most frequent response. Only one club reported receiving any complaints relating to the activities conducted in relation to noise, dust, safety etc.

Additional comments related to the need to recognise the impact special events can have on a region and that to achieve this, appropriate facilities need to be provided which are capable of hosting regional, state, national and potentially international competitions. From a positive perspective the increasing

population seems to be providing an impetus for membership growth for the HTLS clubs, thereby increasing the overall participation in sporting and recreation activities.

#### Local Access

The majority of participants were adults and lived in Wyndham. Members travel between fifteen minutes and one hour to drive to the primary facility they utilise. Clubs had between five and fifty volunteers involved in the clubs on a regular basis.

The growth in housing density across Wyndham has resulted in an increase in travel times from Wyndham to the city, along with travel times to and from locations within Wyndham.

Over 26% of residents commute for more than two hours per day, the highest rate of all Victorian LGAs. <sup>2</sup> This is affecting the amount of 'spare' time that residents have to devote to leisure pursuits and their ability to commit to organised activities.

As Wyndham continues to grow, and travel times become longer, the willingness of participants to travel outside Wyndham or to remote locations in order to participate in their chosen activity may be affected. Moving the activities currently located within the urban environment to locations further out of the UGB may deter new members from joining the clubs.

#### Gender

The majority of members of HTLS clubs are male with all but two clubs having more than 90% male members.

HTLS that attract the highest number of female participants are equestrian and target archery.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> "VicHealth Indicators Survey 2011", www.vichealth.vic.gov.au, May 2016

### Urban Development and Population Growth

One of the key issues raised by providers was the impact of residential/urban growth. This was identified as both a positive and negative factor in the operation of their sports. Constraints of the growth include noise limitations, dust mitigation and modifying activities to ensure the safety of residents and participants due to the close proximity of infrastructure and settlements. Opportunities have arisen for membership due to the due to the increase population. From a positive perspective, the increase in population and the proximity to residential estates has led to some growth in membership.

### **Facility Condition**

Generally speaking, HTLS who are currently operating on Council-owned land at Wyndham Vale South Reserve and Lawrie Emmins Reserve are utilising somewhat temporary or make-shift facilities. HTLS clubs have a limited income stream and as such have historically not been financially capable of contributing to the capital development of their facilities. Further, Council and clubs have been reluctant to financially invest in the development of these facilities as they have been uncertain about the future of their locations for some time.

### Security of Tenure

Clubs who were contacted as part of this strategy identified that security of tenure is an important issue for their future planning and sustainability. Clubs are generally open to the idea of relocating but need certainty about the new location before committing financially to site improvements or promoting growth of the club.

Four of the clubs (Werribee Model Aircraft, Werribee Archery, Western Melbourne Field Archers and Toyota Car Club) currently occupy Council-owned facilities and are bound by seasonal licence agreements. These agreements are renewed every six months, and clubs must apply for an allocation each season.

Other clubs occupy private land that they either own themselves or lease from the private landowner.

# **SECTION 4 – DEMAND ANALYSIS**

### 4.1 CURRENT TRENDS AND PARTICIPATION

#### National

'Adventure', 'Lifestyle', 'Extreme' and 'Alternative' sports are increasing in popularity. <sup>3</sup> This is especially the case in younger individuals as they are more likely to be attracted to these forms of sport/recreation through generational change and increased awareness via online content. These sports typically involve complex and advanced skills and often have some element of inherent danger and thrill seeking. Participants often obtain cultural self-identity and self-expression through participation in these sports/activities. These sports are beginning to appear at the Olympic Games (e.g. BMX).

Key findings from the 'Future of Australian Sport' report that relate specifically to this trend included:

- While all action sports are different, many also have shared characteristics, including 'anti-establishment, individualistic and/or doit-yourself philosophies'.
- Traditionally, young, white, middle- and upper-class males have been the driving force of action sports, but demographics are shifting.
- While participation rates in some mainstream and organised sports have held constant or declined over the past decade, lifestyle sports have risen on the demand (participation) and supply (industry) side. It is estimated that over 150 million people worldwide participate in action sports.
- These sports are gaining popularity among large segments of Generation Y (born between 1978-1995) who connect to a counter-culture of irreverence, adventure and freedom of expression.

 An indicator that people are pushing the boundaries in sport comes from data on sports injury rates. A Victorian study (Andrew et al., 2011) analysing data from 2001 to 2007, found the rate of injury due to participation in sport and active recreation had increased by 10 per cent each year.

According to an ABS survey (2014-15), the following HTLS are included in the top 55 most participated-in sports in Australia:

- Horse riding/Equestrian activities (including polo, dressage, polo cross, show jumping and pony club);
- Golf (including organised and unorganised participation)
- Motor sports (including car racing, drag racing, go-karting, motorbike racing and speedway);
- Shooting sports (including hunting, bird shooting, clay shooting, crossbow shooting, duck shooting, paintball, pistol shooting, rifle shooting, running target shooting, shotgun shooting, skirmish, target shooting and trap shooting);
- Trail bike riding (Including dirt bike riding).

Note that data was not available for all activities identified in this strategy.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Stefan Hajkowicz, Hannah Cook, Lisa Wilhelmseder, Naomi Boughen, "Future of Australian Sport 2013", The Australian Sports Commission, April 2013

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2014-15

Activity	Estimated number of participants Australia wide		
	Males	Females	Total
Horse riding/Equestrian activities	17,200	116,200	142,000
Golf	932,200	247,800	1,180,000
Motor sports	48,400	1,100	49,100
Shooting sports	47,800	2,100	56,600
Trail bike riding	34,700	2,100	41,500

Figure 4.1. Participation in Hard to Locate Sports in Australia 2013-145

#### Local

There is a strong demand for HTLS facility provision in Wyndham.

Possibly the most apparent example is the strong community push for Council to re-open the Lawrie Emmins Motocross track since its closure in 2010. As such, Council has committed to reopening the facility, to be managed by Motorcycling Victoria. The project team currently has over 300 community members on its database of persons interested in the status of the redevelopment. Motorcycling Victoria have predicted that the reopening of the track will see approximately 200 riders per week using the facility.

At present there are a number of riders who are using Council reserves illegally as there are no legal facilities in close proximity in which to ride.

# Predicted growth

<sup>5</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, "Participation in Sport and Physical Recreation, Australia, 2013-14", January 2016

There are one hundred and ninety four new residents a week in Wyndham. The population grew by approximately 10,072 persons from 2015 to 2016. This is expected to increase to an average 10,528 people per year by 2036. 6

With a potential build-out population of more than 450,000, it is anticipated that the current demand for HTLS will increase in line with population growth.

If the predicted growth rates are applied to Wyndham's HTLS, it is expected that all clubs will almost double their membership numbers between 2016 and 2036.

It will be important to consider the carrying capacity of future facilities and the model of delivery for the HTLS as it relates to the growth of the City.

# 4.2 HTLS REQUESTS TO BE LOCATED IN WYNDHAM

There are a number of HTLS clubs and associations that do not currently exist in Wyndham but have approached Council in the past seeking land and/or facilities in which to operate. Council has previously not accommodated the requests due to a lack of available suitable land, the risk profile of the sport or the difficulties in arranging and approving a tenancy agreement in a suitable time frame. A summary of the past requests made to WCC is contained in Appendix 3.

### 4.3 WHY DOES COUNCIL SUPPORT HTLS?

HTL sports by nature do not have a broad community appeal. They often cater to niche sections of the population and this means that opportunities to increase participation to match the "top 5 sports" are not available. This in turn impacts a clubs ability to raise funds that could be used to purchase/lease private facilities. Clubs are therefore reliant on Council to provide facilities at a low cost to remain viable.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Population and Household forecasts, 2011 to 2036, prepared by .id, the population experts, September 2016

The geographic and demographic profile of HTLS identifies the diversity of needs of the sport and diverse opportunities these sports provide to the community (Appendix 1). Existing HTLS sports in Wyndham have a number of benefits they contribute to the community, which are important considerations in determining Councils investment into the future. These are discussed below:

#### History

HTLS in Wyndham have demonstrated a viability to exist at their current sites for a number of years. Some HTLS have been in operation for over thirty years and were established during a time when the City of Werribee was a small semi-rural municipality. These clubs have been providing a social and active outlet for sections of the community who are passionate about their chosen sport and active as participants and/ or volunteers. The clubs also have a strong connection to the wider community and are often involved in other community projects such as fundraisers and events.

# Age Profiles

The age range of participants of HTLS clubs varies widely between primary school aged children and retirement aged persons. Due to the nature of the sports, some HTLS such as pony clubs attract a younger demographic while HTLS such as Model Aircraft attract an older demographic.

There is sound evidence that physical activity improves the health and wellbeing of older people. Being physically active reduces the likelihood of developing chronic diseases, some cancers and some forms of dementia, or delays their progression. Taking part in regular physical activity improves mental health, maintains muscle strength and flexibility, reduces the risk or impact of falls, and retains independence. Physical activity, particularly through sport, recreation and fitness, also provides an essential opportunity for social connection, fun and laughter.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>7</sup> COTA Australia, "How to engage older people In sport and physical activity. A resource for sporting, recreation and fitness clubs" State Government of Victoria

Participation in organised sport is an important part of a child's social development. As a subset of broader physical activity, participation in organised sport is also important for the development of motor coordination skills, teamwork and physical fitness. In recent years, increasing awareness of the incidence of childhood obesity has highlighted the desirability, on health grounds, for children to participate in regular activity.<sup>8</sup>

# **Gender Equality**

Whilst some HTLS may provide for 'niche' sections of the population, this is nonetheless important. The majority of main stream sports predominately cater for junior and senior competition up to thirty five years of age. <sup>9</sup> HTLS can offer an alternative for those who are less agile or seeking less competitive leisure options.

For example, the Werribee Model Aircraft Club has a predominantly older male participant base and can be likened to a 'Men's Shed' in terms of its links to community connectedness and to health and wellbeing.

Women and girls make up a small portion of the participation base for HTLS such as motocross, auto racing and model aircraft. However, they make up the majority of participants in HTLS such as equestrian. There is a strong investment in policy and programming from State Sporting Associations such as Motorcycling Victoria to increase the involvement of females in their sports.

8

http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/4102.0Main+Features30Jun+2011

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Wyndham Leisure Strategy 2013 – 2017, Wyndham City Council

### Disability Access

Studies have documented that the health benefits of regular physical activity are the same for all people. However, it has been observed that people with disabilities participate less and have lower levels of fitness. Only 21% of females and 28% of males with disabilities in Australia participate in sufficient amounts of physical activity. <sup>10</sup> Less active people have a greater risk of developing diseases such as obesity, Type 2 diabetes, high blood pressure and coronary heart disease. Physical inactivity among people with a disability has also been linked to an increase in the severity of disability and a decreased involvement in the community.

Participating in sport and active recreation is important in reducing the likelihood of poor health and wellbeing. People with a disability can gain numerous mental and physical benefits from being physically active on a regular basis.

