



Sport & Recreation Strategy



Adopted September 2018

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1. SUMMARY REPORT

1.1. Study Background and Purpose

The City of Kingston is situated about 20 kilometres southeast of Melbourne's central business district. Its resident population is approximately 160,000 people and is projected to increase to more than 185,000 people by 2036 (without incorporating assumptions regarding land rezoning). Kingston comprises of 21 suburbs and has several prominent features, including the Moorabbin Airport, 13km of beaches, Braeside Park, Southland Shopping Centre, and numerous golf courses.

Residents have access to a wide selection of open space areas and sporting and recreation facilities, which are evenly distributed throughout the municipality. Sport and recreation contributes important physical, social, health and lifestyle benefits to residents. During the past few years, Kingston City Council has embarked on a program to upgrade and expand its provision of facilities, largely as a result of the outcomes and recommendations contained in reserve master plans and sports facility studies. Further, Council has supported proposals for State and National level sporting facilities.

Much of the planning and development of sporting and recreation facilities has occurred without a strong strategic foundation or framework within Council, rather facility planning, provision and development is occurring largely on a reserve by reserve basis, or on a sport by sport basis. Whilst Council has a number of adopted or endorsed strategies and plans for specific areas of responsibility in the sport and recreation sector, it is appropriate to establish a strategic context for the future planning and provision of sport and recreation facilities, which can draw on the directions and recommendations contained in many of the independent strategies, plans and policies that exist.

The Kingston Sport and Recreation Strategy (2017) provides the guiding framework for the future planning, provision, development and management of sporting and recreation opportunities throughout Kingston. It provides an evidence-based approach for Council to respond to the needs and aspirations of residents, and has established a framework and principles to inform Council decision-making, facilitate partnerships, and prioritise the allocation of Council resources towards the greatest need.

1.2. Study Aims, Objectives and Scope

The study aim is to provide strategic direction for the ongoing provision of sport and recreation facilities in the City of Kingston. The study was underpinned by the following objectives:

- Review and assess previous sport and recreation research and planning.
- Identify current and future sporting and recreation needs.
- Identify and assess the adequacy of the current suite of facilities.
- Identify policy gaps and establish policy guidelines and principles.
- Develop strategies and recommendations to address key findings, gaps and opportunities.
- Prioritise recommendations to develop an Action Plan.

Whilst the scope of the study generally includes all sports and active recreation pursuits, more detailed analysis was undertaken for the following 15 sports. These sports were selected as they are either one of the more popular sports being participated in by City of Kingston residents, there is a known shortfall of facilities to meet present demand, or the sport is considered to be increasing in popularity.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|------------|
| • Australian Rules Football (AFL) | • Athletics | • Baseball |
| • Basketball (indoor courts) | • Cricket | • Cycling |

-
- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| • Gymnastics | • Lawn Bowls | • Golf |
| • Hockey | • Netball | • Rugby |
| • Soccer | • Tennis | • Skate/ BMX |

Some unstructured active recreation activities are also referenced within this study.

Activities and pursuits excluded from the study include passive leisure, playgrounds, and aquatic facilities.

Activities such as dance, physical expression and performing arts are not included within the scope of this project. Council's role in supporting these activities will be considered as part of the preparation of the Arts and Cultural Strategy 2017 - 2021, which is currently being prepared.

Within Kingston there are number of equestrian groups that operate on Council controlled land. These groups are quite popular with annual requests made to Council for additional land for agistment and gymkhana purposes. Whilst this Strategy does not respond to the need for equestrian facilities, it does recognise that a strategic approach for these uses is required. Potential areas of focus could consider;

- Future role and function of the Riding for the Disabled and trotting track in Moorabbin;
- Facility offering and management with the equestrian facilities at Bicentennial Park and Learmonth Reserve;
- The regional need and provision of equestrian facilities within the City, including the provision of trail networks and equestrian centres within Kingston; and
- The historical and economic role equestrian activities have played within the development of Kingston and surrounding areas.

2. SPORT AND RECREATION PLANNING CONTEXT

The sport and recreation strategy was carried out with consideration of the following policy and planning inputs.

1. Council strategies and planning reports.
2. Demographic profile of the City of Kingston and population projections.
3. Relevant National and State sports participation trends.
4. Female participation in sport.

2.1. Council Strategies and Planning Reports

The following strategies and policies currently guide and inform Council's provision of sport and recreation facilities and services. A review of the documents was completed to identify key Council directions and strategies, and to inform the sport and recreation strategy planning process.

Strategies and Plans

- Council Plan 2013-2017.
- Green Wedge Sports Facilities Opportunities Paper (2014).
- Kingston Green Wedge Plan (2012).
- Open Space Strategy (2012).
- Pavilion Development Strategy (2008).
- Active Leisure Plan (2011).

- Active Youth Spaces Strategy (2011).
- Cycling and Walking Plan (2009).
- Regional Soccer Strategy (2008).
- Synthetic Sporting Surfaces Study (2009).
- Sporting Needs Analysis (2008).
- Tennis Strategy (2011).
- Reserve Master Plans (various reserves).
- Indoor Sports/ Leisure Centres/ Aquatic Facilities needs Analysis.

Policies

- Sports Ground Infrastructure Development Policy (2013).
- Pavilion Development Strategy (2008, and revised 2016).
- Community Joint Use Agreement - Parkdale Community Precinct: External Playing Fields (2012).
- Leasing Policy (2004).
- Draft Lease and Licence Policy.
- Sporting Ground Allocation Policy.

2.2. Demographic Profile of the City of Kingston

Key demographic information for Kingston relevant to the Strategy development includes:

- Kingston's estimated population in 2016 was just over 159,000 people.
- The population has a slightly older age profile when compared to all of Melbourne, and of importance is that Kingston has a lower proportion of residents in the active age cohort of 5 -39 years (43.1%), compared to all of Melbourne (48.9%).
- Kingston's population is projected to increase to just over 185,000 people by 2036, an overall increase of 26,000 people between 2016 and 2036.
- The population estimates used to inform this strategy are considered a conservative approach recognizing that the existing projections do not make assumptions regarding land that is presently not zoned for Housing. Over coming years Council will be evaluating a range of 'future strategic development sites' such as the potential redevelopment of the Clayton Business Park that are yet to be rezoned.

For future 'strategic development sites' where large precincts of land will be rezoned for residential purposes, these sites will be assessed on a case by case basis to ensure that they respond to the needs of increased demand for sport and recreation facilities generated by the future community.

- Whilst the distribution of the population across the three planning regions¹ of Kingston is currently relatively even, most growth to 2036 will occur in the Northern Region and the Central Region (see Figure 1).
- The areas predicted to experience the strongest population growth are Clayton and Oakleigh South, and the linear precinct along the Nepean Highway incorporating Moorabbin, Highett, Cheltenham and Mentone.
- Whilst there will be an overall ageing of the total population of Kingston to 2036, the total number of residents within the active age cohort is projected to increase by nearly 14,000 people.
- Research shows that the rate of participation by people in organised physical activity and club-based activities is highest for young people and declines with age. The Northern Region will have the largest number of people in the active age cohort (5ñ 39 years) to 2036, despite currently having the lowest number. The Central Region will also experience growth in this age cohort, whilst the Southern Region will have the lowest number of 5ñ39 year olds by 2036, despite having the highest number presently.

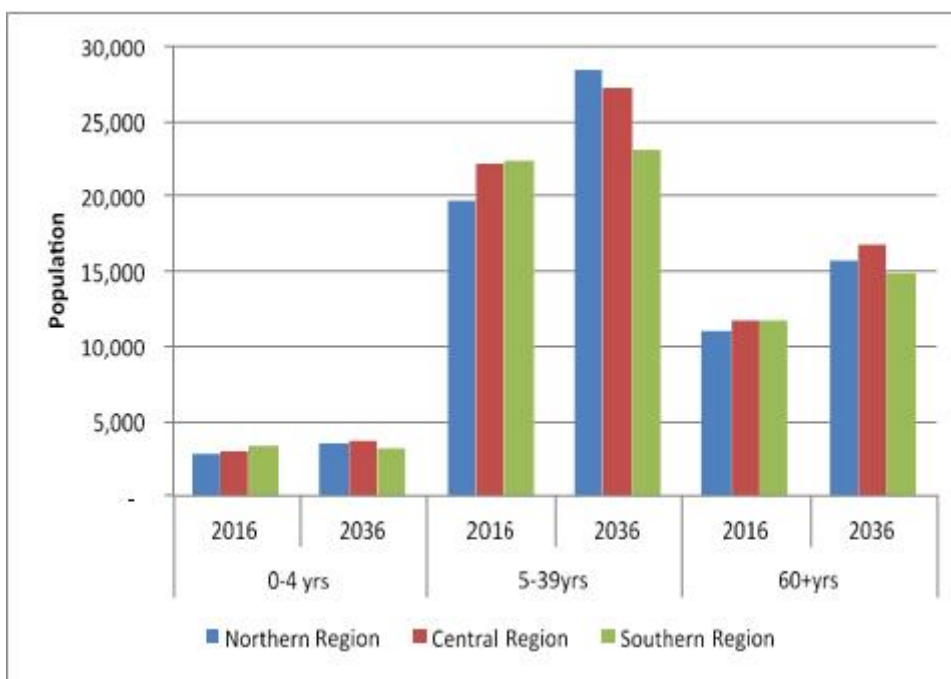
¹ Kingston is divided into three planning regions:

Northern Region: Moorabbin, Clarinda, Clayton South, Dingley Village, Heatherton Highett and Oakleigh South.

Central Region: Cheltenham, Mentone, Moorabbin Airport, Parkdale, Braeside and Mordialloc.

Southern Region: Waterways, Aspendale, Aspendale Gardens, Edithvale, Chelsea, Chelsea Heights, Bonbeach, Carrum and Patterson Lakes.

Figure 1 Projected Population Growth to 2036 by Planning Regions and Age Cohorts



2.3. Relevant Sports Participation Trends

Important national trends in club-based sports participation by adults (people aged 15 years and over) are:

- The national participation rate by adults in club-based physical activity has increased since 2001.
- Regardless of gender, regular participation in club-based physical activity nationally was most common amongst people aged 15-24 years.
- In relation to the total participation by adults in sport throughout Australia, football, soccer, cricket and basketball experienced the largest overall increase between 2001 and 2010, whilst tennis and golf experienced a decline.

Important national trends in children's participation (5-14 years) in organised sport are:

- 63.0% of children participate in sport outside of school hours (up from 59.4% in 2000).
- Across all age groups, boys had a higher participation rate (69.6%) in organised sport than girls (56.3%). Participation for both has increased since 2000 (boys by 66.1% and girls at 52.3%).
- In relation to the total participation by children, gymnastics, swimming, football and soccer experienced the largest overall increase between 2000 and 2009, whilst netball and tennis experienced a decline.
- Swimming and netball are still the most popular sports participated in by girls, but soccer and gymnastics participation grew significantly during the period 2001 to 2009.
- Excluding swimming, soccer and Australian Rules football are the most popular sports for boys.
- Improved promotion, management and delivery of introductory sports programs by most State Sporting Associations are having the effect of increasing the number of

primary-school aged children participating in sport. Sports introductory programs include Goal Kick (soccer), Auskick (football), NetSetGo (netball), Hot Shots (tennis) and In2Cricket.

The following table shows the general trend of participation in organised sport by adults and children in the key sports nominated for this study.

Sport	Adult	Children
Athletics	↓	↓
Australian Rules Football	↑	↑
Baseball	↑	↑
Basketball	↑	↔
Cricket	↑	↔
Cycling	↑	↔
Golf	↓	↓
Gymnastics	Numbers not significant	↑
Hockey	↑	↑
Lawn Bowls	↔	Numbers not significant
Netball	↑	↓
Rugby Union	↔	↔
Soccer	↑	↑
Tennis	↓	↓

2.4. Female Participation in Sport

Women and girls make up just over half the Victorian population, however, boys have double the sport participation rate of girls. The issues affecting female participation are not new and certainly not unique to Victoria. Many of the issues are the result of deeply entrenched practices, cultural norms and stereotypes that are common and reinforced in broader society.

Several industry enquiries, research and programs undertaken and introduced in the past five years have not only highlighted the gap between the participation levels of males and females in sport, but how the gap might be closed. This research has included the State Government's *Inquiry into Women and Girls in Sport and Active Recreation* and VicHealth's *Changing the Game: Increasing Female Participation in Sport* program.

