

Moreland City Council
**Social, Cultural and
Leisure Needs
Assessment for Central
Coburg**
Final Report
March 2005

Activity Centres provide an: *“Integration of housing, workplaces, shopping, recreation and community services, to provide a mix and level of activity that attracts people, creates a safe environment, stimulates interaction and provides a lively community focus”*

Department of Sustainability and Environment- Melbourne 2030 Strategy (2002)

© Collaborations: Planning With Your Community Pty Ltd 2005

No part of this publication may be altered or reproduced in any form or by any means without the prior authorisation of Collaborations: Planning With Your Community Pty Ltd

Table of Contents

1. Introduction	5
2. Approach and Scope	7
3. Central Coburg 2020	11
4. Planning and Policy Background	13
4.1 State Government Policies and Strategies	14
4.2 Moreland City Council Policies and Strategies	16
5. Social Planning Principles	20
6. Understanding Supply and Demand	22
6.1 Understanding demand	23
6.2 Understanding supply	30
7. Social, Cultural and Leisure Needs Assessment	34
8. Priorities for Central Coburg 2020	51
8.1 Social Infrastructure Priorities	52
8.2 Preferred models of provision	53
8.3 Implementation	55
Appendix 1: Demographic information	56
Appendix 2: Stakeholders Workshop	60
Appendix 3: Floor space	69
Appendix 4: Maps	75

1. Introduction

Social sustainability implies the notion of intergenerational equity; that is, the investment and use of social resources to meet the need of current generations without compromising the capacity of future generations to realise their aspirations. The social sustainability of Coburg requires foresight in planning to ensure that investment in social infrastructure facilitates just and equitable social outcomes now and into the future.

In June 2003, Council adopted a vision to guide the future growth and development of Central Coburg. Known as **Central Coburg 2020**, the vision seeks to support the development of central Coburg as an Activity Centre under Melbourne 2030 to be the prime shopping, living, employment and activity precinct in Moreland. This integrated approach to urban development and the management of a changing urban environment underpins the approach to this work, which focuses more particularly on social needs and outcomes.

As part of an integrated approach to the development of the Central Coburg 2020 Structure Plan, **collaborations** has been commissioned by the City of Moreland to undertake a Social, Cultural, Leisure Needs Assessment. The primary objective of the project has been to provide a detailed understanding of the social, cultural and leisure needs of current and future population to inform the development of a Developers Contribution Plan and structure planning for the Coburg Area.

The project has had three key components of research and development:

- Capacity mapping of current social, cultural and leisure facilities and services
- Preparation of population profile and forecasts to understand current and future demand
- Development and application of a needs assessment tool to determine social infrastructure and service priorities for the Activity Centre

This report outlines our approach to these tasks, the key findings of each stage of work and the implications for the Central Coburg Structure plan in responding to social infrastructure requirements in the future.

The project has been supported and guided by a Working Group of Council staff representing the various areas of interest and the service scope encompassed by the research. We would like to acknowledge the contribution of those involved in being willing to think outside the square to support an integrated approach to community planning and embrace innovative models of service planning and delivery.

The project has taken an integrated approach and has had the support of a multi-discipline working group with the following representatives:

- Project Manager: Manager Social Policy and Health Support- Kerry Stubbings
 - Project Coordinator: Strategic Planner (Central Coburg 2020) - Kellie Marks
 - Research Officer - Kathryn Spargo
 - Director Social Development - Jenny Merkus
 - Director City Development - Roger Collins
 - Manager Community Services - Derryn Wilson
 - Manager Youth and Leisure - Nicholas Burt
 - Manager Cultural Services - Tim Bruwer
 - Team Leader Strategic Planning - Rachel Haynes
 - Manager Asset Management - Chris LoPiccolo
 - Infrastructure Project Officer - Peter Silva
 - Major Projects Officer, Pentridge - Anne Vella
-
- Maps prepared by Don Milne Research Officer

2. Approach and Scope

The approach to this needs assessment built on existing research, local knowledge base and policy frameworks. The approach included stakeholder consultation and targeted community research consultation process designed following a review of existing information and research. The research process was designed to draw on the learnings from existing work, which embraces an integrated approach to social infrastructure in the context of community wellbeing. Internal workshops at each stage of the project provided a structure for working in partnership with council staff and to integrate other key inputs. The approach acknowledged council's development of a social planning framework and provided the opportunity to develop and test a framework for needs analysis.

Stage 1: Policy & Data Review

Objectives:

- *To establish the policy and service planning context for the project*
- *To develop a community profile and establish population trends and influences*
- *To establish existing community/social infrastructure capacity*
- *To establish organisational priorities and social planning principles to inform the planning process for Central Coburg.*

Key Tasks

- Internal briefing with relevant council staff to confirm scope of research and map known data sources
- Collation of relevant council and community population data and information inputs, service mapping, policy documents, service plans
- Advice and support to design of facility and service mapping, mapping conducted by council
- Staff Workshop I to discuss approach, confirm scope and identify key issues for the project to resolve.
- Collation of relevant State Government Policies- Melbourne 2030, Department of Education, Department of Human Services
- Development of consultation process
- Summary Report based informed by Stage I and Stage II outcomes, including social and cultural planning principles for Coburg.
- Staff workshop II to present and discuss outcomes of consultation and research process, identify key challenges and opportunities

Stage 2: External Consultation

Objectives:

- *To complement existing information and research through targeted community and stakeholder consultation*
- *To ensure that the planning process is informed by local knowledge, experience and priorities*

Key Tasks:

- Design and conduct of survey with new residents in Pentridge Village.
- Conduct of thematic workshops with local service providers.
- Collate and analyse outcomes to inform community planning process and development of planning principles

Stage 3: Scenario Testing

Objectives:

- *To examine the social and community planning implications of three development/population scenarios.*
- *To inform the development of the Moreland Social Planning framework through a working example.*

Key Tasks:

- Critique of population forecast assumptions in association with id Consulting, including a summary of key population drivers in the corridor and their implications for development scenarios.
- Outline likely population scenarios utilising forecast data and trend information.
- Staff workshop for discussion of scenarios.
- Identify social planning/infrastructure priorities in association with preferred future scenario.

Stage 4: Final Report & Recommendations

Objectives:

- *Develop a needs assessment tool applicable at the neighbourhood and activity centre level*
- *Application of the tool*
- *Analyse outcomes and recommendations for Central Coburg*

Key Tasks:

- Staff workshop to develop the framework for the tool.
- Draft tool, including service planning triggers.
- Apply needs assessment tool.
- Prepare draft report and recommendations including needs analysis, infrastructure priorities, locational attributes, funding and partnership opportunities.
- Service provider workshop to review outcomes.
- Staff presentation and review of draft.
- Revise report for formal presentation.
- Council/Executive presentation

Scope

This research has examined the following service areas at a strategic level:

Family and Children Services	Maternal and Child Health centre (MCH) Child care centre Preschool Referral
Education	Primary School (Government, Religious and Private) Secondary School (Government, Religious and Private) Post-Compulsory Education Specialist
Information	Community/services Information centre- staffed

Recreation and Leisure	Information location
	Recreation Centre/aquatic centre
	Sports pavilion/clubhouse
	Sporting oval/field/court
	Playground
Cultural and Spiritual	Library
	Performing Arts
	Exhibition Space
	Workshop Space
	Community Centre
	Neighbourhood House
	Community meeting space/Community Hall
Health	Place of Worship
	Hospital
	Community Health Service
	GP's
	Mental Health
	Dental
Community Support	Health promotion/Information
	Counselling
	Drug and Alcohol Rehab
	Gamblers Addiction Rehab

Please note that aged and youth services have not been isolated as a specific service area as the needs of aged or young people have been incorporated into the scope above and specific aged care facilities will be picked up in most of the above categories – eg health, Cultural and Spiritual, Information etc.

3. Central Coburg 2020

Coburg is identified as a priority Urban Village in the Moreland Municipal Strategic Statement (MSS). In 2002, Melbourne 2030 identified the area as a Principal Activity Centre in- the State Government's strategy to guide development of metropolitan Melbourne over the next 26 years.

In March 2001, prior to Melbourne 2030 Council approved a project brief and established a Steering Committee to oversee development of an integrated plan to guide the growth and development of Coburg later titled *Central Coburg 2020*. In June 2003, Council approved the Vision for *Central Coburg 2020* and a series of actions and strategies to guide the development of the Structure Plan.

The policy development involved extensive community consultation and developed a vision using five main themes for scoping the main strategies and actions of the plan:

In summary, these themes are:

- *The Heart of Moreland*: the prime shopping, living, employment and activity precinct in Moreland.
- *Quality Spaces for People*: the centre is transformed into an attractive network of streets and spaces.
- *A Place to Live*: a sought after living environment, offering a range of housing choices including high-density housing.
- *Linking the Community*: arrive at the centre on foot, by bike or by public transport, different activities based on one trip.
- *Networks of Green*: Central Coburg is linked with networks of green space

Central Coburg 2020 outlines the following opportunities for the Coburg area:

- Coburg as a Principal Activity Centre (P.A.C)
- Coburg is designated as an urban village and the plan provides the opportunity to pursue urban village objectives for the area. This will assist in Council achieving its vision to become an environmentally sustainable and liveable city, where people can shop, work and socialise locally.
- The Civic Precinct's location close to the geographical centre of Moreland and central Coburg, and the redevelopment of the Municipal Offices and Pentridge, provide opportunities for an improved civic precinct and a greater civic focus for the City of Moreland.
- Sydney Road is identified in the MSS as one of the best-known features of Moreland and a great Victorian retail street. The plan provides the opportunity to ensure the continued success of Sydney Road as the municipality's social and economic heart.
- There is an opportunity to review and revise the current planning scheme zones and overlays that apply to the central Coburg area to reflect the outcomes of the plan and to facilitate the outcomes of the Plan, where appropriate, through the planning system.
- There are a number of major sites within central Coburg, which are undergoing redevelopment or are likely to in the near future.
- Council has significant land holdings within the central Coburg area including a number of the carparks to the west and east of Sydney Road.

The role of this project and this report has been to identify the social infrastructure priorities that will support the broad objectives of Coburg 2020 and support the capacity of services and facilities to respond to population change and growth.

4. Planning and Policy Background

The opportunities and challenges for Coburg are set in the context of a range of state and local government policies objectives. The following policy analysis is not intended to be a comprehensive overview of all policies, rather a snapshot of some of the key policies that will influence that planning of social planning for Coburg.

In the context of this project, these policies pose the following challenges:

- Supporting service integration of key lifestages
- Enhancing the role of community facilities in the Activity Centre
- Supporting population growth around the Activity Centre
- Improving community health and well being
- Delivering an integrated approach to community planning.

4.1 State Government Policies and Strategies

There are a number of key documents guiding growth of activity centre and the provision of social, cultural and leisure facilities.

All documents:

- Trend towards co-locating of complimentary facilities
- Support for partnerships
- Support for across government approach
- Support for early provision of key services/facilities

Department of Sustainability

Melbourne 2030 (2002) supports:

- A range of lot sizes and of housing types
- A range of open spaces to meet a variety of needs
- Open space links to open space networks and regional parks where possible
- A strong sense of place created because neighbourhood development emphasises existing cultural heritage values, attractive built form and landscape character
- An urban structure where networks of neighbourhoods are clustered to support larger activity centres on the Principal Public Transport Network
- Bringing diverse activities together can provide a focal point encouraging synergies and attracting more and different groups of people.
- Compact neighbourhoods that are oriented around walkable distances between activities and where neighbourhood centres provide access to services and facilities to meet day-to-day needs
- Improved supply of affordable housing
- Integration of housing, workplaces, shopping, recreation and community services,
- Opportunities for sharing social infrastructure,

- Partnerships between developers, local government and the community are encouraged
- Population growth around major activity centres
- Reduced dependence on car use because public transport is easy to use, there are safe and attractive spaces for walking and cycling
- The clustering of complementary facilities in Neighbourhood Activity Centres

Department of Victorian Communities:

DVC's goal is for all Victorian communities to be active, confident and resilient. To achieve this vision DVC is committed to the following objectives through a number of policies that support:

- *Communities that shape their future* – helping communities respond to new challenges, by working together with government, community agencies and businesses.
- *Communities that encourage participation* – creating opportunities for increased participation and volunteering in community activities.
- *Communities that embrace diversity* – supporting and advocating for Indigenous communities, young Victorians, women and culturally and linguistically diverse communities

Department of Human Services

Strategic Framework for Family Services

- This Strategic Framework for Family Services, October 2002 provides a foundation for the future directions for the Department of Human Services funded Family Services.
- Key directions for these services over the next five years are:
- A well-integrated service that is able to meet the individual needs of children/youth and their families.

This means breaking down program boundaries that have restricted the flexibility of service delivery options.

- Focusing on the development of partnerships and service networks. This includes key partnerships with universal services such as Maternal and Child Health, preschools, childcare services, schools and Neighbourhood Houses. Commitment to “joined up” services & better developmental health and wellbeing outcomes for children and families.
- Focusing on developmental models of early intervention.

The Department of Human Service and MAV jointly developed the *Future Directions for the Victorian Maternal and Child Health Service*.

The document:

- Identifies the need to bring together Maternal and Children’s services with other children services
- Encourages partnerships with families and communities, service provider and State and Local government
- Supports Local planning, flexibility and collaboration to design Maternal and Child Health Models in response to identified individuals, families and local community needs

4.2 Moreland City Council Policies and Strategies

There are a number of key documents guiding growth of activity centre and the provision of social, cultural and leisure facilities. The Strategic Plan states that *Moreland City Council seeks to create an "environmentally sustainable and livable city, where people can shop, work and socialise locally. A city where a car and a high income are not necessary for a rich and rewarding quality of life. A city, which will continue to provide a range of opportunities and choices for a diverse and prosperous community. (Moreland Municipal Strategic Statement)*

The following are a number of key policies relevant to this report:

The Moreland Council Plan

The Council's key commitment areas for 2003–2006 are outlined below. Known as the four pillars, they represent Council's core objectives for delivering a sustainable future for Moreland. Council's four pillars are:

- Improving social conditions;
- Creating a sustainable employment base;
- Improving the built and natural environment; and
- Open, responsive and consultative governance.

