

Kingsford Street Reserve Master Plan

Volume Two: Research

Draft



Prepared for Latrobe City Council

By Sportwise



In association with



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1. INTRODUCTION AND INFRASTRUCTURE REVIEW

The Kingsford Street Reserve is located between Kingsford Street and Hinkler Street Moe and is a large open space reserve. Previously an active sporting reserve for tennis and bocce, the reserve user groups ceased to utilise the reserve in 2008 / 2009 for tennis and 2010 for bocce when the bocce club relocated to Olympic Park.

Latrobe City Council (LCC) is seeking to develop a Master Plan for Kingsford Street Reserve to provide the development directions for the reserve that reflects and meets community interests and needs. Council had conducted community engagement activities and responses for future options at the reserve included:

- A play space
- Fenced off lead dog park
- Community garden
- Youth activity space
- RV overnight parking area
- Men's Shed
- Outdoor gym.

The Vision in the Latrobe City Council Public Open Space Strategy (2013) is for public open spaces that *are welcoming, accessible and enhance the character of individual townships or neighbourhoods*. In its current condition Kingsford Street Reserve and the infrastructure remaining on site has been identified as being in very poor condition and so does not meet the LCC vision for public open space. As such the development of the Master Plan for Kingsford Street Reserve provides an opportunity to plan for the future infrastructure provision at the reserve for the local community.

Latrobe City Council has resolved to retain the reserve for community use and engaged Sportwise to undertake the *Kingsford Street Reserve Master Plan* project.

1.1. Master Plan Documents

The *Kingsford Street Reserve Master Plan* comprises two volumes of information. The projects detailed research is provided in *Volume Two: Research* which includes:

- Section One: Introduction and Background
- Section Two: Moe – Newborough Demographic Profile & Population Trends
- Section Three: Review of Relevant Documents
- Section Four: Facility Provision in Moe – Newborough

Volume One: Kingsford Street Reserve Master Plan includes:

- Section One: Introduction and Background
- Section Two: Summary of Project Key Findings
- Section Three: Kingsford Street Reserve Master Plan
- Appendices: Supporting Information

Following the completion of Stage Two Community Engagement the following sections will be included in Volume One:

- Section Four: Implementation / Management Plan
- Section Five: Recommendations

1.2. Project Purpose

The *Kingsford Street Reserve Master Plan* project purpose is:

... to undertake a master planning process to identify future opportunities for community activation of the reserve.

1.3. Project Methodology

The *Kingsford Street Reserve Master Plan* project comprised three stages being:

- Stage One – Research and Engagement.
- Stage Two – Community Engagement.
- Stage Three – Final Report.

The tasks in the three stages are listed in Table 1 below.

Table 1 Project Methodology

Stage	Tasks
Stage One – Research and Engagement	1. Project Inception Meeting and Site Visit
	2. Literature Review
	3. Moe / Newborough Demographic Analysis
	4. Community Related Activity Demands
	5. Criteria & Assessment Matrix
	6. Condition Assessments
	7. Draft Master Plan
	8. Engagement Plan
Stage Two – Community Engagement	9. Internal Stakeholder Consultations
	10. Public Exhibition
	11. External Stakeholder Consultations
	12. Draft Management Plan
Stage Three – Final Report	13. Final Master Plan

1.4. Kingsford Street Reserve Overview

The Kingsford Street Reserve is a large open space reserve located between Kingsford Street and Hinkler Street Moe. Previously an active sporting reserve for tennis and bocce, tennis ceased to utilise the reserve in 2008 / 2009 and the bocce club relocated to Olympic Park in 2010.

The Latrobe City Council Public Open Space Strategy (2013) classifies the reserve as Parkland – General Use, hierarchy level is Local and site is zoned Residential 1. It is identified as having a low level of usage.



Figure 1 Pavilion



Figure 2 Shed

Figure 3 on the following page identifies the remaining infrastructure and features at the reserve.

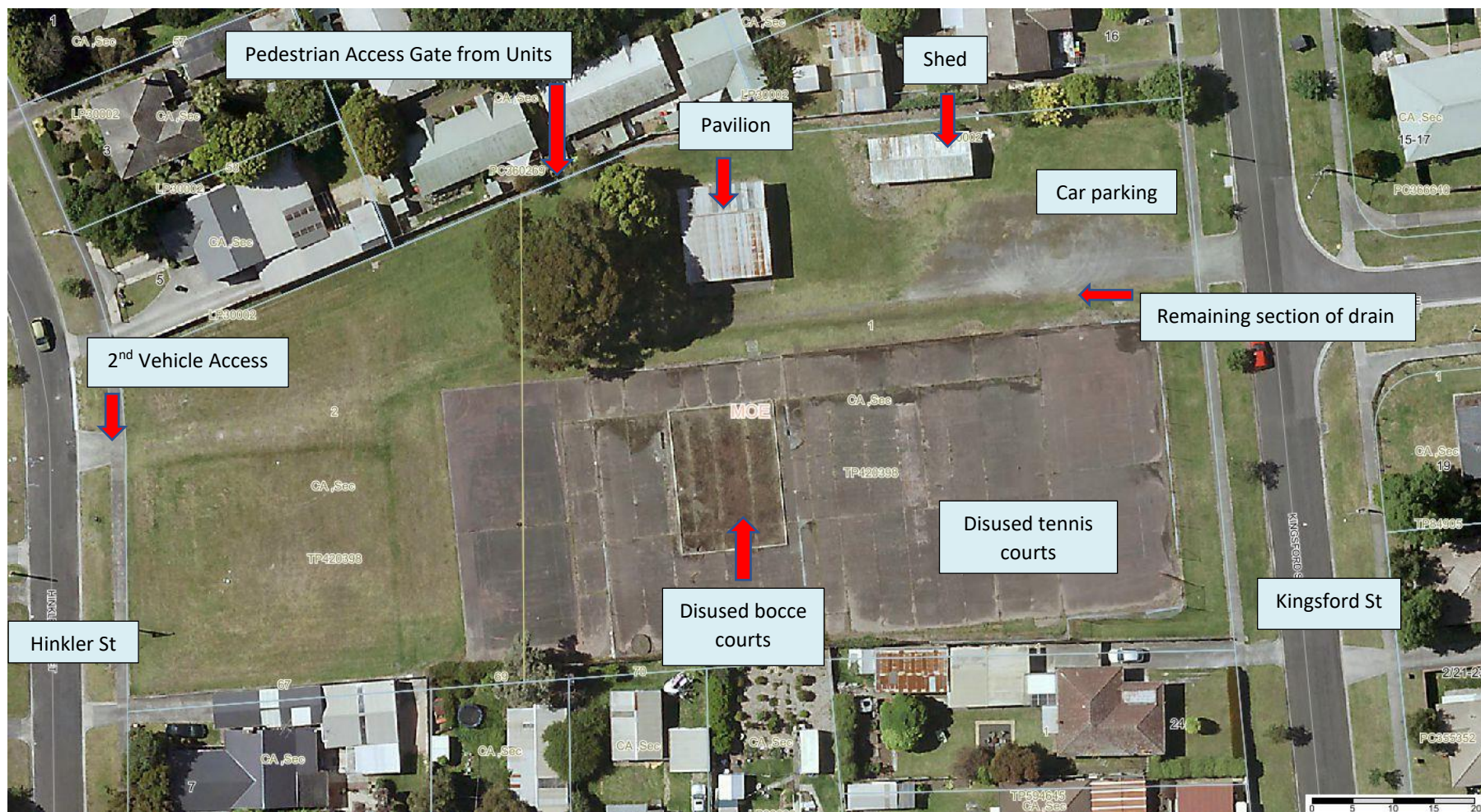


Figure 3 Kingsford Street Reserve

1.5. Infrastructure Review of Condition & Suitability – ‘Fit for Purpose’

Two site visits were undertaken by Sportwise (27 May and 11 July 2019) to Kingsford Street Reserve to consider the infrastructure suitability - ‘fit for purpose’. In accordance with the Project Brief, a condition report has been completed on the Pavilion and Shed by a registered building contractor. Glasgow Building Inspections completed a site visit on 11 July 2019 to determine the condition of the two structures for either demolition or remedial works.

The following table provides details for each of the two structures at the reserve as summarised by Glasgow Building Inspections.

Table 2 Kingsford Street Reserve Pavilion and Shed Construction

Structure	Information
Pavilion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skillion roof design with steel exposed trusses visible from the internal side. The roof covering was corrugated iron and clear roof sheeting. Sisalation was installed to the underside of the roof covering. • Internal walls were blockwork; some of the internal wall linings were timber panels. • External cladding was brickwork. • Constructed on a concrete slab. • Double door for access at the front and two shutters either side of the timber doors. • Personal Access (PA) door on the right-hand-side facing Kingsford Street. There was also an emergency exit / access door off the male amenities on the other side. • Internal layout included male and female amenities with change area, toilets and shower and a kitchenette in the middle back section. The remainder of the pavilion was an open area.
Shed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timber pitched roof framing design, with steel trapezoidal roof covering. • External cladding was steel. • Two single bay roller doors to each side and two PA doors. • No concrete slab internally. • Steel footings were embedded into concrete pad footings.

Source: Glasgow Building Inspections Structural Condition Report, 16 July 2019.

The key findings and recommendations from the site visits include:

- *Condition of Pavilion and Shed:* Overall Glasgow Building Inspections concluded that both the Pavilion and the Shed were structurally sound. A number of remedial works were recommended and will require specific trades to complete. Glasgow Building Inspections recommended that:
 - The roof plumbing works should be carried out by a Registered Plumber. These included:
 - Pavilion - replacing the damaged and deflected downpipe. Note: the corrugated iron roof sheeting was rusted, however; no excessive corrosion or holes were identified.



Figure 4 Pavilion Roof

- Shed – replace the gutters and install downpipes. Note: roof covering was not aesthetically appealing, however there was no obvious damage, corrosion or deflections.
- The electrical upgrade by a licensed Electrician. Glasgow Building Inspections stated that:
 - *The new Electrical Safety Regulations stipulate that no electrical works can be carried out (no matter how minor), without upgrading the existing Meter Box's to meet current codes. As the Meter Box has the older ceramic fuses, this Meter Box will require upgrading, prior to any electrical works being carried out.*
 - *Consider an upgrade to the Electrical Meter Box, to install safety shut off switches. The backing of the Switchboard was identified as Asbestos sheeting which may be required to be removed. Further investigation by a Licensed Electrician.*



Figure 5 Pavilion Meter Box and Damaged Power Point




- The internal remedial works can be carried out by a Carpenter or Builder. These include:
 - Pavilion - replacing all external doors (one double and three singles), internal doors to male and female amenities, replace shower roses, remove / reinstate timber wall cladding in social area of pavilion, repairs to kitchenette cabinetry and tiling, install glass in pavilion windows and repairs to kitchenette window, consider painting external brickwork for aesthetic appeal.









Figure 6 Pavilion - Side and Rear

- Shed – repair / replace roller door; replace single access doors including new locks.
- *Suitability – ‘Fit for Purpose’ of Existing Infrastructure:* Overall it is concluded that none of the current infrastructure is suitable – ‘fit for purpose’ and in addition will not comply with applicable legislation. The recommendations are summarised in the following table.

