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**LAKESSIDE GOLF CLUB – CAMDEN (LIQC: 330010007)  
LOCAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (CLASS 1)**

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

- Western Suburbs League Club (Campbelltown) Ltd (“West’s”) in 2012 amalgamated and therefore operates Lakeside Golf Club - Camden (“the Club”) which is located in the Camden Local Government Area (LGA), classified as in Band 1 by the Casino, Liquor and Gaming Control Authority as part of the *Gaming Machines Amendment Act 2008 No 99*. As such, a Class 1 Local Impact Assessment is submitted requesting a poker machine threshold increase of 20 poker machines, which constitutes a *low range increase* according to this same Act.
- The Club currently has a gaming machine threshold of 57 approved gaming machines, thus an increase of 20 poker machines would bring this total to 77.
- An increase of 20 poker machines would result in a variety of positive outcomes for NSW and particularly Camden and the surrounding area.
- Very importantly, West’s would increase its current ClubGrants spend by \$100,000, above our legal obligation by contributing this amount to various local sporting groups.
- The Club adheres to all harm minimisation and responsible gambling measures stipulated in the *Gaming Machines Regulation 2002* and the *Gaming Machines Act 2001*. Furthermore, West’s has adopted the Clubs NSW *Registered Clubs Responsible Conduct of Gambling Code of Practice – Best Practice Guidelines* principles and is a member of the ClubSafe Responsible Gambling Program.
- The Club has a serious commitment to responsible gaming and ensures all gaming staff complete a Liquor Administration Board approved Responsible Conduct of Gambling course.
- The Club provides a voluntary pre commitment system, so all members may set their own maximum spend limits. This is a very serious investment to address harm minimisation.

**1 INTRODUCTION**

The following submission outlines an application for a threshold increase of 20 poker machines for Lakeside Golf Club - Camden pursuant to the amended *Gaming Machines Act 2001*.

In 2011 when the Camden Valley Country Club closed its golf course due to the development by Sekisui House of 1,300 residential building blocks, the golfing members were relocated to the Camden Lakeside Country Club (now known as Lakeside Golf Club – Camden). This small Club conducts the usual



activities of a licensed club, including the operation of gaming machines, the sale of, the provision of catering and function facilities, an 18 hole golf course, Proshop as well as a public driving range.

In accordance with sections 32 to 37 of the *Gaming Machines Amendment Act 2008 No 99*, a Class 1 Local Impact Assessment is submitted herewith, detailing the benefits the Club will provide to the local community as well as the range of harm minimisation and responsible gaming measures employed by the Club. A copy of this Local Impact Assessment is available for public inspection at both Clubs during operating hours.

Threshold increases, according to the LIA Guidelines from the Casino, Liquor and Gaming Control Authority can only approve an LIA where the following requirements are met:

- the LIA complies with the requirements of the (Gaming Machines) Act 2001 and the (Gaming Machines) Regulations (2008)
- the LIA demonstrates that gambling activities will be conducted in a responsible manner.

Further, the applicant must demonstrate that the proposed increase in gaming machines for the venue will create a positive contribution to the Local Community. We consider the local community to include not just the Camden LGA but suburbs within Liverpool and Campbelltown Council areas. Western Suburbs League Club (Campbelltown) Ltd has a Club membership of 58,742 of which is made up of 3,323 members from the Liverpool LGA and 14,679 members from the Camden LGA, 40,740 from the Campbelltown LGA plus others.

## 1.1 The Club

Lakeside Golf Club - Camden is located in the Camden Council Local Government Area, classified in Band 1 by the Casino, Liquor and Gaming Control Authority as part of the *Gaming Machines Amendment Act 2008 No 99*. The Club is located at 50 Raby Road, Catherine Field, NSW, 2171. The Camden Local Government Area is situated in the south west of Sydney approximately 60 kilometres from the Sydney Central Business District. The LGA covers a total land area of approximately 200 square kilometers and is bounded by Liverpool City Council in the north, Campbelltown City Council in the east and Wollondilly Shire Council in the south and west.

In April 2012 due to financial difficulties the Club amalgamated with Western Suburbs League Club (Campbelltown) Ltd. Wests made this decision as it a community based organisation that considers itself the 'Home of Sport' and wanted to ensure that the operation continued to be available in this growing region. The Club has undergone significant improvements with Wests spending approximately \$750,000 on the premises.

The Board, operating the Club intends on substantially improving the facility and continue to maintain it's stature as the best Public Golf Course in the South West.

Further, it intends to cater for the community with the estimated increase in demand, due to an estimated 8,000 to 10,000 residents moving into the area per year for the next twenty



years. The additional 20 poker machines will be required in the short term to meet such growing patronage.

The Club is currently working on Development Applications. Both are aimed at meeting the demand from the surrounding population explosion:

**A. Bistro Extension - \$4,000,000**

The Golf Club plans (**Attachment A**) shows a major extension, which creates:

- 400 seat Bistro
- 150 seat Lounge
- 100 seat Sports Bar and
- 100 Gaming Machine capacity.

**B. Hotel - \$15,000,000**

Stage One (**Attachment B**) shows a 60 room Motel. Stage Two being for a further 60 rooms. As there is such limited Motel offerings in Camden, the Club sees this as an opportunity, which will in course, increase the patronage at the Golf Club.

We firmly believe that patrons want local quality facilities and prefer not to drive. The Club is wanting to grow so it can meet the needs of the local community.

The Metropolitan Plan for Sydney 2036 was released by the NSW Government in December 2010. This plan responds to the challenges of Sydney's faster than expected population growth. As Camden is set to accommodate significant population growth over the next 25 years (**Attachment C**), it has been identified that 155,000 new dwellings are needed in the south west area of Sydney (100,000 new dwellings by 2031 – in addition 55,000 new dwellings will be provided via infill or Greenfield areas). The planned major centre of the South West Growth Centre will be located in the Camden LGA at Leppington, with a new rail line now open from Glenfield to Leppington. This station is just 10.4km from the Club.

**Growth Centre, Socio and Demographic Analysis**

Catherine Fields (where the Club is) was rezoned for development in December 2013. The Catherine Fields (Part) Precinct totals some 320 hectares. The future community will include 3,200 homes with over 10,000 residents. See **Attachment D** for the NSW Government statement.

**State Environmental Planning Policy (Sydney Regional Growth Centres 2006)**

The following provisions apply to the extent that they are relevant to the application as made:



Relevant Clause	Comments
<p><b>2 Aims of Policy</b></p> <p><i>The aims of this Policy are (in conjunction with amendments to the regulations under the Act relating to precinct planning) as follows:</i></p> <p>(a) <i>to co-ordinate the release of land for residential, employment and other urban development in the North West and South West growth centres of the Sydney Region,</i></p> <p>(b) <i>to enable the Minister from time to time to designate land in those growth centres as ready for release for development,</i></p> <p>(c) <i>to provide for comprehensive planning for those growth centres,</i></p> <p>(d) <i>to enable the establishment of vibrant, sustainable and liveable neighbourhoods that provide for community well-being and high quality local amenity,</i></p> <p>(e) <i>to provide controls for the sustainability of land in those growth centres that has conservation value,</i></p> <p>(f) <i>to provide for the orderly and economic provision of infrastructure in and to those growth centres,</i></p> <p>(g) <i>to provide development controls in order to protect the health of the waterways in those growth centres,</i></p> <p>(h) <i>to protect and enhance land with natural and cultural heritage value,</i></p> <p>(i) <i>to provide land use and development controls that will contribute to the conservation of biodiversity.</i></p>	<p>Proposal satisfies the stated aims of the plan given that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The use is permitted in the zone and therefore the State Government have identified a Club use as being an appropriate use under the zoning hierarchy.</li> <li>• The use supports future residential zoned lands and will continue to offer Club facilities to members and guests</li> <li>• The proposal preserves and protects to the extent necessary the surrounding environmental qualities given that there are no additional disturbed areas.</li> <li>• To the extent necessary the proposal preserves the current and future environmental quality and amenity.</li> <li>• The proposal maintains all natural features of the site and will not unduly impact on biodiversity.</li> <li>• The proposal retains the Clubs viability in the local area as a local employer.</li> <li>• Proposal satisfies the underpinning objectives of the EP and A Act 1979 which is to allow for the orderly and economic use of the land.</li> </ul>



A Macroplan assessment for Catherine Field (Part) Precinct has been undertaken by the NSW Department of Planning and Infrastructure (**Attachment E**) The Report outlines whilst there will be many first home owners they will not make up the bulk of the population. This is due partly to the cost of approximately \$790,000 for a house and land project. Clearly, the average income of people moving into the area is increasing. Most sales are likely to be to second and subsequent home buyers. Most owners are being drawn from Campbelltown, Liverpool, Fairfield and other parts of Camden. The Report outlines how most residents will be families with children but notes the trend of downsizing and the dwelling mix being constructed which will change the age profile in comparison to prior Land Releases in the South West:

- 20% First Home Buyers
- 60% Second Home Buyers (and beyond)
- 20% Investors

Catherine Fields/Gledswood's developments and occupancy numbers.

The Macroplan Report on the amount of people being per dwelling should average.

- Low density on large lots: 3.2 persons per dwelling
- Apartments (high rise): 1.8 persons per dwelling.

