



Maryvale Reserve Master Plan Draft Report

May 2015



Prepared by SGL Consulting Group Australia Pty Ltd in conjunction with
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1 Background Information

1.1 Introduction

Maryvale Reserve is a district standard reserve owned and managed by Latrobe City Council.

Maryvale Reserve is situated in the northern aspect of Morwell, nestled amongst existing residential areas and adjoining the newly developing Heritage Boulevard subdivision. It is surrounded by existing residential development on three sides of the reserve, and is approximately 300 metres from the proposed Morwell Super Primary School, which is to be developed by the Education department on the old Morwell High School site in McDonald Street Morwell. It is proposed that this 'super school' will incorporate students from the existing Commercial Road Primary School, Crinigan Road Primary School and Tobruk Street Primary School in the near future.

Community infrastructure contained within the reserve includes the Morwell Fire Brigade pavilion and running track, the Maltese Club building and the Morwell Pigeon Club building. Recreation infrastructure includes 2 ovals used predominantly for cricket and football by the Latrobe Cricket Club and the Latrobe Valley Umpires Association. An old hockey/soccer pitch situated in the middle of the reserve is currently used by Gippsland Gladiators for Gridiron.

On the eastern side of the reserve, there is an established plantation of eucalypts. There are no pathway and trails, no seating or shade structures and no play spaces.

Latrobe City Council has identified that some of the infrastructure at the reserve has aged and some facilities no longer meet the requirements of the users, both in amenity and functionality. The active sports grounds service the tenant clubs needs however there may be a need to develop an additional ground to cater for increased growth in the future. Consideration will need to be given to unstructured recreation facilities for use by the general community including play spaces, picnic facilities, paths and connections to the adjoining housing development and soon to be developed primary "super school".

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

1.1.1 Master Plan Study Documents

The Maryvale 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 Maryvale Reserve Master Plan project has been set up to deliver a long term plan for Maryvale 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 Maryvale Reserve Master Plan was to establish a clear direction for the future planning and development of the facilities contained within the reserve.

1.3.1 Project Objectives

The primary project objectives were as follows:

1. Review and analyse the immediate and future needs for improved and/or additional community/recreation facilities and associated conveniences over the next 10 years in consultation with local and adjoining residents and the Morwell community;
2. Evaluate the opportunity for optimum usage of facilities on a shared/reciprocal basis in consideration of projected population growth and expected increase in community/recreation/school participation;
3. 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;
4. Investigate and recommend an appropriate management structure that ensures equitable access, usage and proportional funding is provided to all users on a sustainable basis;
5. 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 adjoining public open space in Heritage Boulevard and the potential 'super school' site in McDonald Street Morwell;
6. Adopt the principles of Universal Design in all aspects of the project, including future infrastructure development and management models;
7. Detail prioritised actions, specific timelines, and list of possible funding sources for realistic implementation of the final recommendations;
8. Infrastructure recommendations should recognise where appropriate State and National sporting standards and guidelines.

1.4 Maryvale Reserve Facilities

Maryvale Reserve comprises the following main facilities:

- Two sports grounds including 1 senior cricket oval and 1 junior cricket oval;
- Sports pavilion servicing the Cricket Club and Football Umpires;
- Old toilet block which is now used as a cricket club storage;
- Practice cricket nets;
- A gridiron pitch (previously hockey/soccer);
- Gridiron club rooms;

- Fire Brigade running track and marshalling track;
- Fire Brigade kiosk and storage shed;
- Fire Brigade judges tower;
- Maltese Club facilities; and
- Pigeon Club building.

The following photographs outline the Location Plan and Site Plan for the Maryvale Reserve:

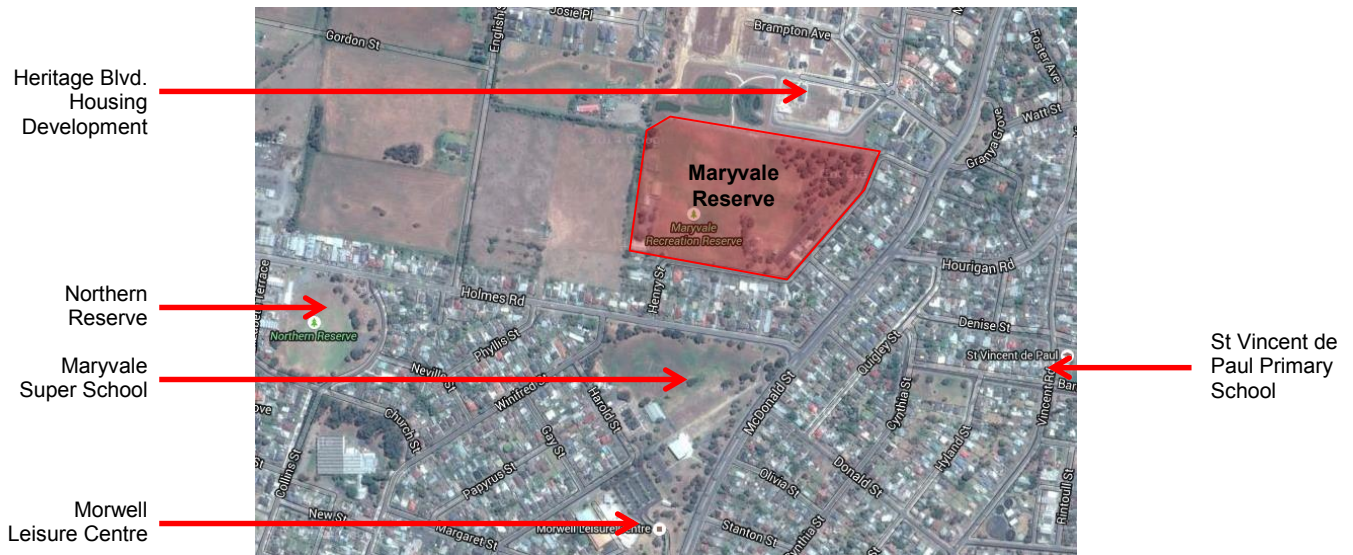


Figure 1.1 Maryvale Reserve Location Plan



Figure 1.2 Maryvale Reserve Site Plan

1.4.1 Tenant Clubs and Organisations Usage Review

The following clubs and associations use Maryvale Reserve:

- Maltese Club
- Morwell Pigeon Club
- Morwell Fire Brigade

- Latrobe Cricket Club
- Latrobe Valley Umpires Association
- Gippsland Gladiators Gridiron Football Club



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
- 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.