Moreland Municipal Public Health Plan 2003

The Moreland Municipal Public Health Plan (MPHP) provides the overarching policy framework for strategies to enhance health, safety and wellbeing in Moreland. The MPHP focuses on the social elements of Council's vision and complements the Moreland Municipal Strategic Statement with its focus on the physical environment.

The vision and purpose will be achieved by striving for integrated social, economic and physical objectives in Moreland, specifically:

- *A Healthy Social Environment* – People living healthy lifestyles; easy access to appropriate services when needed; a well –connected, equitable and democratic society; convivial and harmonious community life.
- *A Healthy Physical Environment* – Clean food, water and air; liveable and safe built environments and open space; affordable housing; viable and sustainable systems.
- *A Healthy Economy* – Adequate prosperity and worthwhile employment; a vibrant and sustainable local economy; access to lifelong learning.
- *Healthy Leadership and Processes* – Integrated whole-of-Council, whole-of-Government and whole-of-community approaches; enhanced personal and organisational capability to strengthen factors that support health and reduce factors that harm health; trustworthy and viable organisations; equity and democratic processes for decision making

The MPHP 2003 comprises a plan for action over a ten year period covering a range of action areas which can have a significant impact on health, safety and wellbeing outcomes. Integrating health, safety and wellbeing considerations into local area urban planning is included within this action plan.

Moreland Arts Strategy 2001 - 2005

The Mission:

- Balance of innovation, creativity and tradition
- Integrate the arts into the daily life of all of our communities
- To make it an attractive base for artists and arts businesses
- To support and enhance unique, expressive and vital public spaces

There are a number of key priorities for implementation of the Strategy:

- Strengthen an integrated planning approach within Council to recognise overlapping agendas in social, cultural, environmental and economic development.
- Develop and strengthen community cultural participation and identity in areas of the municipality which currently have a less well-developed public cultural life. These communities were identified through the consultation as including Pascoe Vale, Fawkner and Glenroy.
- Investigate the introduction of a combined Community and Cultural Grants Program. The allocation of grants will contribute to a range of community and cultural objectives including the objectives of the Arts Strategy. The current level of funds allocated through the existing Cultural Grants Program will be maintained as a minimum level of grants allocated to cultural activity and projects.
- Collect and provide information on Moreland artists and arts business through an arts database leading to publication of an Arts Register.
- Facilitate and support networking opportunities for artists and arts businesses across Moreland.
- Encourage artists, arts businesses and arts-related organisations to locate in Moreland.
- Continue to support and promote the Sydney Road Arts Precinct as a major centre for arts activity.
- Strengthen marketing of Moreland as an Arts City.

Moreland Leisure Plan 2001

Mission: All residents will have access to a range of leisure services delivered within a community development and best value framework.

The Mission will be achieved through the following four objectives outlined in the 2000-2003 Council Plan.

- To enable and support equity of access to all Council leisure, community recreation and sporting resources across the municipality.
- To support and strengthen the capacity of local community groups to improve the quality of life of the Moreland community.
- To be a leader in identifying and assessing needs and developing recreational opportunities through a program of continuing community development and best value.
- To adopt an integrated approach to recreational planning by linking with other social, environmental and economic planning activities.

The key themes and priority areas that have emerged through the review of the Moreland Leisure Plan are:

- Adopting a Social Development Department "whole of Council" approach to dealing with the breadth of leisure issues in the community.
- Improving information dissemination and communication.
- Improving strategies that focus on access for people and groups with special needs.

- Adopting, where at all times possible, a strategic, influencing, value adding service delivery role.
- Providing a coordinated approach to developing, supporting and improving organisations in the community.
- Providing a coordinated approach to the allocation of grounds, pavilions and clubhouses/ facilities and addressing tenancy arrangements with all sport and recreation organisations.
- Developing an integrated planning approach to the implementation of capital works projects, master planning projects and the operation of leisure and aquatics facilities, ensuring that social, environmental and economic factors are taken into consideration.

The Aquatic Leisure Centres Strategic Plan recommends that:

- Council establishes a municipal-wide advisory committee, the *Community Aquatics Committee*, to assist Council to plan and develop the combined Moreland aquatic service.
- Council supports the YMCA in its proposal to develop and implement a youth outreach program across those Moreland aquatic leisure centres, which it operates.
- Council undertakes a feasibility study into the proposed expansion of Coburg Leisure Centre and Fawkner Leisure Centre.

Library Service Strategy- (Extract from Moreland City Libraries Business Plan, 2004/05 – 2006/07)

The Library Service Unit will implement two inter-linked strategies to ensure that library services are constantly improved and targeted to meet the changing needs of the Moreland community.

- *Health & Wellbeing*
- *Enhanced Buildings & Facilities*

A strategy for enhanced buildings and facilities will place libraries in a position to better serve as community cultural centres

Moreland City Youth Strategy 2004-2009

The Moreland Youth Strategy 2004 - 2009 has been developed as a key policy document for Council over the next five years to address the needs of young people in Moreland. This will involve a whole-of-Council and whole-of-sector approach and a commitment to key and shared responsibilities for a range of functions needed to implement the Strategy.

The objectives and outcomes of the Youth Strategy are:

Theme	Objectives	Outcomes
<i>Access to Services and Facilities</i>	To improve access to services and opportunities for young people in Moreland.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased access to services and facilities by young people in Moreland and increased opportunity for participation.
<i>Physical Environment</i>	To improve the physical environment so it is safe, accessible and inclusive of young people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased access to the built environment by improving safety and physical accessibility. Increase the community's understanding of young people's rights to the physical environment.
<i>Strengthening Community</i>	To improve access to information and community participation in decision-making.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Young people are better informed and actively participate in civic life.
<i>Education and Employment</i>	To improve access to quality education, employment and training for young people in Moreland.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retention at secondary school for young people in Moreland is increased. ▪ Increase in the number of training opportunities for young people ▪ Decrease youth unemployment. ▪ The well-being of young people at school in Moreland improved.
<i>Management and Implementation</i>	To monitor the implementation of the Moreland Youth Strategy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Effective implementation of the youth strategy in partnership with community agencies and networks

Moreland Building Assets Management Strategy "Building Our Future"

This strategy seeks to provide a framework for the strategic management of Council's buildings. The report makes recommendations for 259 building. Those relevant to this study include:

- Major Civic Buildings
- Libraries an Cultural Buildings
- Community Halls and Buildings
- Leisure Centres and Stadiums
- Pavilions and Sport Clubs
- Maternal and Child Health
- Kindergarten and Child Care
- Senior Citizens Centre
- Buildings not owned by Council.

The report makes recommendations regarding particular issues to each building ie. building condition, hours of usage, user groups, and access to broader community, . Each building was given an architectural rating, structural rating, service rating, building condition and a rating for access for people with disabilities.

The average across all Councils buildings was 2.5 (half way between average and fair condition). Council buildings were rating 'poor' in terms of disabled access for all.

The report acknowledges "there is a strong correlation between the current condition of the building assets and the recent levels of maintenance expenditure" with older more dilapidated building requiring a higher cost to maintain. This report is a useful tool to inform the way Council plans for our services and facilities in the future.

5. Social Planning Principles

The following planning principles have been developed to guide decision making with respect to the planning and provision of social, recreational and cultural facilities and services to reflect existing state and local policy directions and the findings of the research and consultation process. The principles have been developed to support an integrated approach to planning and service delivery and to ensure that key social values inform future initiatives.

Social sustainability implies the notion of intergenerational equity; that is, the investment and use of social resources to meet the need of current generations without compromising the capacity of future generations to realise their aspirations. The social sustainability of Coburg requires foresight in planning to ensure that investment in social infrastructure facilitates just and equitable social outcomes now and into the future.

Social Planning Principles for Central Coburg 2020:

- To integrate municipal and regional community services that will support the role of the centre as a community hub.
- To develop the role of the centre in building community capacity and creativity through access to space, resources, knowledge and learning.
- To plan for sustainable models of service delivery, that are effective in the delivery of identified social outcomes and responsive to changing needs over time.
- To optimise the use of public space for informal leisure and social interaction
- To provide opportunities for the expression and integration of cultural heritage and identity.
- To provide multi-modal access to the centre (ie. plan for the use and integration of different types of transport into the centre).
- To optimise the pedestrian and cycling connectivity of the centre with surrounding areas
- To support the value of social diversity through the housing, service and facility mix provided in the centre

These principles acknowledge the complementary role of the centre as a focus for civic and community activity, both through the provision of facilities and services and the design of public spaces to support community interaction. A key theme is the support for and reflection of social and cultural diversity through services, spaces and design. The principles support key state and local policy objectives to improve the integration, flexibility and efficiency of social infrastructure, and imply a partnership approach to future initiatives. The principles therefore have implications for all stages of the planning process, including the nature of future housing, the development of physical spaces, location of future development and the service models that are integrated into the activity centre.

6. Understanding Supply and Demand

The research in relation to service and facility usage and demand has sought to balance quantitative and qualitative information and engage with different communities of interest to document a range of views and experiences. This section of the report provides a summary of the demographic features using ABS and City of Moreland data and findings from a community survey undertaken with the residents of Pentridge Village.

6.1 Understanding demand

Demographic profiles have been prepared for the Coburg area using selected data provided by Moreland City Council and data available from the Department of Sustainability and Environment. The analysis of existing population data needs to be complemented by an examination of possible trends in population growth and the changing demographic profile of the area, only limited information is currently available with regard to the future population of the study area. In some cases, areas larger than the study area are referenced.

An understanding of the demography of a community is important information regarding the likely service needs and issues. This is particularly relevant to lifestage specific services and can provide information regarding barriers to access.

Current Demographic information

City of Moreland demographic data: Coburg June 2003¹

Population	Numbers	%
Female	12,083	50.82%
Male	11,694	49.18%
Grand Total	23,777	
Dwellings		
Number of Dwellings	7,737	
Number of Households	7,332	
Household size	3.2	
Household types		
Couple families with dependents	2,507	34.19%
Couples without dependents	1,949	26.58%
Lone parent families with dependents	782	10.67%
Other families	226	3.08%
Lone person households	1,653	22.55%
Group households	215	2.93%
Total households	7,332	

¹ This information has been provided by the City of Moreland and relates to the suburb of Coburg bounded by Murray Road, Melville Road, Moreland Road and the Merri Creek.

In 2001, there were

- 23,777 people living in Coburg
- Dominant household type was couple families 60.7%. Of those, 34.19% were couples with dependents, and 26.58% were couples without dependents
- Average household size was 3.2 people
- 22.5% of all households were single person households.

Demographic forecast information (prepared by i.d. Consulting)

The City of Moreland commissioned i.d Consulting to develop three population scenarios reflecting possible levels of future development. The scenarios were based on a number of assumptions. Council identified a number of potential large development sites in Central Coburg, including Pentridge. Pentridge is redeveloping and indications from the developers have been provided The vision for Central Coburg proposes to redevelop land in and around the Coburg into medium density mixed use developments.

The scenarios were presented to the working group and discussed in detail. The assumptions informing each scenarios are:

Scenario 1 (limited development)

- 200 shop tops / apartments in Central Coburg
- 300 dwellings in Pentridge Village
- 200 dwellings in Pentridge Piazza

Scenario 2 (medium assumption)

- Standard assumptions used for forecast. id
- 750 apartments in Central Coburg
- 650 dwellings in Pentridge Village
- 500 dwellings in Pentridge Piazza

Scenario 3 (high levels of development)

- 1,500 apartments in Central Coburg
- 800 dwellings in Pentridge Village
- 1,000 dwellings in Pentridge Piazza
-

Table 1. Table outlining the three population scenarios for Coburg vs age of each population

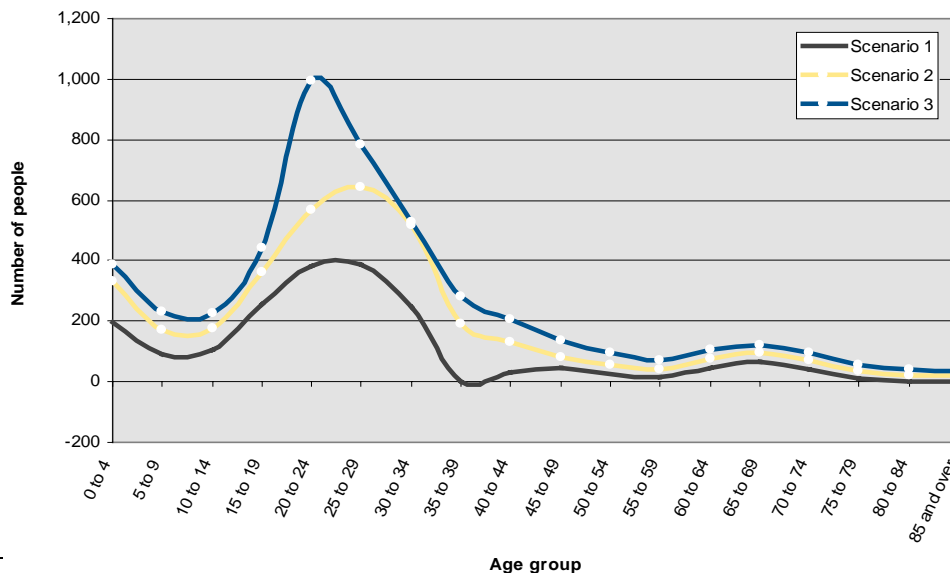


Table 2: Table outlining the three population scenarios for Coburg vs number of new dwellings (potential households)

