



CATTERICK CRESCENT RESERVE MASTER PLAN

Draft Report

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1 Background Information

1.1 Introduction

The Catterick Crescent Reserve is a district standard reserve owned and managed by Latrobe City Council.

The Catterick Crescent Reserve is situated in the western aspect of Traralgon. The reserve is approximately 500 metres south from the Kay Street shared pathway, which provides a direct link to the Traralgon CBD. It is surrounded by existing residential development on its eastern, southern and northern side, and adjoins a busy public primary school, Kosciusko Street Primary School on the western side of the reserve.

Latrobe Council has identified that the infrastructure at the reserve is aged and many facilities no longer meet the requirements of the users, both in amenity and functionality. The indoor stadium usage has been increasing and some areas don't meet current standards, which has put pressure on existing facilities. As a result there is need for a critical review of the precinct, accessibility and shared use to ensure the venue is able to cater in the future for the wide and varied users.

SGL Consulting Group Australia Pty Ltd (SGL) was commissioned to complete the project in August 2014.

1.1.1 Master Plan Study Documents

The Catterick Crescent Reserve Master Plan includes:

- Section One: Background Information.
- Section Two: Key Project Findings
- Section Three: Site Plan
- Section Four: Master Plan and Strategic Direction
- Appendices: Supporting Information

1.2 Project Purpose

The Catterick Crescent Master Plan project has been set up to deliver a long term Plan for Catterick Crescent Reserve with a focus on the critical elements of:

- Engagement
- Infrastructure requirements
- Facility design
- Leadership
- Governance
- Investment required to deliver integrated and well co-ordinated community, sporting and recreational infrastructure.

1.3 Scope of Work

The aim of the Catterick Crescent Reserve Master Plan was to establish a clear direction for the future planning and development of the facilities contained within the reserve, including the indoor Traralgon Sports Stadium.

1.3.1 Project Objectives

The objectives of the project were:

- Review and analyse the immediate and future needs for improved and/or additional community/recreation facilities and associated conveniences (i.e. car parking, courts, spectator viewing, club facilities, landscaping, public amenities, pathways and play spaces, seating, BBQ, Shade structures etc.) over the next 10 years in consultation with local residents and the Traralgon community.
- Evaluate the opportunity for optimum usage of facilities on a shared/reciprocal basis in consideration of projected population growth and expected increase in community/recreational participation.
- Assess spatial capacity of the precinct, and location and function of facilities to achieve optimum usage taking account of existing and future facilities based on the findings of the needs analysis.
- Investigate and recommend an appropriate management structure that ensures equitable access, usage and proportional funding be provided to all users on a sustainable basis.
- Review and recommend appropriate revenue streams, including fees and charges for the Traralgon Sports Stadium.
- Determine desired access, movement patterns and strategic parking nodes, both within and external, but adjacent to the respective study areas, especially the interface with the Kosciusko Street Primary School.
- Adopting the principles of Universal Design in all aspects of the project, including future infrastructure development and management models.
- Detail prioritised actions, specified timelines, and list of possible funding sources for realistic implementation of the final recommendations
- Infrastructure recommendations should recognise where appropriate State and National sporting standards and guidelines.

1.4 Catterick Crescent Reserve Facilities

Catterick Crescent Reserve comprises the following main facilities:

- Traralgon Sports Stadium (5 indoor courts)
- Oval for cricket/football
- Pavilion for cricket/football
- Cricket nets
- Storage sheds
- Car parks

The following diagrams list the Location Plan and Site Plan for the Catterick Crescent Reserve



Figure 1.1 Catterick Crescent Reserve Location Plan



Figure 1.2 Catterick Crescent Reserve Site Plan

1.4.1 Tenant Clubs and Organisations Usage Review

The Catterick Crescent Reserve is home to the following clubs and organisations.

Outdoor sporting reserve:

- Traralgon Central Cricket Club
- Cumberland Park Junior Football Club
- Traralgon Junior Football League
- Traralgon District Cricket Association
- Traralgon Imperial Cricket Club

Indoor stadium:

- Traralgon Amateur Basketball Association
- Traralgon Midweek Basketball
- Latrobe City Energy (Basketball)
- Latrobe Valley Badminton Association
- Traralgon Badminton Club
- Soft Tennis and Walking Group



2 Key Project Findings

2.1 Introduction

This section summarises the key project findings and forms the basis for the future master plan. The information should be read in association with the detailed information provided in the Appendices.

This section provides a summary of:

- Demographic Profile
- Strategic Context
- Community Consultation
- Benchmarking of Indoor Stadium
- Sports Facility Trends

2.2 Project Area Population Trends

The following section summarises the key population and demographic characteristics and trends likely to impact future participation in sport and recreation within the Latrobe City area. The population and demographic profiles are based wherever possible on the 2011 ABS Census data and has been sourced from .id, an online company that analyses ABS Census data.

2.3 Latrobe Demographic Review – Impact on Sporting Facilities and Services

Latrobe City is a regional municipality located 150km east of Melbourne. The main towns are Traralgon (population 23,837), Moe Newborough (population 15,686), Morwell (population 14,006) and Churchill (population 4,944).

The following provides a snap shot of the current demographic and population characteristics. A detailed demographic review is provided in **Appendix One**.

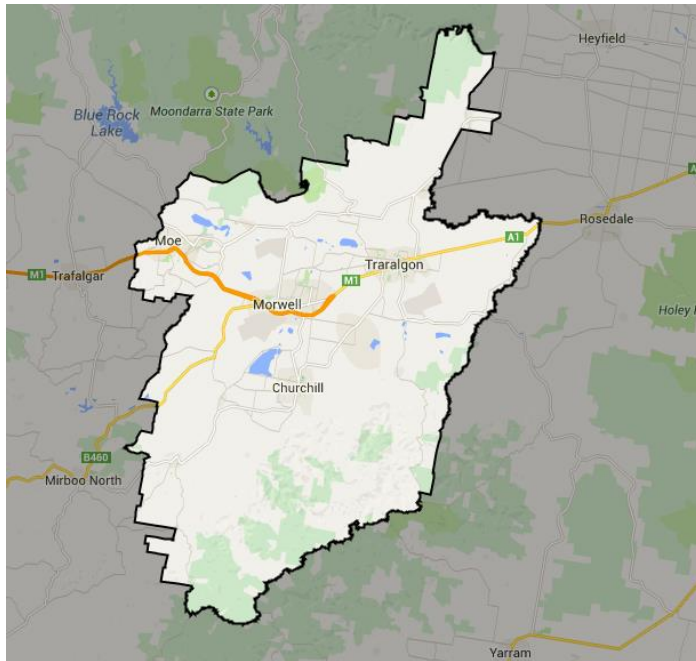


Figure 2.1 Map of Latrobe City

2.3.1 Population

The population trends indicate that between 2006 and 2011 the population of the Latrobe City Council area increased from 69,329 people to 72,402 people. This equates to an approximate growth of 4.4%. Latrobe is predicted to grow by 19,261 residents, reaching 92,855 people by 2036.

2.3.2 Age Profile

The population profile of Latrobe is aging, reflecting a nationwide trend of more people aged over 65 years living within regional centres by 2036. However over 6 out of 10 people (64.6%) are aged in their most active years of 0 to 49 years. This indicates that the current pressure and demands being placed on Council to provide a range of leisure activities and facilities to meet the needs of residents will continue.

2.3.3 Employee Profile

In 2011 approximately 30,253 people living in Latrobe City were employed, of which 59% worked full-time and 33% part time. There is a large representation of people living in the Latrobe area employed in health care and social assistance, retail trade, construction and manufacturing.

2.3.4 Vehicle Ownership

A review of vehicle ownership indicates that the majority of residents own one or more vehicles (88.2%) indicating that most people have the ability to independently access sport and leisure activities.

However there are still some residents (11.8%) that are reliant on public transport or non-motorized transport (such as walking or bike riding) to access services and facilities. The location and ease of access to facilities is therefore a key element to support access and participation.

2.4 Traralgon Demographic Review – Impact on Sporting Facilities and Services

The following provides a snap shot of the current demographic and population characteristics of Traralgon. A detailed demographic review is provided in **Appendix One**.



Figure 2.2 Map of Traralgon

2.4.1 Population

The population trends indicate that between 2006 and 2011 the population of Traralgon increased from 21,696 people to 23,837 people. This equates to an approximate growth of 9.9%.

2.4.2 Age Profile

Nearly 7 out of 10 (68.3%) residents are aged in their most active years of 0 – 49 years. This indicates that the current pressure and demands being placed on Council to provide a range of leisure activities and facilities to meet the needs of residents will continue.

2.4.3 Employee Profile

In 2011 approximately 10,924 people living in Traralgon were employed, of which 62% worked full-time and 31% part time. There is a large representation of people living in Traralgon are employed in health care and social assistance, retail trade, manufacturing and construction.

2.4.4 Vehicle Ownership

A review of the vehicle ownership indicates that the majority of residents own one or more vehicles (89.1%) indicating most people have the ability to independently access sport and leisure activities.

However there are still a number of residents (10.9%) that are reliant on public or non-motorized forms of transport. The location and ease of access to facilities is therefore a key element to support access and participation. .

2.5 Strategic Document and Policy Review

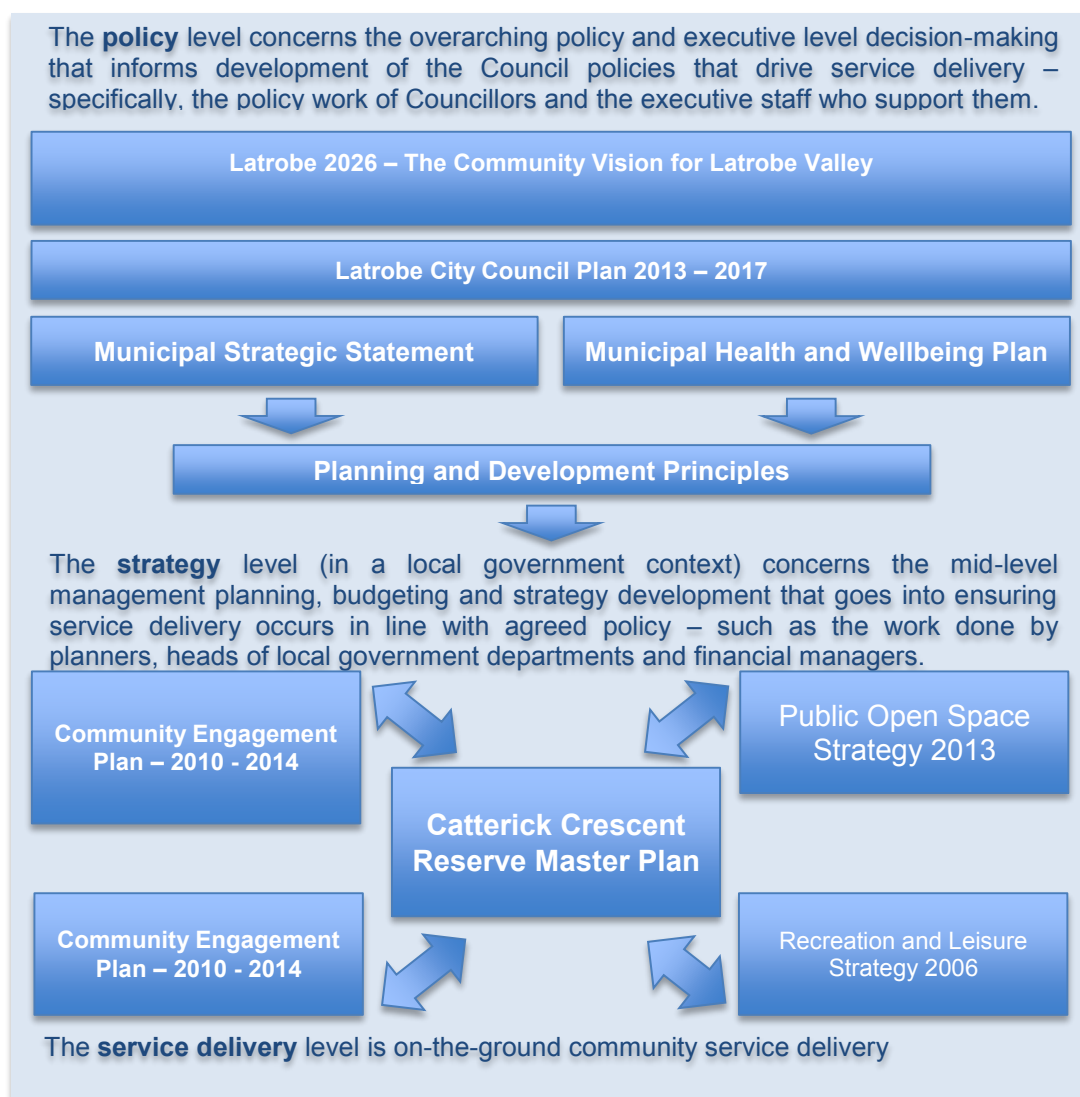
Council has a number of service planning and strategic documents that are relevant to the planning and delivery of sporting and leisure facilities in Latrobe.

Establishing and understanding the role of Catterick Crescent Reserve in relationship with Council's other key strategies and plans across the organisation, will ensure the master plan for the site is consistent with these adopted policies and plans of Council.

The Council Plan 2013 – 2017, the municipal strategic statement and the Municipal Health and Wellbeing Plan 2013 – 2017 articulate Council's vision and the overarching framework used to make key decisions and deliver service priorities.

Council works strategically at multiple levels and across different sectors, addressing ‘big picture’ policy issues, management planning and strategy development, and community-level service issues.

The following provides a summary of the key issues identified within these strategic documents that will impact on the development of the Catterick Crescent Master Plan.



The following provides a summary of the key strategic documents and the relationship to the Catterick Crescent and future use and development of the reserve. **Appendix Two** provides details of each document.

2.5.1 Council Plan 2013 – 2017

The Council Plan identifies five themes and supporting objectives, which provide the framework for strategic directions, and supporting strategies and plans which define what Council will achieve.

Theme 2 of the Council Plan is particularly relevant to this Master Plan, which relates to appropriate, affordable and sustainable facilities, services and recreation. The strategic directions of this theme are:

- To promote and support a healthy, active and connected community;
- To provide facilities and services that are accessible and meet the needs of our diverse community; and
- To enhance the visual attractiveness and liveability of Latrobe City.

The development of a master plan for Catterick Crescent Reserve will assist Council to deliver on the strategic directions outlined in the Council Plan. These include:

- Promoting and supporting more involvement of children in active recreation and sport;
- Develop and maintain community infrastructure that meets the needs of the community;
- Promotion and support of opportunities for people to enhance their health and wellbeing;
- Promoting and supporting opportunities for more community participation in sports, recreation, arts, culture and community activities;
- Enhancement and development of the physical amenity and visual appearance of Latrobe City; and
- Continuing to maintain and improve access to Latrobe City's parks, reserves and open spaces.

Achievement of the strategic directions outlined will be monitored via the number of reserve users, the community's satisfaction with recreation facilities and annual health and wellbeing community indicators.

