



Lake Macquarie City Council

Development Contributions Plan

Community Facilities and Services Study

Glendale Contributions Catchment

2015 – 2030

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1. Introduction

The effective planning of community facilities is essential to provide a quality of life for the future populations of Lake Macquarie. It is integral to the liveability and successful growth of established and new communities.

To fund the delivery of public community infrastructure, local government is able to levy development contributions to fund new, or extend facilities that are required as a result of the new development. The NSW Department of Planning has prepared draft guidelines to recommend standards, the nexus, and contribution required from new development to meet the increased demand for infrastructure resultant from new development.

This report draws on the range of studies and reports already undertaken by Council and undertakes a needs assessment to determine standards/thresholds for service provision in the Glendale Contributions Catchment (CC) to meet existing and future needs to 2030.

Lake Macquarie City Council Local Government Area (LGA) with an estimated residential population of 196,811 (as at 30 June 2011) covers a very large area, with a central lake, making infrastructure provision difficult. For the purposes of planning and providing facilities to meet the needs of the incoming population, the City has been divided in five contribution catchments.

The Glendale CC borders on Newcastle LGA, and covers the north-western suburbs of Lake Macquarie. The Glendale CC extends from Seahampton and West Wallsend in the north-west, down to Wakefield in the south-west, and east through to New Lambton Heights, Cardiff Heights, Garden Suburb and Hillsborough. The CC also includes the lake foreshore suburbs of Speers Point and Warners Bay.

Vision

The vision for the future provision of community facilities within the Lake Macquarie LGA is:

- To provide a living environment that has a strong quality of life, safety, health and well-being focus;
- To provide facilities that are able to offer a diverse range of services and activities that keep pace with the changing needs of the community;
- To provide facilities that encourage people to come together and develop social capital and develop the skills and resilience essential to strong communities;
- Providing quality recreation facilities that encourage participation and physical activity to meet the needs of the community; and
- The integration of community facilities for multipurpose use.

Purpose

Lake Macquarie City Council (LMCC) has prepared this Community Facilities Study for the Glendale Contributions Catchment (Glendale CC) to support and inform the preparation of a Development Contributions Plan for the Glendale CC. It has been prepared with an understanding of the NSW Department of Planning & Infrastructure's guidelines for development contribution plans together with the issues raised by the Local Contributions Review Panel.

The purpose of this plan is to achieve a sustainable balance of community facilities in line with community needs and the future growth forecasts for the LGA.

2. Policy Context

To establish the parameters for the provision of community facilities and services in the Glendale CC, a review has been undertaken of existing government policies and plans. These policies and plans provide the framework for the delivery of public community infrastructure across the City with particular reference, where appropriate, to the Glendale CC.

2.1 NSW 2021: A Plan to Make NSW Number One

NSW 2021 is a 10 year State Government plan based around five strategies: to rebuild the economy; to return quality services; to renovate infrastructure; to strengthen our local communities; and to restore accountability to government.

The plan identifies 32 goals, each with a number of targets and priority actions, under these five strategies. The provision of community facilities in Lake Macquarie, and the associated services and activities that will be provided from these, will help to achieve the following goals from NSW 2021:

- Goal 6: Strengthen the NSW skill base;
- Goal 11: Keep people healthy and out of hospital;
- Goal 13: Better protect the most vulnerable members of our community and break the cycle of disadvantage;
- Goal 14: Increase opportunities for people with a disability by providing supports that meet their individual needs and realise their potential;
- Goal 15: Improve education and learning outcomes for all students;
- Goal 16: Prevent and reduce the level of crime;
- Goal 19: Invest in critical infrastructure;
- Goal 20: Build liveable centres;
- Goal 23: Increase opportunities for people to look after their own neighbourhoods and environments;
- Goal 24: Make it easier for people to be involved in their communities;
- Goal 25: Increase opportunities for seniors in NSW to fully participate in community life;
- Goal 26: Fostering opportunity and partnership with Aboriginal people;
- Goal 27: Enhance cultural, creative, sporting and recreation opportunities; and
- Goal 30: Restore trust in state and local government as a service provider.

2.2 Hunter Regional Action Plan

The State Government's Hunter Regional Action Plan aligns with NSW 2021, and aims to: drive economic growth and diversity; invest in critical infrastructure and integrated transport; improve the liveability of Newcastle and regional centres; and provide access to quality services.

The provision of community facilities in Lake Macquarie will help to address the following priority actions from the Plan:

- Skill development in the Hunter;
- Investment in economic and social infrastructure;

- Effectively plan for future land use;
- Provide integrated services;
- Target health services for local communities;
- Support local Aboriginal communities;
- Increase opportunities for people with a disability by providing supports that meet their individual needs and realise their potential;
- Better protect the most vulnerable members of our community and break the cycle of disadvantage; and
- Improve community safety.

2.3 Lower Hunter Regional Strategy 2006-2031

Prepared by the Department of Planning, this strategic planning document covers the Lake Macquarie, Newcastle, Maitland, Port Stephens and Cessnock LGAs. It provides directions for the growth of the region with an additional 115,000 new dwellings accommodating 160,000 persons in the next 25 years. This includes 36,000 new dwellings within Lake Macquarie LGA. Key elements of the strategy impacting on the social sustainability of the Glendale CC include;

- Changing housing demands of smaller households and decreasing occupancy rates across the region;
- Increasing housing demand from new households wanting to live in the region;
- Boosting the economic and housing capacity of key centres by refocusing a higher proportion of new housing in these centres. This will help to maintain the character of existing suburbs, provide greater housing choice, maximise use of existing and future infrastructure, including public transport, and achieve a more sustainable balance of infill to greenfield development;
- Supporting Glendale/Cardiff as an emerging major regional centre in the Lower Hunter, with a target of an additional 6,200 jobs and 4,000 dwellings in and surrounding. This will provide a focus for new housing, employment, community services and specialised infrastructure to support surrounding communities.
- Supporting Warners Bay as a town providing shopping and business services for the district including health and professional services mixed with medium and higher density housing; and
- Identifying the area between Cardiff and Edgeworth as a Renewal Corridor with strategic transport routes and linkages to key strategic centres. This area is identified as having opportunities for economic renewal and/or housing renewal and intensification.

The strategy also identifies neighbourhood planning principles (see Figure 1) to be implemented at the local level to ensure high quality development outcomes.

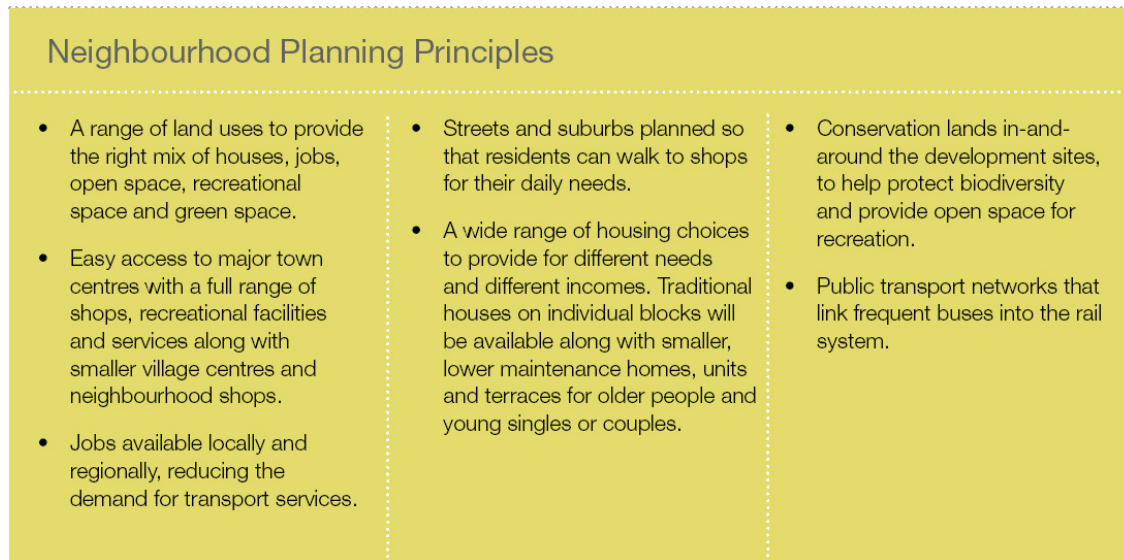
In addition, to allow councils the flexibility to consider rezoning requests outside the growth areas identified by the Strategy, the Strategy identifies the following sustainability criteria that is required to be met (see Appendix 1, *Regional Strategy*):

- **Infrastructure provision** with mechanisms in place to ensure services are provided in a timely and efficient manner;
- **Access** with transport options for efficient and sustainable travel between homes, jobs, services and recreation existing or able to be provided;
- **Housing diversity** with a range of housing choices to ensure that a broad population can be housed;

- **Employment lands** with regional/local employment opportunities to support the Lower Hunter's expanding role in the wider regional and NSW economies; and
- **Quality and equity in services** with quality health, education, legal, recreational, cultural and community development and other government services accessible.

The planning principles and sustainability criteria identified in the strategy are consistent with those identified in Council's strategic plans outlined below. Together they form a strong framework to guide the direction of this study.

Figure 1. Lower Hunter Regional Strategy Neighbourhood Planning Principles (Source: NSW Department of Planning (2006))



2.4 Lifestyle 2030 Strategy

Prepared by Lake Macquarie City Council, the Strategy is an update on Council's Lifestyle 2020 Strategy. It provides the long-term strategic directions for the future land use pattern for the City based on achieving the principles of ecological sustainable development.

The strategic directions and outcomes relevant to the provision of community facilities within the Glendale CC include:

- **Strategic Direction 3 - A well designed adaptable and liveable city**

Outcome 3.3 – More extensive building and development in vacant areas of the City's centres, such as Charlestown and Cardiff, occurs. Such development should incorporate medium density housing to achieve a 30% medium density housing (not including duplexes) target by 2030.

Outcome 3.4 – Charlestown Master Plan, Glendale Master Plan, Morisset Structure Plan, Wyee Structure Plan and Local Area Plans are implemented.

Outcome 3.7 – The unique character and sense of place of centres, such as Wyee and Cardiff is reinforced in their buildings, streetscape and public domain.

- **Strategic Direction 4 - A well serviced and equitable city**

Outcome 4.1 – There is sufficient infrastructure capacity to support the planned growth of centres and employment areas, including new infrastructure such as the Pennant Street overpass and Lake Macquarie Transport Interchange at Glendale.

Outcome 4.3 – Development on previously undeveloped land should not occur unless essential physical social infrastructure can be provided and funded.

Outcome 4.16 – Existing communities are well serviced with physical and social infrastructure.

- **Strategic Direction 5 - A city of progress and prosperity**

Outcome 5.10 – the Hunter Sports Centre is further developed as a regional facility.

Outcome 5.18 – Infrastructure is adequate to support new and existing employment activity in the City, including movement systems, telecommunications, energy supply, water and solid waste management, and educational and health care facilities.

- **Strategic Direction 6 - A city responsive to the wellbeing of its residents**

Outcome 6.1 – The well-being of residents continues to improve.

Outcome 6.10 – The City has a rich and diverse cultural life.

Outcome 6.12 – Facilities and mechanisms that ensure education, health care, community development, income distribution, employment and social welfare (social infrastructure) are developed and recognised as an important component of place making.

Outcome 6.16 – There is an adequate supply of appropriately located educational facilities, with opportunities for co-sharing with community groups (to be provided with appropriate consultation with Department of Education and Communities)

The Strategy also identifies Glendale (suburb) as an emerging regional centre for Lake Macquarie, and that the area from Warners Bay / Cardiff, through Glendale to Holmesville / West Wallsend as a 'Growth and Expansion Corridor' which contains substantial areas of new release land for urban development.

2.5 Lake Macquarie Community Strategic Plan 2013 - 2023

Council's long term strategic community plan for the LGA addresses key community priorities and issues as determined through extensive community and stakeholder consultation. It provides a policy framework for the delivery of outcomes.

The plan identifies several key priorities and strategies for community facilities and services in the LGA. These are:

<u>Priority</u>	<u>Strategy</u>
A connected community where diversity is welcomed and social needs are met	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respond to changing demographics to meet the social needs of the community • Build on community partnerships to promote and deliver community services • A wide range of community facilities, services and programs is provided to meet a diverse community
A community where culture is celebrated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan for and provide high quality and diverse cultural facilities and activities throughout the City
An economically vibrant and prosperous City where people want to live, work and visit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide infrastructure that supports a vibrant and prosperous City

2.6 Lake Macquarie City Council Community Facilities Strategy

Adopted in September 2011, the Strategy aims to ensure that Council's existing community facilities meet the expectations and needs of current and future residents. The Strategy

seeks to ensure that Council funds, maintains, and improves its ongoing viable long-term assets, and investigates possible outcomes for unsustainable facilities. Only those facilities that are not leased, were considered in this Strategy.

The recommendations of the Community Facilities Strategy for those facilities within the Glendale CC have been considered as part of the development of this study.

2.7 Lake Macquarie City Council Community Services and Facilities Policy (2013)

Council has also adopted a *Community Services and Facilities Policy (2013)*. This policy describes Council's commitment in providing community services and facilities, and forms a framework for Council's partnership with State and Federal government to provide services to meet the social needs of the community.

The Policy acknowledges Council's social obligation to contribute to services that support residents with high needs, supports community service organisations through the construction and maintenance of multipurpose community facilities to accommodate them, supports several management models for its community facilities, and identifies the parameters for setting charges for community services in its buildings.

2.8 Other Council Community Strategies / Plans

Social and community planning is an integral part of the development and delivery of Council's Community Strategic Plan. Council has therefore developed a number of other strategies / plans to assist in the preparation and delivery of the Community Strategic Plan to address issues that are important for specified social / community groups. These strategies / plans include:

- Ageing Population Strategy 2014-2017;
- Aboriginal Community Plan 2012-2015;
- Youth Strategy 2014-2019;
- Disability Action Plan 2013-2017;
- Seniors Housing Strategy;
- Children and Family Strategy 2015-2020; and
- Crime Prevention Strategy 2015-2018.

These strategies / plans provide the basis for the delivery of initiatives that have grassroots significance. They identify the projects, programs and initiatives planned in response to specific needs or for specific demographic groups.

2.9 Lake Macquarie Transport Interchange (LMTI)

The proposed LMTI intends to upgrade the existing road network and public transport facilities within the Glendale town centre. The LMTI is proposed to be delivered in the following two stages:

- Stage 1: Road links – to create a direct link between Glendale and Cardiff, and also include pedestrian and bicycle links along the road alignments. Work has commenced on this stage; and
- Stage 2: Railway Station and Transport Interchange – a train station, bus interchange (integrated with retail development and a public plaza) and a park and ride facility. Whilst concept designs have been developed, no funding commitment has been made to undertake further design work for Stage 2 of the LMTI.