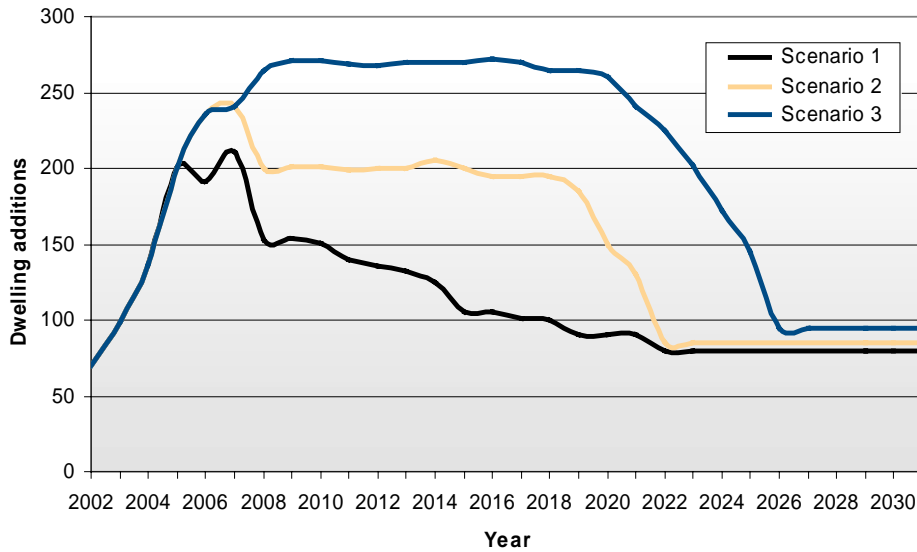
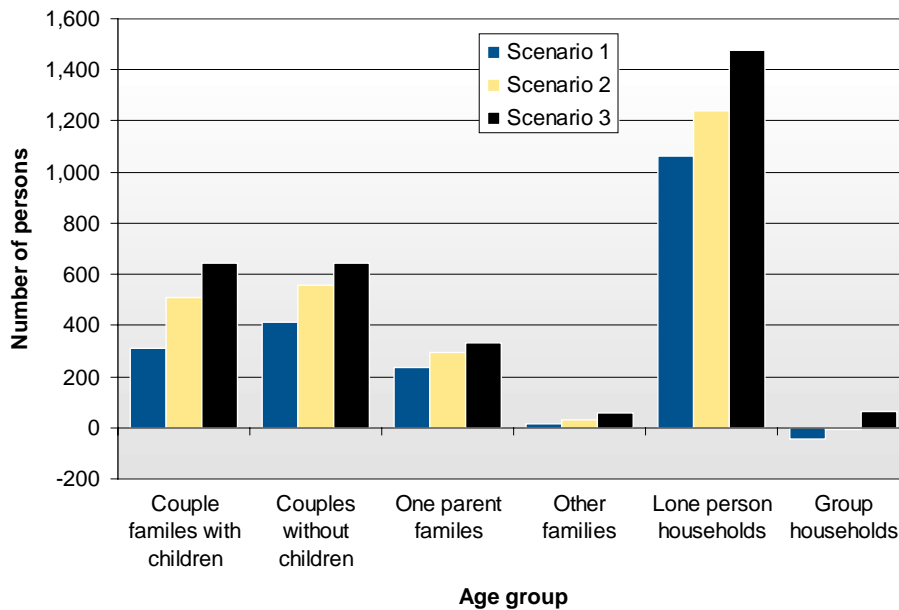


Table 3 : Table outlining the three population scenarios for Coburg vs household types



Issues identified by I.d.

- The scale of development in Coburg is not likely to change the ageing of the population. Largest gains aged 40-59. However:
- The declining family numbers are likely to stabilise and grow over the next 10-15 years.

Gentrification (socio-economic, cultural factors)

- Area is gentrifying, like Brunswick has done over the last 10-20 years
- Families being replaced by singles and couples with lower fertility behaviour and higher incomes

Housing types (built environment)

- New houses tend to attract couples and families (not necessarily older houses). Apartments are usually dominated by renters and frequently by smaller households

Market sentiment (economic factors)

- Can the market for apartments be sustained, especially given the competition from surrounding areas? Will the development industry take on the risk?

Government activity (policy factors)

- Do we want to intervene in an attempt to change these patterns?
- If so, what can we do to change these patterns.....?

Population Scenario 3 was considered as the most appropriate scenario to test given that is was the scenario that was closed to the Central Coburg 2020 Vision.

What will this population change mean for Coburg?

The following table is a comparison between the forecast undertaken for the City of Moreland in January 2005 vs the forecasts prepared in February 2005 for Coburg scenario 3.

Table 4: Population forecast of Moreland vs Coburg.

Service Age Structure	Moreland						Coburg (scenario 3)					
	2001	%	2011	%	2021	%	2001		2011		2021	
0 to 4 years	8,171	6.0%	8,021	5.4%	n/a	n/a	1,448	6.2%	1,510	5.7%	n/a	
5 to 11 years	10,336	7.6%	10,761	7.3%	n/a	n/a	1,824	7.8%	2,310	8.8%	n/a	
12 to 17 year	7,950	5.8%	9,070	6.1%	n/a	n/a	1,517	6.5%	1,790	6.8%	n/a	
18 to 24 years	14,382	10.5%	14,927	10.1%	n/a	n/a	2,332	10.0%	2,001	7.6%	n/a	
25 to 34 years	25,734	18.9%	24,348	16.5%	n/a	n/a	4,384	18.9%	3,900	14.8%	n/a	
35 to 49 years	28,436	20.9%	32,967	22.3%	n/a	n/a	5,128	22.1%	6,662	25.3%	n/a	
50 to 59 years	12,535	9.2%	16,647	11.3%	n/a	n/a	2,194	9.4%	3,092	11.8%	n/a	
60 to 69 years	12,581	9.2%	12,253	8.3%	n/a	n/a	2,017	8.7%	2,149	8.2%	n/a	
70 to 84 years	14,114	10.3%	15,337	10.4%	n/a	n/a	2,041	8.8%	2,367	9.0%	n/a	
85 years and over	2,143	1.6%	3,303	2.2%	n/a	n/a	366	1.6%	525	2.0%	n/a	
Total	136,382	100%	147,634	100%	155,727	-	23246	100%	26297	100%	29655	
No. households	53,723		60,359		65,711		8,714		10,400		12153	
Av. H/hold size	2.50		2.40		2.33		2.62		2.50		2.41	

When comparing the City of Moreland data against the data for Coburg some proportional trends develop:

Children

- The proportion of children aged 5-11 appears remains stable for the City, 10, 425 (7.4%) children by 2006 to 10, 761 (7.3%) by 2011. The proportion of children in Coburg is likely to increase from 2019 (8.3%) children by 2006 to 2, 310 (8.8%) children by 2011.

Young people

- While the proportion of young people aged 12-24 proportionally increases for the City (22 879 (16.1%) in 2006 to 23997 (16.2%) , the proportion of young people living in Coburg drops from 3524 people (14.5%) in 2006, to 3791 people (14.4%) in 2011

The following table is a comparisons between the forecast undertaken for the City of Moreland in 2004 for the suburb known as 'Coburg' compared with the forecasts prepared for this project (scenario 3). Both projections define the study for Coburg are being bounded by Gaffney Street, Murray Road in the north, Elizabeth Street and the Merri Creek in the east, Moreland Road in the south and Melville Road, Lever Street, Devon Avenue, Gordon Street, Reynard Street, Royal Parade, Bell Street and Sussex Street in the west

Table 5 : Forecasts for Coburg vs Coburg Scenario 3:

Service Age Structure	Coburg					Coburg Scenario 3					
	2001	%	2011	%	2021	2001	%	2011	%	2021	%
0 to 4 years	1,448	6.2%	1,510	5.7%	n/a	1448	6.2%	1541	5.7%	1616	5.1%
5 to 11 years	1,824	7.8%	2,310	8.8%	n/a	1824	7.8%	2338	8.7%	2527	7.9%
12 to 17 year	1,517	6.5%	1,790	6.8%	n/a	1518	6.5%	1815	6.8%	2344	7.3%
18 to 24 years	2,332	10.0%	2,001	7.6%	n/a	2334	10.0%	2150	8.0%	2784	8.7%
25 to 34 years	4,384	18.9%	3,900	14.8%	n/a	4381	18.8%	4047	15.1%	4359	13.6%
35 to 49 years	5,128	22.1%	6,662	25.3%	n/a	5124	22.0%	6747	25.1%	7375	23.1%
50 to 59 years	2,194	9.4%	3,092	11.8%	n/a	2195	9.4%	3119	11.6%	4481	14.0%
60 to 69 years	2,017	8.7%	2,149	8.2%	n/a	2014	8.7%	2170	8.1%	3057	9.6%
70 to 84 years	2,041	8.8%	2,367	9.0%	n/a	2042	8.8%	2393	8.9%	2747	8.6%
85 years and over	366	1.6%	525	2.0%	n/a	366	1.6%	531	2.0%	657	2.1%
Total	23246	100%	26297	100%	29655	23246	100%	26851	100%	31947	100%
No. households	8,714		10,400		12153	8714		10660		13164	
Av. H/hold size	2.62		2.50		2.41	2.67		2.52		2.43	

The table shows that there is a relative stable age distribution, indicating that population growth is unlikely to change patterns of demand. As stated earlier however this demand is also influenced by other factors such as changing community expectations, changing affordability of services etc

Key Outcomes from Stakeholder Round Table Discussions

A series of thematic workshops were conducted with local service providers.

Key opportunities identified for community services and facilities to contribute to the role of the Central Coburg Activity Centre included:

- To support and sense of belonging and create welcoming and accessible environments for all members of the community.
- To support the notion of a multi-purpose destination and a combined trip for different purposes.
- Providing a place for knowledge, community development, and learning.
- The expression of the heritage and cultural identity of Coburg.
- Providing a regional focus for service delivery.

At this meeting a number of ideas were floated for consideration. Among these were the opportunities to co-locate services and facilities through service hubs. There Page: 28 was general agreement and support for the idea, with a number of providers identifying the benefits and opportunities these models presented. (see appendices for more detail)

An information and learning hub – with the potential to include library services, technology access, community information, meeting rooms of various sizes, adult and community education.

A wellbeing and social support hub – with the potential to include indoor leisure, community health services, life stage/age specific services, meeting space and sessional service delivery.

Culture and community development – with the potential to include office and meeting space for community organisations, outdoor meeting space, community café, exhibition space, space for events and performances.

Other – consideration needs to be given to the following, affordable (low cost) activities, leisure and play opportunities, youth specific space, space for prayer and reflection.

All organisations supported and emphasised the importance of multi-modal transport, access and visibility, walkability, connectivity and community safety.

Resident Survey Analysis

The residents of the new housing estate at Pentridge were surveyed to understand their current and future services and facility needs. This group was targeted because it was a new housing estates within the study area which Council did not know a lot about. It was an opportunity to understand more about the way this new group of people use local services and facilities and could assist Council and other services providers to address current and future needs most effectively.

The survey of Pentridge residents focussed on current service use and satisfaction. Respondents were asked a service of questions relating to the identity and amenity of their local area, use and satisfaction with community facilities and services and lifestyle choices. Although the survey sample is small, the validity of the sample size relates partly to the potential response rate for the survey, with a total of 170 surveys distributed, the response represents approximately 16% response rate.

Of those that responded most are in the 26-39 year age bracket, own or are buying their own home and are part of a couple household with young children. The sample represents a relatively stable population with most residents intending to stay more than five years.

Most identified Pentridge Village as their local neighbourhood (followed by Coburg) and chose the area as a place to live for its locational attributes (eg. Close to city and services). People indicated that they enjoy the convenience of the estate for access to work and surrounding amenities.

When asked what they would most like to improve about their local area, improvements to visual amenity (eg. Improve street scapes, no high density housing) had the highest response.

Respondents showed a high use of parks, walking paths and open space, followed by libraries, public transport, health services and sporting facilities. There was also high usage of the nominated facilities in Coburg, with the highest 'external' use indicated for health services. Lowest usage was for specialist services such as childcare and kindergarten, youth and aged services.

Satisfaction was rated as high for most services and facilities, particularly open space, with the exception of childcare which received a majority dissatisfied response.

The primary shopping destinations for residents were Sydney Rd & Northland. With almost all residents preferring to travel by car, with walking next highest (but significantly lower than private vehicle. Interestingly of the services people indicated that would like to use but don't, public transport rated highest, followed by improved pedestrian access to the estate.

Going to the movies, followed by socialising with friends were the most popular leisure activities, other response show high levels of participation in informal leisure pursuits such as walking, swimming and bike riding.

6.2 Understanding supply

To get an overall understanding of the services and facilities in the study area, the mapping process has included a catchment for usage and facilities beyond the study area. In this case, the service area includes Coburg and North Coburg.

The current supply of social, cultural and recreational infrastructure can be understood in a number of ways:

- The number of facilities available
- The services provided by those facilities, including the capacity of those services
- The location/distribution of facilities
- Issues relating to access such as cost, cultural appropriateness, public vs private provision
- The condition and "fitness for purpose" of available infrastructure.

A database was developed listing the facility name, facility address, name of responsible organisation/operator, details of the services or programs offered in the facility, details of the target user group, the catchment for services, the capacity of service, current usage of this service, details of waiting list, whether or not the current facility is able to meet needs over next 5-10 years.

Maps have been prepared to show the spatial relationships between service and the location of complementary lifestage specific services and facilities.(refer to appendices)

Listed below are general observations about the qualitative relationship of services and facilities in the Coburg area for each service area/theme.

Health and Social Support

- Most Health services are currently at or near capacity and require larger premises
- Many social support services are currently at or near capacity
- Most social support services are unable to respond to current demand
- A number of social support services play a local and regional role

Education and Community

- Most primary education facilities are able to respond to current demand.
- Some primary schools moving towards two or more campus design to accommodate growth
- Many facilities require improved access to open space
- Moreland Secondary College is closing at the end of 2004.
- Specialist facilities at or near capacity or experiencing an increase in demand
- Coburg Library is not purpose built and there is not a centralized library facility. In Moreland which results in a lot of double handling
- Lack of flexible community meeting space
- Number of community facilities play both a local and regional role
- Community Information is available in a variety of locations.

Leisure and Cultural

- Demand for upgraded and larger recreational facilities- eg.gym, Pool facilities, pavilions, disabled access
- Limited local open space (particularly close to education facilities)
- Limited play areas
- Demand for improved access to community storage and function space
- Demand and support for co-location of complimentary Cultural and Spiritual facilities ie. Meeting space, kitchen

Lifestage and special needs (family & children, Youth, aged and disability)

- Most family and children's facilities are at or near capacity and in need larger premises
- Most aged specific facilities are stand alone facilities
- There is a very limited number of youth specific facilities in the study area
- A number of facilities need to be upgraded to provide disabled access.