2.5.2 Latrobe 2026 – The Community Vision for Latrobe Valley

The aim of this document 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 including:

- Sustainability;
- Liveability; and
- Leadership.

A further nine objectives were identified, one of these being "Recreation". High satisfaction levels with recreation and sporting options and facilities were identified.

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.

Participation in sport and recreation is firmly embedded in the local culture with the majority of residents supporting or directly participating in some form of activity. Team based sports continue to be favoured by children, particularly Australian Rules football, netball, tennis, and soccer that continues to rise in popularity. 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.

Clearly positioned as the sporting hub of Gippsland, Latrobe Valley will continue to develop first-rate facilities in support of emerging and growing recreational pursuits across the region.

2.5.3 Latrobe City Council Community Engagement Plan – 2010 – 2014

The recommendations of the Latrobe City Council Community Engagement Plan have been incorporated into the development of the Catterick Crescent Reserve Master Plan to ensure better outcomes focused on the needs and aspirations of the community.

In accordance with the engagement plan, all policies, strategies, plans and projects that will impact on the community must be made available for public viewing and comment for a minimum of four weeks. This will be adhered to and the report provided to Council will include advice as to how community consultation has informed the recommendation.

The process undertaken provided face-to-face opportunities for the community to engage with project. Opportunities for engagement were achieved via focus group workshops, face-to-face meetings, community surveys and telephone meetings.

2.5.4 Public Open Space Strategy 2013

Open Space is defined by Council as publically accessible land that is set aside for recreation, leisure, sport, conservation and/or associated environmental and urban design functions.

The Open Space Strategy demand assessment confirmed that the majority of existing residential areas are generally well serviced and have adequate access to open space facilities. However, consistent with the community-identified priorities, the quality and appeal of many of the existing sites could be significantly improved.

The Open Space Strategy recommends the development of site-specific master plans to guide the future use and development of Catterick Crescent Reserve.

2.5.5 Healthy Urban Design Good Practice Guidelines – 2008

The Healthy Urban Design Good Practice Guideline applies to residential developments, however, the principles can be applied to Council when designing open spaces and path networks.

The Healthy Urban Design Good Practice Guidelines encourages:

- Open space to incorporate a range of shade, shelter, seating and signage opportunities;
- Community spaces or buildings that incorporate a variety of uses; and
- Avoiding opportunities for concealment and entrapment along paths and in community spaces.

2.5.6 Recreation and Leisure Strategy 2006

The Recreation and Leisure Strategy was completed in 2006 with six strategic objectives. The objectives relevant to the Catterick Crescent Reserve Master Plan include:

1. Provision of diverse, financially sustainable recreation and leisure facilities and opportunities
 - Facilitate increased passive recreational use of selected major sports reserves by providing informal recreation facilities (e.g. Paths, seats, plantings, BBQ/picnic areas, playgrounds).
2. Provide and promote well used and relevant recreation facilities and settings
 - Establish accessible, safe and appealing recreation and leisure facilities and spaces for people with a disability;
 - Investigate the feasibility of utilizing and existing indoor stadium(s) as a supervised venue for young people to “drop-in” to engage in informal sporting activities for a specified period after school or on weekends;
 - Ensure affordable options for participating in recreation activities are available (e.g. provision of free recreation facilities in selected parks and open space areas, such as basketball half courts. Tennis rebound walls, linear bike paths and golf practice cages; and
 - Ensure key recreation facilities are safe and secure for older adults (security lighting, car park provision, access into and around facilities).
3. Consolidate recreation and sports facility provision and use
 - Re-use or remove unused sporting facilities;
 - Encourage clubs utilizing separate clubrooms on the same reserve to consolidate into one building; and
 - Investigate the feasibility of establishing new sports fields to create multiple playing fields for the same sport code.

2.5.7 Review of Traralgon Outdoor Recreation Plan 2014

The Traralgon Outdoor Recreation Plan review was designed to establish clear direction for the future planning, provision and enhancement of sport and community infrastructure across several of Traralgon's key recreation reserves including Catterick Crescent Reserve.

The Plan identified priority development opportunities for Catterick Crescent Reserve. These included:

- Demolish dysfunctional sporting pavilion and provide new multipurpose facility;
- Pending completion of Catterick Crescent Reserve Master Plan, extend basketball stadium to allow for the construction of two additional multi-purpose indoor courts;
- Increase social amenity infrastructure throughout reserve (e.g. playgrounds);
- Review site traffic management/car parking requirements and provide additional on-site car parking; and
- Partial road closure between reserve and school oval to improve overall site connectivity.

A number of the above recommendations have been investigated further and incorporated into the Catterick Crescent Reserve Master Plan after further consultation with key stakeholders and reserve users.

2.5.8 State Sporting Associations

The State Sporting Association requirements and standards (where available) were reviewed and information collected through interviews with peak bodies and desk based research for the following:

- Australian rules football – including *AFL Preferred Facility Guidelines for State, Regional and Local Facilities* (Australian Football League, August 2012).
- Cricket
- *Community Sporting Facility Lighting Guide for Australian rules football, Football (Soccer) and Netball* (Sport and Recreation Victorian 2012).

The relevant documents provide specific requirements including recommended sizes and should be utilised when designing new or upgrading existing facilities.

2.5.9 Environmentally Sustainable Design Universal Design Principles and Healthy by Design

In accordance with the project brief environmentally sustainable design and universal design principles are to be incorporated. These are also requirements of some Government grants with Sport and Recreation Victoria Major Facilities requiring at least 20% of the grant amount to be allocated to components that will improve environmental sustainability.

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 and development of infrastructure for the Catterick Crescent Reserve Master Plan.

Universal Design¹ is a concept that aims to “simplify life for everyone by making the programs, service and the built environment more usable by more people.” The framework for creating solutions is:

- 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).

¹ Source: Michael Walker, Universal Design, PLA Conference, Geelong, May 2014.

The *Healthy by Design: a planners' guide to environments of active living* (Heart Foundation, 2004) provides guidance in “designing walkable and ultimately more liveable communities” with the aim of facilitating healthy places for people to live, work and visit. Advice related to the planning of walking and cycling routes, local destinations, accessible open spaces for recreation and leisure and approaches to design of seating, signage, lighting and fencing to encourage active living has been considered in the development of the Catterick Crescent Reserve Master Plan.

2.6 Community Consultations

This section summarises the key findings identified through the study's market research and consultation and includes:

- Key stakeholders and reserve tenant workshop
- Internal Focus Group
- Councillor discussion
- Community survey
- Interviews with State Sporting Associations

2.6.1 Key Stakeholder Focus Group Workshop

A meeting was held with the key stakeholders and tenants of the reserve on the 16th of September 2014. The groups and organisations that were represented at the workshop included:

- Traralgon Amateur Basketball Association
- Latrobe City Energy (Basketball)
- Midweek Basketball
- Latrobe Valley Veterans Badminton Association
- Traralgon Imperial Cricket Club
- Cumberland Park Junior Football Club
- Traralgon Soft Tennis and Walking Group

The following provides a summary of key issues under common themes identified by the tenants:

Indoor Stadium

There is an undersupply of indoor courts. The Association believe an increase of 3 indoor courts to provide a total of 7 courts at the site is required.

Lack of crèche/ child minding facilities has an impact on the ability of the midweek ladies program to operate. The number of teams has decreased from 12 to 7 due to the lack of facilities.

There is a need for an improved café/social area to encourage groups to use the food and beverage facilities.

The Basketball Association would like the opportunity to create a home base. This would include the ability to display memorabilia.

Outdoor sporting reserve

The size of the oval is insufficient and too narrow. Due to the size of the oval it is only used for U10 to U12 Football three times per winter season.

The size of the oval needs to be increased which would allow the Club to use the facility for U11 to U15's.

A second synthetic wicket on the school ground would be well used by the cricket club.

Training Lights

There is a need to provide sufficient training lights around the reserve to enable the training load to be spread across the oval to help protect the asset and assist with security.

Clubrooms

There is a need to upgrade the clubrooms. The existing clubrooms are in a poor condition and need to be replaced. New clubrooms could be integrated as part of a stadium redevelopment.

The umpires do not like to make use of the ground due to lack of facilities.

There is a need for a social area to accommodate approximately 80 people.

Playground /Social Facilities

A playground located in close proximity to the clubrooms would be well used.

A half court basketball/netball would be well used by clubs and local residents.

Practice Cricket Wickets

The retractable practice cricket wicket nets are well used and prevent vandalism.

The practice wickets could be relocated to an alternate location.

Support Infrastructure

A low level fence around the oval would stop the vandalism that occurs on the reserve on a regular basis.

There is a need to provide sufficient rubbish bins around the reserve.

General

The cricket club find it difficult to retain players due to the poor quality of the facilities. The clubrooms are not in a condition to encourage wives and girlfriends to socialise at the club.

The junior football club have decreased participation significantly. It is anticipated that a redevelopment of the oval would attract players back to the club.

Given the large number of young boys in the area there is a low number participating in football. A number of the boys have moved to basketball or soccer.

2.6.2 Internal Focus Group Workshop

A meeting was held with Council Officers across a range of departments to identify key issues and needs that should be considered in the development of the master plans. The following provides a summary of the discussion.

Car Parking

At present the capacity for car parking at Catterick Crescent Reserve is insufficient to cater to the demand caused by the sporting facilities on the Reserve. The indoor stadium has an official seating capacity of 1052, which is significantly more than can be catered for. At present people use the oval as an alternative source of parking which causes issues to the playing surface. The Traralgon Imperial Cricket is concerned with the potential impact this will have on the cricket wickets.

Indoor Courts

There is currently no Netball compliant courts located at Catterick Crescent Reserve. Churchill currently has three compliant courts however does not have the necessary support facilities such as seating and amenities. It does however currently host the Eastern State League competition. Court 5 is currently only used by the Under 14 basketball competition and badminton due to non-compliance. Domestic netball is currently played at the facility however they would like to obtain a license to play state level competition.

The point was raised about the possibility to demolish court 5 and replace it with 2 compliant courts in its location plus an additional court elsewhere on the site. If redevelopment were to occur, there would need to be sufficient access to the courts for future maintenance such as light changes.

Stadium Facilities

A number of points were raised regarding the facilities that could potentially be included or changed in any future redevelopment. It was identified that the current Pavilion required demolition and replacement and could potentially be connected to the stadium to aid use by multiple users. To aid with traffic flow within the stadium it is best that there is only one entrance/exit to the building. Operationally, one bank of seats for a court is preferred as it minimizes the number of unused seating with people preferring not to sit behind score boards or players benches.

Any future events that utilised the stadium would require areas such as conference facilities, storage and multiple purpose rooms.

Traffic Control/Fencing

There are a number of areas that require improvements when it comes to the traffic flow of the reserve and the fencing of the area. Previously the idea of having a fence around the reserve was discussed, and while the sporting clubs were in favour of this idea, the residents were opposed. It was raised that an appropriate alternative would be to install parking barriers that would prevent the parking on the ovals and hoons, help with the formalization of the oval and allow for potential advertising while still ensuring the reserve was a community asset and available to the residents. Additionally it was suggested that a formal entry to the car park could be developed off Gariboldi Street.

Cricket

The cricket club that is located at Catterick Crescent Reserve are open to the idea of relocating the cricket nets. The site currently has a Category B turf bench.

Future Use

Latrobe would like to host events in the future that make use of multiple facilities in the region. Councillors have in the past promised change to the area by 2015/2016 to the user groups however have never promised the funds.

2.6.3 Councillors Workshop

A meeting was held with two Councillors to identify key issues and needs that should be considered when developing the master plans. The following provides a summary of the discussion.

- Costs go up over time, so would it be better to plan further in the future?
- Car parking is a major issue at the reserve
- Catterick is the most utilized stadium in the area
- Nothing in the area should be single use. Everything needs to be multi use
- Could potentially take the middle grandstand out of the building
- If you call the stadium a 'regional facility' are there any specific requirements?
- If you want to attract state/national competitions, what are the different requirements compared to local use?
- Badminton is a growing sport in the area

- The Imperials Cricket Club requires new clubrooms. These could be incorporated into the Stadium buildings, then if the cricket clubs stops using the facilities the space could be absorbed into the stadium use.
- Residents have expressed concerns over the cricket nets getting too close to houses
- The road currently acts as a drag square so anything that would prevent this would be appreciated
- While residents are opposed to a fence around the reserve, they may not understand the concept of what type of fence is proposed. They may believe it would be a fence around the whole reserve rather than a fence around the oval
- A school turning circle wouldn't work in the afternoons because people would park their cars in the area waiting for kids to come out
- It would be interesting to see where the complaints have come from with regards to the car lights shining into houses. One side might complain less and therefore may be better to have the entrance moved

2.6.4 Interviews with State Sports Associations

The following state sporting associations were consulted in relation to this project:

2.6.4.1 Basketball Victoria

A discussion was held with Basketball Victoria's Manager – Facilities & Government Relations. The following provides a summary of the key issues:

- Basketball Victoria is familiar with the current facility at Catterick Crescent and the proposed plan is a much-needed upgrade not only for the facility but also importantly for the sport of basketball in the region. In spite of local politics within the sport, Traralgon is the main basketball centre in Latrobe and this development will be of great benefit. To have a six court facility with quality facilities will be an attraction for major regional events.
- Recent research has shown there is significant local economic benefit derived from major country events held in other regions. Latrobe City has been the beneficiary in the past and this facility will enhance the prospects in the future.
- There has long been a need for the Associations in Latrobe to be more cohesive in their planning for the sport. Local differences have not allowed the sport of basketball to achieve the level of participation that could exist in the region as a whole. There is need for some refurbishment at other centres, however it is more about how the sport is organised in the region and the co-operation between the respective associations.
- Basketball Victoria would fully support the facility being a multi-purpose facility used by a range of indoor sporting codes such as volleyball, netball and badminton

2.6.4.2 Cricket Victoria

Cricket Victoria fully supports the vision of Latrobe City Council for new multi-use community and sporting facilities at Catterick Crescent Reserve (CCR),

Cricket Victoria congratulate Council on its initiative in developing the plan, which has the potential to deliver broad benefit to the regional community,

Cricket Victoria have consulted closely with both the TICC and the Traralgon District Cricket Association (TOCA) and believe that the proposed redevelopment also offers a major opportunity to establish a regional hub for cricket serving the 75,000 residents of the Latrobe Valley,

The establishment of regional hubs providing playing, training, events, administrative and community program delivery capacity is identified as a key priority in Cricket Victoria's current statewide facility development plan, Common Ground,

The release of the plan in November 2014 has been followed by an unprecedented state budget commitment by the Andrews Government of \$10 million in funding over four years to community cricket facility and program development

In order to facilitate the establishment of a regional cricket hub at CCR, we would welcome the consideration of a number of additional elements for inclusion within the planned development. These include:

- The provision of meeting/office space area for Cricket Victoria and Traralgon District Cricket Association staff. The Association has no current venue capable of hosting meetings or regional forums. Meeting and office space would also provide capacity for the regular presence of Cricket Victoria and TDCA staff, assisting with community cricket development in the region.
- A multi-use indoor cricket facility (shared with other sports).
- A regional hub located at CCR would also offer significantly expanded capacity for the delivery of cricket in the community programs in the Latrobe Valley. These would include: SEDA sports education programs. These programs engage, educate and empower young people as they transition from school to employment or further study.