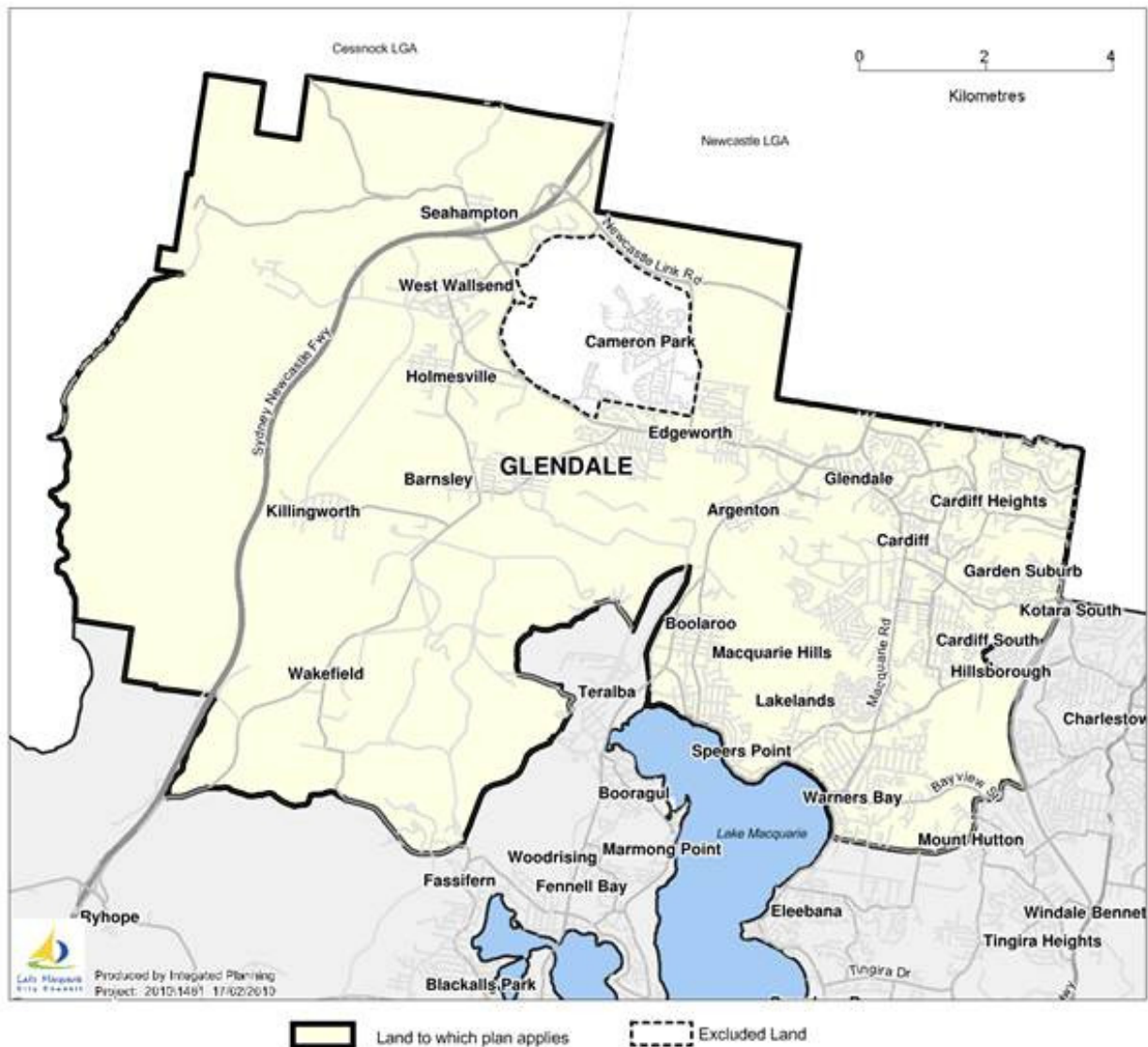
3. Social Profile of the Glendale Contributions Catchment

The Glendale CC is located in the northern sector of the Lake Macquarie LGA as shown in Figure 2. It includes the suburbs of Argenton, Barnsley, Boolaroo, Cardiff, Cardiff Heights, Cardiff South, Edgeworth, Garden Suburb, Glendale, Holmesville, Killingworth, Lakelands, Macquarie Hills, Seahampton, Speers Point, Wakefield, Warners Bay and West Wallsend.

The suburb of Cameron Park also lies within the geographical area of the Glendale CC. However, as the existing developed areas of this suburb (the Northlake Urban Release Area [NURA]) is covered by its own Development Contributions Plan, this portion of the suburb is excluded from consideration from this Study.

The Glendale CC also partly covers the suburbs of Hillsborough, New Lambton Heights, Rankin Park and Teralba (the remainder of the suburbs lie either outside the LGA or are covered by another Contributions Catchment). Only those parts of the suburbs that lie within the Glendale CC are covered by this Study.

Figure 2: Glendale CC as defined by Lake Macquarie City Council 2010



In 2011, it was estimated that the Glendale Catchment had a population of 46,811 persons comprising approximately 24% of the total LGA population. This figure includes people living in non-private dwellings such as nursing homes (residential care facilities), tourist accommodation including hotels and motels, hospitals, and moveable dwellings.

As highlighted later in this report, the socio-economic characteristics of the Catchment vary considerably between different suburbs. This needs to be considered in determining the spatial distribution of Council community infrastructure throughout the Catchment and in particular, to ensure that those residents of greatest need have quality access to appropriate public facilities and services.

The Australian Bureau of Statistic's 2011 Census of Population and Housing identified the following population characteristics for the Glendale CC:

- The Catchment has a younger population than the LGA, with a median age of 39, compared to 41. It is the north-western suburbs that are generally the youngest areas, such as Barnsley (median age of 34), Killingworth (33) and Seahampton (31). However, Macquarie Hills also has a younger population, with a median age of 34. Those areas that have a higher median age include Speers Point (43), Wakefield (45) and Warners Bay (42);
- Macquarie Hills, Seahampton and West Wallsend have the highest proportion of those under 10 years of age, and those aged 25-40 years, indicating that these suburbs are predominately younger families;
- Garden Suburb, Killingworth, Lakelands and Wakefield have the highest proportion of those aged 10-19 years, and 40-54 years, indicating that these suburbs consist predominately of older families;
- The Catchment has significantly less people aged 65 years and over, accounting for just 15.7% of the population, compared to 18.4% for Lake Macquarie. Suburbs that have a higher proportion of people aged over 65 years include Cardiff Heights, Speers Point, and Warners Bay;
- Unsurprisingly, suburbs such as Speers Point, Warners Bay and Rankin Park have very high proportion of 'couple families without children', whilst Garden Suburb, Killingworth, Lakelands, Macquarie Hills, New Lambton Heights and Wakefield have a very high proportion of 'couple family with children'. Argenton, Barnsley and West Wallsend have a high proportion of 'one parent families';
- Areas that have a high proportion of single person households include Argenton, Boolaroo, and Warners Bay, whilst Barnsley, Killingworth, Seahampton and Wakefield having the highest number of average people per household;
- The Catchment has a similar proportion of people born overseas as the LGA, as well as those who identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander;
- Although the Catchment has a similar rate to the LGA for those working full-time and part-time, it does have a lower unemployment rate;
- Rates of motor vehicle ownership are very high for the Catchment with an average of 1.8 vehicles per household. Only 6.3% of households in the Catchment do not have a vehicle, compared to 7.1% for the LGA. Argenton (13.2%) and Boolaroo (12.2%) were the suburbs that have the highest percentage of dwellings with no motor vehicles, whilst Seahampton and Wakefield reported that all dwellings have at least one (1) motor vehicle. Lakelands, Barnsley, Killingworth, New Lambton Heights, Garden Suburb, Macquarie Hills and Rankin Park had very few dwellings without a motor vehicle;
- Whilst the Catchment has a similar proportion of dwellings (74.9%) with an internet connection to that of the LGA (73.8%), Lakelands and Macquarie Hills has the highest proportion, whilst Argenton has a significantly lower proportion (61.3%);
- Lake Macquarie has a higher proportion of dwellings than NSW that are a separate house (86.4% compared to 69.5%), and the Catchment has an even higher proportion (88.1%). In fact, all dwellings in Killingworth, Seahampton and Wakefield are separate houses, whilst, Barnsley (99.8%), Garden Suburb (98.9) and Macquarie Hills (97.6%) also have a very high proportion of separate houses;

- Warners Bay (20.9%) and Cardiff Heights (17.5%) have a higher proportion of semi-detached houses than the Catchment (6.3%) and the LGA (7.3%), whilst suburbs that have a higher proportion of apartments than the LGA (5.3%) are Argenton (13.4%), Edgeworth (10.7%), Speers Point (7.9%), Glendale (6.6%) and Cardiff (6.3%);
- Over 77% of households either own/are purchasing their home (compared to 73.6% for the LGA). This reflects the Catchment's affordability for home purchase generally, particularly when compared with the Sydney metropolitan area;
- The Catchment has a lower percentage of public housing than the LGA (2.5% compared to 4.9%), however it is highest in the suburbs of Argenton (10.2%), Glendale (8.3%), and Edgeworth (6.8%); and
- According to Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011 Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage, Argenton experiences very high levels of social disadvantage. This is a result of a high proportion of residents being less educated, having lower incomes, less skilled occupations and higher unemployment levels than those living in other suburbs. The suburbs of Boolaroo and West Wallsend also experience high levels of disadvantage, whilst Lakelands, New Lambton Heights, and Rankin Park have low levels of disadvantage.

4. Glendale Contributions Catchment 2030

The Glendale CC is expected to reach 60,446 persons by 2030. As shown in Table 1, this is an increase of 13,635 persons from 2011. New residents are expected to be concentrated in the following six (6) suburbs, which account for over 83% of the total growth in the Catchment;

- Boolaroo, with an additional 2,704 persons and a total population of 3,684 people. This is an increase of 275.9% and reflects significant growth compared to other suburbs in the CC;
- Edgeworth, with an additional 2,273 persons (38.7% increase) and a total population of 8,142 people;
- Warners Bay, with an additional 1,793 persons (25.3% increase) and a total population of 8,890 people;
- Cardiff, with an additional 1,777 persons (30.7% increase) and a total population of 7,558 people;
- West Wallsend, with an additional 1,407 persons (80.3% increase) and a total population of 3,159 people; and
- Cameron Park, with an expected 1,386 persons to reside in the area that lies outside the NURA (there are currently no dwellings in the suburb of Cameron Park in the area outside of the NURA).

Table 1: Estimated Residential Population by Suburb

Suburb	Existing Dwellings (2011)	Existing Persons (2011)	Projected additional Dwellings (2030)	Projected additional Persons (2030)	Total Dwellings (2030)	Total Persons (2030)	Growth (%)
Argenton	607	1,370	77	148	684	1,518	10.8
Barnsley	642	1,802	77	199	719	2,001	11.0
Bararoo	475	980	922	2,704	1,397	3,684	275.9
Cameron Park*	0	0	447	1,386	447	1,386	-
Cardiff	2,426	5,781	953	1,777	3,379	7,558	30.7
Cardiff Heights	527	1,300	32	78	559	1,378	6.0
Cardiff South	1,129	2,836	51	96	1,180	2,932	3.4
Edgeworth	2,756	5,869	918	2,273	3,674	8,142	38.7
Garden Suburb	689	1,934	39	88	728	2,022	4.6
Glendale	1,287	3,069	269	578	1,556	3,647	18.8
Hillsborough*	3	6	0	0	3	6	0.0
Holmesville	510	1,416	40	80	550	1,496	5.6
Killingworth	223	714	57	151	280	865	21.1
Lakelands	518	1,506	10	18	528	1,524	1.2
Macquarie Hills	1,101	3,075	76	205	1,177	3,280	6.7
New Lambton Heights*	589	1,469	30	71	619	1,540	4.8
Rankin Park*	441	1,197	22	51	463	1,248	4.3
Seahampton	111	310	22	49	133	359	15.8
Speers Point	1,396	3,145	176	454	1,572	3,599	14.4
Teralba*	22	51	0	0	22	51	0.0
Wakefield	51	132	10	31	61	163	23.5
Warners Bay	3,202	7,097	1,020	1,793	4,222	8,890	25.3
West Wallsend	700	1,752	485	1,407	1,185	3,159	80.3
Total	19,405	46,811	5,733	13,635	25,138	60,446	29.1

* Denotes a partial suburb within the Glendale Contribution Catchment

The age profile of the Catchment is also expected to change significantly, as shown in Table 2. Over the period 2011 to 2030, Glendale CC will experience:

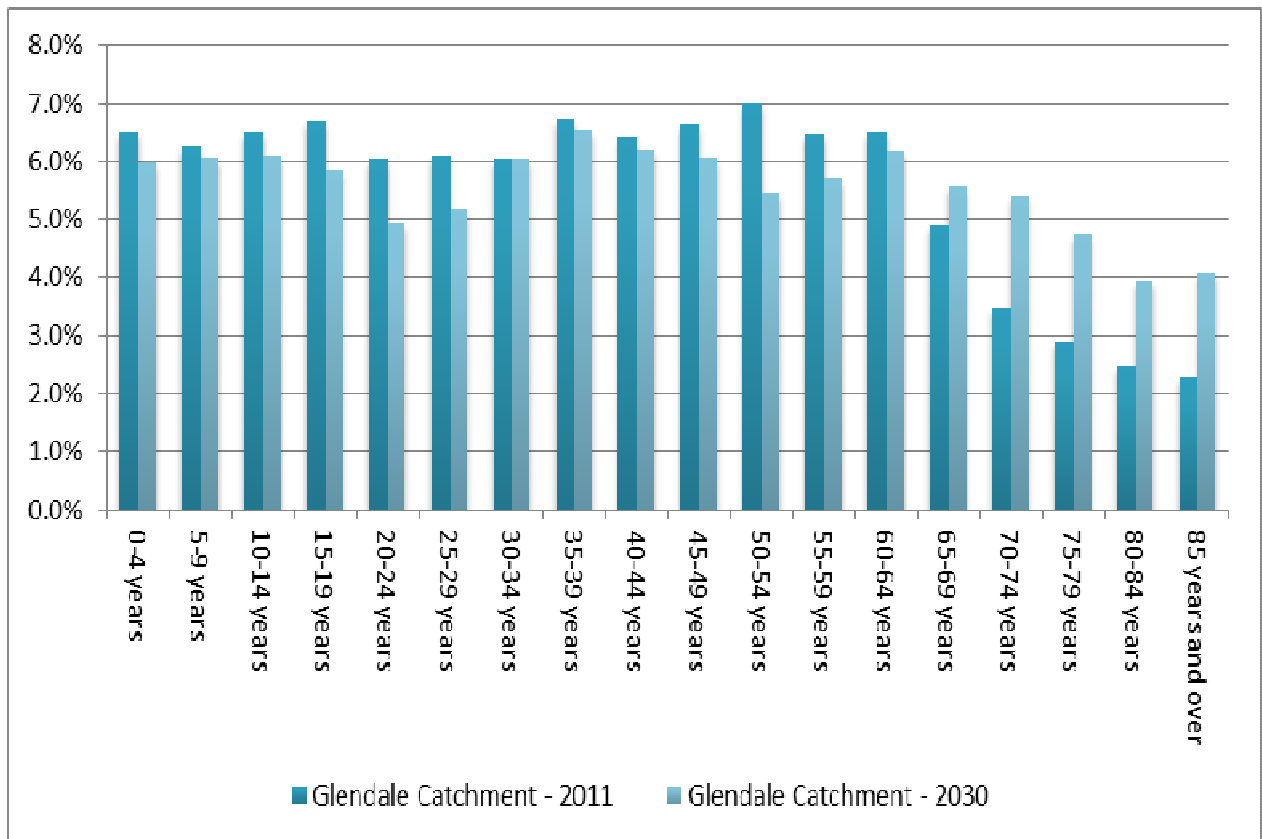
- An increasing number of older residents aged over 70 years. This age group will more than double in size, from 5,222 people to 10, 959 people (an increase of 110%);
- Increasing number of adults aged 30-49 years. An additional 2,924 persons in these age groups will live in the CC, with the greatest increase (29.4%) in those aged 30-34 years. These age groups are generally families, and this is reflected in an associated growth of those aged 0-19 years (an additional 2,349 persons); and
- A relatively small increase in those aged 20-29 years, reflecting that this age group are very mobile, and may seek to relocate for study or work.

