



**AGENDA APPENDIX**  
**Council Meeting**  
**Wednesday 26 February 2014**

AGENDA ITEM FOR SEPARATE DISTRIBUTION TO COUNCILLORS AND EXECUTIVE LEADERSHIP TEAM DUE TO DOCUMENT SIZE.

THE ITEM IS ACCESSIBLE VIA THE COUNCIL WEBSITE OR BY CONTACTING COUNCIL ON 03 5662 9200.

**E.8 DRAFT NYORA COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN 2014**

Appendix 1 – Draft Nyora Community Infrastructure Plan

# Nyora Community Infrastructure Plan

February 2014



DRAFT

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South Gippsland Shire Council

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

*"First life, then spaces, then buildings: the other way around never works - Jan Gehl"*

Nyora is located on the western boundary of South Gippsland Shire Council adjacent to the second highest growth council in Victoria (Cardinia). It is expected that with the provision of sewerage to the town that the population will grow considerably. In 2011 the population of Nyora was 1,332. By 2031 the population will have grown to over 2,000 people.

### Background and Context

This is one of a series of community infrastructure plans to support the allocation of funds to facilities for South Gippsland towns experiencing population growth over the next 20 years. Community infrastructure plans have been developed for Korumburra and Leongatha. Plans for Mirboo North and Venus Bay will also be developed by the end of 2014.

The Nyora Community Infrastructure Plan includes a detailed audit of current infrastructure; current and projected demographic information and guides prioritisation for infrastructure over the next 25 years.

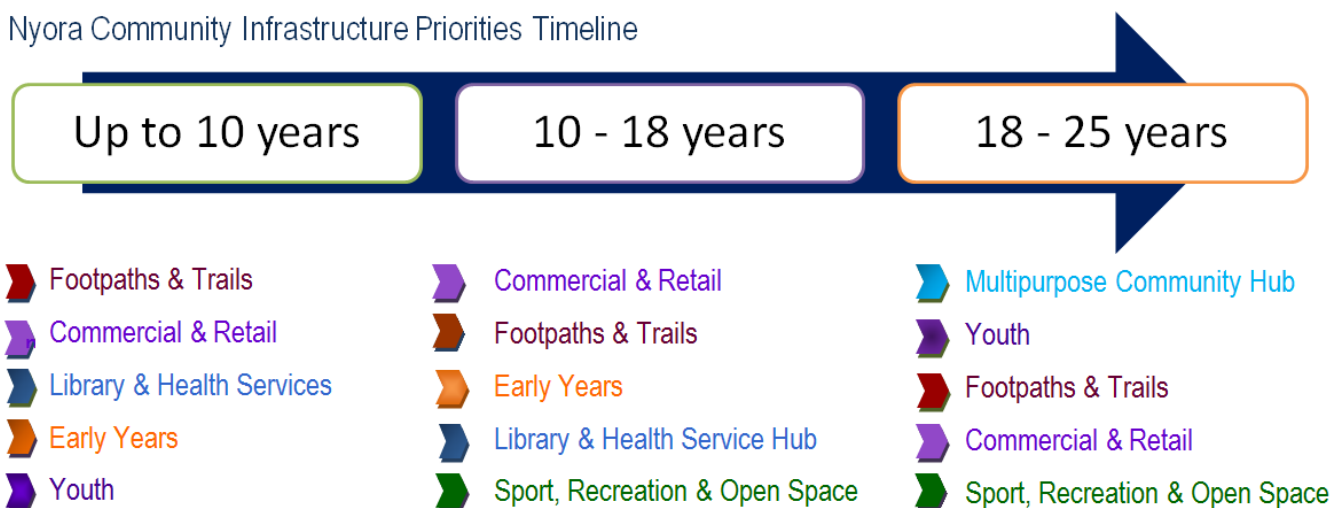
Nyora lacks a network of footpaths and shared trails limiting pedestrian access to the town centre and between key locations including the primary school and recreation reserve. Support to establish a supermarket, a pharmacy and petrol station would allow access to affordable local food and medical needs and keep spending in the town.

The refurbishment of the community centre will provide flexible meeting spaces for the next 10 years after which a larger multipurpose community centre would be required. Providing a service centre where health services and a permanent library is housed in the next 10 years will assist in providing regular health services to residents around a central community meeting point. Further investigation of the viability of early years' services in the town will be required.

An important asset for Nyora is the central public area bordered by the Village Green, Toby's Paddock, Mitchell Street and the railway station. While open space should be allocated in new developments for passive open space and more formal recreation, the existing open space should be preserved to provide a central identity to the town.



## Nyora Community Infrastructure Priorities Timeline



### Identified Community Infrastructure Priorities

Areas not prioritised in the first phase of development remain important considerations for future planning and are discussed in full in the main document.

#### Footpaths and shared paths

The town centre of Nyora has limited footpaths or disconnected footpaths restricting pedestrian access and increasing car use in the town. Currently the lack of footpaths are a safety concern for residents, the development of footpaths and shared tracks will encourage walking and reduce the need to use cars for short trips within the town.

#### Recommendations:

- Footpath construction, in the town centre bounded by Mitchell, Hewson, Walters, Henley and Davis Streets is a high priority within the next 10 years.
- Shared paths connecting properties to the north of the railway line to the town centre is required to increase pedestrian, equestrian and cycle access for residents.
- Investigate funding for shared rail trail connecting Nyora to Lang Lang.

#### Commercial and retail

The general store, post office and take away store are the only retail outlets in Nyora. Health services are limited to services to the home via District Nursing and immunisation once a month.

The majority of respondents to a survey conducted in Nyora in October 2013 indicated they would access a supermarket, pharmacy and doctor if they were available in Nyora. There is an opportunity to plan for shared delivery of these services in the town.

#### Recommendations:

- A supermarket development in Mitchell Street as an extension to the general store.
- A pharmacy in the town with nurse practitioner would be a start to the provision of health services to the broader community.

- Investigating a suitable building with capacity to house a pharmacy and consulting rooms for a practice nurse or doctor would be required.
- Support development of fuel outlet.

### Early Years Services

There are currently a high proportion of families with children in Nyora. New residential development in Nyora is also expected to attract families with children to the town.

Nyora has high employment. Many families have both parents working outside the town with children attending childcare, kindergarten and primary school where extended hours and care are available. Initial surveys indicate that parents would access the local primary school if before and after school care was available.

#### Recommendations:

- Investigate the viability of early years' services in Nyora including child care, kindergarten and before and after school care.

### Library and youth spaces

There is currently a mobile library service to Nyora fortnightly. Ideally a permanent library would be located near the centre of town or within a community hub.

Youth aged 10 – 14 years comprise the largest proportion of the Nyora residents. Secondary school students access 7 different schools and have no indoor shared meeting place in Nyora specifically for youth.

#### Recommendations:

- A service centre with permanent library located close to a town centre. A purpose built facility allowing easy access for all would be required. Shared library and health services would be housed in this facility.
- A youth space located adjacent to the Village Green and skate bowl with clear surveillance from the surrounding area would provide a shared meeting space for youth. Investigation of the availability of the railway building or uniting church building for this purpose would be the first stage.

### Sport, recreation and open space

Sport, recreation and open space is at capacity for the current population. The relocation of the Nyora speedway would allow a third oval to be developed meeting demand for the next 15 years.

Allocation of open space in new residential development areas for future growth is required.

#### Recommendations

- Allocate land for parks with playgrounds and space to kick a ball within 400 metres of all new residential areas.