This section provides a demographic analysis of Latrobe City and Maryvale.

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 Three**.

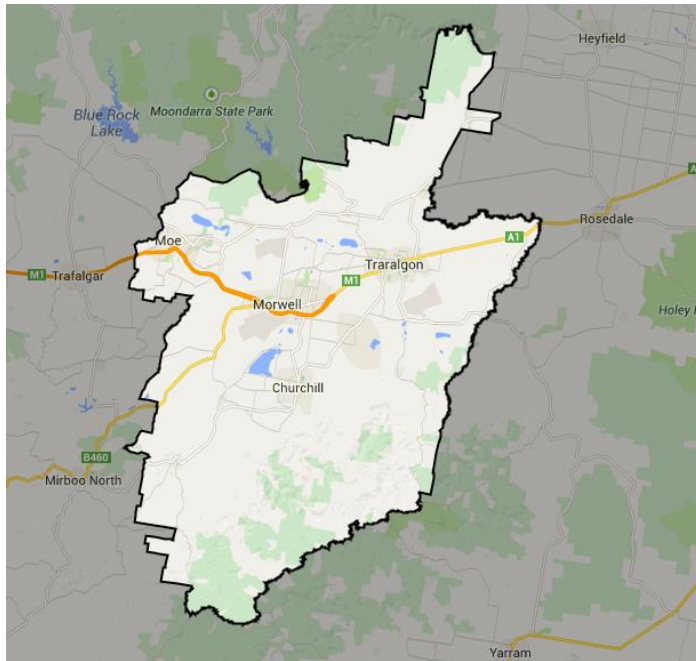


Figure 2.1 Map of Latrobe City

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 Morwell Demographic Review – Impact on Sporting Facilities and Services

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



Figure 2.2 Map of Morwell

2.4.1 Population

The population trends indicate that between 2006 and 2011 the population of Morwell increased from 13,766 people to 14,006 people. This equates to an approximate growth of 1.7%.

2.4.2 Age Profile

Just over 6 out of 10 (62.3%) 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 4,844 people living in Morwell were employed, of which 57.7% worked full-time and 34.7% part time. There is a large representation of people living in Morwell are employed in retail trade, health care and social assistance, manufacturing and accommodation and food services.

2.4.4 Vehicle Ownership

A review of the vehicle ownership indicates that the majority of residents own one or more vehicles (82.4%) indicating most people have the ability to independently access sport and leisure activities.

However there are still a number of residents (17.6%) 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.

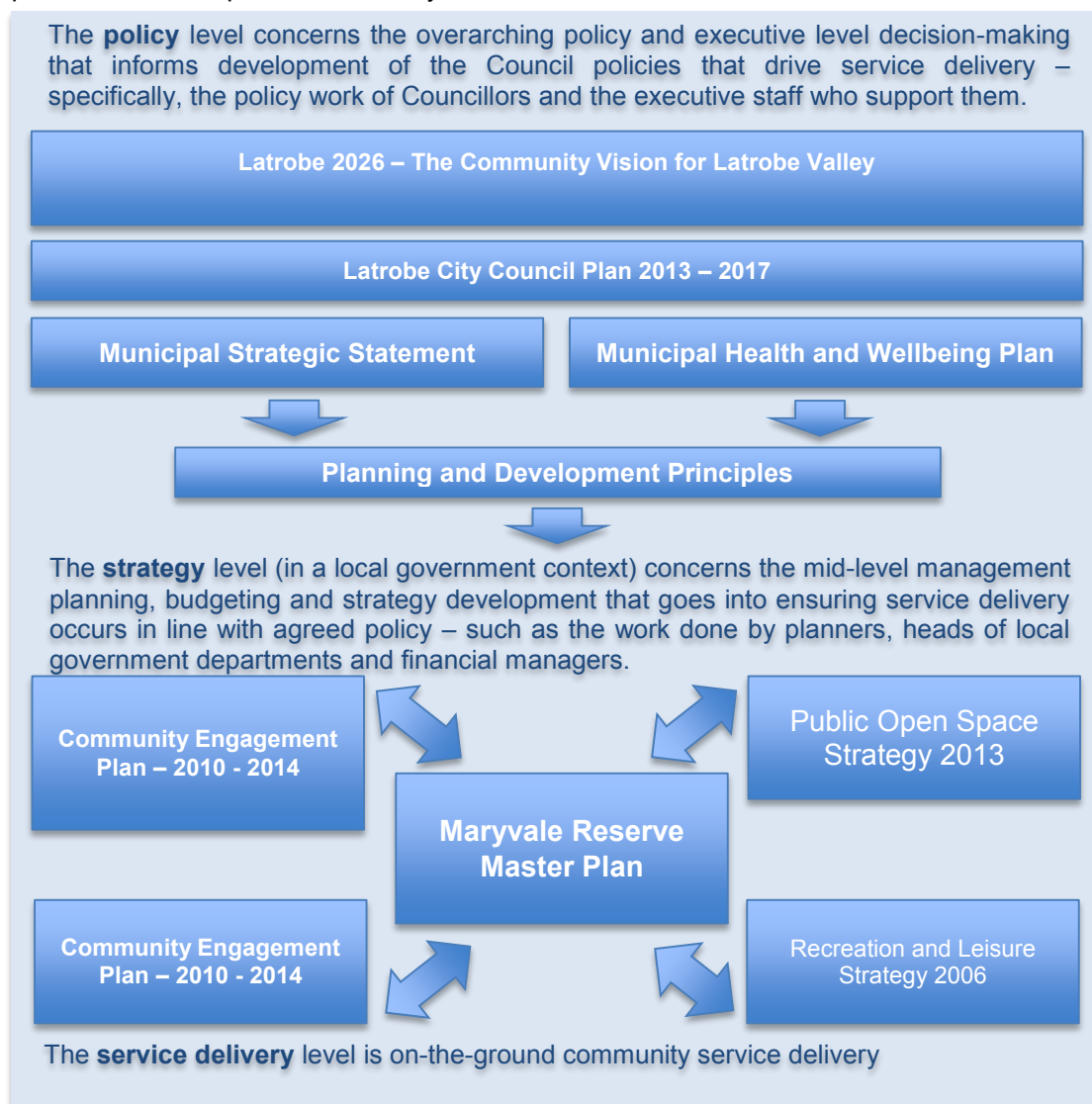
Establishing and understanding the Master Plans relationship with Council's other key strategies and plans across the organisation, will ensure the Master Plan is consistent with these adopted policies and plans of Council.