Table 2: Forecast Demographic Profile of Glendale Contributions Catchment

Age Groups	2011		2030		Growth 2011-2030	
	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	% Change
0-4 years	3,050	6.5%	3,618	6.0%	568	18.6
5-9 years	2,932	6.3%	3,669	6.1%	737	25.1
10-14 years	3,042	6.5%	3,687	6.1%	645	21.2
15-19 years	3,134	6.7%	3,533	5.8%	399	12.7
20-24 years	2,819	6.0%	2,976	4.9%	157	5.6
25-29 years	2,855	6.1%	3,130	5.2%	275	9.6
30-34 years	2,823	6.0%	3,653	6.0%	830	29.4
35-39 years	3,150	6.7%	3,954	6.5%	804	25.5
40-44 years	3,008	6.4%	3,748	6.2%	740	24.6
45-49 years	3,109	6.6%	3,659	6.1%	550	17.7
50-54 years	3,275	7.0%	3,288	5.4%	13	0.4
55-59 years	3,036	6.5%	3,449	5.7%	413	13.6
60-64 years	3,046	6.5%	3,729	6.2%	683	22.4
65-69 years	2,292	4.9%	3,366	5.6%	1,074	46.9
70-74 years	1,623	3.5%	3,270	5.4%	1,647	101.5
75-79 years	1,361	2.9%	2,863	4.7%	1,502	110.4
80-84 years	1,161	2.5%	2,375	3.9%	1,214	104.6
85 years and over	1,077	2.3%	2,451	4.1%	1,374	127.6

Whilst all age groupings in the catchment will experience an increase over the period 2011-2030, there will be significant changes to the proportion of the age groupings. As indicated in Figure 3, there will be a decrease in the overall proportion of all 5-year age groups up to those aged 64 years, with a significant increase in the proportion of those aged over 65 years.

Figure 3: Changing Demographic Profile of Glendale Contributions Catchment



Each suburb is likely to reflect this changing age profile, however, the new release areas such as Boolaroo, West Wallsend, and Cameron Park are more likely to attract families. The infill development areas of, Warners Bay and Cardiff are likely to attract a range of different lifecycle groups including young couples, couples starting families, singles, and older couples. Whilst the future growth of Edgeworth will predominately be from new release areas, there will also be intensification (infill) along Main Road, resulting in the suburb containing a mixture of family / lifecycle groups.

5. Key Issues for Community Infrastructure Provision

Using the social planning principles identified for the Glendale CC (see Section 2) and the social profile of its existing and future population (see Sections 3 and 4), the following key issues are evident for community infrastructure provision in the Catchment. These issues have been considered in determining the need for additional/expanded community infrastructure as a result of new development (see Section 8).

Access – given the dispersed settlement pattern and existing poor public and private transport connections, many people find it difficult to access open space, recreation and community facilities in the Glendale CC. Groups who are particularly disadvantaged regarding access are those who may have limited mobility including older people, people with a disability, young people and children.

Equity – geographic distribution across the Glendale CC is important to ensure access for the majority of the population. However, for public community infrastructure it is also important to consider those populations with the greatest social needs. As outlined earlier, high levels of social disadvantage are evident for residents of Argenton, with this being an important consideration in terms of service provision. Populations with higher levels of social disadvantage require greater access to public community infrastructure than those who are well-resourced.

Quality – for infill development in existing areas of the Glendale CC, new residents may have access to existing open space, recreation and community facilities which are considered to have capacity for additional use. Often, however this existing infrastructure lacks the quality condition typically provided by new facilities and may require upgrading/redevelopment to meet contemporary standards evident in other suburbs across the LGA. The need to ensure that high quality community infrastructure is available to populations in both greenfield and infill areas is essential. Ensuring that community infrastructure is of a reasonable quality to support increased community use is an important component of best practice.

Integration – coordinated and efficient service delivery achieved through a network of community services is an important objective of service providers. The Glendale CC population requires access to health, education, legal, recreational, cultural, community development and other government and non-government services. At the local level, the opportunity exists for greater coordination and sharing of resources to provide high quality integrated and networked services as a focal point for villages, towns and major centres. This integrated and networked approach is consistent with Council's Community Plan direction to support community well-being and liveability.

Sustainability – to ensure sustainability, it is important for public community infrastructure to meet Council's social objectives; support community involvement and participation; be financially viable in the short and long term including construction, operation and ongoing maintenance; and be flexible to meet future population needs.

6. Methodology

Prior to assessing the infrastructure needs of the future population, a literature review of models of community infrastructure provision was undertaken. This was to identify the trends or best practice in facility provision for services, in order to assist with determining the future models of service/facility provision for Lake Macquarie. This information is reported in the following section (Section 7).

To determine the public community infrastructure needs of the existing and future populations, along with identifying the existing facilities within the Glendale CC, four indicators have been used:

Normative - based on benchmarks or standards, they are an indicator for assessing needs and are cited as a ratio of one facility per head of population. These standards should not be considered a minimum standards of provision, or lead to the expectation about a level of provision of such facilities. Three standards have been reported in this plan – NSW Growth Centres Commission, NSW Department of Planning draft Local Development Contribution Guidelines, and the Queensland Government Implementation Guideline No. 5 - Social Infrastructure Planning. In the Needs Assessment (Section 8), where no standard is available, this is identified as 'n/a';

Comparative - comparing against a similar area or across the LGA. The Needs Assessment compares the existing level of service provision for the Glendale CC with:

- the standards of service provision previously adopted for Lake Macquarie LGA (the 2004 Citywide Development Contributions Plan);
- the standard adopted (where available) for the Lake Macquarie City Council Development Contributions Plan for the Morisset Contributions Catchment and the Charlestown Contributions Catchment; and
- with other comparable councils that have adopted standards for their developer contributions plans.

In NSW, Councils are categorised according to their socio-economic characteristics (including whether they are rural or urban) and their capacity to deliver a range of services to the community. Lake Macquarie City Council is in 'Group 5' along with Maitland, Coffs Harbour, Shoalhaven, Tweed, Wollongong, Newcastle and Port Macquarie councils. As not all of these councils have adopted standards for their developer contributions plans, only those who have adopted standards are identified. Whilst Wollongong have not adopted a standard, they have identified a set of standards for their West Dapto Release Area, upon which they have used to base their levels of service provision on. This is therefore used;

Identified - consultation with residents, service providers, stakeholders and professional experts. Whilst limited consultation has been undertaken to date regarding the development of this specific study, Council has undertaken extensive consultation with the community and service providers in the development of many of its previous Strategies and Plans eg Community Facilities Strategy, Ageing Population Strategy etc. This has also been used in the Needs Assessment. Residents and community organisations will have the opportunity to provide further comment/input into this Plan when it is exhibited alongside the Draft Developer Contributions Plan for the Glendale Catchment Area; and

Indicative - considers the socio-demographic profile of the area, and any relevant social issues.

The **recommendations** for the future provision of community facilities were then determined after an analysis of the above four indicators, and taking into account any trends or best practice regarding facility or service provision.

7. The future of Community Infrastructure

Community facilities are essential for the health, wellbeing, and economic prosperity of communities. They play an important role in bringing people together, developing social capital, maintaining quality of life, and developing the skills and resilience essential to strong communities.

7.1 Children and Family Facilities

Playgroups

Playgroups are normally held in halls and activity rooms in community centres. Whilst this service/facility model will continue in the future, some councils are choosing to provide additional rooms within their preschool venues for services such as playgroups, occasional care and other compatible programs.

Preschools

Preschools are a service for children aged from three to six years, prior to commencing school. Preschools are located in Council facilities, Department of Education facilities, church facilities, and privately owned facilities (that are operated by either community organisations or the private sector).

The trend has been to move away from stand-alone preschool centres and to locate them in multifunctional children's service centres or general community centres situated within community facility hubs.

The Federal Government has also sought to establish Early Learning and Care Centres, with a key consideration for the location of these Centres being on school grounds.

Long Day Care

Sometimes referred to as 'centre-based care', these services operate for more than ten hours per day, five days per week, and cater for children aged from six weeks to six years. Most long day care centres are approved child care services, which means that families using the service may be eligible for Child Care Benefit and the Child Care Rebate.

Long day care is generally provided in a building or part of a building that has been created specifically for use as a child care centre. Private sector centres are normally stand-alone or located within a work or study facility (eg at a hospital, industrial estate, university), whilst community sector facilities are stand-alone or part of a hub of facilities.

The number of places that a centre has available for children to be placed in full-time care is a reflection of service size. The size of a centre may affect the number or variety of activities that are run at the centre. Larger centres (over 72 places) may be in a better position to offer a wider range of activities and resources than smaller centres (up to 46 places). Despite this, some parents prefer to place their children in smaller centres, since they consider them to be more 'home-like' and individualised. However, smaller centres are not in the same position as larger centres to implement cost-saving measures, and may have difficulty keeping fees at affordable levels.

Whilst many councils are not involved in the development and delivery of long day child care services, preferring to leave this to the private sector, councils can have a role in the planning of child care centres by setting aside land and constructing the buildings for use by the community sector, in new development areas.

Community-based centres are managed by the parents who use them, and any profit is returned to operate the service above minimum standards, and/or enable them to charge lower fees. In NSW, community-based centres are much more likely to have places for children aged less than 2 years, than privately operated centres. This is due in part to the history of private-for-profit centres, which were formerly private pre-schools (providing services for children aged 2-4 years) that extended their hours to qualify for funding as long

day care centres, as well as due to the additional costs of providing care for children aged less than 2 years, making this service less profitable.

Family Day Care

Sometimes known as home-based care, family day care is where a professional carer looks after children in the educator's home. Carers work mainly with children aged 0-6 who are not at school, but can also provide care for older school-aged children.

Councils, or a community organisation, predominately coordinates family day care. Although the child care takes place in the carer's home, the service requires office space for administration, as well as activity space for staff and carer programs and training. However, the operators of the family day care schemes receive administration fees, which are used to cover the costs of these functions.

Out-of-School Hours Care

Out-of-School Hours care is typically provided by the non-profit/government sectors, however, it is increasingly being provided by the private sector. This service caters for school-aged children (5-12 years), and includes before school care, after school care, and vacation care. Services usually use school facilities (school halls, or vacant classrooms), although council community facilities are also often used when no appropriate school facilities are available. The service requires access to both indoor space as well as outdoor space.

Integrated Child and Family Centres

These facilities provide for many of the services identified above, in order to provide a 'one-stop shop' for families. Whilst there are a number of core components that are usually common across Integrated Child and Family Centres, there is also genuine flexibility regarding the design and characteristics of each centre, in order that they respond to the specific needs and priorities of the community.

The usual core component of these centres include: early learning and child care, parent and family support services (supported playgroups, family workers or case management, family literacy initiatives, DV peer support, teen parenting groups, adult education) and health services.

Therefore, these centres require space for child care, interview/consulting rooms, activity/meeting/training rooms, office space, as well as rooms with the necessary clinic facilities to allow potential health services to be provided on site.

7.2 Youth Facilities

Young people access a range of youth services, which are provided by both government and non-government organisations. These include information and referral, individual casework advocacy services, holiday programs, structured and unstructured recreational and creative arts activities, education and training services, and counselling and support services. Many organisations also undertake community development activities for young people.

In order to cater for these services, facilities are therefore required to provide space for activity/meeting/training rooms interview/consulting/counselling rooms, as well as office space. This space can be provided in either a single-purpose youth facility, or incorporated into a multipurpose facility.

Many local governments provide services to young people from dedicated youth facilities. Young people feel more comfortable accessing these facilities and it is well founded that "youth dedicated" sites provide strong and systematic pathways for young people to connect with their community.

However, it is not always feasible or appropriate to provide stand-alone facilities for the exclusive use of a specific community or socio-demographic groups. In addition to being costly and limiting the 'life' of a facility, it can exclude access to certain funding mechanisms.

It also fails to facilitate social interaction between different groups in a community, which helps to nurture and develop networks, linkages, and cooperation.

Co-locating youth services in a multi-purpose facility helps to ensure that the facility is not labelled as a particular 'type' of facility or available only for a particular target group or cohort, and that it is perceived as a facility available for the whole community. It also enables the sharing of some spaces such as toilets, kitchen facilities, car parking, and training rooms

However, locating youth services in a multipurpose facility is not always a satisfactory arrangement, due to design issues, site restrictions, and conflicts of use. Sharing the space may not be possible due to the equipment required and its setup and storage (eg. pool tables), and youth areas should also have their own separate access, as well as office space and counselling rooms available for youth workers and counsellors. Where possible, youth activity spaces should also have direct access to outdoor activity space for active and passive recreational programs.

7.3 Facilities for Older People and People with a Disability

Councils have been, and continue to be active in the provision of facilities for older people and people with a disability. With Commonwealth and State Government policies encouraging older people to "age in place" and emphasising "active ageing", this will have implications for Council's provision of community infrastructure and the provision of urban design.

Facilities such as walking paths, heated swimming pools, passive recreation spaces, bowling greens, activity rooms, and cultural spaces are needed to encourage older people to participate in recreation and cultural activities. Facilities need to be designed and located so that they are accessible to the elderly, and greater participation and use by older people needs to be factored in when Councils are determining their service/facility models, provision levels, and design standards.