	<b>Residential House blocks either built or approved for construction</b>	<b>Current status</b>
Harrington Grove	1,150	75%
Oran Park precinct	7,500	33%
Turner Road precinct	4,020	50%
Gregory Hills		
The Hermitage		
The Crest/Gledswood Hills	870	Started
Emerald Hills	1,300	Started
Leppington Stage 1	2,500	Long term
Willowdale	3,000	33%
Catherine Fields South	3,100	Started
Manooka Valley	400	Started
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23,840</b>	

Since the current population of Camden is 72,660 **see Attachment F** and expected to rapidly grow to 212,656 in 2036, the demand for local facilities is immense.

There are numerous residential developers cashing in on re-zoning. Land for sale within a 5km radius is in abundance **see Attachment G**. The urban growth sprawl of Sydney is



certainly in the south west. Regrettably, often residential sales occur well before community facilities are provided. We want to play our part in addressing this.

## 2 BENEFITS TO THE LOCAL COMMUNITY

### POSITIVE OUTCOMES

Granting the gaming machine threshold increase shall improve the social and economic benefit for the Local Community:

- The objective is for Lakeside Golf Club – Camden to trade viably and provide a place for local residents to socialise.
- Substantial growth area and the new residential development in close proximity.
- There are currently only 4 small Licensed Clubs in the Camden LGA. Yet the growing population of the Camden LGA is currently 72,660.
- The Lakeside Golf Club – Camden is small club and like all golf clubs, financially struggles. The Club needs to diversify its revenue base. It employs 3 permanent staff in the Clubhouse, 10 Greenkeeping staff as well as 14 casual golf shop attendants. Extra revenue means greater security for current jobs and greater prospects of more jobs and more shifts for existing casuals, which make up most of the workforce. Even the Productivity Commission Chairman (2002, p5) suggests additional employment in gambling related industries in "areas where unemployment is very high" may be considered a positive contribution to economic activity.
- Lakeside Golf Club - Camden provides APL Poker sessions on Friday and Sunday nights as well as access to a public driving range and golf course. The Club provides one of the best function facilities in the Camden LGA. The importance of such a facility to most of those who attend as their regular social outing should not be understated.

#### 2.1 Encourage Spend in the Local Region

Increased revenue from extra gaming machines could provide further scope to diversify the Club's service and entertainment mix and thus attract visitors from outside the region which will create further revenue injections into the community. A more attractive entertainment and gaming venue could also prevent Camden residents from visiting venues outside the area and thus spending their money in other regions. For these patrons it is important that we maintain and possibly expand our promotional offering.

#### 2.2 Increased Spend on Community Grants

The projected increase in revenue from an extra 20 poker machines would provide the Club with the means to increase community expenditure in order to support the local community.

Provided this application is approved, Wests will contribute an additional \$100,000 beyond it's legal obligations to various sporting groups. Recipients, if approved will be:

<b>Camden and Districts Netball Association</b>	<b>\$ 10,000</b>
Purpose – to subsidise registration costs.	
<b>Campbelltown District Netball Association</b>	<b>\$ 15,000</b>



Purpose – towards the Family Discount scheme which provides a reduction in registration fees for more than one family member who participates.

**Western Suburbs District Junior Rugby League      \$ 39,000**

Purpose – Administration and operating costs.

**Softball Campbelltown      \$ 4,000**

Purpose – subsidise registration and insurance costs. Uniform and equipment subsidies.

**Southern Districts Tennis Association      \$ 32,000**

Purpose – Provide funds for 10 junior tennis scholarships to aspiring players as well contribute to operating costs.

**TOTAL      \$100,000**

According to the SMH (**Attachment H**) a study of 5,000 children has found 20% are overweight and a further 6% are obese by the age of ten. "What we are seeing is that there's a really marked social gradient seeming to be entrenched by 10 years of age, before puberty. It strengthens during childhood and we think those patterns are going to persist right through the life course and play out as increasing inequalities in adulthood.... Professor Wake said it was likely that more affluent families had more resources to maintain a healthy lifestyle and lived in areas with parks and other design features that encourage physical activities. Clearly targeting children with early overweight and low socioeconomic background, particularly those from socially disadvantaged families must be a top intervention priority". Given such dire statistics and the extremely harmful effects of childhood obesity, it is clear that this substantial grant of \$100,000 will greatly benefit the families of Macarthur by encouraging children to participate in subsidised sport and thus exercise.

### 2.3 Overall Decrease in Poker Machines in NSW

Pursuant to the current legislation, to gain an increase of 20 poker machines, the Club would be required to buy 30 permits and thus relinquish 10 to the State Government. This would lead to a decrease of 10 poker machines operating in the State.

### 3 HARM MINIMISATION AND RESPONSIBLE GAMBLING MEASURES

In order to provide a responsible gambling environment and comply with the relevant legislation, Wests has adopted the Clubs NSW *Registered Clubs Responsible Conduct of Gambling Code of Practice – Best Practice Guidelines* principles and is a member of the ClubSafe Responsible Gambling Program. The Club has lodged a *Responsible Gambling Affidavit* with the Liquor Administration Board. Furthermore, it has made all necessary changes to comply with the requirements of *Gaming Machines Regulation 2002* and the *Gaming Machines Act 2001*.



Importantly, the Regional Coordination Program Regions, stipulated that only 0.3% of the adult population in the South West has a prevalence for problem gambling (**Attachment I**). This is the lowest of any NSW region.

The 2011 NSW Gambling Prevalence Survey consisted of 10,000 computer assisted telephone interviews conducted from September to November. A selected sample approach was utilized where all respondents were screened and classified as regular gambler, non-regular gambler and selectively interviewed depending on their gambling status. A total of 4428 people conducted the full interview. The survey interview contained 85 questions including: gambling activity (type of activity, frequency, mode/venue, duration).

When the PGSI is applied only to regular gamblers in 2011 (as it was in 2006) the prevalence rate halves (0.4%). Sixty five per cent of the NSW population had participated in at least one activity in the last 12 months. This represents a 4 percentage point decrease from the 2006 figure (69%). the study also showed that the South West Sydney region, which includes the Campbelltown LGA, has the lowest rate of problem gambling of any region in NSW (0.3% of the adult population).

As in 2006, the most popular gambling activity was lottery products (41%), followed by instant scratch tickets (28%), pokies/gaming machines (27%), horse/greyhound races (24%), Keno (14%), sports betting (8%), table games in a casino (7%), private card games for money (3%), bingo (3%) and casino or pokies-style games on the internet (2%).

### **3.1 Gaming Machines Regulation 2002**

The Club has adopted the following responsible gaming practices to comply with the above regulation:

- One of each of the six permissible gambling warning notices and one of two permissible problem gambling notices is located on each gaming machine in suitably sized letters (Clause 25).
- Notices supplying information on the chances of winning prizes on gaming machines are displayed in each part of the Club where gaming machines are located (Clause 21).
- "Think about your choices" Counselling signage notice is clearly displayed in the vicinity of the Club's main entrance (Clause 26).
- An approved problem gambling notice is clearly presented on each of the club's automatic teller machines (Clause 27). Moreover, the Club as located all ATM and EFTPOS machines in areas where there are no gaming machines.
- A fully functional clock is visible to any person playing a gaming machine.
- Approved Player Information Brochures are readily available and noticeably displayed in all gaming machine areas in English. A Player Information Brochure is made available in any of the twelve required languages as soon as practicable after a request. The Club has signage directing patrons to approach supervisory staff if they require a brochure in a language other than English.

### **3.2 Cheque Handling Procedures**



In terms of cashing cheques and making cheque payments, the Club has adopted the following procedures in accordance with legislation:

- Cheques are not cashed by the Club at all, despite legislation allowing a maximum of one cheque to be cashed per person per day.
- All cheques presented for prizes that exceed \$5,000 or more are paid by crossed cheques payable to the patron. The Club uses ClubNet cashier system that facilitates the use of cheques being written for this purpose. When a gaming machine cancel credit of greater than \$5,000 is processed, the system automatically prints a receipt for the appropriate cheque value. This receipt is then transferred to administration where a cheque is written and available to the player within two working days.

### 3.3 The Payment of Prizes

All prizes are awarded or paid to a prize winner on request or in the following manner:

- Monetary prizes: within 48 hours of request;
- Non Monetary prizes: within the time undertaken in any material specifying available non-monetary prizes. If the Club has stated no such time in any relevant material, the prize will be awarded within 48 hours.

### 3.4 Cash Advances or Credit

The Club does not provide any cash advances or other forms of credit to any member or guest for the purposes of gambling.

### 3.5 Self-Exclusion Scheme

The Club has adopted the *ClubSafe* self exclusion scheme. Appropriate staff training has ensured that staff know when to talk to patrons about self-exclusion and how to process their request. As part of this scheme, the Club:

- Does not refuse any person requesting self-exclusion to be excluded from participation in the scheme. If a request is made, the Duty Manager will explain the process to the person and present the relevant documentation.
- Ensures that all participants sign a written undertaking not to gamble in the Club which clearly states the period of exclusion. Furthermore, the Club does not allow a participant to withdraw from the undertaking without the consent of *ClubSafe* who will ensure the participant undergoes a rigorous assessment process to ascertain the progress the person has made in managing their gambling problems. The Club employs a minimum three month exclusion period as per the *ClubSafe* model.
- Allows a participant to obtain independent legal or professional advice before signing the appropriate forms.
- Ensures all appropriate information about gambling related counselling and treatment services available to patrons is displayed on relevant signage or in brochures within the Club.
- Ensures staff are equipped to identify participants by displaying a recent photograph in areas accessible only to gaming staff as well as a folder with the details of all participants in it. The importance of identifying and removing participants is emphasised in staff training.