Many barriers preventing the participation of people with reduced mobility still exist. Other barriers may include a lack of adapted sports facilities and amenities. Whilst a person may want to participate in a sport or sports club environment, many local sports clubs do not offer modified programs that can cater for them.

Due to their size and nature of the activities they provide, HTLS clubs are in a good position to offer hands on programs for people with a disability. Some clubs are recognising that this can also assist in growing membership. HTLS such as Archery currently provide programs for all abilities and are working hard to increase the breadth of their programs.

All HTLS providers should endeavour to be more inclusive and flexible with the design and programming of facilities in order to cater for a diverse range of participants, including those with special needs.

Whilst it is difficult to quantify an exact economic benefit for Wyndham when providing for HTLS, it can be observed through membership data and event patronage that each HTLS attracts both people from within the local community of Wyndham and aboard. The economic benefits of HTLS can be summarised as below:

### **Employment**

Commercial HTLS need to employ staff to supervise activities, maintain facilities and manage occupational health and safety of their participants.

### Volunteer engagement

Whilst the value of volunteering in the sport sector is not included in GDP figures, it does have a substantial bearing on the 'economic value' of sport to Australian society. Sport and physical recreation organisations attracted 2.3 million volunteers (about 38% of all volunteers), which is greater than the volunteer numbers in either the health or social sectors.

# **Events and Tourism**

There is a domestic component to sports tourism that is defined as any sports related trip of over 40 km that also involves a stay of at least one night. It can have a significant impact on a local economy.

It is likely that a very substantial (if short term) boost to the local economy can result from a sporting event, which does not show on an event profit/loss statement. The various economic and social impacts on the community are not always apparent.<sup>11</sup>

Economic Benefit

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2008

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> Chris Hume and Dr Ralph Richards, Senior Research Consultants, Clearinghouse for Sport, "Sport Technology" Australian Sports Commission, 2016

### Facilities and Infrastructure

Investment by both public and private sources into sporting facilities and infrastructure is seen as providing employment during the construction phase as well as essential community services.

### Goods and Services

Sport acts as a generator for economic activity for a multitude of goods, such as sports equipment clothing, and nutritional products; and services including everything from coaching, physical therapy services, to facility management. Evidence of this in the hard to locate industry includes motorbike retail shops, specialist remote control vehicle shops and raw material supplies for facility surfaces.

#### Health

The benefits of physical activity in the prevention of a range of chronic health issues have been well documented. Both organised and non-organised sports contribute to the recommended level of physical activity needed to maintain/improve health.

The investment in sport and active recreation programs has the potential to produce significant financial benefit to the national economy, as well as personal benefit to individuals, in the form of reduced health care costs and increased productivity. 12

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Chris Hume and Dr Ralph Richards, Senior Research Consultants, Clearinghouse for Sport, "Sport Technology" Australian Sports Commission, 2016

# **SECTION 5 - FUTURE DIRECTION**

Council has a limited ability to financially support or provide land to accommodate all sports. With the constraints involved with HTLS, accommodating these sports is even more difficult

The following section identifies a number of opportunities and challenges that face each of the HTLS identified as part of this study and provides an assessment of Wyndham's ability to provide facilities for them into the future.

Primarily the demand for HTLS will be driven by the community, although how and where they are accommodated requires an understanding of the sports inherent operational and facility requirements.

### 5.1 WHICH HTLS CAN COUNCIL SUPPORT?

Assessment criteria have been developed to assist in determining the HTLS activities that will be sustainable and/or appropriately located on Council owned/ managed land in the future. See appendix 4.

The qualitative criteria address the following considerations.

- Economic benefit
- Social benefit
- Environmental impact
- Need and demand for the activity
- The activity's risk profile
- Planning restrictions.

Each of the HTLS have been rated using a traffic light rating system. The three ratings are;

- Substantially meeting the criteria (green);
- Partially meeting the criteria (amber);
- Minimally meeting the criteria (red).

If the activity has three or more green ratings, it is more likely to be suitable and appropriate on Council owned/managed land should it become available. If the activity has three or more red ratings, it is least likely to be suitable and appropriate to be located on Council owned/managed land.

Private and/or commercial operators play an important role in providing and operating facilities for HTLS. The emerging popularity and demand for the activities will drive opportunities for commercially viable investment with Council not needing to provide for all HTLS; however the future of these operations will be largely dependent on the respective owners or associations.

# **5.2 RELOCATION TRIGGERS**

Current HTLS facilities locations were initially positioned away from urban areas in what were considered rural or semi-rural zones. These locations meant that their activities had minimal impact on surrounding residents. However, as housing developments have occurred and land use zoning has changed, HTLS have now found themselves within an urban environment and need to consider the issues of noise, dust control and safety of nearby residents when conducting their activities.

Therefore not all HTLS can be suitably accommodated in their current location into the future. Pressures from urban development, noise, dust and risk issues are increasing and are contributing to the demand for alternate locations to be made available.

Wyndham Vale South Reserve is under the most imminent pressure from urban development. There are housing estates being constructed immediately to the North of the site and it is expected that any excessive noise, dust or risk of injury from the activities will not be tolerated once residents move in. Investigations into a suitable alternative location will need to be made as a matter of urgency to house these HTLS. Interim measures/ options should be explored through a detailed land suitability assessment.

In the interim, temporary alternatives should be investigated at current HTL sites and other potential sites as detailed in Section 6.

# 5.3 CO-LOCATION MODEL FOR HTLS

Colocation occurs when multiple clubs or sports are placed at a single "precinct" style site on a large parcel of land. The clubs may or may not share facilities.

The benefits of establishing multi-purpose HTLS precinct/s include the ability to locate the precinct in a relatively unconstrained area, away from incompatible areas and where there will be minimal impact on residents and the environment. This may also benefit the individual activity providers as they will be able to share infrastructure and facility costs through avoiding duplication and generating economies of scale. For example; through shared clubrooms, access roads and service infrastructure. The precinct/s will need to be designed to ensure appropriate buffers and safety templates are included and conflicts. between various activities can be minimised. The activities catered for within each precinct will need to be compatible.

In addition to the land use suitability of HTLS, there needs to be consideration of whether each activity can be appropriately co-located with other HTLS activities. Some activities may not be compatible due to factors such as noise, risk of injury and proximity to other land uses.

Where possible, Council should capitalise on opportunities to create one or more multi-purpose HTLS precincts that could provide for suitable and compatible existing activities as well as any suitable emerging HTLS activities.

Appendix 6 identifies which HTLS are compatible with other HTLS activities at the same site. If the activities are highly compatible they are indicated as green, if the activities are somewhat compatible they are indicated as orange and if they are not compatible they are indicated as red.

The compatibility ratings are based on anecdotal evidence and subject to site specific factors.

From the compatibility analysis it can be seen that the following combinations of sports are "highly compatible":

- motor sport activities
- The shooting sports, paint ball and archery
- Model aircraft operations and remote control cars.

Where sports are determined to be not highly compatible with each other, there may still be scope to include the sports at the same site. However, there will need to be greater consideration for how activities are programmed.

# **SECTION 6 – POTENTIAL SITE CONSIDERATIONS**

In determining whether a potential site may be suitable, there are a number of considerations. These include:

- Environmental considerations
- Land Use planning considerations
- Risk considerations
- Land use compatibility considerations
- Best practice

### 6.1 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

Environmental impacts including noise (from activities such as shooting sports) and dust (from activities such as motocross and car racing) are key considerations for identifying suitable HTLS sites. It is important to identify and plan for a suitable location as there have been numerous cases in Australia where facilities for these activities have been forced to close or, in some cases, operate under restrictive conditions due to complaints from residents of new developments that have encroached upon the existing facilities.

### NOISE

Many HTLS generate noise and so noise disturbance is frequently of concern to Council, authorities and residents. This concern is often recognised by the HTLS governing bodies which stipulate stringent requirements for all vehicles and equipment utilised in competitions or practice days before events.

Facilities should be designed to minimise the noise impact to neighbouring landuses. For example, pistol ranges are able to be fully enclosed and insulated to significantly reduce noise reduction. Unfortunately, many older facilities have not been designed to minimise noise impacts.

The Environmental Protection Authority considers motor sport venues as industry and as such the industry noise standards apply and these are known as

the SEPPN-1 standards. <sup>13</sup> Examples in Australia have demonstrated that poor outcomes are likely when noisy sport and recreation facilities and sensitive land uses are developed in close proximity; however, it is not feasible to prescribe or defend a specific separation distance.

### **DUST**

The excessive generation of dust can have negative consequences when not mitigated and managed well. It most frequently occurs when dirt based facilities and tracks are utilised in dry weather conditions or through vehicle emissions.

Dust can become a hazard when it reduces road visibility.

It also can pose a health risk, particularly to those who already have breathing-related problems such as asthma and emphysema. "Coarse dust particles generally only reach as far as the inside of the nose, mouth or throat. However, some people with pre-existing breathing-related problems may experience difficulties when fine particles reach deeper into the sensitive regions of the respiratory tract and lungs. This can trigger allergic reactions and asthma attacks, and cause serious breathing-related problems.

Long-term exposure to airborne dust can lead to chronic breathing and lung problems, and possibly heart disease" 14

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Victoria: State Environment Protection Policy (Control of Noise from Commerce, Industry and Trade) No. N–1 (SEPP N–1); and Noise from industry in regional Victoria: Recommended maximum noise levels from commerce, industry and trade premises in regional Victoria (NIRV; EPA publication 1411).

www.betterhealth.vic.gov.au , Department of Health and Human Services, Victorian Government , August 2016

Mitigating dust is a key challenge when planning and designing some HTLS facilities for example motocross tracks. Some measures that can be put in place include watering facilities such as dams, irrigation systems and the use of water trucks.

# EROSION/ RUN OFF

All soils can suffer erosion but some are more vulnerable than others. Soils with dispersible subsoils, for example, are subject to serious erosion by tunnelling and gully formation. It is important to fully evaluate the impact developments may have, as severe soil erosion can occur if the land is unsuitable to be used/ developed and developments run through existing drainage lines.

### LAND CONTAMINATION

While contaminated sites that pose a significant risk of harm to human health or the environment are the responsibility of the Environment Protection Authority (with mandatory notification to Councils of all remediation proposals), the management of contaminated sites that do not pose a significant risk of harm to human health or the environment, and hence are suitable for the current or approved use, are managed by Council through the land use planning processes.

Gun Clubs and shooting ranges fall into this second category, and Council is therefore responsible for ensuring that good management of the site prevents the contamination reaching a level where it would become present a "significant risk of harm to human health or the environment" as defined in the CLM Act and SEPP 55.

Most clay target club sites will have elevated lead concentrations in the soil. Depending on the general climatic conditions of the particular area, the soil could be substantially contaminated, well above the guideline limit for lead in

soil (300 mg/kg) stipulated by ANZECC (The Australian and NZ Environment and Conservation Council).15

Another possible source of land contamination is fuel from cars and other vehicles as a result of motorsport activities.