Table 3 Kingsford Street Reserve Infrastructure Suitability – ‘Fit for Purpose’

Facility Component	Recommendation	
1. Change rooms	That both the male and female change rooms (change area, toilets and showers) are not in a suitable condition / fit for purpose and would require upgrade / renewal to be compliant and of a suitable standard for usage in future.	
2. Kitchenette (including storage and servery)	That upgrade / renewal works would be required to bring up to a suitable condition and standard to enable use in the future such as repair / replacement of existing fitout with additional cupboards / storage potentially required depending on usage; no cooking areas and likely insufficient space, unless remove some of the existing cupboards or extend the area into social space.	
3. Social Area	That: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The pavilion is cleaned up and broken glass, rubbish, needles, disused equipment, etc removed. b) That the area is made safe until such time as any future usage is determined. c) That assess condition of wooden shutters as not known if shutters are functional. 	

Facility Component	Recommendation	
4. Heating / Cooling	That as no power was connected it was not possible to determine if the ceiling fans are operational – these would need to be tested if considered for future use.	
5. Access to Premises and Universal Design	That the following Access to Premises compliance, accessibility requirements and Universal Design principles, will need to be addressed if the pavilion and shed are to be used into the future given the following issues that have been identified: a) Disabled parking – none provided. b) Steps / lip into pavilion. c) No accessible paths of travel and uneven outdoor surfaces. d) No ambulant toilets. e) No accessible toilet. f) Internal pavilion paths of travel likely not compliant.	 
6. Court area	That: a) Fencing is removed for the safety of users if not required for the Master Plan. b) That unless an area is needed in the Master Plan the courts are removed.	
7. Spectator Seating	That given the condition of the remaining spectator / player seating this is removed for the safety of park users.	

Facility Component	Recommendation	
8. Stand Alone Storage Shed	<p>That:</p> <p>a) The items currently remaining in the shed are removed and disposed of appropriately.</p> <p>b) That given the location in proximity to neighbouring residents, the current condition and that visually unattractive, that unless a requirement within the Master Plan, the shed is removed.</p>	
9. Master Plan	<p>That the Master Plan:</p> <p>a) Includes implementation of access to premises, universal design, healthy by design and environmental sustainability.</p> <p>b) Considers the provision of suitable support infrastructure once the future usage is determined including seating, landscaping (trees, garden beds and grassed areas), natural shade, site lighting, paths of travel (including disability / wheelchair access), rubbish bins (including recycling), car parking (including disabled parking provision) with vehicle barriers, bicycle racks, drinking fountains (consider provision for water bottles and dogs), signage, etc.</p>	

In addition, it is important to note that Latrobe City Council has advised that hazardous material (asbestos except where otherwise noted) is located in the following areas of the Pavilion (assessed 2015):

- Eaves
- Club room ceiling
- Timber panel underlay (assumed hazardous material, type not known)
- Switchboard panel and backing
- Kitchenette ceiling.

2. MOE - NEWBOROUGH DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE & POPULATION TRENDS

This section of the report provides an overview of the current and future demographic profile for Moe - Newborough area based on information available on the Australian Bureau of Statistics website and the Latrobe City Council REMPLAN Community website¹.

Moe - Newborough is one of the four central towns in Latrobe City Council area, located 136 kms from Melbourne. The Moe - Newborough current, 2016 ABS Census population of 16,551² compared to 16,674 in 2011, a decrease of 123 people.

2.1. Gender Population Trends

Table 4 below provides a comparison of the gender statistical breakdown for the Moe - Newborough area compared to Latrobe City Council in 2016 compared to 2011.

Table 4 Gender Profile Moe - Newborough Area

Category	2016				2011				Moe - Newborough Change 2011 to 2016
	Moe - Newborough		Latrobe City	Regional Victoria	Moe - Newborough		Latrobe City	Regional Victoria	
	Number	%	%	%	Number	%	%	%	
Total Population	16,551	100.0	100.0	100.0	16,674	100.0	100.0	100.0	-123
Males	8,022	48.5	48.9	49.1	8,069	48.4	48.8	49.1	-47
Females	8,527	51.5	51.1	50.9	8,605	51.6	51.2	50.9	-78

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016 (Usual residence).

A review of the results for the gender profile indicates that:

- There were more females than males within the Moe - Newborough area in 2016 (51.5% compared to 48.5%).
- In comparison Latrobe City Council had slightly more females than males in 2016 (51.1% versus 48.9%), whilst in Regional Victoria there were also slightly more females than males (50.9% compared to 49.1%).
- In comparison to 2011 the percentage of females and males in Moe - Newborough area was similar to that in 2016. There was a small decrease in both the number of females (-78) and the number of males (-47).
- Overall in 2016 there was a slightly higher percentage of females (51.5% compared to 51.1%) and as such a lower percentage of males (48.5% compared to 48.9%) in the Moe - Newborough area when compared with Latrobe City.

2.2. Age Population Trends

The age population profile for the Moe - Newborough area compared Latrobe City Council and Regional Victoria in 2016 compared to 2011 is provided in the table on the following page.

¹ Source: REMPLAN Community, Latrobe City Council <https://communityprofile.com.au/latrobe/>

² Source: Moe - Newborough 2016 Census of Population and Housing General Community Profile Catalogue Number 2001.0

Table 5 Age Population Structure for Moe - Newborough Area

Five Year Age Groups	2016				2011				Moe - Newborough Change 2011 to 2016
	Moe - Newborough		Latrobe City	Regional Victoria	Moe - Newborough		Latrobe City	Regional Victoria	
	Number	%	%	%	Number	%	%	%	
0 to 4	894	5.4	6	5.8	996	6	6.6	6.3	-102
5 to 9	905	5.5	6.2	6.3	1,012	6.1	6.3	6.2	-107
10 to 14	928	5.6	5.9	6.1	1,041	6.2	6.6	6.7	-113
15 to 19	990	6	6	6.1	1,199	7.2	7.2	6.8	-209
20 to 24	1,104	6.7	6.5	5.5	999	6	6.7	5.5	105
25 to 29	950	5.7	6.2	5.4	895	5.4	6.2	5.2	55
30 to 34	941	5.7	6.1	5.5	851	5.1	5.6	5.2	90
35 to 39	828	5	5.6	5.4	941	5.6	5.9	6.1	-113
40 to 44	924	5.6	5.8	6.1	1,004	6	6.5	6.7	-80
45 to 49	1,016	6.1	6.4	6.6	1,151	6.9	7	7.0	-135
50 to 54	1,124	6.8	6.9	6.8	1,160	7	7.1	7.1	-36
55 to 59	1,144	6.9	7.1	7.1	1,185	7.1	6.7	6.9	-41
60 to 64	1,208	7.3	6.7	6.9	1,113	6.7	6.1	6.6	95
65 to 69	1,113	6.7	6	6.6	857	5.1	4.6	5.2	256
70 to 74	793	4.8	4.4	4.9	737	4.4	3.8	4.1	56
75 to 79	666	4	3.4	3.6	584	3.5	2.8	3.2	82
80 to 84	483	2.9	2.3	2.6	493	3	2.3	2.6	-10
85 and over	537	3.2	2.4	2.7	457	2.7	1.9	2.3	80
Total population	16,548	100.0	100.0	100.0	16,675	100.0	100.0	100.0	-127

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016.

A review and analysis of the five-year age groups in the above table indicates that:

- The age groups with the highest percentage of residents in Moe - Newborough in 2016 were 60 to 64 years with 7.3% followed by 55 to 59 years with 6.9%, 50 to 54 years with 6.8% and 65 to 69 years with 6.7%.
- The age groups with the lowest percentage of residents in Moe - Newborough in 2016 were 80 to 84 years with 2.9%, followed by 85 and over with 3.2% and 75 to 79 with 4%.
- The largest changes in age structure in this area between 2011 and 2016 were in the age groups:
 - 65 to 69 (+256 persons)
 - 15 to 19 (-209 persons)
 - 45 to 49 (-135 persons)
- The median age in Moe - Newborough in 2016 was 44 years compared with Latrobe City 41 years.
- Overall, children aged 0 to 14 years were 16.5% of the population and 21.7% were aged 65 years and over, compared with 18.1% and 18.6% respectively for Latrobe City and 18.2% and 20.4% respectively for Regional Victoria.
- Analysis of the five-year age groups of Moe - Newborough in 2016 compared to Latrobe City shows that there was a slightly lower proportion of people in the younger age groups (under 15) and a higher proportion of people in the older age groups (65+).

- The major differences between the age structure of Moe - Newborough and Latrobe City were:
 - A *larger* percentage of persons aged 85 and over (3.2% compared to 2.4%)
 - A *larger* percentage of persons aged 65 to 69 (6.7% compared to 6.0%)
 - A *smaller* percentage of persons aged 5 to 9 (5.5% compared to 6.2%)
 - A *smaller* percentage of persons aged 0 to 4 (5.4% compared to 6.0%).
 - A *smaller* percentage of persons aged 35 to 39 (5.0% compared to 5.6%).
- An analysis of the age data comparing Moe - Newborough the Regional Victoria indicates that there was a lower proportion of people in the younger age groups (Under 15 years) and a higher proportion of people in the older age groups (65+).
- The major differences between the age structure of Moe - Newborough and Regional Victoria were:
 - A *larger* percentage of persons aged 20 to 29 (6.7% compared to 5.5%)
 - A *smaller* percentage of persons aged 5 to 9 (5.5% compared to 6.3%)

2.3. Country of Birth

A review and analysis of the population born overseas in an area can indicate the diversity of the population within the community.

Table 6 provides a summary of the main countries of birth for residents of Moe - Newborough area compared to Latrobe City and Regional Victoria.

Table 6 Moe - Newborough Area Most Common Countries of Birth

Category	2016				2011				Moe - Newborough Change 2011 to 2016
	Moe - Newborough		Latrobe City	Regional Victoria	Moe - Newborough		Latrobe City	Regional Victoria	
	Number	%	%	%	Number	%	%	%	
England	536	3.2	2.7		662	4.0	3.1		-126
United Kingdom				3.2				3.5	
Netherlands	218	1.3	0.9	0.5	241	1.4	1.1	0.6	-23
Germany	158	1.0	0.6	0.4	191	1.1		0.5	-33
New Zealand			0.9	1.0			0.9	1.0	
Malta	156	0.9		0.1	182	1.1		0.1	-26
Scotland	145	0.9	0.7		194	1.2	1.0		-49
Italy			0.8	0.5			1.0	0.6	
Total Born Overseas	2,194	13.3	12.4	11.0	2,471	14.8	13.7	10.6	-277
Australia	12,816	77.6	78.4	80.7	13,376	80.2	80.6	84.3	-560
Not Stated	1,541	9.3	9.2	8.3	828	5.0	5.7	5.0	+713
Total population	16,551				16,675				-124

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016.

Analysis of the country of birth of the population in Moe - Newborough area compared to Latrobe City in 2016 shows that there was a slightly higher percentage of people born overseas. Overall, 13.3% of the population was born overseas, compared with 12.4% for Latrobe City. When compared with Regional Victoria Moe - Newborough had a higher percentage born overseas (13.3% versus 11.0%).