The Building Assets Management Strategy- Building Audit provide a framework for the strategic management of Council's buildings. The report makes recommendations for 259 building. Those relevant to this study include:

Rating Legend-

0=Excellent, 1 = Good, 2= Average, 4= Poor, 5= Unserviceable

Facility	Architectural Rating	Structural Rating	Services Rating	Building Condition	Equitable Access
Major Civic buildings					
Coburg Town Halls	3	4	4	4	2
Concert Hall	1	2	1	1	2
Council Offices- 90 Bell Street	1	1	2	1	1
Elm Grove Offices	1	3	2	2	5
Libraries and Cultural Buildings					
Coburg Library	2	1	2	2	2
Lake Reserve Stage and Changing Rooms	2	3	3	3	5
Community Halls and Buildings					
Harry Atkinson Arts Centre	3	2	3	3	5
McDonald Reserve Community Hall	4	5	5	5	5
Merlynston Hall	4	5	5	5	5
Newlands Community Centre	2	1	1	1	1
Leisure Centres and Stadiums					
Coburg Basketball Stadium	1	1	2	1	3
Coburg Leisure Centre	1	2	1	1	1
Coburg Olympic Pool (entrance)	3	2	3	3	5

Facility	Architectural Rating	Structural Rating	Services Rating	Building Condition	Equitable Access
Coburg Olympic Pool (club rooms)	3	3	3	3	2
Coburg Olympic Pool (plant room)	4	3	3	3	5
Ray Kibby Table Tennis Centre	1	1	2	1	1
Pavilions and Sports Club Buildings					
Bush Reserve Tennis Pavilion (Coburg Tennis Club)	2	2	2	2	5
Campbell Reserve Pavilion	2	2	2	2	1
City Oval Grandstand	2	2	2	2	2
City Oval Kiosk and Press Box	4	4	3	4	5
City Oval Scoreboard	3	1	4	3	5
Coburg Bowling Club	3	2	2	2	5
De Chene Reserve Pavilion	2	2	2	2	5
Harold Stevens Athletic Pavilion	3	2	3	3	3
Hosken Reserve Football and Soccer Pavilion	2	2	2	2	5
Hosken Reserve Tennis Pavilion (Merlynston Tennis Club)	3	3	3	3	5
Jackson Reserve Pavilion	3	3	2	3	5
McDonald Reserve Tennis Pavilion (East Coburg Tennis Club)	3	4	3	3	5
McDonald Reserve Tennis Changing Rooms	3	3	3	3	5
Mailer Reserve Ennis Pavilion	3	2	3	3	5
Parker Reserve Baseball Pavilion	2	2	2	2	5
Parker Reserve Soccer Pavilion	3	4	3	3	5
Richards Reserve Cycling Pavilion	3	2	3	3	5
West Coburg Bowling Club	1	2	2	2	3
West Coburg Bowling Club-House	3	4	3	3	5
Maternal & Child Health Centre					
Coburg Maternal and Child Health	3	3	2	3	4
Merlynston Maternal and Child Health Centre	3	3	3	3	5
Newlands Maternal and Child Health Centre	2	1	1	1	1
Pascoe Vale South Maternal and Child Health Centre	2	2	3	2	5
Pascoe Vale South West Maternal And Child Health Centre	3	3	3	3	5
Kindergartens and Childcare Centres					
Anne Sgro Children's Centre	3	3	2	3	5
Barry Beckett Children's Centre	3	3	2	3	5
Coburg Children's Centre	3	3	2	3	5
Lake Park Kindergarten	2	3	2	2	5
Newland's Preschool	2	2	2	2	5
Shirley Robertson Children's Centre	-	-	-	-	-
Senior Citizen's Centre					
Coburg Senior Citizens Centre	3	3	3	3	4
Coburg Trugo Club	4	4	4	4	5
Newlands Senior Citizens Centre	4	4	3	4	5
Urquhart Street	3	5	4	4	5

Facility	Architectural Rating	Structural Rating	Services Rating	Building Condition	Equitable Access
Dwellings and Shops					
76 Bell Street-(Moreland Community Health Centre)	3	3	3	3	3
78 Bell Street -(Coburg/Brunswick Community Legal and Financial Counselling Centre)	3	4	3	3	5
80 Bell Street- (Coburg Community Information Centre)	3	4	3	3	5
82 Bell Street-(Coburg Historical Centre)	2	3	2	2	5
Nicholson Street Neighbourhood House	3	2	2	2	3
Robinson Reserve Neighbourhood House	3	3	2	3	4
Building not owned by Council					
Moreland Maternal and Child Health Centre	1	1	2	1	2
Carr Street, Coburg (Scout Hall)	4	4	3	4	5

7. Social, Cultural and Leisure Needs Assessment

In general planning practice, the suite of planning tools and measures used to determine the level and patterns of service and facility provision is less developed with respect to social infrastructure than other disciplines such as physical planning. Traditionally, quantitative measures such as population thresholds or service/facility catchments have been used to assess the appropriate levels of facility and service provision.

The approach we have taken in this report implies the development of innovative solutions to co-location, integration and multi-use facilities and therefore a move away from stand alone/single purpose infrastructure provision. Traditional models of facility development and service delivery are often land hungry and not supportive of efficient land-use solutions, transit orientated development or designed for infill sites like Coburg.

The framework developed for this project embraces the complexity of issues that influence people's need for and use of social infrastructure. Changing social expectations, work patterns, cultural traditions, technology and leisure preferences are some of the influences on the way in which we might assess and plan for certain types of social infrastructure. These influences have been called 'service drivers' and a selection of possible 'service drivers' have been identified for each area of service provision in the study.

Planning "triggers" are specific sets of information/benchmarks that inform the planning /funding process. Eg. no. of children under 5, location of other services, playground within 400m walking distance
As a planning tool, the planning 'triggers' have been identified as important informants in providing responsive services and facilities at the local or regional level. Each of the triggers has been applied on the basis of the information gathered in the research process.

The planning of facilities and services is not a static event, but an ongoing process which is intended to ensure that planning areas have continual access to a range of appropriate and quality services.

The following table give a summary for each service area and will inform a strategic approach to social infrastructure across a neighbourhood and is not as a substitute for more detailed service planning. The framework assists in identifying social infrastructure priorities and in monitoring key social issues and changes. It may also highlight the need to undertake further data collection and analysis to inform more detailed service planning.

	Most service areas working well	This service area requires further development	Insufficient Information to make assessment	Opportunities
Community Development		✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve connectivity between meeting spaces and transport- Bell Street and Moreland Road acts as barrier and results in connectivity poor between station and meeting spaces. ▪ Improved access to subsidised meeting spaces
Community Support			✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited information available to make assessment ▪ Coburg plays both a regional and local role for community support services
Cultural and Spiritual Facilities	✓			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Opportunities for large meeting space/function area with a capacity of 200+ ▪ Opportunities to expand library floor space and improve service ▪ Population increase means there are opportunities to provide more spaces for spiritual identification
Education	✓			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Population growth triggers the requirements for another secondary school within the study area ▪ Improve access to information about community education options.
Health		✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Incorporate and encourage public and private health practitioners to the area to meet increase and unmet demand ▪ Support health services close to public transport options ▪ Improve access to information about health issues and services
Information		✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve access to information about community education ▪ Continue to provide information in a number of formats and languages to support cultural diversity of the area
Recreation	✓			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue to support programs for older adults and ethnic specific groups ▪ Provide low cost recreation options for young people and families ▪ Improve access/movement across and around the study area by improving pedestrian/ cycle links ▪ Improve access to information about recreation opportunities
Family and Children Services		✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve access to occasional and long dare care childcare ▪ Support the co-location of children services ▪ Improve access to playgrounds and play spaces
Youth Services		✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Youth services are lacking in the area. Any new development should seek to incorporate activities and services for young people. ▪ Public transport is an important
Aged Services		✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hostel and Nursing Home care is at or near capacity. Any new development should support accommodation options for older adults ▪ Incorporate services and facilities for older adults given the current unmet and future demand. ▪ Services for older adults are at or near capacity

What do the triggers tell us?

- Coburg/Moreland population is culturally diverse
- Many services and facilities are currently at or near capacity.
- Number of services are targeted to aged people and ethnic specific
- Inadequate supply of meeting space, health and support services
- Satisfaction low for access to community information, local open space, playgrounds and access to health and social support services and youth services
- Coburg has a number of physical barriers- roads, transport networks, crossings
- A number of stand alone facilities with few co-located or integrated.

Priorities

- Link Coburg with surrounding areas and consolidate the service and facilities
- Access to information
- Meeting Space- flexible enough and an appropriate scale to meet a range of needs and functions
- More Health Services
- More Social Support services
- More Family and Children's Services
- More Youth and family friendly space
- Creating safe, sustainable and culturally sensitive spaces
- Increased capacity for library services.
- Improving standards of ageing facilities- including disability access.

7.1 Community Development (community centre, neighbourhood house, meeting space)

Drivers	Role	Trigger	Catchment	Application of trigger			Commentary	
					Within 400m of public transport	Outside public transport		Total
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demographic profiles Demonstrated demand 	Activity Centre	Number/proportion of all community meeting space in study area located within 400m of public transport	Coburg				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mapping exercise shows that 12 of 14 meeting spaces/community centres are within 400m to public transport and located within activity nodes. The mapping exercise shows that there are barriers such as major road that make linking some parts of Coburg with public transport difficult. Most meeting spaces are located along Sydney road and area accessible by tram. 	
				Community Centre	4	1		5
					Meeting Space	8		1
	Activity Centre	Community Centre Ratio 1:5000-8000 (should include approx 2000sq of space for programs which target demographic population structure eg: playgroups, seniors etc) 2001 vs 2021	Moreland		2001	2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using the Moreland Community Directory, there are 32 facilities in the City that are categorised as 'Community Centre'. Using the benchmark of one community centre per 5,000-8,000 people and the i.d. forecasts, the information shows that required between 17-21 Centres by 2001. By 2021, the same data source shows that Moreland should have between 19-31 community centres. 	
				Population	136,381	155,727		
				1:5000	27	31		
				1:8000	17	19		
	Neighbourhood level	Access to subsidised indoor meeting space (check for subsidy policies)	Coburg	Meetings space information- yes An incorporated committee of management manages Community Halls on behalf of Council. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$20 per hour for occasional hire and functions \$10 per hour for meetings \$5 per hour for regular community use 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Moreland Community Service centre shows that Meeting spaces are available at a subsidised rate The database shows that there is a lack of affordable meeting space given that that most of these spaces are currently acting at or near capacity. 	

Drivers	Role	Trigger	Catchment	Application of trigger	Commentary
	Neighbourhood level	Access to household information about available meeting space	Coburg	Information about meeting space is available <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community Information website ▪ Reception at the Council buildings ▪ New community directories are currently being produced and will distributed May 2005. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Moreland Customer Services were contacted to gain an understanding of the ways local community can find information. There are 3 main ways for residents to access information about the meeting space. ▪ Language link is available in 9 different languages. Italian, Greek, Arabic, Turkish, Chinese, Vietnamese, Spanish, Polish, Croatian.

7.2 Community Support (Generic, Counselling, Drug and alcohol rehab, legal, gambling-financial counselling)

Drivers	Role	Trigger	Catchment	Application of trigger	Commentary							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Demonstrated demand ▪ Funding formulas 	Activity Centre	Satisfaction with community support services/programs	Moreland	Unavailable	Unavailable							
	Activity Centre	Number and type of regional or subregional community support services located within Act. Centre.	Coburg	Within Coburg there are <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>Regional</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Moreland</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unknown</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>14</td> </tr> </table>	Regional	3	Moreland	1	Unknown	10	Total	14
Regional	3											
Moreland	1											
Unknown	10											
Total	14											

Drivers	Role	Trigger	Catchment	Application of trigger	Commentary
	Neighbourhood level	Access to community support information	Coburg	<p>Information about community support is available</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community Health Centre ▪ Community Information website ▪ Reception at the Council buildings ▪ Moreland Customer Service hotline <p>Note: New community directories are currently being produced and will distributed May 2005.</p>	<p>Moreland Customer Services were contacted to gain an understanding of the ways local community can find information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are 4 main ways for residents to access information about the community support. ▪ It is assumed that GP's and other community support agents would also act as a referral agent to other support services.


7.3 Cultural and Spiritual Facilities (Generic, library, performing arts, exhibition space, place of worship)

Drivers	Role	Trigger	Catchment	Application of trigger	Commentary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Demographic profiles ▪ Demonstrated demand ▪ Multi-function and flexibility of infrastructure ▪ Whole of life learning 	Activity Centre	M2 of library space per population	Moreland	Determine the m ² of library space per population using industry standards	Moreland- 6188 population= 4884m ² deficit of 2070 m ² . Currently, Coburg has 2000m ² . Across four municipal libraries= 100-1300 m ² more of space required in Coburg.
	Activity Centre	Number/proportion of all cultural spaces with seating capacity of 200+	Coburg	The Coburg Town Hall and Concert Hall have capacity for over 200 people	<p>The database shows that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is unclear from the database the exact number of facilities with a capacity for 200+ people ▪ The Coburg Town Hall and Concert Hall are listed as have capacity for 200+ ▪ A number of other venues in Coburg offer spaces for 80-120 people. ▪ Contact with facilities providers' shows that both these function spaces are currently operating close to capacity. ▪ There is potential to build large space meeting/function and event spaces into the Activity Centre.