- Displays signs in the gaming area and reception foyer advertising the availability of the self-exclusion scheme.

### 3.6 Voluntary Pre Commitment.

One of the compelling reasons to change providers and go with International Gaming Technology is that their company is the first and only provider in NSW to offer patrons the opportunity to set their personal daily spend limit on cash based poker machines. From an ability of harm minimization, this is a very seriously expensive system and shows our commitment to players.

### 3.7 Advertising, Promotions and Inducements to Gamble.

*"Pre-commitment remains the key"*

*The most targeted and potentially effective measure is to give people the capacity to control the behavior of their future selves - to pre-commit - since lack of control, impulsiveness and periodic guilt are commonplace among regular gaming machine gamblers. The essential element of an effective pre-commitment system is the capacity of gamblers to set a binding spending limit that, when exceeded, no longer enables them to play." (Productivity Commission, Overview XXX).*

The Club does not use the word *Casino* in any description or promotion of the Club in signs, advertising or promotional material which is visible or audible from outside the premises. The Club's gaming machine signs comply with Section 44 of the *Gaming Machines Act 2001*. The Club will not publish in any form information that identifies a winner of a prize of more than \$1,000 in value, if requested not to do so in writing.

### 3.8 Problem Gambling Counselling

The Club has adopted the *ClubSafe* self exclusion scheme. Appropriate staff training has ensured that staff know when to talk to patrons about self-exclusion and how to process their request. As part of this scheme, the Club:

- Does not refuse any person requesting self-exclusion to be excluded from participation in the scheme. If a request is made, the Duty Manager will explain the process to the person and present the relevant documentation.
- Ensures that all participants sign a written undertaking not to gamble in the Club which clearly states the period of exclusion. Furthermore, the Club ensures all members returning after a period of self exclusion, sign a Statutory Declaration acknowledging completion of their self exclusion period and control of their gambling spend. The Club employs a minimum three month exclusion period as per the *ClubSafe* model.
- Allows a participant to obtain independent legal or professional advice before signing the appropriate forms.
- Ensures all appropriate information about gambling related counselling and treatment services available to patrons is displayed on relevant signage or in brochures within the Club.



- Ensures staff are equipped to identify participants by displaying a recent photograph in areas accessible only to gaming staff as well as a folder with the details of all participants in it. The importance of identifying and removing participants is emphasised in staff training.
- Displays signs in the gaming area and reception foyer advertising the availability of the self-exclusion scheme.
- Offers multi-venue self-exclusions as part of the new online scheme developed by ClubSafe.

### 3.9 Staff Training and Rostering

All staff who undertake any gaming-related duties have all completed a Liquor Administration Board approved Responsible Conduct of Gambling course. Furthermore, as a member of *ClubSafe*, all staff have been trained in the *ClubSafe* program and additional training has been provided for gaming area staff and Duty Managers in assisting problem gamblers and processing self exclusions. This training goes beyond the minimum requirements of the legislation and focuses on how staff can properly assist problem gamblers.

The Club has prepared three helpful workbooks which are distributed to all Club employees and regularly maintained and updated to reflect changing legislation and operating requirements, including:

- The Employee Handbook, which provides detailed information on responsible conduct of gambling, responsible service of alcohol and a range of other relevant work policies.
- Job Descriptions and Training Manuals, which outlines and describes the responsibilities, duties and skills required to complete tasks in all areas of the Club. This ensures all staff understand all aspects of their work, including those duties relating to the responsible conduct of gambling.
- ClubSafe Manual, which is available to all staff for training and revision purposes for responsible gaming procedures.

### 3.10 Monitoring Procedures.

To ensure that all the above procedures are maintained so that the Club provides a safe gambling environment, regular and thorough monitoring checks are completed as follows:

- Gaming machine sticker warnings are checked on a daily basis by gaming staff
- The Gaming Manager completes a monthly compliance checklist
- A full audit based on the Office of Liquor and Gaming and Racing's Club Audit Program is conducted on an annual basis and the local police are invited to participate.

This monitoring process is thorough and exceeds the minimum requirements, further emphasizing the Club's commitment to ensuring a safe gambling environment to its patrons.



#### 4 CONCLUSION

If approved, Wests, as outlined shall provide \$100,000 beyond it's legal obligations to local Sporting Clubs.

As evidenced by the preceding information, the Club has undertaken a number of measures to ensure that gambling activities are conducted in a responsible manner. In addition to joining the *ClubSafe* program, Wests has gone beyond the legislative requirements by undertaking a number of voluntary initiatives such as a voluntary pre commitment system, warning signage in car parks, help signage in bathrooms and telephone areas and providing no cheque cashing. Wests takes its commitment to responsible gaming extremely seriously.

The potential positive impacts to the community of Camden (and also NSW more generally) in combination with the extensive harm minimisation and problem gambling initiatives undertaken by Wests and the Lakeside Golf Club – Camden indicate a low range increase of 20 poker machines in the Club will result in a net positive outcome to the region. Such an increase does not even keep pace with the additional proportion of people moving into the area in comparison to poker machine numbers in percentage terms:

##### Camden LGA

EGM comparison	EGM	Camden Population	Avg Camden Per 1,000	Avg NSW per 1,000
<b>5 Registered Clubs</b> Camden RSL Club, Camden Sports Club, Camden Golf Club, Lakeside Golf Club Camden, Camden Valley Country Club	348	72,600		
<b>7 Hotels</b> Camden Hotel, Crown Hotel, Plough & Harrow Hotel, Merino Tavern, Camden Valley Inn, Mt Annan Club Hotel, Narellan Hotel,	127	72,600		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>72,600</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>12.5</b>



As can be seen from the table above, the amount of EGM's in the Camden LGA is 6.5 machines per 1,000 people vs the NSW average of 12.5 machines per 1,000 people. Therefore, the Camden LGA of EGM's is almost half the State Average. Again, the population is growing at a substantial rate.

<b>Club &amp; Hotel Licence comparisons</b>	<b>Camden per 100,000 population</b>	<b>NSW per 100,000 population</b>
12 Registered Club & Hotel Licences	16.6	47.6

As can be seen from the table above, there is approximately 2.5 times more Clubs and Pubs across the State than what there is in the Camden LGA.

The Legislation and Guidelines provide that for the Threshold Application to be approved, that the applicant must show that the Club will operate gaming machines in a responsible manner and we believe over an extended period of time we have proven this. Further, that there must be a benefit to the local community and we also believe the details within this submission outline the same.

Therefore, we firmly believe that the criteria on both counts has been met and respectfully request that the Threshold Application be approved.

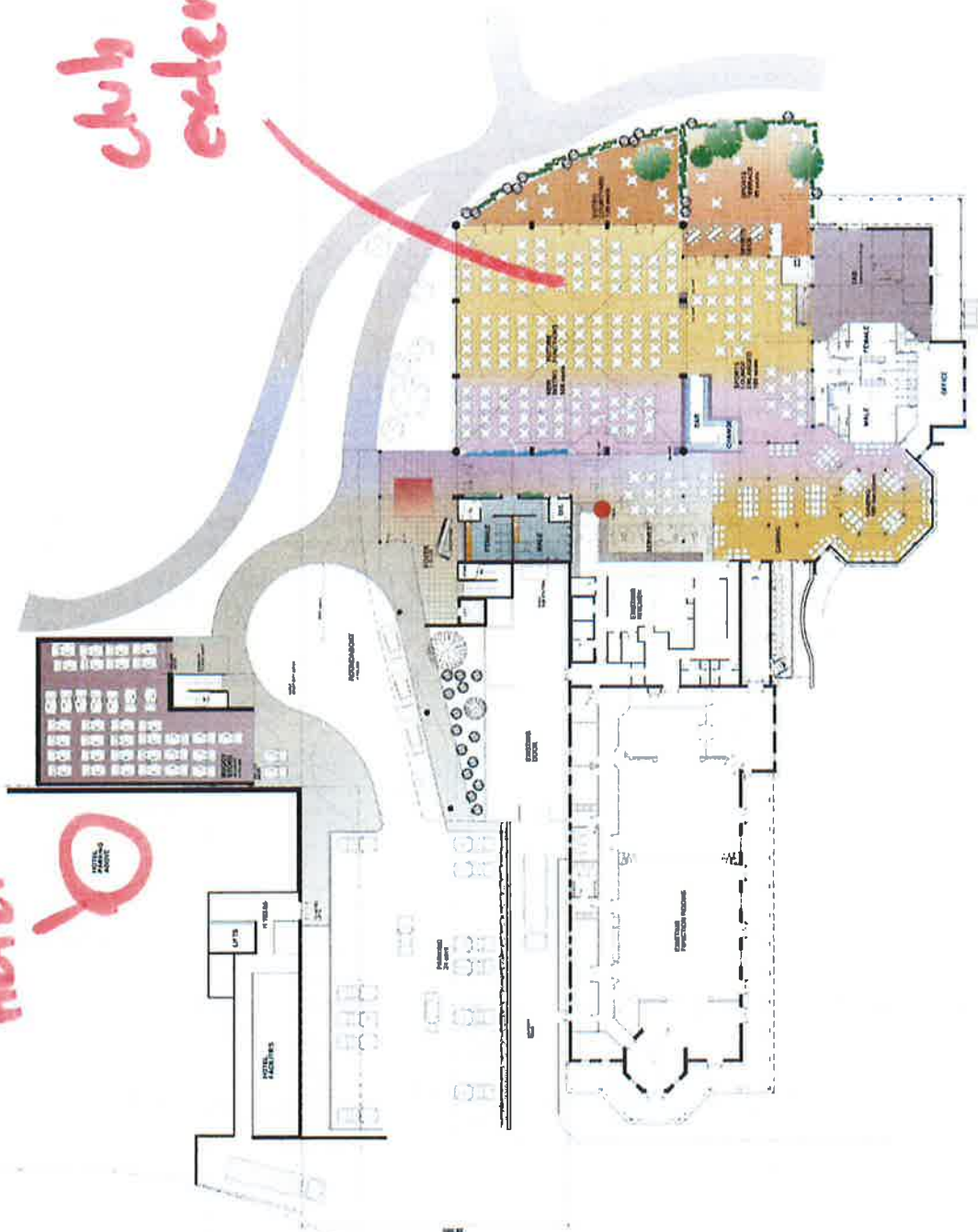


Tony Mathew B. Bus  
Chief Executive Officer  
By Order of the Board of Directors.