- Allocate 4ha minimum open space reserve suitable for the development of playing fields in the new residential development to the east of Hatch's Road.

## Summary

Infrastructure development in Nyora is required to meet the current and future population. Future facilities for retail and community use should be located near the centre of town and be accessed by a series of footpaths and shared trails. The Village Green and Toby's Paddock should be retained as the central focus for the town. While early years' services, health services, library and youth meeting places are needed in Nyora, further investigation of flexible colocation models and viability of services is required. Allocation of adequate land for future sport and recreation would include areas for playing fields, playgrounds with play equipment and a rail trail from Lang Lang to Nyora.

## Conclusion

Significant population growth fuels demand for accessible, coordinated and well-designed community infrastructure. Integrated community facilities and services are a vital component for creating healthy communities that support social inclusion and enhance the wellbeing of residents. Development adjacent to the park and community centre allows a socially vibrant town centre that invites community engagement and social interaction.

Community infrastructure is essential to provide spaces and places for participation in community life and provides opportunities for community building.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

Nyora is the 5<sup>th</sup> largest town in the South Gippsland Shire with a population in the 2011 Census of 1,332. Growth estimates predict an increase of 790 people by 2031. Recent development in Nyora has established the town as a residential location that relies on other centres for services, facilities and employment (Lang Lang, Pakenham, Warragul and Cranbourne for example).

Despite the population almost doubling in recent years, there has been a lack of additional commercial and community development to service the needs of residents. With a growing population, the planning for high quality community infrastructure in Nyora remains vitally important to benefit community health and wellbeing, participation, neighbourhood vibrancy and relationship building.

Until reticulated sewerage becomes available in 2018 growth will be limited with an increase of 250 people expected by 2025. It is estimated that there will be between 2 – 16 dwellings constructed each year from 2018 to 2031 on new residential and infill developments proposed in Nyora. The development of the commercial area of the town will become increasingly viable for businesses wishing to provide for this larger community.

Community infrastructure includes the public and private facilities and services required to accommodate and support community services, programs, activities and a person's access to them. Community infrastructure plans have been developed for Korumburra and Leongatha. Plans for Mirboo North and Venus Bay will be developed in the next 12 – 18 months.

### 1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this report is to:

- Guide the development, timing, design and location of community infrastructure over the next 20 years
- Identify and prioritise services and facilities required for an emerging population
- Present key recommendations for community infrastructure that will address needs over the short, medium and long term,
- Develop a plan of possible locations and facilities for identified priorities
- Support funding submissions and timing.

This document will be available for a number of Council actions:

- Negotiate developer contributions
- Inform community planning discussions
- Provide usage needs for detailed plans for new facilities or refurbishment of existing facilities
- Identify current best practice
- Inform strategic planning of the town centre including provision of commercial, community spaces and services that are easily accessible
- Inform service level planning by Council and other service providers
- Advocate for greater provision of services in Nyora.

Council is seeking to work in partnership with the community, other agencies and providers to offer an enhanced sense of community identity through the establishment of multi-purpose, shared community infrastructure to promote participation in social, education, arts, sport and recreation activities and programs.

## 1.2 Integrated Planning

Community Infrastructure Plans support integrated planning. They draw on key policies and strategies of State and Federal government and Council. They bring together recommendations and actions from existing Council plans and apply them specifically to the needs of Nyora.

## 1.3 Background and Context

Nyora is located on the western boundary of South Gippsland Shire Council within the urban growth area of Melbourne. Rezoning of land for residential development has recently been adopted into the South Gippsland Planning Scheme allowing for development to occur following the completion of a sewerage treatment plant in the area by 2018.

Proposed rezoning to take place from 2018 is expected to add an additional 380 new vacant lots to those currently available. Any subdivision of the residential expansion areas will occur following in a staged land release commensurate with the improvement of development and community infrastructure in the township. Infill development in residential areas in the town centre will also be integrated and coordinated.

Significant population growth fuels demand for accessible, coordinated and well-designed community infrastructure. Integrated community facilities and services are a vital component for creating healthy communities that support social inclusion and enhance the wellbeing of residents.

This document describes current and forecast demographics for Nyora. Current and future needs for services and facilities are discussed referencing existing strategic plans and guides and current best practice examples to make recommendations and priorities for the future.

Community infrastructure includes both 'hard infrastructure', and 'soft infrastructure'. Hard infrastructure is the physical built infrastructure that includes facilities and environments; soft infrastructure includes the services, programs, community supports, processes and information which support lifestyle opportunities, a sense of belonging and enhance quality of life. In combination these are essential components of what can make Nyora a great place to live, work, play and visit.

Community infrastructure is essential to provide spaces and places for participation in community life and provides opportunities for community building. The Nyora Community Infrastructure Plan includes a detailed audit of current infrastructure; current and projected demographic information and guides prioritisation for infrastructure over the next 5, 10 and 20 years. Its broad use by Council, outside organisations and the community will assist in supporting a coordinated approach to the needs of the Nyora community.

## 2 NYORA CURRENT AND FORECAST DEMOGRAPHICS

The following provides a general description of the demographic profile for Nyora in 2013. Nyora relies heavily on data from The Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011 Census either directly or through pre-analysed and graphed data prepared by .id Consulting for South Gippsland Shire Council.

Nyora is the closest regional town in South Gippsland to metropolitan Melbourne. Workplaces and services in Melbourne and the eastern suburbs are accessible from Nyora. Nyora is located approximately 100km south east of Melbourne and 35 minutes from Pakenham. Nyora is close to the Cardinia Shire which has had the second highest growth in Victoria in 2012 of 5.2%.

Nyora is seen as a desirable residential location due to its relatively flat land and proximity to major urban centres. Nyora has recently experienced strong population growth, however with the absence of necessary commercial and community services this has resulted in Nyora becoming a 'dormitory' residential location. Nyora residents therefore heavily rely on other urban centres for its services, facilities and employment.

With a population of 1,332, Nyora is the 5<sup>th</sup> largest urban settlement in South Gippsland Shire. Nyora Township was developed around the railway station in 1890 and was limited to a few streets near the railway station comprising lots of 800m<sup>2</sup> to 2,000m<sup>2</sup>. A large lot rural residential development to the north and south of the township has been settled by residents seeking a rural lifestyle with a high horse ownership in the community. The land in and around Nyora is undulating lightly wooded and used largely for grazing. This is in contrast to neighbouring areas which are steeply sloped.