# **ENVIRONMENTAL BUFFER ZONES**

A buffer is a separation distance between industry and sensitive land uses.

The 'Guideline for Environment Management: Recommended separation distances for industrial residual air emissions' recommends separation distances for odour and dust emitting industries from sensitive land uses. It is written for planning authorities, consultants, developers and the community to be used during strategic land use planning, and during the assessment of works approvals and planning permit applications. <sup>16</sup>

An example of a buffer is the area surrounding the Poultry farm in Werribee. The EPA has determined an appropriate distance between the farm and residential development to ensure the health of community.

There is some potential for these buffer zones to be used for non-residential purposes and the capability of HTLS to utilise these areas can be considered on a case-by- case basis.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> Dr Corrine Rooney, "Outdoor Shooting Ranges and Land Contamination", May 2010, The LEAD Group.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup>EPA Victoria, "Guideline for Environment Management: Recommended separation distances for industrial residual air emissions", March 2013

# 6.2 LAND USE PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

# URBAN GROWTH BOUNDARY (UGB)

The UGB is a regional boundary, set by the Victorian Government in an attempt to control urban sprawl by mandating that the area inside the boundary be used for higher density urban development and the area outside be used for lower density development.

The strategic planning document, "Melbourne 2030" was first released in October 2002. Since then, the UGB has been significantly increased a number of times.

Its impact on Wyndham is significant, and needs to be considered in future planning. Sites that were once within the 'green wedge zone' or rural that now sit within the UGB are no longer viable options for the location of HTLS.

# PRECINCT STRUCTURE PLANS (PSP'S)

PSP's are master plans for whole communities which usually cater for between 10,000 to 30,000 people.

PSPs lay out roads, shopping centres, schools, parks, housing, employment, and the connections to transport and generally resolve the complex issues of biodiversity, cultural heritage, infrastructure provision and council charges.

Where PSP's are in place, Council can plan for the development of the sites that are to be owned or managed by Council.

# WYNDHAM OPEN SPACE STRATEGY (WOSS)

The WOSS indicates that there is a short fall of open space provided within the applicable state government planning documents. This in turn increases the need

for any open space to be developed and maximised to cater for as many participants as possible at a community level.

The quantity and type of open spaces for the total Wyndham municipality reflects the application of open space standards at the time of development, urban design and development styles, and landscape characteristics.

The shortfall of active open space does not include the additional requirement of HTLS general requirements for board acre locations.

# FLIGHT PATH REGULATIONS

The Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA) regulations must be considered when determining a suitable site for flying sports. These regulations relate to air traffic control and ensure flight paths are kept clear.

CASA sets the regulations for sports aviation but does not get involved in the day-to-day administration of the activities of sport aviation organisations, such as licensing and registration. These administrative responsibilities have largely been given over to peak bodies in each sports aviation sector.

CASA maintains its supervision of sports aviation by auditing the peak bodies that administer each sector. This involves a range of safety checks by CASA's sports aviation inspectors on a regular basis.

# **CONSERVATION ZONES**

# Cheetham Wetlands (Ramsar Wetlands)

The Cheetham Wetlands are 420 hectares of artificial and natural lagoons, created on old salt works land. The wetlands sit within the Municipal boundaries of Hobsons Bay and Wyndham City.

The wetlands are part of the Point Cook Coastal Park and are crown land for conservation purposes. The area is currently managed by the Department of Sustainability & Environment and Melbourne Water, with Parks Victoria informally managing the area to the north of the wetlands. They are protected under the Ramsar Convention, and would not be considered suitable for any known HTLS activities.

### Green Wedge Zones

The non-urban areas of Metropolitan Melbourne that lie outside the Urban Growth Boundary are known as Green Wedges. There are 12 designated Green Wedge areas, spanning 17 municipalities, which collectively form a ring around the city.

These areas contain a mix of agriculture and low-density activities, including major infrastructure that supports urban areas, such as Melbourne and Moorabbin airports and the western and eastern water treatment facilities. They include major quarries used in the building industry, cultural heritage sites, biodiversity conservation areas and water catchments.

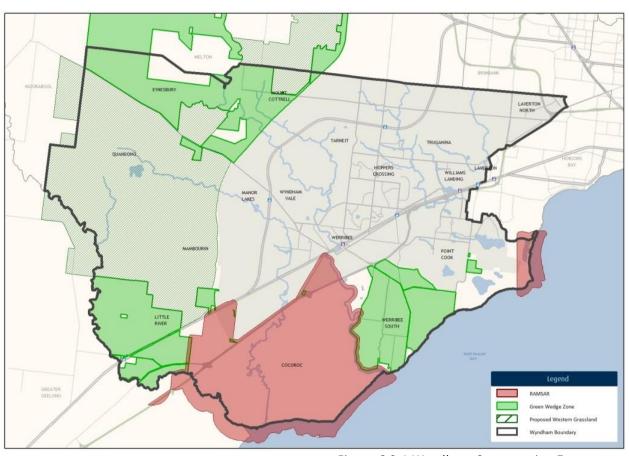


Figure 6.2.1 Wyndham Conservation Zones

About one third of the total green wedge area is public land, including national parks, other parks, reserves, and closed protected water catchments. As such, they contribute significantly to the open space network, providing opportunities for tourism and recreation<sup>17</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning, State Government of Victoria, Australia

#### Western Grassland Reserve

The Western Grassland Reserve is a proposed conservation area that will span two large area around Mt Cottrell and north of Little River. These grassland reserves are not a pristine natural system as the area currently supports agricultural, cultural and recreational activities.

The primary aim of these reserves will be nature conservation, where places, objects and activities with purely cultural value may be retained or protected where they do not threaten ecological values. The reserves will be managed to restore native grassland plant species and eventually provide enough habitat to support persisting populations of a number of threatened plant and animal species.

# 6.3 RISK CONSIDERATIONS

Many sports including HTLS involve inherent safety risks and are therefore often considered dangerous. Risks may involve personal injury to participants or, injury to members of the public.

#### Risk to Participants

HTLS providers are responsible for ensuring ongoing compliance with governing body regulation in regards to safety.

To mitigate the level of risk, ongoing monitoring of the risk is required. This may involve regular inspections of the facility and/ or training of volunteers and participants for safe operation of their activity.

#### Risk to Council

When considering an application for a facility or planning for suitable HTLS, Council must assess the level of associated risk.

The sources and causes of risks for WCC may include:

- Legislative and regulatory requirements;
- Current & emerging issues financial, political, people, social, regulatory, cultural, market;
- Industry trends and practices;
- Community expectations;
- Relationships with external regulatory bodies and committees.

In determining the level of 'risk appetite' that Council is prepared to take in order to meet its strategic objectives, Council seeks a balance between:

- The delivery of services and infrastructure to the community;
- Reducing WCC's exposure to known and unforeseen risks; and
- Taking advantage of opportunities that support continuous improvement and innovation. <sup>18</sup>

### Risk to Community

When planning for new HTLS locations, Council must take into consideration the characteristics of the land to be used for HTLS and also its proximity to neighbouring residents and others who may inadvertently be exposed to the risk.

For example, dog walkers or traditional sport participants utilising an active open space reserve may be exposed to the risks of noise, dust, or projectiles if HTLS are located on this land and not adequately isolated or the risks are not appropriately controlled.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> Wyndham City Council Risk Management Policy (2015)

# 6.4 LAND USE COMPATIBILITY CONSIDERATIONS

It is vital to consider the land use of a site when planning for the current and future location of HTLS activities, their associated facilities and the inherent needs of the existing land use.

The HTLS activities considered as part of this Strategy have been assessed for their compatibility against three "types" of land uses.

The land use classifications of Urban, Industrial and Rural have been identified and defined using the classifications of the Wyndham Planning Scheme (updated February 2016). See appendix 7.

The only outdoor HTLS that has been assessed as compatible with "urban" development is target Archery. Target Archery clubs often exist elsewhere in Victoria in sports reserves surrounded by residential properties.

All other HTLS are more suited to a commercial or rural environment.

# 6.5 HTLS FACILITY BEST PRACTICE

Wyndham's Capital Development Guide intends that Council provides local level facilities for the community as a maximum standard. Infrastructure above and beyond this provision must be funded (at least in part) by external sources. There is potential for clubs, SSA's and providers to invest in their current or new facilities to bring them to a standard that could facilitate higher level competition if desired.

Most SSA's provide guidelines for the minimum facility requirements to undertake the sport. Clubs can exist in a basic level facility, however this standard of facility may not always assist clubs to attract and retain members, and to host competitions needed in order to generate income.

The minimum facility requirements for each HTLS and examples of other Victorian facilities that HTLS clubs have identified as being "best practice" are outlined in appendix 5.

# UNIVERSAL DESIGN

Sport and Recreation Victoria advocate for the use of "Universal Design principles" in all sports facilities.

Universal design is different to accessible design. Accessible design is usually based on minimum legislative requirements or accepted Standards that define how access should be provided to buildings, facilities and products, so they can be used by people with a disability. Often these have a tendency to lead to 'different' or 'separate' facilities, for example, a wheelchair accessible toilet or a ramp installed to the side of a stairway at an entrance to a building.

The aim of universal design is to provide one solution that can accommodate all people, including people with a disability, as well as the rest of the community.

There are seven principles of Universal Design which include guidelines and are outlined in appendix 8;

- 1. Equitable Use
- 2. Flexibility in Use
- 3. Simple and intuitive use
- 4. Perceptible information
- 5. Tolerance for error
- 6. Low physical effort
- 7. Size and space for approach <sup>1</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> http://sport.vic.gov.au/design-for-everyone-guide/overview-of-universal-design Accessed 1 September 2016

# **SECTION 7 – ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL SITES**

Due to the inherent constraints of HTLS, identifying suitable available land within Wyndham is difficult. The following section investigates potential sites and their relative issues and opportunities.

### 7.1 URBAN PUBLIC OPEN SPACE

# EXISTING ACTIVE OPEN SPACE (AOS)

There is limited potential to include HTLS in planning for future active open space reserves. As there is a shortage of AOS in new developments, prioritisation for facility provision is given to those sports who can demonstrate significant community participation rates. Further, as many HTLS are not compatible with urban environments and require large parcels of land this is not a feasible option for location.

Three of Wyndham's active open space reserves. (Lawrie Emmins Reserve, Wyndham Vale South Reserve and Presidents Park) are used by HTLS clubs.

There may be scope to enhance existing council owned/ managed HTLS sites. Looking at the colocation capability of HTLS, there is potential for existing facilities to be shared. For example, the Lawrie Emmins Motocross track could be utilised for BMX or mountain biking, field archery or even paintball when not being utilised as a motocross track. Such capabilities may be realised through minor modifications to the facilities. Insurance and leasing implications would need to be further investigated before any colocation commitments were made.