Cricket Victoria would support the development of a regional cricket hub at CCR, including the potential for complementary investment.

Cricket Victoria also offered assistance to Latrobe City Council in the next stage of development, including the provision of successful examples of cricket facility design.

2.7 Residents Surveys

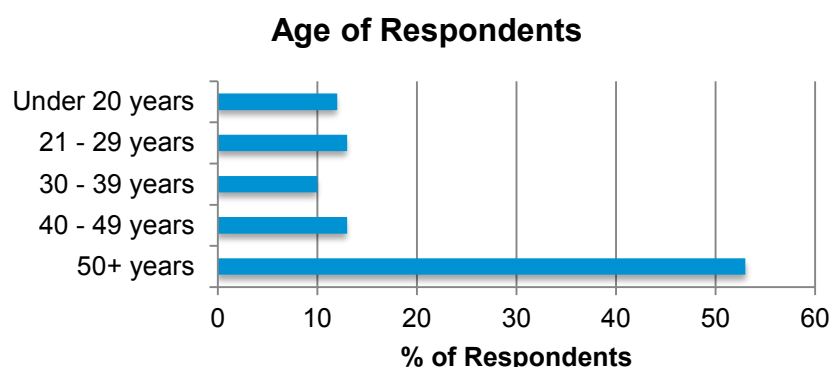
This section summarises the key findings from the User Surveys conducted during October and November 2014.

A total of 63 surveys were completed by users of the Catterick Crescent Indoor Stadium and Reserve providing information on:

- Respondent profile
- Current and future use of the Centre and Reserve

The following provides a summary of the key issues identified. A copy of the written comments is detailed in **Appendix 3** of this report.

Of the residents that completed the survey, two thirds (66.7%) of respondents were male with 33.3% female. More than half (53%) of respondents were aged over 50 years old, 13% aged 21 – 29 years or 40 – 49 years, 12% were aged under 20 years of age and 10% 30 – 39 years of age.



The most common household structure of respondents was single person households (42%), followed by couple only households (33%), couples with children living at home (18%) and sole parents living with children at home and group households (both 4%).

Of the 63 people who completed the survey, sixty per cent (60%) had utilized the Catterick Crescent Reserve in the preceding 2 years. The most common level of usage was more than once a week (29% of respondents), followed by weekly and a few times per year (both 23%), and fortnightly and monthly (14% and 11% respectively).

Respondents used the reserve for the following activities:

- Walking the dog 46% of respondents
- Cricket 30% of respondents
- Spectating/socializing 32% of respondents
- Enjoying the environment 27% of respondents
- Australian Rules Football 24% of respondents
- Relaxation/Contemplation 24% of respondents
- Jogging 22% of respondents
- Basketball 5% of respondents
- School activities 5% of respondents

Nearly 3 out of every 4 respondents (73%) walk to the reserve, while 22% drive and 5% utilize a bike as the mode of transport.

When asked to rate the importance of certain features of the site the following answers were supplied:

Table 2.1 Ratings of Importance of Certain Features at the Reserve

	Very Important	Moderately Important	Not Important
Sporting fields	68%	15%	18%
Clubrooms/Pavilion	39%	29%	32%
Indoor Sports Courts	39%	29%	32%
Cricket Practice Wickets	40%	20%	40%
Pathways	61%	29%	11%
Playground	34%	41%	13%
Car Parks	38%	38%	31%
BBQ's/Picnic Areas	39%	35%	26%
Shade/shelters	50%	41%	9%
Seats	58%	30%	12%
Public Toilets	67%	21%	12%

Respondents rated the majority of key features/facilities available at the reserve as very important to them sporting fields, clubrooms/pavilion, indoor sports courts, pathways, BBQs/picnic areas,

shade/shelters, seats and public toilets were identified as very important by the majority of respondents. Playgrounds were identified as moderately important, while both cricket practice wickets and car parks were split between 2 answer choices (very important and not important, and very important and moderately important respectively).

Respondents were also asked to identify the standard/quality of the existing facilities located at the site on a 3-point rating scale.

Table 2.2 Ratings of the Standard/Quality of Existing Features at the Reserve

	Good	Satisfactory	Poor
Sporting fields	47%	41%	13%
Clubrooms/Pavilion	4%	42%	54%
Indoor Sports Courts	56%	32%	12%
Cricket Practice Wickets	19%	59%	22%
Pathways	7%	33%	59%
Playground	7%	11%	81%
Car parks	15%	48%	37%
BBQs/picnic areas	7%	14%	79%
Shade/shelters	3%	14%	83%
Seats	0%	17%	83%
Public Toilets	3%	13%	84%

Generally the quality of the facilities was rated as poor with two rated as satisfactory and two as good. The majority of people perceive the standard/quality of the clubrooms/pavilion, pathways, playground, BBQs/picnic areas, shade/shelter, seats and public toilets as of poor standard. The cricket practice wickets and car parks were rated as satisfactory while the sporting fields and indoor sports courts were rated as of a good standard.

The main reasons that respondents identified as having caused them to not use the reserve were:

- Lack of BBQ's, seating, shade 42% of respondents
- Facilities do not suit needs 38% of respondents
- Not interested 25% of respondents
- Lack of walking paths 25% of respondents
- Health problems 17% of respondents
- Too far away 8% of respondents
- Feel unsafe in the reserve 8% of respondents
- Lack of playground 4% of respondents

Other reasons that were provided include the fact that the respondent was relatively new to the area and had yet to visit the site. Two respondents also identified that they were unaware that the reserve existed.

Both users and non-users of the reserve were asked to identify any facilities or features that would encourage them to make greater use of the reserve. The following features were acknowledged:

- More shade/shelter 33% of respondents
- More seating 33% of respondents
- More walking paths 29% of respondents
- A playground 28% of respondents
- BBQ/picnic facilities 28% of respondents
- Additional planting and landscaping 26% of respondents
- Improved lighting 21% of respondents

- Improved community facilities 21% of respondents
- Improved clubrooms 19% of respondents
- Improved maintenance generally 17% of respondents

2.8 Review and Benchmarking of Facilities

The following provides a summary of the current provision of indoor courts in the Latrobe area and surrounding region.

2.8.1 Latrobe City Indoor Courts

The following table provides a summary of the indoor court provision in Latrobe City.

Table 2.3 Latrobe City Indoor Court Facilities

Area	Facility Name	Facilities	Ownership/Management
Morwell	Latrobe Leisure Morwell	• 3 court stadium • Fully equipped gym • Heated pool • Toddler pool • Sauna • Spa • Aerobics room • Café • Meeting room	Council owned and operated
Moe Newborough	Moe Newborough Leisure Centre	• Four multi-purpose courts • Fully equipped gym • Heated pool • Sauna • Spa • Squash courts • Athletics track • Cycling track	Council owned and operated
Traralgon	Traralgon Sports Stadium	• Five court stadium • Show court with 1044 spectator seats • Four change rooms • Off street parking • Kiosk	Council owned and operated
Churchill	Churchill Leisure Centre	• Three multi-use courts • Fully equipped gym • Heated pool • Sauna • 2 Squash Courts • Aerobics and Boxing Room • Function Room	Council owned and operated

The review indicates that Latrobe City owns and operates four leisure facilities with a total of 15 indoor sports courts.

2.8.2 Regional Area Indoor Courts

A review of indoor stadium facility provision in the following neighbouring municipalities has been completed to identify key issue or facility developments that impact facilities in the Latrobe City Council. The neighbouring municipalities included:

- South Gippsland Shire Council
- Baw Baw Shire Council
- Wellington Shire Council

Table 2.4 Neighbouring Municipalities Indoor Court Facilities

Municipality	Facility Name	Facilities	Ownership/Management
South Gippsland Shire Council	SG Splash	2 indoor sports courts 25m lap pool Leisure pool Toddlers pool Café Group Fitness	Council owned, YMCA managed
Baw Baw Shire Council	Bellbird Park Indoor Centre	2 indoor sports courts 4 squash courts Multipurpose room	Council owned, YMCA managed
Wellington Shire Council	Gippsland Regional Sports Complex	4 indoor sports courts 12 outdoor courts Meeting rooms Conference facilities Café Change rooms	Council owned and managed
	Avon Indoor Recreation Centre (Stratford Primary School)	1 indoor sport court	Owned by Department of Education, managed by Committee of Management formed by Wellington Shire Council and Stratford Primary School
	Walpole Stadium (Yarram Secondary College)	2 indoor sport court	Department of Education owned and managed
	Rosedale Indoor Stadium (Rosedale Primary School)	1 indoor sports court Kitchen facilities Meeting rooms Change rooms	Department of Education owned and managed

The review indicates that there is a total of 6 sporting facilities providing 12 indoor sports courts within municipalities that boarder the Latrobe City. Of these facilities local government owns half and half are located on land owned by the Department of Education.

2.9 Summary of Key Issues and Future needs

The key issues identified during the consultations are:

- **Old and dated infrastructure:** age and condition of many of the facilities is a significant issue; number of key facilities need upgrading including Football / Cricket Club Rooms (age and condition), and indoor stadium.
- **Quality:** The quality of the current infrastructure is poor and in need of replacement
- **Design:** Poor layout for some key facilities, size of oval, change rooms and amenities, lack of umpires change rooms, location of lights and practice cricket wickets, functionality of indoor stadium with some courts (netball) non-compliant run offs.
- **Accessibility:** Number of facilities not accessible; only one compliant accessible toilet; lack of pathways.
- **Social:** Lack of social space in clubrooms, kiosk and kitchen equipment in clubrooms is old and need to upgrade to continue to meet ongoing regulation changes.
- **Ovals:** Size of oval too small for majority of teams. Oval often vandalised due to lack of security fence. Opportunity to develop additional oval at school site.
- **Recreation Facilities and Amenities:** Condition of public toilets (old, unclear, out dated); no compliant accessible toilet, lack of amenities and poor quality; lack of social features i.e. tables, chairs, playgrounds, pathways
- **Access/Egress:** Need for improved access egress into the site for the key user groups.
- **Traffic Management, Car Parking and Access:** Need for additional car park to accommodate additional indoor stadium use, provide improved drop off/ pick up area for school and reduce traffic management issues due to “circuit” around site.
- **Participation:** maintaining participation given population base. Need to attract players back to football and cricket clubs. Indoor stadium participation increasing – need for additional courts to meet demands

2.10 Sports Facilities Trends

The following provides a review of the key sports facilities and participation trends that may impact on the master plans. Implications from these trends have been considered in completing the overall demand assessment and facility development requirements presented later in this report.

2.10.1 Indoor Sporting Facility Trends

(i) Indoor Recreation Facility Management Trends

A number of common indoor facility management trends have been observed in recent times, including:

- A general shift (back) to in house Council management.
- Limited choice in professional non-government indoor facility management service providers.
- Incorporation of commercial facility components into the overall service mix, e.g. retail outlets, health services and café facilities.
- Establishment of community Boards of Management/Committees to oversee the operation of indoor facilities.
- Pursuit of non-sporting uses for indoor facilities: e.g. events, displays, functions etc.

(ii) Financial Performance of Indoor Sports Facilities

The following relevant trends in the financial performance of indoor sporting facilities:

- Generally, stadiums with less than three to four courts have a lower income generating capacity and lower likelihood of being financially viable.
- Facilities that are designed and operated to be “multi-use” are generally operated at higher levels of usage capacity and financial performance than single sport/specialist facilities.
- Large regional facilities with four or more courts that are centrally located in large catchment areas, with a low level of external competition, in prominent positions have a greater chance of being financially viable.
- Larger centralised facilities are more efficient in terms of both competition coordination and financial sustainability.
- Successful indoor sporting associations have access to a larger multi court facility (4 or more courts) for competition and a range of smaller facilities (i.e. schools) for training.

2.10.2 General Recreation and Sports Trends

The study's key findings combined with the consultant team's previous leisure research experience, current industry trends and latest research findings indicate the following trends may impact upon the Study area.

1 Factors Affecting Recreation Participation and Facility Provision

Current trends that affect the sport and recreation industry are being driven by several wider trends in Australian society being:

- A gradual ageing of the population as life expectancy increases, birth rates stay low and the baby boomers grow older. Therefore, an increase in masters/seniors programs is being experienced by a number of sports.
- Broad mix of different times when people participate in leisure, as demands on people's time continues to increase and work practices change.

- Increased variety of leisure options means change in traditional participation
- Constraints on Government spending together with a new degree of entrepreneurs in the Australian economy.

2 Participation

There is a slow reduction in participation in competitive and traditional sports, with people becoming increasingly unwilling to commit themselves to play 'for a whole season' or available to play and train a number of days a week.

Due to daily time constraints, people are cutting back their leisure and recreation activities and are more demanding about those that remain. To remain viable, the quality of facilities and services will have to continually improve.

There will be a greater demand in the future for indoor facilities (available all year/every day) and higher quality outdoor playing surfaces.

With increased age longevity and larger numbers of fit, healthy older people, the demand for exercise, and for conveniently located facilities, is expected to increase.

Because of their reliance on young players, many sports will grow more slowly than the adult population as a whole.

With new technologies and commercial interests investing in leisure, a wide range of activities, particularly those targeting teenagers, will continue to undergo cyclic popularity.

Sports clubs dependent on voluntary labour and support will be required to provide greater incentives and better management to attract volunteers. The cost to sports clubs of equipping, insuring and managing players and administering games is expected to continue to increase.

3 Facility Trends

With ongoing Government economic constraints and limited capital and operational budgets, many new sports facilities may have to be joint venture arrangements between private and public sectors and sports clubs.

The reduction in commitment to curriculum based school sports in State Government Schools will have impacts on the local availability of school sports facilities while also discouraging public sector investment in new facilities at these sites.

Due to restricted rate and other revenue bases, local Councils may have to encourage greater private investment in leisure facilities and services. This may be achieved by a mix of rate concessions, payback loans, management rights in return for investment, provision of land and planning concessions.

Facility provision is changing from single-purpose to multi-purpose. However there is an emphasis on ensuring facilities are designed to meet the specific needs of the key user groups. A great deal of infrastructure expenditure is now being directed to the development of larger public and private complexes providing aquatic, health, fitness and indoor sports facilities because of the higher utilisation which can be achieved. There is less emphasis on the development of traditional single purpose outdoor sports facilities.

More flexible designs are being created and there is a growing expectation that facilities will need to be renovated/upgraded on a periodic basis. There is a realisation that facilities have a "customer interest life-span" which is much less than the facility life span.

The planning process for new facilities has improved significantly with the conduct of effective feasibility studies being the norm. These studies have generally included management/marketing/financial plans with demand projections based on sophisticated survey data.

There has been considerable improvement in the management of leisure facilities, with increased expectations of managers to produce better financial outcomes and generate higher attendance. Public sector facility managers now need higher skill levels, face broader roles, need access to better training and professional networks and improved financial reporting systems.