Soccer, cricket and football have been the sports at the forefront to breaking down the barriers to female participation that their codes have traditionally presented. Whilst soccer in Victoria has seen the percentage of female players plateau in recent seasons, it still enjoys an increasing number of female players each season. The percentage of female soccer players in 2014 was 19%, in 2015 was 17.5% and in 2016 was 18%, however, the total number of female players in this period has increased from 10,650 players in 2014 to 12,100 players in 2016.

Cricket Victoria's Strategy for Victorian Cricket (2015 - 2017) is committed to having a diverse participant base that reflects the Victorian population in terms of gender, ability and cultural background, and includes a target of 30% female participation by 2017. Early data suggests that the sport is on the way to achieving

the target: in 2014/15, female participation in cricket grew to 19% of total participation, and in 2015/16 increased to 24%.

The rapid increase in female football participation in the past 3-4 years confirms Australian Rules Football as one of the fastest growing female sports in Victoria. In 2015, there were 63 new female teams across the state, in 2016 there were 100 new teams, and in 2017 over 350 new female teams were formed. Early projections for 2018 are suggesting that this figure will again be exceeded.

Making sure girls and women have access adequate sporting facilities is a major step towards continuing to attract female participation. Historically, sporting facilities have been designed primarily to meet the needs of male participants. Today, most community sport and recreation facilities are outdated, and in a vast range of venues they do not provide the range of amenities that attract and sustain participation by women and girls. To encourage more women and girls to become active and involved in sport and active recreation, user-friendly facilities are required.

AFL Victoria and the State Government have developed planning guides to assist local government authorities and other landowners to develop female friendly change facilities at sporting venues. Ironically, whilst the focus of the State Government's *Female Friendly Sports Infrastructure Guidelines* is to provide information and advice on how to deliver more gender equitable environments, many of the new standards advocated are also consistent with changing community views about what male sportsmen now consider as acceptable amenities and associated infrastructure.

However, improved facility provision is only part of the change required, cultural change is also vital in order to provide a strong foundation for increasing female participation. This includes the attitudes of some sports administrators and club committees, how males embrace increased female participation and involvement in their clubs, and the extent to how governance structures of community clubs embrace and encourage female involvement.

Kingston City Council's strategy to increase female participation in sport and recreation needs to be a combination of improved facility provision and policy development advocating and supporting female participation.

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- The sport with the largest number of facilities is tennis, with 81 playable courts and 2 courts currently unplayable (Westall Social Tennis Club). There are also a number of other club-based courts requiring significant investment.
 - The following sports with multiple facilities generally have an even distribution of facilities throughout each of the planning regions: AFL, athletics, baseball, cricket, lawn bowls, soccer and tennis.
 - The following sports with multiple facilities are not evenly distributed throughout each of the planning regions:
 - Basketball ñ there are no basketball courts currently available in the Northern Region.
 - Gymnastics ñ there are no gymnastics facilities currently available in the Northern Region.
 - Netball ñ there are 24 courts available in the Northern Region, no courts in the Central Region, and six courts in the Southern Region.
 - The ratio of turf cricket wickets to synthetic wickets is high, with 40% of all centre cricket wickets being turf.
 - There is capacity for Council to consider further multi-use of sporting fields e.g. regular winter use at Doug Denyer Reserve in Mordialloc.
 - Whilst Council has implemented measures to improve sporting facilities, future investment should be directed towards facilities that enable higher levels of participation e.g. floodlighting improvements, sporting surface upgrades, and provision of female friendly pavilion facilities.

4. COUNCIL'S KEY STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Council is currently advancing some key strategic multi-sport field development projects consistent with the key direction of the strategy. These include:

5.1 Green Wedge Regional Sportsfield Development – Activating the Chain of Parks and Public Acquisition Overlays

Recent changes to zoning in the Green Wedge as a consequence of Planning Scheme Amendment C143, together and with a number of landfill sites being closed means the transition of the area into public open space is now becoming a reality. Large areas have been identified for development as parkland as part of the Sandbelt Chain of Parks. Within this area the potential for the development of sporting facilities is being actively explored. Access to open space and active open space is becoming a significant issue given the population growth in Melbourne's South East (particularly to the north and west) and the challenges presented to neighbouring councils in relation to land supply to address sport and recreational needs.

The Kingston Green Wedge Plan has identified the potential to introduce a range of sporting facilities that contain a number of ovals and/or other sports infrastructure to provide for regional needs, including cycling, soccer, hockey and cricket.

The establishment of Public Acquisition Overlays for several decades makes clear the opportunity presented in the Kingston Green Wedge to work with the State Government to deliver a significant transition to new recreational resources in the Green Wedge. Recognizing this important partnership a feasibility of a site in Heatherton to cater for a range of sports has recently commenced on a site referred to as the Delta site, located off Kingston Road that is covered by a Public Acquisition Overlay in favor of Parks Victoria. Depending on the outcome of this assessment Council will advocate to the State Government for necessary funding to support the development of a regional sporting hub at this location. Council recognizes that there are other possibilities for sporting facility developments that exist within the Green Wedge and the regional opportunities to create partnerships to facilitate such projects. The recent 'visionary' investment by the Hawthorn Football Club into Kingston's Green Wedge is a very practical demonstration of the potential for significant recreational investment. These will be monitored and considered on a case-by-case basis and subject to suitability and appropriateness assessment

5.2 Multi sportsfield development at Kerr Crescent, Aspendale Gardens and Chadwick Reserve, Dingley.

To cater for local sporting needs of the Aspendale Stingrays Soccer Club and Dingley Football and Cricket Clubs Council is investigating the potential for development of additional and improved outdoor multisport facilities at Kerr Crescent, Aspendale Gardens and Chadwick Reserve, Dingley

Whilst preferred design concepts are yet to be finalized there is the potential to achieve:

- A single junior AFL/senior community cricket oval and an additional training space at Chadwick Reserve, Dingley; and
- Multi-sport fields that can be used as 2 AFL/cricket ovals or four soccer fields at Kerr Crescent, Aspendale Gardens.

It is proposed at both sites to include new pavilion facilities with female friendly and disability access amenities, car parking, landscaping and other supporting amenities.

Whilst these facilities broadly expand the supply of outdoor sporting facilities, the development of Kerr Crescent realises a sports facility within an area within Kingston (Aspendale Gardens and the Waterways) that has very limited supply of sporting infrastructure.

Council is progressing planning and will be consulting with residents and other interested groups in late 2018. This input and feedback will assist the completion of further investigations and/or the preparation of preferred design concepts.

5. NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND DIRECTIONS BY SPORT/ACTIVITY

A detailed analysis was carried out for the selected sports and activities to determine the adequacy of the current number of facilities to meet the needs of a future municipal population of in excess of 185,000 people by 2036. The following criteria were considered during the needs analysis:

1. Current facility provision in the City of Kingston (number/ distribution).
2. Current membership levels of clubs/ associations.
3. Broad trends in the rate of participation in sport (National/ Victoria/ Kingston).
4. Characteristics of the current and projected population for Kingston.

The outcomes of this analysis are a series of strategic recommendations for each sport, including new or upgraded sporting facilities to meet current and predicted future sporting needs. (Please note, that the various recommendations and improvement projects identified in site-specific master plans have not been included in this summary report but are incorporated into an overall Action Plan for sport and recreation facilities attached to the strategy report). The following section summarises for each sport, the current provision of facilities, participation data, relevant trends and recommendations.

• Australian Rules Football (AFL)

There are 21 senior/ junior football clubs in Kingston, and 10 Auskick centres, with a combined membership of 6,364 members (2015). The profile of membership is:

- 4,943 juniors, 1,421 seniors (high ratio juniors-seniors compared to State).
- 522 females (8%) , 5,842 males (92%) (low ratio of females to males).
- Dingley has the 4th largest Auskick centre in Kingston, and the largest football club.

Compared with National and State averages, participation in Kingston is average for seniors and significantly higher for juniors. Of the six LGAs that cover the South Metro Junior Football League, Kingston currently has the highest growth in girls football (2015 figures).

There is strong growth expected in football in Kingston to 2036, reflecting the general increase in growth for the sport (23% between 2012 and 2015), the expected increased female participation, and the overall popularity of football in the municipality.

Kingston has 32 ovals available for football at 23 different venues:

- There is generally an even distribution throughout Kingston.
- There are 24 senior-sized ovals, 8 junior sized ovals.
- 31 ovals are Council-owned.

Based on the findings of current participation and sport trends, and applying the industry benchmark of 1 oval per 4,000 people, the desired number of ovals for Kingston to meet demand by 2036 is up to 39 ovals, or an additional seven ovals. Dingley Village and the projected growth area along Nepean Highway are the two key areas requiring to be serviced with new ovals in the forecast period.

Recommendations

1. Consider the following options:
 - Purchase of land or long-term lease within the Green Wedge (north) for multiple sports uses, including football ovals.

2. Explore options to meet football participation needs. Eg new and upgraded floodlighting, shared use with other winter sports and access to non-Council facilities.
3. Consider installing synthetic surfaces as a strategy to increase the training and match capacity across the total provision of grounds.

- **Athletics**

There are five athletic clubs in Kingston, with a combined membership of 1,024 members (2015). The profile of membership is:

- 957 juniors, 67 seniors (high ratio of juniors-seniors compared State).
- 526 males (51%), 498 females (49%).
- Of all 16 Southern Metro Region Little Athletic centres, Mentone is the 3rd largest centre, followed by Chelsea (6th) and Moorabbin (7th).

There is a small trend of increasing participation in little athletics and senior athletics in Victoria. Compared with national and state averages, participation in Kingston is significantly higher for juniors but low for seniors, which could be partially explained by three large senior athletic clubs located in local government areas bordering Kingston.

For Kingston, there is strong growth expected to 2036 in little athletics, but only moderate growth for seniors.

Kingston has three athletics tracks that are all Council-owned:

- There is generally an even distribution of athletics tracks throughout Kingston.
- There is one Regional facility that services the LGA catchment, and two District level tracks.
- There are two polyurethane tracks, and one grass track.

There is no recognised industry benchmark for the provision of athletics tracks, however, sports planners have previously used a threshold of 100,000 people as being a trigger for the need for a regional athletics track. In the absence of a recognised industry benchmark, an athletics track facility provision benchmarking exercise was carried out against other Melbourne metropolitan councils to compare Kingston's current provision with other LGAs. The benchmarking data found that Kingston has a higher provision of athletic tracks, that all municipalities benchmarked have a synthetic or bitumen track (which supports the historic planning benchmark of 100,000 people), and that the current level of provision of athletics tracks in Kingston (three tracks), is likely to be adequate to cater for the projected future population to 2036.

Based on the findings of current participation and sport trends, and the existing provision of tracks, it is concluded that no additional athletic tracks will be required, as the existing tracks should be capable of absorbing any increased demand to 2036. However, the regional athletics track at Dolamore Reserve is land-locked, which restricts the scale and scope of any future upgrades that might improve the venue to better function as a Regional facility.

Recommendations

4. Explore opportunities for the development of a new regional athletics venue, potentially within the Green Wedge. Until Council considers and endorses a new regional athletics venue, Dolamore Reserve will remain as Kingston's Regional athletics venue.
5. GR Bricker Reserve and Edithvale Recreation Reserve will continue to provide athletics facilities to meet local catchment needs.

- **Baseball**

There are five baseball clubs in Kingston, with a combined membership of 685 members (2015). The profile of membership is:

- 291 juniors, 394 seniors.
- 834 males (64%), 466 females (36%).

From 2003/04, all baseball participation categories in Victoria have experienced growth, including Tee Ball, juniors, seniors, and womens. Compared with National and State averages, participation in Kingston is significantly higher for both juniors and seniors.

For Kingston, there is strong growth expected to 2036 in baseball, reflecting the overall growth in the sport and the history of the popularity of the sport in Kingston.

Kingston has nine fields at four venues, which are evenly distribution throughout the municipality, including one Regional centre at Kingston Heath Reserve.

There are no industry recognised benchmarks for baseball fields, however, based on the findings of current participation and sport trends, and the existing provision and utilisation of the available baseball fields, it is recommended all fields be retained and should be capable of absorbing any increased demand to 2036.

Recommendations

6. Work with baseball clubs and peak associations to identify sustainable initiatives that focus upon meeting baseball participation needs, including the promotion of female participation.
7. Review the 2004 Kingston Heath Reserve Master Plan to assess opportunities to increase and/or consolidate sporting uses at the reserve. This strategic assessment to investigate the capacity of the reserve to accommodate both the Cheltenham Baseball Club and the Southern United Hockey Club.