Drivers	Role	Trigger	Catchment	Application of trigger		Commentary
	Activity Centre	Number/proportion of all cultural and spiritual facilities located within 800m of a public transport connection	Coburg	All cultural and spiritual facilities are within 800m of a public transport options		<p>The Mapping exercise shows that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All cultural and spiritual facilities are within 800m of a public transport options. 70% of all facilities are within 800m of Coburg or Batman Train station, The remaining facilities are located with 800m of the tram services along Bell Street or Sydney Road. <p>Note-Spiritual facilities were analysed as a broad 'ecumenical' facilities. This being the case, denominations/church and religious affiliation are not specified.</p>
	Neighbourhood level	Satisfaction of residents with library service	Coburg	Study area	Central SLA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using the Council perception survey, 41 people living within the Central SLA had used a library. It is unclear whether or not the library was the Coburg Library. This is considered to be a small sample size. Of those who had used the library, nearly 75% of the population were either somewhat or very satisfied with service. Discussions with service providers show that there is some dissatisfaction of the service and a lack of space to accommodate growth. This shows that there is some potential to improve the service and capacity of the current library services at Coburg.
				Sample Size	113	
				# used service in last year	41	
				Very Satisfied	20 (49.2%)	
				Somewhat satisfied	11 (26.5%)	
				Neither	1 (1.2%)	
				Somewhat dissatisfied	0 (0%)	
				Very dissatisfied	0 (0%)	
				Don't know	9 (21.6%)	
	Neighbourhood level	Each resident able to participate in four activities in postcode	Coburg	Lifestage	Total	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The database shows that there are 38 facilities that offer cultural activities. There are no facilities that offer cultural activities specifically to family and children and only one that offers youth specific services. Most facilities are generic facilities and offer a range of programmes There is a rationale and some capacity to accommodate lifestage specific needs in any new development in the Coburg area.
				Generic	28	
				Family and Children	0	
				Youth Specific	1	
				Older Adults	9	
					38	
	Neighbourhood level	Diversity of spiritual identification	Coburg	1996	2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demographic data shows that the diversity of spiritual identification remains fairly stable between 1996 and 2001 Association with catholic faith is the most common religion (40.4%), followed by Orthodox Christian (12.4%) and Islamic faith (9.7%). The most significant change in spiritual identification between 1996 and 2001 is Buddhism 0.9% in 1996 to 1.5% in 2001 and

Drivers	Role	Trigger	Catchment	Application of trigger			Commentary
				Catholic	9892 (41.8%)	9078 (40.4%)	
				Orthodox Christian	2993 (12.7%)	2777 (12.4%)	
				Islamic	2324 (9.8%)	2176 (9.7%)	
				Anglican	1571 (6.6%)	1328 (5.9%)	
				Uniting	534 (2.3 %)	500 (2.2%)	
				Buddhism	211 (0.9%)	346 (1.5%)	
				Presby. & Reform	460 (1.9%)	307 (1.4%)	
				Christian (other)	181 (0.8%)	161 (0.7%)	
				Baptist	176 (0.7%)	157 (0.7%)	
				Hinduism	59 (0.2%)	97 (0.4%)	

7.4 Education (Generic, Primary School, Secondary School, Post Compulsory, Specialist, Community/adult education)

Drivers	Role	Trigger	Catchment	Assessment of Triggers			Commentary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demographic information Rate of different providers Co-location of facilities New primary schools should achieve: a demonstrated potential opening enrolment of 300 students and a demonstrated annual growth rate of at least 50 students (DE&T) New secondary colleges should achieve: a demonstrated potential opening enrolment of 300 students (which may be distributed over 	Activity Centre	Number/prop of public secondary schools located within 400m of a public transport option	Moreland	All public secondary school are located within 400m of public transport option			The mapping exercise shows that : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All public secondary school are located within 400m of public transport option.
	Activity Centre	Number of children aged 12-17 years old in Municipality 2001 vs 2011	Moreland		2001	2021	The l.d. demographic forecasts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proportion of 12-17 year olds living in Coburg is likely to grow by 824 people or a proportional increase from 6.53% to 7.34% The proportion of 12-17 years living in City of Moreland is likely to grow by 1120 people or a proportional increase from 5.85% to 6.1%. This equals the thresholds for a new public secondary school. Anecdotal information shows that youth specific and activities/programs targeted at young people are currently at or near capacity. It is important to consider issues relating to young people when developing new spaces in the PAC to ensure that young people are included in public spaces and access to facilities is incorporated.
					Coburg (12-17 y/o)	1518 (6.53%)	
					Moreland (12-17 y/o)	7950 (5.85%)	9070 (6.1%)
				collaborations  © 2005			Moreland City Council - 42

Drivers	Role	Trigger	Catchment	Assessment of Triggers			Commentary
	Neighbourhood level	Number of children aged 5-11 years old 2001 vs 2021	Coburg		2001	2021	The I.d. demographic forecasts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proportion of 5-11 year olds living in Coburg is likely to grow by 706 children or a proportional increase from 7.81% to 7.91% The proportion of 5-11 year olds living in City of Moreland is likely to grow by 395 people or a proportional decrease from 7.6% to 7.3%, which meets the threshold for a new public primary school.
				Coburg (5-11 y/o)	1824 (7.85%)	2527 (7.91%)	
				Moreland (5-11 y/o)	10,366 (7.6%)	10,761 (7.3%)	
	Neighbourhood level	Access to household information about community education opportunities	Coburg	Information about community education opportunities is available <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Information website Reception at the Council buildings Neighbourhood houses Schools Note: New community directories are currently being produced and will distributed May 2005.	Moreland Customer Services were contacted to gain an understanding of the ways local community can find information. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 4 main ways for residents to access information about the community education are through the council websites and council offices. It is assumed that other education facilities/clubs and organisations and neighbourhood houses would also act as a referral agent to other education services.		

7.5 Health (Generic, Hospital, Community Health, Clinic, Mental health, dental)

Drivers	Role	Trigger	Catchment	Analysis			Commentary
					Moreland	Coburg	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continuum of care ▪ Role of different providers ▪ Funding formulas 	Activity Centre	Number of General Practitioners required at rate of 1 GP for every 2,000 residents 2001 vs 2021	Coburg		Moreland	Coburg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Australian College of General Surgeons recommends a minimum of 1 General Practitioner per 2,000 residents. ▪ Data show inadequate supply of GPs. ▪ Coburg needs a further 3 GPs by 2021 to meet this trigger and that Moreland needs 34 more GP's to meet this standard by 2021. ▪ Anecdotal that most general surgery practices in Coburg currently operates at or near capacity and have a catchment greater than the suburb. ▪ There is potential to accommodate some space or health services within the PAC in Coburg
				Population by 2021	155,727	31,947	
				Population /2000= 1 GP	155,727/2000 =78 GP's	31947/2000 = 16 Gp's	
				Number of GP's in 2004	44 ¹	13 ²	
				Sources: 1. Moreland community directory 2. The North West Melbourne Division of General Practice http://www.nwmdgp.org.au/			
	Activity Centre	Location of Health services in key activity centres within 800 metres of a public transport connection	Coburg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 75% of all health services in the study area are located near the corner of Bell Street and Sydney Road ▪ 20% of health services are located near the corner of Sydney Road and Moreland Road ▪ 5% of services are scattered throughout the remainders of the study area 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The mapping exercise shows that approximately 75% of all health services in the study area are located within the activity centre and with 800m of public transport. ▪ The remainder of the services are located towards Moreland Road and through out the study area. ▪ This show that there is potential to building on the current location of health services in the study are to encourage and support other health services to co-locate near existing services in the activity centre.
	Activity Centre	Diversity of Health Services and Providers	Moreland		Public Service	Private Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The database shows that the majority of health services are privately provided ▪ The community health service operates in the study area. ▪ Anecdotal information shows that most of these services are operating at or near capacity ▪ Any new development in the study area should include some space for health services.
				Hospital	1	0	
				Community Health Service	3	0	
				GP	0	12	
				Mental Health	1		
				Dental	6		
				Occupational therapy	1	1	
				Podiatry	1	1	

Drivers	Role	Trigger	Catchment	Analysis				Comments
					Young single/couple	Family	Mature single or couple	
	Neighbourhood level	Resident satisfaction with current access to health services	Coburg					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Perception survey/satisfaction survey results for the Central SLA show that approximately 75% of respondents answered the satisfaction questions to access to health services. This is considered to be a small sample size. ▪ Of those, most people said they were somewhat satisfied with access to health services. ▪ Highest satisfied was in family households ▪ Lowest satisfaction was in mature single or couple households. ▪ Anecdotal information from providers and consultation on the MPHP indicate some concern about access to some health service, particularly allied health and dental?
				Very Satisfied	8 (27.5%)	9 (21.6%)	7 (18.0%)	
				Somewhat satisfied	7 (24.2%)	14 (32.9%)	9 (24.9%)	
				Neither	1 (4.0%)	1 (3.5%)	1 (3.8%)	
				Somewhat dissatisfied	1 (3.5%)	1 (2.4%)	3 (6.8%)	
				Very dissatisfied	1 (3.5%)	1 (3.4%)	1(2.2%)	
				Don't know	11 (37.5%)	15 (36.4%)	17 (44.4%)	
				Total	30	42	38	
	Neighbourhood level	Access to information about local health services	Coburg	Information about local health services is available <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community Information website ▪ Reception at the Council buildings ▪ Neighbourhood houses ▪ Local telephone directory Note: New community directories are currently being produced and will distributed May 2005.				Moreland Customer Services were contacted to gain an understanding of the ways local community can find information. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are 4 main ways for residents to access information about the health services It is assumed that GP's and other community support agents would also act as a referral agent to other support services.

7.6 Information (staffed or not staffed)

Drivers	Role	Trigger	Catchment	Analysis	Commentary															
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Language ▪ Literacy ▪ Access ▪ Co-location and referral 	Activity Centre	Staffed information area located within 400m of public transport option and other complementary services	Moreland	Number of staffed information areas within study area= 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The mapping exercise shows that there is one staffed information location in the study area. ▪ This information area is located within the Council Offices on Bell Street. This location is within 400m of both the train station and tram station. 															
	Activity Centre	Council Information accessible in top three spoken languages or access to language link	Moreland	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>1996</th> <th>2001</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Italian</td> <td>4252 (19.3%)</td> <td>3736 (16.8%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Arabic</td> <td>2357 (10.7%)</td> <td>2321 (10.3%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Greek</td> <td>2136 (9.7%)</td> <td>2060 (9.2%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Turkish</td> <td>83 (3.6%)</td> <td>664 (3.0%)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		1996	2001	Italian	4252 (19.3%)	3736 (16.8%)	Arabic	2357 (10.7%)	2321 (10.3%)	Greek	2136 (9.7%)	2060 (9.2%)	Turkish	83 (3.6%)	664 (3.0%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Moreland Customer Services were contacted to gain an understanding of the ways local community can find information. ▪ Language link is available in 9 different languages. Italian, Greek, Arabic, Turkish, Chinese, Vietnamese, Spanish, Polish, Croatian. ▪ Further research is required to determine actual utilisation and satisfaction with access to information in languages other than English.
		1996	2001																	
Italian	4252 (19.3%)	3736 (16.8%)																		
Arabic	2357 (10.7%)	2321 (10.3%)																		
Greek	2136 (9.7%)	2060 (9.2%)																		
Turkish	83 (3.6%)	664 (3.0%)																		
Neighbourhood level	Community information available to each resident in electronic format, two print-based formats and alternative formats	Moreland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Visiting Council ▪ By post ▪ By fax ▪ By phone ▪ Telephone typewrite (TTY) ▪ By email ▪ website ▪ Enquiry Form <p>New community directories are currently being produced and will distributed May 2005.</p>	<p>Moreland Customer Services were contacted to gain an understanding of the ways local community can find information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are 8 ways residents can access local information ▪ Electronic format: website, email ▪ Two print-based formats: local paper and by post ▪ Alternative formats: TTY and phone. <p>Community information is available in a number of formats.</p>																

7.7 Recreation, Leisure and open Space (general, recreation centre, aquatic, pavilion, clubs, ovals, fields, court, play areas, bike, walk and shared paths)

Drivers	Role	Trigger	Catchment	Assessment of triggers		Analysis
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Demographic profiles ▪ Flexibility of infrastructure ▪ Facility Standards ▪ Quantity of space ▪ Quality of space ▪ Access and connectivity ▪ Function of open space ▪ Natural values ▪ Role of different providers ▪ Formal and informal opportunities ▪ Active and passive opportunities 	Activity Centre	Proportion of all recreational facilities catering for adults 60 years+	Coburg	Six recreational facilities that cater for 60 year old +		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The database shows that there are six facilities that target 60+ age group. ▪ Of those, 4 are ethnic specific ▪ There are a number of other generic facilities that provide a range of lifestage specific programme and activities.
	Activity Centre	Each resident is within 400m of local bike/walking or shared pathway	Coburg	Awaiting maps		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The mapping exercise shows that most residents are within 400m of a bike/walking track. ▪ However, the mapping exercise shows that there are barriers such as major road make linking some parts of Coburg with these links difficult.
	Neighbourhood level	Satisfaction of residents with access to leisure and recreational opportunities in their local area	Coburg		All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is important to note that the sample size is small. ▪ The perception survey/satisfaction survey shows that the majority of residents are satisfied with current recreation and sporting facilities provided by Council ▪ Lowest satisfaction was for mature single/couple and highest satisfaction is with young single/couple.
			Very Satisfied	34 (43.9%)		
			Somewhat satisfied	26 (32.9%)		
			Neither	2 (2.2%)		
			Somewhat dissatisfied	5 (6.9%)		
			Very dissatisfied	4 (5.0%)		
			Total	78		

7.8 Family and Children Service (Generic, MCH, Childcare, Preschool, Referral)

Drivers	Role	Trigger	Catchment	Application of trigger			Commentary									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Demographic profile & forecasts ▪ Co-location with other family and children services/facility (reduces staff isolation) ▪ Demographic Profile of Resident and Worker Population ▪ Role of other providers ▪ Identified demand by parents requesting care, via a database ▪ Access to Providers of Family and Children's Services in the local area ▪ Central enrolment data 	Activity Centre	Number/proportion of childcare centres co-located with other family and children services	Coburg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 20 child care facilities ▪ 5 are integrated with other family and children services- all are childcare and preschool programs 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The database shows that 25% of all childcare facilities are co-located with other family and children service ▪ The principles of co-location should be promoted and encouraged for any family services for the new PAC centre. 									
	Activity Centre	No of childcare places vs number of children aged 0-4 years (2001 vs 2020)	Moreland	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Coburg</th> <th>Moreland</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2001 (0-4 years)</td> <td>1448 (6.23%)</td> <td>8171 (6.0%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021 (0-4 years)</td> <td>1616 (5.06%)</td> <td>8021 (5.4%)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Coburg	Moreland	2001 (0-4 years)	1448 (6.23%)	8171 (6.0%)	2021 (0-4 years)	1616 (5.06%)	8021 (5.4%)	<p>I.d. population forecasts show that the number of 0-4 year old children living in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coburg is likely to increase by 168 by 2021 ▪ Moreland is likely to increase from there is a likely increase by 150 by 2021 <p>Although this increase in population is relatively small, the existing information shows that these services are currently operating at or near capacity. This being the case, family services should be a priority for the area.</p>
		Coburg	Moreland													
2001 (0-4 years)	1448 (6.23%)	8171 (6.0%)														
2021 (0-4 years)	1616 (5.06%)	8021 (5.4%)														
Neighbourhood level	Resident satisfaction with current supply of family and children services	Coburg	<p>In February 2004. Moreland City Council conducted a survey of families with young children in the municipality. The aim of the survey was to obtain information from families in Moreland regarding awareness, use, needs and satisfaction with the range of children services in Moreland</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Early Years Survey results 2004 shows that over there was a fairly high level of user satisfaction with most aspects of the early child sector. ▪ Services that received very high levels of user satisfaction are pre- school, family day care, immunisation and before/after school care. ▪ Long Day Care, M&CH, playgroups and the children's library received high levels of satisfaction. ▪ Playgrounds received the lowest level of user satisfaction. 										