As competition increases there will be an increased emphasis on programming and target marketing based on adopting consumer driven strategies and performance evaluation techniques. This indicates a greater resourcing of local area planning, knowing who your customers are and how to attract them.



3 Site Review

3.1 Introduction

Project architects Etch completed a site review of Catterick Crescent Reserve on the 29th of October 2014. The following provides a summary of the key issues identified. A detailed review is provided in **Appendix Three**.

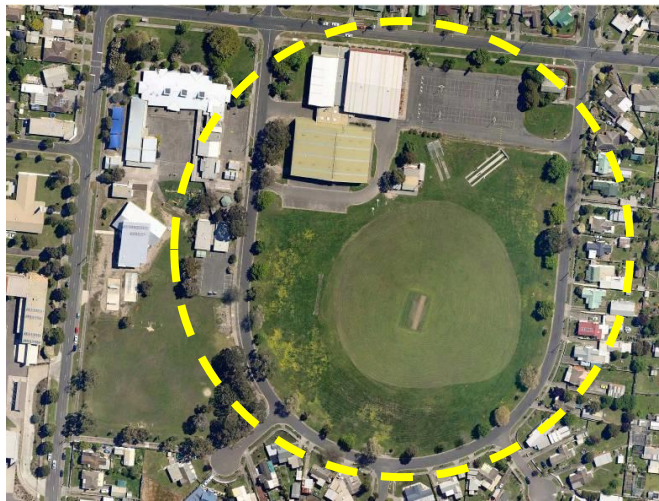


Figure 3.1 Catterick Crescent Reserve source Google maps

3.1.1 Senior Sports Oval, Cricket Pavilion & Cricket Nets

- Overall the sports pavilion is in a fair condition (externally). No internal inspection was undertaken on the day, as building was not accessible.
- Amenities would need to be reviewed so to be compliant, and to current BCA/ DDA requirements.
- Turf wicket to main oval appears to be in a reasonable condition with minor wear and tear.
- Wicket appears to support 5 pitches.
- 2x lots of Cricket nets – old (10yr +) with minimal to no synthetic grass with chain wire fencing. Other nets appear recent (2 years) with soft netting (lockable) and full synthetic pitches (2x)



Turf wicket appears in a reasonable condition. Wicket appears to support



no / minimal synthetic grass with chain wire fencing



nets appear recent (2 yrs?) with soft netting (lockable) and full synthetic pitches (2x)



Oval turf in reasonable condition.



Overall the sports pavilion is in a fair condition

3.1.2 Junior Sports Oval

- The junior cricket ground appear in a poor to fair condition. Appears to be 'tired' and not managed.
- Boundary line would overlap with senior oval



Junior Cricket oval – synthetic pitch in poor condition.



Junior ground overlaps with senior oval



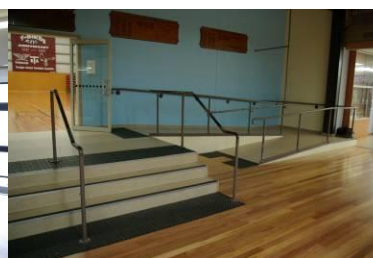
3.1.3 Indoor Stadium

Main Entry/Control

- Main entry, control / reception counter. Counter not catering for wheel chair access by patron/ player.
- Stair and ramp access to main show court - not compliant to current BCA/ DDA standards.
- Handrails and tactile tiles not to code. Grade of ramp has not been measured at time of inspection.



Main entry, control / reception counter. Counter not catering for wheel chair access by patron/ player.



Stair and ramp access not compliant to current BCA/ DDA standards. Handrails and tactile tiles not to code. Grade of ramp has not been measured at time of inspection.



Main show court – multi-line clash. 2 courts over show court (centrally located).

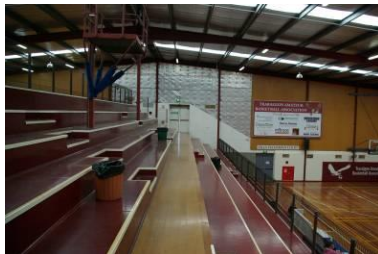
Show Court

- Court multi-line clash. 2 courts over show court (centrally located).
- Telescopic seating appears in a reasonable condition.
- A mixture of wall mounted and ceiling mounted basketball backboards.

- Note no signage to competition change rooms.
- No safety run-off space for both netball and basketball. Hall ideal for badminton only.

Multi-purpose sports hall.

- Circulation between edge of court to plat seating appears sufficient (max. of 2.0m)
- Stair access to courts seating areas not compliant to current BCA/ DDA standards. Handrails and tactile tiles not to code.
- Seating plats appear too narrow and too high. Balustrade not compliant – appears to be less than 1.0m in height. Also can be climbable.
- Courts multi-line not clear. Also safety run-off for both netball and basketball not to sports specifications (3.05m for netball & 2.0m for basketball).
- Seating plats to eastern court appear too narrow and too high. Main circulation path (centre) should be provided a handrail to minimise any fall risk. Balustrade to edge not compliant – appears to be less than 1.0m in height. Also can be climbable.



Seating plats appear too narrow and too high. Main circulation path (centre) should be provided a handrail to minimise any fall risk. Balustrade to edge not compliant – appears to be less than 1.0m in height. Also can be climbable.



Courts multi-line not clear. Also safety run-off for both netball and basketball not to sports specifications (3.05m for netball & 2.0m for basketball).



Safety run-off for both netball and basketball not to sports specifications.

Kiosk

- Counter appears reasonable.
- Kiosk – main cooking area appears not to current BCA requirements. Joinery units under fryers appear a potential fire hazard and Main exhaust appears reasonable with height and overhang from wall.

Change rooms

- General sports change rooms appear in a fair condition.
- Accessible amenity – not complaint to current BCA / DDA requirements. No backrest to pan.
- Accessible amenity – not complaint to current BCA / DDA requirements. Mirror not angled, no shelf unit and basin within door landing circulation.
- General amenity appears in a fair condition. Appears 'tired'.

3.1.4 External Area

- Main entry to stadium. No designated drop off zone or accessible parking within 20.0m of entry.
- Existing stadium (southern courts) appears in a reasonable condition. Evidence of wear and tear at close inspection.
- Existing show court exterior. Sub floor venting is restrictive due to levels of landscaping and entry path.

- Loading bay – no protection to car parking light tower if vehicle is reversing.
- Junction of existing multi-purpose building with show court.
- Existing multi-purpose hall with community meeting rooms – overall in fair



Main entry to stadium. No designated drop off zone or accessible parking within 20.0m of entry.



Existing stadium (southern courts) appears in a reasonable condition. Evidence of wear and tear at close inspection.



Existing show court exterior. Sub floor venting is restrictive due to levels of landscaping and entry path.

3.1.5 Surrounding Conditions

- Main car parking in a fair condition – no apparent kerbing or storm water collection.
- Accessible car spaces are at distance from main entry.
- Site is restricted along boundaries with service authority easements. All easements will need to be located including in ground services before any redevelopment works are to proceed.
- External fire services 'may' require upgrading as part of any sports reserve redevelopment.

Photos



Main car parking in a fair condition – no apparent kerbing or storm water collection. Accessible car spaces are at distance from main entry.



Site is restricted along boundaries with service authority easements. All easements will need to be located including in ground services before any redevelopment works are to proceed.



External fire services 'may' require upgrading as part of any sports reserve redevelopment.



4 Master Plan Strategic Direction

4.1 Introduction

This section brings together the study's findings under a recommended Master Plan for Catterick Crescent. This study has been guided by the:

- Project objectives
- Latrobe Open Space Strategy
- Peak bodies requirements and standards (where available)
- Results from the extensive consultation with key stakeholders, community members and tenant user groups.

4.2 Master Plan Vision, Principles and Framework

Councils Public Open Space Strategy 2013 identified the following vision for the provision of public open space. The vision was drawn from the consultation and sought to capture the community and stakeholder aspirations for open space provision, management and development in Latrobe City:

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.

The key priorities for identified for the open space included the following themes:

- Linkages and connections (including those used for active transport).
- Physical accessibility.
- Sustainability – standards, maintenance and acquisition.
- Increase activation and appeal of existing spaces.
- Way-finding signage.
- Enhance what we already have.
- Improve service / maintenance levels.
- Improve public toilets.
- Promote / market what we have.
- Additional car parking.
- Enhance planning provisions within the Planning Scheme and local planning policy.

Based on the above the following principles and strategic framework has been developed to guide the Catterick Crescent Reserve Master Plan process:

a) Principles:

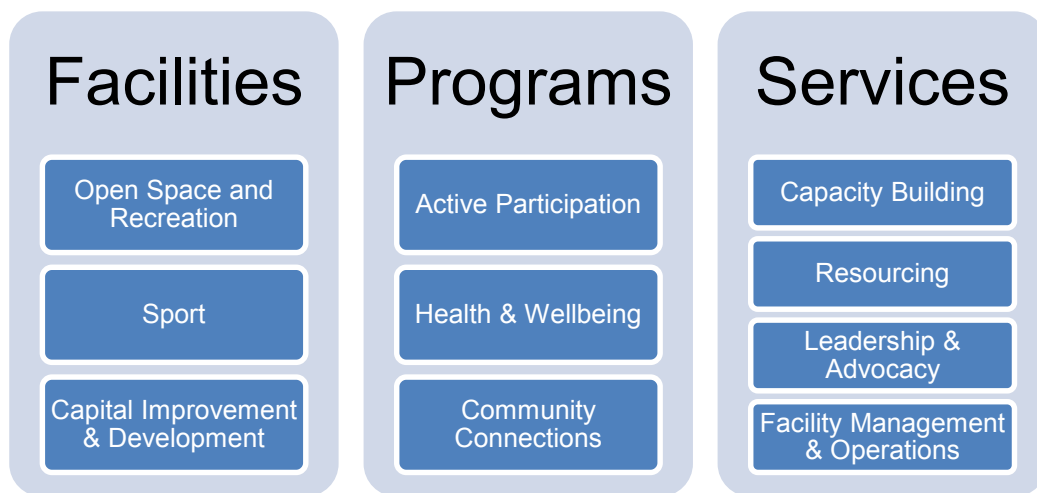
- Increased opportunities and participation for all;
- A diverse range of open space, sport and recreation choices;
- Great places for people to recreate;

- Building the health and wellbeing of the Traralgon community;
- Responsive to identified open space, sport and recreation needs of the community;
- Inspiring and empowering people to recreate; and
- Delivering economic outcomes for the community through sport and recreation.

b) Strategy Framework:

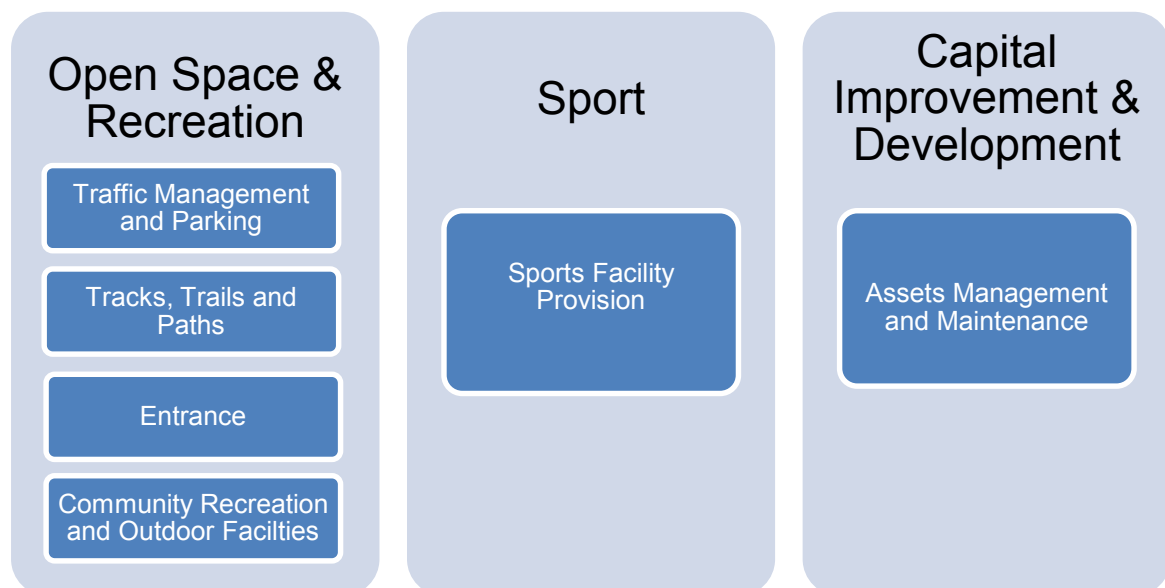
- **Facilities:** What we will do to provide safe, liveable, sustainable and usable assets to improve opportunities for residents to participate in active and healthy lifestyles.
- **Programs:** What we will do to provide safe, accessible and usable programs to improve opportunities for residents to participate in active and healthy lifestyles.
- **Services:** What we will do to provide safe, accessible and usable services to improve opportunities for residents to participate in active and healthy lifestyles

This is presented in the following graphic that links together the key strategy areas.



4.2.1 Facilities Development Framework

The proposed Catterick Crescent Reserve Master Plan facilities framework is based on the key areas of Open Space and Recreation, Sport and Capital Improvement and Development as listed in the graphic below.



4.3 Catterick Crescent Reserve Component Schedule and Master Plan

Based on the study's key findings a detailed facility component brief for future development and direction of Catterick Crescent reserve to achieve the vision and design principles developed. The component brief was divided the following zones:

- Playing Fields
- Indoor Stadium
- Club Room Facilities
- Car parking Access and Egress
- Community / Unstructured Recreation Facilities
- General

The following provides a summary of the key directions identified for the reserve within the draft master plan.

4.3.1 Indoor Stadium

Extend and redevelop the existing Traralgon Indoor Stadium to provide a five court facility with associated support infrastructure such as change rooms to cater for a range of indoor sports including basketball, netball, badminton as primary sports as well as table tennis and volleyball.

The redevelopment of the indoor stadium to include the refurbishment of the show court area to reflect team seating and score bench to the northern side and spectator seating to the southern side

Refurbish the smaller court to provide administration and meeting room areas.

4.3.2 Sports Grounds

Re condition the oval to suit the needs of cricket and Australian Rules football including the provision of the turf cricket wicket.

Recondition the school sports oval to provide a junior playing field to cater for junior AFL, cricket and school use. A synthetic cricket wicket and improved drainage to be provided as part of redevelopment of the area.

4.3.3 New Club Rooms

Demolish of existing and development of new clubrooms to cater for AFL and cricket. Clubrooms to include change rooms, canteen/kiosk, social areas, storage and administration.

Public amenities for use by casual users of the reserve to be integrated as part of club rooms.

4.3.4 Cricket Practice Wickets

Provide new synthetic practice cricket wickets pitches with safety netting. This should include the provision of a storage solution as part of the new netting development.

4.3.5 Unstructured Recreation Opportunities

Provide a range of facilities to support unstructured recreation opportunities around the site including new playground, new half court basketball/netball area, shelters and barbeques, tables and seating.

Provide integrated pathway around the site to encourage informal walking/jogging activities.