- **Basketball (indoor courts)**

There is one basketball association based in Kingston (Chelsea Basketball Association). There are another two associations (one in Bayside and one in Glen Eira) that utilise Kingston courts, and a fourth association in the City of Frankston that has Kingston residents playing with it. The membership of the Chelsea Basketball Association is approximately 1,400 (2015), but when combined with the estimated number of Kingston residents who are members of the three associations based in neighbouring local government areas, the total estimated number of Kingston basketballers is approximately 5,000 players.

Compared with National and State averages, the total estimated participation in Kingston is high. For Kingston, there is strong growth expected to 2036 in basketball, reflecting general increased growth in the sport, the increased population growth in the most active cohort for basketball, and the history of the popularity of the sport in Kingston.

Kingston has 12 indoor courts at six venues, which includes the three courts at the Patterson River Secondary College (located in the City of Frankston), but excludes the six courts located at three private schools and the single court at Moorabbin Indoor Sports (private). These courts were excluded on the basis of the limited access to the courts for external sporting groups both now and into the future.

A review of the type and distribution of indoor courts identifies that there is a shortage of courts in the Northern Region. Only one venue (Bonbeach) is Council-owned (2 courts), and four of the six venues have more than one court.

Based on the findings of current participation and sport trends, applying the industry benchmark of 1 court per 10,000 people, and the increasing popularity of indoor basketball and netball, the optimal number of courts for Kingston to meet demand by 2036 is 19 courts, or an estimated additional seven courts. However, research findings from a study currently being undertaken by Council to determine the feasibility of investment into a future potential stadium development at the Mordialloc Secondary College, has identified that an additional eight courts are planned in Melbourne's southeast in the short-term (four courts each at

the Frankston basketball Centre and the Sandringham Family Leisure Centre). These court developments may result in a lessening of the demand for new courts in Kingston.

Having regard for the directions outlined in the Kingston Indoor Sports/ Leisure Centres/ Aquatic Facility Needs Analysis Report (2016) and the feasibility study for a potential stadium development at the Mordialloc Secondary College, the following recommendation is proposed.

Recommendation

8. Continue to explore opportunities that support the development of indoor court facilities to meet sporting needs of Kingston residents in the immediate to longer term.

• **Cricket**

There are 25 cricket clubs in Kingston, with a combined membership of 3,028 members (2015). The profile of membership is:

- 1,736 juniors, 1,292 seniors (high ratio juniors-seniors compared to State).
- 88 females (3%), 2,940 males (97%).
- Dingley Cricket Club is the largest club in Kingston.

Compared with National and State averages, participation in Kingston is average for seniors and significantly higher for juniors. There was a 17% increase in participation in all Victorian cricket between 2012 and 2015, including 18% in club cricket, and a 24% increase in female cricket between 2014 to 2015. Steady growth in cricket participation is expected to 2036, reflecting the overall growth across the State, the increasing popularity and profile of female cricket, and the high junior participation in Kingston. Of note also is the increasing popularity of community (non-club) cricket by people of south Asia heritage.

Kingston has 44 cricket ovals at 29 different venues:

- There is generally an even distribution throughout Kingston.
- There are 18 turf wickets and 26 synthetic wickets.
- 40 ovals are Council-owned, whilst four ovals are available through joint-use arrangements with schools, comprising Parkdale Secondary College, Mordialloc Secondary College, Cheltenham Secondary College and Patterson River Primary School.

Based on the findings of current participation and sport trends, and applying the industry benchmark of 1 oval per 3,000 people, the optimum number of ovals for Kingston to meet demand by 2036 is up to 52 ovals, or an estimated additional eight ovals. Dingley Village and the projected growth area along Nepean Highway are the two key areas requiring to be serviced with new ovals in the forecast period.

Recommendations

9. Explore the following options:

- Purchase of land or long-term lease within the Green Wedge (north) for multiple sports uses, including football ovals.

10. Actively pursue joint-use partnerships with schools to upgrade and maintain ovals on school land to enable their use by external cricket clubs.

11. Work collaboratively with Cricket Victoria and local cricket clubs to identify new approaches to maximise the access to and use of cricket facilities, such as mid-week evenings and Sunday.

- **Cycling**

There is one cycling club in Kingston, the Chelsea and Peninsula Cycling Club, which has a membership of 32 members (2015). It is based at the Edithvale Velodrome. However, club-based cycling is only a small component of the overall organised participation in the sport. The Southern Masters Cycling Club is one of Melbourne's largest road racing clubs, and whilst not based at the Edithvale Velodrome, a large number of members use the track for training.

The National participation data for organised cycling is misleading to use as the basis for comparing cycling participation rates of Kingston residents, as the National data includes all forms of cycling, including track, road, BMX, and mountain biking.

Notwithstanding this, the National data does show that cycling participation rates increased for adults between 2006 and 2012, and remained stable for children during the same period. This is consistent with the current popularity of road cycling for fitness and recreation amongst adults. In Victoria, the number of active cyclists registered with Cycling Victoria increased from 2,562 cyclists in 2004 to 6,284 in 2014 (an increase of 3,722 cyclists, or 145%). Membership of Victorian cycling clubs is also increasing, at a rate of 12.6% per annum.

More than one million Victorians ride recreationally each week and this continues to increase annually. The participation rate in 2005 was 6.4% and increased to 8.8% by 2014, and participation is strong across all age cohorts. Victoria has the largest number of cycling participants aged 15 years and over compared to all other states and territories.

For Kingston, there is strong growth expected to 2036 in cycling, reflecting the overall growth in the sport and the history of the popularity of the sport in Kingston (the southeast of Melbourne is the most popular area in Melbourne for organised cycling).

Kingston has one velodrome at Edithvale Recreation Reserve, which is located in the Southern Region. The velodrome is freely accessible to the public and other groups, such as schools and personal trainers.

There are no industry recognised benchmarks for the provision of velodrome facilities, however, based on the findings of current participation and sport trends, and the existing provision and utilisation of the Edithvale Velodrome as a cycling training and competition venue, it is recommended that the velodrome be retained and will likely be capable of absorbing increased demand to 2036.

Future demand for access to Edithvale Velodrome is expected to increase as the population of Kingston increases. However, the increase in demand is expected to come largely from cyclists using the facility for road cycling training and fitness benefits, rather than any significant spike in demand for track racing. Recreational cyclists and cyclists riding for fitness identify the velodrome as a safer option for use rather than the roads. It is suggested that Council monitor the use of the velodrome by non-Club members to ensure it continues to accommodate manageable and safe numbers of riders.

Cycling Victoria's State Facilities Strategy (2016-2026) has identified the City of Kingston is a preferred location for a new regional criterium circuit to service the large and increasing number of on-road cyclists. Criterium racing is a globally popular form of racing and an excellent entry point to road racing, and is also considered an excellent foundation for skills and fitness. In Victoria, criterium racing is the most popular form of road racing, with many races held every week over summer by different cycling clubs. With the likely closure of Sandown racecourse, a new and more accessible off-road facility to service the inner and middle southeast area of Melbourne will be required.

Recommendation

12. Investigate the need, feasibility and potential sites for a Regional criterium course. The investigation should be carried out in partnership with the State Government and Cycling Victoria, and also determine the future role of the Edithvale Velodrome.

- **Gymnastics**

There are three gymnastics clubs in Kingston, with a combined membership of 1,500 members (2015).

Compared with National and State averages, participation in Kingston is significantly higher. Gymnastics Victoria membership data shows that there was significant growth in gymnastics participation in Victoria in the period 2005 - 2014. Membership of clubs grew by 78% since, whilst membership across Australia also grew by 57% for the same period.

For Kingston, there is continued growth expected to 2036 for gymnastics, reflecting the sustained growth in the sport overall, and the popularity of the sport in Kingston.

Kingston has four gymnastics centres servicing the three clubs (Cheltenham Youth Club uses two venues), with two centres Council owned and two centres privately owned and leased by the club. The available centres tend to be centrally located, with no facility in the Northern Region and the smallest facility in the Southern Region now capping participation (Patterson Lakes Community Centre).

There is no industry benchmark for the provision of gymnastics facilities, and no common approach for the provision of facilities across local government areas, ie. mixture of Council owned and privately owned facilities. Gymnastics Victoria's Facility Guide & Strategy Plan (2014) identifies the City of Kingston as having strong current participation in gymnastics and a likely shortfall of between 250 - 850sqm of gymnastics program space by 2021. The Guide identifies that a District level facility requires approximately 1,100sqm of program space, so on this calculation the expansion of an existing centre, or the development of a new centre will likely be required during the period to 2036.

Based on the findings of current participation and sport trends, and the history of strong gymnastics participation in Kingston, it is concluded that 3 - 4 centres should continue to be adequate to 2036, as the overall ageing of the population is likely to slow the rate of growth of participation. Notwithstanding this, an alternate venue may be required in the Southern Region to absorb the current and likely future unmet demand, due to the constraints of the current venue available at the Patterson Lakes Community Centre.

Recommendations

13. Support local gymnastics clubs and Gymnastics Victoria to determine the future provision of gymnastics facilities within the City of Kingston, particularly options to increase gymnastics program space in the Southern Region. Possible sites could include Bonbeach Recreation Reserve and/or Patterson Lakes Community Centre.

• **Golf**

There are nine private golf courses located in Kingston and two public nine-hole golf courses: Chelsea Public Golf Course (Council-owned) and Spring Park Public Golf Course. The golf courses are evenly distributed throughout the municipality.

Even though the majority of the golf courses are private, an increasing number of these courses are permitting restricted public use, due to the changing (declining) trends in golf club memberships and the changing needs of golfers. However, the cost of a round of golf on the private courses is still in excess of the two public courses, which accommodate those golfers seeking an affordable round of golf, particularly low-income earners.

The management and operation of the Chelsea Public Golf Course is undertaken by the Australasian Golf Club (the resident golf club), with Council providing an annual subsidy to offset costs. Given the continued changing landscape of golf, particularly the increasing opportunities for the public (non-members) to access private golf courses and reduced green fees at private courses, it will be appropriate for Council to assess the local need and value of the Chelsea Public Golf Course against competing sporting and recreation needs.

A further consideration for golf is the planned closure of the privately owned Kingswood Golf Club in Dingley and possible merger discussions reportedly taking place between the Rossdale Golf Club, the Patterson River Golf Club and other parties. The current supply of golf facilities appears to be under considerable stress presently, with questionable sustainability of the existing private clubs.

Council's adopted Golf Course Policy (2015) acknowledges the recreation opportunities, landscape value and environmental benefits that golf courses provide. The Policy intent is to ensure that where clubs are genuinely unable to be economically viable and should the land owner wish to cease golf operations on the site, that the land is used for public or private open space purposes that allow that land to retain its green and open vistas.

Council has actively advocated to the Victorian State Government for a policy position on private golf courses.

Recommendation

14. Continue to assess the performance and sustainability of Chelsea Public Golf Course to provide affordable and accessible golfing opportunities.

15. Continue to advocate the principles of Council's Golf Course Policy.

• **Hockey**

There are three hockey clubs in Kingston, with a combined membership of 890 members (2015). The profile of membership is:

- 395 juniors, 495 seniors.
- 528 males (59%), 361 females (41%).

Compared to National and State averages, participation in Kingston is above average. Victorian participation in hockey declined between 2001 and 2011, however, the sport has experienced resurgence in participation since 2011, and it remains a strong sport in the eastern region of Melbourne.

For Kingston, participation growth is expected to continue to be steady to 2036, reflecting the relatively low overall interest in the sport, but offset by the historic popularity of the sport in the municipality.

There are two synthetic hockey pitches at two different venues in Kingston, and both are located within the Central Region. Based on the findings of current participation and sport trends, and after applying the industry benchmark of 1 pitch per 100,000 people, it is likely that there will be demand for an additional hockey pitch in Kingston by 2036. The Green Wedge Sports Facilities Opportunities Paper, commissioned by Council in 2014, supports a partnership approach between various stakeholders for the provision of a Regional hockey centre.