# UNDEVELOPED ACTIVE OPEN SPACE

Where land is Council owned/ managed, currently vacant, unused, and there are no immediate proposals for alternative uses or development, there may be an opportunity for HTLS to locate there in the short term.

Short term compatible uses/tenancies could be considered on a case by case basis.

# **GROWTH BUFFER ZONES**

The Urban Growth Boundary has defined the residential and rural zones of the future. The area between the residential and rural zones will need to be planned and developed in future to ensure there is adequate separation between the two zones. In other areas across Australia, these buffer zones have been developed as golf courses and shared trails.

There is potential to investigate using these buffer zones as a site for suitable, low-impact HTLS in future.

### 7.2 RURAL LAND

A key action from the Wyndham Leisure Strategy (2013) is:

"3.58- Council will investigate the opportunity to use rural land for 'Noisy, Dirty and Dangerous' (HTL) Sports outside of the Urban Growth Boundary. Action 3.11 is to investigate potential sites in the Quandong / Mount Cottrell region for their capacity to accommodate HTLS. "<sup>20</sup>

Given the number of requirements in identifying appropriate parcels of land suitable for HTLS, it is logical to investigate future sites that can accommodate multiple sports at one venue. A "precinct" type venue could be established to accommodate HTLS that have been assessed as compatible and suitable for location on Council owned or managed land.

Existing privately-owned HTLS club sites such as the Werribee International Shooting Complex may have potential to accommodate other sports. The benefits of expanding these sites to accommodate other sports would be:

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> Wyndham Leisure Strategy

- Low capital costs for sports to establish a venue
- Appropriate zoning established
- Autonomy over club operations
- As the sites are not owned by Council, it would be up to the clubs as individual entities to negotiate tenancy agreements.

### INDUSTRIAL/ COMMERCIAL LAND

Many HTLS in greater Melbourne operate in industrial or commercial zones. These zones have less restriction on the generation of noise than residential zones, therefore making planning permit applications easier to achieve.

As other HTLS such as paintball and laser tag are operated commercially, the most appropriate site for their location is within an industrial estate or commercial zone.

Where HTLS are operated for profit, they differ from the typical 'club' model that requires significant investment from Council to provide land and facilities to remain viable.

#### **ENCUMBERED LAND**

Wyndham has an abundance of open space that is considered 'encumbered'. Encumbered open spaces are areas of land unsuitable for urban development that may be integrated into the open space network. They provide the primary function of drainage, flood protection and mitigation, wetland protection, water management and coastal buffers. Land may also be encumbered because of utility and service requirements such as pipelines, pylons and overhead wires, and flight paths. Integration into the open space network is usually at the discretion of Council.

Encumbered land is generally not suitable for active open space due to the incompatible nature of sports ground developments with drainage and flood

mitigation functions. Much of the encumbered open space can provide recreation opportunities, particularly for walking and cycling.

Examples of encumbered land that could be investigated for potential low-impact HTLS use are the Melbourne Water site and Western Treatment Plant site in Werribee.

#### **CROWN LAND**

#### Proposed Western Grassland Reserve National Park

The Victorian Government is reserving 15,000 hectares of land to protect native grasslands in Melbourne's west. The Western Grassland Reserves will form a new grassland park, covering two large areas: around Mt Cottrell and north of Little River. They will protect the largest concentration of remaining grassland of this type anywhere in the world and provide sufficient habitat to allow the persistence of a number of threatened species. They will also cover a range of other habitat types including ephemeral wetlands, waterways, rocky knolls and open grassy woodlands.

A formal acquisition process has begun, with the reserves to be acquired by the Department of Environment, Water, Land and Planning (DEWLP) and is expected to be complete within twenty to thirty years. The reserves are also covered by an Environmental Significance Overlay, and are Rural Conservation Zone.

There is potential for suitable HTLS to locate on this site in the short term whilst DEWLP continue to acquire and reinstate the land as per the plans for the Reserve. In the longer term there is potential for Council to negotiate with DEWLP for sections of the reserve to be utilised permanently and possibly commercially by suitable HTLS.

Following acquisition of the land and rezoning, the uses which are not seen as compatible with the aims and objectives of the reserve include:

Formal recreation facilities such as sports grounds

- Motorised sports and activities such as car racing, motorbikes, trail bikes and model planes.
- Any activity that is not considered appropriate under the National Parks Act (1975).

### **SECTION 8 - ACTION PLAN & STRATEGIC PRIORITIES**

#### 8.1 VISION

Wyndham will recognise the opportunities available to HTLS within the municipality across its Country, Coast and City environs to support community demand.

### 8.2 OBJECTIVES

The following objectives have been developed to guide the Action Plan and Strategic Priority development for this strategy. They are as follows:

- Wyndham will support a diverse range of accessible HTLS opportunities relevant to the targeted needs of the community.
- HTLS facility provision will adhere to the Triple Bottom Line approach of economic, environmental and social sustainability.
- Wyndham will invest in existing facilities and precincts where they are deemed to be appropriately located.
- Existing facilities will be fully utilised where they are appropriately located and have the capacity to sustain additional inclusive use.
- HTLS will be co-located with compatible activities and facilities where possible.
- Wyndham will provide safe facilities and services that adhere to relevant legislation, risk management policy and sport safety requirements.
- Community involvement in the planning and design of HTLS facilities will be encouraged, guided by the principles of universal design.
- Wyndham will partner with the private sector, the community and all three tiers of government to provide services and facilities where appropriate.

#### 8.3 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES:

- Develop existing HTLS facilities to maximise participation and ensure sustainability.
- 2. Support the provision of low and medium risk HTLS activities on Council owned or managed land.
- 3. Plan for the future establishment and development of precincts for colocatable HTLS activities suitable for public open space.
- 4. Collaborate with adjoining local government areas to develop or enhance regional level HTLS precincts/venues.
- 5. Increase the role of the private sector in providing sustainable and appropriately located privately owned HTLS venues.
- Advocate for HTLS providers to secure land and establish higher level competition facilities within Wyndham that are accessible and cater for a changing and diverse population.

For each strategic priority, a series of actions have been comprised. Strategies are given a priority of High, Medium or Low and assigned a responsible organisation/s for delivering the strategy. For each action the recommended timeframe, partners that are most suitable to assist in achieving the action and the likely resources that will be required to fulfil the action are identified.

### **8.4 STRATEGY ACTION TIMEFRAMES**

Term	Year Range
Short	2016-2020
Medium	2021-2025
Long	2026 onwards
Ongoing	Duration of the Strategy

#### Strategy Action Resources

Level Cost Range			
Low	0 - \$100,000		
Medium	\$100,001 - \$500,000		
High	Over \$500,000		

### 8.5 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The Strategy should be reviewed and amended/ updated after eight years or when: Relevant planning documents are completed that impact the Strategy.

- More advanced information comes to hand in regards to the individual actions.
- There are changes to potential funding sources or processes.
- More information comes to hand regarding land availability.
- There are changes to land use. E.g. zoning, planning controls

A thorough review of the progress of delivering the recommended actions should be undertaken annually.

### Develop existing HTLS facilities to maximise participation and ensure sustainability.

### Description and Rationale:

Two existing Council managed sites (Lawrie Emmins Reserve and Wyndham Vale South Reserve), will continue to provide a base for existing HTLS clubs in the short to medium term.

Lawrie Emmins Reserve site could accommodate a number of different sports due to its large size, but will need to be Master Planned and redeveloped to maximise its potential. The reserve provides a viable option for the future location of HTLS.

However, there is a need to identify a suitable (preferably rural) site/s to cater for the activities currently based at both sites that may no longer be 'compatible' in the medium to long term.

Actions		Timeframe	Partners	Resources	Measure
1.1.	Apply the principles of universal design where possible to the ongoing development of existing HTLS facilities to enable clubs to develop inclusive programs and events	Ongoing	Sport and Recreation Victoria Architects/ design consultants	Medium	Principles embedded into all new designs
1.2.	Retain the Field Archery activities at Lawrie Emmins Reserve in the short term and apply an increased level of appropriate risk mitigation.	Short	Archery Victoria Australian Bowhunting Association	Low	Risk plan complete. Risk mitigation activities complete.
1.3.	Continue with the redevelopment of the Motocross facility at Lawrie Emmins Reserve.	Short	Motorcycling Victoria	High	Construction of Motocross track complete and track operational
1.4.	Retain the existing Target Archery facilities at Lawrie Emmins Reserve in the long term.	Long	Archery Victoria Sport and Recreation Victoria	Low	The Target Archery facilities included in the Master Plan for Lawrie Emmins Reserve

Actions	Timeframe	Partners	Resources	Measure
1.5. Develop an updated master plan for Lawrie Emmins Reserve to include other compatible HTLS activities at the site.	Short	Site users	Medium	Master Plan complete and adopted by Council
1.6. Retain the motorkhana and autocross activities at Wyndham Vale South Reserve in the short-term whilst a suitable alternate industrial or rural based site is investigated.	Short	Confederation of Australian Motorsport Adjoining LGA's	Low	Land suitability assessment complete
1.7. Retain Model Aircraft at Wyndham Vale South Reserve in the short term, provide basic facility maintenance and minor upgrades whilst a suitable site/s for the relocation of model aircraft flying is identified.	Short	Victorian Model Aircraft Association	Low	Land suitability assessment complete
1.8. Investigate the use of other parts of Wyndham Vale South Reserve including the low lying areas for Model Aircraft and compatible HTLS activities e.g. remote control cars, golf driving range (compact design).	Medium	Relevant Peak Bodies Melbourne Water	Low	Revision of existing Master Plan complete

Support the provision of low and medium risk HTLS activities on Council owned or managed land.

## Description and Rationale:

A number of HTLS providers have approached Council in the past to determine whether they can establish facilities or obtain approvals to conduct their activities in Wyndham. Based on the assessment criteria established as part of this strategy, Council should support the HTLS determined as suitable for location within Wyndham

Actions	Timeframe	Partners	Resources	Measure
2.1 Utilise the HTLS Suitability Assessment Criteria to determine the suitability of HTLS activities that request to establish HTLS facilities in the future within Wyndham City.	Ongoing	Peak Bodies Regional LGAs	Low	Requests for facilities are assessed against the HTLS Suitability Assessment criteria.
2.2 Only if practicable through land availability, size and topography, provide Council owned/ managed facilities for HTLS, prioritising based on the HTLS Suitability Assessment Criteria.	Ongoing	Peak Bodies Regional LGAs HTLS Providers	Low	HTLS Suitability Assessment criteria is used as a basis for decision making.
2.3 Provide advocacy and/ or advice to HTLS that are not compatible with Council owned/ managed facilities to establish in appropriate commercial or privately owned locations	Ongoing	WCC Town Planning WCC Economic Development	Low	Offers of assistance are made to clubs where possible.
2.4 Develop a transition plan for existing HTLS sports that have been assessed as unsuitable and required to relocate	Medium	HTLS Providers	Medium	Transition plans are developed in conjunction with affected clubs

Plan for the future establishment and development of precincts for co-locatable HTLS activities suitable for public open space.