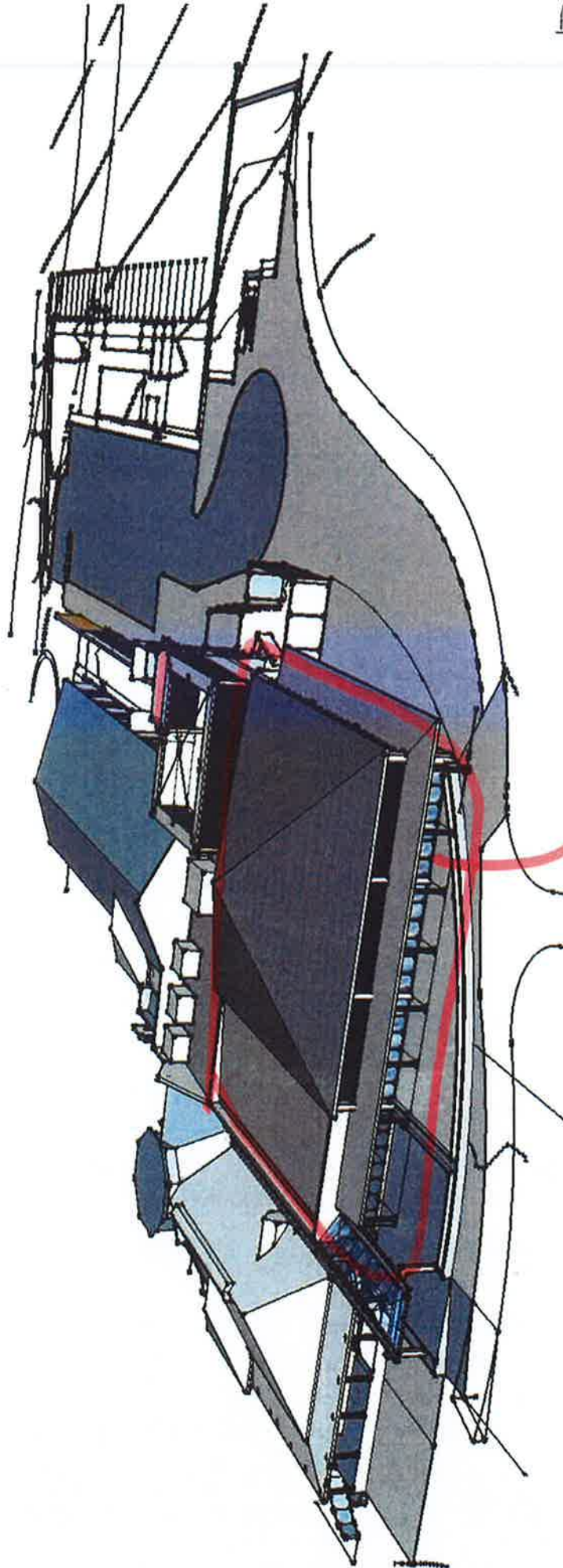




club extension.

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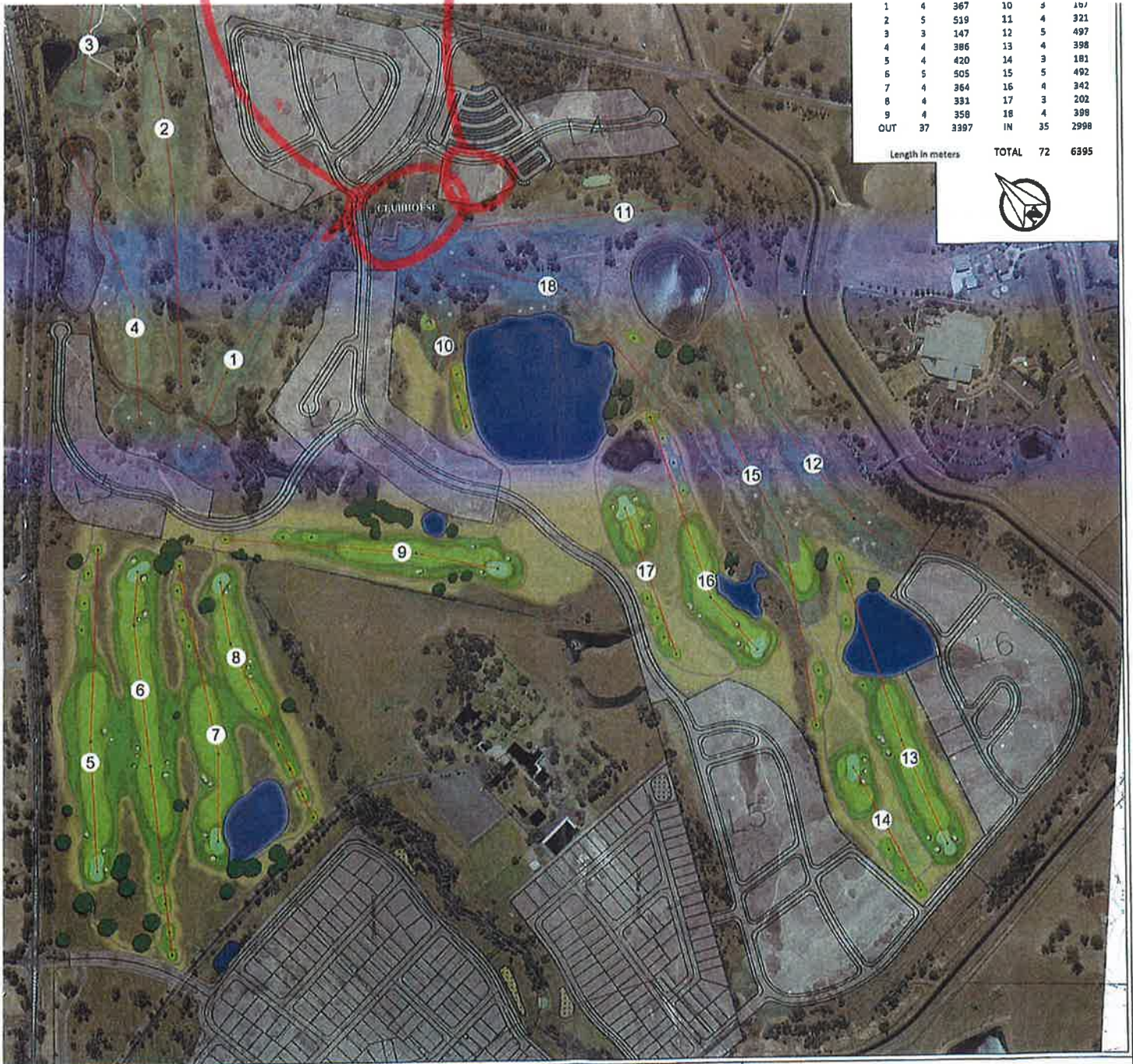


Club extension.