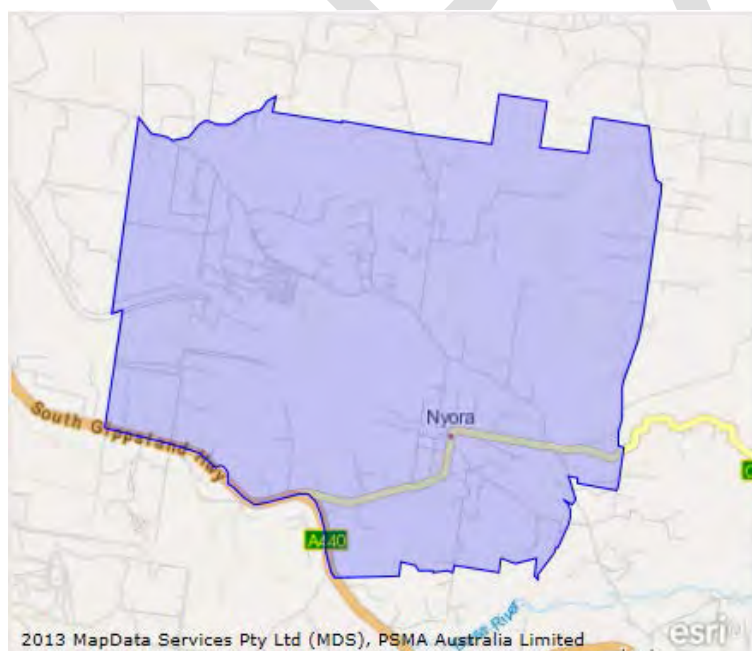
## 2.1 Current demographics

### 2.1.1 Summary

TABLE 1: NYORA DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY

Nyora	State Suburb SSC1045 (SSC)	South Gippsland LGA 26170 (LGA)
<b>People</b>	<b>1,332</b>	<b>27,800</b>
Male	640	13,608
Female	692	14,193
Median Age	39	44
<b>Families</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>7,492</b>
Average children per family	2	1.9
<b>All private dwellings</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>15,098</b>
Average people per household	2.8	2.4
Median weekly household income	\$1,162	\$920
Median monthly mortgage repayments	\$1,322	\$1,300
Median weekly rent	\$228	\$180
Average motor vehicles per dwelling	2.3	2

MAP 1: NYORA STATE SUBURB 2011



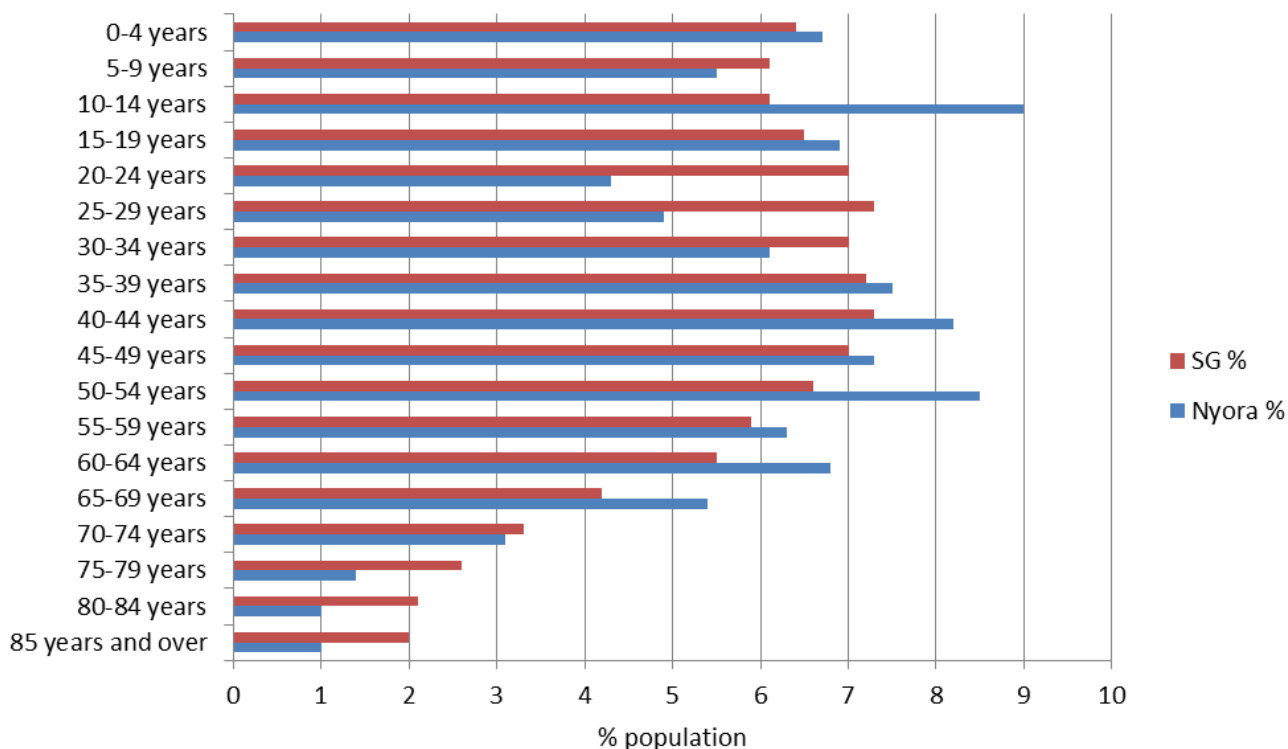
Source<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> ABS, 2011 Census QuickStats Nyora, view on 30 November 2012, [http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census\\_services/getproduct/census/2011/quickstat/SSC20738](http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2011/quickstat/SSC20738)

## 2.1.2 Population

Currently there are 1,332 people living in 450 households in Nyora with an average household size of 2.8.

**FIGURE 1: AGE STRUCTURE 2011**



Source<sup>2</sup>

The graph above shows the age structure in Nyora in 2011. Analysis of the age of the Nyora population in 2011 compared to South Gippsland Shire shows that there was a higher proportion of people aged 35 – 70 with 53% in Nyora compared to 47% in South Gippsland. There were less people aged over 75 years, 3.4% in Nyora compared with 6.6% in South Gippsland. There are considerably less people aged 20 – 35 in Nyora (22.8%) when compared to South Gippsland (28.5%).

In 2011 Nyora had the youngest median age of all towns in South Gippsland. There are 374 young people under 19 years in Nyora comprising 28% of the community. The most populous age group in Nyora is 10 - 14 year olds with 121 persons. There were an estimated 100 primary school aged children.

Since the 2011 Census there have been 45 births in Nyora. Between 2006 and 2011 there was an average 17.6 births per year in Nyora.

The data above shows a prevalence of families in Nyora and the tendency for young adults to move away from the town after they turn 18. Family households comprise 81.1% of Nyora households compared to 71% in South Gippsland.

<sup>2</sup> ABS, *Housing and Population Data 2011*



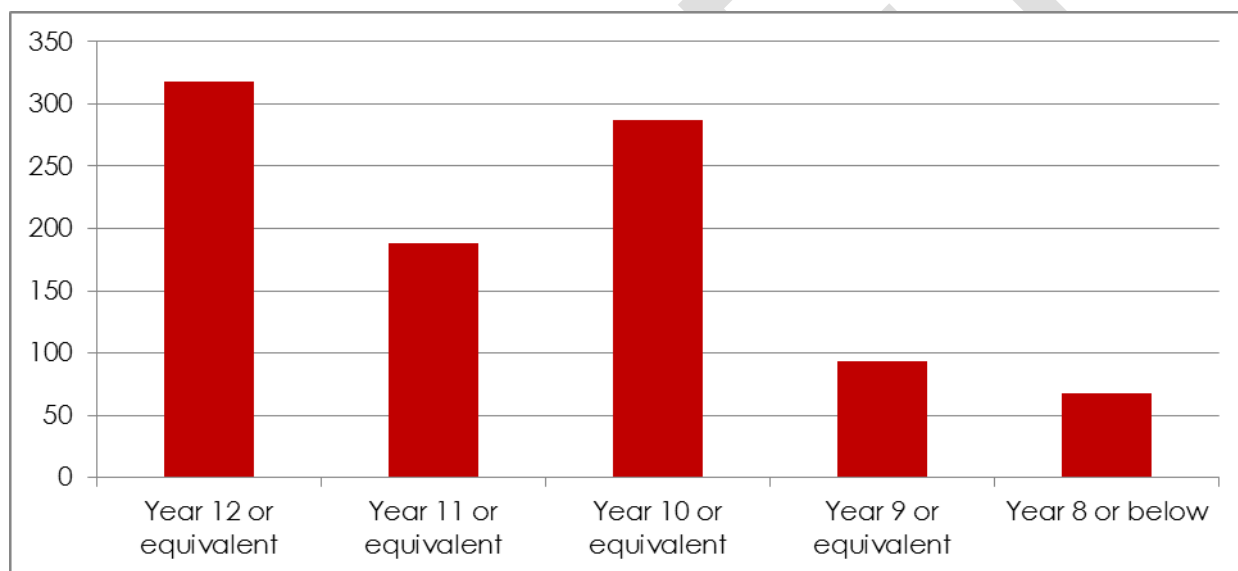
In Nyora 94.7% of people speak only English at home. Other languages spoken at home included Spanish (1%), Croatian (0.5%), Dutch (0.4%), German (0.3%) and Italian (0.2%).