## Description and Rationale:

There is an opportunity to create one or more multi-purpose HTLS precincts that could provide for suitable and compatible existing activities as well as any suitable emerging HTLS activities.

Actions	Timeframe	Partners	Resources	Measure
3.1 Consider the capability of Lawrie Emmins Reserve as a HTLS precinct including the retention of target archery and motocross and identify other compatible sporting and recreational activities e.g. cycling (BMX, Mountain Bike and criterion racing) through the master planning process.	Short	Archery Victoria  Motorcycling Victoria  Cycling Victoria	High	Master Plan complete and adopted by Council
3.2 Building from the Leisure Strategy action 3.58, identify any opportunities to use rural land in Wyndham as a potential location for HTLS.	Medium	Public Land Owners/Managers Private land owners Peak bodies	Medium	Land suitability assessment complete
3.3 Conduct a detailed feasibility study and/or expression of interest process to determine potential sites for WCC to purchase/lease and establish a HTLS precinct.	Medium	HTLS Providers Peak bodies Sport and Recreation Victoria	Medium	Land suitability assessment complete
3.4 Develop master plan/s for one or more HTLS precincts where suitable site/s are determined.	Long	HTLS Providers Peak bodies Sport and Recreation Victoria	Low	Master Plan complete and adopted by Council
3.5 Purchase/ acquire land suitable for the development of a HTLS precinct should a suitable land parcel be identified	Long	HTLS Providers Peak bodies Sport and Recreation Victoria	High	Land is purchased/ controlled by Council and planning permission granted

Collaborate with adjoining local government areas to develop or enhance regional level HTLS precincts/venues.

### Description and Rationale:

Wyndham adjoins a number of LGA's that contain or are planning to develop significant HTLS venues.

Given that Wyndham has a limited land availability suitable for additional HTLS venues and sites including regional level facilities, it is recommended that Wyndham collaborates with and supports nearby LGA's to provide for the HTLS venues that can service the Wyndham population.

Actions	Timeframe	Partners	Resources	Measure
4.1 Regularly collaborate with adjacent local government areas to facilitate regional planning for HTLS activity provision and/or facility establishment.	Short	Neighbouring Councils Sport and Recreation Victoria Peak Bodies HTLS Providers	Medium	WCC to facilitate (at least annually) regional LGA meetings regarding HTLS facility provision and planning
4.2 Support in principle the development of a regional level facility for motorcycle sport within the G21 region.	Short	G21 Councils  Sport and Recreation  Victoria  Motorcycling  Victoria	Low	Provide letters of support and attend regional meetings where appropriate
4.3 Support in principle the City of Ballarat to establish a regional level motor sport facility.	Short	City of Ballarat Confederation of Australian Motorsport	Low	Provide letters of support and attend regional meetings where appropriate
4.4 Support in principle the continuation/ establishment of peak body affiliated activities at venues in regional areas	Ongoing	SSA's Adjoining LGAs	Low	Provide letters of support and attend regional meetings where appropriate

Increase the role of the private sector in providing sustainable and appropriately located privately owned HTLS venues

### Description and Rationale:

The Leisure Services industry is critical to Wyndham's economic success. As the population grows, the community demand for local leisure options will continue to grow. It will be important that Council advocates for the growth of the private HTLS providers in a commercial setting to deliver a variety of leisure options for the whole community.

Actions	Timeframe	Partners	Resources	Measure
5.1 Support HTLS providers/ businesses to establish in Wyndham, by providing ongoing advice, networking, training and development support	Ongoing	WCC Economic Development Unit	Low	Providers are included in business network and invited to events
5.2 Advocate for increased or additional use of non- Council owned facilities by community based HTLS clubs/ organisations where suitable and appropriate	Ongoing	Equestrian Victoria Truganina and Braybrook Pony Club Werribee Pony Club	Low	All privately owned facilities are approached about potential colocation
5.3 Investigate the potential of the growth buffer zones in Truganina, Point Cook and Wyndham West to accommodate future commercial HTLS	Ongoing	WCC Strategic Planning Land owners Victorian Government WCC Environmental Dept. DEWLP	Medium	Land suitability assessment complete

Actions	Timeframe	Partners	Resources	Measure
5.4 Encourage prospective HTLS clubs/ providers to investigate tenancy/ purchase of suitable private land	Ongoing	HTLS Clubs/ providers WCC Town Planning	Low	HTLS providers are actively pursuing private tenancy options where necessary
5.5 Work with HTLS providers at non- Council owned facilities to promote the availability of their activities to the Wyndham community	Ongoing	Land owners HTLS providers WCC Public Relations Unit	Low	Strategies/ Business plans for HTLS clubs are complete

Advocate for HTLS providers to secure land and establish higher level competition facilities within Wyndham that are accessible and cater for a changing and diverse population

### Description and Rationale:

Located within Wyndham are two national level HTLS facilities, the Werribee International Shooting Complex and the National Equestrian Centre. These venues currently cater for high level events such as state and national championships. There is an opportunity for Council in conjunction with the local providers and peak bodies to advocate and promote these events to generate economic, sport development (including elite sporting pathway opportunities) and tourism benefits into the region.

Actions	Timeframe	Partners	Resources	Measure
6.1 Advocate for the development of regional (and above) level competitions and events for HTLS activities which identify local pathways for the community at venues such as equestrian and shooting.	Ongoing	Facility Managers Peak Bodies Sport and Recreation Victoria Parks Victoria	Low	Provide letters of support where appropriate
6.2 Assist local HTLS clubs in providing programs and services for special population groups including people with disabilities, seniors, and people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, young people and indigenous people.	Ongoing	Local HTLS Clubs and Providers Specific population groups	Low	Strategies/ Business plans for HTLS clubs are complete
6.3 Improve universal design outcomes at Lawrie Emmins and Wyndham Vale South Reserves to enable clubs to develop inclusive participation programs and events.	Short	Local HTLS Clubs and Providers	Medium	Master Plans for sites are complete and incorporate universal design principles

Actions	Timeframe	Partners	Resources	Measure
6.4 Incorporate Universal Design principles when master planning for facilities at Lawrie Emmins Reserve.	Short	WCC HTLS user groups	Low	Master Plans for sites are complete and incorporate DDA compliance
6.5 Encourage the use of existing HTLS sites and other suitable open space for "pop up" HTLS events.	Short	WCC SSA's HTLS clubs	Low	Clubs and SSA's have been advised of the potential to use suitable sites for "pop up" events.
6.6 Assist in promoting HTLS activities to the general community to encourage participation and strengthen local HTLS clubs and organisations.	Ongoing	Local HTLS Clubs and Providers WCC Sport & Recreation	Low	Strategies/ Business plans for HTLS clubs are complete
6.7 Advocate for HTLS providers to secure land and establish higher-level competition facilities within the City of Wyndham	Ongoing	Local HTLS Clubs and Providers State Sporting Associations WCC Economic Development Unit	Low	Provide letters of support where appropriate

# **APPENDICES**

# **APPENDIX 1: WYNDHAM HTLS CLUB PROFILES**

Club	History in Wyndham	Number of Participants	Forecast growth (2031)	Gender Profile	Age Profile	Inclusive Access	Location of Participants
Greyhound Coursing	The club were previously located at Werribee racecourse. They were asked to move due to a quarantine area being introduced.  Since that time the club has been trying to source a suitable parcel of land within Wyndham	45	65.25	Predominantly male	Most members are retired or semi-retired	There are no specific programs offered, however club is welcoming of all new members and offers a social outlet.	Most club members reside in Wyndham.
Kite boarding club	A small group of land kite boarders use Presidents Park on regular basis since approximately 2010	Up to 5 participants per day	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Point Cook Flying Club	The club was founded in the mid-1970s by a group of RAAF personnel with an interest in recreational flying.						
	Initially membership was limited to serving and retired military personnel. It is now open						

Club	History in Wyndham	Number of Participants	Forecast growth (2031)	Gender Profile	Age Profile	Inclusive Access	Location of Participants
	to members of the public acceptable to the PCFC committee.						
	The PCFC is a not-for-profit organisation that exists to provide a venue and facilities for pilots, together with their families and friends to gather and share aviation experiences. The committee is committed to the promotion of aviation generally and promotion of the Point Cook Airfield precinct as an ideal destination for local, interstate and overseas visitors						
Sanctuary Lakes Club Ltd	The golf facilities and surrounding residential development are built on the site of the former Cheetham Salt Works.	622	870	Male 564 Female 58	Most members are over the age of 40	The club was constructed to service the residents of Sanctuary Lakes exclusively.	Most members reside in Sanctuary Lakes however the course is open to visitors who may come from across Wyndham and greater Melbourne.
Taleeho Riding School	The School relocated as of December 1st 2006, to a	15 agistees	331	90% female	All ages. Ages range from 2 to 75	1 disabled rider.	Mostly Wyndham, all over

Club	History in Wyndham	Number of Participants	Forecast growth (2031)	Gender Profile	Age Profile	Inclusive Access	Location of Participants
	modest "Old farm" type location at Ballan Road.	200 riders		10% male		No specific equipement for assisting disabled riders so they must be able to mount a horse unassisted	Melbourne
Toyota Car Club - Victoria	The Club is the result of a merger between the Toyota Owners Club of Victoria (TOCV) and the Celica Car Club of Victoria in 1991. TOCV first leased their venue in McGrath Rd (Gilman Reserve) in the mid 1980s, and the club has continued the lease since the merger. Since the start of the TOCV in the 1970s until the lease of Gilman Reserve was achieved, TOCV (and the Celica Car Club) would hire venues on a case-by-case basis. Some of these venues were in the modern Wyndham district.  TCCA also used a venue in Sayers Rd briefly in the 1990s, in addition to Gilman Reserve.	Approx. 400 members including social members.  In the early 1990s the club collaborated with social workers from the then City of Werribee. They had identified young people who they considered would benefit from participation in the club's events. They put together an old car from donated parts, designed to be safe for young people to drive. We have had	732	37 Male active participants, 3 female active participants	35 Adult active participants, 5 junior active participants.  Ages of competitors range from as young as 12 (the youngest permissible), to about 80 years old.  The average age of event competitors events is approx. 30 years old  The Ford Four Car Club regularly brings young competitors and suitable cars to our events		Competitors come from suburbs across Melbourne, and regional areas such as Bendigo, Ballarat, Flowerdale, Geelong, Colac, Phillip Island and Gippsland. Others also come from Mt. Gambier (SA) and the south coast of NSW  TCCA is strongly connected to Werribee. There are a number of active members living in Wyndham.