Facilities for older people and people with a disability accommodate a range of services including those for planned activities, meals on wheels, domestic assistance, personal care, respite care programs, and support services (including home support).

Senior Citizens Clubs, Probus Clubs and Pensioners Associations

Senior Citizens Clubs, Probus Clubs and Pensioners Associations provide a range of social activities, meals and educational opportunities for older people over 55. They promote wellbeing, a better lifestyle, and a positive approach to ageing.

These clubs or associations have traditionally operated from their own purpose built facilities, but now are increasingly undertaking their activities at general meeting spaces in community centres or church halls. Conversely, many of the facilities that were built as 'Senior Citizens Centres' or 'Pensioners Halls' are also being used for other community activities such as dance groups and playgroups.

Support Services and Activities

High support activities (eg respite care and support services) are typically provided in purpose built facilities that are part of larger multipurpose community centres, or in some cases, stand-alone facilities. Moderate or low support activities are provided from multipurpose rooms in community facilities or halls. These personal care and support services also require office space for their administration.

These settings and modes of delivery of services and facilities for older people and people with a disability will continue in the near future. However, with the growing aged population, and the rise in the number of people living longer with chronic illness or disability, it is likely that the service/facility landscape will change significantly over the next decades. Councils' role in aged services may expand and become more diverse through their involvement in support and activity programs, and multipurpose centres with a special focus on aged and disability services may become more prevalent.

Meals on Wheels

Meals on wheels is generally provided from single-use facilities, but in recent years the requirements of these services has gradually changed from on-site commercial kitchens to distribution centres. Services are moving to purchasing high quality prepared meals from commercial providers, rather than preparing the meals themselves. This change is due to increasing client demand, falling volunteer numbers, and the need to manage risk.

Nursing Homes and Retirement Villages

Residential aged care facilities provide both high care (nursing homes) and low care (hostels) services. Nursing home and hostel care will grow significantly over the coming decades, with these mainly being operated by non-profit organisations. Private organisations are only just starting to provide residential aged care facilities, with the Commonwealth Government providing subsidies for these facilities.

Self-care retirement villages will also continue to grow in popularity and numbers. The bulk of these are provided by private developers, but some larger non-profit organisations are also constructing self-care units in conjunction with their residential aged care facilities. These facilities will increase the demand for many Council and community services including HACC services, community transport, recreational activities for the elderly, community activities, recreation and passive open space, and medical services.

7.4 Community Men's sheds

Community Men's Sheds have long been recognised as meeting places where men can find social support and camaraderie. (Whilst Men's Shed cater predominately for men, women are also able to access these facilities.) They have sprung up across Australia to fill the void of men not having a place to call their own. They are an updated version of the shed in the backyard that has long been a part of Australian culture. The community shed is a place where men go to enjoy the company of other men, remain physically and mentally active and counter the negative effects that inactivity and boredom can have on physical and emotional wellbeing.

Men's sheds vary in shape and size, and have different governance, management, operational and finance structures, different aims and objectives, and numbers of participants.

Men's sheds are located in community settings and range from informal, casually evolved 'double' garages to large-scale community (or industry) sponsored semi-commercial operations. Most sheds provide a workshop-type space containing tools and machinery for the construction, repair, finishing or restoration of various products. Some conduct craft and hobby activities, repair old machinery, or refurbish old computers. Still others provide support for men with mental health or physical disabilities or support young people and the unemployed. A growing number of sheds also provide mentoring (in particular, youth mentoring) in order to provide support, assistance and training to others.

Community men's sheds have been established under a variety of auspices, including aged care organisations, health centres, hospitals, non-government organisations, welfare agencies, or church groups. They offer an environment conducive to men's learning, and also offer positive effects for partners, families and community, and are now recognised in Australian governments' male health policies and plans.

Due to their demonstrated success in reaching marginalised and isolated males, and contributing to improvements in male health and wellbeing, it is likely that the desire for community men's sheds will continue to grow.

7.5 General Purpose Community Facilities (Community Centres)

Community centres range from small community halls and meeting rooms available for use by the community to large multipurpose centres that incorporate a wide range of services and facilities. They support the development of socially sustainable communities by providing physical spaces to help address the social needs of a community. Community centres should facilitate social interaction between different groups in a community and help to nurture and develop networks, linkages and cooperation.

Community centres may provide:

- General community use space for meetings, activities or events;
- A base for the delivery of local community services and programs;
- Particular services, programs and activities for specific target groups, such as young people or older people;
- Space for hire for private functions;
- Specialist facilities providing a particular focus on recreation, arts, cultural activity, learning or social support; and
- A number of these functions within a single centre

An important theme to emerge from the literature is the integration of community services at a common venue. That is, combining a range of community and recreational services in a single community facility. A mix of uses helps to ensure that a centre is not labelled as a particular 'type' of facility or available only for a particular target group, and that it is perceived as a facility available for the whole community.

Centres that are designed to be multi-purpose are generally better able to accommodate diverse groups and uses. They carry extensive benefits for the stakeholders and the larger community as a result of the decreased cost of the building and services provided, as well as the decreased need for new and expensive buildings that may have a limited use. Cost savings result because spaces such as meeting rooms, lobby areas, restrooms, and parking areas can be shared. They also allow for improvement of services and activities offered to local communities by facilitating the development of social networks, encouraging greater service coordination, improving accessibility, are inclusive of all members of the community, and provide gathering places for people from different ages, backgrounds, interests and cultures.

As they achieve better economies of scale, and contribute towards the creation of vibrant community places as hubs of social interaction, the development of multipurpose community facilities is an important focus for the future delivery of social infrastructure.

7.6 Library Facilities

Libraries provide a community focal point as they bring people from a range of backgrounds together, to meet, network, and potentially develop relationships with other members of the community. They are a place where people come to sit, read the newspaper, listen to music, play computer games, search the Internet, and/or take part in the many activities and events held.

Different demographic groups may require different library services to meet their needs. Older residents are major users of libraries, and this trend is likely to grow as the number of older residents with significant leisure time increases. Older residents require access to specialist collections, adult education, activities targeting seniors, and increased computer usage. Young people require provision of meeting rooms, noisy areas, student research areas, new technologies and facilities. People from a culturally and linguistically diverse background require multilingual collections, meeting room space, enquiry/information desks, whilst Aboriginal people require specialist collections, art, and cultural activities.

Various models have been adopted in the past for the delivery of library services. 'Stand-alone Libraries' incorporate typical library services and community meeting spaces, whilst 'Global Learning Centres' include programs and space for learning activities and meetings. 'Community Learning Centres' are libraries integrated with dedicated learning rooms, early years' facilities, and general community meeting spaces.

The locations of libraries vary. They may be a stand-alone facility in a residential or commercial setting, or may be integrated with other community/civic facilities (as part of a commercial hub, or community hub in a residential setting). Libraries have also been co-located with schools.

Despite accelerating consumer preferences for materials in electronic formats, lending books and related physical objects will continue to be a core business of libraries for the near future. So too will be the provision of community spaces for meetings and activities, along with the provision of technology, especially connection to the Internet. However, libraries are likely to become much more welcoming and relaxing environments, and be an experience rather than simply a 'repository of books'. They may contain or be adjacent to cafes, and provide quiet as well as communal spaces. Part of the library could look like a lounge room, another part like a typical library, and many will offer a multimedia experience with facilities for creating music, video, and web content.

Lake Macquarie City Council has adopted a Library Service Deliver Model (November 2011) The report identifies different types of libraries offering different levels of service ranging from fully staffed to fully automated, and makes recommendations for each of Council's libraries through to 2020.

7.7 Cultural Facilities

Cultural facilities are premises that are used for the training, performance, exhibition and preservation of artistic expression or cultural activities, or the study, preservation and exhibition of culturally significant items. Councils provide and fund a range of cultural services – art galleries, museums, performance centres / convention centres and exhibition spaces – and are the main provider of these services in many regional areas.

Art Galleries

Art Galleries provide exhibition spaces, and may offer educational programs, as well as meeting and workshop space for artists. Public galleries are non-profit or publicly owned museums that display selected collections of art. Private galleries are commercial enterprises for the sale of art, however, both types of galleries may host travelling exhibits or temporary exhibitions including art borrowed from elsewhere.

Public galleries are often co-located with libraries, civic buildings and museums. Facilities may range from small volunteer-run exhibition spaces to large, professionally managed public galleries. Requirements are likely to include a large open gallery space, with flexible partitioning and room configuration, office/administration area, and visual arts workshop space. Some facilities have a café/restaurant/kiosk. Adequate storage is also needed for in-house and travelling collections.

New models of provision are being explored through the development of cultural hubs in council areas (to include arts, museum and performance facilities). Council will continue to be the main provider of public art galleries, with funding assistance from state and federal governments.

Exhibition / Convention Centres

These are large spaces that are available to host public and private business and social events. A convention centre includes an exhibition hall, or conference centre. Events held in convention centres can include corporate conferences, industry trade shows, formal dances, entertainment spectacles and concerts.

Whilst some councils may provide exhibition / convention centres, these are largely provided by the private sector. However, councils play an integral role in determining the need for, and supporting the development of these facilities.

Museums

Museums are a building, place or institution devoted to the acquisition, conversation, study, exhibition and educational interpretation of objects with scientific, historical or artistic value. Museums most often develop from existing, older buildings which are part of the community fabric and heritage.

New models of museums include interactive facilities in association with community centres, libraries and galleries. However, any new facility will need to be based on community demand and future need, with support across all levels of government (in terms of funding, provision of buildings, and legislative support).

Performing Arts Spaces

These are a space for arts rehearsal and performance, ranging from small playhouses, to large multi-purpose centres supporting a wide range of performing arts (from plays to operas and eisteddfods). The facilities include arts workshop spaces, and have tiered seating of varying capacity, flexible enough to cater to smaller audiences and designed for music, drama and dance. Stage, wings, dressing rooms and a pit to accommodate a range of performers (eg orchestras, choruses, and actors) are also required.

Local councils and the private sector typically provide funds for these types of facilities, although additional funding may be provided from the state or federal governments.

New models of provision are being explored through the development of cultural hubs in local council areas (including arts, museum and performance facilities).

7.8 Community Hubs

There has been an increasing trend over the past 20 years towards the aggregation of community infrastructure in activity hubs. A community hub may be a single multipurpose facility that accommodates a variety of services, programs and activities, and is well integrated with other people attracting uses in the local area. However, a community hub can also be a group of separate buildings that, although physically separate, cluster together to create an activity centre and access point for meeting a diverse range of community needs. A community hub should include some combination of economic / employment, open space, social infrastructure, transport, essential services and technology uses.

Community hubs can improve the economic viability of centres, improve access to services, reduce the length and number of private vehicle trips, facilitate better provision of public transport, and encourage a sense of community. The objectives of hubs are to:

- Meet the functional needs of communities (eg education, community services, recreation and open space etc);
- Provide a vibrant focal point for community life by offering a diverse range of community infrastructure and encouraging greater interaction and cohesion between residents and between service providers;
- Provide for the co-location of services and clubs to enable the sharing of resources, increase the level of service integration and encourage greater resident utilisation and participation;
- Enable residents to more easily and freely access services and participate in community activities; and
- Provide for the co-location and integration of facilities (including retail and commercial services, community facilities and other major trip generators) to optimize the use of

land and support infrastructure such as car parks, reduce car travel, encourage social interaction, reduce maintenance requirements and enhance sustainability.

7.9 Cemeteries / Crematorium

Both state and local government have had a long standing involvement in various aspects of burial and cemetery management. Burial space has been provided by the State Government through the provision of cemeteries for over 200 years. The NSW Department of Lands is the main land owner of cemeteries in NSW although the management of these cemeteries is undertaken by either a Trust or by local government.

State and local government undertake land use planning and designate broad land use zones. Competing interests for land can make cemeteries and crematoria development less competitive than other uses within a close proximity to urban areas.

Although recent trends have identified an increasing focus by local government in the planning, management and operation of cemeteries, and increased expansion in the provision of funeral services, over the past 20 years there has been an increased role of the private sector in the provision of cemeteries.

One of the major issues impacting on the management and operation of cemeteries throughout Australia is the potential shortage of burial space. Whilst this may be addressed through encouraging more intensive use of existing cemeteries, and through the provision of private cemeteries, council's land use planning processes need to consider the provision of land for future development of public cemeteries and crematoria. A number of councils already incorporate the capital development of their cemeteries within their s94 Contribution Plans and have included cemetery development and/or land provision through Voluntary Planning Agreement (VPA) negotiations.

8. Needs Assessment and Recommendations

As parts of the Glendale CC consists of long established urban areas, it has a range of community infrastructure provided by government, non-profit organisations and the private sector. This section identifies the type, location and capacity of existing community infrastructure which is widely used by the Glendale CC population and/or specific target groups within the community (i.e. older people, children, people with a disability etc).

It also identifies infrastructure located outside the CC, which may also cater for local needs.

It should be noted that this inventory may not include all community infrastructure in the CC but rather has focused on infrastructure which is primarily available for public use. This approach is consistent with Council's role as identified in the Local Government Act 1993. Community use of private facilities is often limited by the following factors:

- Hire/rental costs may be prohibitive for many groups;
- Many facilities may not be fully accessible for people with a disability;
- Facilities such as school halls are only available outside school hours;
- Many venues may not have booking officers or staff and therefore making arrangements can be difficult;
- Licensed clubs may not be appropriate for all groups e.g. children and youth;
- Many facilities do not provide group storage space;
- Meeting spaces may be inappropriate sizes and may not cater for a range of activities e.g. children's activities and creative arts; and
- Many do not organise activities and therefore are reliant on the community to make their own arrangements i.e. they are not staffed.

Non-Council facilities do however play an important role in the community and Council should be seeking to work in partnership with these providers, to reduce duplication and ensure that the full range of community needs is met through a coordinated approach.

Where private facilities are considered to be more broadly available to the community and if closed, would result in a major gap in service provision in the CC, these facilities have been included in this Study. These facilities are specifically identified in this report with consideration given to affordability of use, daily availability, and cultural/age appropriateness for community use.

8.1 Children's Services

Existing Provision:

A range of children's services are available in the LGA including long day child care, preschool, out-of-school hours care [OOSH] (including vacation care), and playgroups for preschoolers.

Council-owned children's services facilities in the Glendale CC includes:

- Cardiff Early Education and Care Centre (438m²) – provides 53 places for children aged 0 to 6 years;
- Edgeworth Child Care Centre (325m²) – provides 39 places for children aged 0 to 6 years;
- Glendale Early Education Centre (575m²) – provides 46 places for children aged 0 to 6 years; and
- Warners Bay Early Learning and Education Centre (566m²) – provides 52 places for children aged 0 to 6 years.

Council also provides Family Day Care services within the LGA, including in the Glendale CC. In addition, many of Council's General Purpose Community Facilities are also used for playgroups.

There are also many other private and community-based long day care centres, preschools, and OOSH services within the Glendale CC.