4.3.6 Car Park and Traffic Management

Upgrade existing car park (by approximately 52 car spaces) adjacent to indoor stadium to cater for the expanded indoor stadium and the sporting oval.

Improve traffic management around the site, particularly on the western side adjacent to the school. This should include the provision of a school drop off and pick up area.

Develop new car parking area to cater for the new clubroom and adjoining school drop off – pick up area (approximately 39 car spaces).

4.3.7 General

Provide new 500mm fence around oval perimeter to protect oval from vandalism.

Consider improved drainage works to oval.

Develop detailed landscape plan for site to include indigenous species.

Based on the above key directions the project architects have developed a Master Plan for Catterick Crescent Reserve. The plans on the following pages details:

- Site Master Plan
- Layout plan for the Indoor Stadium
- 3D Site Perspective – Artists Impression

EXISTING INDOOR COURTS

- Re-model show court and spectator seating to reflect team seating / scoring to northern side only and seating to southern side only
- Height of telescopic seating to be confirmed
- Refurish smaller court to provide administration area

NEW CAR PARK

- New car parking to cater for stadium and adjoining school (drop-off and pick-up) with approximately 40 car spaces
- Allow for pedestrian access and speed humps to reduce speed

REDEVELOP INDOOR STADIUM + PAVILION

- Extend existing stadium with 5x court stadium to cater for netball/basketball/badminton as primary sports as well as table tennis and volleyball
- Extension to provide new:
 - Entry/control area,
 - Administration offices
 - Change rooms
 - Family change
 - AFL/cricket pavilion
 - Store for indoor/outdoor facilities

JUNIOR SPORTS FIELD

- Re-conditioned school sports field to cater for junior AFL and cricket
- Synthetic wicket
- Drainage to be installed

NEW CAR PARK

- Improved traffice management for school drop-offset and pick-up
- New car parking to cater for sports pavilion and adjoining school (drop-off + pick-up) with approximately 39 car spaces

NEW PLAY SPACE

- Provide new accessible playground
- New half court for bball
- Shelters and bbq area to be provided around reserve

NEW DRIVEWAY + PARKING

- Providing new car parking to cater for stadium and oval
- Provide 52 additional car spaces to existing car park

NEW CRICKET NETS

- Provide new synthetic cricket pitches with safety netting
- Provide equipment storage solutions as part of new netting development

NEW SPORTS PAVILION

- Construct new pavilion to cater for AFL and cricket
- Pavilion to include change rooms, canteen/kiosk, social areas, storage, and admin
- Public amenities to be integrated as part of the pavilion

RE-CONDITIONED OVAL

- Re-align existing oval to suit cricket and AFL (170x140m) with turf wicket
- Provide new drainage
- Upgrade training lights

FENCING

- Provide new 500mm high fencing to oval

LEGEND

LT

LIGHT TOWER

FENCELINE



NEW VEGETATION



NEW BUILDING



NEW/UPGRADE GROUNDS

GENERAL NOTES

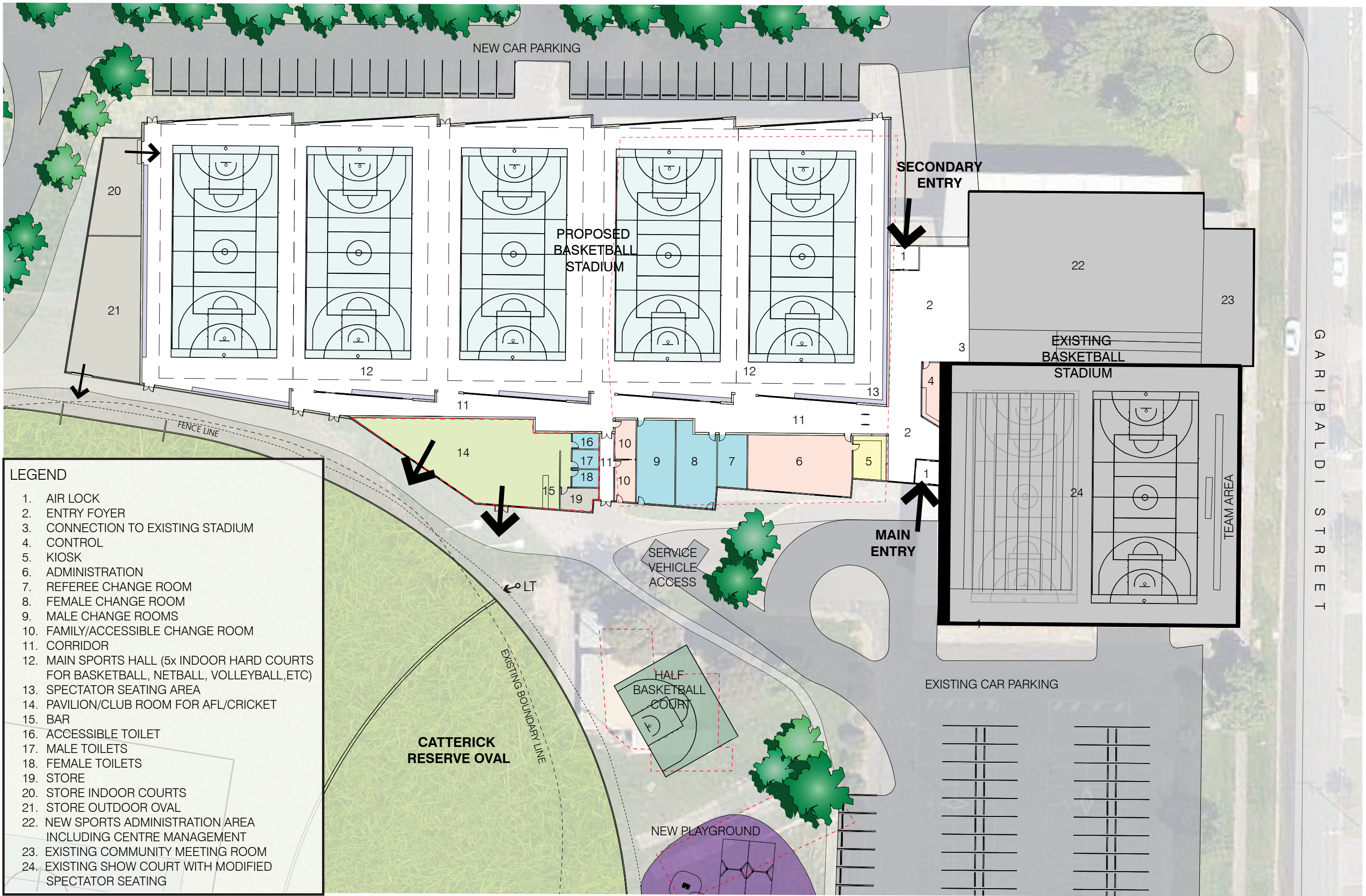
- Consider re-size/re-aligning sports ground to suit standards
- Consider drainage works to grounds
- Consider landscape plan for precinct to include indigenous species
- Social amenities to be installed through precinct (such as seating, pathways)

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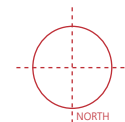
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3D Site Perspective - Artistic Impression
Latrobe City Council
 Catterrick Crescent Reserve Master Plan



PRELIMINARY ISSUE

Job Number: **EJ0900** Drg No: **SK - 03**
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4.4 Future Funding Development Opportunities

Sport and community facility industry history shows there are limited alternative funding opportunities for Council to attract funding to assist with developing sport and leisure facilities. Facility funding sources usually involve:

- Council Funding
- State and/or Federal Government Grants
- Commercial Investment
- Commercial Fundraising
- Community Fundraising and User Group / Contributions
- Developer Contribution Schemes.

Traditionally, a combination of Council funding with Government Grants and some limited community fundraising has occurred for the majority of sport and leisure facilities in Australia.

In larger areas with greater commercial opportunities, there has been some commercial investment in return for rights to manage / operate facilities (\$1M to \$2M investment in return for longer-term management agreements). There also has been a number of Councils look at commercial fundraising. This appears to have been more successful in New Zealand than Australia.

A review of potential facility and program / activity funding is summarised in the following table.

Table 4.1 Summary Potential Key Funding Opportunities

Funding Program	Grant Amount	Details
Community Facility Funding Program – Major Facilities	Maximum \$650,000. Funding ratio SRV \$1:\$1 local.	Available to develop or upgrade major sport and recreation facilities with the objective <i>“To enable the development of major community sport and recreation facilities that are high-quality, accessible, innovative, effectively managed, sustainable and well-used.”</i> ² Assessment includes how project responds to identified community needs and issues and is strategically supported by local or regional plans and/or state sporting associations/peak bodies planning and addresses a gap in regional/sub regional provision of facilities.
Community Facility Funding Program – Minor Facilities	Maximum grant amount up to \$100,000 for any one project (where the total project cost is up to \$500,000 exc GST). Funding ratio SRV \$2:\$1 local.	Available for community groups, working in partnership with local government, to develop or upgrade community sport and recreation facilities with the types of projects that might be funded including accessible change facilities, shared paths and trails, sports lighting, play spaces, youth recreation facilities and multi-use recreation / meeting spaces.
Community Facility Funding Program – Soccer Facilities	Grants of up to \$100,000 Funding ratio SRV \$2:\$1 local.	Available for local soccer clubs working with local government, to upgrade existing or develop new facilities to maximise participation opportunities in soccer. Priority given to the development of soccer facilities in communities with no or inadequate soccer facilities.
Country Football Netball Program	Eligible Councils are able to receive up to \$100,000 per financial year comprising one larger or up to three smaller projects. Funding ratio of SRV \$2:\$1 local.	Assists grassroots Country Football and Netball Clubs, Associations and Umpiring Organisations to develop facilities such as unisex change room facilities and amenities, multi-purpose meeting spaces, development or upgrading of playing surfaces or lighting, etc.
Regional Growth Fund – Putting Locals First Improved Local Infrastructure	Funding ratio of RDV \$3:\$1 other for grants up to \$300,000 Projects between \$300,000 and \$500,000 at a ratio of RDV \$1:\$1 other.	Types of projects include upgrading open space, building or upgrading shared community facilities (e.g. meeting places), pathway projects connecting communities and attracting visitors (e.g. walking tracks).
Local Facilities for Local Clubs	Match funding for club and community contribution (cash and in-kind) up to \$50,000 for projects up to \$150,000.	Types of projects that might be funded include outdoor sport surfaces and sports lighting, play spaces, multi-purpose spaces (e.g. courts), youth recreation spaces and outdoor fitness stations.

² 2015-2016 Community Facility Funding Program Guidelines, Department of Transport, Planning and Local Infrastructure, March 2014.

Funding Program	Grant Amount	Details
Country Action Grant Scheme	Grants up to \$5,000	Initiatives that <i>increase the skills of coaches, officials and managers and improve the accessibility and operational capacity of community sport and recreation organisations in rural and regional Victoria</i> . Three types including increasing community participation by provision of accessible sport and active recreation opportunities.
Foundation for Rural and Regional Renewal - Small Grants for Rural Communities Program	Grants up to \$5,000	Projects contributing to social and community welfare, economic, environmental, health, education or cultural development of communities in small rural, regional and remote locations.
National Stronger Regions Fund	Between \$20,000 and \$10 million to meet up to half the project cost.	Funding for priority infrastructure projects that support economic growth and sustainability of regions, particularly disadvantaged regions. Projects which may be supported include community centres or signature multi-purpose sporting facilities that generate significant long-term economic and social benefits and or support leadership in local communities. Local sporting facility upgrades or expansions or single sport facilities are unlikely to be supported.

4.5 Implementation and Indicative Capital Cost Plan

The following tables details the proposed Master Plans Implementation Plan that responds to the priority areas and recommends objectives and actions.

The implementation plan includes:

- Activity Area
- Recommended Actions/Strategies
- Estimated cost
- Priority
- Potential Funding
- Responsibility

The recommended actions have been prioritised as:

- Short Term 1-3 Years;
- Medium Term 4-7 Years; and
- Long Term 8-10 Years.

The Strategy's Action Plan will be reviewed in years 3 and 7 to determine the success of its implementation and any amendments to the proposed future actions.

Table 4.2 Catterick Crescent Reserve Master Plan Components Schedule

ACTIVITY AREA	RECOMMENDATIONS	ESTIMATED COST	PRIORITY	POTENTIAL FUNDING	RESPONSIBILITY/ PARTNERSHIPS
Playing facilities					
Junior Sports Field	- Re-conditioned school sports field to cater for junior AFL and Cricket - Synthetic wicket - Drainage to be installed	\$420,000	Medium	Department of Education and Training	DET LCC
New Cricket nets	- Provide new synthetic cricket pitches with safety netting - Provide equipment storage solutions as part of new netting development	\$180,000	Short	SRV Community Facility Funding Program	LCC CV AFL VIC Tenant Clubs
Half-court basketball	Provide half-court basketball court	\$50,000	Short	-	LCC
Re-conditioned oval	- Re-align existing oval to suit cricket and AFL (170x140m) with turf wicket - Provide new drainage - Upgrade training lights	\$990,000	Short	SRV Community Facility Funding Program	LCC CV AFL VIC Tenant Clubs
Fencing	Provide new 500mm high fencing to oval	\$80,000	Short	-	LCC
Indoor Stadium Redevelopment					
Existing indoor courts	- Re-model show court and spectator seating to reflect team seating/scoring to northern side only and seating to southern side only - Height of telescopic seating to be confirmed - Refurbish smaller court to provide administration area	\$1,700,000	Medium	SRV Community Facility Funding Program	LCC BV Tenant Clubs
New indoor stadium and pavilion	- Extend existing stadium with 5x court stadium to cater for netball/basketball/badminton as primary sports as well as table tennis and volleyball - Extension to provide new; - Entry/control area, - Administration offices - Change rooms - Family change - AFL/Cricket pavilion - Store for indoor/outdoor facilities	\$8,400,000	Medium	SRV Community Facility Funding Program National Stronger Regions	LCC BV NV Tenant Clubs
Club Facilities					
New sports pavilion	- Construct new pavilion to cater for AFL and cricket (separated from the stadium) - Pavilion to include change rooms, canteen/kiosk, social areas, storage, and admin - Public amenities to be integrated as part of the pavilion	\$1.2M - \$1.5M	Medium	SRV State Government Cricket Program	LCC CV AFL VIC Tenant Clubs
Car parking and access					
New car park along the west side of precinct	- New car parking to cater for stadium and adjoining school (drop-off and pick-up) with approximately 35 car spaces - Allow for pedestrian access and speed humps to reduce speed	\$240,000	Medium	-	LCC

ACTIVITY AREA	RECOMMENDATIONS	ESTIMATED COST	PRIORITY	POTENTIAL FUNDING	RESPONSIBILITY/ PARTNERSHIPS
New car park in south west corner of precinct	- Improved traffic management for school drop-offset and pick-up - New car parking to cater for sports pavilion and adjoining school (drop-off + pick-up) with approximately 40 car spaces	\$270,000	Medium	-	DET LCC
New driveway and parking north of the reserve	- Upgrade existing car park and provide additional new car parking with turnaround access to the new pavilion for deliveries and emergency vehicles. - Entry and exit off Catterick Crescent.	\$390,000	Medium	-	LCC
Community Facilities					
New play space	- Provide new accessible playground - New half court for basketball - Shelters and barbeque area to be provided around reserve	\$300,000	Short	SRV Community Facility Funding Program Local Facility for Local Club	LCC
General Notes					
	- Consider re-size/re-aligning sports ground to suit standards - Consider drainage works to grounds - Consider landscape plan for precinct to include indigenous species - Social amenities to be installed through precinct (such as seating, pathways)				

Cost Exclusions:

- GST
- Contingency, Professional Fees, Authority Fees & Charges
- Demolition or site clearance unless specifically stated
- FF&E
- Latent conditions
- Adverse soil conditions including rock, soft spots, contaminated soil
- Removal of hazardous materials incl asbestos
- Staging costs
- Relocation / Decanting costs
- Cost Escalation beyond May 2015
- Public art
- Works to other features on the Reserves not specifically noted in the schedule above
- Unknown in ground services
- Council internal costs

Responsibility Key:

LCC	Latrobe City Council
DET	Department of Education and Training
CV	Cricket Victoria
BV	Basketball Victoria
SRV	Sport and Recreation Victoria
NV	Netball Victoria
AFL VIC	AFL Victoria

Appendix One: Latrobe City Demographic Review and Traralgon Demographic Review

LATROBE CITY

Demographic Profile and Population Trends

The following section of the report reviews the demographic profile of the Latrobe City Council area based on information obtained from .id, an online based website who complete demographic analysis along with the Latrobe City Council website.