Between 2011 and 2016, the number of people born overseas decreased by -277 persons. The largest change in birthplace countries of the population between 2011 and 2016 was for those born in England (-126 persons) followed by those born in Scotland -49 persons.

2.4. Languages Spoken at Home

The following table provides information on the languages spoken at home for the Moe - Newborough area compared to Latrobe City and Regional Victoria. This indicates the cultural diversity of the population and demand for information to be provided in languages other than English.

Table 7 Languages Spoken at Home in Moe - Newborough Area

Category	2016				2011				Moe - Newborough Change 2011 to 2016
	Moe - Newborough		Latrobe City	Regional Victoria	Moe - Newborough		Latrobe City	Regional Victoria	
	Number	%	%	%	Number	%	%	%	
Speaks English Only	14,315	86.6	85.4	86.6	15,002	90.0	88.5	90.5	-687
Non- English Language Spoken Total	1,033	6.1	6.6	6.0	1,071	6.4	6.9	5.3	-68
Not stated	1,233	7.4	8.0	7.4	602	3.6	4.6	4.3	+631
Total population	16,551	100.0	100.0	100.0	16,675	100.0	100.0	100.0	-124

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016.

A review of the information for languages spoken at home indicates that in 2016 for the population of Moe - Newborough area compared to Latrobe City there was a slightly higher proportion of people who spoke English only, and a smaller proportion of those speaking a non-English language (either exclusively, or in addition to English).

Overall, 86.6% of the population spoke English only, and 6.1% spoke a non-English language, compared with 85.4% and 6.6% respectively for Latrobe City whilst in Regional Victoria, 86.6% spoke English only and 6.0% a non-English language.

The dominant language spoken at home, other than English, in Moe - Newborough area was Maltese, with 0.6% of the population, or 105 people speaking this language at home and Dutch with 0.6% and 100 speaking this language at home. In comparison the dominant language other than English for Latrobe City was Italian (1.1%, 840 people) followed by Greek with 0.5% and 357 people.

Between 2011 and 2016, the number of people who spoke a language other than English at home decreased by -8 or -6.8%, and the number of people who spoke English only decreased by 687 or -4.8%.

2.5. Residents Income Levels

Table 8 below provides the 2016 weekly individual income levels for residents in Moe - Newborough area compared to Latrobe City and Regional Victoria.

Table 8 Residents Individual Income Levels for Moe - Newborough Area

Category	2016				
	Moe - Newborough		Latrobe City		Regional Victoria
	Number	%	Number	%	%
Negative Income/ Nil Income	950	6.9	4,636	7.7	7.2
\$1-\$149	607	4.4	2,640	4.4	4.4
\$150-\$299	1,298	9.4	5,139	8.6	7.8
\$300-\$399	1,815	13.1	6,530	10.9	10.5
\$400-\$499	1,694	12.3	6,226	10.4	10.3
\$500-\$649	1,260	9.1	5,168	8.6	9.0
\$650-\$799	1,036	7.5	4,533	7.6	8.5
\$800-\$999	992	7.2	4,452	7.4	8.5
\$1,000-\$1,249	802	5.8	4,020	6.7	7.8
\$1,250-\$1,499	477	3.5	2,652	4.4	4.9
\$1,500-\$1,749	402	2.9	2,169	3.6	3.8
\$1,750-\$1,999	266	1.9	1,637	2.7	2.4
\$2,000-\$2,999	412	3.0	2,372	4.0	2.9
\$3,000 or more	211	1.5	1,207	2.0	1.6
Not stated	1,615	11.7	6,613	11.0	10.4
Total persons aged 15+	13,816		59,996		

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016.

A review of the results for individual income levels indicates that:

- In 2016 Moe - Newborough area compared to Latrobe City there was a higher proportion of people earning a low income (those earning less than \$500 per week) and a lower proportion of high income people (those earning \$1,750 per week or more) and the same when compared to Regional Victoria.
- Overall, 6.4% of the population earned a high income, and 46.1% earned a low income, compared with 8.7% and 42.0% respectively for Latrobe City, and 6.9% and 40.2% respectively for Regional Victoria.
- The major differences between Moe - Newborough's individual incomes and Latrobe City's individual incomes were:
 - A *larger* percentage of persons who earned \$300 - \$399 (13.1% compared to 10.9%).
 - A *larger* percentage of persons who earned \$400 - \$499 (12.3% compared to 10.4%).
 - A *smaller* percentage of persons who earned \$1,250 - \$1,499 (3.5% compared to 4.4%).
 - A *smaller* percentage of persons who earned \$2,000 - \$2,999 (3.0% compared to 4.0%).
 - A *smaller* percentage of persons who earned Negative Income/ Nil Income (6.9% compared to 7.7%).

- The major differences between Moe - Newborough's and Regional Victoria's individual incomes were:
 - A *larger* percentage of persons who earned \$300 - \$399 (13.1% compared to 10.5%).
 - A *larger* percentage of persons who earned \$400 - \$499 (12.3% compared to 10.3%).
 - A *larger* percentage of persons who earned \$150 - \$299 (9.4% compared to 7.8%).
 - A *smaller* percentage of persons who earned \$1,000 - \$1,249 (5.8% compared to 7.8%).
 - A *smaller* percentage of persons who earned \$1,250 - \$1,499 (3.5% compared to 4.9%).
 - A *smaller* percentage of persons who earned \$800 - \$999 (7.2% compared to 8.5%).

2.6. Motor Vehicle Ownership

Vehicles can be an indication of a person's ability to independently access services, including local sport and recreation facilities and programs without needing to rely on public transport (where available) or the proximity of facilities or programs to their place of residence.

The table below provides the number of vehicles garaged or parked per household in Moe - Newborough area compared to Latrobe City and Regional Victoria.

Table 9 Motor Vehicle Ownership in Moe - Newborough Area

Category	2016				2011				Moe – Newb'h Change 2011 to 2016
	Moe - Newborough		Latrobe City	Regional Victoria	Moe - Newborough		Latrobe City	Regional Victoria	
	Number	%	%	%	Number	%	%	%	
No motor vehicles	685	10.1	7.3	5.1	794	11.6	8.8	6.4	-109
1 motor vehicle	2,591	38.2	34.9	31.1	2,697	39.5	35.7	33.0	-106
2 motor vehicles	2,082	30.7	34.9	34.9	2,005	29.4	35.0	36.1	77
3 or more motor vehicles	1,057	15.6	18.2	19.2	989	14.5	16.7	18.4	68
Not stated	359	5.3	4.6	9.6	339	5.0	3.9	6.1	20
Total households	6,776				6,824				-48

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016.

A review of motor vehicles garaged or parked per household in Moe - Newborough shows that:

- 84.5% of the households had at least one car, while 10.1% did not, compared with 88.0% and 7.3% respectively in Latrobe City, and 85.2% and 5.1% in Regional Victoria.
- Overall, of those households that had at least one vehicle:
 - More than one-third (38.2%) had just one car.
 - Almost one-third who had two cars (30.7%).
 - 15.6% who had three cars or more.
 - In comparison Latrobe City had 34.9%, 34.9% and 18.2% respectively and Regional Victoria with 31.1%, 34.9% and 18.2%.

- The largest changes in the household vehicles parked or garaged in Moe - Newborough between 2011 and 2016 were:
 - No motor vehicles (-109)
 - 1 motor vehicle (-106 households)
 - 2 motor vehicles (+77 households)
 - 3 or more motor vehicles (+68 households).

As such, whilst potentially the majority of residents in Moe - Newborough have the ability to independently access sport, recreation and community facilities and programs with 84.5% having access to at least one vehicle, 10.1% of households had no access to a vehicle resulting in reliance on public transport or on accessing facilities locally. It is important to note that where people are commuting for employment this can impact capacity and access to vehicles for household members for other activities including sport and recreation.

2.7. SEIFA Index of Disadvantage

The Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage (SEIFA) is derived from attributes such as low income, low educational attainment, high unemployment, jobs in relatively unskilled occupations and variables that reflect disadvantage rather than measure specific aspects of disadvantage (e.g. Indigenous and Separated/Divorced).³

High scores on the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage occur when the area has few families of low income and few people with little training and in unskilled occupations. Low scores on the index occur when the area has many low income families and people with little training and in unskilled occupations. A higher score on the index means a lower level of disadvantage whilst a lower score on the index means a higher level of disadvantage.⁴

Table 10 below provides the SEIFA Index of Disadvantage for Moe - Newborough, Latrobe City small areas including a comparison to selected benchmark areas.

Table 10 SEIFA Index of Disadvantage Latrobe City Small Areas and Selected Benchmarks

Latrobe City Council Small Areas and Benchmark Areas Ranked from least to greatest disadvantage	2016 SEIFA Index of Disadvantage
Traralgon South	1076
Moe South	1,070
Tyers	1,049
Glengarry	1,038
Victoria	1,009.6
Toongabbie	1,004
Australia	1,002
South Gippsland	999.5
Baw Baw	998
Wellington	974

³ Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

<https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/by%20Subject/2033.0.55.001~2016~Main%20Features~SEIFA%20Basics~5>

⁴ Source: Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

<https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/by%20Subject/2033.0.55.001~2016~Main%20Features~SEIFA%20Basics~5>

Latrobe City Council Small Areas and Benchmark Areas Ranked from least to greatest disadvantage	2016 SEIFA Index of Disadvantage
Boolarra	988
Yinnar	988
Regional VIC	977
Traralgon	974
Yallourn	956
Latrobe City	940
Yallourn North	932
Newborough	921
Churchill	903
Moe	835
Morwell	829

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016.

In comparison with the selected benchmarks, the neighbouring municipalities of South Gippsland, Baw Baw and Wellington as well as Regional Victoria (overall) are considered less disadvantaged than Latrobe City Council.

Moe area is more disadvantaged than Churchill, Newborough, Yallourn North, Yallourn, Traralgon and Yinnar. Moe and Newborough are less disadvantaged than Morwell.

2.8. Future Population Predictions

Table 11 below provides an overview of predicted population change for Latrobe City and Moe areas between 2016 and 2031.⁵

Table 11 Future Population 2016 to 2031 for Latrobe City Area & Moe

Area	2016	2021	2026	2031	Change 2016 to 2031
Latrobe City	73,646	75,038	77,775	81,222	
Time Frame		2016 to 2021	2021 to 2026	2026 to 2031	
Change in Population Between Years		1,391	2,737	3,447	+7,576
Average Annual Percentage Change		0.4%	0.7%	0.9%	
Area	2016	2021	2026	2031	
Moe	16,181	16,106	16,359	16,939	
Time Frame		2016 to 2021	2021 to 2026	2026 to 2031	
Change in Population Between Years		-165	+342	+580	+758

Source: Victoria in the Future 2016.

The projections indicate that the Latrobe City population will experience a minimal increase in population in each five-year period from 73,646 in 2016 to 81,222 in 2031 an increase of 7,576 people. The average annual change ranges from a high of 0.9% from 2026 to 2031 to a low of 0.4% from 2016 to 2021.

⁵ Source: Latrobe City Council Victoria in the Future 2016 One Page Profile

In comparison Moe area population is projected to decrease between 2016 to 2021 (-165) and then increase for each period to a total of 16,939 persons. As such over the period from 2016 to 2031 the population in Moe is projected to increase by 758 persons. The highest increase is predicted between 2026 to 2031 with 580 additional people.