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 will work 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 Maryvale Reserve Master Plan.



The following provides a summary of the key strategic documents

2.5.1 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.

2.5.2 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 that 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 Maryvale 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 well being;
- 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.

2.5.3 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 Maryvale Reserve including the integration of the reserve with the new residential subdivision and wetlands (Heritage Boulevard estate).

2.5.4 Recreation and Leisure Strategy 2006

The Recreation and Leisure Strategy was completed in 2006 with six strategic objectives. The objectives relevant to the Maryvale 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.

2.5.5 Morwell North Development Plan 2010

The Morwell North West Development Plan is a tool used to help manage an area of land that is controlled by multiple owners and an integrated development outcome is required.

The Maryvale Reserve is a key asset located within a walkable catchment of most new residents. The key opportunities for Maryvale Reserve include improving connections from the surrounding housing developments and community infrastructure to the reserve and the provision of passive surveillance through interface development.

The Development Plan recommends clearly defined on and off street paths that link to the reserve to maximize its use and enjoyment. Opportunities for medium density housing surrounding the reserve would activate this area and provide surveillance for users.

It was recommended that Council re-think the landscape treatment at the northern boundary of Maryvale Reserve. At the time of the study this interface consisted of established non-indigenous trees that did not serve any functional purpose. It was suggested that Council were open to the idea of replacing these trees with a planting scheme of native trees of height and coverage that will help create a positive interface.

2.5.6 Review of Morwell Outdoor Recreation Plan 2014

The Morwell 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 Morwell's key recreation reserves including Maryvale Reserve.

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

- Address drainage issues by installing a drainage swale along the northern boundary of site. Repair fence in consultation with the neighbouring land owner
- Improve signage at reserve entrance and remove/relocate existing advertising signage, which is currently in direct line of sight at Henry Street
- Install low level perimeter fence along the southern boundary of the reserve (Grant St) and improve the amenity of the boundary and adjacent residential streetscape by planting trees
- Improve surface of access roads, install lighting in car parks, improve definition of car park areas and reduce extent of vehicular access near fire brigade training track
- Investigate potential for Umpires Clubrooms to become a multi use facility and accommodate the Junior Jockey Association. Provide disability access and consolidate public toilets into the clubroom facility
- Investigate the potential use of the old rugby change rooms to cater for the pigeon club (and demolish existing pigeon club facility)
- Improve the surface of the hockey ground by levelling the existing mounds
- Undertake minor repair to safety rail/perimeter fence around fire brigade track. Install underground water tank
- Enable sporting grounds to be used as an overflow training venue for other clubs/sports as required.

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

2.5.7 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:

- Cricket
- Gridiron

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

2.5.8 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 Maryvale 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, meetings, community surveys and telephone meetings.

2.5.9 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.

2.5.10 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 Maryvale 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).

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 Maryvale 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 workshop;
- Councillor discussion;
- Residents survey;
- Interviews with State Sporting Associations; and
- Community wide consultation.

2.6.1 Key Stakeholder and Reserve Tenant Workshop

A meeting was held with the key stakeholders and tenants of the reserve on the 14th October 2014. The groups and organisations that were represented at the workshop included:

- Morwell Pigeon Club

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

- Latrobe Cricket Club
- Latrobe Valley Umpires Association
- Gippsland Gladiators Gridiron Association

The Morwell Urban Fire Brigade and the Maltese Club were not represented at the meeting however, a follow up phone interview was conducted with these groups after the workshop.

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

Club Facility Requirements

- Pigeon Club facility requires an additional carport attached to the existing shed to enable pigeon truck access via a roller door. 9mx9m is required.
- Kitchenette for food preparation and tea and coffee making as part of the upgrade to the Pigeon Club is desirable.
- The gridiron pavilion does not meet the needs of the gridiron club or the Fire Brigade. A minimum of two change rooms with showers and toilets is required, along with clubrooms, canteen/food preparation and storage. The Fire Brigade requires access to toilets.
- The Cricket/Football Umpires Pavilion is a shared facility used by the Cricket Club during the summer season and Football Umpires during the winter season. The Cricket Club propose a redevelopment to the existing pavilion to include bar, kitchen and social facilities on the first floor and change rooms, canteen, storage, meeting rooms on the ground floor.
- Require female umpire change rooms.
- DDA compliant amenities.
- Expand the footprint of the Maltese Club building to provide increased space for activities and upgrade kitchen.
- Consider connection of the Maltese Club to the sewer.

Parking and Access/Egress to and from the Reserve

Henry St Car Park -

- Clearly line mark parking areas and times to ensure that parking does not occur in front of facilities in use.
- Accessible parking required in all existing and proposed parking areas.

Grant Street Car Park –

- Formalise car park. This car park is currently grass and dirt with a minor amount of gravel but has never been formalized.
- Increase the size of this car park if possible. Up to 300 attendees at Gridiron games up to 5 times per year.

Access and Egress –

- Entry off Henry Street is dangerous and needs further consideration.
- Bus parking/drop off is required in both car parks.

Unstructured Community Facilities

- BBQ's, picnic tables and shelters.
- Propose children's playground near gridiron pitch.

- Running track around the entire site including fitness stations and solar lighting.
- Public toilets.
- Walking paths to connect Heritage Bvd and the new super school to the reserve.