### 2.1.3 Education

In Nyora there were a higher proportion of people with advanced diploma/diploma or vocational training than in South Gippsland. However, there is a higher proportion of people with 'no formal qualifications' in Nyora higher than in South Gippsland.

Overall, 33.6% of the Nyora population aged over 15 left school at Year 10 or below, and 23.9% went on to complete Year 12 or equivalent, compared with 40.1% and 33.1% respectively for South Gippsland Shire. Education levels secondary education, post-secondary training and qualifications influence the socio-economic status of residents, employment opportunities and their level of income.

**FIGURE 2 LEVEL OF SCHOOLING 2011**



Source<sup>3</sup>

### 2.1.4 Employment

*"The labour force is a fundamental input to domestic production. Its size and composition are therefore crucial factors in economic growth. From the viewpoint of social development, earnings from paid work are a major influence on levels of economic well-being."<sup>4</sup>*

In Nyora, 97.1% of the population (660 people) are employed and 3.2% (21 people) are unemployed.<sup>5</sup> More people in Nyora work full time (59%) than in South Gippsland (55%) and less people work part time (30%) than in South Gippsland (39%).

<sup>3</sup> ABS, *Housing and Population Data 2011*

<sup>4</sup> ABS, 1995, *Australian Social Trends 1995*, accessed 30 November 2012, <http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/2f762f95845417aeca25706c00834efa/5776C5B40EE1EBC8CA2569EE0015D892?opendocument>

<sup>5</sup> ABS, *Housing and Population Data 2011*

Analysis of individual income levels in Nyora in 2011 compared to South Gippsland Shire shows that there were a lower proportion of people earning a high income. High income is represented by those earning \$1,500 per week or more and a low income people are represented by those earning less than \$400 per week. Overall, 5.9% of the population earned a high income, and 30.4% earned a low income, compared with 6.9% and 40.4% respectively for South Gippsland Shire.

The voluntary work sector is an important part of Australia's economy. The level of volunteering can indicate the cohesiveness of the community and how readily individuals are able to contribute to that community. South Gippsland Shire has a higher percentage of volunteers in comparison to Victoria and Australia. In Nyora 21% of the population or 220 people reported doing some volunteer work in the previous 12 months before the census in comparison to 17.7% for Victoria and 29.3% for South Gippsland.

**TABLE 2: VOLUNTEER WORK 2011**

<b>Volunteer status</b>	<b>Number in Nyora</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Victoria</b>
<b>Volunteer</b>	220	21	17.7
<b>Not a volunteer</b>	773	74	74.4
<b>Volunteer work not stated</b>	57	5	7.9
<b>Total persons aged 15+</b>	1049	100.0	100.0

Source<sup>6</sup>

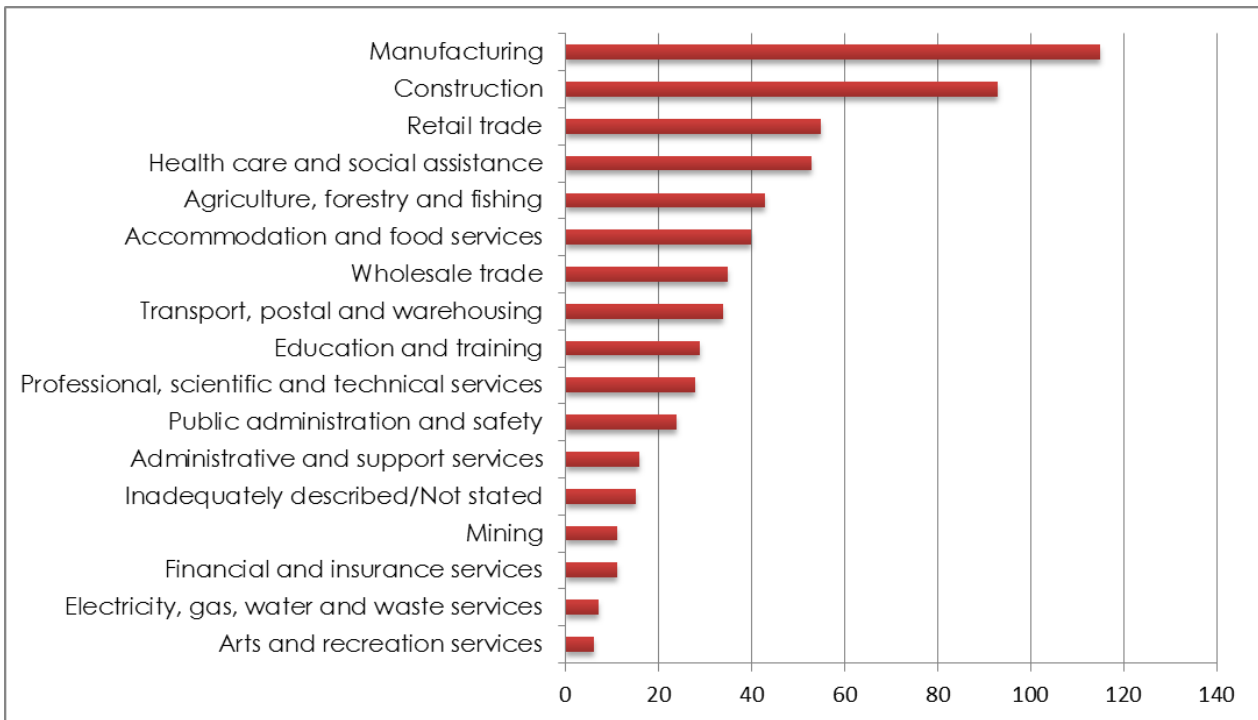
During the two weeks before the Census, 31.7% of the Nyora population provided care for children and 12.6% assisted family members or others with disability, long term illness or problems related with old age.