The population trends indicate that between 2006 and 2011 the population of the Latrobe City Council area increased from 69,329 people to 72,402 people. This equates to an approximate growth of 4.4% of the population (3,073 residents).

Age Group Population Profile

The age profile of residents in 2011 (ABS) compared to Regional Victoria and the 2006 Census data was estimated as follows:

Population Age Profile of Latrobe City

Five year age groups (years)	2011			2006			Change 2006 to 2011
	Number	%	Regional VIC	Number	%	Regional VIC	
0 to 4	4,782	6.6	6.3	4,297	6.2	6.0	+485
5 to 9	4,539	6.3	6.2	4,757	6.9	6.8	-218
10 to 14	4,780	6.6	6.7	5,356	7.7	7.5	-576
15 to 19	5,213	7.2	6.8	5,188	7.5	7.0	+25
20 to 24	4,878	6.7	5.5	4,592	6.6	5.5	+286
25 to 29	4,491	6.2	5.2	3,740	5.4	4.9	+751
30 to 34	4,079	5.6	5.2	4,101	5.9	5.8	-22
35 to 39	4,304	5.9	6.1	4,562	6.6	6.6	-258
40 to 44	4,687	6.5	6.7	5,061	7.3	7.1	-374
45 to 49	5,098	7.0	7.0	5,156	7.4	7.4	-58
50 to 54	5,127	7.1	7.1	4,953	7.1	7.1	+174
55 to 59	4,814	6.6	6.9	4,366	6.3	6.7	+448
60 to 64	4,404	6.1	6.6	3,446	5.0	5.4	+958
65 to 69	3,366	4.6	5.2	2,810	4.1	4.6	+556
70 to 74	2,731	3.8	4.1	2,310	3.3	3.8	+421
75 to 79	2,061	2.8	3.2	2,070	3.0	3.4	-9
80 to 84	1,650	2.3	2.6	1,521	2.2	2.5	+129
85 and over	1,398	1.9	2.3	1,043	1.5	2.0	+355
Total	72,402	100.0	100.0	69,329	100.0	100.0	+3,073

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011

An analysis of the five-year age groups between the Latrobe area and Regional Victoria, Latrobe's age group segmentation is fairly consistent with the figures found in the rest of Regional Victoria. Latrobe has a higher proportion of people in the younger age groups (under 15 years) and a lower proportion of residents in the older age groups (65+ years) when compared to Regional Victoria.

Overall, Latrobe has 19.5% of the population between the ages of 0 and 15 compared to 19.2% for Regional Victoria, while Latrobe only has 15.4% of the population aged over 65 years compared to 17.4% for Regional Victoria.

The major differences between the age group structure of Benalla and Regional Victoria were:

- A larger percentage of people aged 20 to 24 years (6.7% compared to 5.5%)
- A larger percentage of people aged 25 to 29 years (6.2% compared to 5.2%)
- A smaller percentage of people aged 65 to 69 years (4.6% compared to 5.4%)
- A smaller percentage of people aged 60 to 64 years (6.1% compared to 6.6%)

Between 2006 and 2011 the population of Latrobe grew by 3,073 people (4.4%). The age groups that experienced the largest changes were:

- 60 to 64 years (+958 people)
- 28 to 29 years (+751 people)
- 10 to 14 years (-576 people)
- 65 to 69 years (+556 people)

Gender Population Profile

The following table details the gender comparison of Latrobe City residents in 2011 compared to 2006 and Regional Victoria.

Latrobe Resident Population

Latrobe City	2011			2006			Change 2006 to 2011
	Number	%	Regional VIC	Number	%	Regional VIC	
Population (excluding O/S visitors)	72,402	100.0	100.0	69,329	100.0	100.0	+3,073
Males	35,369	48.9	49.1	33,872	48.9	49.2	+1,497
Females	37,033	51.1	50.9	35,457	51.1	50.8	+1,576

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011

There are slightly more females than males within the Latrobe City population (51.1% compared to 48.9%) which is consistent with the rest of the rest of the Regional Victorian population. There was no change in the ratio of males to females between 2006 and 2011.

Country of Birth

The percentage of the population born overseas and the diversity in their country of origin can give an indication of how diverse the population is within the community.

An analysis of the country of birth data for the Latrobe area shows that there is a low level of diversity with a relatively small percentage of the population born overseas. Of the residents that were born overseas the majority of them were born in the United Kingdom.

The table below details the country of birth of residents in 2011 and 2006 as well as being compared against Regional Victoria trends.

Most Common Countries of Birth

	2011			2006			Change 2006 to 2011
	Number	%	Regional VIC	Number	%	Regional VIC	
United Kingdom	3,112	4.3	3.5	3,194	4.6	3.5	-82
Netherlands	784	1.1	0.6	841	1.2	0.6	-57
Italy	716	1.0	0.6	752	1.1	0.7	-36
New Zealand	654	0.9	1.0	520	0.8	0.9	+134
Germany	552	0.8	0.5	574	0.8	0.5	-22

Malta	407	0.6	0.1	449	0.6	0.1	-42
Philippines	361	0.5	0.3	288	0.4	0.2	+73
China	270	0.4	0.2	124	0.2	0.1	+146
India	252	0.3	0.4	100	0.1	0.2	+152
Sudan	198	0.3	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	+198
South Africa	134	0.2	0.2	90	0.1	0.2	+44
Ireland	132	0.2	0.2	139	0.2	0.1	-7
Greece	132	0.2	0.1	135	0.2	0.1	-3
Poland	129	0.2	0.1	161	0.2	0.1	-32
Malaysia	113	0.2	0.1	97	0.1	0.1	+16
United States of America	112	0.2	0.2	101	0.1	0.2	+11
Cyprus	100	0.1	0.0	100	0.1	0.0	0
Croatia	97	0.1	0.2	112	0.2	0.2	-15
Serbia / Montenegro (fmr Yugoslavia)	96	0.1	0.1	118	0.2	0.2	-22
Canada	93	0.1	0.1	79	0.1	0.1	+14
Sri Lanka	77	0.1	0.1	44	0.1	0.1	+33

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011

The table below identifies the countries of birth of the residents of the Latrobe area and identifies whether they are from English or non-English speaking countries.

Countries of Birth Main Language in Latrobe

Latrobe City Birthplace	2011			2006			Change 2006 to 2011
	Number	%	Regional VIC	Number	%	Regional VIC	
Total Overseas born	9,930	13.7	10.6	9,141	13.2	10.1	+789
Non-English speaking backgrounds	5,693	7.9	5.5	5,018	7.2	5.2	+675
Main English speaking countries	4,237	5.9	5.1	4,123	5.9	4.9	+114
Australia	58,318	80.5	84.3	55,853	80.6	84.3	+2,465
Not Stated	4,152	5.7	5.0	4,333	6.3	5.6	-181
Total Population	72,400	100.0	100.0	69,327	100.0	100.0	+3,073

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011

While low, the share of the population born overseas in the Latrobe City was higher than that found in Regional Victoria (13.7% compared to 10.6%). The percentage from non-English speaking backgrounds in the Latrobe area was also higher at 7.9% compared to 5.5% in Regional Victoria.

Languages Spoken at Home

The Latrobe City area has a slightly lower percentage of residents that speak only English (88.5%) when compared to Regional Victoria (90.4%)

The top five languages other than English spoken within the Latrobe City area in 2011 are:

- Italian
- Greek
- Dutch
- Mandarin
- Maltese

Residents Income Levels

The table below presents the personal weekly income levels of Latrobe City residents:

Weekly Individual Gross Income Levels for the Latrobe area

Weekly income	2011		
	Number	%	Regional VIC
Negative Income/ Nil income	4,302	7.4	6.6
\$1-\$199	4,768	8.2	8.0
\$200-\$299	7,666	13.2	12.5
\$300-\$399	7,454	12.8	12.5
\$400-\$599	7,525	12.9	14.1
\$600-\$799	5,661	9.7	11.5
\$800-\$999	4,005	6.9	8.1
\$1000-\$1249	3,836	6.6	7.1
\$1250-\$1499	2,493	4.3	4.3
\$1500-\$1999	3,061	5.3	4.4
\$2000 or more	2,759	4.7	3.1
Not stated	4,763	8.2	7.7
Total persons aged 15+	58,293	100.0	100.0

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

Analysis of the individual weekly income of residents in the Latrobe area compared to Regional Victoria in 2011 shows that there is a higher proportion of the population earning a low income (less than \$400 per week) and a higher proportion earning a high income (\$1,500 per week or more).

Overall 34.2% of the Latrobe population earn less than \$400 per week compared to 33.0% for Regional Victoria, while 10.0% earn a high income (\$1,500 or more per week) compared to 7.5% for Regional Victoria.

The major differences between the Latrobe and Regional Victoria's individual incomes are:

- A larger percentage of people earning \$2000 or more (4.7% compared to 3.1%)
- A larger percentage of people earning \$1500 - \$1999 (5.3% compared to 4.4%)
- A smaller percentage of people earning \$600 - \$799 (9.7% compared to 11.5%)
- A smaller percentage of people earning \$800 - \$799 (6.9% compared to 8.1%)

Vehicle Ownership

The number of vehicles per household by residents is detailed in the below table:

Latrobe City Vehicle Ownership

Number of cars	2011		
	Number	%	Regional VIC
No motor vehicles	2,471	5.7	6.4
1 motor vehicle	10,101	26.8	33.0
2 motor vehicles	9,845	39.6	36.1
3 or more motor vehicles	4,679	21.8	18.4
Not stated	2,015	6.2	6.1
Total households	29,111	100.0	100.0

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

A household's ownership of vehicles can be used as an indicator of an individual's ability to independently assess leisure facilities without the reliance on public transport or utilizing other modes of transport.

A review of the vehicle ownership in the Latrobe City indicates that the majority of residents, 88.2%, own one or more vehicles indicating ability to independently access leisure activities.

Future Population Predictions

It is expected that the population within the towns in the Latrobe City region will increase 26.17% from 73,594 in 2011 to 92,855 in 2036. The towns that are likely to experience the greatest change in population numbers between 2011 and 2036 are Traralgon (40.35% increase) and Moe (28.67% increase). The Rural North East area is also predicted to increase by 32.09% by 2036.

The table below gives an indication of the increase in population numbers in the major townships in the Latrobe City area between 2011 and 2036:

Projected Population in 2036 in the major Town in the Latrobe City Council

Latrobe City Council Area's	Forecast Year						Change between 2011 and 2036	
	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	Number	Avg. annual % change
Latrobe City	73,594	77,243	81,246	85,104	88,979	92,855	19,261	1.05
Churchill	5,008	5,044	5,144	5,293	5,459	5,643	635	0.51
Moe - Moe South	9,448	9,903	10,419	10,958	11,550	12,157	2,709	1.15
Morwell	14,205	14,559	15,076	15,418	15,796	16,123	1,918	0.54
Newborough	6,956	7,327	7,613	7,932	8,190	8,436	1,480	0.85
Rural North	3,105	3,128	3,206	3,295	3,362	3,429	324	0.42
Rural North East	2,147	2,200	2,357	2,519	2,683	2,836	689	1.28
Rural South East	3,500	3,655	3,674	3,772	3,891	4,008	508	0.58
Rural South West	3,187	3,232	3,342	3,476	3,577	3,678	491	0.62
Traralgon - Traralgon East	26,038	28,195	30,415	32,441	34,471	36,545	10,507	1.61

Source: forecast.id, from the Estimated Resident Population from ABS

The figures for the projected populations are slightly higher than that data collected during the census as it takes into account the population that may have been missed by the census and the population that were overseas at the time of the census.

The following table highlights the likely change in the population age profiles between 2011 and 2031.

Latrobe City Council Future Population Age Profile

Age Group	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	Change 2011 to 2031
0-4	4,829	4,793	4,905	4,951	4,929	100
5-9	4,601	4,893	4,988	5,124	5,193	592
10-14	4,804	4,546	4,972	5,090	5,247	443
15-19	5,323	4,774	4,718	5,182	5,324	1
20-24	5,244	4,900	4,789	4,810	5,282	38
25-29	4,804	4,797	4,899	4,823	4,879	75
30-34	4,181	4,748	5,039	5,165	5,095	914
35-39	4,372	4,231	4,867	5,180	5,307	935
40-44	4,757	4,381	4,367	5,042	5,372	615
45-49	5,105	4,666	4,365	4,370	5,059	-46
50-54	5,213	5,044	4,675	4,393	4,409	-804
55-59	4,862	5,062	4,959	4,618	4,354	-508
60-64	4,423	4,771	5,067	5,003	4,696	273
65-69	3,422	4,192	4,667	5,007	4,980	1,558

Age Group	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	Change 2011 to 2031
70-74	2,751	3,238	4,023	4,516	4,880	2,129
75-79	2,081	2,461	2,932	3,679	4,172	2,091
80-84	1,656	1,659	2,021	2,449	3,101	1,445
85 and over	1,360	1,611	1,962	2,428	3,019	1,659
Total	73,788	74,767	78,215	81,830	85,299	11,511

Source: Victoria in Future 2014

It is expected that there will be a number of changes to the distribution of the population across the age groups between 2011 and 2031. The age group that is expected to experience the largest decline in percentage is the 50 to 54 year age group that is expected to decrease from 7.1% to 5.2%

The age group that is expected to increase the most is the 75 to 79 year age group, which is expected to grow from 2.8% to 4.9% of the total population from 2011 to 2031.

TRARALGON

Demographic Profile and Population Trends

The following section of the report reviews the demographics information for the Traralgon area within the Latrobe City Council region.