Sports Grounds and Playing Surfaces

- The gridiron field requires improved drainage to ensure a harder surface.
- Gridiron would favor an all weather surface (synthetic field).
- Field fencing around gridiron field is required including 7m exclusion zone around field as required by sport.
- Shade, seating and BBQ facilities required around sports grounds for spectators.
- Irrigation required for cricket ground.
- Fence required to stop balls going into the wetlands from the junior oval. Consider moving the junior oval slightly (10m) to south to reduce balls being hit into wetlands.
- Plan for the growth of another junior cricket oval.
- Consider drainage between the junior and senior cricket grounds. This area gets very boggy.
- Peter Siddle oval to be moved 20m east including the centre wicket area, dome, drain and reseed, install irrigation.
- Fencing around Peter Siddle oval.
- Level and improve the surface of the 2nd junior oval initially with a long-term plan of a synthetic surface.

Sports Facilities

- Cricket training nets are 14 years old and need replacing. These could be developed in the North West corner (soft netting with a fixed back fence)
- Old cricket nets can be removed (near the rectangle field).
- Upgrade the marshaling track (to the size of a basketball court) with water access and relevant plugs.
- Relocate the judge's box to the Marshaling Track.
- Upgrade the surface of the fire track to include curb and channel and new hydrants.
- Peter Siddle Cricket Centre of Excellence (indoor training facility). Approximate size 35m x 15m could be located where current nets are located.

Sports Ground Lighting

- The Gridiron field has 2 light towers providing approximately 30% cover. Additional lighting on cricket groundside is required to spread the wear and tear when training and allow for night games.
- Improve lighting of cricket ground for night games and umpire training.

General Reserve

- Reserve fencing would enable clubs to charge a gate-taking fee.
- Security lighting is generally pretty good however, could consider solar lighting.

- Integrate the reserve with the adjoining estate (Heritage Bvd).
- Pathways through and around the facility are required to minimise damage to the centre wicket.
- Improve reserve signage for vehicle and pedestrian traffic including the signage of all facilities and buildings.

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.

Pavilion

The existing pavilion whilst salvageable would most likely require demolition. There are a number of sporting clubs located at the Reserve with the potential to share facilities including Cricket and Gridiron. The Gridiron club would like access to a pavilion with the Old Rugby pavilion requiring demolition.

Playing Facilities

There are a number of key issues when it comes to the playing surfaces and facilities at Maryvale Reserve. In its current state the Gridiron pitch is in a terrible condition with insufficient lighting. It is expected that the Gridiron association will establish a summer junior competition in the next 3-5 years, as this is a requirement of their license with Gridiron Victoria.

There was some discussion regarding the potential of installing a synthetic surface where the current gridiron pitch is located and the concern that it may lead to ownership and one club. It was also comment about the short lifespan and the costs associated. However a multiuse synthetic surface was identified as an option that could be looked into.

There are currently two sets of cricket nets at Maryvale Reserve with the newer nets regularly being used, however the old set are ready to be demolished. There are significant issues with regards to drainage on the small cricket oval.

Additional Uses of Reserve

The Pigeon Club that current make use of the site require a shed that has truck access. Other uses may include the addition of a turf oval next to the smaller cricket oval however this would impact on the ability to host events on the site that require large open spaces without restrictive fencing.

Connection with the Community

Currently the reserve lacks easy connections with the local residents with barriers between the reserve and the newly developed estate. Ideally an increase in passive space linking the two areas would be developed to facilitate community use.

2.6.3 Councillor 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.

- If the sports that use the reserve include 1 winter and 1 summer then they would be able to share the pavilion building
- The potential for a turf farm at the reserve is a good idea however the question regarding necessary security was raised.

2.6.4 Residents Surveys

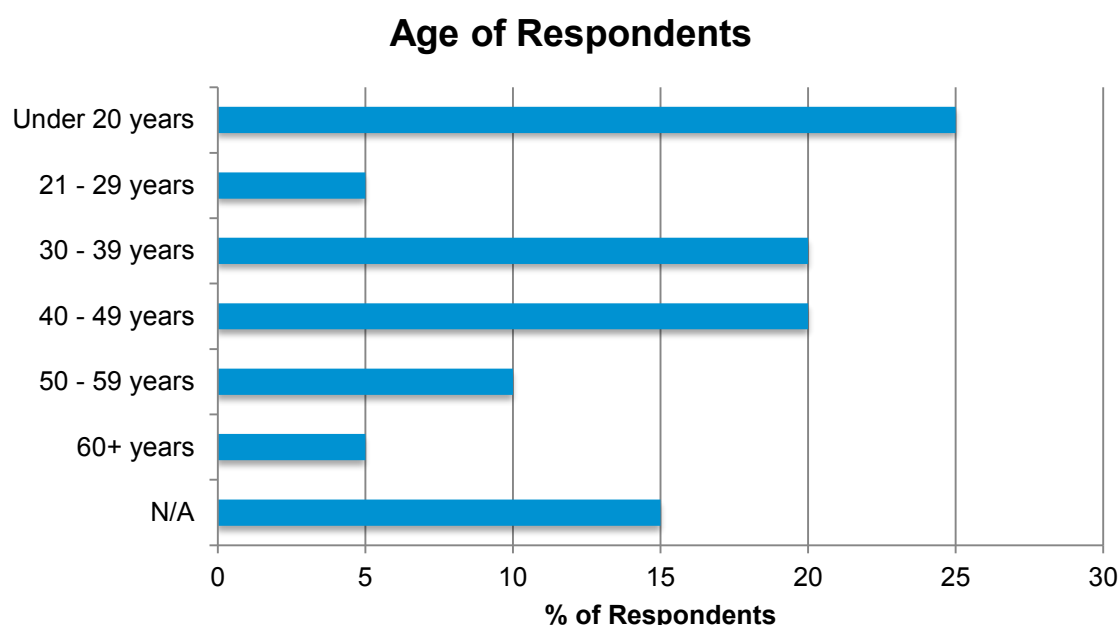
This section summarises the key findings from the Residents Surveys conducted during October and November 2014.

A total of 20 surveys were completed by residents regarding the Maryvale Reserve providing information on:

- Respondent profile
- Current and future use of the Reserve

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

Of the residents that responded to the survey, there was an even split between males and females (50%, 50%). A quarter of the respondents (25%) were aged under 20 years old, with 20% falling into the 30 – 39 years and 40 – 49 years age brackets.



The most common household structures of respondents were couple only households and couples living with children (both 33%). Twenty two per cent (22%) of respondents living in single person household's and 11% in group style households.