2.8.1. Changes in Age Structure

Changes in age structure are important indicators in planning for any age-based facilities and services. The forecast age structure for Moe area is provided in the following figure.

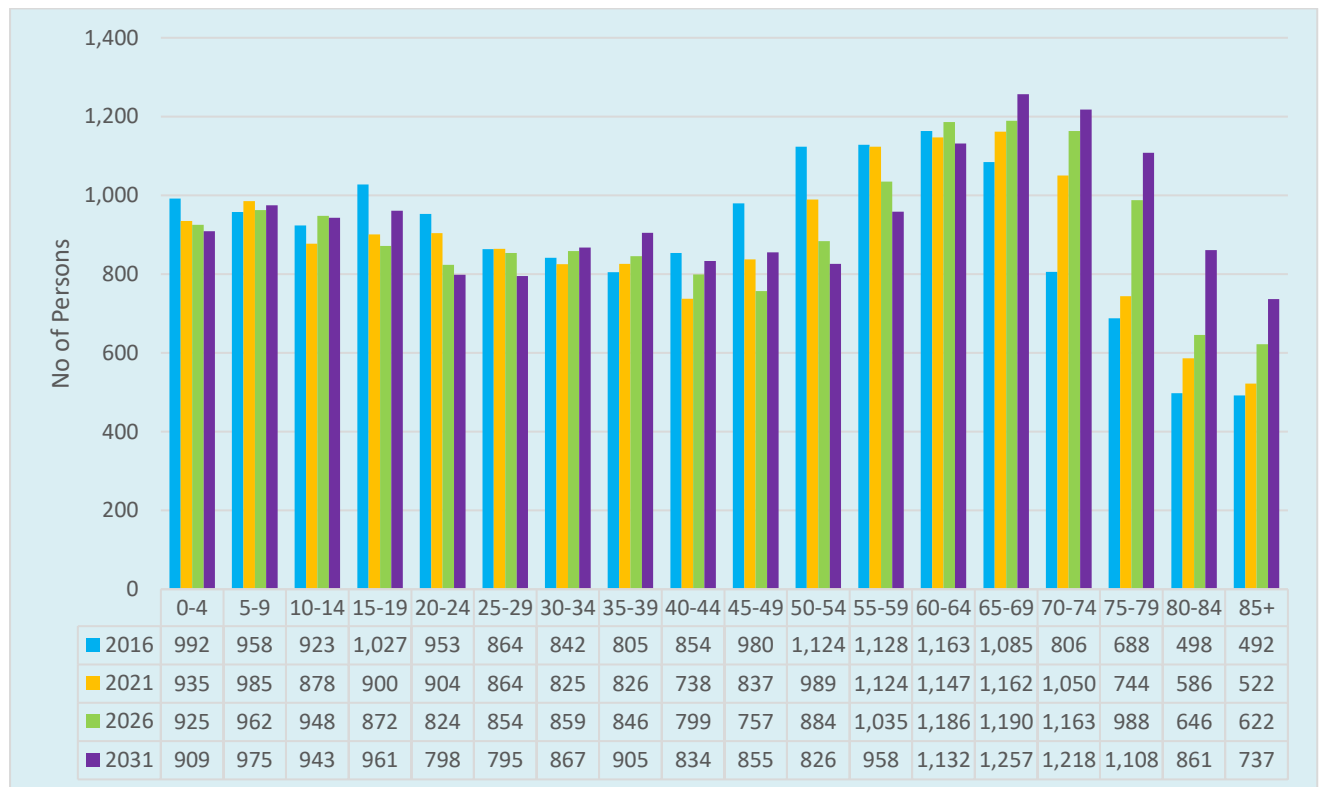


Figure 7 Forecast Age Structure for Moe Area in 2021, 2026 and 2031

Source: Victoria in the Future 2016.

A review of the forecast age structure for Moe area indicates that:

- The largest increase in persons between 2016 and 2031 is forecast to be in ages 75 to 79 years, which is expected to increase by 420 and account for 2.5% of the total persons.
- The largest 5-year age group in 2031 is predicted to be 65 to 69 years, with a total of 1,218 persons (7.4%) whilst the largest in 2016 was the 60 to 64 years with 1,163 (7.2%).
- Between 2016 and 2031, the number of persons aged under 19 is forecast to decrease by 112 persons (-2.9%) and will comprise 22.4% of the total population. The number of persons aged 60 and over is expected to increase by 1,581 (46.6%) and comprise 37.3% of the total population. In the 20 to 64 years age range the number of persons is forecast to decrease by 710 persons (-9.4%) and will comprise 40.4% of the total population.
- The 5-year age group that is predicted to have the largest percentage increase between 2016 and 2031 is 80 to 84 years which is expected to increase by 72.9% (363 persons) and account for 5.2% of the total persons.

- The 5-year age group that is predicted to have the largest percentage decrease between 2016 and 2031 is 50 to 54 years which is expected to decrease by -26.5% (-298 persons) and account for 4.9% of the total persons (6.9% in 2016). This is followed by the 20 to 24 years age group which will decrease by 16.2% (-154 persons) and account for 4.7% of the total population (5.9% in 2016).

2.9. Implications for Kingsford Street Reserve Master Plan

In terms of the Kingsford Street Reserve Master Plan the key implications of the population trends are:

- A high concentration of older adults requires core specialist facilities and services to meet the needs and interests of these residents and as such this is a significant age profile trend for the Master Plan development. This includes provision of inclusive and accessible facilities (eg disabled parking, ramp access to any facility, accessible amenities, etc).
- The younger age groups are key users of sport and recreation facilities and in the Moe area the 0 to 19 years population is predicted to decrease slightly between 2016 and 2036 (-2.9%, -112 persons). Consideration of the current provision in Moe – Newborough area of the type of facilities this population segment is seeking (facilities for fun, play and social activity with friends and family) as given predicted decline additional provision will not be needed in the future unless the current demand is not being met.

3. REVIEW OF RELEVANT DOCUMENTS

To establish the context for the development of the *Kingsford Street Reserve Master Plan* and to ensure that all opportunities, implications and any issues are understood, selected current policies, plans and strategies have been reviewed.

The Latrobe City Council policies, plans and strategies that have been reviewed are listed in the following table.

Table 12 Documents Reviewed

Latrobe City Council Policies, Strategies and Plans ⁶	
Latrobe 2026 – The Community Vision for Latrobe Valley	Latrobe City Council Plan 2017 – 2021
Living Well Latrobe - Municipal Public Health & Wellbeing Plan 2017 – 2021	Moe & District Social Infrastructure Plan – 2018
Latrobe City Council Community Gardens Policy – 2017	Public Open Space Strategy Volume 1 Strategy & Recommendations - 2013
Community Engagement Strategy 2015 – 2019	
External Documents	
Kingsford Street Men's Shed & Community Space Project - Submission to Latrobe City Council, 2017 ⁷	Active Victoria – A strategic framework for sport and recreation in Victoria 2017 - 2024
Victorian Public Health & Wellbeing Plan 2015 - 2019	Sport 2030
Environmentally Sustainable Design	Universal Design
Healthy by Design – A guide to planning active living environments in Victoria	CPTED – Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design

A summary of the key points for each document with the implications for the development of the *Kingsford Street Reserve Master Plan* is provided in the following sections.

3.1. Summary of Latrobe City Council Policies, Plans and Strategies

A summary of the implications of the Latrobe Council policies, plans and strategies on the *Kingsford Street Reserve Master Plan* are provided in Table 13 below.

⁷ Gippsland Employment Skills Training Inc on behalf of the Kingsford Street Men's Shed & Community Space Collective

Table 13 Summary of Implications from Review of Latrobe City Council Policies, Plans & Strategies

Policy / Strategy	Summary of Key Points	Comments and Implications for Kingsford Street Reserve Master Plan
<p>Latrobe 2026 – The Community Vision for Latrobe Valley</p> <p><i>In 2026 Latrobe Valley is a liveable and sustainable region with collaborative and inclusive community leadership.</i></p>	<p>The aim of Latrobe 2026 is to identify current strengths and issues that can be built upon or improved to achieve the Community Vision by 2026. Three broad concepts were identified by the Latrobe community – Sustainability, Liveability and Leadership. Nine objectives were identified including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Built environment - <i>a well planned built environment that is complementary to its surroundings and which provides for a connected and inclusive community; it is important that accessibility of community services and facilities are preserved and enhanced as communities evolve.</i> Our community - <i>known for its high quality health, education and community services, supporting communities that are safe, connected and proud. ... Creating opportunity for participation in community life is important to reduce individual disadvantage and welfare dependency, and thus strengthen the Latrobe Valley community as a whole.</i> Recreation - high satisfaction levels with recreation and sporting options and facilities were identified. <p>Latrobe Valley is positioned as the principal service centre for Gippsland offering high quality health, education and community services.</p> <p>A major aspiration is for a community that is both liveable and sustainable, with a continued focus on healthy lifestyles supported by high quality recreational and cultural facilities and a natural environment that is nurtured and respected. Continued development of first-rate facilities to support the emerging and growing recreational pursuits is identified.</p> <p>The implementation of ‘Access for All Abilities’ facilities is becoming more widespread allowing the inclusion of residents from a range of cultures, ages and abilities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supports accessible, sustainable high quality facilities and services. Opportunities for growing and emerging recreation activities.

Policy / Strategy	Summary of Key Points	Comments and Implications for Kingsford Street Reserve Master Plan
Latrobe City Council Plan 2017 – 2021	<p>Identifies a focus on employment, economic growth, liveability and a connected Municipality to deliver on core responsibility for wellbeing, prosperity and good governance.</p> <p>Seven objectives, each with supporting indicators and 14 strategies to deliver on the objectives, with those relevant to this project being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective 3 - <i>Improve the liveability and connectedness of Latrobe City</i> Objective 5 - <i>Provide a connected, engaged and safe community environment, which is improving the well-being of all Latrobe City citizens.</i> Strategies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Enhance Council's engagement with the community to better understand the community's priorities. 11. Improve the amenity and attractiveness of Latrobe City's town entrances and public spaces to enhance community pride. 12. Provide community infrastructure that supports recreation and connectedness including sporting facilities, pathways and community gardens. 14. Provide services, infrastructure and advocacy to support the health, wellbeing and safety of our community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Importance of community engagement and consultation – understanding priorities. Quality of infrastructure provision – attractive community spaces. Provision of inclusive facilities, programs and opportunities that support healthy lifestyles. Safety of community important – CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design) and planning / design outcomes. Infrastructure that supports recreation opportunities including sport, community gardens and pathways.
Living Well Latrobe - Municipal Public Health & Wellbeing Plan 2017 – 2021	<p>The plan identifies six key focus areas with those relevant to this project being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Social and Community Connectedness</i> – support initiatives that reduce feelings of isolation and loneliness - connect neighbours and communities. <i>Active Living</i> – Build environments that create opportunities to move and build physical health; Invest in infrastructure that provides low cost physical activity that can be used by all members of the community; Get the community moving—grow existing active living initiatives, foster new ones and work with the community to create new and exciting physical activity opportunities; Improve low cost physical activity facilities to promote walking, cycling ... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical activity is a high priority – need to align this with access to suitable facilities providing environments that create opportunities to “build physical health”, infrastructure that provides low cost options (walking and cycling), programs, services and initiatives that increase existing and provide new physical activity opportunities. Consider including features / elements in Kingsford Street Reserve Master Plan that facilitates and encourages physical activity as well as social interaction and connection.