The population of Traralgon in 2011 was 23,837 people, which accounts for 31.2% of the total Latrobe population. This was increase from 21,696 residents in 2006, an approximate growth of 9.9%.

Age Group Population Profile

The age profile of residents in 2011 according to the ABS Census compared to Latrobe is estimated below:

Population Age Profile of Traralgon

	2011		
	Number	%	Latrobe %
0-4 years	1,728	7.3%	6.6%
5-9 years	1,615	6.8%	6.3%
10-19 years	3,089	13.0%	13.8%
20-29 years	3,510	14.7%	12.9%
30-39 years	3,156	13.2%	11.6%
40-49 years	3,168	13.3%	13.5%
50-59 years	2,912	12.2%	13.7%
60-69 years	2,245	9.4%	10.7%
70-79 years	1,467	6.2%	6.6%
80-89 years	813	3.4%	3.6%
90-99 years	134	0.6%	0.6%
100 and over		0.0%	0.0%
Total	23,837	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011

An analysis of the breakdown of the population into age brackets for Traralgon and Latrobe show that there is a slight difference in the breakdown of the population between the two areas. Traralgon has a higher proportion of people in the younger age groups (under 19 years) and a lower proportion of people in the older age groups (70+ years) when compared to Latrobe.

Overall, Traralgon has 27.1% of the population aged between 0 and 19 compared to 26.7% for Latrobe, while Traralgon only has 10.2% aged over 70 years compared to 10.8% for Latrobe.

The major differences between the age group structure of Traralgon and Latrobe were:

- A larger percentage of people aged 20 to 29 years (14.7% compared to 12.9%)
- A larger percentage of people aged 30 to 39 years (13.2% compared to 11.6%)
- A smaller percentage of people aged 50 to 59 years (12.2% compared to 13.7%)
- A smaller percentage of people aged 60 to 69 years (9.4% compared to 10.7%)

Country of Birth

The percentage of a population born overseas and the diversity of their country of origin can give an indication of how diverse the population is within the community.

An analysis of the country of birth data for Traralgon shows that there is a low level of diversity with a relatively small percentage of the population born overseas. Of the residents that were born overseas the majority of them were born in England.

The table below details the country of birth for residents in Traralgon in 2011 and compares it to the greater Latrobe area.

Most Common Countries of Birth - Traralgon

	2011		
	Number	%	Latrobe %
Australia	19,348	81.2%	80.6%
England	606	2.5%	3.1%
Netherlands	211	0.9%	1.1%
Italy	178	0.8%	1.0%
Scotland	224	0.9%	1.0%
New Zealand	272	1.1%	0.9%
Germany	118	0.5%	0.8%
Malta	33	0.1%	0.6%
Philippines	118	0.5%	0.5%
China	60	0.3%	0.4%
India	149	0.6%	0.3%
Sudan	19	0.1%	0.2%
Ireland	62	0.3%	0.2%
Greece	50	0.2%	0.2%
Total	23,837	100.0	100.0

Languages Spoken at Home

The Traralgon area has a slightly higher percentage of residents that speak another language compared to Latrobe with 11.97% of the population speaking another language (compared to 11.54% for Latrobe).

The top five languages other than English spoken within the Traralgon area in 2011 are:

- Italian
- Greek
- Dutch
- Mandarin
- Dinka

Residents Income Levels

The table on the following page identifies the personal weekly income of residents in Traralgon.

Weekly Individual Gross Income Levels of Traralgon

Weekly Income	2011		
	Number	%	Latrobe %
Negative income	90	0.4%	0.4%
Nil income	1,247	5.2%	5.5%
\$1-\$199	1,366	5.7%	6.6%
\$200-\$299	2,070	8.7%	10.6%
\$300-\$399	2,092	8.8%	10.3%
\$400-\$599	2,317	9.7%	10.4%
\$600-\$799	1,865	7.8%	7.8%
\$800-\$999	1,447	6.1%	5.5%
\$1,000-\$1,249	1,538	6.5%	5.3%
\$1,250-\$1,499	1,018	4.3%	3.5%
\$1,500-\$1,999	1,210	5.1%	4.2%
\$2,000 or more	1,085	4.6%	3.8%
Not stated	1,624	6.8%	6.6%
Not applicable	4,866	20.4%	19.5%
Total	23,835	100.0	100.0

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

Analysis of the individual weekly incomes of residents in Traralgon and Latrobe shows that there is a lower proportion of the population earning a low income (less than \$400 per week) and a higher proportion earning a high income (\$1,500 per week or more) in Traralgon when compared to Latrobe.

Overall, 23.2% of the Traralgon population earn less than \$400 per week compared to 27.5% for the Latrobe region, while 9.5% earn a high income (\$1,500 per week or more) compared to 8.0% for Latrobe.

The major differences between the Traralgon and Latrobe individual incomes are:

- A larger percentage of people earning \$1000 - \$1249 (6.5% compared to 5.3%)
- A larger percentage of people earning \$1500 - \$1999 (5.1% compared to 4.2%)
- A smaller percentage of people earning \$200 - \$299 (8.7% compared to 10.6%)
- A smaller percentage of people earning \$300 - \$399 (8.8% compared to 10.3%)

Vehicle Ownership

The number of vehicles per household is detailed in the table below:

Vehicle Ownership - Traralgon

	2011		
	People	%	Latrobe %
None	1,053	4.5%	5.5%
1 motor vehicle	6,149	26.1%	26.1%
2 motor vehicles	10,045	42.6%	38.6%
3 motor vehicles	2,864	12.1%	14.0%
4 or more motor vehicles	1,329	5.6%	7.3%
Not stated	1,447	6.1%	6.0%
Not applicable	713	3.0%	2.5%
Total	23,600	100.0	100.0

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

The number of cars that a household own can be used as an indicator to their ability to access leisure facilities independently without having to rely on public transport or utilizing other modes of transport.

A review of the vehicle ownership in Traralgon shows that the majority of households have access to at least one car (86.39%) with 68.62 of these owning one or two cars.

Appendix Two: Summary of Previous Documents

Name of Report/Document	Summary of Key Issues
Latrobe City Council Plan 2013 – 2017	Five Key Themes: 1. Job Creation & Economic Sustainability 2. Appropriate, affordable & sustainable facilities. Services & recreation 3. Efficient, effective & accountable governance 4. Advocacy for & consultation with our community 5. Planning for the future <u>Theme 2</u> <i>Objectives:</i> 1. To promote and support a healthy, active and connected community 2. To provide facilities and services that are accessible and meet the needs of our diverse community <i>Strategic Direction:</i> 1. Promote and support more involvement of children in active recreation and sport 2. Develop and maintain community infrastructure that meets the needs of our community 3. Promote and support opportunities for more community participation in sports, recreation, arts, culture and community activities 4. Improve and link bicycle paths, footpaths and rail trail networks to encourage physical activity and promote liveability 5. Continue to maintain and improve access to Latrobe City's parks, reserves and open spaces <i>Indicators:</i> 1. Number of visitors and memberships for Latrobe City Councils' leisure facilities, stadiums and reserves annually Latrobe City Council's satisfaction rating for recreational facilities in the annual Local Government Community Satisfaction Survey
Latrobe 2026 – The Community Vision for Latrobe Valley	The Latrobe 2026 report identifies nine key objectives – economy, natural environment, built environment, our community, culture, recreation, governance and partnerships, and regulation and accountability. 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. Walking is recognised as one of the most popular forms of exercise for adults, while team sports are favoured by children; particularly AFL, netball, tennis and soccer. The implementation of "Access for All Abilities" facilities is increasing allowing for the inclusion of residents from a wide range of cultures, ages and abilities. Strengthening the capacity of sport and recreation clubs and organisations and seeking to improve the quality of local facilities will ensure greater opportunities to participate. .
Public Open Space Strategy 2013	Out of the consultation a number of themes were developed: <u>Theme 2: Enhance what we already have.</u> The desire to improve and enhance what the community current has including: • Improve the appeal of existing sites • Upgrade/replace ageing infrastructure • Improve linkages and connections • Improve physical access and mobility • Provide/upgrade public toilets, playgrounds and gathering spaces • Improve maintenance standards and consistency <u>Theme 4: Activation</u> There is a strong desire to encourage more use and appreciation of what the community already has. • Enhance design (walkability, maintenance, landscaping, appeal) • Safety (lighting, physical access) • Core infrastructure including paths, seating, drinking taps, fitness stations, way finding signage and interpretive information

Name of Report/Document	Summary of Key Issues
	Key priorities that came out of the consultation process for the provision of open spaces include: • Linkages and connections • Physical accessibility • Sustainability standards, maintenance, acquisition • Increased activation and appeal of existing spaces • Way finding signage • Improve what we already have first • Improve public toilets • Additional car parking <u>Recommendations:</u> The following recommendations apply to all aspects of open space within the Latrobe region: • Consider opportunities to improve the appeal of existing spaces for young people and families, including the instillation of multi-use half-court areas, park seating, drinking taps, shade/shelter, public toilets and informal gathering spaces where appropriate • Ensure future planning and reserve improvements consider opportunities to integrate community gathering spaces and infrastructure that supports social interaction • Increase instillation of outdoor fitness stations and exercise equipment at selected 'District' reserves across the city • 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. The following recommendations apply to Morwell: • Ensure future open space outlined in the Morwell North West Development Plan provides attractive and appealing linear linkages connecting Toners Lane Reserve and Maryvale Reserve • Develop site specific Master Plans to guide the future use and development of Maryvale Reserve including integrating the reserve with the new residential subdivisions to the north and proposed wetlands The following recommendations apply to Traralgon: • Identify preferred sites for upgrade of existing reserves to District standard venues. Options could include Catterick Crescent Reserve • Develop site specific Master Plan to guide the future use and development of Catterick Crescent Reserve The following recommendations apply to Moe Newborough: • Develop site specific Master Plans to guide the future use and development of the Northern Reserve and Moe Botanical Gardens • Explore opportunities for establishing an Advisory Committee for the Moe Botanical Gardens and establish a master plan to guide future development of the precinct
Latrobe City Council Community Engagement Plan – 2010 - 2014	A review of the Community Engagement Policy and Strategy 2005 found that face to face engagement is the preferred method of engagement with the local community while community members are most engaged with Council when the topic is of direct interest to them. Council's Community Engagement Objectives: 1. To maintain an effective and ongoing dialog with community by both informing and listening 2. To consult the community in policy development, planning and project delivery 3. To involve the community in matters that directly affects them in a specific location or in the delivery of a Council service 4. To collaborate with and empower the community to deliver selected services on behalf of Council 5. Ensure the community understands how their input has influenced Council 6. To continue to develop and improve Latrobe City Council's community engagement capacity In accordance with the engagement plan, all policies, strategies, plans and projects that will impact on the community must be made available for public viewing and comment for a minimum of four weeks. Ensure that reports provided to Council include advice as to how community consultation has informed the recommendation.

Name of Report/Document	Summary of Key Issues
Healthy Urban Design Guidelines – 2008	Endeavour to provide face-to-face opportunities for the community to engage with policy, strategy, plan or project development. This may include engagement via advisory committees, focus groups and workshops. The Healthy Urban Design Good Practice Guidelines encourages: • Open space to incorporate a range of shade, shelter, seating and signage opportunities • Community spaces or buildings that incorporate a variety of uses • Avoiding opportunities for concealment and entrapment along paths and in community spaces <u>Open Spaces and Path Networks</u> Does the proposed design reflect the Urban Design Guideline principles by answering the following questions: • Does landscaping delineate routes and destinations? • Are tracks safe and attractive (where relevant)? • Do footpaths incorporate lighting, calmed traffic and crossing points (where relevant)? • Is frequent and accessible seating and shelter available? • Is shade provided using the most appropriate trees or shade structures? • Is shade provided over paths and rest stops? • Do shade structures avoid obstructing access or sight lines? • Are sightlines clear • Are boundaries between public and private spaces clearly delineated? • Are vandal-proof finishes incorporated into fencing, seating and signage? • Does all open space have Continual Accessible Paths of Travel? • Have AS 1428 standards been addressed (where relevant)? • Is street furniture and equipment accessible for mobility aid users? • Are clear sightlines maintained at intersections and crossings? • Are safe paths and crossings provided along frequently used pedestrian/cycle paths including approaches to key destinations (where relevant)? • Are conflict points between paths and vehicular traffic minimized (where relevant)?
Recreation and Leisure Strategy 2006	The following strategic objectives were listed in the Recreation and Leisure Strategy: 1. Provide a diversity of financially sustainable recreation and leisure facilities and opportunities • Facilitate increased passive recreational use of selected major sports reserves by providing informal recreation facilities (e.g. Paths, seats, plantings, BBQ/picnic areas, playgrounds) 2. Provide and promote well used and relevant recreation facilities and settings • Establish accessible, safe and appealing recreation and leisure facilities and spaces for people with a disability • Investigate the feasibility of utilizing and existing indoor stadium(s) as a supervised venue for young people to “drop-in” to engage in informal sporting activities for a specified period after school or on weekends • Ensure affordable options for participating in recreation activities are available (e.g. provision of free recreation facilities in selected parks and open space areas, such as basketball half courts. Tennis rebound walls, linear bike paths and golf practice cages • Ensure key recreation facilities are safe and secure for older adults (security lighting, car park provision, access into and around facilities) 3. Consolidate recreation and sports facility provision and use • Re-use or remove unused sporting facilities • Encourage clubs utilizing separate clubrooms on the same reserve to consolidate into one building • Investigate the feasibility of establishing new sports fields to create multiple playing fields for the same sport code
Review of Traralgon Outdoor Recreation Plan 2014	1. Future Facility Development 1.1. Replace redundant and functionally obsolete buildings/amenities with facilities that meet shared sport, community and education objectives 1.2. The provision of recreation and leisure facilities shall maximize shared usage and flexibility to meet changing community needs and aspirations 1.3. Encouragement of clubs utilizing separate clubrooms on the same reserve to consolidate into one building