Of the twenty people surveyed, 10 (50%) had used the Maryvale Reserve in the previous 2 years. Weekly and a few times a year were the most common usage levels for Maryvale Reserve (37.5% each), while more than once a week and monthly were also common (12.5%).

Respondents used the Reserve for the following activities:

- Enjoying the environment 50% of respondents
- Relaxation/contemplation 38% of respondents
- Jogging 25% of respondents
- Walking the dog 25% of respondents
- Informal play 25% of respondents

Half of the respondents chose to walk to the reserve (50%), with other common modes of transport including driving (20%), bike (20%) and running (10%).

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

Table 2.1 Ratings of Importance of Current Facilities

Very Important	Moderately	Not Important
----------------	------------	---------------

Important			
Sporting fields	67%	33%	0%
Clubrooms/Pavilion	50%	17%	33%
Cricket Practice Wickets	33%	67%	0%
Pathways	71%	29%	0%
Playground	63%	13%	25%
Car Parks	83%	17%	0%
BBQ's/Picnic Areas	57%	29%	14%
Shade/shelters	86%	14%	0%
Seats	100%	0%	0%
Public Toilets	86%	14%	0%

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 Standard/Quality of Current Facilities

	Good	Satisfactory	Poor
Sporting fields	83%	17%	0%
Clubrooms/Pavilion	33%	50%	17%
Cricket Practice Wickets	60%	20%	20%
Car parks	43%	43%	14%
Shade/shelters	14%	71%	14%
Seats	14%	29%	57%
Public Toilets	17%	50%	33%

Generally the quality of the facilities was rated as good or satisfactory. The majority of people rated the sporting fields, cricket practice wickets and car parks as good, while the majority of respondents rated the clubrooms/pavilion, shade/shelters and public toilets as satisfactory.

The key reasons that respondents identified as causing them to not use the reserve were:

- Too far away 40% of respondents
- Facilities do not suit needs 20% of respondents
- Lack of walking paths 20% of respondents
- Do not feel welcome at the reserve 20% of respondents
- Lack of playground 10% of respondents
- Not interested 10% of respondents
- Lack of BBQ's, seating, shade 10% of respondents

Other reason provided included the fact the reserve was too boggy in winter, there was a lack of advertising and that they were unaware that it 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 mentioned:

- Provision of play equipment 47% of respondents
- Walking paths 47% of respondents
- More seating 35% of respondents
- Improved lighting 35% of respondents
- Provision of BBQ/picnic facilities 29% of respondents
- Improved car parking 24% of respondents
- More shade/shelter 24% of respondents

- Additional planting and landscaping 18% of respondents
- Provision of disability access 12% of respondents
- Improved maintenance generally 12% of respondents
- Improved surfaces on playing fields 12% of respondents
- Improved clubrooms 12% of respondents
- Improved cricket practice wickets 6% of respondents
- Improved linkage with new housing estate 6% of respondents
- Better signage 6% of respondents

2.6.5 Community Wide Consultation

The key issues identified during the consultations were:

- **Old And Dated Infrastructure:** the Gridiron pavilion needs to be redeveloped to include additional change facilities for women, juniors and away teams as well as Fire Brigade facilities. The existing cricket storage shed could be demolished and used for parking if additional facilities were built with storage.
- **Playing Facilities:** The sports grounds could be used for Under 8 soccer and women's soccer as a back up ground. The senior cricket oval needs shaping and resurfacing and requires additional drainage. Fencing around sports fields should not prevent the public utilising the grounds when not in play. The Fire Brigade requires a new marshalling track.
- **Accessibility:** All buildings and toilets require accessibility upgrades to meet standards.
- **Social:** Portable seating is required for all users.
- **Unstructured Recreation Facilities and Amenities:** A small playground is required to cater for cricket families. Running/walking paths should be granitic sand and lit.
- **Access/Egress:** Alternative solutions to the main entry need to be further considered to improve safety. Vehicle access to the gridiron pitch, Fire Brigade track and judges box is required.

2.7 Summary of Key Issues and Future Needs

The key issues identified during the consultations were:

- **Old And Dated Infrastructure:** the age and condition of many facilities is a significant issue. A number of key facilities need upgrading including Cricket Club/Umpires pavilion, Maltese Clubrooms, Pigeon Clubrooms and the Gridiron Pavilion.
- **Design:** poor layout for some key facilities, size of ovals (both cricket ovals are over sized), change rooms and amenities, lack of umpires female change rooms and location of practice cricket wickets.
- **Accessibility:** All facilities are not accessible. There is a lack of connecting, accessible pathways from Heritage Boulevard and other housing estates and proposed new community facilities such as the primary super school.
- **Social:** Lack of kiosk/kitchen facilities in clubrooms for Pigeon and Gridiron Clubs.
- **Unstructured Recreation Facilities and Amenities:** there are no play space facilities or social features such as tables, chairs, playgrounds and pathways. There is a lack of compliant, accessible toilets, outdoor fitness equipment along lit, connected pathways.

- **Access/Egress:** Need for improved access egress to and from the site for the key user groups off Henry Street. Opportunity to create additional formalised parking for Gridiron and Fire Brigade use.
- **Traffic Management, Car Parking and Access:** Need to formalise the existing car parks with line marked bays and accessible parking bays. Bus drop off and turn around facilities are lacking in both car parks.

2.8 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.

2.8.1 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.

(i) 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.

(ii) 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.

(iii) 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. A mix of rate concessions, payback loans, management rights in return for investment, provision of land and planning concessions may achieve this.

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 are your customers and how to attract them. summarised below.



3 Site Review

3.1 Introduction

A site review of Maryvale Reserve on the 29th of October 2014. The following provides a summary of the key issues identified.



Figure 3.1 Maryvale Reserve source Google maps

3.1.1 Senior Sports Oval, Cricket/Umpires Pavilion & Cricket Nets

- Overall, the sports pavilion is in a good 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 good condition.
- Wicket appears to support 6 pitches.
- Practice cricket nets – old (10yr +) with synthetic grass with chain wire fencing.
- The ground is larger than a standard senior cricket ground.



Turf wicket appears in a good condition.