Club site

Proposed  
Hotel  
site



1	4	367	10	5	467
2	5	519	11	4	321
3	3	147	12	5	497
4	4	386	13	4	398
5	4	420	14	3	181
6	5	505	15	5	492
7	4	364	16	4	342
8	4	331	17	3	202
9	4	358	18	4	398
OUT	37	3397	IN	35	2998

Length in meters

TOTAL 72 6395



2000 Scale Master Plan  
ROUTING M  
Scale 1:2000  
Drawn (RVCH)  
Checked  
CADD (RVCH)

Camden Lakeside Master Plan  
Catherine Field NSW Australia



2011 VISTA PARKWAY, LEVEL 2  
WEST PALM BEACH, FL 33411  
TEL: (561) 541-6400  
FAX: (561) 541-6400  
WWW.SHARKCONSULTING.COM





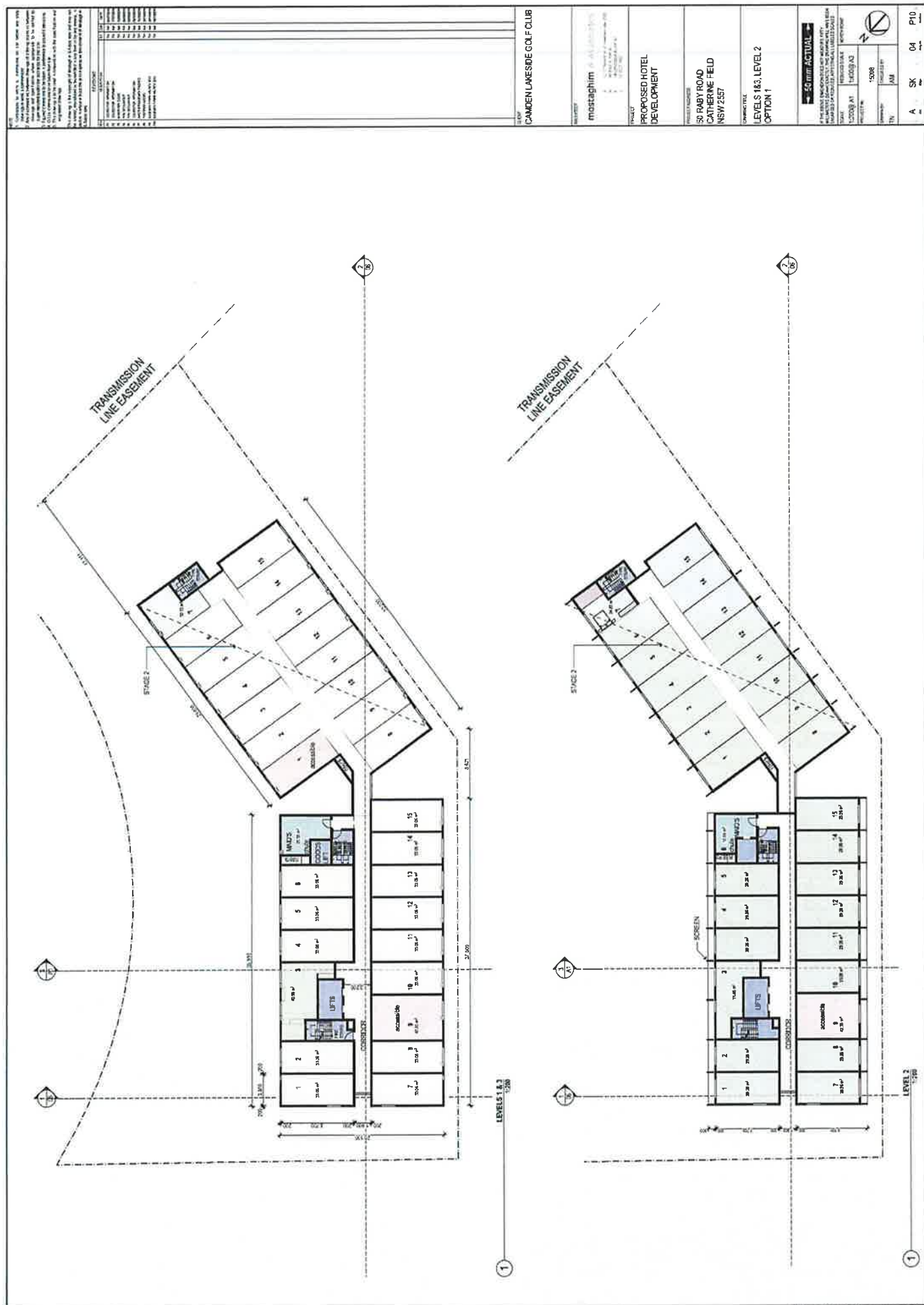














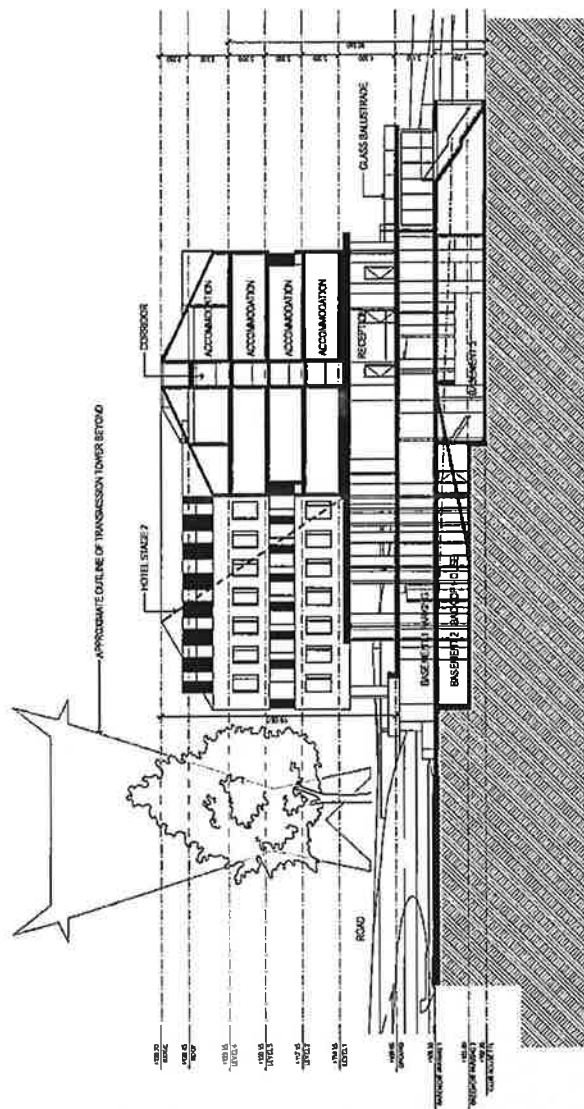


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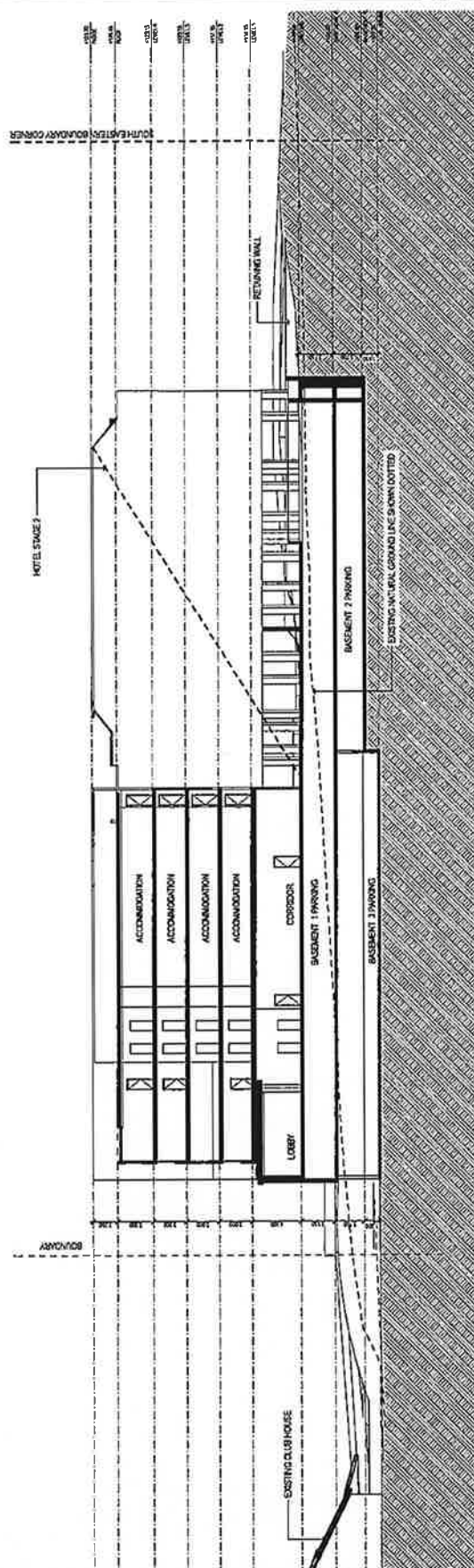
STAGE 2

A	SK	05	P10
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**SECTION 1**



SECTION 2  
1380

RESEARCH		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026		2027		2028		2029		2030		2031		2032		2033		2034		2035		2036		2037		2038		2039		2040		2041		2042		2043		2044		2045		2046		2047		2048		2049		2050		2051		2052		2053		2054		2055		2056		2057		2058		2059		2060		2061		2062		2063		2064		2065		2066		2067		2068		2069		2070		2071		2072		2073		2074		2075		2076		2077		2078		2079		2080		2081		2082		2083		2084		2085		2086		2087		2088		2089		2090		2091		2092		2093		2094		2095		2096		2097		2098		2099		2100	
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CAMDEN LAKESIDE GOLF CLUB