Name of Report/Document	Summary of Key Issues
	2. Accessibility 2.1. Ensure recreation reserves and supporting facilities are accessible, safe and appealing for people with a disability 2.2. Ensure recreation reserves and supporting facilities are safe and secure for older adults (security lighting, car park provision, access into and around facility) 2.3. Improve vehicle entry/egress and car parking provision at recreation reserves and open spaces to meet expected day-to-day usage and sporting/community event requirements 2.4. Provision of walking paths/tracks/trails that allow for both recreational opportunities and destination based routes 3. Community Infrastructure and Social Amenity 3.1. Facilitate increased passive recreation use of sporting reserves by providing informal recreation facilities (e.g. paths, seats, and plantings. BBQ/picnic areas, playgrounds) 4. Sports Field Provision and Suitability 4.1. Continue to develop first-rate reserve and supporting facilities/amenities that provide for emerging and high demand sports such as Australian Rules Football, Soccer and Netball 4.2. Continue to ensure high levels of playing field provision and conditions are maintained to meet levels of training/competition requirements (e.g. lighting) 4.3. Encourage shared use of sporting reserves, training facilities, building and amenities 4.4. Maintain dedicated playing field areas, ensure they are appropriately sized and dimensioned and maximize their use and flexibility for configuration and usage by additional sports or activities 4.5. Minimize (where not required) Reserve fencing to allow for greater flexibility and shared usage <u>Catterick Crescent Reserve</u> Priority Development Opportunities • Demolish dysfunctional sporting pavilion and provide new multipurpose facility • Pending completion of Catterick Crescent Reserve Master Plan, extend basketball stadium to allow for the construction of two additional multi-purpose indoor courts • Increase social amenity infrastructure throughout reserve (e.g. playgrounds) • Review site traffic management/car parking requirements and provide additional on-site car parking • Partial road closure between reserve and school oval to improve overall site connectivity Recommendations: <i>High Priority</i> 1. Demolish existing non-compliant and dysfunctional sporting pavilion and construct new community multipurpose facility in close proximity to indoor stadium to provide linkage between indoor and outdoor facilities. 2. Extend existing basketball stadium to allow for the construction of 2 additional multipurpose courts <i>Medium Priority</i> 1. Partial closure of Catterick Crescent between neighbouring Mt Kosciuszko and main oval to improve connectivity between 2 sites 2. Demolish aged maternal health building to allow car park expansion and increased reserve car parking capacity 3. Improve formal path network throughout and around reserve/indoor stadium area to improve site connectivity, accessibility and pedestrian movement 4. Re-lining of car parking spaces and inclusion of car park security lighting 5. Removal of existing 4 cricket nets. 3 new cricket nets to be relocated to the North East of the reserve with consideration given to extended netting/fencing to furthest east net to prevent balls threatening pedestrians/vehicles and neighbouring residential properties 6. Upgrade reserve sports field floodlighting in accordance with Australia Standards for AFL training activities (50 lux) 7. Improve provision of formalized sporting activity through the realignment and consolidation of informal and underutilized 'junior oval'. Upgrade reserve drainage to increase carrying capacity of the ground 8. Relocate existing synthetic cricket pitch to neighbouring Mt Kosciuszko Primary School sporting oval and develop MOU between school and Council regarding shared usage and maintenance works 9. Provide high safety fencing/netting behind goals

Name of Report/Document	Summary of Key Issues
	10. Increase informal reserve recreation opportunities through the provision of spectator/community amenity including seating, shade/shelter, play space and public BBQ facilities <i>Low Priority</i> 1. Instillation of a low vehicular barrier surrounding the reserve perimeter to minimize vehicular entry 2. Increase car park amenities through additional tree planting to provide shade and reduce visual harshness 3. Increase tree planting throughout the reserve and improve landscaping

Appendix Three: Community Survey Comments

Comments	
1	In relation to the use of the Traralgon Sports Stadium, individual meetings should be conducted with the other stakeholders apart from TABA. I understand that TABA have had a meeting with the consultants and the other users have not had the same opportunity to put forward their views and opinions.
2	I would like to see the road joining Catterick Crescent Reserve and Kosciusko Street Primary school blocked off and made to join onto the school which would make a safer and more user friendly oval for cricket and footy.
3	The Catterick Cres oval was given to the Traralgon community by Australian paper on the 1950's 2 cricket clubs used this facility initially and Imperials CC have been a tenant for over 60 years. Facilities for cricket are not adequate for Juniors or male and female players. Change Rooms are an essential priority. Ground reshaping and drainage is the next priority The road way between oval and school should be closed to enable a 2nd ground to be established more trees and shrubs around perimeter is need to provide shade and limit balls ending outside oval Oval and facilities need to cater for Junior football as well
4	Every town has council indoor pool and gym why has Traralgon not have these facilities and could the reserve be used for this to give all residents use of the area
5	How did this get ahead of the swimming pool in Traralgon, the swimming pool is in greater need of upgrade, pool only gets used 2.5 months in the year,
6	Very under utilised area of land. We really need a decent playground in this area for the kids to play in. As a member of the Imperials cricket club, i would love to see us get some half decent clubrooms as well.
7	This Facility has suffered from a Total Lack of Funding over an Extended Period By Council. It is Impossible to Encourage Usage if the Facilities are Neglected due to Lack of Funding! Our Council is Not Focused on This Facility and has Dropped The Ball ! Ratepayers & Users have been badly Let-Down Over a Very Long time and Deserve to have An Equal Amount of Funding Spent on This Asset. "If You Build It, They Will Come."

Appendix Four: Site Report

Site:	001 – Catterick Crescent Reserve & Latrobe Stadium	Date visited:	Wednesday the 29 th of October 2014
Project:	Catterick Reserve	Project No:	EJ-0900
Client:	Latrobe City Council	Representative:	-
Investigation undertaken by:	Sean Stone	Fax/ Email:	seanstone@etcharch.com.au
Copies to:	Kate Maddock - SGL	Fax/ Email:	
Weather Conditions:	Overcast	Issue:	P1

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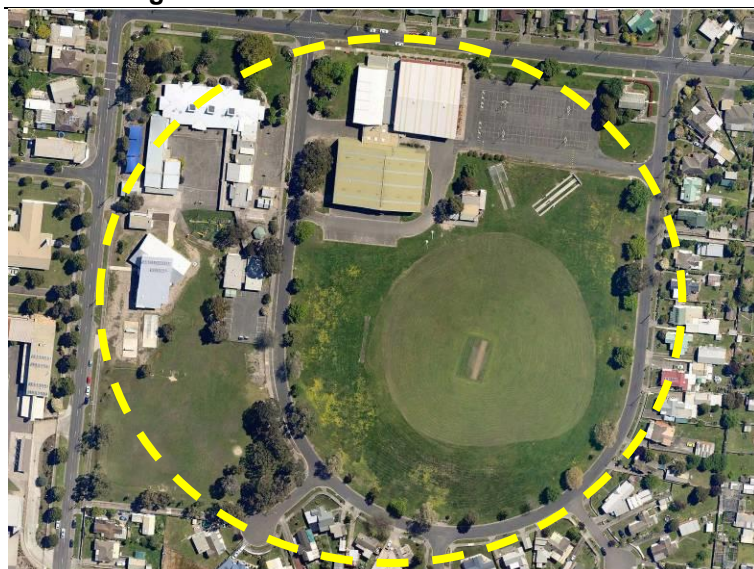
This Site Investigation Report is based on the Reference material provided from the Client (listed below), and a physical 'visual' inspection only of the nominated site. Any assumptions noted within this report are based on evidence of similar projects – in reference to the Aged of the Facility, its condition, site conditions and nature of its construction. Etch Architectural Solutions Pty Ltd will not make any assumptions to any elements relating to the nominated site which can't be observed (i.e. underground) or relating to any building service which the company is not specialised to undertake (such as any electrical review).

Reference documents

(Which can be read in conjunction to this report)

1. National Construction Code Series – Volume 1. Building Code of Australia 2014- Class 2 to Class 9 buildings
2. Australian Standard 1428.1-2009: Design for access and mobility - General requirements for access - New building work
3. Disability (Access to Premises – Buildings) Standards 2010;
4. Australian Standard AS1428.2 (1992) - 'Design for Access and mobility Part 2: Enhanced and additional requirements—Buildings and facilities
- 5.

Site Investigation:



Source: Google.
Aerial map of
Catterick Crescent
Reserve and adjoining
stadium provided for
information purposes.

Room Name: Junior Sports Oval								
General visual condition (see definitions below)	Poor		Fair	x	Reasonable		Good	
Comments: - The junior cricket ground appear in a poor to fair condition. Appears to be 'tired' and not managed. - Boundary line would overlap with senior oval								
Photos    Junior Cricket oval – synthetic pitch in poor condition. Doesn't appear it has been used? Junior ground overlaps with senior oval								

Room Name: Senior Sports Oval, Cricket Pavilion & Cricket Nets								
General visual condition (see definitions below)	Poor		Fair		Reasonable	x	Good	
Comments: - Overall the sports pavilion is in a fair condition (externally). No internal inspection was undertaken on the day as building was not accessible. - Amenities would need to be reviewed so to be complaint, and to current BCA/ DDA requirements. - Turf wicket to main oval appears to be in a reasonable condition with minor wear and tear. - Wicket appears to support 5 pitches. 2x lots of Cricket nets – old (10yr +) with minimal to no synthetic grass with chain wire fencing. Other nets appear recent (2 yrs?) with soft netting (lockable) and full synthetic pitches (2x)								
Photos  Turf wicket appears in a reasonable condition. Wicket appears to support 3 pitches.  no / minimal synthetic grass with chain wire fencing  nets appear recent (2 yrs?) with soft netting (lockable) and full synthetic pitches (2x)  Oval turf in reasonable condition.  Overall the sports pavilion is in a fair condition								

Room Name: Latrobe Stadium (indoor Basketball stadium)							
General visual condition (see definitions below)	Poor		Fair	X	Reasonable		Good
Comments:							
• Main entry, control / reception counter. Counter not catering for wheel chair access by patron/ player. • Stair and ramp access to main show court - not compliant to current BCA/ DDA standards. • Handrails and tactile tiles not to code. Grade of ramp has not been measured at time of inspection. • Main show court – court multi-line clash. 2 courts over show court (centrally located). • Main show court - Telescopic seating appears in a reasonable condition. • Main show court - A mixture of wall mounted and ceiling mounted basketball backboards. • Main show court. Note no signage to competition change rooms. • Multi-purpose hall. No safety run-off space for both netball and basketball. Hall ideal for badminton only. • Multi-purpose hall. Circulation between edge of court to plat seating appears sufficient (max. of 2.0m) • Kiosk Counter appears reasonable. • Kiosk – main cooking area appears not to current BCA requirements. Joinery units under fryers appear a potential fire hazard and Main exhaust appears reasonable with height and overhang from wall. • Stair access to additional courts seating areas not compliant to current BCA/ DDA standards. Handrails and tactile tiles not to code. • Additional Courts. Seating plats appear too narrow and too high. Balustrade not compliant – appears to be less than 1.0m in height. Also can be climbable. • Additional Courts. Courts multi-line not clear. Also safety run-off for both netball and basketball not to sports specifications (3.05m for netball & 2.0m for basketball). • Additional Courts. Seating plats to eastern court appear too narrow and too high. Main circulation path (centre) should be provided a handrail to minimise any fall risk. Balustrade to edge not compliant – appears to be less than 1.0m in height. Also can be climbable. • General sports change rooms appear in a fair condition. • Accessible amenity – not complaint to current BCA / DDA requirements. No backrest to pan. • Accessible amenity – not complaint to current BCA / DDA requirements. Mirror not angled, no shelf unit and basin within door landing circulation. • General amenity appears in a fair condition. Appears ‘tired’.							
Photos							
							
Main entry, control / reception counter. Counter not catering for wheel chair access by patron/ player.		Stair and ramp access not compliant to current BCA/ DDA standards. Handrails and tactile tiles not to code. Grade of ramp has not been measured at time of inspection.		Main show court – multi-line clash. 2 courts over show court (centrally located).			
							
Telescopic seating appears in a reasonable condition.		A mixture of wall mounted and ceiling mounted basketball backboards. Note no signage to competition change rooms.		Multi-purpose hall. No safety run-off space for both netball and basketball. Hall ideal for badminton only.			



Circulation between edge of court to plat seating appears sufficient (max. of 2.0m)



Kiosk Counter appears reasonable.



Kiosk – main cooking area appears not to current BCA requirements. Joinery units under fryers appear a potential fire hazard and Main exhaust appears reasonable with height and overhang from wall.



Seating plats appear too narrow and too high. Main circulation path (centre) should be provided a handrail to minimise any fall risk. Balustrade to edge not compliant – appears to be less than 1.0m in height. Also can be climbable.



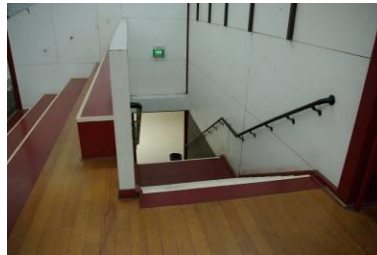
Courts multi-line not clear. Also safety run-off for both netball and basketball not to sports specifications (3.05m for netball & 2.0m for basketball).



Safety run-off for both netball and basketball not to sports specifications.



Stair access to additional courts seating areas not compliant to current BCA/ DDA standards. Handrails and tactile indicators not to code.



Stair access from additional courts seating areas not compliant to current BCA/ DDA standards. Handrails and tactile indicators not to code.



Seating plats appear too narrow and too high. Balustrade not compliant – appears to be less than 1.0m in height. Also can be climbable.



General sports change rooms appear in a fair condition.



Main circulation hall to change rooms is too narrow (less than 1350mm), not ideal for 2-way traffic and flooring in poor condition. Potential trip hazards evident.



Safety run-off for both netball and basketball not to sports specifications along the sides of the courts as well as the ends (3.05m for netball & 2.0m for basketball).



Accessible amenity – not complaint to current BCA / DDA requirements. No backrest to pan.



Accessible amenity – not complaint to current BCA / DDA requirements. Mirror not angled, no shelf unit and basin within door landing circulation.



General amenity appears in a fair condition. Appears 'tired'.

Room Name: Latrobe Stadium – external works

General visual condition
(see definitions below)

Poor

Fair

Reasonable

Good

X

Comments:

- Main entry to stadium. No designated drop off zone or accessible parking within 20.0m of entry.
- Existing stadium (southern courts) appears in a reasonable condition. Evidence of wear and tear at close inspection.
- Existing show court exterior. Sub floor venting is restrictive due to levels of landscaping and entry path.
- Loading bay – no protection to car parking light tower if vehicle is reversing.
- Junction of existing multi-purpose building with show court.
- Existing multi-purpose hall with community meeting rooms – overall in fair condition.

Photos



Main entry to stadium. No designated drop off zone or accessible parking within 20.0m of entry.



Existing stadium (southern courts) appears in a reasonable condition. Evidence of wear and tear at close inspection.



Existing show court exterior. Sub floor venting is restrictive due to levels of landscaping and entry path.



Loading bay – no protection to car parking light tower if vehicle is reversing.



Junction of existing multi-purpose building with show court.



Existing multi-purpose hall with community meeting rooms – overall in fair condition.

 'Back of house' western side entry to kiosk area.	 Evidence of wear and tear at close inspection. No sub floor ventilation to southern courts.	 Emergency access appears not compliant due to handrail construction and no tactile indicators. No accessible access evident.
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Room Name: Surrounding conditions							
General visual condition (see definitions below)	Poor		Fair		Reasonable	X Good	
Comments: • Main car parking in a fair condition – no apparent kerbing or storm water collection. • Accessible car spaces are at distance from main entry. • Site is restricted along boundaries with service authority easements. All easements will need to be located including in ground services before any redevelopment works are to proceed. • External fire services 'may' require upgrading as part of any sports reserve redevelopment.							
Photos  Main car parking in a fair condition – no apparent kerbing or storm water collection. Accessible car spaces are at distance from main entry.  Site is restricted along boundaries with service authority easements. All easements will need to be located including in ground services before any redevelopment works are to proceed.  External fire services 'may' require upgrading as part of any sports reserve redevelopment.							

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