**TABLE 3: NYORA POPULATION DIVERSITY**

<b>Population</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>South Gippsland Shire</b>
<b>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population</b>	13	1.0	0.8
<b>Australian born</b>	1,110	83.3	84.3
<b>Speaks a language other than English at home</b>	25	5.3	3.5
<b>People needing help in their day-to-day lives due to disability</b>	47	3.5	5.3

<sup>6</sup> ABS, *Housing and Population Data 2011* analysed by id Consulting

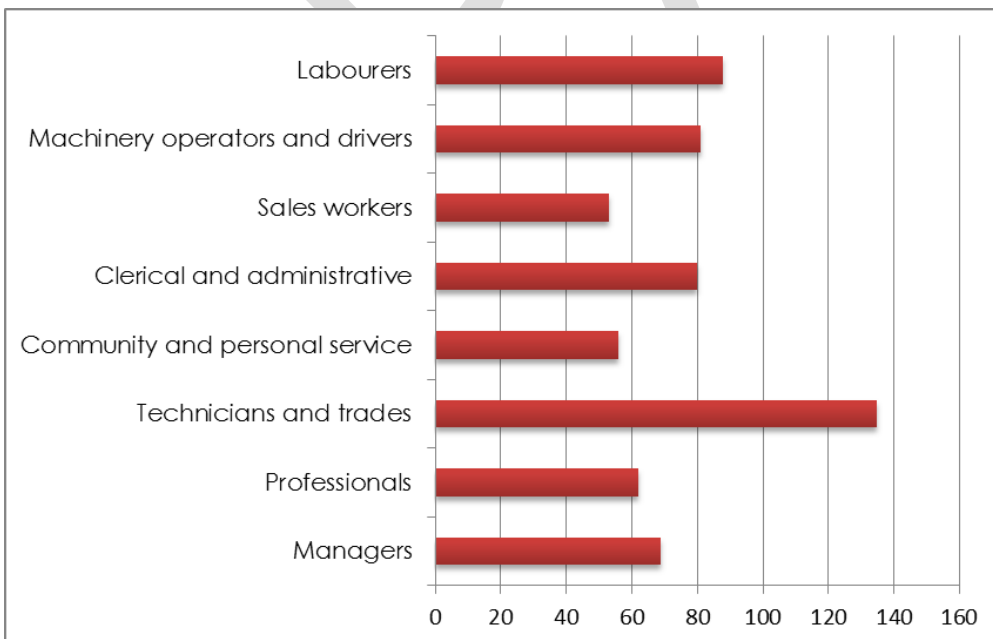
**FIGURE 3: INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT**



Source<sup>7</sup>

Figure 3 above shows the main industries of employment for people living in Nyora are manufacturing (115) and construction (93). Retail trade (55) and Health Care and Social Assistance (53) are within the top 4 industries of employment. In combination these four industries employed 316 people in total or 47.8% of the employed workforce.

**FIGURE 4: EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION**



Source<sup>8</sup>

<sup>7</sup> ABS, *Housing and Population Data 2011*

<sup>8</sup> ABS, *Housing and Population Data 2011*

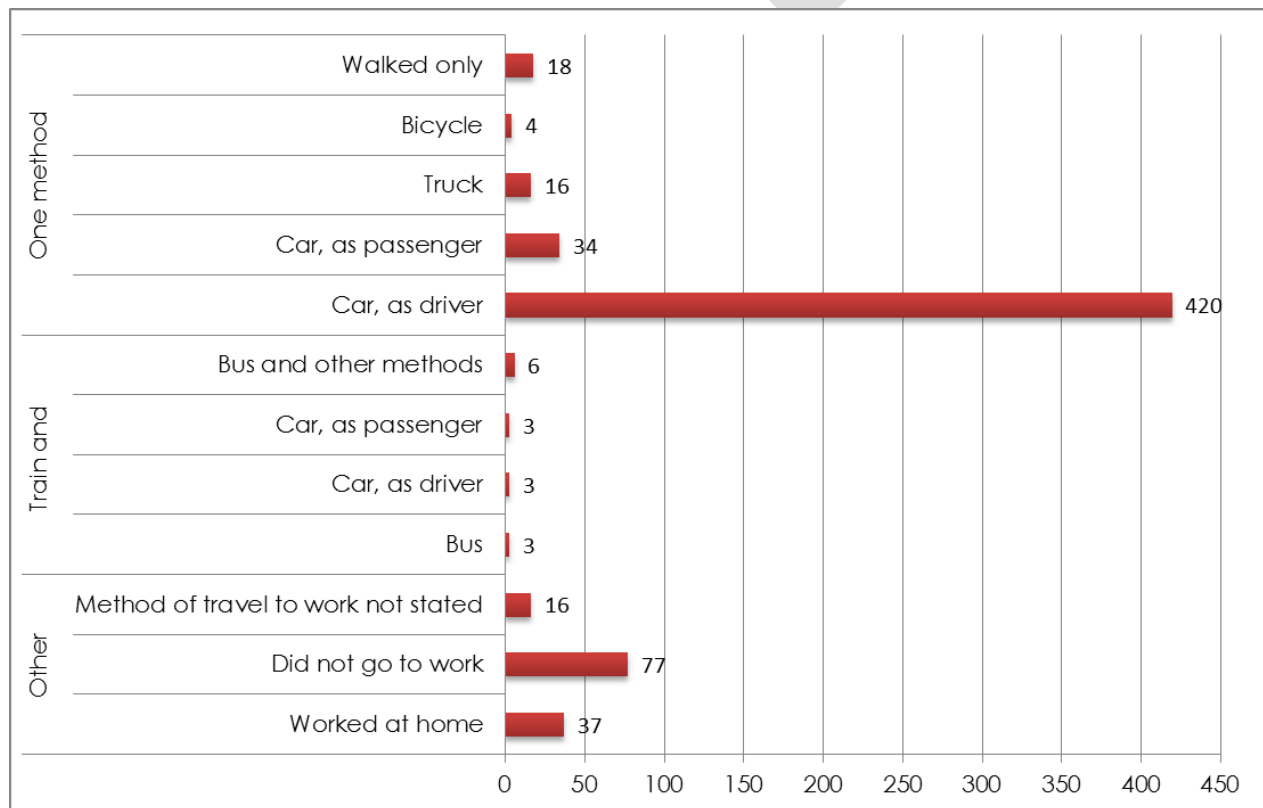
### 2.1.5 Travel to work

With few opportunities for work in Nyora, much of the population travels out of the town to work. The Census 2011 asks residents to nominate how they travelled to work in the prior week. Most Nyora residents used vehicles or a combination of vehicles to travel to work (526). The remainder walked (18), worked from home (37), did not go to work (77) or did not state their method of travel (16).

Car is the main mode of travel to work for Nyora residents with 454 people travelling either as a driver or passenger by car to work. Many people in Nyora work in the transport industry. In 2011 there were 16 people who travelled to work by truck. The VLine bus route passes through town. However, only 9 residents reported using the bus to travel to work.

The Pakenham and Cranbourne railway stations are around 30 minutes by car from Nyora providing options for train and bus or train and car combinations for travel to work.

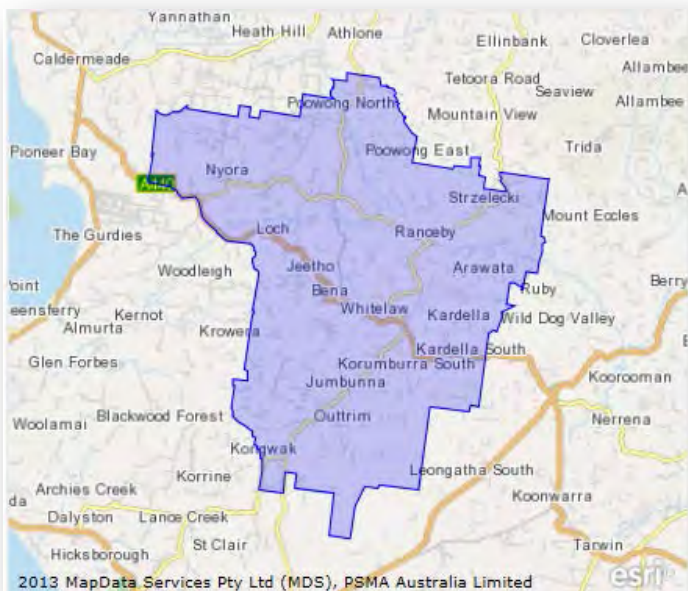
FIGURE 5: TRAVEL TO WORK



## 2.1.6 Where do Nyora residents go to work?

Journey to Work data shows how many residents work locally, how many commute out of the area and where they commute to. Nyora can be considered a ‘dormitory town’ with the majority of workers commuting outside of Nyora to work. Where Nyora residents commute to for work is difficult to isolate as this data is only available to statistical local area (SLA).