3 Practice Nets with synthetic grass with chain wire fencing. Wickets aged and in need of replacement



Oval turf in good condition



Overall the sports pavilion is in a good condition. Opportunity to refurbish and construct second storey.



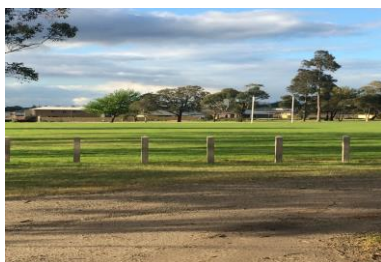
View of sports pavilion from the car park. Car parking recently sealed. Need to delineated car parking spaces

3.1.2 Junior Sports Oval

- The junior cricket ground appears in good condition.
- The ground is larger than a standard junior cricket ground.

3.1.3 Gridiron Pitch and Clubrooms

- The gridiron pitch appears to be in good condition.
- The gridiron pavilion appears to be in poor condition. 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.



Gridiron pitch.



Gridiron pavilion is aged and does not service the needs to the users

3.1.4 Fire Brigade Track and Club Facilities

- The fire brigade track could be upgraded to include curb and channel.
- The existing buildings (judges box, storage facility, kiosk and storage) appear to be in good condition and meet the needs of the fire brigade. However, toilets in the gridiron pavilion (used by the fire brigade) are in poor condition.



Marshalling track



Judges box (with storage underneath)



Fire Brigade training track



Fire Brigade storage shed and kiosk

3.1.5 Maltese Club

- The Maltese Club building appears to be in good condition. No internal inspection was undertaken on the day as the building was not accessible.
- Amenities would need to be reviewed so to be complaint, and to current BCA/ DDA requirements.



Front entrance to the Maltese Club



Maltese Club building

3.1.6 Pigeon Club

- The Pigeon Club appears to be in poor condition. No internal inspection was undertaken on the day as the building was not accessible.
- Amenities would need to be reviewed so to be complaint, and to current BCA/ DDA requirements.



Pigeon Club building. Aged facility needing refurbishment

3.1.7 Car Parking

- The Henry Street carpark is an unmarked, asphalt surface with lighting.
- The car park is in good condition however, there are no marked accessible bays or bus parking.



Henry Street Car Park with lighting and drainage



Cricket store room within the car park area. Aged facility



View of car park towards the Maltese Club.



4 Master Plan Strategic Direction

4.2 Introduction

This section brings together the study's findings under a recommended Master Plan for Maryvale Reserve. 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.

4.3 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; and
- 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 Maryvale Reserve Master Plan process:

a) *Principles:*

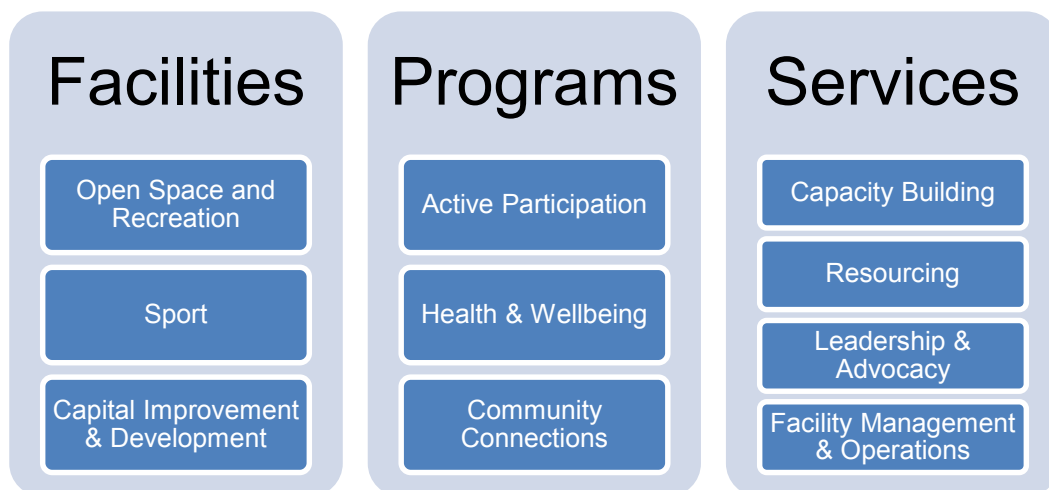
- Increased opportunities and participation for all;
- A diverse range of open space, sport and recreation choices;

- Great places for people to recreate;
- Building the health and wellbeing of the Morwell 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:*

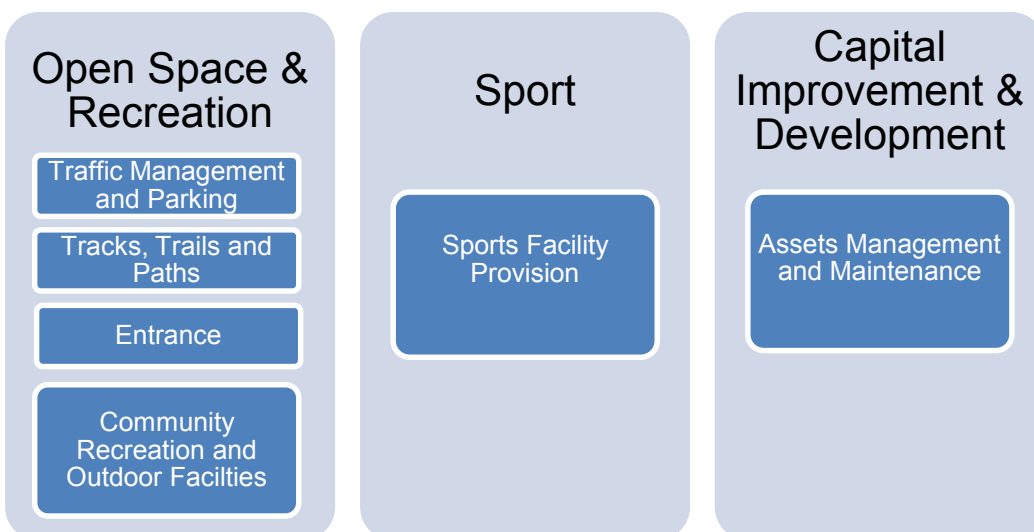
- **Facilities:** What we will do to provide safe, liveable, sustainable and usable assets to improve opportunities for residents to participate in active and healthy lifestyles.
- **Programs:** What we will do to provide safe, accessible and usable programs to improve opportunities for residents to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



4.3.1 Facilities Development Framework

The proposed Maryvale 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.