**mostaghim & associates**

PROPOSED HOTEL  
DEVELOPMENT

50 RABY ROAD  
CATHERINE FIELD  
NSW 2557

SECTIONS 1 &amp; 2

— \$0 per ACTUAL —

RELANCE NO.	15008	DATE	06	P10
COMPANY	CONTRACT	AM		
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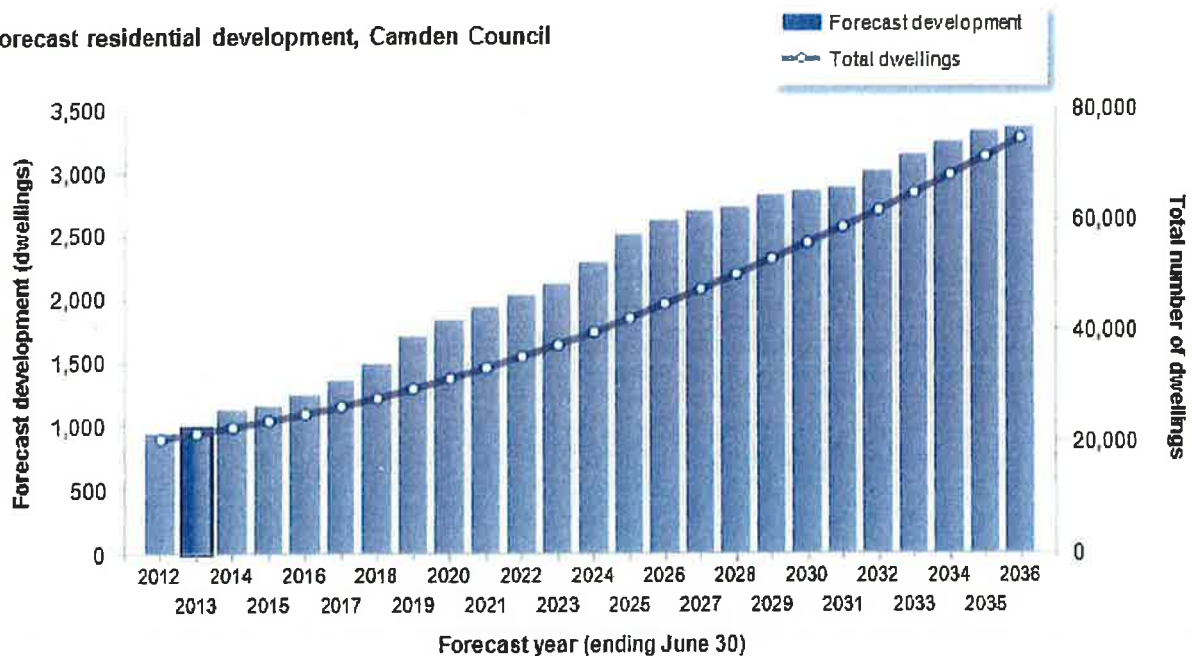


## Residential development - Camden Council

Principal forecast land assumptions 2012-2036:

- Northern Development Precincts - 33,545 additional dwellings
- Oran Park Precinct - 7,470 additional dwellings
- Turner Road Precinct & Central Hills - 5,370 additional dwellings
- Spring Farm - 3,347 additional dwellings
- Harrington Park - Kirkham - 1,644 additional dwellings
- Elderslie - 1,639 additional dwellings
- Mount Annan - 472 additional dwellings
- Currans Hill - 472 additional dwellings
- Camden - 461 additional dwellings
- Narellan - Smeaton Grange - 438 additional dwellings
- Grasmere - Ells Lane - Cawdor - Bickley Vale - Cobbitty Hills - 193 additional dwellings
- Camden South - 91 additional dwellings
- Narellan Vale - 78 additional dwellings

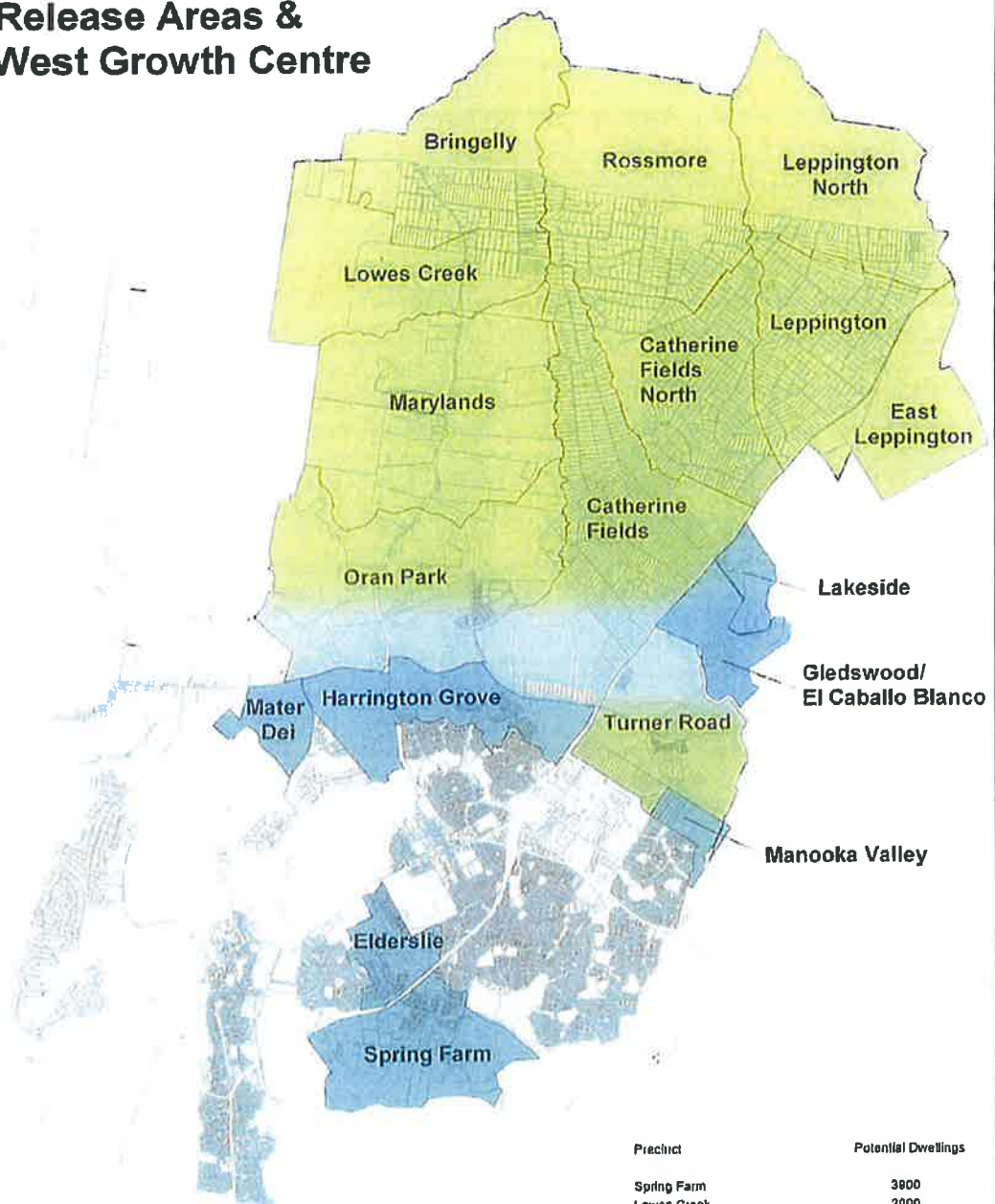
Forecast residential development, Camden Council







## Urban Release Areas & South West Growth Centre



### KEY

- South West Growth Centre
- Urban Release Area



Scale 1:100000

Precinct	Potential Dwellings
Spring Farm	3900
Lowes Creek	2000
Catherine Fields	8000
East Leppington	3000
Oran Park	7540
Catherine Fields North	9500
Leppington	12000
Rossmore	9000
Bringelly	5000
Turner Road	4020
Leppington North	12000
Marylands	9000
Lakeside	380
Gledswood / El Caballo Blanco	600
Harrington Grove	4274
Mater Dei	125
Elderslie	1991
Manooka Valley	400

This map has been prepared from source records by the Land Information section of the Council. It is not intended to be used for legal purposes. The Council is not responsible for any errors or omissions. This map is not to be used for any purpose other than the provision of general Council information.



## 4 Population and Demographic Forecasts

### 4.1 Comment on MacroPlan Report

The MacroPlan report contains several iterations of population forecasts that are revised as dwelling forecasts and occupancy rates are revised. These are unnecessarily misleading as the initial projections have been based on an average household size derived largely from Prestons, a new release area in Liverpool LGA. Liverpool suburbs have a much bigger average household size than Camden suburbs, by virtue of their different cultural mix, and this accounts for the adopted household size of 3.4 persons for low density dwellings. This is larger than the average Camden new release area and inappropriate to use in the Camden context.

This error seems to have been realised by the time the final population forecasts are presented (Table 9), which have adopted lower occupancy rates derived from Currans Hill and Mount Annan.

The MacroPlan report anticipated that the precinct would contain 2,972 dwellings, with a population of 8,800 people, based on the development scenario outlined in the draft ILP. These figures now need to be revised in relation to the final ILP.

In terms of demographic characteristics, the MacroPlan report focuses just on the characteristics of first home buyers, assuming that the bulk of the population of the precinct will be first home buyers although not making explicit what this proportion will be. While there is likely to be a reasonable proportion of first home buyers, we do not support the assessment that this group will make up the bulk of the population, based on recent trends in the surrounding area. As most of the dwellings will be separate houses there is likely to be a reasonable proportion of second and subsequent home buyers, as these types of dwellings are less affordable for first home buyers. Also the report does not consider recent trends for older people downsizing to new, smaller dwellings.

We agree with the overall conclusion that the bulk of households will be families with children, but given recent trends and the mix of dwelling types proposed, it is likely that the population will be more diverse than new release areas of the past. There is likely to be a greater mix of both younger and more

established families, as is occurring in adjoining release areas, and this will influence the age profile.