Policy / Strategy	Summary of Key Points	Comments and Implications for Kingsford Street Reserve Master Plan
Moe & District Social Infrastructure Plan (2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Infrastructure: <i>facilities, places and spaces that support community members to live healthy and connected lives. This includes social infrastructure that is both publicly (i.e. government) and privately (i.e. non-government, not-for-profit and profit-for-purpose) provided to support community services, programs and activities.</i> The Plan excludes public open space and active recreation facilities (covered in <i>Public Open Space Strategy</i> (2013) and <i>Recreation Needs Analysis</i> (2017)). Includes general facilities and letting spaces. • Summarises key directions from relevant policies, plans and guidelines including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Provision of appropriate, affordable and sustainable facilities, services and recreation. – Facilities and services co-located or clustered, multi-purpose, catering to range of ages, users and uses (efficiencies). – Inclusive and accessible facilities and services; universal design principles. • Vision for plan: <i>Moe and Newborough are places where residents of all ages and life stages live safe, healthy, and engaged lives through the provision of affordable, inclusive and accessible social infrastructure.</i> <i>We have opportunities to learn and develop new skills. We look out for each other and take pride in our community.</i> • Identifies a set of values that underpin decisions re facility design and delivery with some key features being healthy and active lifestyles, inclusive and accessible, provide formal and informal opportunities, technology and intergenerational. • Plan uses hybrid approach incorporating benchmarks as a base adding in social information and community values unique to Moe - Newborough area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excludes consideration of public open space and active recreation facilities. • Application dependent on future directions for the reserve and inclusions identified for the Master Plan. • At a local level demand for intergenerational programs with community garden suggested as an option. • Need for youth space (District Level) and advocates for upgrade to skate park (at existing location).

Policy / Strategy	Summary of Key Points	Comments and Implications for Kingsford Street Reserve Master Plan
Moe & District Social Infrastructure Plan (2018) (cont)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommendations relevant to this project are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Moe Neighbourhood Level (includes Kingsford Street Reserve): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current provision includes some Council hireable facilities, general facilities and meeting places; well serviced with range of local level social infrastructure. Future Considerations: local information board; out of school hours care; expand intergenerational program with options raised including intergenerational community garden (population forecast to be the oldest of all towns). Moe – Newborough District level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current provision includes community space, neighbourhood house; most have capacity for growth. Future Considerations: local youth space, proposes consultation with local young people to determine most appropriate type and location; notes the poor condition of skate park resulting in lack of appeal and potential to re-develop (central location with public transport and retail). 	
Latrobe City Council Community Gardens Policy (2017)	<p>The policy responds to strategy 12 of LCC’s Council Plan 2017-2021: <i>“Provide community infrastructure that supports recreation and connectedness including sporting facilities, pathways and community gardens.”</i></p> <p>Definition: <i>A community garden is any piece of land gardened by a group of people, utilising either individual or shared plots on private or public land. The land may produce fruit, vegetables, and/or ornamentals. Edible landscapes (e.g. fruit trees in public places) also fall under the definition of community gardens for the intent of this policy.</i></p> <p>Objectives: of the policy is to outline LCC’s role in supporting community gardens, including its aims for the gardens, its principles for their operation and how it assesses proposals for new community gardens on Council owned or managed land.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community garden was suggested in the LCC community engagement process as one of a number of options for the site. As site is owned by LCC would need to meet and comply with the policy if a community garden is included within the Master Plan.

Policy / Strategy	Summary of Key Points	Comments and Implications for Kingsford Street Reserve Master Plan
Latrobe City Council Community Gardens Policy – 2017 (cont)	<p>The Principles of Management include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally local spaces for residents to grow fresh food using sustainable practices and improving / teaching horticultural skills and building community connections through shared activities. • Variety of management models including incorporated committees, informal with volunteer support from agencies such as Neighbourhood Houses. • Importance of partnerships in the sustainability of community gardens including in-kind, financial and pro bono support. • For LCC owned or managed sites groups need to prepare a proposal including (as a minimum): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Purpose and local community benefits. – Proof of incorporation not-for-profit organisation and garden management structure. – Membership numbers. – Proposed garden location with any available site information including water and power access, management and usage. – Impact on nearby residents and organisations in close proximity – strategies to minimise odour, vandalism, noise, site aesthetics and vermin. – Financial resources – establishment and ongoing. – Events if any with anticipated participant numbers. • No commercial activity except the sale of excess produce and goods to support operation of the garden. 	

Policy / Strategy	Summary of Key Points	Comments and Implications for Kingsford Street Reserve Master Plan
Public Open Space Strategy Volume 1 Strategy & Recommendations (2013)	<p>Public open space was defined as: <i>Publicly accessible land that is set aside for recreation, leisure, sport, conservation and/or associated environmental and urban design functions.</i></p> <p>Vision: <i>Latrobe City will plan, provide and manage a diverse range of attractive, appealing and sustainable public open space facilities that are welcoming, accessible, and enhance the character of individual townships or neighbourhoods.</i></p> <p>Develops priorities under a series of key themes with recommendations, with those relevant to this project including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Enhance what we already have</i> – improving the appeal of existing spaces for young people and families; hierarchical approach (Regional, District and Local); application of Healthy by Design and CPTED principles. • <i>Community Partnerships</i> – importance of open space to facilitate community interaction, social inclusion and community health and well being; master plans and reserve improvements to consider opportunities for integration of community gathering spaces and infrastructure that supports social interaction. • <i>Open Space Activation</i> - <i>Improve provision of infrastructure that supports increased physical activity participation including paths, seating, drinking taps, fitness stations, way finding signage, interpretive information, half-court facilities etc. Consideration should also be given to proactively identifying reserves that are suitable for off-leash dog exercise and establishment of community gardens or neighbourhood orchards.</i> <p>Note: none of the Moe – Newborough specific recommendations are for Kingsford Street Reserve.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of quality and appeal of existing spaces – Kingsford Street Reserve does not currently meet this. • Consideration of partnership opportunities, community gathering spaces and infrastructure that supports social interaction within master plans. • Consider infrastructure / developments in Master Plan that supports increased physical activity, off-leash dog exercise, community gardens and neighbourhood orchards.

Policy / Strategy	Summary of Key Points	Comments and Implications for Kingsford Street Reserve Master Plan
Community Engagement Strategy 2015 – 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community engagement values are: Respect; Inclusiveness and accessibility; Integrity and honesty; Accountability and ownership; Communication; Innovation. Objectives of community engagement practice are: Improved Understanding; Enabling Involvement; Communication and Feedback; Decision Making; and Continual Improvement. IAP2 Spectrum of Public Participation is used to enable finding of the most appropriate level of engagement in each situation. Key stages of the community engagement process are: Plan; Action; Report; Decide; and Feedback. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be used to frame the Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Task 8) and Task 11 External Stakeholder Consultations.

3.2. Summary of Review of Selected External Documents

A review of the results for implications of the external documents on the *Kingsford Street Reserve Master Plan* are provided in Table 14 below.

Table 14 Summary of Review of External Documents

Reviewed Document	Summary of Key Points
Kingsford Street Men's Shed & Community Space Project - Submission to Latrobe City Council, December 2017	<p>Participating organisations were Moe Men's Shed, Moe Community Garden Group, Moe Community Art Collective and Gippsland Employment Skills Training (GEST).</p> <p>The proposal identifies the purpose of "re-activating the Kingsford Street site for the benefit of the wider Moe – Newborough community" and also "designed to assist the Moe Men's Shed to have a new permanent facility that is readily accessible to the community."</p>

Reviewed Document	Summary of Key Points
<p>Kingsford Street Men's Shed & Community Space Project - Submission to Latrobe City Council, December 2017 (Cont)</p>	<p>Points to note are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefits identified of the proposal were delivering community connectedness and social outcomes. • Initial priority targets are long term unemployed, isolated elderly, returned service personnel and volunteers. • Management Structure: Committee with two representatives from each of the four organisations. • Masterplan – to be developed by the Committee. • Moe Community Art Collective (MCAC) – proposed to initially utilise the old tennis pavilion, however does not identify what the MCAC will be using it for. • Moe Community Garden Group – to teach horticultural skills by assisting to develop and deliver non-accredited training for the community. • Moe Men's Shed – seek funding to build a shed (eg straw bale construction). Build a community building managed by lead tenant model (Moe Community Art Collective) – providing a community space for small local groups and individuals. Led by GEST with construction by employing a qualified supervisor with local community enrolling in non-accredited training to assist in the building. Potential to utilise AGA unemployed apprentices. Space will also be utilised to deliver low level training such as resilience. "Community can drop in and have a cuppa and a chat". Also potentially include a commercial kitchen for cooking classes. Overall targets – school children to the elderly in the wider community. • Youth Support Areas – basketball ring and hand ball area. • "... incorporate the existing area used by locals as a sitting / meeting area adding new tables etc." (Note – there is currently no seating area at the Reserve). • A number of support organisations are listed. • Strategies for Future Sustainability: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Each group apply for own funding. – Management committee will also apply for funding. – Potential membership fee - \$5. – Hiring of family garden plots. – Partnerships with other organisations. – Consider feasibility of hiring out the community building for meetings / classroom spaces. <p>Note: there was no evidence provided in the proposal of the need or demand for many of the ideas presented, no budget or source of funding for the construction of the community space / building, other required infrastructure and any associated fitout. Are seeking a peppercorn rental for the Men's Shed and the Community Space / Building.</p>

Reviewed Document	Summary of Key Points
Victorian Public Health & Wellbeing Plan 2015 - 2019	<p><i>Vision - a Victoria free of the avoidable burden of disease and injury, so that all Victorians can enjoy the highest attainable standards of health, wellbeing, and participation at every age</i></p> <p>Aim is to reduce inequalities in health and wellbeing with the six key priorities including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthier eating and active living <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Promote consumption of healthy, sustainable and safe food and supporting healthy food choices. – Encourage and support people to be as physically active as often as possible throughout their lives. Strategies may include active transport (such as walking or cycling to work), neighbourhood design that promotes activity and social connectedness and participation in sport and recreation. – Encourage interaction with nature in Victoria's parks and open spaces. • Improving mental health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Enhance and develop strategies to promote mental health and wellbeing and reduce current high levels of psychological distress, eg increasing physical activity and sporting participation. • Preventing violence and injury. • Reducing harmful alcohol and drug use. <p>Other points relevant to this project are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Place based approaches – role of communities including health and wellbeing outcomes from participating in sport and active recreation particularly in rural and regional areas where a sporting club or recreation group provides a hub for the community. • Liveable neighbourhoods – access to walking and cycling infrastructure, accessible public open space (improved access to green and open spaces supporting a range of activities; healthy parks healthy people) and leisure opportunities.
<p>Active Victoria – A strategic framework for sport and recreation in Victoria 2017 – 2024</p> <p>Department of Health & Human Services, State of Victoria - 2017</p>	<p>Vision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More active - An increased proportion of Victorians participate in sport and active recreation. • More diverse and inclusive - An inclusive system that provides all Victorians with the opportunity to be involved. • Collaborative - Well-planned and connected investment that maximises participation and health, economic, community and liveability benefits. • Robust, flexible, sustainable and affordable - A sustainable and efficient approach that responds to changing demands and provides flexible and affordable choices for participants. • Broad-based and connected – An integrated system that addresses the different demands, contributors and structure of community sport, active recreation and high-performance sport and events and maximises the pathways and connections across the system.