Normative:

NSW Growth Centres Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Childcare facility – 1 place: 5 children 0-4 years • After School Care Facility – 1 place: 25 children 5-12 years
NSW Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long Day Care Centres – 1 facility: 320 children aged 0-5 years • Pre-schools – 1 facility: 4,000-6,000 people • Outside of school hours care – 1 facility: 4,000-6,000 people
Queensland Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1:4,000-8,000 people

Comparative:

Glendale CC (existing)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 Council child care facilities, comprising 190 child care places, and a total gross floor area (GFA) of 1,904m² • This equates to 1 facility per 11,702 people, or 1 place per 20 children aged 0-5 years (40.7m² GFA per 1,000 people or 10.0m² GFA per place)
Lake Macquarie LGA Standard (as adopted in 2004 Citywide Contributions Plan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 place per 6.57 children aged 0-4 years in centre based care, comprising 10.22m² GFA per place, and 1 place per 20.75 children in family day care • 1 place per 25 children aged 5-12 years for out of school hours care, with 3.25m² GFA per place
Lake Macquarie City Council Developer Contributions Plan for the Morisset Contributions Catchment and Charlestown Contributions Catchment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children's services space included in general purpose community space
Maitland City Council Standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children's services space included in general purpose community space
Tweed Shire Council Standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children's services space included in general purpose community space

Wollongong City Council (West Dapto Release Area Standard)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 place per 11 children aged 0-4 years, comprising 5-7m² GFA per place
Newcastle City Council (Blue Gum Hills and Inner Newcastle Contributions Catchment) Standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 place per 10 children aged 0-4 years

Identified:

- Feedback received through regular surveys of child care centres indicates that:
 - Warners Bay and Edgeworth areas have a shortage of child care centres (including private centres);
 - Although Cardiff is well serviced by child care centres, these are all currently at capacity and have waiting lists;
 - There is a shortage of child care spaces overall for 0-2 year olds;
- Warners Bay Early Learning and Education Centre is located on a busy intersection in a commercial district, with poor access. The Warners Bay Area Plan identifies the site as being suitable for a mixed use development of up to 6 stories, and the Warners Bay Town Centre Planning Framework also identifies that part of the site might be needed to realign the adjacent roundabout to improve circulation throughout the town centre.
- Edgeworth Child Care Centre has only two rooms, which limits the opportunity for children to be appropriately grouped together, as well as the amount of children who can attend the centre. However, the Centre is located on a Council reserve which would enable expansion; and
- Glendale Early Education Centre is located adjacent to the Hunter Sports Centre and the Stockland Glendale retail precinct. The Glendale interchange development will assist with improving access to the centre.

Indicative:

- Large numbers of children aged 0-5 years live in Cardiff / Cardiff South (717 children), Warners Bay (532 children) and Edgeworth (508 children). However, Macquarie Hills and West Wallsend have the highest proportion of children aged 0-5 years.
- Similarly, large numbers of primary school aged children live in Cardiff / Cardiff South, Warners Bay and Edgeworth, while this age group is also concentrated in Seahampton, Barnsley, Killingworth and Lakelands;
- There are high level of social disadvantage amongst residents in Argenton, Boolaroo and West Wallsend, with children and parents requiring greater access to affordable child care and family support services; and
- Over the period of 2011 to 2030, the number of children aged 0-4 years is expected to increase by 18.6%.

Discussion:

- Although the private sector is providing long day care, and is likely to continue to provide care, this will not satisfy all the future demand. Therefore, Council should continue to also provide long day care, to ensure that the community has adequate access to this type of care, especially for children aged under 2 years;
- Council should also continue to make space available for playgroups and OOSH services;

- No need to provide for preschools and family day care (which receives funds to cover the costs of its functions);
- Where possible, children’s services should be provided in integrated child and family centres, in a multipurpose facility, or ‘hubbed’ with other facilities in order to maximise potential for families to access additional services (eg support services, health services, workshop spaces);
- Additional long day care spaces will be required in the Glendale CC to meet the needs of the future population. This will most notably be in the suburbs of Boolaroo, Edgeworth, Warners Bay and Cardiff, which will experience the highest numbers of additional growth;
- Expanding Edgeworth Child Care Centre will cater for the growing population of Edgeworth and surrounding suburbs, as well as help to address the shortage of child care centres in the area. It will also allow for more children to attend the centre, and encourage more families to enter the service while their children are babies, and continue in care until the year before school;
- However, the Glendale Early Education Centre is located within a regional hub (both community/recreation and commercial) and with good access for those wishing to utilise the Centre, it will also cater to the growing populations of the surrounding suburbs (Boolaroo and Cardiff); and
- With a shortage of child care centres in the Warners Bay area, an expansion of the Warners Bay Early Learning and Education Centre will cater for this need, as well as meet the needs of the growing population. However, due to the site constraints at the existing location, relocating the centre will provide improved access and allow for the expansion.

Recommendations:

- Not adopt a stand-alone standard for children’s services space, however, ensure that general / multipurpose space can be used to provide for children’s services (depending on the specific need at time of provision), or use the general / multipurpose space standard for the provision of children’s services space;
- Relocate Warners Bay Early Learning and Education Centre to block bounded by Queen, Bayview, Yorston and Pring Streets and provide an additional 20 places. The total site requirements for the centre is 2,370m², with a building of 735m² GFA and 22 car parking spaces. (204m² of GFA, with a total site requirement of 654m² of additional space, including the provision for an additional 6 car parking spaces, is attributable to the additional 20 places.); and
- Provide an additional 20 child care places at either Glendale Early Education Centre or Edgeworth Child Care Centre, depending on the need in the area at the time. This will require an additional 204m² of GFA, and construction of 6 additional car parks. No land acquisition is required.

8.2 Youth Services

Existing Provision:

There are no specific stand-alone youth centres within the Glendale CC. Rather, youth services/programs are run from Council’s General Purpose Community Facilities. However, Northlakes Youth Project operates out of Edgeworth Memorial Neighbourhood Centre (along with other programs and activities).

Normative:

NSW Growth Centres Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1:20,000 people
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NSW Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1:10,000-30,000 people
Queensland Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local facility – 1:10,000-20,000 people • District centre – 1:20,000-50,000 people

Comparative:

Glendale CC (existing)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No specific stand-alone youth centres in Glendale CC
Lake Macquarie LGA Standard (as adopted in 2004 Citywide Contributions Plan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 facility per 13,000 people
Lake Macquarie City Council Developer Contributions Plan for the Morisset Contributions Catchment and Charlestown Contributions Catchment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth services space included in general purpose community space
Maitland City Council Standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth services space included in general purpose community space
Tweed Shire Council Standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth services space included in general purpose community space
Wollongong City Council (West Dapto Release Area Standard)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Youth Centre per 20,000 persons, or 1 facility per 3,000 people aged 13-19 years, comprising 300-400m² GFA
Newcastle City Council (Blue Gum Hills and Inner Newcastle Contributions Catchment) Standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Youth Centre per 10,000-20,000 people

Identified:

- Consultation undertaken as part of the development of Council's Youth Strategy identified that there is a need to provide new and improved facilities that are attractive to, and meet the social needs of young people. This includes the provision of youth friendly / focussed facilities and / or opportunities for young people to increase their engagement in cultural activities.

Indicative:

- Proportion of young people aged 12-24 years old in the Glendale Catchment is consistent with the LGA average;
- Whilst Garden Suburb, Killingworth, Lakelands and Wakefield are the suburbs with the highest proportion of young people, the suburbs of Warners Bay, Edgeworth and Cardiff have the highest numbers of young people (over 36% of all young people in the Catchment live in these three suburbs);

- High levels of disadvantage in Argenton, Boolaroo and West Wallsend is likely to be directly impacting on young people living in these suburbs; and
- Whilst there is expected to be a significant increase in the number of young people aged 12-19 years over the period 2011 to 2030, there will only be a minor increase in those aged 20-24 years. This reflects the fact that this age group are very mobile, and are often required to relocate for study or work.

Discussion:

- Whilst there is no dedicated youth centres in the Glendale CC, youth services are currently operating within general purpose community centres. This includes the Northlakes Youth Project that operates out of Edgeworth Memorial Neighbourhood Centre; and
- With no facilities in the Glendale CC providing dedicated spaces for young people, facilities will require enhancement to better cater for the provision of youth services. This may include space for young people to increase their engagement in cultural activities.

Recommendations:

- Not adopt a stand-alone standard for youth service space, however, ensure that general / multipurpose space can be used to provide for youth services (depending on the specific need at time of provision). This may require providing dedicate space for youth services in multipurpose facilities; and
- Youth service space should include activity space, office space and counselling/interview rooms, and have its own separate entrance, and where possible, direct access to outdoor activity space.

8.3 Services for Older People

Existing Provision:

As with youth services, Council has adopted a multipurpose approach for the provision of services for older people. Although 'Senior Citizen Centres' and 'Pensioners Halls' (eg. Cardiff and Boolaroo) are used for senior's activities, they are also used for general community activities.

However, for the Glendale CC, Mercy Community Services operate out of the West Wallsend Centre (860m²) and provide specific aged services including home and community care services, and community transport. Boolaroo Meals on Wheels (125m²) also provides dedicated aged services, and although the group owns the building, it is located on Council land.

Normative:

NSW Growth Centres Commission	n/a
NSW Planning	n/a
Queensland Government	(Aged Care Service / Respite Centre) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local – 1:7,000-10,000 people • District – 1:20,000-100,000 people

Comparative:

Glendale CC (existing)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 facilities - Boolaroo Meals on Wheels (whilst the facility is owned and managed by the group, it is on Council land) and West Wallsend Centre - comprising a total of 985m². • This equates to 1 facility per 23,406 people, or 21.1m² per 1,000 people
Lake Macquarie LGA Standard (as adopted in 2004 Citywide Contributions Plan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No standards for facilities for older people
Lake Macquarie City Council Developer Contributions Plan for the Morisset Contributions Catchment and Charlestown Contributions Catchment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No standards for facilities for older people (included within general facility service provision)
Maitland City Council Standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No standards for facilities for older people
Tweed Shire Council Standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Space for services for older people is included in general purpose community space
Wollongong City Council (West Dapto Release Area Standard)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 facility per 30,000 people, comprising 1,000-2,000m² GFA
Newcastle City Council (Blue Gum Hills and Inner Newcastle Contributions Catchment) Standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No standards for facilities for older people

Identified:

- Consultation undertaken as part of the development of Council's Ageing Population Strategy 2014-2017, and with services as part of the National Aged Care Reforms identified that:
 - Access to a range of community, recreational, retail and commercial facilities is limited for people with a disability; and
 - There is a need to maintain a range of community and recreation facilities that are accessible and suitable for activities for seniors;
- Existing day care respite services are meeting the current demand; and
- Meals on Wheels services are moving towards being distribution centres, rather than kitchens. This will require remodelling of facilities to provide significant cold storage space, distribution areas and office space.

Indicative:

- Whilst the suburbs of Cardiff Heights, Speers Point and Warners Bay have the highest proportion of people aged over 65 years in the Catchment, it is the suburbs of Cardiff, Edgeworth and Warners Bay that have the highest numbers overall. In fact,

these three (3) suburbs account for close to 50% of all people aged over 65 years in the Catchment, and is expected to increase as the suburbs grow; and

- The proportion of residents aged over 65 years is expected to increase from 15.7% to 23.7% over the period 2011 to 2030, with the number of residents aged over 70 years more than doubling.

Discussion:

- Multipurpose facilities can continue to accommodate Seniors Citizens Clubs, Probus Clubs, and Pensioners Associations;
- Although multipurpose centres can be used for the provision of support services for older people and people with a disability, need to ensure that high support activities have their own dedicated space, and office space is available for their administration;
- Need to ensure that facilities are designed and located so that they are accessible to older people and people with a disability; and
- As the population grows and ages, and with government policies encouraging people to ‘age in place’, there may be the demand for additional high support activities such as respite care. This can be met by the provision of additional facilities, or the expansion or conversion of an existing facility.

Recommendations:

- Not adopt a stand-alone standard for space for services for older people, however, ensure that general / multipurpose space can be used to provide for these services (depending on the specific need at time of provision); and
- Continue to monitor the demand for high support activities (eg day care respite services), and if required, provide dedicated space for services for older people in multipurpose facilities, or expand or convert an existing facility to cater for this demand.

8.4 Community Men’s Sheds

Existing Provision:

A Men’s Shed is currently operating out of a senior living complex at Edgeworth (Hawkins Masonic Village). However, this is a private facility that is only available to the residents of the seniors living village.

Normative:

Not available

Comparative:

<p>Lake Macquarie City Council Developer Contributions Plan for the Morisset Contributions Catchment and Charlestown Contributions Catchment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Space for Men’s Sheds is included in the general purpose community space
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No other comparative standards are available

Identified:

- No specific consultation undertaken to date;
- A Cardiff and District Men’s Shed group has been established, with membership from Cardiff, Edgeworth, Cameron Park and Glendale. The group do not currently have a

premise from which to operate. Potential sites in the Cardiff area have not proven to be suitable; and

- There has also been some interest to establish a Men's Shed in the Holmesville area.

Indicative:

- Although Men's Sheds are able to be accessed by people of all ages (including women), they are generally utilised by older men;
- Whilst the suburbs of Cardiff Heights, Speers Point and Warners Bay have the highest proportion of people aged over 65 years in the Catchment, it is the suburbs of Cardiff, Edgeworth and Warners Bay that have the highest numbers of people aged over 65 years.
- The suburbs of Cardiff and Warners Bay will experience a high level of growth, with much of this growth being in the form of apartment buildings, which will restrict opportunities for residents to have access to backyard sheds/workshops;
- High levels of growth are also expected at Edgeworth, Glendale, Boolaroo and Speers Point, with much of this being more intensive residential development (eg, apartments, villas, or smaller-lot developments) that will restrict opportunities for residents to have access to backyard sheds/workshops; and
- The proportion of residents aged over 65 years is expected to increase from 15.7% to 23.7% over the period 2011 to 2030, with the suburbs of Warners Bay, Cardiff and Edgeworth continuing to attract older people.

Discussion:

- Consider the provision of Community Men's sheds in the planning for future community facilities, depending on the needs of the community;
- The future population of Cardiff and Warners Bay will need access to a Men's Shed, especially given the limited opportunities for access to backyard sheds/workshops, and the interest that is already present in Cardiff area; and
- Whilst there has only been limited interest for Men's Sheds in other areas of the Glendale CC, due to the ageing of the population of the Catchment, and more intensive residential development especially in the north and east of the Catchment, additional Men's Sheds will be required within the Catchment over the next 15 years.