4.4 Maryvale Reserve Component Schedule and Master Plan

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

- Club Facility Requirements
- Parking, Access and Egress
- Community / Unstructured Recreation Facilities
- Sports Grounds / Facilities
- General

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

Club Facilities

Upgrade the existing Cricket/Football Umpires pavilion to include a second storey for function space, kitchen, bar, store and amenities. Meeting and training facilities would remain on the first level with the kiosk, change rooms and umpires rooms.

Increase the size of the Maltese Club to provide additional program space, upgrade the kitchen and connect to the sewer.

Increase the size of the Pigeon Club building by adding a carport with roller door and provide kitchenette.

Upgrade the Gridiron Pavilion to include 4 change rooms, social area, storage and toilets.

Sports Grounds

Upgrade the Gridiron pitch to include surface upgrades, drainage, a fence around the ground, spectator seating, shade and a BBQ.

Improve the senior cricket ground by installing irrigation and improved drainage between the senior and junior ovals.

Provide a high fence at the back on the junior ovals to prevent stray balls entering the wetlands.

Parking and Access

Further investigate a safer entry and exit off Henry Street. Ensure adequate bus parking in both car parks and bus turnaround space. Formalise parking in both car parks with marked bays and accessible bays.

Unstructured Recreation Opportunities

Provide two playgrounds within the reserve, a medium sized playground in the north east corner and a small playground in front of the Cricket/Umpires pavilion. Provide park furniture including BBQ's, shelter, picnic tables and chairs and public amenities. Fitness stations to be provided along connecting pathways, which are accessible and well lit. Improve way finding and signage around the site.

General

Demolish the old cricket nets and relocate to the north west corner of the reserve. Provide upgraded Fire Brigade facilities including marshalling track and existing surface upgrades. Provide additional training lights on the gridiron pitch and senior cricket ground.

Based on the above key directions the project architect has developed a Master Plan for Maryvale Reserve. The plan is shown on the following page.



4.5 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	Match funding for club and	Types of projects that might be funded include outdoor sport

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

Funding Program	Grant Amount	Details
Clubs	community contribution (cash and in-kind) up to \$50,000 for projects up to \$150,000.	surfaces and sports lighting, play spaces, multi-purpose spaces (e.g. courts), youth recreation spaces and outdoor fitness stations.
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.

4.6 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 Maryvale Reserve Master Plan Implementation Plan

ACTIVITY AREA	RECOMMENDATIONS	ESTIMATED COST	PRIORITY	POTENTIAL FUNDING	RESPONSIBILITY/ PARTNERSHIPS
Club Facility Requirements					
Existing Sporting Pavilion Upgrade	1st aid room - Additional storage internal and external - Meeting and training rooms on level 1 - Kiosk on level 1 - Female umpire change rooms - Function space and bar for 70-80 people including bar, kitchen, store and amenities	\$1,300,000 - \$1,500,000	Short Short Short Short Long	Community Facility Funding Program Community Funding	LCC SRV Tenant Clubs AFL Victoria Tenant Clubs
3Gridiron Club Pavilion	Redevelop this pavilion to include minimum of 2 change rooms (showers, change, toilets), social area and storage. Use existing footprint of the building.	\$300,000-\$500,000	Medium	CFFP State Govt. Women's Change Rooms Program	LCC SRV Tenant Clubs
Maltese Club	- Connect to sewer - Increase footprint of the building for additional activity space - Upgrade the kitchen	\$300,000	Medium	Community Fundraising	LCC Tenant Clubs
Pigeon Club	- Add additional space for kitchenette 9m x 9m - Provide an undercover shed for loading pigeons onto the truck (a shed with a roller door)	\$250,000	Medium	Community Fundraising	LCC Tenant Clubs
Parking, Access and Egress					
Henry Street Carpark (West)	- Provide bus parking and turnaround - Formalise existing space by sealing and line marking - Provide 6 accessible parking bays near Maltese Club building	\$90,000	Short	-	LCC
Grant Street Carpark (East)	Formalise car park (sealed and marked) and consider bus turnaround	\$260,000	Medium	-	LCC
Reserve Access at Henry Street	Entry treatment – investigate entry and egress at Grant Street. Further investigation into design treatments required prior to cost estimate being established.	Excluded (design required)	Short	-	LCC
Community Unstructured Recreation Facilities					

ACTIVITY AREA	RECOMMENDATIONS	ESTIMATED COST	PRIORITY	POTENTIAL FUNDING	RESPONSIBILITY/ PARTNERSHIPS
Passive Recreation Facilities	• Medium sized playground in north east corner • Park furniture including bbq's, picnic tables, seating, bins etc • Smaller playground in front of the existing pavilion • Connecting pathways through out the site (granitic sand) • Solar lighting of car parks, trails and facilities • Improve branding, way finding and traffic management • Improved signage around the site • Public amenities for passive recreation area in north east corner of the reserve	\$250,000 \$100,000 \$65,000 Included in tracks \$60,000 \$15,000 \$5,000 \$200,000	Short	Community Facility Funding Program Community Safety Fund (lighting)	SRV Department of Justice and Regulation LCC
Walking and Running Tracks	• Connecting paths throughout the site • Granitic sand • Solar lighting	\$100,000	Short	As above	
Fitness Stations	• 6 fitness stations	\$20,000	Short	As above	
Sports Grounds / Facilities					
Rectangle Field	• Improve drainage and surface upgrades • Fence around ground • Spectator seating, shade and BBQ	\$375,000	Short	Community Facilities Funding Program	SRV LCC
Senior Cricket Ground	• Drainage between junior and senior ground • Install irrigation	\$300,000	Short	State Government Cricket Program	LCC SRV Tenant Clubs
Practice Nets	• Demolish existing and relocate in north west corner of the reserve (with retractable and lockable cabinets) 4 rows.	\$150,000	Short	State Government Cricket Program	SRV LCC Tenant Clubs
Fire Track	• Provide a new marshaling track west of the judges box (approximate size of a basketball court with water access and plugs) • Upgrade main fire track surface to curb and channel	\$60,000 \$75,000	Medium	-	LCC Tenant Clubs
Junior Cricket Ground No 1	• High back fence to prevent lost balls	\$60,000	Short	-	LCC Tenant Clubs
General					