Reviewed Document	Summary of Key Points
Active Victoria – A strategic framework for sport and recreation in Victoria 2017 – 2024 (Cont)	<p>The framework includes six key directions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting demand – increasing capacity of facilities and infrastructure (eg lighting, synthetic surfaces, etc); create flexible and innovative participation options; balance investment across rural and regional and metropolitan Victoria; maximising use of existing spaces. • Broader and more inclusive participation - build inclusion into the system; provide affordable participation options; address racism, discrimination and harassment; continue investment in female participation; support increased participation of Aboriginal Victorians; provide support and flexible participation options for other under-represented communities including people with disability, LGBTI people and disengaged youth. • Additional focus on active recreation - create a model that supports the structure and needs of active recreation; provide information and encouragement to support non-organised and unstructured physical activity; invest in infrastructure that enables active recreation; connecting planning and development of outdoor recreation to nature-based tourism opportunities with emphasis on benefits to regional economies. • Build system resilience and capacity - support volunteers and the sport and active recreation workforce; encourage good governance and diverse leadership; develop a strong evidence base and analytical capacity; address reputational risk and threats to integrity. • Connect investment in events, high performance and infrastructure - invest in state and regional facilities that underpin Victoria's event calendar; develop pathways to excellence; provide new and integrated support for high performance athletes across the Victorian Institute of Sport, regional academies and sports; planning for programming and use integrated into infrastructure planning (new and renewal). • Work together for shared outcomes - develop agreed priorities for collaborative action; ensure complementary investment to create collective impact; whole of government approach (joined up planning), joint investment and better connections between sport and recreation organisations, local Councils and Victorian Government.
<p>Sport 2030</p> <p>Department of Health Commonwealth of Australia - 2018</p>	<p>In 2018 the Federal Government released <i>Sport 2030</i>, the Australian Government's strategic plan for sport, with the vision for Australian sport in 2030 of:</p> <p><i>Australia is the world's most active and healthy sporting nation, known for its integrity and sporting success.</i>⁸</p>

⁸ Sport 2030, Department of Health, Commonwealth of Australia, 2018

Reviewed Document	Summary of Key Points
Sport 2030 (Cont)	<p>Four priority areas to achieve the vision are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build a more active Australia – More Australians, more active, more often: to be achieved by: <i>driving sustained participation growth, improving access to community sports facilities, encouraging sports organisations to provide better suited offerings, and embedding physical activity within the school day.</i> • Achieving sporting excellence – National pride, inspiration and motivation through international sporting success. • Safeguarding the integrity of sport – A fair, safe and strong sport sector free from corruption; includes contemporary sports governance and the protection of children in sporting environments. • Strengthening Australia’s sporting industry - A thriving Australian sport and recreation industry with contemporary governance structures, world-leading research and innovation, strong economic investment, hosting global events and facilitating Australia’s international interests includes: <i>Data, evidence and insights to promote how active, sporting and healthy Australians are and could be.</i> <p>Five target outcomes under the priority areas are identified being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the physical health of Australians. • Improve the mental health of Australians. • Grow personal development. • Strengthen our communities. • Grow Australian economy.
Environmentally Sustainable Design	<p>Environmentally sustainable design (ESD) are a requirement of some Government grants. Sport and Recreation Victoria website for the Community Sports Infrastructure Fund provides the Environmentally Sustainable Design Fact Sheet which states that:</p> <p><i>“Including Environmentally Sustainable Design principles and initiatives in the design and development of infrastructure can reduce operation costs and environmental impacts while increasing building resilience.</i></p> <p><i>“The main objective of the sustainable design principle is to avoid resource depletion of energy, water and raw materials, prevent environmental degradation caused by infrastructure facilities throughout their lifecycle and create built environments that are liveable, comfortable, safe and productive”.</i></p> <p>The ESD principles are optimise size / existing structure potential, optimise energy use, protect and conserve water, use environmentally preferable products, enhance indoor environmental quality and optimise operational and maintenance practices. These need to be incorporated into the design development or redevelopment of infrastructure identified in this study.</p>

Reviewed Document	Summary of Key Points
Universal Design Principles	<p>Universal Design is “a design philosophy that ensures that products, buildings, environments and experiences are innately accessible to as many people as possible, regardless of their age, level of ability, cultural background, or any other differentiating factors that contribute to the diversity of our communities.”⁹</p> <p>It is a concept that aims to “simplify life for everyone by making the programs, services and the built environment more usable by more people.”¹⁰ The framework for creating solutions is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equitable use (Be Fair) • Flexibility in use (Be Included) • Simple and intuitive use (Be Smart) • Perceptible Information (Be Independent) • Tolerance for error (Be Safe) • Low Physical effort (Be Active) • Size and Space for Approach and use (Be Comfortable). <p>The concept targets all people of all ages, sizes and abilities, however there are no specific goals to reach.</p> <p>Universal Design is a requirement of some Government Grant programs.</p> <p>The Design for Everyone Guide: A Guide to Sport and Recreation Settings (Sport and Recreation Victoria website - http://sport.vic.gov.au/publications-and-resources/design-everyone-guide) includes information on sport and recreation reserves and sports pavilions as well as checklists of key elements.</p>
Healthy by Design – A guide to planning active living environments in Victoria Heart Foundation - 2012	<p>The <i>Healthy by Design – A guide to planning active living environments in Victoria</i> (2012) resource includes “design considerations, evidence, tools and case studies to support those professionals who have responsibility for the design, development and maintenance of the public realm”¹¹ including as a tool for planning, development and enhancement of open space.</p> <p>The <i>Healthy By Design</i> guide is based on planning for people and putting the needs of people and communities as a key part of the planning and design process, decisions based on health and wellbeing including providing accessible open spaces for recreation and leisure.</p>

⁹ Universal Design Fact Sheet, Department of Health & Humans Services, June 2015.

¹⁰ Source: Michael Walker, Universal Design, PLA Conference, Geelong, May 2014.

¹¹ Healthy by Design - A guide to planning active living environments, Heart Foundation, 2012.

Reviewed Document	Summary of Key Points
Healthy by Design – A guide to planning active living environments in Victoria (Cont)	<p>There are three supporting documents and a Healthy Active by Design website to assist in implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Healthy by Design: Victorian local government implementation tool</i> - provides practical options for Councils to embed healthy design principles into their planning processes, policies and day to day operations. • A 'Matrix of Like Design Considerations' provides a practical tool to influence the design process that considers physical activity, shade, safer design, access, design and road user safety. • Healthy Active by Design website (https://www.heartfoundation.org.au/programs/healthy-active-by-design) - provides information on the eight design features, case studies and master checklists (including destinations, housing diversity, movement networks, public open space, sense of place, community facilities, buildings, healthy foods). <p>Healthy be Design encourages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing bicycle parking facilities for people riding to community facilities and spaces including sporting ovals and parks. • Safe pedestrian access leading to or near park entrances. • Community spaces or buildings designed to facilitate a variety of uses (eg after hours use of school facilities). • Community buildings located to contribute to a "sense of place and provide a community heart." • Open space to incorporate a range of shade, shelter, seating, signage opportunities and clearly defined walking and cycling routes. • Public open spaces within a maximum of 500m walking distance from dwellings. • Large local parks (one hectare minimum) within 500m and small local parks within 150m to 300m safe walking distance of dwellings. • Encourage more vigorous physical activity by providing exercise and training equipment along walking paths. • Range of equipment and facilities for active recreation for children and youth. • Path network allow direct passage through and recreational walking around in parks. • Shade (natural or structured) over play equipment, BBQs and seats. • Provide drinking fountains and consider need for public toilet facilities. • Outdoor seating aligned to facilitate social interaction, views and points of special interest. Seats with back and arm rests and include spaces for wheelchairs and prams; provision of shaded seating. • Durable signage that is clear, concise and consistent; signage that is illuminated after dark. • Lighting in areas for night use and / or areas accessed by pedestrians after dark; avoid low level or in-ground lights along paths (limit vision of users). • Avoiding opportunities for concealment and entrapment along paths and in community spaces. Use low level or transparent fencing along front and with open space, whilst side fencing should achieve a balance between visual connection and privacy. • Engage community members early in the planning process; include young people and children in planning. • Utilise vandal and graffiti resistant materials. • Design for diversity of users.

Reviewed Document	Summary of Key Points
CPTED – Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design	<p>CPTED is <i>an approach to crime prevention that takes into account the relationship between the physical environment and the users of that environment</i>.¹²</p> <p>CPTED includes three strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural Access Control - aimed at restricting criminal intrusion to areas where they might not be easily observed such as through the use of gates, fences, walls, footpaths, landscaping and lighting to guide public to and from entrances and exits, preventing access to dark, unmonitored areas and enabling any intruders to be more easily recognised. It includes utilising activity support (<i>safety measures that use a specific activity planned for a specific space</i> ¹³) and maintenance. • Natural Surveillance - involves creating environments that keep potential offenders / intruders under observation by others going about normal activities, eg by use of physical features to maximise visibility, placement of people or activities and maintenance of minimum lighting standards of car parking, walkways, entrances, exits, etc. • Territorial Reinforcement - <i>is a design concept that clearly delineates private space from semi-public and public spaces and also creates a sense of ownership</i>.¹⁴ This is achieved by reinforcing the above strategies, design that provides long-term, continued use that is fit-for-purpose and using <i>pavement treatments, landscaping, art, signage, screening and fences to define and outline ownership of space</i>.¹⁴

¹² Crime Prevention & Community Safety, Victoria Police, https://www.police.vic.gov.au/content.asp?document_id=10444

¹³ Crime Prevention & Community Safety, Victoria Police, https://www.police.vic.gov.au/content.asp?document_id=10444

¹⁴ Crime Prevention & Community Safety, Victoria Police, https://www.police.vic.gov.au/content.asp?document_id=10444

4. FACILITY PROVISION IN MOE - NEWBOROUGH

In order to provide development directions for *Kingsford Street Reserve Master Plan* that reflects and meets community interests and needs it is necessary to understand the current facility provision around Kingsford Street Reserve. The following sections consider the responses to community engagement activities conducted previously by Council as well as developments for Kingsford Street Reserve in the context of relevant LCC plans, policies and strategies. As such the following sections consider:

- Public open space provision including play spaces and outdoor fitness equipment.
- Dog parks
- Community gardens
- Youth activity spaces
- RV overnight parking areas
- Men's Shed
- Community enterprise.