Recommendations:

- Not adopt a stand-alone standard for space for Men's Sheds, however, ensure that general / multipurpose space can be used to provide for these services (depending on the specific need at time of provision). This may require providing dedicated space for Men's Shed facilities due to the nature of their activities;
- Provide a Men's Shed of 300m² at Glendale. This is a central and accessible location that will satisfy the needs of the current Cardiff and District Men's Shed group, as well as cater for the future needs of the surrounding suburbs. The preferred location is at 5-7 Glendon Crescent, Glendale. The Glendale Disabled Care Centre is currently located on part of this site, however the building is in a poor condition and is not suitable for use for community activities. Funds will be required to undertake extensive refurbishment of the existing building, or to build a new facility, in accordance with the recommendations of a building report. A community garden is also proposed to be co-located with this facility.
- Provide a Men's Shed of 300m² in the Warners Bay area. The preferred location is in the industrial area along Medcalf Street / Hillsborough Road / Macquarie Road. This will cater for the future needs of the area, especially given the older populations and high levels of growth, and more intensive residential development in the Warners Bay, Speers Point and Cardiff areas. However, a site assessment will be undertaken of various potential sites at the time.

8.5 General Purpose Community Facilities.

Existing Provision:

In the Glendale CC in 2011, the following Council facilities were provided:

- Argenton Community Hall (376m²) – leased to Samaritans Kaiyu, the facility is utilised for mental health programs that focus on social and skill development activities and social inclusion;
- Cameron Park Community Centre (1008m²) – this large multipurpose facility was constructed to meet the needs of the Northlake Urban Release Area. It is leased by The Canopy who provide support for families;
- Cardiff Senior Citizens Centre (359m²) – located adjacent to the Cardiff Early Education and Care Centre, the facility is well-utilised by seniors groups and other community activities;
- John Young Community Hall (370m²) – an old style hall which was moved to the area from the Rathmines Air Base, the facility is used for fitness, dance and musical groups;
- Ulinga Park Community Hall (240m²) – the facility is located adjacent to sporting ovals, with whom they share toilet facilities, and is managed by Ulinga Youth Centre Inc;
- Edgeworth Memorial Neighbourhood Centre (470m²) – located adjacent to the Edgeworth Child and Family Health Clinic and Edgeworth Library, the neighbourhood centre provides information and referral services, counselling, as well as a number of programs and activities;
- Edgeworth Child and Family Health Clinic (175m²) – leased by NSW Health, this service aims to maintain and improve the health of children and families;
- Garden Suburb Community Hall (246m²) – located adjacent to the local primary school, the facility is used by playgroups, dance groups and exercise groups;
- Holmesville Community Hall (243m²) – built in 1906, this facility has recently had the kitchen and amenities upgraded to meet accessibility standards. It is used for Progress Association meetings, as well as dance groups and playgroups;
- Lakelands Community Hall (396m²) – the facility was built to service the Lakelands sub-division and is used for dance groups, playgroups as well as for functions (weddings and celebrations);
- Sugar Valley Neighbourhood Centre (527m²) – consisting of an older two-storey heritage building at the front, and a newer single-storey community hall at the rear, the facility is leased by Sugar Valley Neighbourhood Centre Inc;
- Council Administrative Centre Meeting Rooms (328m²) – various meeting rooms that are used for a variety of purposes including community meetings and training; and
- Council Depot Meeting Rooms (150m²) – various meeting rooms that are used for a variety of purposes including community meetings and training.

The Glendale Disabled Care Centre, and Boolaroo Pensioners Hall are also Council facilities within the Glendale CC. However, the House with No Steps who lease the Glendale Disabled Care Centre have indicated that they will be moving out, and the future of this facility is unclear as the building is in a poor condition. The Boolaroo Pensioners Hall has been closed, and Council's Community Facilities Strategy identifies that this facility is to be sold.

The Teralba Community Hall (486m²) is located just outside of the Glendale CC, and is likely to be used by residents of Teralba, Wakefield and Speers Point. Likewise, as Ulinga Park Community Hall and Garden Suburb Community Hall are located just inside the Catchment,

residents of the adjoining Charlestown Contributions Catchment may also utilise these facilities.

There are also other non-Council facilities located in the Glendale CC. These include:

- Warners Bay Lions Club (185m²) – is a small hall owned by the Lions Club, although it is located on Council land. This facility is available for hire for community use;
- St Johns First Aid (210m²) – located at Warners Bay, the group owns the facility, although it is located on Council land. The facility is used by other groups;
- Our Community Place (60m²) – this neighbourhood centre leases commercial space for their operations at Boolaroo; and
- Scouts and Girl Guides Halls – owned by the Scouts and Girl Guides Associations, a number of these facilities are located throughout the Glendale CC. The Scouts and Girl Guides use the facilities for their purposes, however, there may be the opportunity to seek shared use of the facilities for meetings and community activities.

A survey undertaken by Council of all public and private schools in the LGA identified that about half of the schools have a hall available for community use. For the Glendale CC, 13 school halls are available, with these primarily used for dance classes, church groups, and martial arts/fitness classes. It is important to note that school halls are typically only available outside school hours, and are usually only able to accommodate one group at a time. School halls in the Glendale CC are able to cater for between 100 to 700 people.

Normative:

NSW Growth Centres Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Community Centre – 1:6,000 people • District Community Centre – 1:20,000 people
NSW Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multipurpose community / neighbourhood centres – 1:3,500-6,000 people (small) 1:15,000–20,000 people (large) • Meeting Halls – 1:10,000 people (small) 1:20,000-30,000 people (large)
Queensland Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neighbourhood (community meeting room) – 1:2,000-3,000 people • Local (community centre / multipurpose hall) – 1:6,000–10,000 people • District (multipurpose community centre) – 1: 20,000–50,000 people

Comparative:

Glendale CC (existing)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16 community facilities comprising a GFA of 5,343m². • This equates to 1 facility per 2,926 people, or 114.1m² GFA per 1,000 people of general purpose community space • This includes the Warners Bay Lions Club, St John First Aid and Our Community Place (as these provide community services/space), but excludes those facilities located just outside the boundary, and all other non-Council facilities.
Lake Macquarie LGA Standard (as adopted in 2004 Citywide Contributions Plan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General purpose/Family Activity area of 65m² GFA per 1,000 people; or • Multipurpose Centre (that includes children's services space, youth space, and general purpose space) of 209.7m² per 1,000 people
Lake Macquarie City Council Developer Contributions Plan for the Morisset Contributions Catchment and Charlestown Contributions Catchment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 160m² GFA per 1,000 people of multipurpose space (includes children's services space, youth space, and general purpose space)
Maitland City Council Standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 community facility of 950m² (including youth and children's space) per 4,000 people
Tweed Shire Council Standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 150m² GFA per 1,000 people
Wollongong City Council (West Dapto Release Area Standard)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 per 7,000-10,000 people, comprising 600-800m² GFA
Newcastle City Council (Blue Gum Hills and Inner Newcastle Contributions Catchment) Standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Neighbourhood centre per 3,500-6,000 people • 1 Multipurpose Centre per 20,000 people

Identified:

- Consultation was undertaken during the development of Council's Community Facilities Strategy that was adopted by Council in September 2011;
- Multipurpose facilities are well utilised, whilst many of the existing community halls no longer meet the expectations of residents; and
- There is a lack of community facilities at Glendale (suburb) with the only community facility being the Child Care Centre. This is despite the Glendale/Cardiff area being identified by the Lower Hunter Regional Strategy as an emerging regional centre, and the Lake Macquarie Transport Interchange (LMIT) providing improved access / transport to the area.

Indicative:

- There is a high level of social disadvantage in Argenton, with over 10% of dwellings being public/community housing tenants. However, the suburbs of Edgeworth and Glendale have the largest numbers of public / community housing;
- In terms of social equity, residents of Argenton, Boolaroo and West Wallsend require more access to affordable support services / programs;
- Poor public transport within the Catchment makes it difficult for key target groups such as older residents with a disability, families with young children and young people, to access services / programs. Therefore, the distribution and transport access to facilities needs to be considered;
- The suburb of Boolaroo is forecast to experience the highest growth over the next 15 years with an additional 2,704 persons (an increase of 275.9%), with West Wallsend and Edgeworth also experiencing a high rate of growth (80.3% and 38.7%, respectively);
- Preschool children with parents, primary and secondary school students, young people and older people are typically major users of multipurpose centres. Suburbs that are expected to have large numbers/concentrations of these target groups are:
 - Boolaroo, West Wallsend and Cameron Park which will experience significant growth, with much of this likely to be families;
 - Edgeworth, Warners Bay and Cardiff which will also experience significant growth, with much of this likely to be couples starting families or older couples; and
 - Garden Suburb, Lakelands and Macquarie Hills, which although they will not experience significant growth, are likely to experience significant changes to their age profile, as the existing population ages and/or new younger families move in.

Discussion:

- Seek to provide multipurpose community centres that offer a wide range of services and peer support for workers, rather than accommodating services in individual premises (eg space for general activities, children's services, youth activities, seniors activities etc);
- Where possible and appropriate, facilities should be co-located to strengthen the development of community focal points or hubs;
- In terms of numbers of facilities, Glendale CC is well serviced with 1 facility per 2,600 people, which is above normative and comparative standards;
- Whilst some facilities have no capacity, others are underutilised as they are not suited for the needs of the local community, or are not accessible to the areas of need;
- There is a lack of community facilities at Glendale (suburb). However, the LMIT will greatly improve access / transport to the area, thereby making it a central and accessible location for future community facilities to cater for the needs of the Catchment (especially for residents of Argenton and Boolaroo);
- The Hunter Sports Centre and the Glendale Early Education Centre are located in very close proximity, and provide an ideal basis to 'hub' future community facilities;
- Additional facilities will be required for the growing populations of West Wallsend, Edgeworth and Cameron Park (the remainder of the suburb not included in the Northlakes Urban Release Area). Locating future community facilities within or adjacent to the proposed commercial development at Pambulong Forest would therefore be an ideal central and accessible location for these communities;

- Residents of Glendale CC also access Teralba Community Hall, which is located just outside the border. Therefore, in calculations, the use of this facility has been apportioned (ie. 50% of the floor space has been included);
- Likewise, as Ulinga Park Community Hall and Garden Suburb Community Hall are also utilised by residents in the Charlestown CC, only 67% of their floorspace has been included in calculations for the Glendale CC (33% was apportioned to the Charlestown CC);
- As Cameron Park Community Centre was built to service the needs of the Northlakes Urban Release Area, which is subject to a separate Developer Contributions Plan, the calculation excludes this facility;
- Although some schools have halls available for community use, due to the restricted hours of availability, these have not been included in calculations;
- Due to the uncertainty of the future of the Glendale Disabled Care Centre, that Boolaroo Pensioners Hall has been identified to be sold, and the availability of use of the Scout and Girl Guides Halls, these facilities have also not been included in calculations;
- Therefore, total community floor space for the Glendale CC is:

General purpose space	4,418m ²
Children's services space	1,904m ²
Space for services for older people	985m ²
Total:	7,307m ²
- This equates to 156.1m² per 1,000 people of community space, which is lower than the existing Lake Macquarie LGA standard of 209.7m² per 1,000 people for multipurpose space; and
- In March 2014, Cardiff Library relocated, resulting in the former library building (167m²) subsequently being utilised for community space (it is used to provide office space The Canopy's Family Services team).

Recommendations:

- Adopt a standard of 160m² GFA per 1,000 people for future community facility provision. This is comparable with existing levels of provision, as well as the standard adopted for the Morisset and Charlestown CCs. This standard takes into account that whilst there is currently a need for additional facilities in some locations, there is however, some spare capacity in other existing facilities (albeit that they are not suited for the existing needs, or in the location of the existing need);
- This standard is to include space for:
 - General community use (eg meetings, activities);
 - Children's services (eg long day care, playgroups, OOSH);
 - Youth services activities;
 - Services for older people; and
 - Space for specific uses such as Men's Shed activities and office space for community organisations.
- To meet the needs of the 2030 population of 60,446 people, a total of 9,671m² GFA is required. This is an additional 2,364m² GFA, of which 2,182m² is attributable to the new development;
 - Due to additional community space being provided in 2014 (the former Cardiff Library building of 167m²), a total of 2,197m² GFA of additional space is now

required to meet the needs of the 2030 population, of which 2,182m² is attributable to the new development;

- Detailed design of the facility is to take into account the specific needs of the users of the facility at time of provision; and
- The allocation of the additional 2,197m² GFA is as follows:
 - Expand the Hunter Sports Centre through the provision of an additional 1,064m² of general / multipurpose space, of which 1,049m² is attributable to new development. This space is in a central location, with easy access, and will provide the opportunity to ‘hub’ with the existing recreation and community facilities. Whilst the additional space will be used for a variety of community activities, the facility can offer shared use with the Hunter Sports Centre’s activities;
 - Provide an additional 204m² of space for children’s service activities at Warners Bay (as part of a new and expanded Child Care Centre) – see Section 8.1;
 - Provide an additional 204m² of space for children’s services activities at either Glendale Early Education Centre or Edgeworth Child Care Centre, depending on the need in the area at the time – see Section 8.1;
 - Provide 125m² of general / multipurpose space to be co-located as part of a new library facility within or adjacent to the proposed commercial development at Pambulong Forest. This facility will cater for the growing populations of West Wallsend, Edgeworth and Cameron Park. See Section 8.6 for further information regarding the proposed library facility;
 - Provide a Men’s Shed of 300m² at Warners Bay – See Section 8.4; and
 - Provide a Men’s Shed of 300m² at Glendale – See Section 8.4.

8.6 Library Facilities

Existing Provision:

Focussed on meeting the needs of a dispersed and diverse population, Council’s libraries are based on a central and branch service model. Three (3) central libraries are located at Charlestown, Toronto and Speers Point, with 7 branch libraries at Morisset, Edgeworth, Cardiff, Windale, Belmont, Wangi Wangi and Swansea. Council also provides a mobile library service and home library services throughout the LGA.

In 2011, there were three libraries located within the Glendale CC: Cardiff Library (167m²), Edgeworth Library (125m²) and Speers Point Library (845m²).

For Lake Macquarie, library stock is transferable between all libraries (eg. whilst an item is ‘held’ at Cardiff Library, it is able to be borrowed through Swansea or Morisset Libraries). Therefore, it is more appropriate to consider library stock on a city-wide basis. At June 2011, there was a total of 314,478 library stock items across the City for a population of 196,811 people. However, this does not include electronic stock such as e-audio, e-books and e-music.

In addition to the stock items, in 2011 there was a total of 12 public computers, with 4 at Edgeworth, 5 at Speers Point, and 3 at Cardiff.

