

Community Infrastructure Asset Types

Asset type	Definitions and examples
Community spaces	<p>Spaces such as community hubs and halls, which provide places for people to gather.</p> <p><i>Examples</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community hubs and centres, including Roselea Community Centre (Epping), Dundas Community Centre (Dundas), and Ermington Community Centre (Rosehill) • Community meeting rooms and halls, such as Jones Park Hall (Parramatta), Harry Todd Band Hall (Rosehill), and George Kendall Meeting Room (Rosehill)
Libraries	<p>Facilities that provide access to physical and digital books, music, and other documents, as well as access to programs and technology.</p> <p><i>Examples</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smaller branch libraries, including Epping Library (Epping), Dundas Library (Dundas), and Ermington Library (Rosehill) • Library integrated with other community spaces, such as PHIVE (Parramatta) and Wentworth Point Community Centre and Library (Rosehill)
Parks	<p>Green public open spaces where people can access formal and informal recreation opportunities, relax, exercise, and play.</p> <p><i>Examples</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pocket parks are small green areas with no amenities and serve residents in the immediate neighbourhood surrounding the park <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ E.g. Treetop Park (Dundas), Tobin Park (Dundas), Parsons Park (Parramatta) • Local parks have some amenities, such as seating and play spaces, and serve a neighbourhood <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ E.g. Jubilee Park (Rosehill), Ambrose Hallen Park (Parramatta), and Max Ruddock Reserve (North Rocks) • District parks are larger park with amenities to support people to stay for longer periods of time, such as car parking, BBQ areas, toilets, etc. They serve multiple suburbs and communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ E.g. Dundas Park (Epping), West Epping Park (Epping), Ollie Webb Reserve (Rosehill), and Doyle Ground (Dundas) • Regional parks (<i>out of scope for the CIS</i>) are destination parks that serve an area greater than a local government area, with diverse facilities and unique recreation opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Parramatta Park (Parramatta) and parks within Sydney Olympic Park such as Bicentennial Park and Blaxland Riverside Park (Rosehill)
Play spaces	<p>An area in a park containing equipment and other elements that facilitate opportunities for play.</p> <p><i>Examples</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pocket play spaces have a small range of facilities, generally suitable for a limited age range (e.g. up to 5 years old) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ E.g. John Hourigan Reserve (North Rocks) and Cox Park (Epping) • Local play spaces often have a range of facilities, with around 5 or more options targeted towards a broader range of 0–12 year olds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ E.g. Barton Park (Dundas), Jubilee Park (Rosehill) • District play spaces have a larger range of facilities or have custom designed play opportunities for different age groups and abilities (cater for ages 0-5, 6-12 and 13+). Often co-located with other facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ E.g. George Kendall Riverside Park (Rosehill), Ollie Webb Reserve (Rosehill), and West Epping Park (Epping)

Sportsgrounds	<p>Outdoor green open space that can support sporting activities, including organised sport, training, and competition-based activities by sporting clubs, schools and others. A sporting field is the playing surface (natural or synthetic) located at a sportsground.</p> <p><i>Examples</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local sportsgrounds such as Boronia Park (Epping), Arthur Phillip Park (Parramatta), and George Kendall Riverside Park (Rosehill) • District sportsgrounds such as Doyle Ground (Dundas), Barton Park (Dundas), and West Epping Park (Epping) • Regional sportsgrounds such as FS Garside (Rosehill) and Rydalmere Park (Rosehill)
Community gardens	<p>Spaces provided on Council-owned land that are accessible to the community and have been allocated to grow food and other plants.</p> <p><i>Examples</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ambrose Hallen Park (Parramatta) • John Irving Park (Rosehill) • Bruce Miller Reserve (Rosehill) • Sherwin Park Community Garden (Dundas)
Child care centres	<p>Council-owned and run childhood education and care services, which are considered formal child care that is regulated and away from the child's home.</p> <p><i>Examples</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ermington Possum Patch Early Learning Centre (Dundas) • Jubilee Park Early Learning Centre (Rosehill) • Northmead Redbank Early Learning Centre (Parramatta)
Indoor sports & recreation facilities	<p>Built facilities that cater for individual and group indoor active recreation, play and fitness activities, as well as sporting competition and training. They typically contain indoor sports courts and other amenities such as change rooms, toilets, canteens and other spectator areas.</p> <p><i>Examples</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • YMCA Epping (Epping) – this is the only Council-owned indoor recreation facility in our local government area
Aquatics	<p>Our aquatics network includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aquatic facilities - Formal controlled water spaces with outdoor aquatic components, indoor aquatic components or both. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ E.g. Parramatta Aquatic Centre (Parramatta) and Epping Aquatic Centre (Epping) • Natural swimming areas - An open body of water where a person can be immersed in water <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ E.g. Lake Parramatta Swimming Area (North Rocks) • Water play parks - Formal play spaces within a park setting with accompanying zero depth splash pad, and an array of water play and sensory equipment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ E.g. Water play in Dundas Park (Epping) and Ollie Webb Reserve (Rosehill)