### MAP 2: SOUTH GIPPSLAND WEST SLA



The South Gippsland West Statistical Local Area (SLA) has a population of 8,400 people and includes Nyora, Poowong, Loch, Korumburra, Outtrim, Jumbunna, Arawata, Ranceby and Strzelecki.

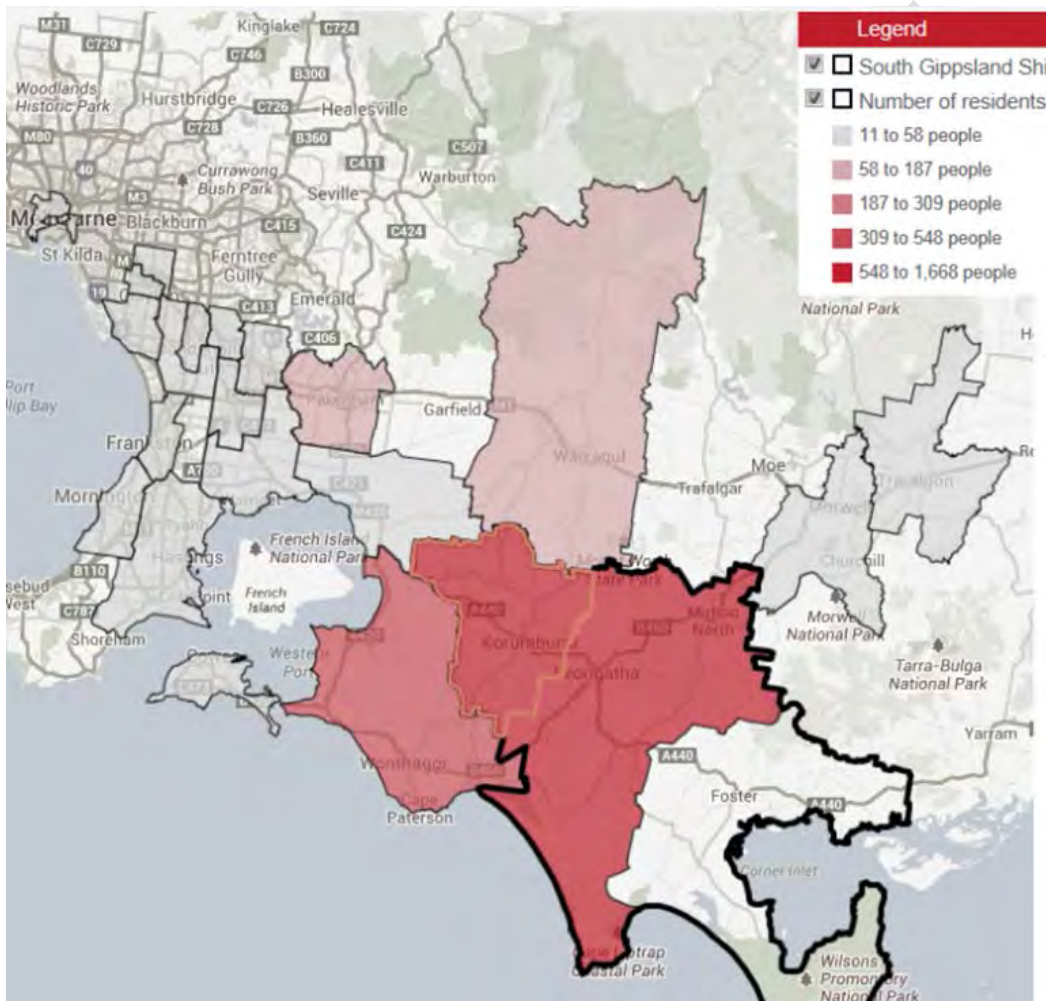
Whilst this does not isolate the population of Nyora it does provide a general indication of where people who live in this area work. The following maps and tables show the most common places people from the South Gippsland West SLA go to work.

**TABLE 4: WHERE SOUTH GIPPSLAND WEST RESIDENTS GO TO WORK**

	NUMBER	%
South Gippsland (S) - West	1,668	43.0
South Gippsland (S) - Central	548	14.1
No Fixed Address (Vic.)	327	8.4
Bass Coast (S) Bal, Phillip Is	324	8.4
Casey (C) – South, Berwick, Hallam, Cranbourne	120	3.1
Baw Baw (S) - Pt B West	118	3.0
Not stated	116	3.0
Cardinia (S) – Pakenham, South,	112	2.9
Gr. Dandenong	93	2.4
Frankston (C) - West	50	1.3
Greater Melbourne and balance	45	1.2
Mornington Peninsula (S) - East	38	1.0
Monash (C) - South-West, Waverley West	35	0.9
Latrobe (C) – Morwell, Traralgon	30	0.8
Kingston (C) - North	26	0.7
Melbourne (C) - Inner	21	0.5
Mornington Peninsula (S) - West	12	0.3

The majority of residents in South Gippsland West statistical local area (SLA) work within the area 1,668 (63%). South Gippsland Central (SLA) which includes Leongatha is the next most common area residents living in South Gippsland's West go to work (14.1%). There are many people commuting out of South Gippsland to neighbouring council areas with many working in Cardinia, Casey and the City of Dandenong. The map below shows the areas where people from South Gippsland West go to work. There are also many people coming to South Gippsland for work each day.

**MAP 3: WHERE SOUTH GIPPSLAND WEST RESIDENTS GO TO WORK**



**Nyora Residents**

A survey of Nyora residents undertaken during October 2013 found that respondents (n=159) worked in 44 different towns or suburbs. Most respondents work in Nyora and Dandenong (21). Many residents work in Melbourne (18) and the eastern suburbs, Korumburra (17), Leongatha, Pakenham (12) and Cranbourne (10). Areas around Frankston and Mornington Peninsula were also common places for work. Most respondents work 5 days per week or more. This is consistent with the low unemployment in Nyora at the 2011 Census.

### 2.1.7 Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage (SEIFA)

The Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage (SEIFA) is derived from attributes such as: low income, low educational attainment, high unemployment, jobs in relatively unskilled occupations and variables that reflect disadvantage. Unfortunately it does not measure specific aspects of disadvantage (e.g., Indigenous and Separated/Divorced). The average for Victoria and for South Gippsland is 1000. Scores above 1000 are considered relatively advantaged and those below relatively disadvantaged. SEIFA is applied to a geographical area and does not necessarily imply anything about individuals living in the area. The index of relative socio economic disadvantage (SEIFA) is a relative measure and can be represented as the overall town relative to other areas, or, as areas within a town relative to other areas in the same town.

The table below represents relative SEIFA scores of Nyora with other areas. Map 2 shows the relative SEIFA scores within Nyora.