Club	History in Wyndham	Number of Participants	Forecast growth (2031)	Gender Profile	Age Profile	Inclusive Access	Location of Participants
	The club has recently invested over \$15,000 to redevelop the track.	young people (from all over Victoria and interstate) competing in our events					
Truganina & Braybrook Pony Club	The Pony Club Association of Victoria (PCAV) was formed at a meeting held at the Royal Melbourne Showgrounds on 13 January 1954, with seven affiliated clubs - Berwick, Eltham, Footscray, Mountain District, Shepparton, Vermont and Western District. While Vermont and Footscray have since disbanded, they continue on in their areas as Nunawading and Truganina Braybrook Pony Clubs						
Werribee Archery Club	Club has been operating for approximately 36 years  The club started out at the Racecourse in Werribee and moved to Laverton North about 14 years ago.  The club continues to be	Currently 85 members  Approximately 1,100 active participation instances per month.	155	Approx. 10% female, 90% male	Ages of participants range from 8 years to 73 years  Breakdown of members: Juniors (up to 21) 20%, Open (21-50) 60%		Club members live across the western suburbs but most live in the Wyndham and Hobson's Bay areas. Growing attraction from Melton, Caroline

Club	History in Wyndham	Number of Participants	Forecast growth (2031)	Gender Profile	Age Profile	Inclusive Access	Location of Participants
	located at Lawrie Emmins Reserve, where they have been for about 9-10 years				60+ 20%		Springs, Taylors Lakes etc.
Werribee Model Aircraft Association	Model flying started in 1970 at a farm at the corner of Tarneit Rd and Hogans Rd beginning with 6 flyers, increasing to 30 flyers. The increase in participants became a problem to the farmer and in 1979 the flyers were asked to leave.  At the same time, another group was flying in the area of Black Forest road.  These flyers amalgamated to form a club and approached Council in 1980 looking for a site to fly from. Two sites were offered to the club: Greens Rd [deemed unsuitable due to many rocks and trees] and the Black Forest swamp area, which was selected and where the club remains today.	Currently 72 members	132	71 Male  1 Female  The club believe that the barrier to female participation is a lack of amenities such as toilets.	The age of flyers ranges from 32 years to 92 years.  The average of participants is about 50 years		Flyers come from suburbs across the Western region including Altona, Point Cook, Melton, Ringwood, St Leonards, Williamstown, Hoppers Crossing, Tarneit and Werribee
Werribee Park Golf	The club has been in existence for almost 100	467 members	677	80% male	Most members are aged above 40	No current programs	Most participants reside within

Club	ttistory in Wyndham	Number of Participants	Forecast growth (2031)	Gender Profile	Age Profile	Inclusive Access	Location of Participants
Club Inc	years, establishing in 1928.  It has been operating at the K Road site since 1976.  The WPGC is a private club that welcomes visitors and the public to play the course.				years	however there is a big focus on junior participation	Melbourne's West, however club is actively trying to encourage more local residents to participate.
Werribee Pony Club	Established over 30 years ago. Previously located at a venue on the corner of McGraths and Blackforest Rd.  Offers a large range of experienced instructors over a variety of disciplines at every rally, including dressage / Show jumping Cross Country	22 members	40	90% female	6 to 26 Average 16 8-9 year old new group	No current programs but club is open to including participants of all abilities	Most participants reside within Wyndham
Werribee Rifle Club	The Club was formed in 1902 and has been operating at the Mackereth Rifle Range since 1988.  The Club initially used the Metropolitan Farm rifle range at Werribee before moving to Horseshoe Bend on the Werribee River on						

Club	History in Wyndham	Number of Participants	Forecast growth (2031)	Gender Profile	Age Profile	Inclusive Access	Location of Participants
	9th May 1906, subsequently moving to Werribee South (near the RAAF base) in 1981. Members used the Werribee South (Point Cook) range for only a few years until October 1984 when the club moved to Mackereth Rifle Range in 1988.						
Werribee Victorian Clay Target Club	The club officially began operating at the Mackereth Rifle Range in 1993.	450	693	70 ladies 380 Men	70 junior under 18 380 senior participants	No current programs but club is open to including participants of all abilities	Most come from the Western region
Western Melbourne Field Archers	The Club started at Lawrie Emmins Reserve in early 1997 and was formed from an amalgamation of two small archery clubs that had been operating on land at Melton and Diggers Rest.  Currently located on Council managed land at Lawrie Emmins Reserve	33 club members  The club host two club shoots per month, an Invitational one day shoot and Australian Bow hunters  Association (ABA) sanctioned shoot each year which attracts approx.	60	30 men 2 women 1 cub (junior).	Participant's ages range from 11 years to 75 years		Club members mostly live across the western suburbs  The visiting shooters for the ABA events come from across Victoria and some come from interstate.

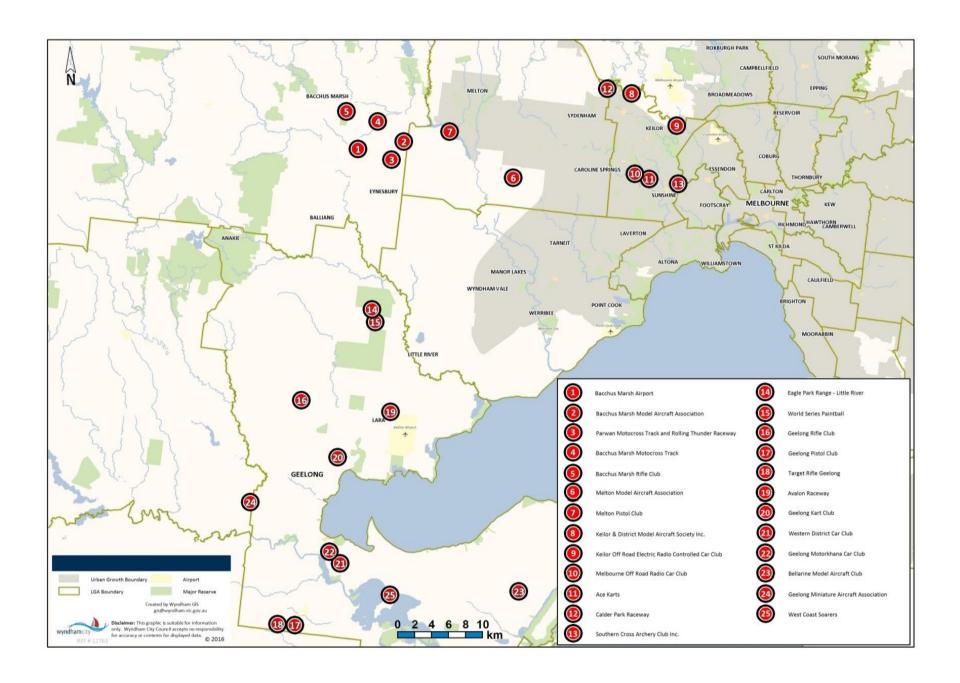
Club	History in Wyndham	Number of Participants	Forecast growth (2031)	Gender Profile	Age Profile	Inclusive Access	Location of Participants
		100 visiting shooters over two days.					

# APPENDIX 2: HTLS FACILITIES LOCATED IN ADJOINING LGA'S

Map Ref.	Organisation Name	Address	Activity	Land Ownership
1	Bacchus Marsh Airport	Aerodrome Road, Parwan	Geelong Gliding Club, Victorian Motorless Flight Group and the Beaufort Gliding Club	Council owned. Leased to a private operator
2	Bacchus Marsh Model Aircraft Association	Miles Rd, Parwan	Model aircraft flying	Privately owned and operated
3	Parwan Motocross Track and Rolling Thunder Raceway	395-429 Parwan S Rd, Parwan	Motocross, speedway, rally driving	Privately owned and operated
4	Bacchus Marsh Motocross Track	Cummings Road, Maddingley	Motocross	Privately owned and operated
5	Bacchus Marsh Rifle Club	McCormacks Rd, Bacchus Marsh	Rifle shooting	Privately owned and operated.
6	Melton Model Aircraft Association	Mt Cottrell Rec. Res Faulkners Rd Melton	Model aircraft flying	Council owned. Club operates on a licence agreement
7	Melton Pistol Club	Clarkes Road, Melton South	Pistol shooting	Council/ Southern Rural Water owned, leased to club
8	Keilor & District Model Aircraft Society Inc.	Farr Parkway, Keilor North	Model aircraft flying	Council owned
9	Keilor Off Road Electric Radio Controlled Car Club	Keilor Park Recreation Reserve, Stadium Drive, Keilor Park	Model car racing	Council owned
10	Melbourne Off Road Radio Car Club	Carrington Reserve, Carrington	Model car racing	Council owned

Map Ref.	Organisation Name	Address	Activity	Land Ownership
		Drive, Albion		
11	Ace Karts	20 Carrington Drive, Albion	Go-Karting	Privately owned and operated
12	Calder Park Raceway	377 Calder Fwy, Calder Park	Motorsport	Privately owned and operated
13	Southern Cross Archery Club Inc.	Pennell Reserve, Burke St Braybrook	Target archery	Council owned and managed
14	Eagle Park Range - Little River	165 – 315 Gifkins Road, Little River	Pistol Shooting	Privately owned and operated
15	World Series Paintball	165 – 315 Gifkins Road, Little River	Paintball	Privately owned and operated
16	Geelong Rifle Club	Hams Lane, Anakie	Rifle shooting	Council owned. Leased to club
17	Geelong Pistol Club	70-80 Williams Rd Mt Duneed	Pistol shooting	Privately owned and operated
18	Target Rifle Geelong	70-80 Williams Rd Mt Duneed	Target rifle shooting	Council owned. Leased to club
19	Avalon Raceway	210 Old Melbourne Rd Lara	Motorsport	Privately owned and operated
20	Geelong Kart Club	Beckley Park, Geelong Rd, Corio	Karting	Privately owned and operated
21	Western District Car Club	Stay Upright Traffic Safety Centre, 92-94 Breakwater Road, Geelong South	Autocross	Privately owned and operated
22	Geelong Motorkhana Car Club	Stay Upright Traffic Safety Centre, 92-94 Breakwater Road, Geelong	Motorkhana	Privately owned and operated

Map Ref.	Organisation Name	Address	Activity	Land Ownership
		South		
23	Bellarine Model Aircraft Club	Sheppards Rd	Model Aircraft	Privately owned, leased to club
24	Geelong Miniature Aircraft Association	Dog Rocks Road, Batesford	Model Aircraft	Privately owned, leased to club
25	West Coast Soarers	Fitzgerald rd, Leopold	Gliding	Privately owned and operated



# APPENDIX 3: CLUB REQUESTS TO BE LOCATED IN WYNDHAM

Sport	Club	History In Wyndham	Issues	Opportunities
Go-Karting	Community interest	There has never been a Go karting facility located in Wyndham, however there have been requests from the community for a track to be set up.	Go karting is usually provided for in a commercial environment. Risk factors mean that staff must be present to manage the facility.	There are Go karting clubs located nearby in the City of Greater Geelong and the City of Brimbank.  There is potential for indoor go karting to be set up in a commercial area.
Golf (Driving Range)	Community interest	Several requests have been made to WCC for assistance in establishing additional courses in PSP areas.	Large tracts of land are required to establish full driving ranges. Driving ranges are usually provided for in a commercial environment.	There is potential to develop small, modified and contained golf driving facilities within appropriate sport and recreational reserves.
Grey Hound Coursing	Wyndham Coursing Club	Grey hound coursing was previously located at the Werribee Racecourse.  Currently seeking a site within Wyndham to establish a coursing venue.	A large tract of land (400m straight) is required to establish a coursing facility. Generally not compatible within residential or commercial zones.  The club is seeking some medium to long term security of tenure over the site.	There is a possibility of locating at another Racecourse within the region or potentially purchasing/ leasing private land.
Remote Control Cars	Community interest	A remote control car track once operated from an industrial estate in Wyndham however it has since ceased operation.	Excessive noise can be generated from some vehicles. The nearest club currently utilises a site in Keilor Park which is in relatively poor condition.	Advancements in technology and design of the cars may reduce the noise impact of the sport.
Parachuting	Community interest	There has been an approach to Council in the past from a keen parachuter to identify a suitable parcel of land in the rural areas of	There is a high risk profile associated with the sport and suitable landing space must be found.  The sport is operated commercially and there is an expectation that landing spaces would be provided at a commercial rate	There are adequate facilities currently located at the Point Cook Airfield or nearby Bacchus Marsh Airport. Their landing zones are compatible with rural uses.