Recommendations

16. Undertake an investigation and feasibility study for the provision of a Regional hockey facility to service the southern region. The study should give consideration to:

- Involving the State Government, neighbouring local government authorities, Hockey Victoria, and local hockey clubs in the feasibility study.
- Reviewing the 2004 Kingston Heath Reserve Master Plan to assess opportunities for increased and/or a consolidation of sporting uses at the Reserve, including the expansion of the existing hockey facility by installing a second pitch on the site of the cricket oval.
- Developing a second pitch at a site near the Kingston Heath Reserve hockey facility.
- Developing a new Regional hockey facility within the Green Wedge.

• **Lawn Bowls**

There are eight bowling clubs in Kingston, with a combined membership of 974 members (2014).

Compared with National and State averages, participation in Kingston is below average. Throughout Victoria, participation in traditional club bowls continues to decline (4% decline between 2012 and 2014), however, when all forms of bowling are considered ñ club bowling, social bowling and schools bowling programs - there has been an overall increase in recent years.

In Kingston, there is only small growth expected to 2036, which reflects the ageing demographic and the increasing popularity of social bowling, but offset by the overall trend of decline in club (pennant) bowlers.

Kingston has 16 greens at 8 venues:

- There is generally an even distribution of greens throughout Kingston, although no provision in the eastern area from Clayton South to Braeside.
- There are 10 turf greens and six synthetic greens.
- Five of the bowling facilities are Council-owned facilities, and three are privately owned.

Having regard for the industry benchmark of 1 green per 10,000 people and after considering the long-term declining club membership trend for the sport, but the relatively stable local participation, the optimum number of greens for Kingston to 2036 is considered 16 greens (the current number), which should be capable of absorbing any increased demand.

The current provision of bowling clubs appears adequate to absorb any future demand for access to bowling greens

It is likely that much of the increased demand in the medium and long term will originate in Dingley Village where there is no bowling club, however, this presents an opportunity for the existing clubs in Cheltenham, Mentone, Parkdale and Mordialloc to potentially attract new members from this area, and so become more viable, particularly Mordialloc which has a relatively low club membership.

Recommendations

17. Work with all bowling clubs in Kingston to ensure a sustainable framework of facilities are available to meet the needs of a growing Kingston population.

• **Netball**

Participation in organised netball activities is available from two main sources: either from one of the three netball associations, or from one of the nine football-netball clubs. The combined netball membership from all sources is estimated to be 3,616 netballers (2015), comprising 2,733 juniors and 883 seniors.

Compared with National and State averages, senior participation in Kingston is low, however, junior participation is significantly higher. Victorian netball participation steadily grew by 6.7% between 2009 and 2013, and for the same period in Kingston, the number of juniors grew by 20%. It is expected that the number of senior netballers will increase in the short term as the impact from the introduction of a netball section in the Southern Football League in 2014 takes effect.

For Kingston, growth in netball can be expected to 2036, as it continues to be the main sport for young girls, and increased netball opportunities through football-netball clubs. It is not yet known what impact the popularity of female football will have on netball participation numbers, but anecdotal industry research suggests that many of the new female footballers are girls and women who are/ were active netballers.

Kingston has 30 outdoor courts at three venues, which is consistent with the traditional centralised association model of provision. The three venues and associations are: Dales Park (Kingston and District Netball Association), Rowan Road Reserve (Springvale and District Netball Association), and Bicentennial Park (Chelsea and District Netball Association). The three venues are generally evenly distributed throughout Kingston, with the exception of no provision in the high population area of central west. Each netball centre is Council-owned.

Based on the findings of current participation and sport trends, and applying the industry benchmark of 1 court per 3,500 people, there is a shortage of netball courts. The optimum number of courts for Kingston to meet demand to 2036 is estimated at 46 courts, or an additional 16 courts. This estimate allows for the potential for additional indoor courts, which are outlined in *Basketball (indoor courts)* above.

Whilst the typical metro municipal response to the provision of netball courts is through consolidated and centrally located facilities, the growth of netball teams within the Peninsula Football Netball League (PFNL)

and the Southern Football Netball League (SFNL) has resulted in demands upon Council for the provision of stand alone netball courts at sporting reserves.

The PFNL seeks for clubs to provide a court(s) for the netball matches on the reserve at which the football-netball club is based (preferred option), or an alternate venue close by. Currently, half of the 10 PFNL clubs are utilising netball courts that are not located on the reserve at which the club is based. The SFNL currently conducts the majority of its netball competitions at the Springvale & District Netball Association complex at Rowan Road Reserve. However the SFNL does support clubs to conduct matches at alternate venues and times other than Saturday afternoons, by agreement between both competing clubs.

There are many implications to consider with the provision of any new facilities on sporting reserves, such as outdoor netball courts, including available space, perceived loss of open space, vegetation removal, increased car parking requirements and capital development/ renewal costs. Co-locating football ovals and netball courts has the benefit of building stronger and increased connections within clubs. Conversely, the further consolidation of outdoor netball courts at existing sites builds a stronger base to accommodate the needs of the sport, e.g. improved capacity to host larger events, increased utilisation of the courts and encouragement of role modelling through the co-ordination of junior and senior netball activities at a consolidated site. Either approach will result in improved netball participation outcomes for the Kingston community.

Council is strongly supportive of netball activity and has endorsed the upgrade of the eight outdoor netball courts at Dales Park and new outdoor netball courts at Chelsea Recreation Reserve, Regents Park, and Bonbeach Sports Reserve. It is likely that Council will receive further requests from other clubs for outdoor netball courts to be provided at sporting reserves. Whilst clubs express a desire for two outdoor netball courts at reserves, the fixturing of netball games can be accommodated with a single court. Training and other netball activities (events) can be accommodated at the Dales Park, Rowan Road Reserve and Bicentennial Park netball facilities.

Recommendations

18. Support local football and netball clubs with the provision of netball courts at sporting reserves, subject to an individual site feasibility assessment.
19. Continue to maintain and improve netball facilities at Dales Park, Bicentennial Park and Rowan Road Reserve and undertake a review of existing facilities to determine compliance with Netball Victoria standards.

• **Rugby Union**

There is one rugby union club in Kingston (Moorabbin Rugby Union Football Club), with a membership of 323 members (2015).

Compared with National averages, participation in Kingston is low, and may be partially explained by the generally lower participation rate in the sport in Victoria. Victorian Rugby Union membership data shows that there has been only marginal growth in rugby union participation in Victoria in the past 10 years.

For Kingston, only small growth in participation is expected to 2036, reflecting the overall marginal growth in the sport in Victoria, the relatively low popularity of the sport, and the ageing population.

Kingston has two dedicated rugby fields at its only rugby venue, Keys Road Reserve (Moorabbin), which is located towards the north of the municipality.

There are no industry benchmarks for provision, so based on the findings of current participation and sport trends, it is concluded that the current provision of two fields should be adequate to 2036, particularly as a high proportion of the population growth will occur in the Central and Northern Regions, conveniently located to the Keys Road Reserve.

Recommendation

20. That Keys Road Reserve is maintained and developed as Kingston's principle Rugby facility.

• Soccer

There are seven soccer clubs in Kingston, with a combined membership of 1,415 members (2015). The profile of membership is:

- 1,133 juniors, 282 seniors (high ratio of juniors-seniors compared to State).
- 1,210 males, 205 females (high ratio of males to females).
- Chelsea Football Club is the largest club in Kingston.

Compared with National and State averages, participation in Kingston is low for seniors and juniors, although since 2011 junior soccer participation in Kingston has increased by 59%. The lower participation is likely to be partially explained by the historic popularity of Australian Rules football in Kingston resulting in a shortfall of soccer fields, and the fact that three of the clubs are National Premier League clubs, meaning that they are restricted in the number of junior teams that the club can have. In all of Victoria, soccer membership grew by 23,000 players between 2007 and 2014 (or by 55%).

For Kingston, strong growth in soccer is expected to 2036, reflecting the general increased growth in the sport, the increasing popularity of female participation, and the high numbers of junior participants in Kingston.

Kingston has 22 pitches at 11 different venues:

- There is generally an even distribution of soccer pitches throughout Kingston.
- There are nine dedicated soccer pitches, ie. not shared-use fields.
- 17 pitches are Council-owned, 3 pitches are available through joint-use arrangements with schools, and two pitches are privately owned.
- Two pitches are synthetic surface fields.

Based on the findings of current participation and sport trends, and applying the industry benchmark of 1 pitch per 5,000 people, the optimum number of soccer pitches for Kingston to meet demand by 2036 is up to 29 pitches, or an additional seven pitches. The projected growth areas along Nepean Highway and in Clayton South are two key areas requiring to be serviced with new pitches in the forecast period.

Compounding the issue of the current shortage of soccer pitches, is the high use of the four pitches at the Kingston Heath Soccer Complex by the Bentleigh Greens Soccer Club and the recently formed Bayside United women's club, and the soccer pitches in Clayton South used by the Kingston City Football Club. All three clubs are National Premier League clubs, which mean they only accommodate one junior team per age group and implement more intensive training programs for their teams when compared to community soccer clubs, ie. more frequent training sessions per team. This has resulted in access to the Kingston Heath Soccer Complex by community soccer clubs being severely restricted, and validates further the need for additional soccer pitches to be established in the Northern and Central Regions of Kingston.

A further complication for Council is the recent elevation of the Kingston City Soccer Club into the National Premier League and meeting the minimum facility requirements, as determined by Football Federation Victoria.

Recommendations

21. Undertake a review of the 2004 Kingston Heath Reserve Master Plan to assess opportunities for increased and/or a consolidation of sporting uses at the Reserve, including the potential to establish a fifth pitch at the Kingston Heath Soccer Complex.
22. Undertake a development plan at The Grange Reserve (Westall) to ensure the facilities meet relevant sporting standards.
23. Explore options to meet soccer participation needs. Eg new and/or upgraded facilities, shared use with other winter sports and access to non-Council facilities.
24. With any new soccer pitches, consider installing synthetic surfaces as a strategy to increase the soccer training and match capacity across the total provision of pitches.

• Tennis

There are 13 tennis clubs in Kingston (excludes church-based clubs), with a combined membership of 1,300 members (2015). The profile of membership is:

- 574 juniors, 726 seniors (high ratio of juniors-seniors compared to State).
- 834 males (64%), 466 females (36%)
- Dingley Tennis Club and Parkdale Tennis Club are the largest clubs in Kingston.

Compared with National and State averages, participation in Kingston is low, which is partly explained by the average participation rates also including all social and recreational tennis. Victorian club tennis participation declined between 2008 and 2013, however, increased by 44% between 2013 and 2014. This can be explained by the introduction of a new tennis club member registration process (now picks up regular social players) and the popularity of the tennis introductory program, Hot Shots. In the South Metro Zone of Melbourne, which includes clubs from Kingston, tennis membership grew by 56% in 2014.

For Kingston, moderate growth is expected to 2036, reflecting the renewed interest in the sport and the sport's 'whole-of-life' appeal, which has the potential to be assisted by the overall ageing of the population.

There are 83 courts at 13 different venues (plus two community courts and seven hit-up walls):

- There is generally an even distribution of tennis courts throughout Kingston.
- There is one Regional tennis centre with 16 courts (Dingley Tennis Club).
- Of the 83 courts, 67 are porous surface courts, and 16 are either acrylic or synthetic surface.
- 12 of the 13 tennis facilities are Council-owned, with the Clarinda Tennis Club facility being privately owned.

Based on the findings of current participation and sport trends, and applying the industry benchmark of 1 court per 2,000 people, it is concluded that there is a sufficient number of tennis courts throughout the municipality to absorb any additional growth to 2036. Whilst it is recommended that no net increase in the number of courts occur, it may be that some tennis facilities might be rationalised or downsized, whilst other tennis facilities may expand their number of courts to accommodate growth. This is consistent with the general findings of the Kingston Tennis Strategy (2011), which identified that additional courts may be required in Oakleigh South, Clarinda and Clayton South (Northern Region), in Mordialloc (Central Region), and at various locations throughout the Southern Region.

The current number of tennis courts is adequate to absorb any future demand for tennis, notwithstanding the future potential for some tennis clubs to rationalise the number of courts currently available and others that may need to increase the number of courts, in order to meet changing demand across the municipality.

For tennis, the focus for the next 15 ñ 20 years should be on facility improvements and renewal, particularly the quality of tennis court surfaces, installation of floodlights, and the upgrade of clubrooms.

Recommendations

- 25 Undertake a feasibility study in conjunction with the Dingley Tennis Club for the upgrade of the Dingley tennis centre to better meet the standards of a Regional tennis facility.
26. Explore future opportunities to improve the provision of tennis facilities at the Le Page Reserve, which may include the relocation of courts and the pavilion.
27. Continue discussions with the tennis clubs to identify sustainable options for the provision of tennis facilities across the City.
- 28 Prioritise funding towards facility improvements at tennis club facilities that have demonstrated sustainable memberships and are supported by Tennis Victoria.