ACTIVITY AREA	RECOMMENDATIONS	ESTIMATED COST	PRIORITY	POTENTIAL FUNDING	RESPONSIBILITY/ PARTNERSHIPS
Sports Ground Lighting	• Provide additional training lighting on the gridiron field including lighting to look over the fire brigade track. • Upgrade lighting on senior cricket ground for night games	\$200,000	Medium	Community Facilities Funding Program State Government Cricket Program	LCC SRV Tenant Clubs

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: Summary of Relevant Literature

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> <u>Objectives:</u> 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 <u>Strategic Direction:</u> 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 <u>Indicators:</u> 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 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

Name of Report/Document	Summary of Key Issues
	• 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. <u>Council's Community Engagement Objectives:</u> 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. 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.
Healthy Urban	The Healthy Urban Design Good Practice Guidelines encourages:

Name of Report/Document	Summary of Key Issues
Design Guidelines – 2008	• 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 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

Name of Report/Document	Summary of Key Issues
	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 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. Installation 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 Two: Community Survey Comments

Monash Reserve	
1	Drainage
2	Just need to improve it at lot more
3	Advertise and hold events

Appendix Three: Latrobe City Demographic Review

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

Latrobe City Country 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

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:

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
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.

Appendix Four: Morwell Demographic Review

Demographic Profile and Population Trends

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

The population of Morwell in 2011 was 14,006 people, which accounts for 18.9% of the total Latrobe population. This was increase from 13,766 residents in 2006, an approximate growth of 1.7%.

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 Morwell

	2011		
	Number	%	Latrobe %
0-4 years	923	6.6%	6.6%
5-9 years	808	5.8%	6.3%
10-19 years	1,822	13.0%	13.8%
20-29 years	1,891	13.5%	12.9%
30-39 years	1,473	10.5%	11.6%
40-49 years	1,805	12.9%	13.5%
50-59 years	1,742	12.4%	13.7%
60-69 years	1,560	11.1%	10.7%
70-79 years	1,163	8.3%	6.6%
80-89 years	685	4.9%	3.6%
90-99 years	128	0.9%	0.6%
100 and over	6	0.0%	0.0%
Total	14,006	100.0%	100.0%

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

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

Overall, Morwell only has 25.4% of the population aged between 0 and 19 compared to 26.7% for Latrobe, while Morwell has 14.1% aged over 70 years compared to 10.8% for Latrobe.

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

- A larger percentage of people aged 70 to 79 years (8.3% compared to 6.6%)
- A larger percentage of people aged 80 to 89 years (4.9% compared to 3.6%)
- A smaller percentage of people aged 50 to 59 years (12.4% compared to 13.7%)
- A smaller percentage of people aged 30 to 39 years (10.5% compared to 11.6%)

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 Morwell 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 Morwell in 2011 and compares it to the greater Latrobe area.

Most Common Countries of Birth - Morwell

	2011		
	Number	%	Latrobe %
Australia	10,644	76.0%	80.6%
England	418	3.0%	3.1%
Italy	399	2.9%	1.0%
Malta	145	1.0%	0.6%
Scotland	140	1.0%	1.0%
Netherlands	129	0.9%	1.1%
Germany	127	0.9%	0.8%
New Zealand	113	0.8%	0.9%
Philippines	98	0.7%	0.5%
Sudan	95	0.7%	0.2%
India	48	0.3%	0.3%
Greece	46	0.3%	0.2%
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan)	35	0.3%	0.4%
Ireland	22	0.2%	0.2%
Total	14,006	100.0	100.0

Languages Spoken at Home

The Morwell area has a higher percentage of residents that speak another language compared to Latrobe with 16.65% of the population speaking another language (compared to 11.54% for Latrobe).

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

- Italian
- Greek
- Arabic
- Maltese
- German

Residents Income Levels

The table below identifies the personal weekly income of residents in Morwell.

Weekly Individual Gross Income Levels of Morwell

	2011		
	Number	%	Latrobe %
Negative income	61	0.5%	0.5%
Nil income	635	5.6%	6.8%
\$1-\$199	982	8.6%	8.2%
\$200-\$299	1,897	16.6%	13.1%
\$300-\$399	1,717	15.0%	12.8%
\$400-\$599	1,552	13.6%	12.9%
\$600-\$799	1,145	10.0%	9.7%
\$800-\$999	720	6.3%	6.9%
\$1,000-\$1,249	565	5.0%	6.6%
\$1,250-\$1,499	326	2.9%	4.3%
\$1,500-\$1,999	388	3.4%	5.3%

\$2,000 or more	316	2.8%	4.7%
Not stated	1,111	9.7%	8.2%
Total	11,415	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 Morwell and Latrobe shows that there is a higher proportion of the population earning a low income (less than \$400 per week) and a lower proportion earning a high income (\$1,500 per week or more) in Morwell when compared to Latrobe.

Overall, 45.8% of the Morwell population earn less than \$400 per week compared to 40.9% for the Latrobe region, while 6.2% earn a high income (\$1,500 per week or more) compared to 10.0% for Latrobe.

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

- A larger percentage of people earning \$200 - \$299 (16.6% compared to 13.1%)
- A larger percentage of people earning \$300 - \$399 (15.0% compared to 12.8%)
- A smaller percentage of people earning \$1500 - \$1999 (3.4% compared to 5.3%)
- A smaller percentage of people earning \$2000 or more (2.8% compared to 4.7%)

Vehicle Ownership

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

Vehicle Ownership - Morwell

	2011		
	People	%	Latrobe %
None	1,290	9.6%	5.7%
1 motor vehicle	4,516	33.6%	26.8%
2 motor vehicles	4,473	33.3%	39.6%
3 motor vehicles	1,471	10.9%	14.3%
4 or more motor vehicles	609	4.5%	7.5%
Not stated	1,081	8.0%	6.2%
Total	13,440	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 Morwell shows that the majority of households have access to at least one car (82.3%).