Normative:

NSW Growth Centres Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Branch – 1:33,000 people • District – 1:40,000 people
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NSW Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Branch – 1:10,000 people • Central – 1:20,000-35,000 people
Queensland Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Branch – 1:15,000-30,000 people • Central – 1:30,000-150,000 people
NSW State Library Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 42m² GFA of library space per 1,000 persons for library servicing 10,000-20,000 persons, with rate decreasing as larger population serviced • 1 public internet computer per 3,000 persons • 2.4 stock items per person

Comparative:

Glendale CC (existing)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 library facilities within the Catchment, comprising 1,137m² GFA • This equates to 1 facility (central or branch) per 15,604 people, or 24.3m² GFA per 1,000 people • A total of 314,478 stock items across the City, equating to 1.6 stock items per person (does not include electronic stock) • 12 computers, equating to 1 computer per 3,900 people
Lake Macquarie LGA Standard (as adopted in 2004 Citywide Contributions Plan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50m² per 1,000 people
Lake Macquarie City Council Developer Contributions Plan for the Morisset Contributions Catchment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 32.5m² per 1,000 people • 1 computer per 2,000 people • 2.0 stock items per person
Lake Macquarie City Council Developer Contributions Plan for the Charlestown Contributions Catchment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20.3m² per 1,000 people (this does not take into account the community / meeting space that is / will be located with the libraries) • 1.0 computers per 3,000 people • 1.7 stock items per person
Maitland City Council Standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standards based on NSW State Library Standards

Tweed Shire Council Standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Library space included is included in general purpose community space
Wollongong City Council (West Dapto Release Area Standard)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District – 1 per 30,000 people Branch – 1 per 5,000 people 39m² GFA per 1,000 people for a branch library
Newcastle City Council (Blue Gum Hills and Inner Newcastle Contributions Catchment) Standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 per 20,000 people

Identified:

- Extensive consultation was undertaken during the development of Council's Library Service Delivery Model that was adopted in November 2011. The Library Service Delivery Model recommended:
 - Cardiff Library – relocate to a shopfront in main retail precinct;
 - Edgeworth Library – Relocate to shopfront premises in Cameron Park Shopping Centre development;
 - Speers Point Library – Change to shopfront / neighbourhood library; and
 - Construct a new Northern District library at Glendale once the transport interchange is in development or completed;
- Cardiff Library was recently relocated to a shopfront library in the main retail precinct (opened in March 2014), comprising a GFA of 365m² and a total of 6 public computers;
- Speers Point Library is planned to undergo major internal refurbishment (February 2016) which will alter the collection space, and make the Community History Section more prominent and accessible. Administration and Technical Services will still be located at the site;
- Edgeworth Library is a small, crowded library located at a busy intersection, next to a school, and has inadequate parking. There are very limited opportunities to expand to cater for the future population growth of the area;
- The Developer Contributions Plan for the Northlakes Urban Release Area (NURA) identifies that a 556m² library is required to meet the needs of the NURA. The Plan also identifies that the library is to be established in proximity to the Glendale Stocklands Shopping Centre, or the funds are to be redirected to an alternate library service that meet the needs of the NURA;
- With a greater amount of resources being more accessible via the internet and through other electronic means, this has resulted in a decreased reliance on the library's physical stock, however there is still a need to ensure high levels of electronic stock/items; and
- Opened in 2006, Wallsend District Library is located just 5 kilometres away (in Newcastle LGA) from Glendale;

Indicative:

- Public libraries provide important resources for disadvantaged residents including affordable access to information, skills/training resources, and leisure activities. With high levels of social disadvantage in Argenton, Boolaroo and West Wallsend, there is

a significant need for ensuring that residents in these areas have access to public library services;

- The suburbs of Cardiff, Edgeworth and Warners Bay account for almost half of the residents aged 65 years and over in the Catchment. Older people are major users of public library services;
- Primary and high school students are also significant users of public libraries for both education and leisure. There are 26 schools located in the catchment, with the majority of schools located around Warners Bay, Cardiff, Glendale and Edgeworth;
- Internet connection varies considerably throughout the catchment with several sub-catchments having a high proportion of dwellings with no broadband connection. These are Argenton (38.7% of dwellings with no internet connection), Edgeworth (32.9%) and Boolaroo (31.9%). For these areas, publicly accessible computers with internet connection is essential, particularly for low-income residents and those requiring assistance in developing computer skills (eg older people, people with a disability, and school students).

Discussion:

- Libraries should be integrated with other community/civic facilities, or located as part of a commercial hub;
- In terms of numbers of library facilities, with three (3) facilities, Glendale CC has adequate facilities to cater for the existing need, as well as the forecast population growth;
- Although the current GFA of the three library facilities is below the NSW State Library Standards, these standards identify that libraries provide a community focal point, and therefore should include meeting areas, multipurpose/training rooms, display areas and activity areas;
- Whilst the Library Service Delivery Model recommend a Northern District Library at Glendale (in proximity to the Stocklands Shopping Centre), the newly relocated and refurbished library at Cardiff is catering for some of this need. Furthermore, a district level library is located just 5 kilometres away from Glendale at Wallsend;
- The residents within the NURA will require library facilities to meet their needs. If this is not to be located at Glendale, then it will need to be at a location that is easily accessible to them;
- The residents of Boolaroo and Argenton have easy access to Speers Point Library, which is planned to undergo major internal refurbishment and provides the full range of library services;
- Additional library facilities will be required for the growing populations of West Wallsend, Edgeworth and Cameron Park (the remainder of the suburb not included in the NURA);
- Locating future library facilities within or adjacent to the proposed commercial development at Pambulong Forest would be an ideal central and accessible location to the growing populations of West Wallsend and Edgeworth, as well as for the residents of the NURA;
- Although the total physical stock items across the LGA is well below the NSW State Library standard, this does not take into account electronic stock such as e-books, e-audio and e-music. In addition, with such a large amount of physical stock (314,478 items) that is able to be accessed across the entire LGA, residents are able to be offered a wide variety of choice. Also, with a greater amount of resources being available on the internet and through other electronic means, there is reduced need for physical stock;
- Need to ensure the continued provision of electronic stock / items, which are generally more expensive to purchase and supply to the community; and

- The provision of public internet computers at the libraries is of high importance, especially to cater for those areas that have a large percentage dwellings that do not have internet connection.

Recommendations:

- Adopt a standard of 32.5m² per 1,000 people for future library facility provision. This is below the NSW State Library Standard and the standard adopted for the Developer Contributions Plan for the NURA (47m² per 1,000 people), however is above the standard adopted for the Charlestown CC, and is consistent with the standard adopted for Morisset CC. The standard takes into consideration the changing nature of libraries, as well as the fact that like the Morisset CC, the Glendale CC consists of a relatively dispersed population (rather than a highly urbanised population like the Charlestown CC), with large greenfield areas of development;
 - To meet the needs of the 2030 population of 60,446 people, a total of 1,965m² GFA is required. This is an additional 828m² GFA, of which 443m² is attributable to the new development. However, with the relocation of Cardiff Library to a larger (365m²) shopfront library in 2014, an additional 630m² of library space is now required (of which 443m² is attributable to the new development);
 - Combine the additional library space with that for the NURA (556m²), as well as with general/multipurpose space (125m²) to provide a larger facility with meeting and activity spaces. The total facility size will therefore be 1,311m²
 - The additional library space should be located within or adjacent to the proposed commercial development at Pambulong Forest. This is a central and accessible location for the growing populations of West Wallsend and Edgeworth (who currently have limited access to library facilities) as well as for the residents of the NURA; and
 - Planning for the new facility should also consider relocating / including the existing Edgeworth Library service (125m²) into the facility;
- Adopt a standard of 1.7 stock items per person. Whilst this is below the NSW State Library Standards, this is reasonable given the high number of total stock available across the LGA, and takes into account the greater availability of resources through the internet and other electronic means. It is also consistent with the standard adopted for Charlestown CC:
 - The forecast population growth of 13,635 people will therefore require an additional 23,180 stock items; and
- Adopt a standard of one (1) public internet computer per 2,000 people. Whilst this is higher than the NSW State Library Standards and that adopted for the Charlestown CC, it is consistent with that adopted for the Morisset CC. The Morisset CC is similar to the Glendale CC, consisting of a relatively dispersed population (rather than a highly urbanised population), with large greenfield areas of development (rather than infill):
 - The forecast population of 60,446 will therefore require a total provision of 30 computers. This will require an additional 15 public computers (an additional 3 computers were provided when Cardiff Library relocated), with 7 attributable to the new development.

8.7 Cultural Facilities

Existing Provision:

Although few specific arts/cultural/history groups are located in the Catchment, residents may be involved in organisations that have an LGA or an area focus (eg Historical Societies, Lake Macquarie Family History Group). Some 40 community groups in the LGA undertake

cultural activities including musical and theatrical performance, arts and crafts, writing and dance.

In addition to general purpose community facilities, libraries and school halls, which are used for cultural events including dance, music, theatre and visual arts, Council provides two (2) cultural facilities in the LGA. These service the Glendale CC, and are the:

- Lake Macquarie City Art Gallery (977m²) at Booragul – has a purpose-built gallery, sculpture park, workshop space, and café; and
- Lake Macquarie Performing Arts Centre (797m²) at Warners Bay – provides a venue for local performing arts including music, theatre, dance, and cultural group performances. The centre has a maximum capacity of 300 people and comprises a stage (suitable for theatre and film), orchestra pit, rehearsal room, and change rooms.

Normative:

NSW Growth Centres Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performing Arts / Cultural Centre – 1:30,000 people
NSW Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performing Arts / Cultural Centre – 1:50,000-120,000 people • Exhibition space / Art Gallery – 1:20,000-30,000 people
Queensland Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Art Gallery – 1:30,000-150,000 people • Performing Arts Centre – 1:30,000-50,000 people

Comparative:

Glendale CC (existing)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 art gallery for the LGA (196,811 people). This equates to 5.0m² per 1,000 people • 1 performing arts centre for the LGA (196,811 people). This equates to 4.0m² GFA per 1,000 people
Lake Macquarie LGA Standard (as adopted in 2004 Citywide Contributions Plan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No standards for cultural facilities
Lake Macquarie City Council Developer Contributions Plan for the Morisset Contributions Catchment and Charlestown Contributions Catchment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No standards for cultural facilities for the Morisset Contributions Catchment • For the Charlestown Contributions Catchment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 5.0m² per 1,000 people for Art Gallery Space ○ 4.1m² per 1,000 people for Performing Arts space
Maitland City Council Standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No standards for cultural facilities
Tweed Shire Council Standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural facilities space is included in general purpose community space

Wollongong City Council (West Dapto Release Area Standard)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No standards for cultural facilities
Newcastle City Council (Blue Gum Hills and Inner Newcastle Contributions Catchment) Standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No standards for cultural facilities

Identified:

- No specific consultation has been undertaken to date;
- Art Gallery lacks storage space and space for displaying its permanent collection; and
- Performing Arts Centre has limited lighting, sound, orchestra pit, and foyer facilities (including reception / box office, toilet and catering facilities).

Indicative:

- People of all ages attend cultural events, programs and activities, although older people and children are particularly represented. Almost one-third (29%) of Glendale CC residents are aged 55 years and over, while 19% are aged under 15 years. Over the period of 2011 to 2030, the proportion of those aged 55 years and over will increase significantly to 36%, whilst those aged under 15 years will decrease slightly to 18% of the Catchment's population.

Discussion:

- The demand for exhibition / convention centre space is being met by private facilities (both within the Lake Macquarie LGA, as well as the neighbouring Newcastle LGA);
- Space for museums can be considered as part of general community space, if there is community demand and identified need;
- The current Art Gallery is sufficient to cater for the needs of the existing population, however will require expansion to cater for the future population needs;
- The current Performing Arts Centre is sufficient to cater for the needs of the existing population, however will require expansion to cater for the future population needs; and
- Council's general purpose community facilities are also utilised to cater for cultural activities (eg drama and dance groups).

Recommendations:

- Not adopt a standard for exhibition / convention space as this need can be met by private facilities;
- Not adopt a stand-alone standard for museums, as this can be included as part of general community space, if there is community demand and identified need;
- For Art Gallery space, adopt a standard of 5.0 m² GFA per 1,000 people. This is consistent with the current levels of service provision, as well as the standard adopted for the Charlestown Contributions Catchment.
 - For the forecast population of the Glendale CC, this will result in an additional 68m² GFA, in order to provide space for exhibition of the permanent collection, and storage; and
- For the Performing Arts Centre, adopt a standard of 4.1m² GFA per 1,000 people. This is comparable with the existing level of service provision, and is consistent with the standard adopted for the Charlestown Contributions Catchment.

- For the forecast population of the Glendale CC, this will result in an additional 56m² GFA, in order to enhance seating, reception / box office, toilet, performance and catering facilities.

8.8 Cemeteries

The NSW Department of Lands is the main land owner of cemeteries in NSW, although the management of these cemeteries is undertaken by either a Trust or by local Government.

In 2012, the NSW Government commenced a reform process, including the development of a single piece of legislation to streamline the management and governance of NSW cemeteries and crematoria on Crown, Local Government, and privately-owned land. The reforms are a way forward in securing and solving short and long-term burial needs for the people of NSW.

In the Lake Macquarie LGA, Council is responsible for the care, control and management of 9 cemeteries, although there is also a private cemetery located at Ryhope. Two cemeteries are located within the Glendale CC – the West Wallsend Cemetery and the Johnston Family Cemetery at Barnsley. The provision of Council's cemeteries services are on a user-pays basis.

Lake Macquarie City Council currently provides cemetery space for up to two hundred (200) burials per annum and upwards of eighty (80) ash interments per annum. With approximately 1,600 deaths per annum, this equates to about 20% of the overall interments. The balance of interments are catered for at private cemeteries, church cemeteries, interments outside the LGA and largely through personal ash scattering or holding of urns.

Council has developed a Cemetery Strategy to examine current service provisions and management procedures and consider options for the future provision of cemetery services. Provision of capital works (eg establishment of additional gardens or walls) are undertaken on a needs basis.

Recommendation:

- Not adopt a standard for the provision of public cemeteries due to:
 - The State Government being responsible for the provision of land for cemeteries; and
 - That the provision of Council's cemetery service is on a user-pays basis.
- Utilise funds received from the users of Council's cemetery service for the enhancement/provision of additional facilities at Council's cemeteries, in line with the recommendations of the Cemetery Strategy and on a needs basis.