4.1. Public Open Space Provision

The Vision in the LCC Public Open Space Strategy (2013) is for public open spaces that *are welcoming, accessible and enhance the character of individual townships or neighbourhoods*. In its current condition Kingsford Street Reserve and the infrastructure remaining on site does not meet LCC vision for public open space and as such the Master Plan provides an opportunity to plan for the future infrastructure provision at the reserve for the local community.

In the Strategy Kingsford Street Reserve is zoned Residential 1, classified as Parkland - General Use with low usage and hierarchy Local level. Parkland - General Use is described as:

Open space reserves set aside primarily to accommodate a range of recreational uses by the community. These are not formal sports venues. However, they are likely to include playgrounds, neighbourhood parks and areas offering urban relief, landscape amenity and opportunities for informal physical activity participation. In some instances these sites may be undeveloped pending future enhancement opportunities.

The strategy makes no specific recommendations in regards to Kingsford Street Reserve. In the context of Parkland – General Use, the Strategy identifies an indicative list of the most common types of infrastructure that can be expected to be provided for each open space category and hierarchy. It also states that each reserve is considered on a case by case basis to respond to the individual or unique characteristics, including consideration of availability of nearby public reserves. The indicative infrastructure listed for Local Parkland General Use such as Kingsford Street Reserve are detailed in the table on the following page and can provide guidance in the development of the Master Plan.

Table 15 Parkland General Use – Local Indicative Infrastructure

Parkland – General Use Infrastructure	Local
Security / amenity lighting	✓
Reserve Fencing	Must not have
Public toilets	✗
Pathways	✓ Unsealed or sealed
Path circuit	✓
Disability / Wheel access (Universal access)	✓
Car parking	✓ Unsealed
Bicycle rack	✓
Park seating	✓
Picnic table/s	✗
Public BBQ facilities	Must not have
Drinking taps	✓
Shade	✓ Natural only
Play space / playground	✓
Fitness stations	✗
Signage and way finding	✓
Multi-use half court / hit-up wall	✓
Skate park facilities	✗
Litter bin/s	✓
Landscape - trees	✓
Landscape – garden beds	✓
Informal lawn area/s	✓
Ornamental water features	✗
Public art	✓
Vehicle barriers	✓

Legend

- ✓ Might have
- ✗ Should not have

Source: Public Open Space Strategy Volume 1: Strategy and Recommendations (2013)

The assessment of the provision or otherwise of play space (might have) and outdoor fitness stations (should not have) is considered further below as each of these were identified as options from Council's previous community engagement.

In regards to the point in the Strategy that the availability of infrastructure at nearby public reserves also needs to be considered, Table 16 on the following page provides a summary of current provision at public open space reserves in proximity to Kingsford Street Reserve.

Table 16 Public Open Space Provision in Vicinity of Kingsford Street Reserve

Reserve	Hierarchy	Primary Function	Zoning	Current Provision	Distance to Kingsford Street Reserve
Kingsford Street Reserve	Local	Parkland - General Use	Residential 1	Disused pavilion, shed, tennis courts and bocce courts. Grassed areas, car parking (unsealed).	
Ted Summerton Reserve Vale St Moe	Regional	Sport	Public Park & Recreation	Pavilions, oval, netball courts, practice wickets, indoor regional cricket (in progress), CFA track, play space, car parking (sealed).	Approx. 100m
HG Stoddart Memorial Park Vale Street Moe	Local	Parkland - General Use	Residential 1	Play space, grassed areas, paths, park seat and natural shade.	Approx. 650m
Bristol Hawker Reserve Bristol Street & Hawker Street Moe	Local	Parkland General Use	Residential 1	Grassed areas.	Approx. 650m
Moe Olympic Reserve Vale St Moe	District	Sport	Public Park & Recreation	Pavilion, soccer pitches, car parking.	Approx. 700m

A review of the above public open space provision indicates that Parkland - General Use is well provided for in the area and is supported by two sport reserves which also provide public open space. The following two sections consider two facilities, play spaces and outdoor fitness equipment which were both identified in the community engagement undertaken by LCC.

4.1.1. Play Space

The figure on the following page provides the location of current local, district and regional level play spaces in the Moe – Newborough area.

A review of the locations indicates that:

- Local level play space at Ted Summerton Reserve – approximately 100m from Kingsford Street Reserve and as such would be serving the local playground needs of those in the vicinity of Kingsford Street Reserve.
- A Local level play space at HG Stoddart Memorial Park, Vale Street, Moe. This is approximately 600m from Kingsford Street Reserve and would meet the local playground needs for people living east of Fowler Street, Moe.
- Moe - Newborough also is serviced by three Regional play spaces at the Apex Park Waterloo Road Moe (Apex Park Central, Apex Park East and Lions Park) and a future District Level Play Space located at Moe Botanic Gardens, Narracan Drive, Moe.
- In total there are 17 play spaces with a local level catchment in Moe and 11 in Newborough.¹⁵
- There is also a play space/s at the South Street Primary School.

¹⁵ Note: not all Local level play spaces are identified in Figure 8.

The Latrobe City Council Play Space Strategy (2016) identifies the need for one new play space for Moe to be located west of Truscott Road, Moe. Otherwise improvement works are identified at the existing Playgrounds.

As such the implications of this review of current play spaces on the *Kingsford Street Reserve Master Plan* is that there is no indicative demand for play space provision to be provided at the Kingsford Street Reserve.



4.1.2. Outdoor Fitness Equipment

Sport and Recreation Victoria in collaboration with a number of partners including Parks and Leisure Australia (Victoria and Tasmania), VicHealth and selected local councils have developed the *Guidelines for planning, installing and activating outdoor fitness equipment*. The Guidelines include information on planning and determining need, design considerations, activation and programming, maintenance and evaluation as well as a selection of case studies.

The Guidelines recommend in the section on site features as a medium priority the proximity to other community recreational areas including skate parks, community centres, leisure centres, playgrounds, walking / cycling tracks and sports grounds.

As stated in Section 4.1 above, the Kingsford Street Reserve is Parkland General Use – Local and as such, consistent with the Public Open Space Strategy, Kingsford Street Reserve should not have outdoor fitness stations / equipment. In addition, the Strategy recommends that:

Increase installation of outdoor fitness stations and exercise equipment at selected District Reserves across the City (sites to be determined by Council, however aim for at least one site per major township integrated with defined walking trails as per the proposed Pathway Strategy).

As such in the Moe – Newborough area this would potentially be located at any of the District Level public open space sites in the area of which there are 10 listed in the Public Open Space Strategy (2013).

4.2. Dog Park

There has been a growth in the popularity of off-leash dog parks, providing safe and secure areas for exercising and socialising dogs, particularly in urban areas where housing density is increasing and private backyards are decreasing. Like play spaces, dog parks can vary in size and level, with local, district and regional provided in local government areas. Dog parks / areas suitable for puppies, small or large dogs are provided.

Latrobe City Council (LCC) have implemented a trial fenced off-leash dog park at the Franklin Street Reserve, Franklin Street Traralgon in 2019. During the 12-month trial the community are able to provide feedback through an on-line survey with consultations scheduled to close on 17 January 2020, after which this will be analysed, and a report subsequently presented for Council consideration.

There is currently no fenced off-leash dog park in Moe-Newborough. An off-leash dog area is provided at College Park, Newborough, between Monash Road, Eastern Avenue and John Field Drive.

In terms of assessing the Kingsford Street Reserve as a possible location for a fenced, off-leash dog park, The Dog and Cat Management Board, Government of South Australia has published, *Unleashed A Guide to Successful Dog Parks* (2013) and identifies the following:

- Key Components:
 - Fencing - perimeter and also any dividing fencing if providing areas for small and large dogs.
 - Gates (two per entry with self-closing child proof locks) and airlock.
 - Service / maintenance gates.

- Pathways, variety of ground surfaces and landscaping.
- Essential amenities – drinking fountains, bins and bag dispensers, shelter and seating, signage.
- Optional amenities – lighting, toilets, dog equipment.
- Car parking – off street parking is important as research indicates that the majority of dog park users travel to the dog park by car (may be dependent on size of dog park and size of area park is serving). Proximity of parking to dog park entrance is important to encourage owners to keep dogs on leash until after they have entered the park (safety and risk).
- Location – characteristics / features of a good location are:
 - *Be easily accessible by road*
 - *Have adequate space for off-street parking*
 - *Have connections to existing pedestrian paths and trails*
 - *Be within walking distance of residential areas*
 - *Have good surveillance from public areas (not an isolated site).*
 - *Proximity to compatible uses/activities or other community facilities*
 - *Some natural vegetation and topography*
 - *Good drainage.*¹⁶
 - Co-location with other facilities for users to be able to have a range of experiences / engage in other activities.
- Size: dog parks vary in size, however generally larger parks are said to be better including being less stressful for dogs and opportunities for different activity zones. The advantages and disadvantages of small dog parks include:
 - *Advantages:* local community focus and lower construction cost.
 - *Disadvantages:* potential for overcrowding, dog conflict, overuse resulting in surface quality issues and *inattentive owner behaviour*.

Other factors to consider include:

- Residential buffer – provide a buffer between nearby residences so that there are no more disturbances from dog parks than other typical park uses.
- Buffer to other park facilities eg playgrounds, picnic facilities, sport facilities and other programmed areas.
- Accessibility – ensure that the dog park is accessible for all.

City of Greater Geelong adopted the *Fenced Dog Parks Siting, Design and Management Guidelines* in April 2019¹⁷ and identified steps to choosing a site including *Step 2 Eliminate any sites unsuitable for a fenced dog park* with two points of relevance being:

- *local and neighbourhood parks (as per our park hierarchy classification)*
- *parks less than the preferred minimum size of 3,000m²*

¹⁶ *Unleashed A Guide to Successful Dog Parks* The Dog and Cat Management Board, Government of South Australia (2013)

¹⁷ City of Greater Geelong *Fenced Dog Parks Siting, Design and Management Guidelines* (April 2019), p15.

The guidelines also state that they will aim:

- ... to position fenced dog parks in areas where there is little conflict with other land uses.
- To use 'a setback or buffer between the dog park and neighbouring houses to reduce potential conflict.'

In summary, in considering Kingsford Street Reserve as a potential site for a fenced off-leash dog park based on the key components and site requirements identified in the reference documents:

- Local level parks such as Kingsford Street Reserve are generally considered unsuitable for dog parks.
- Large parks are generally considered better (less stressful for dogs, reduction in potential conflicts, ability to provide separate areas for large and small dogs and a diversity of surfaces and activities, etc). A destination park such as the Apex Park which already includes a diversity of facilities and activities would be a more suitable location in Moe or the existing off-leash dog park provided at College Park, Newborough, between Monash Road, Eastern Avenue and John Field Drive if these sites meet the criteria.
- Issue in ability to design a dog park for the site that will enable establishment of a suitable buffer / set back to residential properties (noise, smell, etc). Research has suggested a buffer of between 15m to 60m from residences. The Kingsford Street Reserve is 8,272m² in total and ranges between 43.5m to 69m in width so it would not be possible to achieve suitable residential buffers at Kingsford Street Reserve. Given the benefit from co-location with other park features, the need to provide a buffer from adjacent residential properties and some other park facilities / activities, the site is not of sufficient size and shape to accommodate a minimum 3,000m² a dog park (recommended minimum size).
- Issue with ability to co-locate other required park facilities for users and to achieve a buffer to these park facilities and activities (safety of users). Research indicates a buffer of at least 30m to a play space or children's facility.