Sport	Glub	History In Wyndham	Issues	Opportunities
		Wyndham.	and venue.	
Gliding	Community interest	There has been an approach to Council in the past from a Gliding club to identify a suitable parcel of land in the rural areas of Wyndham.	There are applicable air safety considerations which are regulated by CASA.	Gliding is currently provided at the Bacchus Marsh Airport in adjoining LGA Moorabool

## APPENDIX 4- HARD TO LOCATE SPORTS SUITABILITY ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Criteria Title	Criteria Description
1. Economic	The activity positively contributes to the local economy of Wyndham City considering:
	The scale, level, frequency, attendances at and types of special events.
	The economic spin offs to the local community generated through the sale of equipment and supplies.
	The viability of the activity and associated programs and facilities.
	The financial capacity of the organisation.
2. Social	The activity positively contributes to the social infrastructure of Wyndham City considering:
	The diversity, inclusive nature and accessibility to the community of the programs offered by the provider.
	Provision of programs that promote gender equality and cater for special population groups including new arrivals, people with disabilities, people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, younger and older people.
	The ability of the programs/activities to promote community health, wellbeing and safety.
	The provision of low cost activities and/or subsidies to encourage people who do not have the capacity to pay to participate.
3. Environmental	Minimal impact of the activity on the environment considering:
	The provision by the provider of environmental initiatives and programs that encourages environmental sustainability.
	Minimising negative environmental impacts including impacts on resident's amenity (e.g. noise, dust), biodiversity, water use/quality and climate change (e.g. greenhouse gas emissions).
	The natural characteristics of the land and its natural suitability for the activity.
4. Need & Demand	Demonstrated strong need and demand for the activity considering:
	Current and past participation/membership rates and levels.
	Forecast growth of the HTLS participation base.
	Positive trends supporting the future provision of the activity.
	The provision of providers and/or facilities in the Wyndham City and/or region (e.g. under/over provided for).
5. Risk	Acceptable level of risk for the activity considering:
	The danger to and/or safety issues for participants.
	The danger to and/or safety issues for the local and/or broader community.
6. Planning	Compatibility with other activities and land uses considering:
	Compatibility with urban land uses.
	Ability to be co-located with other HTLS activities.
	Wyndham City organisational and peak body strategic planning objectives.

Note: The assessment criteria are subject to change based on how the individual sports evolve over the life over the strategy.

Activity	1. Economíc	2. Social	3. Environmental	4. Need & Demand	5. Rísk	6. Planning
Aerobatics/ Air Racing						
Autocross/Motorkhana Car Racing						
Field Archery						
Four wheel driving						
Gliding						
Go-Karting						
Golf (Driving Range)						
Grey Hound Coursing						
Horse Riding/ Equestrian						
Kite Boarding						
Laser Tag						

Activity	1. Economic	2. Social	3. Environmental	4. Need & Demand	5. Rísk	6. Planning
Model Aircraft Operation						
Motocross						
Paint Ball						
Parachuting						
Remote Control Cars						
Shooting sports						
Target Archery						

# APPENDIX 5- HTL SITE SUITABILITY ANALYSIS

Activity	Site Area Requirements	Functional Facility Requirements	Desirable Facilities	"Best Practice" Example Facility
Aerobatics/ Air Racing	Airfield and Associated Open Space obstacle course	<ul><li>Airfield</li><li>Natural Terrain</li><li>Flight zone</li></ul>	- Rural Area	
Autocross/Motorkhana Car Racing	Flat unobstructed terrain at least 4 hectares	<ul> <li>Natural terrain (dirt)</li> <li>Barrier fencing</li> <li>water storage</li> <li>Toilets</li> <li>Staff amenities</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Site office</li><li>Club rooms</li><li>Storage for maintenance equipment</li></ul>	Willowbank Raceway, Champions Way, Willowbank, QLD
Field Archery	Field archery requires shooting uphill and downhill. Athletes shoot on marked (known) and unmarked (unknown) distances, from 5 to 60 meters, depending on the division. The maximum difference between the highest and the lowest point in a course should not be more than 100m.	<ul> <li>Safe paths for judges, medical personnel and to allow for transportation of equipment around the course whilst shooting is in progress.</li> <li>Clearly visible direction signs indicating the route from target to target are to be placed at adequate intervals to ensure safe and easy movement along the course.</li> <li>Barriers are to be placed around the course at a safe distance while giving them the view of the competition.</li> <li>Accessible toilets</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Camping facilities</li> <li>Office amenities</li> </ul>	Lilydale Bowmen, Pavitt lane, Kilsyth.
Four wheel driving (not open road)	Large open parcel of land with soil formed to shape track	<ul> <li>Natural terrain (dirt)</li> <li>Barrier fencing</li> <li>Irrigation/ water storage</li> <li>Toilets</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Site office</li><li>Staff amenities</li><li>Storage for maintenance equipment/ machinery</li></ul>	Wyndham is home to what is regarded as Australia's best 4wd venue in the Melbourne 4x4 Centre.
Go Karting	- 400' to 700' linear ft. track uses an average	- Barrier fencing - Tarred road ways	<ul><li>Site office</li><li>Staff amenities</li></ul>	

Activity	Site Area Requirements	Functional Facility Requirements	Desirable Facilities	"Best Practice" Example Facility
	of 35,000 sq. ft 800' to 1200' linear ft track uses 40,000 to 60,000 sq. ft Oval-Slic track uses 8,000 sq. ft Kid-kart track uses 2,500 to 3,500 sq. ft.	- Toilets	- Storage for maintenance equipment/ machinery	
Golf (Driving Range)	2-6 hectares depending on capacity of range	<ul><li>Staff amenities (if applicable)</li><li>Machinery</li><li>Barrier fencing/ netting</li></ul>	<ul><li>Toilets and amenities</li><li>Practice greens for putting</li></ul>	Riverside driving range, Fairbairn Park, Ascot Vale
Gliding	Airfield Landing zone	- Airfield - Open Space - Flight zone	- Supporting offices and administration	Bacchus Marsh Airfield, Bacchus Marsh VIC
Grey Hound Coursing	Coursing track of approximately 300 to 350 metres in length and approximately 8 metres wide.	<ul><li>Secure fencing</li><li>Wash down bay</li><li>Storage</li><li>Grass track</li></ul>	-	
Horse Riding/ Equestrian	The standard – or long – dressage arena measures 20m x 60m. This arena is used for all dressage testing above the Introductory level.	<ul> <li>Multiple arenas to cater for multiple disciplines</li> <li>Shelter</li> <li>Float parking</li> <li>Amenities</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Accommodation</li><li>Indoor arena/s</li><li>Accessible features</li></ul>	Saxony Road, Horsley Park NSW
Kite Boarding	Large unobstructed open space with even terrain and constant wind	- Access to toilets/ shelter	- Social facilities (clubhouse, BBQ, Shelter)	-
Laser Tag	Large warehouse type environment	<ul><li>Staff amenities</li><li>Office</li><li>Car parking</li></ul>	-	Lazerzone, Waterview Close, Dandenong South
Model Aircraft	- 4-6 hectares of flat	- Toilets	- Tarmac	Model Park, Luddenham, NSW

Activity	Site Area Requirements	Functional Facility Requirements	Desirable Facilities	"Best Practice" Example Facility
Operation	land - Unencumbered adjacent land for overfly (20hectrates) - No trees or buildings to obstruct vision of aircraft	<ul><li>Shelter</li><li>Runway</li><li>Fencing</li><li>Water supply</li></ul>	<ul><li>Clubhouse facilities</li><li>Kiosk</li><li>Barbecue Facilities</li></ul>	
Motocross	<ul> <li>At least 6 hectares.</li> <li>Each track should be unique to the size and shape of the land, and the skill level of the riders</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Natural terrain (dirt)</li> <li>Barrier fencing</li> <li>Irrigation/ water storage</li> <li>Site office</li> <li>Toilets</li> <li>Staff amenities</li> <li>Storage</li> </ul>	Club house Kiosk Multiple tracks for differeing levels of riders	Broadford State Motorcycle Complex, Strath Creek Rd, Broadford
Outdoor Target Archery	Flat, Rectangular field at least 100m long and 80m wide	<ul><li>Flat terrain</li><li>Barrier fencing</li><li>Wind breaks</li><li>Storage</li><li>Toilets</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Accessible clubhouse facilities</li> <li>Indoor Range</li> <li>Multiple Field Courses and a Target Range.</li> <li>Large enough area for Clout Archery.</li> </ul>	Diamond Valley Archers, Yarrambat Park, Yarrambat
Paint Ball	Large warehouse type environment or large parcel of open space with obstacles and uneven terrain	<ul><li>Staff amenities</li><li>Office</li><li>Car parking</li></ul>	-	Paintball Melbourne, Grange Rd, Dingley
Parachuting	Airfield Landing zone	<ul><li>Airfield</li><li>Open Space</li><li>Flight zone</li></ul>	- Supporting offices and administration	
Remote Control Cars	<ul><li>Unobstructed open space with even terrain.</li><li>Sand or asphalt track.</li></ul>	- Barriers - Fencing - Track - Toilets - Shelter	-	Melbourne Off-Road Radio Contolled Car Club, Carrington Drive, Albion
Shooting sports	50m ranges are at a minimum 45m open to the	<ul><li>Barrier walls</li><li>Transverse baffle systems</li></ul>	-	Metropolitan Clay Target Club, Vearings Rd., Epping

Activity	Site Area Requirements	Functional Facility Requirements	Desirable Facilities	"Best Practice" Example Facility
	sky.  25m ranges are at a minimum 12.5m open to the sky  Outdoor ranges are constructed so that the sun is behind the shooter as much as possible during the day. There must be no shadows on the targets.	between the firing line and line of targets to prevent accidental exit of misfired shots.  There must be sufficient space behind the firing points for the office and jury to perform their duties.  Space for spectators, separate to the athletes and officials, located at least 5m behind the firing line.		