The MacroPlan report has modelled the forecast age profile on that of first home buyers at a national level, and the Liverpool suburbs of Cecil Hills, Prestons and Horningsea Park. These suburbs are not necessarily representative of the different Camden market. These issues are discussed further in the following sections.

### 4.2 Average household size

As population forecasts are based upon assumptions of average household size, determination of this variable is important.

The MacroPlan report has proposed using the following assumptions of average household size, based upon experience in Currans Hill and Mount Annan (source of data unknown):

- Low density, large lot residential and environmental living: 3.2 persons per dwelling
- Medium density: 2 persons per dwelling.

The Precinct Plans for the adjoining precincts of Oran Park and Turner Road were based on the following assumptions about average household size:

- Detached (low density) dwellings: 3.3 persons per dwelling
- Attached / semi-detached (medium density) dwellings: 2.4 persons per dwelling
- Apartment (high density) dwelling: 1.8 persons per dwelling.

These assumptions were based upon average household size in nearby release areas derived from the 2001 ABS Census, which was the most recent census data available at that time. Over the past decade, average household size in south-west Sydney has changed only slightly.

Data on average household size for different dwelling types in new release areas in Camden, and for the LGA as a whole, from the 2011 ABS Census is presented in the following table.



Table 1: Persons per dwelling, Camden release areas, 2011 ABS Census

Location	Detached (low density) dwelling	Medium density dwelling	High density dwelling
Harrington Park	3.4	0	0
Mount Annan	3.3	3.2	0
Currans Hill	3.1	2.5	0
Elderslie	2.9	1.7	1.3
Camden LGA	3.1	2.1	1.5

This table suggests that an average household size of 3.2 persons per dwelling for low density dwellings is a realistic assumption, based upon averaging across the four release areas included in the sample.

For the small lot (20 dwellings/ha) homes, it is understood that most of these areas will probably comprise detached 3-4 bedroom dwellings on a 300-400 sqm lot, consistent with the Department's recently released Housing Diversity Package. Accordingly, they are likely to contain a similar mix of households as dwellings of the same size on larger blocks. An occupancy rate of 3.2 persons/dwelling is also proposed for the small lot dwellings.

Deriving average household size for medium density (attached) dwellings from the release area examples is less reliable, as numbers of such dwellings in the different release areas are relatively small. Averaging across the three release areas that contain medium density dwellings results in an average household size of 2.5 persons. This is consistent with more recent anecdotal information as to the types of households moving into the smaller dwellings in nearby release areas such as Oran Park and Gregory Hills, where a significant proportion of these dwellings are being occupied by young couples yet to have children or young families with 1-2 children, as these dwellings are more affordable than larger lot homes. It is clear that in the short term, these households are likely to be larger than two people.

Accordingly, we support the MacroPlan recommendation to adopt an average household size of 3.2 persons for detached dwellings. This rate should apply across the R2 low density residential areas, including both the 15 dwellings/ha and 20 dwellings/ha areas. However, the data suggests that the MacroPlan recommendation of 2 persons per dwelling for medium density homes is too low, and we recommend instead adopting 2.5 persons per dwelling for medium density types of housing (zoned R3 areas).

#### 4.3 Population numbers

Dwelling forecasts for the final ILP have been revised since the draft ILP was prepared. The final ILP assumes a yield of around 3,229 dwellings.

The dwelling forecasts contained within the final ILP, and associated population forecasts based upon assumptions of average household size outlined above, are provided in the following table.

Table 2: Forecast population size

Dwelling type	No. of dwellings	Av household size (persons)	No. of people
Medium density (25 dw/ha)	173	2.5	432
Small lot (20 dw/ha)	208	3.2	665
Low density (15 dw/ha)	2,722	3.2	8,710
Large lot	118	3.2	378
Environmental living	7	3.2	22
Oran Park House	1	3.2	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,229</b>		<b>10,210</b>

This table indicates that the future population of the Precinct, based upon the development scenario outlined in the final ILP and Precinct Plan, will be **about 10,210 people**.

It should be noted that the planning controls provide for minimum dwelling densities and it will be permissible to develop at higher densities. Therefore the final dwelling yields and population numbers could be significantly higher than these forecasts suggest.

#### 4.4 Population characteristics

The proposed dwelling mix is reasonably similar to that currently being constructed within the Gregory Hills development (ie the Turner Road Precinct), and it can be assumed that the Precinct will appeal to a population with similar characteristics to that moving to Gregory Hills. Characteristics of the population moving to Gregory Hills (based on the initial 600 or so dwellings) are understood to include:

- About 20% are first homebuyers, being predominantly young couples yet to start a family or with one or two young children
- About 60% are second home buyers / upgraders. The majority of these are families with children across a span of age groups (pre-school, primary and high school). However there is also a small



but significant proportion of empty nester couples seeking to downsize to smaller dwellings

- The remaining 20% are investors, with dwellings likely to be made available to tenant households. These will comprise a mix of household types
- The majority of new residents are drawn from other parts of south west Sydney – primarily upgrading from Campbelltown, Liverpool and Fairfield and other parts of Camden.

Based upon this profile, it is assumed that families with children will be the predominant household type in the Precinct. These families will span a mix of life cycle stages with children of different ages. The provision of smaller lot dwellings will also ensure that the development appeals to households without children, including both young couples and empty nester households. There will also be some older people (70+), particularly grandparents moving to be close to their children, but generally the proportion of older people and lone person households is expected to be low, based upon experience in surrounding areas.

Our assumption is that first home buyers will make up a lower proportion of households than assumed in the MacroPlan report and that the age profile will be older as a result. This will not change the age profile presented in Table 12 of the MacroPlan report significantly, as its age cohorts are very broad. Moreover, a more mature and mixed age profile will not impact on requirements for social infrastructure. Flexible and multi-purpose facilities capable of meeting a variety of needs across the population spectrum will be required if a socially sustainable community is to be developed within the Precinct.



## 5 Community Facility Requirements

### 5.1 Comment on MacroPlan Report

The MacroPlan assessment has been overly reliant on the application of numerical standards for determining community facility requirements and has struggled to make sense of the standards without really understanding how these types of facilities are delivered and operate. The focus on numerical standards has meant that the assessment lacks consideration of other factors such as the needs of the population, opportunities and constraints of the site, its contextual location, and leading practice in the provision of social infrastructure. As a result, it is unable to confidently make recommendations as to what is required.

The heavy reliance on the Growth Centre standards to assess requirements is misplaced, as the Growth Centre standards are intended as a guide only.

The MacroPlan assessment does not provide sufficient guidance to the draft ILP with regard to principles for the design, location and distribution of social infrastructure.

The assessment does not take sufficient account of proposed facilities in Oran Park town centre, only 3 kms away, and the extent to which they should be expanded to address some of the demand from the Precinct.

It notes that the population will not be large enough to trigger provision of district or regional facilities within the Precinct, but does not identify how these needs should be met by facilities in the wider area. The report needs to identify how the Precinct will contribute to cumulative demand for district level facilities so that costs can be apportioned accordingly.

Issues specific to the various types of community facilities are discussed further in the following sections.

### 5.2 Issues raised in submissions

Several of the submissions received during the public exhibition of the draft ILP have raised issues relating to the planning of community facilities for the precinct. These are outlined below. The proposed responses to these issues are included in the following sections.

Table 3: Community facility issues raised in submissions

Raised by	Issue
Camden Council	Proposed co-location of primary school and open space should not be relied upon until arrangements are negotiated
Hixson Pty Ltd	Proposes re-location of community centre from neighbourhood centre to sporting fields
Hixson Pty Ltd and Catholic Education Office	Seeks re-configuration of road network around Catholic schools to improve accessibility
Greenfields Development Company No. 2	Proposes re-location of the primary school to flatter land and to be closer to Oran Park
YMCA NSW	Expresses desire for proposed community centre to provide facilities for young people and adopt YMCA service model
NSW Family and Community Services	Concern at apparent lack of provision for childcare, pre-schools and out of school care

### 5.3 Revised community facility requirements

#### 5.3.1 Community centre

The MacroPlan report recommended that a local youth / community centre of between 370 sqm and 800 sqm be provided to meet the needs of a forecast population of 8,800 people. The report recommended that this facility be located within the proposed neighbourhood centre, but noted that it might also be co-located with a sporting field.

In the planning of local community facilities for the other Growth Centre precincts, Camden Council has required the application of its standards:

- 42 sqm per 1,000 people for a local community centre
- An additional 13 sqm/1,000 for district level facilities, to be provided as additional floorspace to a local facility.

For the revised forecast population of 10,210, this generates a requirement for:

- A local community centre of 429 sqm
- Contributions equivalent to 133 sqm for a district community centre.

The ways in which these requirements should be met are discussed below.



Attachment F



## Welcome to Camden Council population forecasts

The Camden Council population forecast for 2015 is 72,660, and is forecast to grow to 212,656 by 2036.

The Camden Council population and household forecasts present what is driving population change in the community and how the population, age structure and household types will change each year between 2011 and 2036.

The forecasts are designed to provide community groups, Council, investors, business, students and the general public with knowledge to make confident decisions about the future.