- **Skate/ BMX**

There are five skate parks located in Kingston. Their location and hierarchy is noted below:

- Namatjira Park Skate Park, Clarinda (District).
- Sir William Fry Reserve, Moorabbin (Regional).
- Dingley Skate Park (Local).
- Mordialloc Skate Park (Local).
- Bicentennial Park Skate Park, Chelsea (Regional).

Whilst the distribution of skate facilities throughout Kingston is relatively even, there is no authorised specialist BMX facility available in Kingston, and this is considered a shortfall for an LGA of Kingston's size.

The Active Youth Spaces Strategy (2011) concluded that the current number and distribution of skate facilities is adequate for the projected needs of the population to 2036, and that the focus for works should be on renewal and upgrade of the existing skate parks. This strategy endorses the directions of the Active Youth Spaces Strategy, as the current distribution of facilities will continue to provide youth and young adults with good access to skate parks.

The key to the ongoing success and popularity of the skate parks will be their renewal and upgrade, as advocated in the Active Youth Spaces Strategy.

Planning for the recent development at Bicentennial Skate Park did not support the provision of floodlighting at a non-supervised skate facility.

Recommendations

29. Implement the recommendations of the Active Youth Spaces Strategy relating to the upgrade and enhancement of the existing skate facilities.
30. Investigate the need for a specialist BMX facility in Kingston, and location options.

- **Low Cost/ Free Active Recreation Facilities**

There are individuals and pockets of communities within Kingston who experience disadvantage in many forms. Recreation and sport helps to build communities and creates a sense of community connection, and can help to bind families through shared experiences and achievements. Through participation, sport and recreation can also help address anti-social behaviour and can support education.

The enhancement of major parks with playgrounds, with linear paths and linkages between open space areas, and with other family recreation facilities (e.g. BBQs, seats and shelters) will continue to encourage increased recreational activity and to access these, there is no cost to residents. Council has in recent years committed capital funds to the upgrade and improvement of passive recreational opportunities in its parks and reserves, and this commitment to enhance these opportunities should continue.

People's preferences for the way they engage in physical activity are changing. Whilst traditional, club-based sport will continue to have appeal for a cross-section of the community, an increasing number of people are choosing to participate in social and non-competitive sporting and physical activities. The key attributes of this form of physical activity include:

- Can be undertaken for little or no cost.
 - Can be informal.
 - Can be undertaken at times and locations that are flexible.
 - Generally requires little or no equipment.
 - Focus is generally on fun and social engagement.

-
- Improves physical fitness, health and wellbeing.

Many councils have, or are now beginning to install, infrastructure that is typically used and designed for social and non-competitive sporting and recreation uses. It is recommended that Council consider options for the installation of informal sporting and recreation facilities within its park environments, to add to infrastructure already existing, such as skate parks, tennis hit-up walls and basketball half-courts. Other opportunities are now emerging to support and encourage social sporting and recreation activities. Each of the activities require different infrastructure to support them, require footprints of varying areas to accommodate the main playing or active space, and require different locational characteristics or settings to be considered.

Examples of other informal sporting and recreation equipment includes:

- Jogging paths around major reserves.
- Outdoor fitness equipment (or outdoor gyms).
- Three on three basketball courts.
- Enclosed small-sided soccer pitches.
- Golf practice cages.
- Bouldering walls, or parkour courses.
- Outdoor table tennis tables.

Recommendation

31. Investigate opportunities to embellish parks and sporting reserves with active recreation facilities that encourage low cost/free participation.

6. SPORT AND RECREATION FRAMEWORK

A framework that incorporates a set of guiding principles and defines the role of Council will underpin the future planning, provision and management of sport and recreation facilities in the City of Kingston.

- **Principles**

The following key principles will inform the future planning, design and management of sport and recreation facilities.

INCREASED PARTICIPATION	<i>Council will support sport and recreation projects that will facilitate increased participation by Kingston residents in sport and recreation activities and improve their health and wellbeing.</i>
DIVERSITY	<i>Council will facilitate the provision of a range of sporting and recreation facilities and services across Kingston to firstly, ensure that the community has access to a variety of different sporting and recreation opportunities, and secondly, to cater for different levels of abilities and needs.</i>
MULTIUSE AND SHARED USE	<i>Council will advocate strongly for and optimise the provision of sport and recreation facilities that are multiuse and can support shared use, where appropriate and practical.</i>
ACCESSIBLE AND INCLUSIVE	<i>Sport and recreation facilities will be accessible to and encourage people of all ages, genders, abilities and cultural backgrounds.</i>
ADAPTABLE	<i>Sport and recreation facilities will be designed and managed to meet accepted sport and recreation facility guidelines and standards whilst also being flexible to meet future community needs.</i>
PARTNERSHIPS	<i>Council will adopt a collaborative and partnership approach with community groups, schools, all levels of government, government agencies, peak sporting organisations and the private sector for the planning, provision and management of sport and recreation facilities.</i>
FINANCIALLY RESPONSIBLE	<i>Financial viability and cost effectiveness of sport and recreation facilities will be considered in all aspects of their planning, development and management.</i>
STRATEGIC JUSTIFICATION	<p><i>Strategically supported by local or regional plans and/or state sporting association/peak body facility development plans to meet identified community needs and gaps.</i></p> <p><i>Where practical, develop and upgrade sporting facilities accordance with peak bodies recommended design guidelines such as:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cricket Victoria's Community Cricket Facility Guidelines (2015). 2. AFL Preferred Facility Guidelines (2012) and Upgrade for unisex use (2015) 3. Gymnastics Victoria's Facility Guide & Strategy Plan (2017). 4. National Tennis Facility Planning and Development Guide. 5. Netball Victoria's Facilities Manual (2017).

- **Council’s Role in Sport and Recreation Provision**

Kingston City Council’s role in the future provision of sport and recreation facilities and services will have four key components.

PLAN	<i>Facilitate the planning, development and management of sport and recreation facilities and services to cater for identified current and future community needs.</i>
PROVIDE	<i>Provide sport and recreation facilities and services through direct funding, shared funding, and facilitated funding arrangements.</i>
SUPPORT	<i>Support clubs, other community groups, and management entities with the development, management and maintenance of sport and recreation facilities.</i>
PARTNER	<i>Work with the community, local clubs, associations, education (private and government providers) to ensure that sport and recreation facilities, programs and services meet community needs and optimise investment opportunities.</i>

- **Sports Facility Hierarchy**

The quality and level of provision of playing surfaces and supporting infrastructure, such as pavilions, car parking, floodlighting, and spectator areas, will vary between sporting facilities. The variance will in most cases be dependent upon the sport, the number of people playing the sport, and the different grades or standards of competition within a sport that support specific sport pathways. With different standards of competition, the facility requirements and the facility standards can typically change as well.

The Sport and Recreation Strategy is recommending that a framework for sports facility provision is introduced which recognises that some sports may now (or into the future) require a range of facilities to support these different uses. The framework (or sports facility hierarchy) will help delineate between the different standards of facility provision for each of the nominated sports. A three tiered hierarchy for sports facilities is recommended to guide the current and future provision of sporting facilities: Regional; District; and Local. This hierarchy is consistent with the four tiered classification system for open space, as defined in Council’s Open Space Strategy (2012). The fourth category for open space, Neighbourhood, is a category supporting small parks and is not relevant for sports facility provision.

It is important to note that the sports facility hierarchy may not necessarily relate to a whole reserve or sports precinct, rather the individual sporting facilities within it. That is, a reserve could have a Regional level facility and District and Local level facilities within its boundaries.

Regional level

Regional level sporting facilities are designed and maintained to service the whole council area, and beyond. They are typically specialist sporting facilities catering for one and sometimes two sports and are provided to a sufficient standard to enable them to host regional and State events.

Regional level sporting facilities may support a centralised sporting competition that draws teams or competition from throughout the municipality, and sometimes beyond. Kingston presently has only a handful of examples of Regional level facilities, including the Dingley Tennis Club, the Springvale & District Netball Association and the Kingston Heath Soccer Complex.

District level

District level sporting facilities are designed and maintained to cater primarily for club training and competition, and are usually regarded as the headquarter facility for clubs and/or associations. They usually comprise of playing surfaces and a pavilion or clubroom, and can include a range of supporting infrastructure, such as floodlighting, practice facilities and formal car parking.

District level sporting facilities are typically multipurpose in nature and are generally designed and managed to cater for at least two sports, where appropriate and practical. A majority of the sporting facilities in Kingston are considered to be District level facilities, and examples include Ben Kavanagh Reserve, Highett Recreation Reserve, the Edithvale Bowling Club, the Bicentennial Park Baseball Field, the Parkdale Tennis Club, and the Bonbeach Basketball Stadium.

Local level

Local level sports facilities primarily cater for junior training and competition, and in some instances may be used as overflow facilities for senior teams. Local level sports facilities are generally built and maintained to a basic level, and could be school facilities being used as joint-use facilities with the community.

Examples of existing sports facilities in Kingston that would be considered Local level, include George Woods Reserve, the Mordialloc skate park, and the Chelsea Lawn Tennis Club facility.

7. RECREATION SERVICES POLICY AND PLANNING

One of the overall objectives of Council in relation to the provision of sport and recreation facilities and services, is to improve the health and wellbeing of residents through increased participation in physical activity. To enable Council to effectively plan, develop and provide recreation opportunities, a range of up to date policies and strategies in this field are required to underpin Council's roles and responsibilities.

A review of existing policies and guidelines required to underpin the effective management and provision of sport and recreation in Kingston, identified the need to either review some existing policies or develop new.

• **Sporting Ground Allocation Policy**

Council has a strong commitment to providing its community with a broad range of sporting and recreational opportunities, and in doing so provides a wide range of sporting facilities and services for its residents and visitors to the municipality. Whilst Council has an existing policy that guides the process to allocate sports grounds and other associated facilities, it is timely to review the policy in the context of increasing participation in sport and recreation by juniors, females, people from diverse communities, and people with disabilities.

The objectives of the review of the existing Sporting Ground Allocation Policy should include:

1. To increase participation in sport and recreation for women and girls, juniors, people with a disability and people from diverse backgrounds.
2. To ensure Kingston residents are more active more often during all stages of life.
3. To provide a diverse range of recreation opportunities that reflects the municipality's diverse communities.
4. To provide supportive environments and facilities which encourage participation.
5. To develop and maintain partnerships to enhance participation options.
6. To ensure sporting facilities are allocated to clubs and groups with sound governance structures, open memberships, elected committees and a demonstrated commitment to social responsibility.
7. To enable Council to address the needs of growth sports.

The review should also consider the changing length of seasons by some sports, the increasing need by clubs to access facilities for pre-season training, the finite capacity of sports fields, the importance of sport pathways and the need for co-operative alliances between junior and senior clubs, and the increased desire by non-club sporting teams and recreational groups to access sports fields and associated facilities.

• **Sports Facility Design Standards and Guidelines**

It will be important that Council facilitates the provision of any future new sporting facilities in accordance with the hierarchy of provision recommended in Section 5.3, and also in accordance with the standards and guidelines set down by respective sports governing bodies. This will ensure that sporting facilities will be fit for purpose, and will be provided to a standard and configuration that will ensure sustainable club use and development.

Council should undertake a review of the Sportsground Infrastructure Development Policy (2013), which identifies desired standards for sports facility provision. The review should ensure facility standards are developed for the sports nominated in the Sport and Recreation Strategy and for the three levels of the sports facility hierarchy, where multiple levels of a sport exist.

Preferred standards for the provision of pavilions/ clubrooms should also be developed. The proposed new standards should be developed with consideration of Council's Pavilion Development Strategy (2008, and revised in 2016) and the standards and guidelines set down by respective sports governing bodies.

Council's Pavilion Development Strategy was reviewed in 2016 as a result of a changing environment for the use of pavilions, the changing function of pavilions, and the changing profile of the clubs and community groups currently using pavilions or projected to be using them in the future. The strategy was updated following consideration of the following factors:

- Female friendly facilities;
- Universal (disability) access;
- Designing spaces that are multiuse in design;
- Availability and functionality of storage facilities; and
- Meeting the needs of varying sports codes.