# APPENDIX 6: COLOCATION COMPATIBILITY OF HTLS ACTIVITIES

HTLS Activity	Motocross	Target Archery	Field Archery	Autocross/ Motorkhana	Model Aircraft Operation	Horse Riding/ Equestrian	Shooting sports	Laser Tag	Paint Ball	Golf (Driving Range)	Remote Control Cars	Four wheel driving	Gliding	Go-Karting	Aerobatics/ Air Racing	Grey Hound Coursing	Parachuting	Kite Boarding
Motocross																		
Target Archery																		
Field Archery																		
Autocross/Motorkhana																		
Model Aircraft Operation																		
Horse Riding/ Equestrian																		
Shooting sports																		
Laser Tag																		
Paint Ball																		
Golf (Driving Range)																		
Remote Control Cars		_		_			_			_								

HTLS Activity	Motocross	Target Archery	Field Archery	Autocross/ Motorkhana	Model Aircraft Operation	Horse Riding/ Equestrian	Shooting sports	Laser Tag	Paint Ball	Golf (Driving Range)	Remote Control Cars	Four wheel driving	Gliding	Go-Karting	Aerobatics/ Air Racing	Grey Hound Coursing	Parachuting	Kite Boarding
Four wheel driving																		
Gliding																		
Go-Karting																		
Aerobatics/ Air Racing																		
Grey Hound Coursing																		
Parachuting																		
Kite Boarding																		

## APPENDIX 7: COLOCATION COMPATIBILITY OF HTLS LAND ZONES

### Residential

### Land classified as:

- Low Density Residential Zone
- Mixed Use Zone
- Township Zone
- General Residential Zone
- Residential Growth Zone
- Public park & recreation Zone (PPRZ)

### <u>Industrial</u>

### Land classified as:

- Industrial 1 Zone
- Industrial 2 Zone
- Industrial 3 Zone
- Commercial 1 Zone
- Commercial 2 Zone

### Rural

### Land classified as:

- Rural Living Zone
- Green Wedge Zone
- Rural Conservation Zone
- Farming Zone

Activity	Residential	Industrial	Rural
Aerobatics/ Air Racing	x	Х	✓
Autocross/Motorkhana Car Racing	x	✓	✓
Field Archery	x	✓	✓
Four wheel driving (not open road)	x	Х	✓
Gliding	x	Х	✓
Go Karting	x	✓	✓
Golf (Driving Range)	<b>√</b>	✓	✓
Grey Hound Coursing	x	Х	✓
Horse Riding/ Equestrian	x	Х	✓
Kite Boarding	X	Х	✓
Laser Tag	<b>√</b>	✓	X
Model Aircraft Operation	x	Х	✓
Motocross	x	✓	✓
Parachuting	x	Х	✓
Target Archery (Outdoor)	✓	✓	✓
Paint Ball	Х	✓	✓
Remote Control Cars	✓	✓	✓
Shooting sports	X	✓	✓

### **APPENDIX 8: UNIVERSAL DESIGN PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES**

#### Principle 1: Equitable Use

The design is useful and marketable to people with diverse abilities.

#### **Guidelines:**

- 1a. Provide the same means of use for all users: identical whenever possible; equivalent when not.
- 1b. Avoid segregating or stigmatizing any users.
- 1c. Provisions for privacy, security, and safety should be equally available to all users.
- 1d. Make the design appealing to all users.

#### Principle 2: Flexibility in Use

The design accommodates a wide range of individual preferences and abilities.

#### **Guidelines:**

- 2a. Provide choice in methods of use.
- 2b. Accommodate right- or left-handed access and use.
- 2c. Facilitate the user's accuracy and precision.
- 2d. Provide adaptability to the user's pace.

#### **Principle 3: Simple and Intuitive Use**

Use of the design is easy to understand, regardless of the user's experience, knowledge, language skills, or current concentration level. Guidelines:

- 3a. Eliminate unnecessary complexity.
- 3b. Be consistent with user expectations and intuition.
- 3c. Accommodate a wide range of literacy and language skills.
- 3d. Arrange information consistent with its importance.
- 3e. Provide effective prompting and feedback during and after task completion.

#### **Principle 4: Perceptible Information**

The design communicates necessary information effectively to the user, regardless of ambient conditions or the user's sensory abilities. Guidelines:

- 4a. Use different modes (pictorial, verbal, tactile) for redundant presentation of essential information.
- 4b. Provide adequate contrast between essential information and its surroundings.
- 4c. Maximize "legibility" of essential information.
- 4d. Differentiate elements in ways that can be described (i.e., make it easy to give instructions or directions).
- 4e. Provide compatibility with a variety of techniques or devices used by people with sensory limitations.

### **Principle 5: Tolerance for Error**

The design minimizes hazards and the adverse consequences of accidental or unintended actions.

#### Guidelines:

- 5a. Arrange elements to minimize hazards and errors: most used elements, most accessible; hazardous elements eliminated, isolated, or shielded.
- 5b. Provide warnings of hazards and errors.
- 5c. Provide fail safe features.
- 5d. Discourage unconscious action in tasks that require vigilance.

### **Principle 6: Low Physical Effort**

The design can be used efficiently and comfortably and with a minimum of fatigue.

#### **Guidelines:**

- 6a. Allow user to maintain a neutral body position.
- 6b. Use reasonable operating forces.
- 6c. Minimize repetitive actions.
- 6d. Minimize sustained physical effort.

#### Principle 7: Size and Space for Approach and Use

Appropriate size and space is provided for approach, reach, manipulation, and use regardless of user's body size, posture, or mobility. Guidelines:

- 7a. Provide a clear line of sight to important elements for any seated or standing user.
- 7b. Make reach to all components comfortable for any seated or standing user.
- 7c. Accommodate variations in hand and grip size.
- 7d. Provide adequate space for the use of assistive devices or personal assistance.

### **GLOSSARY**

The following provides definitions for the sport and recreational activities included within this strategy:

Aerobatics - is the practice of performing difficult flying manoeuvres that are not used in normal flight. Aerobatics are performed in airplanes and gliders for training, recreation, entertainment, and sport.

Air racing- is a motorsport that involves airplanes competing over a fixed course, with the winner either returning the shortest time, the one to complete it with the most points, or to come closest to a previously estimated time.

Autocross/Motorkhana – Autocross/motorkhana is a fast paced action motorsport conducted on a dirt/sealed track. Autocross sees cars released onto the track one at a time with each vehicle racing against the clock around typically tight, twisty and challenging dirt tracks for a single lap (source: Confederation of Australian Motorsports).

Drifting - Drifting is a motorsport activity in which the driver intentionally oversteers, causing loss of traction in the rear wheels or all tyres, while maintaining control for the entirety of a corner. Drifting competitions are judged according to the speed, angle, showmanship and line taken through a corner or set of corners.

Field Archery - Field Archery is similar to golf, in that the participant walks from target to target around a set course. The challenge is shooting uphill and downhill and across slopes and different light conditions. Depending upon the archer's equipment division, the distance shot can vary from 5 to 60 metres (source: Archery Australia).

Four wheel driving —Involves the use of a four wheel drive vehicle to traverse tracks and roads with a range of obstacles and challenges.

Gliding - Gliding is a recreational activity and competitive air sport in which pilots fly unpowered aircraft known as gliders or sailplanes using naturally occurring currents of rising air in the atmosphere to remain airborne.

Go-Karting - is a variant of open-wheel motorsport with small, open, four-wheeled vehicles called karts, go-karts, or gearbox/shifter karts depending on the design. They are usually raced on scaled-down circuits. Karting is commonly perceived as the stepping stone to the higher ranks of motorsports.

Golf (Driving Range) – Is an area for golfers to practice their swing. Some ranges record the distance a ball has been hit and offer a variety of technology to assist golfers to perfect their technique. Often there are golf professionals available to give lessons and instruction. They are typically run as a commercial operation, but can be found on a smaller scale within parks and reserves.

Grey Hound Coursing – Greyhound coursing consists of a race where two greyhounds compete on a straight track and are released from a set of slips instead of a starting box. Generally conducted with a drag lure (source: Greyhound Racing Victoria).

Horse Riding/ Equestrian – Includes the horse sports of carriage driving, dressage, eventing, show horse, show jumping, vaulting and para-equestrian (source: Equestrian Victoria). Pony club activities are also included.

Kite Boarding (land based) — Is known as 'land-kiting' and involves the use of a board with wheels and a sail to catch wind and propel the board allowing the user to perform aerial manoeuvres.

Laser Tag - A game in which participants wear protective eyewear and laser-sensitive vests and tag other players by shooting a laser beam at a target area on their vests. This is typically performed indoors and typically run as a commercial operation.

*Model Aircraft Operation* - Generally known as aero modelling, some flying models resemble scaled down versions of full scale aircraft, while others are built with no intention of looking like real aircraft. Flying model aircraft are generally controlled through one of three methods; free flight; control line; and radio-controlled.

*Motocross* – Motocross is a form of motorcycle racing conducted on a track varying in length from 800m to 3km. Motocross tracks are usually made up of hills, dirt roads, and muddy tracks and turns. The bikes used in motocross range from 50 to 550 cubic centimetres (source: Motorcycling Victoria).

Paint Ball - Paintball is a game in which players compete in teams or individually, to eliminate opponents by tagging them with capsules containing coloured dye (paintballs) propelled from a device called a paintball marker (paintball gun). The game can be played at a sporting level with organized competition.

Parachuting - Parachuting, or skydiving, is a method of exiting an aircraft and returning to earth with the aid of gravity, then slowing down during the last part of the descent by using a parachute. It may involve more or less free-fall, a time during which the parachute has not been deployed and the body gradually accelerates to terminal velocity.

Rally Car Driving - Rallying is a form of auto racing that takes place on public or private roads with modified production or specially built road-legal cars. This motorsport is distinguished by running not on a circuit, but instead in a point-to-point format in which participants and their co-drivers drive between set control points, leaving at regular intervals from one or more start points.

Remote Controlled Cars - Radio controlled (or R/C) cars are battery/gas-powered model cars or trucks that can be controlled from a distance using a specialized transmitter or remote. They are typically raced around a scaled down motocross track bordered by ply wood barriers.

Shooting sports - A shooting sport is a competitive sport involving tests of proficiency (accuracy and speed) using various types of guns such as firearms and airguns. The shooting sports are categorized by the type of firearm, targets, and distances at which the targets are shot. They include rifle, shotgun and pistol sports shooting.

Target Archery - is a skill-based sport which involves shooting arrows from a bow in an effort to score the most points by hitting the centre of a target. Events are known as rounds. Either 6 or 3 arrows are shot each end and there is a specific number of ends for each distance. There can be up to 4 distances shot for a round. A round may also see different target face sizes used at different distances (source: Archery Australia).