7.9 Youth Services (info, health, rec, counselling)

Drivers	Role	Trigger	Catchment	Application of trigger	Assessment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Demographic profile ▪ Demonstrated need ▪ Role of different providers 	Activity Centre	Number of persons aged 15 to 24 years with incomes less than \$299 per week	Moreland	Half of all people aged 15-24 years in Moreland earn between \$1-\$399 per week whilst 14% do not have an income.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Although this information is not a perfect match for the trigger, the information gives us a snapshot of the income of young people. ▪ The data highlights the need to accommodate low-cost opportunities for young people.
	Activity Centre	Co-location of youth services/facilities with public transport	Moreland	Mapping.	<p>The mapping exercise has mapped those facilities that are youth inclusive and those that are youth specific.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A number of youth inclusive facilities are co-located. Most of these are located in near or around the parkland area ▪ Most youth exclusive facilities are not co-located with other facilities (ie stand alone facilities) but are located in and of public transport <p>There are anecdotal reports that there is low satisfaction with youth specific/friendly spaces.</p>
	Neighbourhood level	Information available to young people in electronic and alternative formats	Coburg	<p>Information for young people is available</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community Information website ▪ Local paper ▪ Reception/Information boards at the Council buildings <p>Note: New community directories are currently being produced and will be distributed May 2005.</p>	<p>Moreland Customer Services were contacted to gain an understanding of the ways young people can find information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are 3 ways most young people access local information <p>The Youth Strategy acknowledges that many young people rely on “word of mouth” and education facilities (ie schools and teachers) as ways of keeping informed about local information.</p>

7.10 Aged Services (Generic, meeting, Homecare, day-care and respite)

Drivers	Role	Trigger	Catchment	Application of trigger		Analysis																
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demographic profile Demonstrated need Role of different providers 	Activity Centre	ACAS waiting lists for high and low care	Moreland	Number of people of a waiting list for Hostel and Nursing Home care. <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Moreland</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hostel</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nursing Home</td> <td>183</td> </tr> </table>			Moreland	Hostel	20	Nursing Home	183	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nursing home and HOSTEL care is at capacity and there are long waiting lists to access these services Any new development in the central Coburg area should include some accommodation options or older adults. 										
		Moreland																				
	Hostel	20																				
	Nursing Home	183																				
	Neighbourhood level	Satisfaction with the provision of services for older people <i>Q: Are you satisfied r dissatisfied with the aged and disability services offered by Council</i>	Coburg	<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Total</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Very Satisfied</td> <td>11 (45.8%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Somewhat satisfied</td> <td>4 (17.7%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Neither</td> <td>0 (1.2%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Somewhat dissatisfied</td> <td>3 (11.2%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Very dissatisfied</td> <td>2 (7.6%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Don't know</td> <td>4 (16.6%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>23</td> </tr> </table>			Total	Very Satisfied	11 (45.8%)	Somewhat satisfied	4 (17.7%)	Neither	0 (1.2%)	Somewhat dissatisfied	3 (11.2%)	Very dissatisfied	2 (7.6%)	Don't know	4 (16.6%)	Total	23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The perception survey/satisfaction survey shows that most people are satisfied with the provision of services for older adults. Conversation with services providers show that most of these services are currently at or near capacity and there are long waiting list for these services.
		Total																				
	Very Satisfied	11 (45.8%)																				
	Somewhat satisfied	4 (17.7%)																				
	Neither	0 (1.2%)																				
	Somewhat dissatisfied	3 (11.2%)																				
Very dissatisfied	2 (7.6%)																					
Don't know	4 (16.6%)																					
Total	23																					
Neighbourhood level	Number of persons aged 60 years or older with incomes less than \$299 per week.	Moreland	<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Individual income less than \$299</td> </tr> <tr> <td>65+</td> <td>70.5%</td> </tr> </table>			Individual income less than \$299	65+	70.5%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many Moreland residents over 65 years old could be termed as asset rich and income poor, that is there is a high level home ownership but low weekly income 50.5% of all Moreland residents aged over 65 years earn less than \$299 per week Of those 55 year and over receiving a pension in Coburg, 4266 (67.8%) receive the aged pension <p>This has implications to the prices structure or all activities in the Central Coburg area and highlights the need to have low cost/subsidised activities and services for this age group.</p>													
	Individual income less than \$299																					
65+	70.5%																					

8. Priorities for Central Coburg 2020

8.1 Social Infrastructure Priorities

The models of provision outlined in this section of the report are drawn from the priorities identified in the research process, acknowledging both the neighbourhood and activity centre roles of community infrastructure. We have clustered key needs and functions according to catchments (local or Activity Centre) and function (grouping like or supportive functions). These groupings have enabled us to develop nominated likely land requirements for each kind of hub.

The notion of service and facility hubs builds on current local and state government support for the collocation of complementary services and a move towards multi-functional facilities, rather than stand-alone infrastructure. There are numerous existing examples of innovation with respect to facility design, clustering of key amenities and service modelling.

The next stage of the planning process will need to involve established and new partners in developing innovative and sustainable models of service delivery, working with the social planning principles outlined earlier in this report.

As outlined earlier in the report, Coburg is identified as a Principal Activity Centre under the State Governments' Planning Strategy *Melbourne 2030*. This means that the centre will play a key role for the municipality and has the potential to play a regional role for the area. Coburg also plays a role for the local community, as a neighbourhood for its residents.

Therefore, it is important to acknowledge that the "hubs" will play two very different roles.

Activity Centre Role

- Attracts services and facilities that play a municipal, regional or sub-regional role and support larger population catchments
- Locate services and facilities that benefit from close proximity to public transport options- ie youth
- Supports the co-location of services and facilities that support a multi-purpose destination

Local Role

- Services and facilities that play a local role
- Walkability important ie. children and family
- Neighbourhood scale
- Supports local networks and community cohesion

8.2 Preferred models of provision

The following models are illustrative of some preferred models of provision. The scope for innovation provides a challenge when nominating potential services for each hub and identifying likely land requirements. It is important to note that the proposed service and facility clusters are not premised on a specific model of service delivery or facility design and that the precise land requirements will be influenced by both of these factors. The service scope identified in this document should be seen as flexible and providing the opportunity to develop the 'best fit' for each particularly community and location.

Hubs # 1: Local Hub

Priority Needs : Walkable access to - Local open space, Local meeting space, Access to information, Primary Schools.

Generic Attributes	Lifestage Attributes	Location Attributes/Qualities	Partnership Opportunities	Approximate floor space requirements (refer to appendices for detail)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open Space • Meeting Space • Sessional service space • Information board 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MCH • Childcare (Long daycare) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Playgroup space ▪ Preschool • Youth Recreational space • Primary School 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-location with complementary services and facilities • Within 400m of most residences • Neighbourhood scale 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community health • Community education • DE&T and other education providers • Local community groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 0.5-0.75 hectares ▪ 4.5- 5.0 hectares for models that include a primary school.

Hubs #2 : Information and Learning Hub

Priority Needs: Access to information, Library Service, Meeting space, Large meeting spaces, Community education, Post comp education.

Generic Attributes	Lifestage Attributes	Location Attributes/Qualities	Partnership Opportunities	Approximate floor space requirements (refer to appendices for detail)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Civic Role ▪ Staffed information area (interactive role of information) ▪ Community and Health Information distribution point ▪ Library ▪ Meeting space ▪ Classrooms for education opportunities ▪ Space for social interaction opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Childcare (occasional care) ▪ VCE campus ▪ TAFE facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Within 400m of multi modal transport ▪ Co-location ▪ Street frontage ▪ Integrated into retail centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community Health ▪ Community development sector ▪ Local Community groups ▪ TAFE ▪ Education providers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 0.75-1 hectare ▪ 2.5-3 hectares models that include a VCE campus or TAFE campus ▪ 4.5-5 hectares for models that include both VCE and TAFE facilities.

Hubs #3 : Cultural and Spiritual hub

Priority Needs: Spaces for reflection, Meeting spaces, Performance Space, Exhibition Space, Large events area (200+), Spaces that respect cultural and spiritual diversity

Generic Attributes	Lifestage Attributes	Location Attributes/Qualities	Partnership Opportunities	Approximate floor space requirements (refer to appendices for detail)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Information point ▪ Places of worship ▪ Performance space ▪ Exhibition space ▪ Outdoor meeting space ▪ Meeting space ▪ Opportunities for social interaction and respite 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Youth inclusive meeting space ▪ Age inclusive spaces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Within 400m of public transport option ▪ Safe access for activities (after hours) ▪ Open Space ▪ Co-location 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Spiritual organisations ▪ Youth services ▪ Outreach services 	4000-6000m ²

Hubs #4 : Health and Well-being

Priority Needs: Health services, Outreach services, Community support, Legal services, Affordable recreational /leisure opportunities, Family focus

Generic Attributes	Lifestage Attributes	Location Attributes/Qualities	Partnership Opportunities	Approximate floor space requirements (refer to appendices for detail)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community Information ▪ Health services ▪ Medicare ▪ Legal support ▪ Housing support ▪ Meeting space ▪ Sessional services space ▪ Outdoor area for relaxation and reflection ▪ Space for social interaction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Childcare ▪ Family and aged person friendly ▪ Recreational space- adventure playground ▪ Youth friendly spaces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Co-location ▪ Access to open space and indoor space ▪ Ability for cross referral ▪ Access to multi-modal public transport ▪ Access to bus/ disabled access at entrance ▪ Street frontage ▪ Integrated into retail centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Private health providers ▪ Community health providers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 5000-7500m²

Hubs #5: Active Recreation Hub

Priority Needs: Indoor recreation space, outdoor recreation space, low cost recreation opportunities, activities for young people and families.

Generic Attributes	Lifestage Attributes	Location Attributes	Partnership Opportunities	Land Requirements (refer to appendices for further detail)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recreation Centre ▪ Aquatic Centre ▪ Sports Pavilions/clubhouse ▪ Sporting oval/field/court ▪ Walking path ▪ Bicycle paths 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Playground ▪ Accessible for lifestages esp. aged, young people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Co-location ▪ Access by shared path ▪ Access to car parking ▪ Lighting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community Group ▪ Leisure Service providers ▪ State Govt ▪ Private providers 	8-10 hectares

8.3 Implementation

In identifying the potential for an integrated, efficient and flexible approach to the delivery of future social infrastructure in the Coburg Activity Centre, this project has also raised the issue of innovative approaches to the provision of social infrastructure in response to population growth and the changing role of the Centre. The 'community hubs' concept moves away from single-purpose stand alone facilities to encourage a more integrated approach to service and facility planning that acknowledges the different roles and catchments of various services. For each hub potential partners have been identified to support the evolution of the hubs concept and resource the implementation process. The resourcing of future initiatives will require leadership from council in advocating for state government, not-for-profit and private sector support. This includes the integration of social infrastructure requirements into a formal Development Contribution Plan for Coburg 2020 and the allocation of land requirements to enable forward planning of social infrastructure requirements.

Appendix 1:

Demographic information

Demographic data

a) City of Moreland forecast data

Table: Population forecast data for Coburg: Age of population 2001-2016 (Prepared by Moreland City Council May 2003)

Age Group	2001	%	2006	%	2011	%	2016	%
0-4	1,474	6.26%	1,627	6.66%	1,576	6.05%	1,533	5.63%
5-9	1,363	5.79%	1,500	6.14%	1,662	6.38%	1,618	5.95%
10-14	1,245	5.29%	1,383	5.67%	1,527	5.86%	1,655	6.08%
15-19	1,427	6.06%	1,314	5.38%	1,455	5.59%	1,556	5.72%
20-24	1,783	7.58%	1,365	5.59%	1,375	5.28%	1,433	5.27%
25-29	2,049	8.71%	1,987	8.14%	1,860	7.14%	1,849	6.80%
30-34	2,364	10.05%	2,217	9.08%	2,273	8.73%	2,178	8.00%
35-39	2,057	8.74%	2,447	10.02%	2,429	9.32%	2,455	9.02%
40-44	1,731	7.36%	2,085	8.54%	2,448	9.40%	2,426	8.92%
45-49	1,391	5.91%	1,731	7.09%	2,060	7.91%	2,334	8.58%
50-54	1,198	5.09%	1,405	5.76%	1,714	6.58%	1,973	7.25%
55-59	1,007	4.28%	1,200	4.92%	1,402	5.38%	1,654	6.08%
60-64	1,002	4.26%	962	3.94%	1,139	4.37%	1,309	4.81%
65-69	1,004	4.27%	914	3.74%	909	3.49%	1,051	3.86%
70-74	898	3.82%	791	3.24%	759	2.91%	767	2.82%
75-79	673	2.86%	657	2.69%	620	2.38%	604	2.22%
80-84	489	2.08%	455	1.86%	475	1.82%	458	1.68%
85+	376	1.60%	374	1.53%	367	1.41%	353	1.30%
Grand Total	23,533		24,413		26,050		27,208	

- Between 2001-2016, the population is expected to increase by 3675 people
- Most population growth is likely to occur in the mature adult age group 40 years +
- Likely decline in population of children aged 0-4 years old
- Likely decline in population of young people aged 19-29 years old
- Proportion of children aged 5-14 is likely to remain stable

Table: Forecast Household Types 2001-2016 (Prepared by Moreland City Council May 2003)