The strategy also includes a prioritised order for the incremental development of pavilions. The principles underpinning the Sport and Recreation Strategy (2017) in Section 5.1 provided an overarching context for the provision of sports pavilions. A weighted assessment tool has been developed to ensure a transparent approach is used to prioritise the order of pavilion development, and considers a range of inputs including:

1. Condition of physical assets (fit for use) ñ weighting of 40%.
2. Utilisation and building context (fit for purpose) ñ weighting of 30%.
3. Future relevance (fit for future) ñ weighting of 20%.
4. Potential for funding and partnerships ñ weighting of 10%.

The weightings ensure that while the condition of the pavilion is very important, it cannot be the sole determinant of priority for upgrades.

A proposed priority order of pavilion development is included in Appendix 1, and whilst the order is not prescriptive, it provides Council with guidance for annual budget planning.

• **Fees and Charges Policy**

A new Fees and Charges Policy will be required to support the proposed new Sport and Recreation Framework, and will require a review of Council's existing Fees and Charges Policy. Fees and charges policies for the use of sports facilities and pavilions should be underpinned by a clearly defined set of principles.

It is recommended that the following principles underpin the preparation of a new fees and charges policy:

1. Sports grounds have a residual benefit to the community as open space, and as a consequence, the cost of providing the resource should be shared between sports clubs and ratepayers where the general public have access to the reserve.
2. Costs to be recovered through any proposed pricing policy should focus on a percentage contribution towards the direct costs of maintaining a sports facility, especially with respect to sports grounds.
3. The cost of capital works to upgrade sporting facilities should not be taken into consideration when determining fees and charges.
4. Seasonal fees and charges levied for the use of sporting facilities should be shared proportionately between tenants, if more than one seasonal user group shares a facility.
5. User groups using better standard sporting facilities should contribute more than groups using basic standard facilities (links to the proposed sports facility hierarchy), to ensure equity and access for all to facilities.
6. Seasonal fees and charges should be consistent for the same grade and quality of sporting facilities across the municipality.

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7. Commercial organisations, semi-commercial clubs, or user groups generating revenue from Council-owned or Council-managed sporting facilities should be required to pay a premium rate for use of their facilities.

- **Use of School Land and School Facilities Policy**

Council has existing arrangements with selected schools for the use of facilities on school land by external community sporting groups, particularly where Council has invested capital funds for the provision or maintenance of such facilities. It is likely that additional opportunities will need to be investigated with schools for the shared use of school facilities, as a strategy to enable increased access to facilities in the areas of the municipality where constraints exist on the availability of land, or where partnerships may expedite the provision of much needed facilities.

It is timely to review Council's existing policy underpinning joint-use agreements, to determine how capital funds, access arrangements, and management resources might be optimised for the benefit of Council and community groups in relation to the provision and use of facilities on school land.

The Department of Education and Training has recently developed new templates and agreements for access to government school facilities, and these need to be considered when reviewing the Council's policy.

8. STRATEGY ACTION PLAN

This section lists the recommendations emanating from the Kingston Sport and Recreation Strategy (2017). The table on the following pages incorporates the following information:

- A list of the key strategy recommendations by key result area and by planning area,
- The reference in the study report to the recommendation.
- Estimated costs (exclude GST).
- An indicative prioritisation for the proposed works, where:

–	ST = Short Term (1 ñ 5 years).
–	MT = Medium Term (6 ñ 10 years).
–	LT = Long Term (10+ years).

The key result areas incorporated into the Action Plan are:

1. Strategic Facility Planning ñ facility planning with City-wide implications.
2. Facility Planning ñ planning for a specific sport or locality.
3. Facility Provision ñ improved facilities for a specific sport or locality.
4. Policy Development ñ directions for new/ revised policy development or procedures.

The prioritisation of recommendations has been informed by the following factors:

- Demand and need in relation to influencing an increase in sports and recreation participation.
- Facilitating equity of access to sporting facilities.
- Capacity of the sport and recreation staff of Kingston City Council.

It is important to note that the listing of a project or task in the Action Plan does not commit any organisation to a responsibility for funding, including Kingston City Council, which has to balance its limited resources with other commitments and projects.

Item No	Planning Precinct	Recommended Action	Report Reference	Priority
Australian Rules Football				
1	Northern Region	Consider the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase of land or long-term lease within the Green Wedge (north) for multiple sports uses, including football ovals. 	4.1, 4.5	ST
2	Council Wide	Explore options to meet football participation needs. E.g. new and upgraded floodlighting, shared use with other winter sports and access to non-Council facilities.	4.1, 4.5	ST
3	Council Wide	Consider installing synthetic surfaces as a strategy to increase the training and match capacity across the total provision of grounds.	4.1,4.5.	Ongoing
Athletics				
4	Council wide	Explore opportunities for the development of a new regional athletics venue, potentially within the Green Wedge. Until Council considers and endorses a new regional athletics venue, Dolomore Reserve will remain as Kingston's Regional athletics venue	4.2	MT
5	Northern and Southern Region	GR Bricker Reserve and Edithvale Recreation Reserve will continue to provide athletics facilities to meet local catchment needs.	4.2	Ongoing

Baseball				
6	Council Wide	Work with baseball clubs and peak associations to identify sustainable initiatives that focus upon meeting baseball participation needs.	4.3	Ongoing
7	Council Wide	Review the 2004 Kingston Heath Reserve Master Plan to assess opportunities to increase and/or consolidate sporting uses at the reserve. This strategic assessment to investigate the capacity of the reserve to accommodate both the Cheltenham Baseball Club and the Southern United Hockey Club.	4.3	ST

Basketball				
8	Council wide	Continue to explore opportunities that support the development of indoor court facilities to meet sporting needs of Kingston residents in the immediate to longer term.	4.4	MT

Cricket				
9	Northern Region	Explore the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase of land or long-term lease within the Green Wedge (north) for multiple sports uses, including football ovals. 	4.1, 4.5	ST
10	Council Wide	Actively pursue joint-use partnerships with schools to upgrade and maintain ovals on school land to enable their use by external cricket clubs.	4.5	Ongoing
11	Council Wide	Work collaboratively with Cricket Victoria and local cricket clubs to identify new approaches to maximise the access to and use of cricket facilities, such as mid-week evenings and Sunday.	4.5	Ongoing

Cycling				
12	Council Wide	Investigate the need, feasibility and potential sites for a Regional criterium course. The investigation should be carried out in partnership with the State Government and Cycling Victoria, and also determine the future role of the Edithvale Velodrome.	4.6	MT

Gymnastics				
13	Council Wide	Support local gymnastics clubs and Gymnastic Victoria to determine the future provision of gymnastics facilities within the City of Kingston, particularly options to increase gymnastics program space in the Southern Region. Possible sites could include Bonbeach Recreation Reserve and/or Patterson Lakes Community Centre.	4.7	LT

Golf				
14	Southern Region	Review the performance and sustainability of Chelsea Public Golf Course to provide affordable and accessible golfing opportunities.	4.8	ST
15	Council Wide	Continue to advocate the principles of Council's Golf Course Policy.	4.8	Ongoing

Hockey				
16	Council Wide	Undertake an investigation and feasibility study for the provision of a Regional hockey facility to service the southern region. The study should give consideration to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involving the State Government, neighbouring local government authorities, Hockey Victoria, and local hockey clubs in the feasibility study. • Reviewing the 2004 Kingston Heath Reserve Master Plan to assess opportunities for increased and/or a consolidation of sporting uses at the Reserve, including the expansion of the existing hockey facility by installing a second pitch on the site of the cricket oval. • Developing a second pitch at a site near the Kingston Heath Reserve hockey facility. Developing a new Regional hockey facility within the Green Wedge. • Developing a new Regional hockey facility within the GreenWedge 	4.9	MT

Lawn Bowls				
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17	Council Wide	Work with all bowling clubs in Kingston to ensure a sustainable framework of facilities are available to meet the needs of a growing Kingston population.	4.10.	Ongoing
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Netball

18	Council Wide	Support local football and netball clubs with the provision of netball courts at sporting reserves, subject to an individual site feasibility assessment.	4.11.	ST
19	Council Wide	Continue to maintain and improve netball facilities at Dales Park, Bicentennial Park and Rowan Road Reserve and undertake a review of existing facilities to determine compliance with Netball Victoria standards.	4.11.	Ongoing

Rugby Union

20	Northern Region	That Keys Road Reserve is maintained and developed as Kingston's principle Rugby facility.	4.12.	
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Soccer

21	Central and Northern Region	Undertake a review of the 2004 Kingston Heath Reserve Master Plan to assess opportunities for increased and/or a consolidation of sporting uses at the Reserve, including the potential to establish a fifth pitch at the Kingston Heath Soccer Complex.	4.13.	ST
22	Northern Region	Undertake a development plan at The Grange Reserve (Westall) to ensure the facilities meet relevant sporting standards.	4.13.	ST
23	Council Wide	Explore options to meet soccer participation needs. E.g. new and/or upgraded facilities, shared use with other winter sports and access to non-Council facilities.	4.13.	ST
24	Council Wide	With any new soccer pitches, consider installing synthetic surfaces as a strategy to increase soccer training and match capacity across the total provision of pitches.	4.13.	Ongoing

Tennis

25	Northern Region	Undertake a feasibility study in conjunction with the Dingley Tennis Club for the upgrade of the Dingley tennis centre to better meet the standards of a Regional tennis facility.	4.14.	MT
26	Central Region	Explore future opportunities to improve the provision of tennis facilities at the Le Page Reserve, which may include the relocation of courts and the pavilion.	4.14	LT
27	Southern Region	Continue discussions with the tennis clubs to identify sustainable options for the provision of tennis facilities across the City	4.14	Ongoing
28	Council Wide	Prioritise funding towards facility improvements at tennis club facilities that have demonstrated sustainable memberships and are supported by Tennis Victoria.	4.14	Ongoing

Skate/BMX

29	Council Wide	Implement the recommendations of the Active Youth Spaces Strategy relating to the upgrade and enhancement of the existing skate facilities.	4.15	Ongoing
30	Council Wide	Investigate the need for a specialist BMX facility in Kingston, and location options.	4.15	LT

Low Cost/Free Active Recreation Facilities

31		Investigate opportunities to embellish parks and sporting reserves with active recreation facilities that encourage low cost/free participation.	4.16	Ongoing
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Appendix 1

Proposed priority order of Pavilion Development

The following table demonstrates pavilions that are well advanced in terms of detailed planning and/or project delivery.

Name of Pavilion	Status	Major/Minor Works
H A Droop Pavilion - Ben Kavanagh Res.	Works commenced in 2017	Major
Mentone Reserve 'H G Soppet' Pavilion & Mentone Reserve 'Corby' Pavilion	Concept design planning	Major
Gerry Green Reserve Hall & Gerry Green Reserve Grandstand	Works planned for 2017	Major
Jack Grut Reserve Pavilion (Stage 1)	Works planned for 2017	Major
Roy Dore Reserve, including Long Beach Tennis Club pavilion	Concept design prepared 2017	Major
Southern Road Reserve Pavilion	Concept design prepared and funding sought from the State Government to provide female friendly facilities in 2018/19	Minor
Bonbeach Recreation Reserve YCW	Concept design prepared and funding sought from the State Government to provide female friendly facilities in 2018/19	Minor
Regents Park	Planning for female friendly facilities identified within draft Regents Park Master Plan	Major/Minor

The principles underpinning the Sport and Recreation Strategy (2017) in Section 5.1 provided an overarching context for the provision of sports pavilions. A weighted assessment tool has been developed to ensure a transparent approach is used to prioritise the order of pavilion development, and considers a range of inputs including:

1. Condition of physical assets (fit for use) ñ weighting of 40%.
2. Utilisation and building context (fit for purpose) ñ weighting of 30%.
3. Future relevance (fit for future) ñ weighting of 20%.
4. Potential for funding and partnerships ñ weighting of 10%.

The weightings ensure that while the condition of the pavilion is very important, it is not the sole determinant to implement pavilion upgrade works.

A proposed priority listing separating pavilions into high and medium is presented below reflecting the assessment of pavilions against the above criteria for the highest ranked 15 pavilions. This proposed list is not prescriptive and is presented in alphabetical order. It provides guidance for the development of Council's annual and long term budget planning.

For the highest ranked 15 pavilions, recommended future works have been identified and graded as either major (funding exceeding \$0.5M) or minor (funding lower than \$0.5M). The grading of works also assist Council to determine future application to State Government Funding programs.