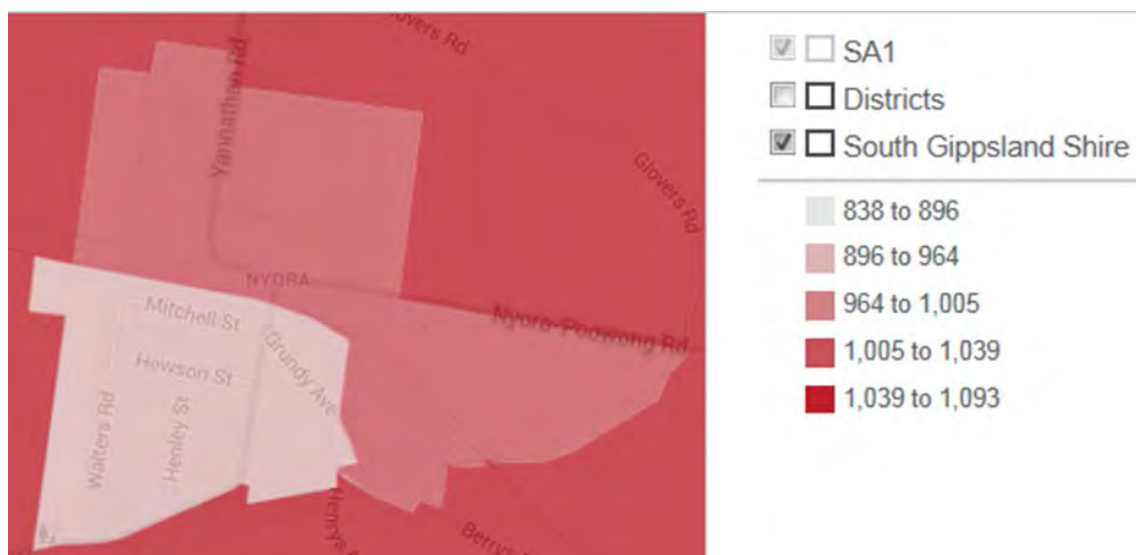
TABLE 5: COMPARISON OF DISADVANTAGE NYORA

Area	2011 index
Nyora	990
Regional VIC	978
Korumburra	965
South Gippsland Shire	1000
Australia	1002
Mirboo North - Baromi	999
Victoria	1010
Nyora - Poowong & District	1015

Source <sup>9</sup>

<sup>9</sup> ABS, *Housing and Population Data 2011* analysed by id Consulting

## MAP 4: NYORA SOCIO ECONOMIC INDICATORS FOR AREA



Source<sup>10</sup>

### 2.1.8 The Australian Early Development Index (AEDI)

The Australian Early Development Index (AEDI) is a measure of how young children are developing in different communities. It is a population measure of children's development as they enter school. The AEDI measures five areas of early childhood development: physical health and well-being; social competence; emotional maturity; language and cognitive skills (school based); and communication skills and general knowledge. Data are collected every 3 years.

TABLE 6: PROPORTION OF CHILDREN DEVELOPMENTALLY VULNERABLE

Local Community	Number of Children	Vulnerable on one or more domains of the AEDI %	Vulnerable on two or more domains of the AEDI %
Nyora	74	29.2	12.5
Fish Creek/Yanakie and surrounds	23	9.5	4.8
Foster and surrounds	25	9.1	4.5
Koonwarra/Tarwin Lower and surrounds	31	20.0	10.0
Nyora and surrounds	93	21.3	6.7
Mirboo North and surrounds	51	14.0	10.0
Nyora and surrounds	28	21.4	3.6
Poowong	16	6.7	6.7
Victoria	57,277	20.3	10.0

Source<sup>11</sup>

<sup>10</sup> South Gippsland id Atlas accessed July 2011

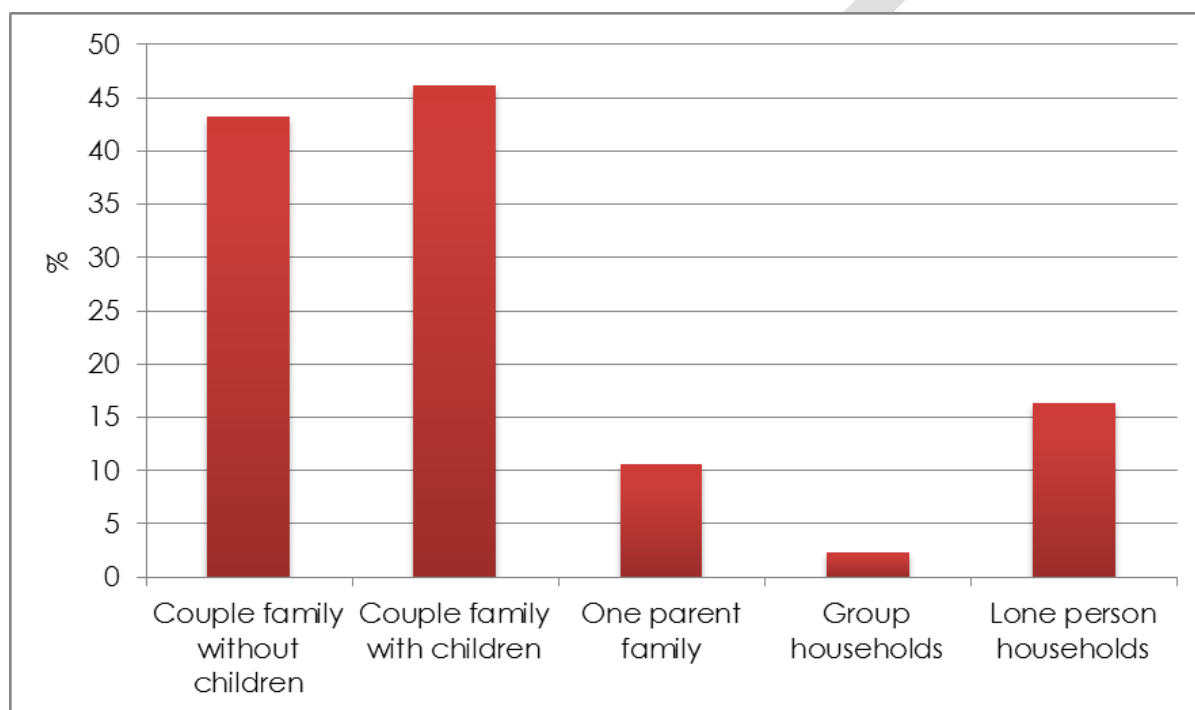
<sup>11</sup> Australian Early Development Index, 2011, *Australian Early Development Index Community Profile*, South Gippsland, p.32, viewed on 30 November 2012, <http://maps.aedi.org.au/profiles/vic/static/reports/26170.pdf>.



## 2.1.9 Household and family structure

There are 450 families in Nyora with an average of 2 children per family. In Nyora in 2011 there were 175 couples with children, comprising 13% of households. Households with children require different services and facilities than other household types, also their needs change as both adults and children age. When many families in an area are at the same stage in their individual lifecycles, it creates a town lifecycle. Knowing where a town is in a cycle of change helps planners make evidence-based decisions about the demand for services both now and in the future.

FIGURE 6: NYORA HOUSEHOLD TYPES



Source<sup>12</sup>

For households with children in Nyora, life stage is based on the age of children in the household. The age of the parent(s) is not taken into account. Young children are represented as 'Children aged under 15 years'. Mixed age children are represented as 'One or more child/children under 15' and 'One or more child/children over 15 (must have 2 or more children)'. Older children are represented as 'Children aged 15 and over'.

The proportion of single parent households with children in Nyora (3%) was lower compared to those in South Gippsland (3.9%).

There were 16.4% of lone person households in Nyora, almost half that of South Gippsland (27%).