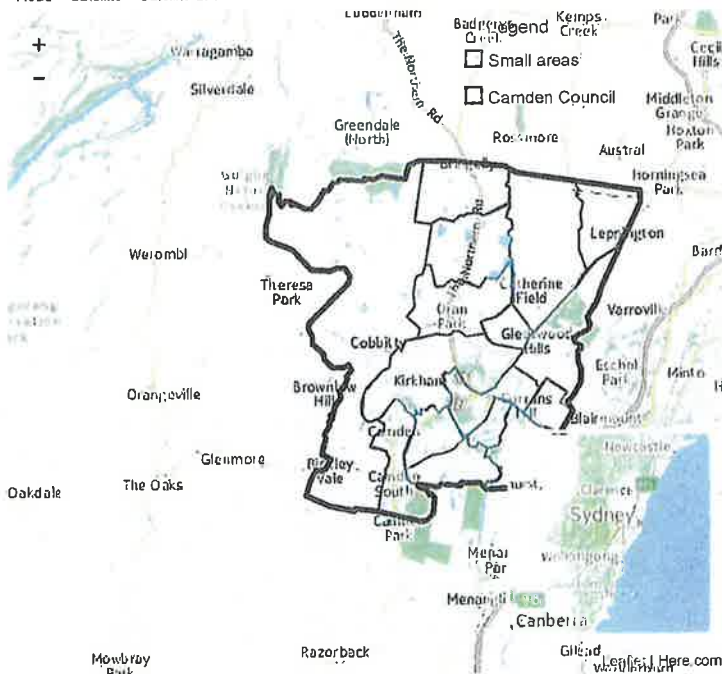
These forecasts were last updated in April 2014 by .id, the population experts, on behalf of Camden Council. Forecasts are available for each year from 2011 to 2036.

Important	Population 2015	Population 2036	Change 2015-36
Statistics	72,660	212,656	192.67%
	forecast.id	forecast.id	forecast.id

### Forecast areas

Camden Council

Road Satellite Satellite Labels Full Screen



Source: Population and household forecasts, 2011 to 2036, prepared by .id, the population experts, April 2014.

### NEWS

#### The 10 things you need to know about population forecasts

(3/12/2015)

Knowing how the population will change is extremely valuable for any organisation that is planning for the future. To inform your plans and make confident decisions you will need to rely on a population forecast. Here are ten questions you should ask before relying on population forecast data.

#### On population projections, forecasts and the weather

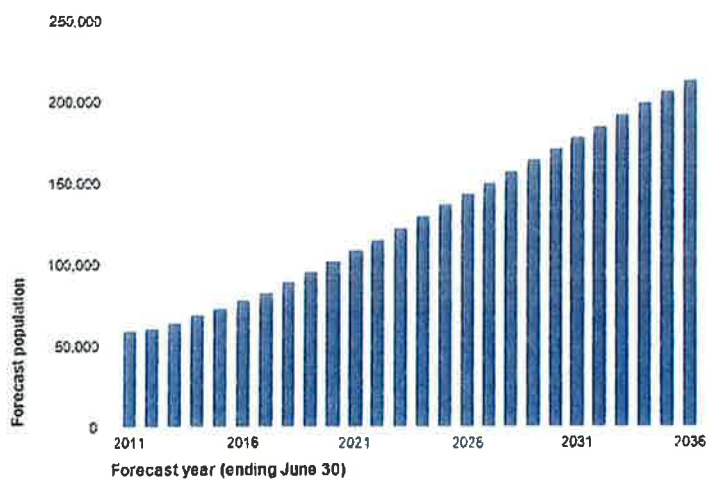
(3/12/2015)

Population forecasts are often referred to as 'projections'. This is understandable, as



## Forecast population

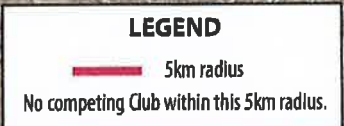
Camden Council



they are 'projecting' something into the future. But the term projection implies that it is a continuation of current trends. At .id, we prefer the term 'forecast' because what we are doing is much more than just projecting a trend.

This population forecast is just one of a family of demographic and economic resources available for this area and other areas across Australia. The full suite of resources includes community profiles, population forecasts, social atlases and economic profiles. You can be confident using them for planning, research and advocacy as they are compiled and maintained with the latest data by population experts, .id. Access them online in the Demographic Resource Centre







## Child obesity linked to disadvantage

August 1, 2013

Kate Hagan

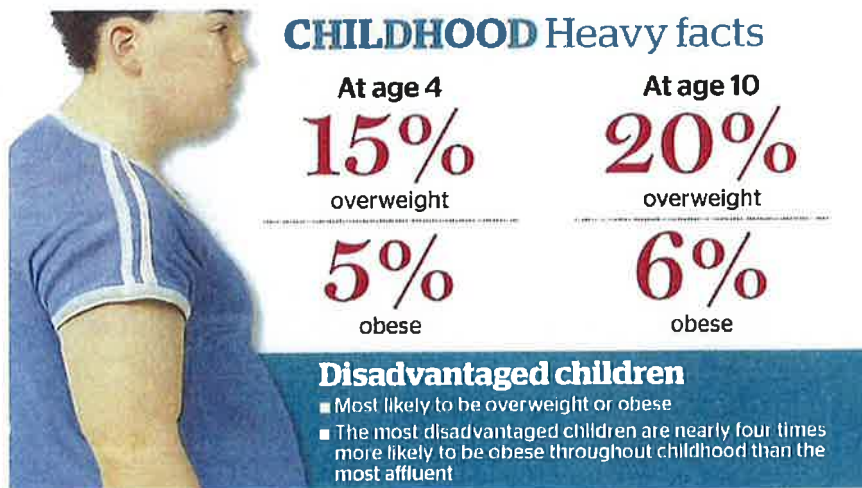


Photo: Getty Images

Disadvantaged children are more likely to be overweight and obese at age four than children from more affluent backgrounds and the gap increases with age, a study of 5000 Australian children has found.

The study, published in the journal *PLOS One*, is the first to track rates of obesity in Australian children over time.

Researchers measured children's height and weight every two years from age four to age 10 to establish their body mass index (BMI), an estimate of fat based on height and weight.



They found the average BMI was higher for children from disadvantaged backgrounds at every age, in what lead researcher Melissa Wake, of the Murdoch Children's Research Institute, said was a worrying trend.

"What we are seeing is that there's a really marked social gradient seeming to be entrenched by 10 years of age, before puberty," she said.

"It strengthens during childhood and we think those patterns are going to persist right through the life course and play out as increasing inequities in adulthood."

Overall, the study found that at four years old 80 per cent of children were of normal weight, 15 per cent were overweight and 5 per cent were obese.

By age 10, 74 per cent of children were of normal weight, 20 per cent were overweight and 6 per cent

were obese.

Researchers identified a strong link between obesity and disadvantage after dividing children into five socioeconomic groups based on their parents' income, occupation and education.

They found that 11.5 per cent of children in the most disadvantaged group were persistently obese throughout childhood, compared with 3.4 per cent of children in the most advantaged group.

"The most concerning trajectory was children who were already heavy at age four and tended to stay there for the next six years and get worse," Professor Wake said. "They were much more strongly likely to be the most disadvantaged children."

Professor Wake said the problem was not confined to the most disadvantaged group, and children's risk of being overweight or obese increased gradually as their family's socioeconomic position declined.

More work was needed to understand why disadvantaged children were at greater risk of being overweight or obese and what factors guarded against obesity in more affluent children, she said.

Professor Wake said it was likely that more affluent families had more resources to maintain a healthy lifestyle and lived in areas with parks and other design features that encouraged physical activity. "Clearly targeting children with early overweight and low socioeconomic background, particularly those from socially disadvantaged families, must be a top intervention priority," she said.



## 7 Problem Gambling Prevalence by Demographics

### 7.1 Problem Gambling Prevalence, by Regional Coordination Program Regions

The prevalence of problem gambling in NSW varied by Regional Coordination Program Regions<sup>24</sup>, from 0.3% in South West Sydney through to 1.6% in the Riverina/Murray region.

**Table 12**  
**PGSI categories by Regional Coordination Program Regions**

	North Coast	Hunter	South East	Western Sydney	New England / North West	Western NSW
<b>n=</b>	<b>1145</b>	<b>1265</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>1223</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>478</b>
Non gamblers (in last 12 months)	28.0%	30.4%	40.3%	36.6%	36.7%	27.5%
Non-problem gamblers	60.2%	55.8%	53.5%	53.3%	65.1%	62.6%
Low risk	6.6%	11.1%	4.8%	6.0%	7.1%	6.2%
Moderate risk	2.1%	2.2%	0.2%	3.6%	0.0%	0.8%
Problem gambling	1.1%	0.5%	1.2%	0.6%	1.0%	0.9%

	Riverina /Murray	South West Sydney	Coastal Sydney	Illawarra	Central Coast
<b>n=</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>2740</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>503</b>
Non gamblers (in last 12 months)	27.8%	39.1%	38.8%	29.1%	29.2%
Non-problem gamblers	58.4%	44.1%	49.8%	59.5%	54.2%
Low risk	9.9%	12.3%	7.6%	7.9%	11.0%
Moderate risk	4.4%	4.2%	3.1%	2.4%	4.7%
Problem gambling	1.6%	0.3%	0.8%	1.1%	0.8%

<sup>24</sup> See Appendix B for a list of the Local Government Areas within each Regional Coordination Program Region.