Priority	Name of Pavilion (in alphabet order)	Recommended Future Works	Major/Minor Works
High			
	Dales Park Pavilion	Complete renewal of facility to meet sport and club needs	Major
	Dingley Reserve Sports Club Pavilion	Complete renewal of facility to meet sporting needs. Future work to reflect future outdoor sporting provision within Dingley.	Minor/Major
	GR Bricker Reserve Pavilion	Accessibility improvements e.g. ramp access, improved storage, change (female friendly) and umpires facilities.	Minor
	Jack Grut Reserve Pavilion (Stage 2)	Stage 2 works includes renewal of storage, community space and public toilets	Minor/Major
	Le Page Park Sports Pavilion	Accessibility improvements e.g. ramp access, improved storage, change (female friendly) and umpires facilities	Minor
	Highbett Main Pavilion	Accessibility improvements e.g. lift access to first floor, improved storage, upgraded change (female friendly) and umpires facilities	Minor
	Highbett Small Pavilion	Complete renewal of facility to meet sporting needs (secondary pavilion at the reserve).	Minor
	Namatjira Park Sports Pavilion	Complete renewal of facility to meet sporting and club needs	Major
Medium	Walter Galt Reserve	Female friendly facilities	Minor
	Chadwick Reserve Pavilion	Complete renewal of facility to meet sport and club needs	Major
	Dolomore Reserve Athletics Pavilion	Complete renewal of facility to meet sport and club needs.	Major/Minor
	Edithvale Common Change Rooms	Extend existing facility to include change facilities, including female friendly, storage and umpires/referees rooms.	Minor/Major
	Keeley Park East and West Pavilion/s	Improved storage, change (female friendly) and referees facilities. Consideration to be given to pavilion consolidation at Keeley Park.	Minor/Major
	Kingston Heath Reserve - Baseball Pavilion	Accessibility improvements e.g. ramp access, improved storage, change (female friendly) and umpires facilities	Minor
	Regents Park Football Pavilion	Improved storage, change (female friendly) and umpires facilities	Minor
	The Grange Reserve Soccer Pavilion	Complete renewal of facility to meet sport and club needs	Major

Appendix 2

Inventory of Sporting and Recreation Facilities Available Within the City of Kingston

Reserve / Facility Name and Location	Ownership and Management	Sporting and Recreation Facilities Available (and associated infrastructure)	Classification Local District Regional	User Group(s)	Functionality Constraints Opportunities
Northern Region					
Dane Road Reserve Dane Road, Moorabbin	Council owned and managed	1 oval ñ turf wicket, unlit 3 cricket practice nets Pavilion 5 porous tennis courts ñ 3 floodlit Clubroom Guide Hall		Moorabbin Park Cricket Club Highmoor Uniting Tennis Club Moorabbin Guides GLOC Theatre	Oval is not currently being allocated for use in winter. It is a junior AFL size oval.
Moorabbin Reserve Linton Street, Moorabbin	Council owned. Managed by St Kilda Football Club	1 AFL oval only, floodlit 3 bowling greens ñ 1 synthetic, floodlit, 1 turf, unlit, 1 overgrown/not in use.		St Kilda Football Club Various peak football organisations Moorabbin Bowling Club	Oval and associated buildings are set to be redeveloped into a new administration and training base for the St KildaFC and administration offices for various local football organisations. Community access will be possible to the sporting facilities The bowls club are seeking to rejuvenate the third unused green.
GR Bricker Reserve Rowans Road, Moorabbin	Council owned and managed	Athletics track (Polyurethan Spurtan BV) 1 oval ñ synthetic wicket 3 cricket practice nets Pavilion Play space Outdoor fitness gym Model Railway Scout Hall		Moorabbin Little Athletics Club Omega Cricket Club Southern Football Club Umpires Association Moorabbin Obedience Dog Club Steam Locomotive Society of Victoria 5 th Cheltenham Scout Group	Athletics track surface upgrade in 2017. Pavilion accommodates a number of user groups, each with an exclusive area.
Highett Recreation Reserve 111 Chesterville Road, Highett	Council owned and managed	Oval 1 ñ turf wicket, floodlit Main Pavilion Oval 2 ñ turf wicket, unlit Pavilion Oval 3 ñ synthetic wicket, unlit 4 cricket practice nets Play space Flying Fishing pond, floodlit Archery field and pavilion		Highett Football Club Highett Auskick Highett Cricket Club Southern Fly-fishing Moorabbin Archery	There is high fencing along the road adjacent to the sport facilities, and low fencing along the road adjacent to the passive spaces. Pedestrian entrances to the sporting grounds are all through vehicle entrances. Oval 3 is junior sized.
William Fry Reserve Cnr Nepean Hwy & Bay Road, Highett	Council owned and managed	Skate park Basketball half-court Tennis hit-up wall Play space			

Reserve / Facility Name and Location	Ownership and Management	Sporting and Recreation Facilities Available (and associated infrastructure)	Classification Local District Regional	User Group(s)	Functionality Constraints Opportunities
Dales Park Warrigal Road, Oakleigh South	Council owned and managed	8 netball courts, 4 floodlit Pavilion Play space		Kingston District Netball Association	Courts are orientated east-west, however, are in good condition. There is overflow car parking available.
Clarinda Tennis Club 4-14 Crawford Road, Clarinda	Privately owned and managed	3 porous tennis courts, 2 floodlit 3 classic clay courts, all floodlit Clubroom		Clarinda Tennis Club	
Keeley Reserve (West) 62A-64 Main Road, Clayton South	Council owned and managed	2 soccer fields n̄ 1 floodlit (winter) 1 oval n̄ synthetic wicket (summer) Pavilion		Kingston Football Club Omega Cricket Club	The synthetic cricket wicket is between the two soccer fields Drainage to Sports fields required.
Keeley Reserve (East) 62A-64 Main Road, Clayton South	Council owned and managed	1 oval n̄ synthetic wicket, floodlit 3 cricket practice nets Pavilion Sea Scouts Building Menís Shed Play space		Carnegie United Cricket Club Clayton Junior Football Club Yet Kieu Sea Scouts Kingston Menís Shed	Floodlights are non-compliant. Car park and landscaping around the sea scouts and Menís Shed have recently been upgraded. Drainage to Sports fields required.
The Grange Reserve 136 Osborne Avenue, Clayton South	Council owned and managed	2 acrylic tennis courts, floodlit 2 disused acrylic tennis courts, floodlit Clubroom 1 soccer field, floodlit (regional competition field), plus practice / warm-up pitch (half size) Pavilion		Westall Social Tennis Club Kingston Football Club	Soccer facility is fenced. Site subject to a Facility Development Plan (2017/18).
Namatjira Park 37A Springs Road, Clayton South	Council owned and managed	3 bowling greens n̄ all turf, 2 floodlit Clubroom 1 oval n̄ turf wicket, floodlit Pavilion 1 community tennis court Tennis hit-up wall Basketball half-court Skate park n̄ bowl only Outdoor fitness gym Play space		Clayton Bowls Club Parkdale United Cricket Club Clayton District Cricket Club South East Predators (Gridiron)	Oval lighting is non-compliant

Reserve / Facility Name and Location	Ownership and Management	Sporting and Recreation Facilities Available (and associated infrastructure)	Classification Local District Regional	User Group(s)	Functionality Constraints Opportunities
Heatherton Reserve 32-54 Ross Street, Heatherton	Council owned and managed	1 oval - turf wicket, floodlit Pavilion 3 cricket practice nets Clubroom		Heatherton Football Club Heatherton Cricket Club La Baracca Incorporated	The floodlighting is poor. There is new landscaping and seating around the pavilion. La Baracca Incorporated clubroom accommodates the Italian Citizens of Heatherton, Aspendale Gardens Senior Citizens and Heatherton Senior Citizens
Dingley Recreation Reserve Marcus Road, Dingley Village	Council owned and managed	2 basketball courts Corrigan Oval ñ synthetic wicket, undersized, playground on one corner Souter Oval ñ turf wicket, floodlit 4 cricket practice nets 2 Pavilions		Dingley Football Club Dingley Junior Football Club Dingley Auskick Dingley Cricket Club	The floodlighting on Souter Oval is non-compliant. Pavilion comprises 2 separate buildings: one is a social facility and one is the change room and canteen facility.
Chadwick Reserve Howard Road, Dingley Village	Council owned and managed	1 soccer field (east) ñ unlit 2 soccer fields (west), floodlit (winter) 1 oval (west) ñ syn wicket (summer) Pavilion Play Space		Dingley Stars Football Club Dingley Cricket Club	Pavilion appears insufficient to adequately service 3 fields. Opportunity to have shared winter use. Eg junior AFL and Soccer.
Rowan Road Reserve Rowan Road, Dingley Village	Council owned and managed	16 netball courts, 14 floodlit Pavilion 16 porous tennis courts, all floodlit Tennis hit-up wall (double) Clubroom 2 baseball / softball fields Batting cage Pavilion Skate park Play space		Springvale & District Netball Association Dingley Tennis Club Dingley Baseball and Softball Club Springvale Lions Baseball Club	Netball court run off is non-compliant. Tennis courts 1 and 2 have temporary spectator seating. Gravel, unformed car park services the baseball field. Springvale Lions is a summer competition club.

Reserve / Facility Name and Location	Ownership and Management	Sporting and Recreation Facilities Available (and associated infrastructure)	Classification Local District Regional	User Group(s)	Functionality Constraints Opportunities
Central Region					
Cheltenham Bowls Club 2A Wilson Street, Cheltenham	Private	2 turf greens, 1 floodlit		Cheltenham Bowls Club	
Cheltenham Secondary College Bernard Street, Cheltenham	DoE owned. and managed	1 cricket field n̄ synthetic wicket 2 indoor basketball courts		Highett Cricket Club	Oval is not currently allocated for use in winter.
Keys Road Reserve 92 Keys Road, Cheltenham	Council owned and managed	2 rugby fields Field 1 is fully floodlit Field 2 has training floodlights Pavilion		Moorabbin Rugby Union Football Club	Fields are not currently allocated for use in summer. Field 2 is undulating. There is no spectator or player shelter on either field. No vehicle access into the reserve.
Kingston Heath Reserve 255-317 Centre Dandenong Road, Cheltenham	Council owned and managed	4 baseball fields (2 have dugouts) Synthetic hockey field, floodlit Pavilion n̄ shared between baseball and hockey 2 synthetic soccer fields, all floodlit 2 turf soccer fields, all floodlit (incl. regional competition field) Pavilion 1 cricket field n̄ synthetic wicket 2 cricket practice nets Combined tennis hit-up wall (double-sided) and basketball half-court Community tennis court Play Space		Cheltenham Baseball Club Southern United Hockey Club Bentleigh Greens Soccer Club Moorabbin City Soccer Club Clarinda United Football Club Kingston Heath Cricket Club	The two northern fields have capacity to accommodate up to 6 smaller baseball fields. Oval is not currently allocated for use in winter. Opportunity to provide pavilion facilities to encourage winter usage.

Reserve / Facility Name and Location	Ownership and Management	Sporting and Recreation Facilities Available (and associated infrastructure)	Classification Local District Regional	User Group(s)	Functionality Constraints Opportunities
Le Page Park 69-81 Herald Street, Cheltenham	Council owned and managed	6 porous tennis courts Tennis hit up wall (double sided) Clubroom Oval 1 ñ synthetic wicket, floodlit Oval 2 ñ synthetic wicket, training lights only Pavilion 3 cricket practice nets Play space 4 asphalt netball courts		Le Page Tennis Club Cheltenham Junior Football Club Cheltenham Panthers Auskick Le Page Cricket Club	Tennis perimeter fencing is in poor condition. The netball courts are no longer in use. The courts are non-compliant, however, the surface is in good condition. Opportunity to review the layout and functionality at this site.
Cheltenham Youth Club 352 Charman Road, Cheltenham	Privately owned and leased	Gymnastic facility ñ kindy gym		Cheltenham Youth Club	Permanently set up satellite kindy gym facility managed by the Cheltenham Youth Club.
Mentone Reserve Brindisi Street, Mentone	Council owned and managed	1 oval ñ turf wicket, floodlit 3 cricket practice nets Pavilion (change rooms) Grandstand (social rooms)		St Bedes/Mentone Amateur Football Club Mentone Auskick Mentone Cricket Club	The reserve is fully fenced.
Mentone Bowling Club 2 Swanston Street, Mentone	Privately owned and managed	1 synthetic bowling green, floodlit 1 turf bowling green Clubroom		Mentone Bowling Club	Facility is privately owned.
Southern Road Reserve Southern Road, Mentone	Council owned and managed	1 oval ñ synthetic wicket, unlit 3 practice cricket nets Pavilion		Kingston Heath Cricket Club St Bedes/Mentone Amateur Football Club	Unformed car parking. A small change room has been created out of a former storage shed.
Dolamore Reserve 3 Queen Street, Parkdale	Council owned and managed	Athletics track (polyurethane) 4 porous tennis courts, all floodlit 1 acrylic tennis court, floodlit Clubroom		Mentone Little Athletics Club Mentone Athletics Club Mentone Veterans Athletics Club Mentone Tennis Club	Athletics track and associated field event facilities are to a regional standard, but requires renewal.