4.3. Community Garden

The provision of community gardens has been identified in a number of Latrobe City Council plans and policies including:

- Latrobe City Council Plan 2017 – 2021 – Strategy 12 *Provide community infrastructure that supports recreation and connectedness including sporting facilities, pathways and community gardens.*
- Latrobe City Council Community Gardens Policy – 2017.
- Public Open Space Policy (2013) - *Open Space Activation - Improve provision of infrastructure that supports increased physical activity participation including paths, seating, drinking taps, fitness stations, way finding signage, interpretive information, half-court facilities etc. Consideration should also be given to proactively identifying reserves that are suitable for off-leash dog exercise and establishment of community gardens or neighbourhood orchards.*

As such the establishment of community gardens are a priority for Latrobe City Council. The Latrobe City Council Community Gardens Policy – 2017 defines a community garden as:

... any piece of land gardened by a group of people, utilising either individual or shared plots on private or public land. The land may produce fruit, vegetables, and/or ornamentals. Edible landscapes (e.g. fruit trees in public places) also fall under the definition of community gardens for the intent of this policy.

In the context of developing a community garden the Policy also specifies the process required for the establishment of a community garden on LCC owned or managed sites. Groups need to prepare a proposal including (as a minimum):

- Purpose and local community benefits.
- Proof of incorporation not-for-profit organisation and garden management structure.
- Membership numbers.
- Proposed garden location with any available site information including water and power access, management and usage.
- Impact on nearby residents and organisations in close proximity – strategies to minimise odour, vandalism, noise, site aesthetics and vermin.
- Financial resources – establishment and ongoing.
- Events if any with anticipated participant numbers.

As such the provision of a community garden at Kingsford Street Reserve would need to comply with this process. The GEST Proposal for the *Kingsford Street Men's Shed & Community Garden Project* (2017) included the Moe Community Garden Group who as part of the project in conjunction with GEST would teach horticultural skills by assisting to develop and deliver non-accredited training for the community.

LCC has advised that the Moe Community Garden Group have expressed an interest in conducting their activities at the old netball courts on the northern side of Joe Tabuteau Reserve.

The Moe – Newborough Social Infrastructure Plan identified for the South Moe Neighbourhood¹⁸ (which includes Kingsford Street Reserve) consideration of social infrastructure for the future to *Expand the Local Intergenerational Program* with suggestions including an intergenerational community garden.

In reviewing the research, given the Moe Community Garden Group interest in an alternative site, to deliver on the LCC Council Plan strategies and policies an option for further consideration within the development of the master plan is the potential inclusion of an orchard within the planting scheme. This could be expanded to include food plants such as bush foods and vegetables all of which could be picked and enjoyed by the local community.

¹⁸ The South Moe Neighbourhood is bound by the Edward Hunter Heritage Bushland Reserve to the south, Lloyd Street to the north, Narracan Creek to the east and the municipal boundary to the west and as such includes the Kingsford Street Reserve

4.4. Youth Activity Space

The Moe – Newborough Social Infrastructure Plan (MNSIP) identified at a District level¹⁹ the need to “Develop a Local Youth Space”. The MNSIP identifies some examples of the types of spaces or services that could be provided locally in Moe – Newborough in the future such as *Headspace (National Youth Mental Health Foundation)*, *Ladder (not-for-profit targeting youth homelessness)*, or *the Centre for Multicultural Youth (CMY) and link with the soon to be established State Government funded Youth Space in Morwell*. The MNSIP also recommends that consultation with young people is undertaken to determine the most appropriate location and type of local youth space.

The Moe Activity Centre Plan – Stage 2 incorporates the development of a youth precinct, skate park, play space and public realm improvements. Whilst this area has been designed, LCC have advised that funding has not yet been secured for this project. The existing Moe Skate Park will be demolished as part of Stage 2.

A multi-use half court and hit up wall are identified as infrastructure that could be included in Parkland - General Use, along with play space / playground. The LCC Public Open Space Strategy (2013) discusses the importance of low cost, locally accessible facilities that “support and encourage informal physical activity participation including half-court basketball/netball”. The Strategy also recommends a focus on improving the appeal of existing spaces for young people and families including multi-use half court areas.

Half-court facilities are generally popular with young people and are frequently co-located with play spaces. Given the identification of existing play spaces in the vicinity of Kingsford Street Reserve (Refer Section 4.1.1) provision of a multi-use half court may be more appropriately located at Ted Summerton Reserve or HG Stoddart Memorial Park.

4.5. RV Overnight Parking

Moe-Newborough is currently serviced by two caravan parks as follows:

- Moe Gardens Caravan Park, 1 Mitchell’s Road, Moe which is easily accessible to the M1 Princes Freeway, only 900m from the CBD and 1.2km drive from Kingsford Street Reserve. Provides both RV parking and dump point available to the public for a gold coin donation.
- Lake Narracan Caravan Park and Camping Ground, 53 South Shore Road, Newborough 3825 which is a 7.5 km drive from Kingsford Street Reserve and provides RV parking.

The proximity of local residences and the road access to the site indicates that RV Overnight parking is not a suitable development for the Kingsford Street Reserve in the future. In addition, there is existing provision only 1.2km from this site at Moe Gardens Caravan Park.

¹⁹ District level social infrastructure is a larger scale and used by a wider catchment of residents than the neighbourhood level. Social infrastructure at this scale generally includes services people need to access less regularly or are accessed by only some members of the community (e.g. youth, older people). There is one district level catchment, being the townships of Moe and Newborough.

4.6. Men's Shed

The Australian Men's Shed Association (ASMA) defines a Men's Shed as:

*... any community-based, non-profit, non-commercial organization that is accessible to all men and whose primary activity is the provision of a safe and friendly environment where men are able to work on meaningful projects at their own pace in their own time in the company of other men. A major objective is to advance the well-being and health of their male members.*²⁰

ASMA also state that in some communities they may call themselves "Community Sheds" and be open to female members or may be restricted to residents of private facilities such as Aged Care or Residential Care facilities.

There are currently three Men's Sheds identified in the Moe - Newborough area:

- Moe Life Skills Community Centre Inc (MLSCC), 2A High Street and 1 – 3 Parer Avenue, Moe (member Victorian Men's Shed Association VMSA) with the Centres located 1.1km and 260m respectively from Kingsford Street Reserve and as such provides access to a Men's Shed to those residing in and around the Reserve.

The Disability Service provider section of the MLSCC website lists a Men's Shed course and states the following:

This course provides participants with a range of skills in carpentry to create wooden projects, conduct basic maintenance repairs. Participants will learn how to safely use manual hand tools and power tools, follow instructions to construct, maintain and restore woodwork. Participants will learn to design, plan, organise and schedule, calculate and measure a project of their choice. Participants will develop skills from hands-on activities and projects.

The GEST *Kingsford Street Men's Shed & Community Space Project* (Submission to Latrobe City Council, December 2017) included the option of developing a permanent home for Moe Men's Shed at the Kingsford Street Reserve.

- Moe Old Gipps town Men's Shed Inc, Lloyd Street, Moe (member Victorian Men's Shed Association). This is 2.6km from the Kingsford Street Reserve and as such provides access to a Men's Shed to those residing in and around the Reserve.
- Newborough Men's Shed, 41 Monash Road, Newborough (member of ASMA). This is located 3.7km from Kingsford Street Reserve and is likely to service those residing in Newborough. It is unlikely that it will service residents in and around Kingsford Street Reserve unless they choose to travel to this Shed, such as because of activities / facilities provided, to be with friends, etc.

²⁰ Source: Australian Men's Shed Association, <https://mensshed.org/what-is-a-mens-shed/>

This results in two Men's Sheds located in the area bounded by the M1 Princes Freeway and the Railway line. As such should the Moe Life Skills Community Centre wish to find an alternative location to those listed above, either north of the Railway line or south of the M1 Princes Freeway would potentially be a more viable option to improve the locational spread of these services around the Moe – Newborough community into the future.

4.7. Community Enterprise

Brotherhood of St Laurence 2008 report - *Growing community enterprise - An evaluation of the Community Enterprise Development Initiative* defines a community enterprise as:

*... businesses that are developed to meet specific community needs and which deliver social outcomes in a way that is financially sustainable. The objectives of community enterprise range from increasing community participation and engagement to creating training and employment pathways for people in disadvantaged communities.*²¹

The GEST Kingsford Street Men's Shed & Community Space Project (2017) purpose is re-activating the Kingsford Street site for the benefit of the wider Moe – Newborough community. Key aspects of the proposal included construction of Moe Men's Shed (Refer Section 4.6), teaching horticultural skills by assisting to develop and deliver non-accredited training for the community by Moe Community Garden Group (Refer Section 4.3), building a community building to provide space for small local groups and individuals. Initial priority targets are long term unemployed, isolated elderly, returned service personnel and volunteers.

Whilst the proposal meets some aspects of the community enterprise definition, there is a lack of evidenced based information on financial sustainability of the proposal. The proposal does not include a budget and specific funding for proposed capital works and ongoing operations are not detailed apart from stating that:

- Each group to apply for own funding.
- Management committee will also apply for funding.
- Potential membership fee - \$5.
- Hiring of family garden plots.
- Partnerships with other organisations.
- Consider feasibility of hiring out the community building for meetings / classroom spaces.

In addition, the recommendations in the Moe – Newborough Social Infrastructure Plan (MNSIP) for South Moe where Kingsford Street Reserve is located, does not include a community enterprise (or similar). The three "Considerations for the Future" are for establishment of local information space, explore further demand for Out of School Hours Care, and expand Local Intergenerational Program. MNSIP states that:

South Moe is well serviced by a range of local-scale social infrastructure.

In regards to provision of a local community space the plan identifies that South Moe has:

- Some Council-run and hireable facilities in South Moe. General facilities and meeting places such as the High St Community Hub (run as profit-for-purpose) also operate in this area.

²¹ *Growing community enterprise An evaluation of the Community Enterprise Development Initiative*, Brotherhood of St Laurence 2008.

- Numerous private (i.e. non-government, not-for-profit or profit-for-purpose) and Council operated meeting spaces for hire, all with capacity.

District, Municipal and Regional level “Considerations for the Future” for Moe – Newborough include:

- District - exploring development of a community classroom program within existing facilities in the areas and development of a youth space (Refer Section 4.4 Youth Activity Spaces).
- Municipal – none currently in Moe – Newborough and states that this needs to be considered through a municipal wide plan. Examples are higher order community centre, community based health precinct, youth space, civic centre and Planned Activity Group facility, independent schools, none which are suitable for development at Kingsford Street Reserve.
- Regional - includes large state-of-the-art purpose-built facilities (eg Moe Library and Service Centre or Latrobe Performing Arts Centre) and as such Kingsford Street Reserve would not be a suitable for Regional level social infrastructure.

In summary, based on the information provided in the Moe – Newborough Social Infrastructure Plan, no demand or need for a community enterprise in the local area of the Kingsford Street Reserve was identified. In addition, given the site characteristics (including residential and site size), a community enterprise is not a suitable development at the reserve.