Year at June	Couple families with dependents		Couples without dependents		Lone parent families with dependents		Other families		Lone person households		Group households		Total households
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2001	2,956	33.66%	2,074	23.61%	888	10.11%	335	3.81%	2,028	23.09%	501	5.70%	8,783
2002	2,995	33.88%	2,073	23.45%	898	10.16%	331	3.74%	2,051	23.20%	494	5.59%	8,841
2003	3,047	34.05%	2,085	23.30%	913	10.20%	329	3.68%	2,087	23.32%	488	5.45%	8,948
2004	3,096	34.21%	2,097	23.17%	927	10.24%	327	3.61%	2,117	23.39%	484	5.35%	9,049
2005	3,150	34.35%	2,112	23.03%	944	10.29%	327	3.57%	2,155	23.50%	482	5.26%	9,171
2006	3,205	34.40%	2,136	22.93%	959	10.29%	329	3.53%	2,205	23.67%	483	5.18%	9,317
2007	3,256	34.41%	2,164	22.87%	974	10.29%	332	3.51%	2,253	23.81%	485	5.13%	9,463
2008	3,314	34.40%	2,197	22.80%	993	10.31%	336	3.49%	2,305	23.92%	490	5.09%	9,635
2009	3,363	34.37%	2,226	22.75%	1,011	10.33%	340	3.48%	2,351	24.03%	493	5.04%	9,784
2010	3,408	34.31%	2,259	22.74%	1,027	10.34%	343	3.45%	2,399	24.15%	496	4.99%	9,934
2011	3,443	34.17%	2,297	22.80%	1,041	10.33%	347	3.44%	2,448	24.30%	500	4.96%	10,075
2012	3,475	34.02%	2,334	22.85%	1,056	10.34%	350	3.43%	2,496	24.43%	504	4.93%	10,216
2013	3,505	33.84%	2,374	22.92%	1,069	10.32%	354	3.42%	2,547	24.59%	508	4.90%	10,358
2014	3,535	33.66%	2,414	22.99%	1,082	10.30%	359	3.42%	2,598	24.74%	514	4.89%	10,501
2015	3,543	33.45%	2,445	23.08%	1,092	10.31%	361	3.41%	2,636	24.88%	515	4.86%	10,593
2016	3,546	33.19%	2,480	23.21%	1,101	10.31%	363	3.40%	2,676	25.05%	517	4.84%	10,684

- There are likely to be approximately 1,901 new households by 2016
- Proportions of household types is likely to remain stable, small growth in single person households and small decline in group households

b) DSE population Forecasts- Victoria in Future

Table: Comparison table outlining the population growth in Coburg, Brunswick, Moreland and Melbourne. (prepared by Department of Sustainability)

Year	Moreland (C) Coburg		Moreland (C) Brunswick		Moreland City Council (C)		Melbourne Statistical Division	
	Total Population	Proportional population growth	Total Population	Proportional population growth	Total Population	Proportional population growth	Total Population	Proportional population growth
2001	48,087		41366		136381		3471625	
2006	48,329	0.50%	40982	-0.94%	138180	1.30%	3681263	5.69%
2011	49,069	1.51%	40813	-0.41%	141174	2.12%	3874985	5.00%
2016	49,576	1.02%	41152	0.82%	144185	2.09%	4059682	4.55%
2021	49,877	0.60%	42019	2.06%	147195	2.04%	4236156	4.17%
2026	49,876	0.00%	42886	2.02%	149560	1.58%	4397959	3.68%
2031	49,565	-0.63%	43185	0.69%	150681	0.74%	4538462	3.10%

- Rate of population growth in Coburg SLA is significantly slower than Moreland City Council and Melbourne Statistical Division
- The fastest population growth is expected to occur between 2006-2011

Population forecasts by age 2001-2031 (Prepared by the Department of Sustainability and Environment
Victoria in Future 2004)

Year	SLA Name	Age cohorts (total number in age group and number and proportion of total population)										Total
		0-4 year		5-14 years		15-24 years		25-54 years		55 years and over		
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2001	Moreland (C) Coburg	3,124	6.50%	5,354	11.13%	5,926	12.32%	21,386	44.47%	12,297	25.57%	48,087
2006	Moreland (C) Coburg	2,877	5.95%	5,040	10.43%	6,254	12.94%	21,660	44.82%	12,498	25.86%	48,329
2011	Moreland (C) Coburg	2,688	5.48%	4,601	9.38%	6,261	12.76%	22,339	45.53%	13,180	26.86%	49,069
2016	Moreland (C) Coburg	2,593	5.23%	4,193	8.46%	6,030	12.16%	22,473	45.33%	14,287	28.82%	49,576
2021	Moreland (C) Coburg	2,641	5.30%	3,894	7.81%	5,474	10.97%	22,582	45.28%	15,286	30.65%	49,877
2026	Moreland (C) Coburg	2,631	5.28%	3,825	7.67%	4,959	9.94%	22,085	44.28%	16,376	32.83%	49,876
2031	Moreland (C) Coburg	2,523	5.09%	3,850	7.77%	4,590	9.26%	21,699	43.78%	16,903	34.10%	49,565

- Approximate population growth of 1,478 people from 2001-2031
- Likely to be a slight decrease in number of children aged 0-4 years
- Likely to be a slight decrease in number of people aged 5-24 years
- Likely to be Growth in 55+ year old age bracket

Population forecasts- Number of households 2001-2031 (Prepared by the Department of Sustainability and Environment Victoria in Future 2004)

- Growth of 1579 by 2031
- Drop in household size 2001 to 2.42 pax by 2031

Year	Total number of Households in SLA Moreland - Coburg
2001	18856
2006	19021
2011	19457
2016	19839
2021	20138
2026	20326
2031	20435

new households
from 2.5 pax in

**Appendix 2:
Stakeholders Workshop
Notes**

COBURG 2020 SOCIAL, CULTURAL & LEISURE NEEDS ASSESSMENT STAKEHOLDER ROUND TABLE DISCUSSIONS

Objectives:

- ❑ *To provide information regarding the Coburg 2020 needs assessment*
- ❑ *To discuss the nature of future population change and patterns of demand*
- ❑ *To evaluate the current and future capacity of services and facilities to accommodate change.*
- ❑ *To identify social infrastructure priorities.*
- ❑ *To identify partnership opportunities for future planning and delivery.*

Agenda 9.12.04

1. Introductions & Welcome *5 mins*
2. Background to the project *15 mins*
 - Coburg 2020 & Melbourne 2030
 - Social planning framework
 - Overview of project process and objectives
 - Planning context (issues & trends)
3. A Preferred Future for Central Coburg *45 mins*
 - What are the strengths of our current facilities and services?
 - What are the key factors that will influence future supply and demand?
 - What are the important elements of our preferred future?
4. Partnerships in Planning & Delivery *20 mins*
 - The role and contribution of external agencies
 - Role and contribution of council
5. Close / Next Steps

Workshop topic:

Life stage

Attendees:

Name:

Derryn Wilson
 Louise Czarnoch
 Colin Wockey
 Kerry Stubbings
 Sr Candida De Angelis
 Celia Robiman
 Gerry O'Donnell
 Paul Turner
 Vivienne Archdall
 Samir Mourad
 Joe Luppino

Organisation & Title

Community Services MCC
 M.C.H.S. Family Program
 MCC Home Care
 MCC
 Pastoral Associate – St Fidelis Parish Coburg
 MCC
 MCC Home Care
 MCC M&CH Service
 MCC Youth Services
 AMES Employment
 MCC Leisure Services

Apologies:

Heidi Taylor, Betty Silvio – Social Support,
 Annette Politis, Suzanne Walshe – Children's Services

The unique role of Community & Civic Services in the Activity Centre	Complementary services	Key facilities	Locational attributes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Draw people in ▪ Service links / referrals ▪ One stop for many services / efficiency travel ▪ Create welcoming environment for diverse community ▪ Support cultural diversity ▪ Demographic sensitive ▪ Spaces that are accessible and inclusive. ▪ A space where people "belong" – part of something bigger ▪ Leisure, recreation and social opportunities for all ages ▪ Combined trips for different purposes ▪ Accessible for all / easy to get to ▪ Family friendly ▪ Sense of community connection ▪ Safe place to be – inviting ▪ Responsive to changing demographics ▪ Residential aged care ▪ Ethnic organisations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Health ▪ Specialist health ▪ Library ▪ Centrelink / Job Network ▪ Medicare ▪ Job Network ▪ Community health ▪ Community information ▪ Opportunities for worship/reflection ▪ Library services ▪ Informal leisure and social activities ▪ Community groups and regional role that might share support – service and self help groups ▪ Child care ▪ Government agencies eg Centrelink 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Childcare / MCH ▪ Public toilets – accessible, safe – within centre ▪ Library ▪ Community information centre (referral, resource, tourism) ▪ Space for social interaction classes, arts ▪ Community space – open internal ▪ Meeting space ▪ Youth specific space <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - train - rec - social - space ▪ Sessional outreach ▪ Cinema / bowling – youth friendly ▪ Hotel ▪ Performance Arts Centre (art play) ▪ Exhibition space Health Centre eg The Avenue <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MCH, health, specific health, car parking, com space, sessional space, childcare, cultural sensitive space (prayer room) ▪ Space around it – play space Library – P.T. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Learning Centre, I.T. exhibition, meeting space. ▪ Meeting space indoor/outdoor mix of scale ▪ Office space ▪ Library ▪ Multi purpose events space 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Transport – public/private (close to youth, age, disabled, S&F) ▪ Linkages into Coburg ▪ Safety ▪ Access ▪ Visibility ▪ Provide high risk services separately – clustering ▪ Green linkages ▪ Access to public transport ▪ Visibility ▪ Bus access (events space) ▪ Co location with like services ▪ Respect for privacy ▪ Scale / humanity ▪ Consider access into Coburg

The unique role of Community & Civic Services in the Activity Centre	Complementary services	Key facilities	Locational attributes
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Toilets and amenities ▪ Quality public space 	

Issues

Affordable housing

Partnerships for the future

Council's Role	Stakeholders
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordination ▪ Land and resources ▪ Infrastructure planning ▪ Negotiation with private sector ▪ Design principles ▪ Address physical barriers to access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Developer contributions ▪ Use of church land ▪ Provision / relocation of services

Workshop topic:

Health & Social Support

Attendees:

Name:	Organisation & Title	Contact
Robert Brun??	MCC	9240 1272
Vicienne Nelson	MCHS	9350 4000
Pat Burchell	Coburg Comm. Info Centre	9350 3737
Ken McLeod	Uniting Church/Coburg Historical Society	9386 7660
May Holder	MCC	9240 2313
Anne Vella	MCC	9240 1183
Paul Leong	Anzac Lodge Nursing Home	0419 954 268
Karen Milgrom	Coburg – Brunswick CLC	9350 4555

The unique role of community & civic services in an Activity Centre	Complementary services	Key facilities	Locational attributes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Make it family friendly ▪ Acknowledge specific needs of women ▪ Support multi purpose trip / destination ▪ Create a visible presence ▪ A sense of belonging for all ▪ PAC more than just its commercial relationships ▪ Places to be / safe ▪ Pleasant environment / rest and respite ▪ Public facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Occasional care ▪ Public meeting space ▪ Affordable foot / coffee ▪ Community health ▪ Community information ▪ Medicare / social security ▪ Legal services ▪ Council service point ▪ CALD services ▪ Activities for all ages ▪ Aged care ▪ Community adult education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Office and admin ▪ Sessional service space ▪ Multi purpose rooms ▪ Meeting space ▪ Toilets and public facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public transport ▪ Ease of access ▪ Visibility ▪ Human scale ▪ Ground floor ▪ Signage and navigation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public service provider ▪ Community focus ▪ Referral ▪ Place together ▪ Place to learn ▪ Outreach – exposure ▪ Support diversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Health ▪ Legal ▪ Civic ▪ Housing support ▪ Outreach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Toilets (public) ▪ Library ▪ Referral centre ▪ Meeting space ▪ Local open space ▪ Affordable housing ▪ Supported accommodation ▪ Leisure centre ▪ Legal ▪ Health ▪ housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Transport – public ▪ Privacy ▪ Public realm – visible (security) ▪ Central location ▪ Referrals health ▪ High quality footpath connections ▪ Improve road / traffic management ▪ Safety ?? children ▪ High quality public domain Library ▪ Attractor ▪ Opportunity for multi-cultural opportunity Historical ▪ Under utilised ▪ Linkages – to be explored

Issues

- Cost (must be affordable) Youth
- Staffing / volunteering
- Insurance – public liability

Partnerships for the future

Council's Role	Stakeholders
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordination ▪ Consultation ▪ Provision of information about change eg website ▪ Land availability ▪ Negotiation and developers ▪ Strategic planning ▪ Support residential amenity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integrate health prevention activities ▪ Contribute info and local knowledge ▪ Relocation / co location of some services ▪ Developers and designers – design innovation

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ "Home" – subsidised role ▪ Keep communication alive ▪ Keep providers / services involved ▪ Infrastructure – creeks, footpath ▪ "Respectful" communication, involvement, role that provides play 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Services, volunteers, staffing ▪ Community development role ▪ Expertise ▪ Open space ▪ Knowledge on ground community ▪ Support co location – respectful com ▪ Facilities – hall, hire

Workshop topic: Leisure

Attendees:

Name:	Organisation & Title	Contact Info
Jacinda Louder	YMCA (Coburg Leisure Centre)	jacinda.louder@ymca.org.au 9354 3504
Frances Grindlay	MCC	fgrindlay@moreland.vic.gov.au 9240 1250
Tim Bruwer	MCC Cultural Development Branch	tbruwer@moreland.vic.gov.au 9240 2275
Genimaree Panozzo	MCC Cultural Development Branch	gpanozzo@moreland.vic.gov.au 9353 4010
Julia Cushing	MCC Cultural Development Branch	jcushing@moreland.vic.gov.au 9240 2357
Andrew Philippou	AMES Employment	Andrew@ames.net.au 9383 2888
Gavan Fitzpatrick	St Fidelis Parish	9386 1224
Eugenia Grammatikakis	Social Policy MCC	9240 1225
Geraldine Earle	MCC Leisure Services	9240 2367
Tony Oulton	MCC Leisure Facilities	9240 2412
Graham Treadwell	MCC Leisure Services	9240 2362
Anne-Maree Peabe	MCC Arts & Culture	9240 2371
Rachel Haynes	MCC Strategic Planning	9240 1188