Reserve / Facility Name and Location	Ownership and Management	Sporting and Recreation Facilities Available (and associated infrastructure)	Classification Local District Regional	User Group(s)	Functionality Constraints Opportunities
Parkdale Bowling and Social Club Alameda Place, Parkdale	Privately owned and managed	1 synthetic green, floodlit Clubhouse			
Gerry Green Reserve Imes Street Parkdale	Council owned and managed	1 oval n turf wicket, floodlit 3 cricket practice nets Pavilion 9 porous tennis courts, all floodlit Play space		Parkdale Amateur Football Club Parkdale Cricket Club Parkdale Tennis Club	Pavilion upgrade planned in 2017/18.
Walter Galt Reserve 41 Victoria Street, Parkdale	Council owned and managed	Oval 1 n turf wicket, floodlit Oval 2 n synthetic wicket, unlit 5 cricket practice nets Pavilion Tennis hit-up wall		Mordialloc/Braeside Junior Football Club Parkdale Auskick Kingston Hawthorn Cricket Club	Main oval and associated car park have been upgraded to accommodate Kingston Hawthorn Cricket Club's senior teams, which are Premier cricket competition teams. Opportunity exists to upgrade oval no 2 for junior sporting activities. Pavilion has been upgraded and expanded recently.
Mordialloc Community Centre 115 Warren Road, Mordialloc	Council owned and managed by a Committee of Management	Gymnastic facility n kindy gym, WAG levels 1-6, MAG levels 0-2		Mordialloc Gymnastic Club	Permanently set up gym facility.
Gilmour Reserve (Parkdale Secondary College) Magnolia Street, Parkdale	DoE owned. and managed	1 oval n turf wicket, unlit 1 soccer field, floodlit, plus practice / warm-up pitch (half size) Pavilion 3 indoor basketball courts		Mentone Cricket Club Parkdale Cricket Club McKinnon Basketball Association	
George Woods Reserve Governor Road, Mordialloc	Council owned and managed	1 oval n synthetic wicket (Summer) Venue for goal kick soccer (winter)		Mordialloc Cricket Club Aspendale Junior Sporting Club	The area is too small to accommodate older age junior and senior sporting competitions. The reserve has no pavilion. There is no off-street car parking available. Oval is junior size.
Jack Grut Reserve 68 Governor Road, Mordialloc	Council owned and managed	1 oval - turf wicket (summer) 4 cricket practice nets 1 soccer field, unlit (winter) Pavilion		Parkdale United Cricket Club Aspendale Junior Sporting Club Mordialloc Brass Band	Upgraded pavilion facilities are scheduled in 2017/18

Reserve / Facility Name and Location	Ownership and Management	Sporting and Recreation Facilities Available (and associated infrastructure)	Classification Local District Regional	User Group(s)	Functionality Constraints Opportunities
Ben Kavanagh Reserve McDonald Street, Mordialloc	Council owned and managed	1 oval ñ turf wicket, lit 4 cricket practice nets Play space 2 bowling greens: 1 synthetic, floodlit; 1 turf, unlit 3 petanque pistes Girls Guide Hall Basketball half-court		Mordialloc Cricket Club Mordialloc Football Club Mordialloc-Old Mentone Auskick Mordialloc Super Rules Football Club Mordialloc Bowling Club Longbeach Petanque Club Witchell Girl Guides	A number of facility improvements are planned for 2017 ñ 2021 including pavilion, netball court and cricket nets.

Reserve / Facility Name and Location	Ownership and Management	Sporting and Recreation Facilities Available (and associated infrastructure)	Classification Local District Regional	User Group(s)	Functionality Constraints Opportunities
Doug Denyer Reserve 98-108 McDonald Street, Mordialloc	Council owned and managed	6 porous tennis courts, all floodlit 2 ovals n̄ synthetic cricket wickets 3 cricket practice nets Pavilion Play space		Mordialloc Tennis Club Mordialloc Cricket Club	The sportsground area is a retarding basin. Opportunity exists to expand additional winter usage.
Cheltenham Youth Club 352 Charman Road, Cheltenham	Privately owned and leased	Gymnastic facility n̄ kindygy		Cheltenham Youth Club	Permanently set up satellite kindagym facility managed by the Cheltenham Youth Club.
Cheltenham Youth Club 126 Woodlands Drive, Braeside	Privately owned and leased	Gymnastic facility n̄ full range of boys and girls gymnastics, trampoline and sport aerobics		Cheltenham Youth Club	Permanently set up gymnastics facility managed by the Cheltenham Youth Club.
Lemnos Community Centre 906 Springvale Road, Braeside	Privately owned and managed	2 soccer fields			
Mentone Grammar School Playing Fields Springvale Road, Keysborough	Privately owned and managed	1 full size soccer field 1 junior soccer field			

Reserve / Facility Name and Location	Ownership and Management	Sporting and Recreation Facilities Available (and associated infrastructure)	Classification Local District Regional	User Group(s)	Functionality Constraints Opportunities
Southern Region					
Browns Reserve James Avenue, Aspendale	Council owned and managed	1 oval ñ synthetic wicket (summer) 3 cricket practice nets Various soccer fields (floodlit) (winter) Pavilion		St Brigids St Louis Cricket Club Aspendale Junior Sporting Club	Floodlighting is non-compliant. Pavilion upgraded in 2017.
Glen Street Reserve Glen Street, Aspendale	Council owned and managed	1 oval ñ synthetic wicket, floodlit Pavilion		Edithvale/Aspendale Junior Football Club Aspendale Auskick Parkdale United Cricket Club	Floodlighting is to match standard
Aspendale Gardens Reserve	Council owned and managed	1 oval ñ synthetic wicket.			Opportunity to provide pavilion facilities and lighting to expand usage.
Aspendale Gardens Primary School Kerr Crescent, Aspendale	DoE owned, Council managed	PS Oval ñ synthetic wicket, junior size Aspendale Oval ñ synthetic wicket		St Brigids St Louis Cricket Club St Brigids St Louis Cricket Club Parkdale United Cricket Club Chelsea Heights-Aspendale Gardens CC	Council allocate use of the two ovals. Ovals are not currently allocated for use in winter. The oval within the primary school grounds is suitable only for young junior cricket use. No pavilion available, only a shelter on Aspendale Oval.
Regents Park Sixth Avenue, Aspendale	Council owned and managed	4 porous tennis courts, all floodlit 2 plexipave tennis courts, unlit Clubroom 1 oval ñ turf wicket, floodlit 3 cricket practice nets Pavilion Scout Hall		Aspendale Tennis Club Edithvale/Aspendale Football Netball Club Edithvale/Aspendale Junior Football Club Edithvale/Aspendale Sporting Club Aspendale Cricket Club 1st Edithvale Scout Group	
Edithvale Common 109 Edithvale Road, Edithvale	Council owned and managed	3 bowling greens: 2 turf, 1 synthetic, all unlit Clubroom 1 oval ñ synthetic wicket, unlit 3 cricket practice nets Pavilion		Edithvale Bowling Club Edithvale/Aspendale Junior Football Club Chelsea Heights-Aspendale Gardens CC	There is a need for change facilities at this site.
Edithvale Recreation Reserve Edithvale Road, Edithvale	Council owned and managed	2 soccer pitches, both floodlit 1 Velodrome 1 soccer pitch (centre of velodrome-winter), partially floodlit		Chelsea Soccer Club Chelsea and Peninsula Cycling Club Chelsea Soccer Club	2 soccer fields are junior size

Reserve / Facility Name and Location	Ownership and Management	Sporting and Recreation Facilities Available (and associated infrastructure)	Classification Local District Regional	User Group(s)	Functionality Constraints Opportunities
		1 grass athletics track (centre of velodrome-summer) 1 baseball field ñ lit infield 2 batting cages Pavilion Play space		Chelsea Little Athletics Club Chelsea Baseball Club	The pavilion is new and is shared between athletics, soccer, baseball and cycling.
Bicentennial Park Scotch Parade, Chelsea	Council owned and managed	6 netball courts, all floodlit Pavilion 2 baseball diamonds, 1 floodlit 2 batting cages Outdoor fitness gym Skate park and vert ramp Fitness path circuit		Chelsea and District Netball Association Bonbeach/St Chads Baseball Club	Some of the light poles are within the 3.05m run-off zone making the courts non-compliant. Diamond 2 has capacity to accommodate 3 junior fields.
Chelsea Recreation Reserve Beardsworth Avenue, Chelsea	Council owned and managed	1 oval ñ turf wicket, floodlit 3 cricket practice nets 2 porous tennis courts ñ unlit Clubroom 1 synthetic bowling green Clubrooms Brigade training track		Chelsea Football Netball Club Chelsea Cricket Club Chelsea Junior Football Club Chelsea Lawn Tennis Club Chelsea Bowling Club	The oval playing surface is in good condition. Pavilion has been recently extended and renovated. Tennis clubroom is small. Brigade training track runs in the front of the pavilion. This track receives limited usage.
Beazley Reserve 142-172 Thames Promenade, Chelsea Heights	Council owned and managed	1 oval ñ synthetic wicket, floodlit 3 practice cricket nets Pavilion 6 porous tennis courts ñ all unlit Clubroom Chelsea Heights Community Centre Community Garden		Chelsea Heights-Aspendale Gardens CC Chelsea Heights Football Netball Club Chelsea Heights Tennis Club	Pavilion is new.
Bonbeach Sports Reserve Bondi Road, Bonbeach	Council owned and managed	4 AFL ovals, 3 floodlit 7 cricket ovals (4 turf and 3 synthetic) 2 sets of 3 cricket practice nets Main pavilion (western end) Curwood Hall YCW Pavilion		Bonbeach Tanga Cricket Club Bonbeach Football Netball Club St Brigids St Louis Cricket Club Chelsea YCW Sports Club (AFL, cricket, basketball, netball)	Main pavilion is integrated with the stadium, and both have been recently upgraded. Scoreboard building on eastern oval is in poor condition.

Reserve / Facility Name and Location	Ownership and Management	Sporting and Recreation Facilities Available (and associated infrastructure)	Classification Local District Regional	User Group(s)	Functionality Constraints Opportunities
		2 indoor basketball courts Scout Hall Play space		Chelsea and District Basketball Association 1 st Chelsea Heights Scouts	
Chelsea Pony Club Broadway, Bonbeach		Cross Country Course Sand Arena (30m x 70m) Clubrooms		Chelsea Pony Club	
Roy Dore Reserve Graham Road, Carrum	Council owned and managed	Oval 1 (east)-synthetic wicket, floodlit Oval 2 (west)-synthetic wicket, floodlit 3 cricket practice nets 2 pavilions; 1 social and 1 change rooms 6 porous tennis courts ñ 4 floodlit Clubroom Tennis hit-up wall (double) Play space		Carrum Cricket Club Carrum/Patterson Lakes Vets Football Club Carrum/Patterson Lakes Jnr Football Club Carrum Patterson Lakes Sports Club Longbeach Tennis Club	Council has commenced a design development process for new pavilion and tennis facility.
Learmonth Reserve Learmonth Road, Patterson Lakes	Council owned and managed	6 synthetic grass tennis courts, all floodlit Clubroom Pony Club area Pony Club Pavilion		Patterson Lakes Tennis Club Mentone Pony Club Dingley Pony Club	
Patterson Lakes Community Centre 54-70 Thompson Rd, Patterson Lakes	Council owned and managed by a Committee of Management	Gymnastic facility ñ full range of boys and girls gymnastics		Patterson Lakes Community Gymnastics Club	Gymnastic facility is not permanently set up. Facility is not adequate to meet all gymnastics programs, with satellite programs being held at Cornish College.

(2018)