9. Future Facility Provision

Infrastructure Type	Glendale CC Service Standards	Indicative Staging of Provision		
		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030
Community Space	160m ² per 1,000 persons	Provide 125m ² of general / multipurpose space to be co-located as part of new library facility within or adjacent to the proposed commercial development at Pambulong Forest	Expand the Hunter Sports Centre through the provision of an additional 1,064m ² of general / multipurpose space, of which 1,049m ² is attributable to new development	Provide an additional 204m ² of space for children's services activities at either Glendale Early Education Centre or Edgeworth Child care Centre, depending on the need in the area at the time
		Provide a Men's Shed of 300m ² at Glendale. The preferred location is at 5-7 Glendon Crescent	Relocate Warners Bay Early Learning and Education Centre to block bounded by Queen, Bayview, Yorsten and Pring Streets Provide an additional 20 child care space (204m ² of GFA) This will require land acquisition of 2,370m ² , of which 654m ² is attributable to new development	Provide a Men's Shed of 300m ² in the Warners Bay area. The preferred location is in the industrial area along Medcalf Street / Hillsborough Road / Macquarie Road This will require land acquisition of 800m ²

Infrastructure Type	Glendale CC Service Standards	Indicative Staging of Provision		
		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030
Library Facilities	<p>32.5m² per 1,000 persons</p> <p>1.7 stock items per person</p> <p>1 public internet computer per 2,000 people</p>	<p>Provide 630m² of library space, of which 443m² is attributable to new development</p> <p>Combine library space with that for the NURA (556m²) as well as with general / multipurpose space (125m²) to provide a facility of a total of 1,311m² GFA</p> <p>The preferred location is within or adjacent to the proposed commercial development at Pambulong Forest</p>		
		Additional 7,726 stock items	Additional 7,727 stock items	Additional 7,727 stock items
		Additional 15 computers, with 7 attributable to new development		
Cultural Facilities	<p>5.0m² per 1,000 persons for Art Gallery space</p> <p>4.1m² per 1,000 persons for Performing Arts Centre space</p>		Expansion of Art Gallery to provide 68m ² of space for exhibition of the permanent collection and storage	Expansion of the Performing Arts Centre by 56m ² to enhance seating, reception / box office, toilet, performance and catering facilities

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Appendix – Locations of Proposed Facilities

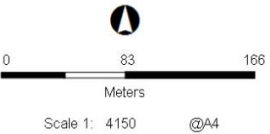


Location for proposed community space at the Hunter Sports Centre



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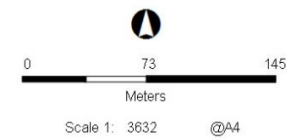


Location for proposed relocation of Warners Bay Early Learning and Education Centre (will require aquisition of land)



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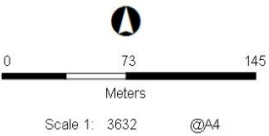


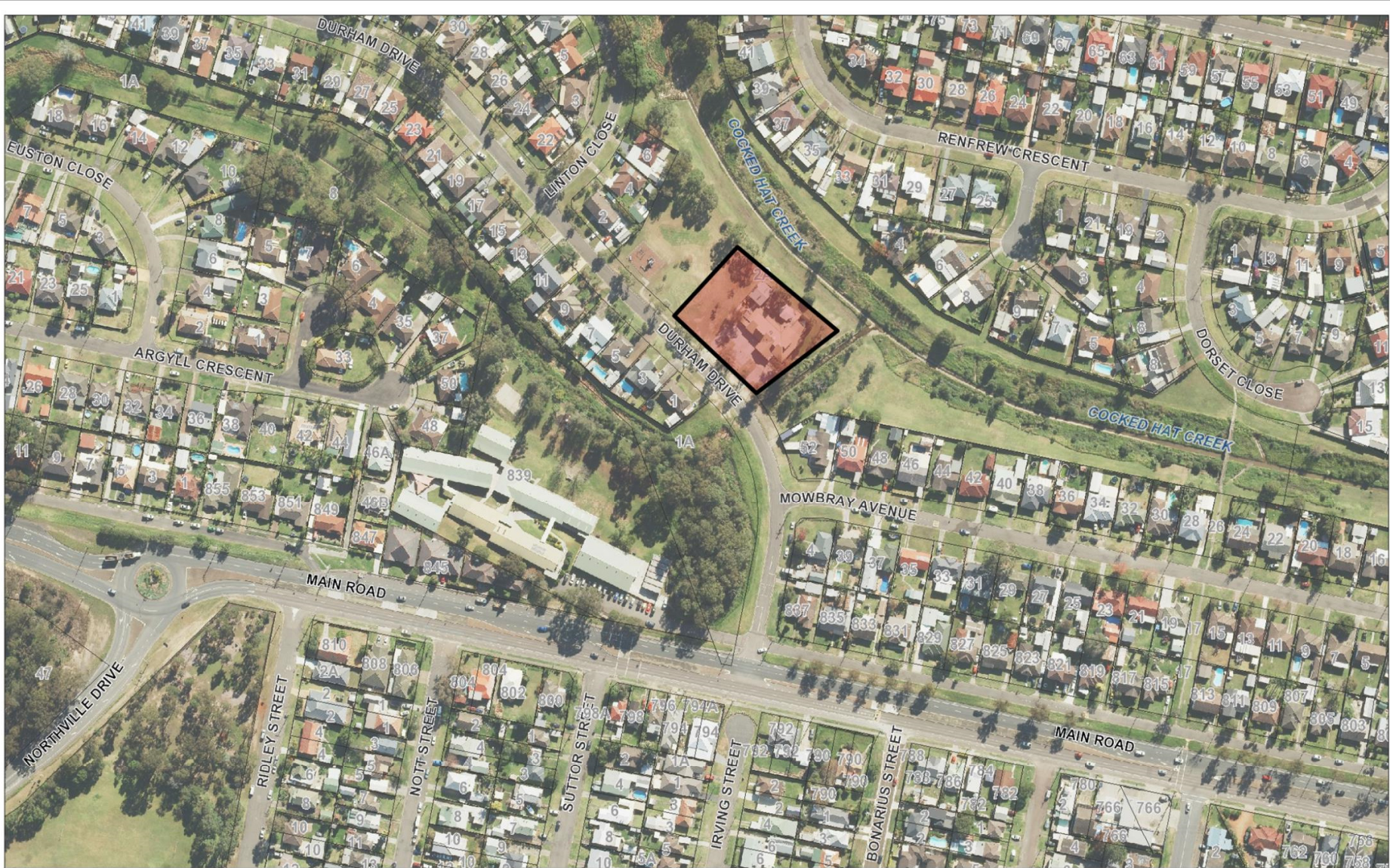
Location for possible expansion of Glendale Early Education Centre



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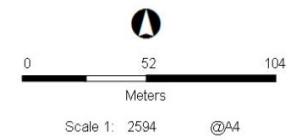


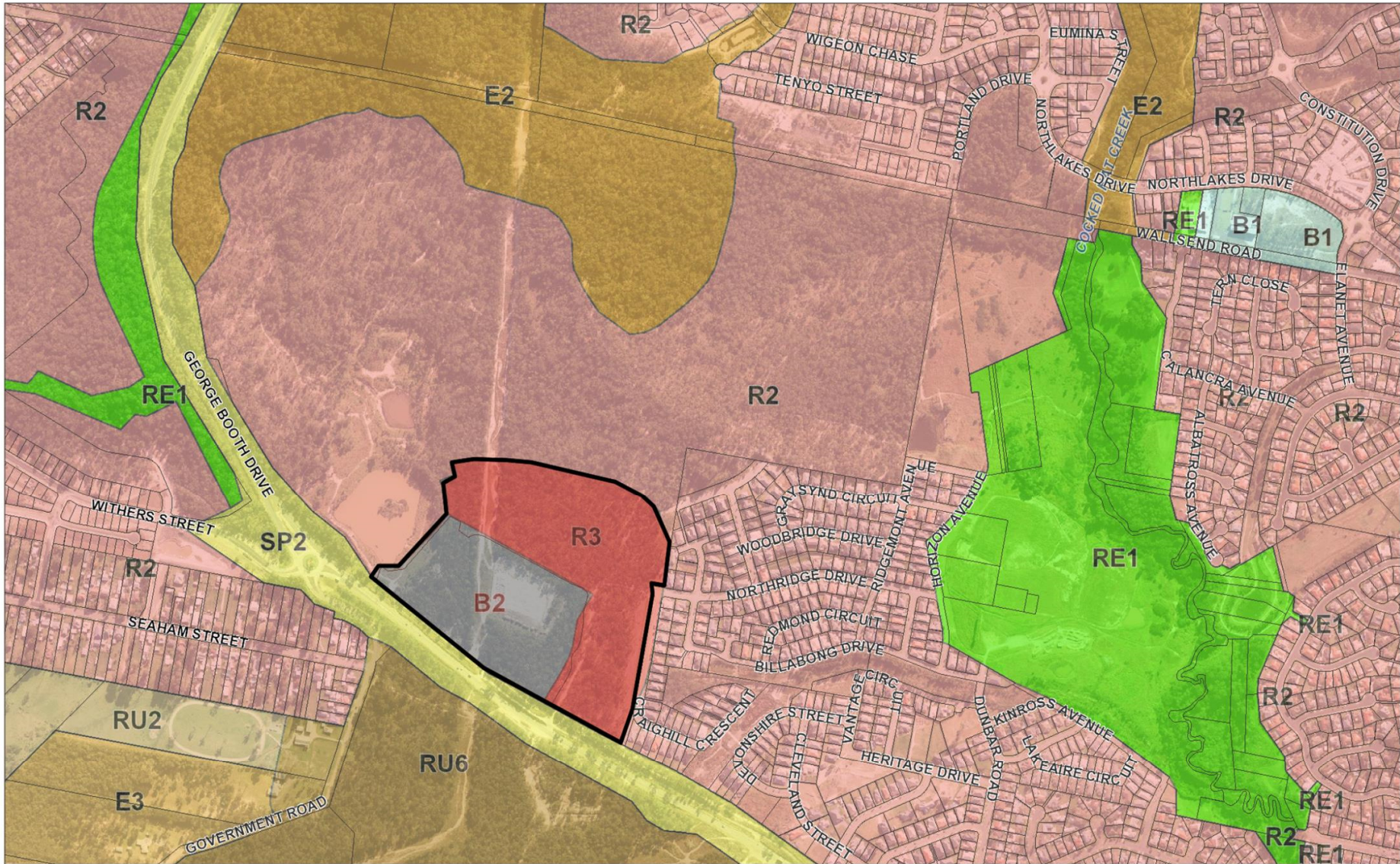
Location for possible expansion of Edgeworth Child Care Centre



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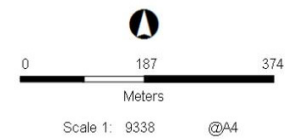


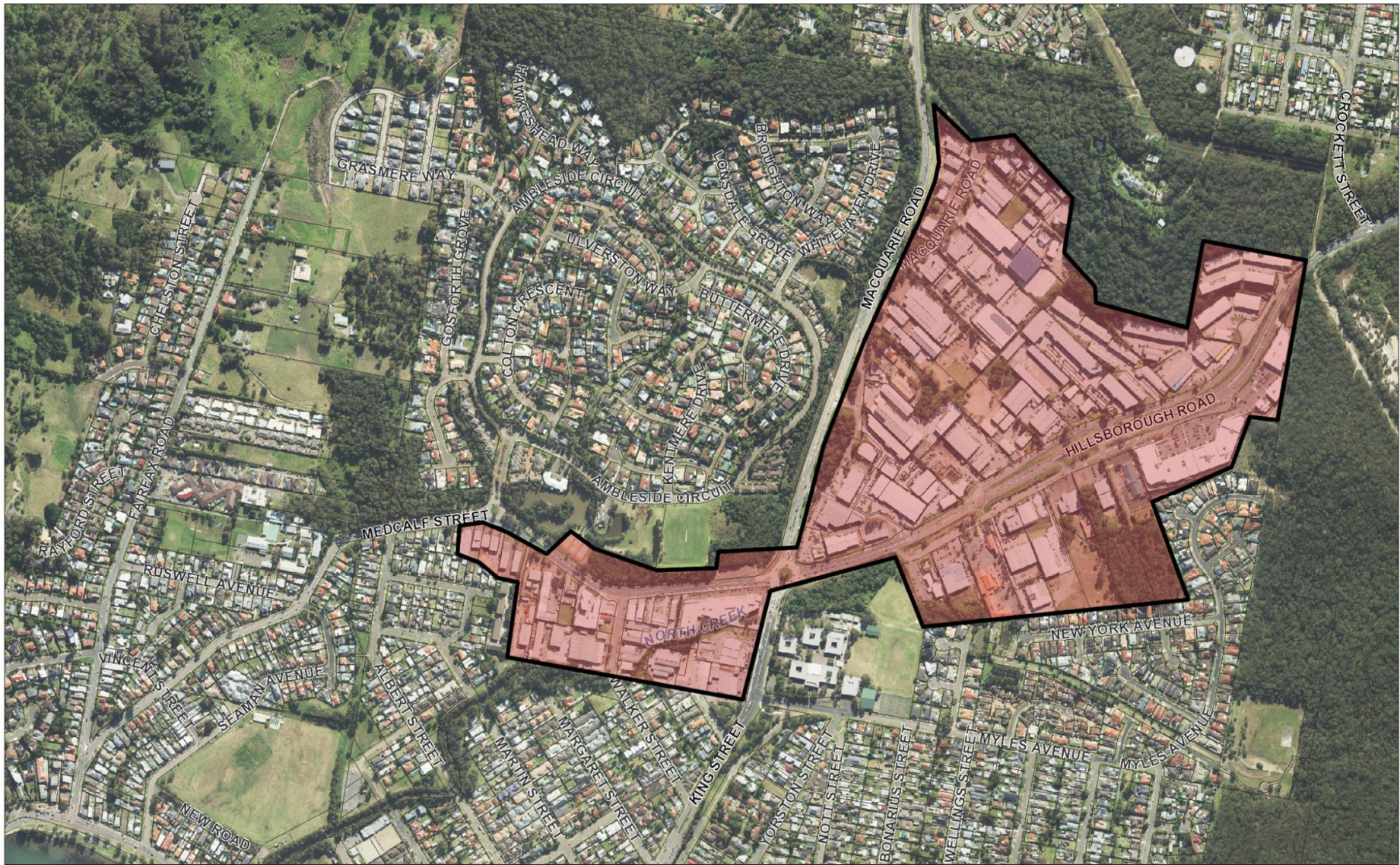


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Location for proposed Library and Community Space at future Pambulong Forest commercial development (will require acquisition of land)

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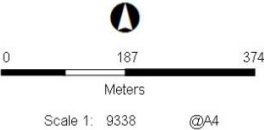


Location for proposed Men's Shed at Warners Bay (will require acquisition of land)



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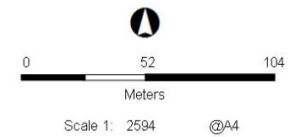


Location for proposed Men's Shed at Glendale



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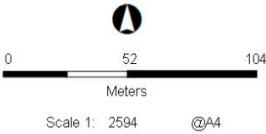


Location of expansion of the Art Gallery at Booragul



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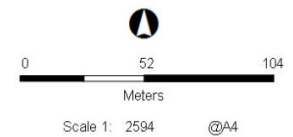


Location of expansion of the Lake Macquarie Performing Arts Centre at Warners Bay



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Version History

Version No	Date	Details
1	23 November 2015	Draft document approved by Council for public exhibition
2	23 May 2016	Finalised document adopted by Council

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