The unique role of community and civic services in an Activity Centre	Complementary services	Key facilities	Locational attributes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provides all ages, nat, ability ▪ Regional role – linking ▪ Health – wellbeing options ▪ Open space – community formal recreation ▪ Improved safety ▪ CEPTED – safer by design ▪ Opportunities cultural expression 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adult education ▪ Business support ▪ Leisure services ▪ Cultural services ▪ Library services ▪ Health ▪ Support/outreach ▪ Information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Civic centre ▪ Play spaces – residents use ▪ Library ▪ Prayer space ▪ LCL Centre ▪ Youth specific centre ▪ Open space – community, formal ▪ Administrative support / business support space ▪ Meeting space – community ▪ Sessional service space ▪ Exhibition space ▪ Cultural development space ▪ Culturally specific spaces ▪ Support existing com - culturally 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Safety – passive ▪ Visibility ▪ Central location ▪ Close to shops ▪ Transport <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - connections - hours operation - transport routes - private/parking ▪ Co-location with complimentary f/s ▪ Taxi – improve safety ▪ Pedestrian connectivity ▪ Linkage bikes foot ▪ All abilities access ▪ Opportunities cross-cultural understanding
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cultural identity and expression ▪ Safe meeting place / social interaction ▪ Opportunities for active and passive leisure formal/informal ▪ Support diversity – all ages ▪ Support learning and development ▪ Rest and respite ▪ Meet the needs of marginalised groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Library ▪ Information and referral ▪ Access to technology ▪ Adult education / community education ▪ Meetings / interaction at different scales ▪ Arts and cultural programs – events and performances <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - presentation of cultural activities ▪ Expressing heritage and cultural values ▪ Respite and informal leisure ▪ Occasional care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meeting spaces ▪ Exhibition space ▪ Performance facilities (outdoor?) ▪ Well utilised open space at different scales ▪ High quality open space / outdoor cafes / temporary structures ▪ Library ▪ Active open space for young people ▪ Toilets and amenities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Library ground floor ▪ Public transport access ▪ Access for all abilities ▪ Shade / rain and weather protection ▪ Parking – facilities – disabled ▪ Leisure centre on the edge of activity centre ▪ Walkability ▪ Linkages to open space ▪ Bike racks ▪ Awareness of residential amenity ▪ Library is currently in ideal location (near two forms of public transport and in heart of shopping area)

Issues

- Access to cricket/football oval – city
- Balance
- Parking – staff – transit
- Access to play space

Partnerships for the future

Council's Role	Stakeholders
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Key community involved/informed▪ Community education▪ Leadership / advocacy (key legislative reform) / education▪ \$\$▪ Clear policy direction▪ Work with developer to make things happen▪ Linking across services▪ Opportunities for advocacy to planning policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ \$\$▪ Have clear direction and work together▪ Link across organisation
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Coordination▪ Selling the vision▪ Research and consultation▪ Redevelopment of the library▪ Negotiation with developers▪ Reserving land in appropriate locations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Programming and service provision▪ Developing sponsorship

Workshop topic: Education & CD

Attendees:

Name:	Organisation & Title	Contact
Mark Dervon	Yooralla	9354 1012
Maree McBean (for Joanne Doherty)	St Fidelis P.S.	9383 3600
Edwina Dinkha	MRC/Moreland	9383 6233
Mariam Hermiz	NMIT Student /MRC	9383 6233

The unique role of community and civic services in the Activity Centre	Complementary services	Key facilities	Locational attributes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Single trip – one stop shop ▪ Children & family friendly ▪ Adolescent friendly ▪ Information role (for all) ▪ Feeling / atmosphere safe, easy to get around and find what you need ▪ Learning and development ▪ Employment and vitality ▪ Creative place – youth diversity ▪ Opportunities for informal gathering / activities ▪ Welcoming / supporting for people all ability / culture ▪ Present / celebrate Moreland community ie diversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Health service ▪ Youth services ▪ Adult Education and community ▪ Childcare ▪ Library service ▪ Information service ▪ Centrelink 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Youth friendly spaces ▪ Education facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - generic - community - post compulsory ▪ Childcare ▪ Library ▪ Flexible ▪ Public spaces ▪ Public toilets – fully accessible ▪ Exhibition / performance space 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Access ▪ Linkages – accessible to all ▪ Transport ▪ Sight lines ▪ Scale to suit Coburg ▪ Co-location complimentary f&s ▪ Footpath access / design

Issue

- Affordable housing

Partnerships for the future

Council's Role	Stakeholders
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lead by example ie move youth closer to train station ▪ Clear policy development ▪ Community consultation / feedback ▪ Understand current / future service / facility providers trends ▪ Develop com. Strategy to keep up with change in different service areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Co-location of services with complementary target groups

Appendix 3:

Floor space

Assumptions informing floor space take-up for each model

Hubs # 1: Local Hub

Function	Land requirements	Source:
Open Space	1000 m ²	Sally Jeavons @leisure Making Space: A workshop about open Space Contributions in Developing Communities, March 30 th 2004
•Meeting Space	100m ²	Source: Building Code of Australia (BCA)-2m ² /per person for classroom setup to allow for a range of seating requirements. 2 spaces @ 50m ² each
•Sessional service space	100m ² ▪	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 60m² (2 x 30m² per consulting room) ▪ 25m for office space for 2 staff ▪ 10m² waiting space- (1 m² per chair) ▪ 10m² ancillary uses Source: Royal Australian College of General Surgeons. <i>Running A Successful General Practice</i> RACGS website http://http://www.racgp.org.au/document.asp?id=1854 Accessed 22 February 2004
•Information board	0	
MCH	100m ²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 60m² (2 x 30m² per consulting room) ▪ 25m for office space for 2 staff ▪ 10m² waiting space- (1 m² per chair) 10m ² ancillary uses Source: Royal Australian College of General Surgeons. <i>Running A Successful General Practice</i> RACGS website http://http://www.racgp.org.au/document.asp?id=1854 Accessed 22 February 2005
•Childcare	2000m ²	Source: State of Victoria- Department of Human Services (1999), <i>Maternal and Child Health Service Program Standard</i> , DHS website http://www.dhs.vic.gov.au . Accessed 22 February 2005
•Preschool	1000m ²	3.5m ² internal space per child 7m ² outdoor space per child Source: State of Victoria- Department of Human Services (1999), <i>Maternal and Child Health Service Program Standard</i> , DHS website http://www.dhs.vic.gov.au . Accessed 22 February 2005
•Primary School	4.0 hectares	Source: State of Victoria, Department of Education Employment and Training (2003) <i>Primary 2003 Facility Schedule-Space, Area</i> . DEET website www.sofweb.vic.gov.au/facility/keydocuments.htm . Accessed 22 February 2005
Youth Recreational space	100 m ²	Sufficient space for a tennis court /basket ball court and/ or open spaces. Sally Jeavons @leisure Making Space: A workshop about open Space Contributions in Developing Communities, March 30 th 2004
Total (including primary school)	4.5 hectares	This number must be reviewed in light of chosen model. This number is for floor space ONLY and does not include car parking requirements.
Total (excluding primary school)	1 hectare	This number must be reviewed in light of chosen model. This number is for floor space ONLY and does not include car parking requirements.

Hubs #2 : Information and Learning Hub

Function	Floor space	Source
Staffed information area (interactive role of information)	80m ²	BCA-Office-large open space for shared use (10m ² /per staff) Foyer area 20 m ² Accessed 22 February 2005
Health Information distribution point	Within staffed information distribution point	▪
Library	1300-1500m ²	Trigger analysis
Meeting space	200m ²	BCA 2m ² /per person for classroom setup. 50 x 2m ² 2 spaces @ 100m ² each Accessed 22 February 2005
Large Meeting Space	400m ²	BCA 2m ² /per person for classroom setup. 2 spaces @ 200m ² each space Accessed 22 February 2005
Classrooms for education opportunities	500m ²	BCA-2m ² /per person for classroom setup 10 x (25 x 2m ² =50m ² per classroom) Accessed 22 February 2005
Classrooms for education opportunities (computer or wet areas)	500m ²	BCA-2m ² /per person for classroom setup 10 x (25 x 2m ² =50m ² per classroom) Accessed 22 February 2005
Space for social interaction opportunities	100m ²	BCA-2m ² /per person for classroom setup Accessed 22 February 2005
Childcare	2000 m ²	Total site encompasses Early Childhood Australia Inc. Total site area, which comprises usable space for four essential components - the building; the children's playground; a veranda or terrace which is a transition area between the building and the playground; and car parking and driveways for staff, parents, visitors and service vehicles. NUMBER OF SQUARE METRES PER LICENSED PLACE: LICENSED PLACES BUILDING TRANSITION PLAYGR'ND TOTAL AREA SITE AREA INCLUDING BOUNDARY CLEARANCE 75 places 650 sq m 150 sq m 1125 sq m 2050 sq m 40 places 450 sq m 100 sq m 800 sq m 1450 sq m 25 places 200 sq m 65 sq m 625 sq m 960 sq m http://www.earlychildhoodaustralia.org.au/abtus_pol_physical_environments.htm Accessed 22 February 2005
VCE campus	2.0 hectares	Source: State of Victoria, Department of Education Employment and Training (2003) <i>Secondary 2003 Facility Schedule-Space, Area</i> . DEET website www.sofweb.vic.gov.au/facility/keydocuments.htm . Accessed 22 February 2005
TAFE facilities	2.0 hectares	Source: State of Victoria, Department of Education Employment and Training (2003) <i>Secondary 2003 Facility Schedule-Space, Area</i> . DEET website www.sofweb.vic.gov.au/facility/keydocuments.htm . Accessed 22 February 2005
Total (including TAFE and VCE)	4.5 hectares-	
Total (excluding TAFE and VCE)	0.5 - 0.75 hectares	This number must be reviewed in light of chosen model. This number is for floor space ONLY and does not include car parking requirements.

Hubs #3 : Cultural and Spiritual hub

Function	Floor space	Source
Information point	50m ²	Foyer Area with easy access to information board
Places of worship	800m ²	BCA: 1.5m ² per person x 600
Performance space	800m ²	Flexibility to allow for a range of seating requirements. 1.5m ² per person Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stage ▪ Storage ▪ Toilets ▪ Amenities ▪ Kitchen Facilities ▪ Ticket/Box Office
Exhibition space	400m ²	BCA: 2m ² per/person to allow for a range of functions.
Outdoor meeting space	400m ²	BCA: 2m ² per/person to allow for a range of functions.
Meeting space	400m ²	BCA: 2m ² per/person to allow for a range of functions.
Youth inclusive meeting space	400m ²	Source: U.S.E Consultants Pty. Ltd (1993) Mornington East, Development Contribution, U.S.E Consultants, Melbourne.
Age inclusive spaces	400m ²	BCA: 2m ² per/person to allow for a range of functions
Total	4000m ² -5000m ²	This number must be reviewed in light of chosen model. This number is for floor space ONLY and does not include car parking requirements.

Hubs #4 : Health and Well-being

Function	Floor space	Source
Community Information	50m ²	Foyer Area with easy access to information board
Health services	400m ²	25m ² per consulting room x 8 (200m ²) 50m ² for office space for 4 staff 30m ² waiting space- (1 m ² per chair) 40m ² ancillary uses Source: Royal Australian College of General Surgeons. <i>Running A Successful General Practice</i> RACGS website http://www.racgp.org.au/document.asp?id=1854 Accessed 22 February 2005
Medicare	100m ²	To be confirmed
Legal and social support offices	400m ²	25m ² per consulting room x 8 (200m ²) 50m ² for office space for 4 staff 30m ² waiting space- (1 m ² per chair) 40m ² ancillary uses Source: Royal Australian College of General Surgeons. <i>Running A Successful General Practice</i> RACGS website http://www.racgp.org.au/document.asp?id=1854 Accessed 22 February 2005
Sessional services space	100m ²	25m ² per consulting room x 4 (100m ²) 25m ² for office space for 2 staff 10m ² waiting space- (1 m ² per chair) 10m ² ancillary uses Source: Royal Australian College of General Surgeons. <i>Running A Successful General Practice</i> RACGS website http://www.racgp.org.au/document.asp?id=1854 Accessed 22 February 2005
Meeting space	200m ²	BCA 2m ² /per person for classroom setup. 50 x 2m ² 2 spaces @ 100m ² each Accessed 22 February 2005
Large Meeting Space	400m ²	BCA 2m ² /per person for classroom setup. 2 spaces @ 200m ² each space Accessed 22 February 2005
Outdoor area for relaxation and reflection	400m ²	Sally Jeavons @leisure Making Space: A workshop about open Space Contributions in Developing Communities, March 30 th 2004
Space for social interaction	200m ²	BCA 2m ² /per person for classroom setup. 4m to allow for flexibility of uses and informal set-up and facilities.
Childcare	1000m ²	There is 3.3 square metres of useable internal play space per child (excluding toilet and kitchen, walkways, etc) There is 7 square metres of useable external play space per child. http://www.earlychildhoodaustralia.org.au/abtus_pol_physical_environments.htm Accessed 22 February 2005
Recreational space- adventure playground	1000 m ²	Sally Jeavons @leisure Making Space: A workshop about open Space Contributions in Developing Communities, March 30 th 2004
Youth friendly spaces	400m ²	Sally Jeavons @leisure Making Space: A workshop about open Space Contributions in Developing Communities, March 30 th 2004
Total	0.5-0.75 hectares	This number must be reviewed in light of chosen model. This number is for floor space ONLY and does not include car parking requirements.

Hubs #5: Active Recreation Hub

Function	Floor space	Source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recreation Centre 	2 hectares	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DSE Standard.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aquatic Centre 	2 hectares	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DSE standard.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sports Pavilions/clubhouse ▪ Sporting oval/field/court 	6-8 hectares	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2 x ovals ▪ 2 x soccer fields ▪ 4 x netball courts ▪ x tennis courts ▪ 1 x pavilion ▪ car parking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Walking path 	Incorporate into open space design	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bicycle paths 	Incorporate into open space design	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Playground 	1000 m2	Sally Jeavons @leisure Making Space: A workshop about open Space Contributions in Developing Communities, March 30 th 2004

Appendix 4: Maps