<sup>12</sup> ABS, *Housing and Population Data 2011* analysed by id Consulting

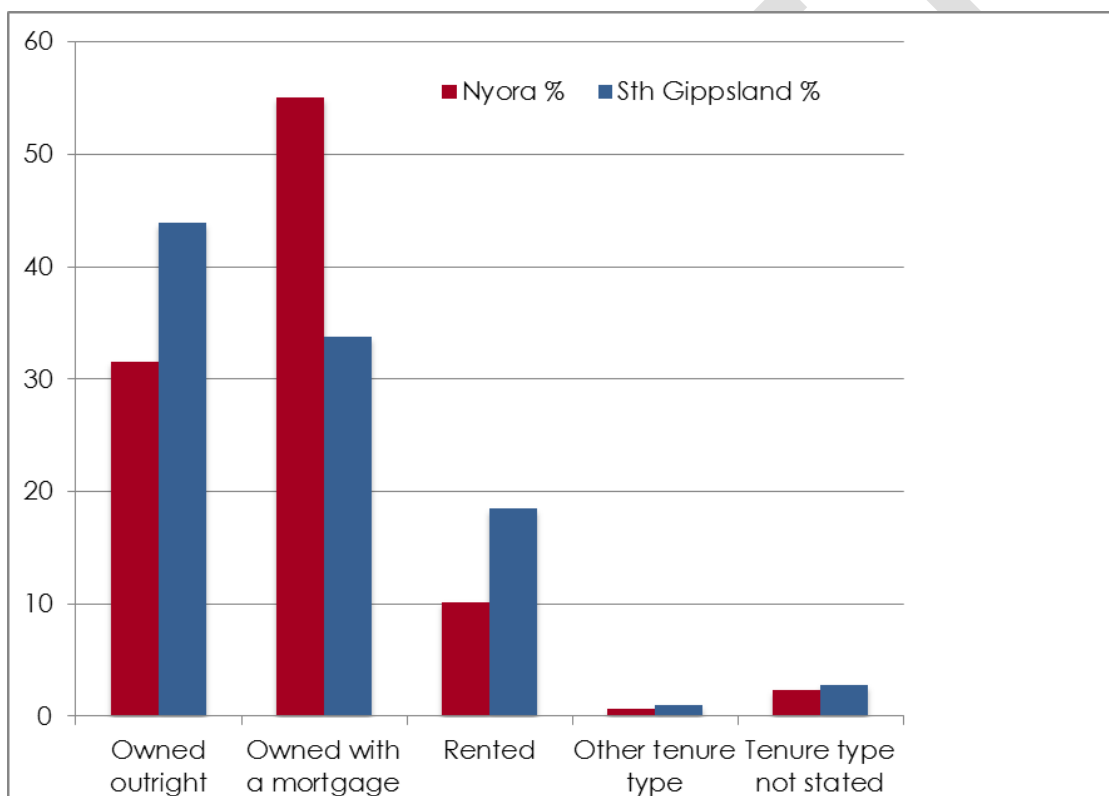
## 2.2 Dwellings

Home ownership when compared to household income and socio-economic status can provide information on housing affordability and stability of the population.

In 2011 there were 506 private dwellings in Nyora of which 90.4% were occupied and 9.6% unoccupied. Of the occupied dwellings 31.6% were owned outright, 55.1% were owned with a mortgage and 10.2% were rented.

Nott, T (2010)<sup>13</sup> reported a doubling in population growth in the 20 years between 1986 and 2006 with an average of 4.5 new dwellings per year being constructed. Since 2006 there has been a 2% increase in the Nyora population. A sewerage plant is currently under construction to service the towns of Nyora, Loch and Poowong. Rezoned residential developments will access this scheme by 2018.

**FIGURE 7: HOUSING TENURE**



Source<sup>14</sup>

### 2.2.1 Internet Connection

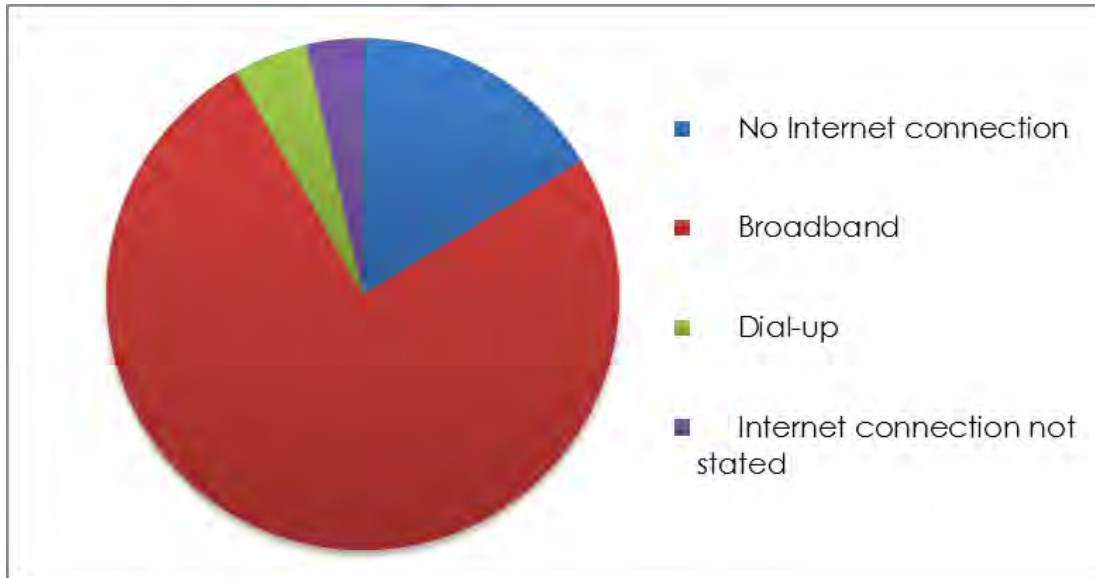
There are more dwellings in Nyora with broadband connectivity (76%) than in South Gippsland (60.5%). As a consequence there are fewer dwellings with dial up connection (5%) and no internet connection (16%) than in South Gippsland (30.1%) and (25%) respectively.

A fast internet connection is increasingly required for accessing essential information and undertaking domestic and no-domestic business leaving households with dial-up or no internet service being left behind as business is increasingly being conducted on-line.

<sup>13</sup> Nott, T (2010) Development forecasts for Nyora for the Nyora Structure Plan 2011

<sup>14</sup> ABS, *Housing and Population Data 2011* analysed by id Consulting

**FIGURE 8: INTERNET CONNECTION**



## 2.3 Future population projections

### 2.3.1 Forecast population summary

From 1996 to 2011 95 % of Victoria's population growth has been within 150km of the Melbourne CBD. These areas are known as Melbourne's hinterland (Map 3), defined as the areas immediately beyond metropolitan Melbourne and within 150km of the Melbourne CBD. It is expected that peri-urban pressures experienced by Warragul and Drouin and Wonthaggi and San Remo will also be experienced on towns in South Gippsland, particularly Nyora.

The South Gippsland Housing and Settlement Strategy describes Nyora as follows:

- A peri-urban settlement; and
- There are currently large scale proposals for residential 1 zoned land adjoining the existing township to the north east. Recent adoption of amendment C72 will see development of additional residential land. All new dwellings in the past 5 years were rural properties.

Growth pressures in Nyora include:

- Demand for lifestyle properties and some standard density commuter lots;
- Demand on existing primary school associated with growth; and
- Limited service provision in comparison to high growth projection.

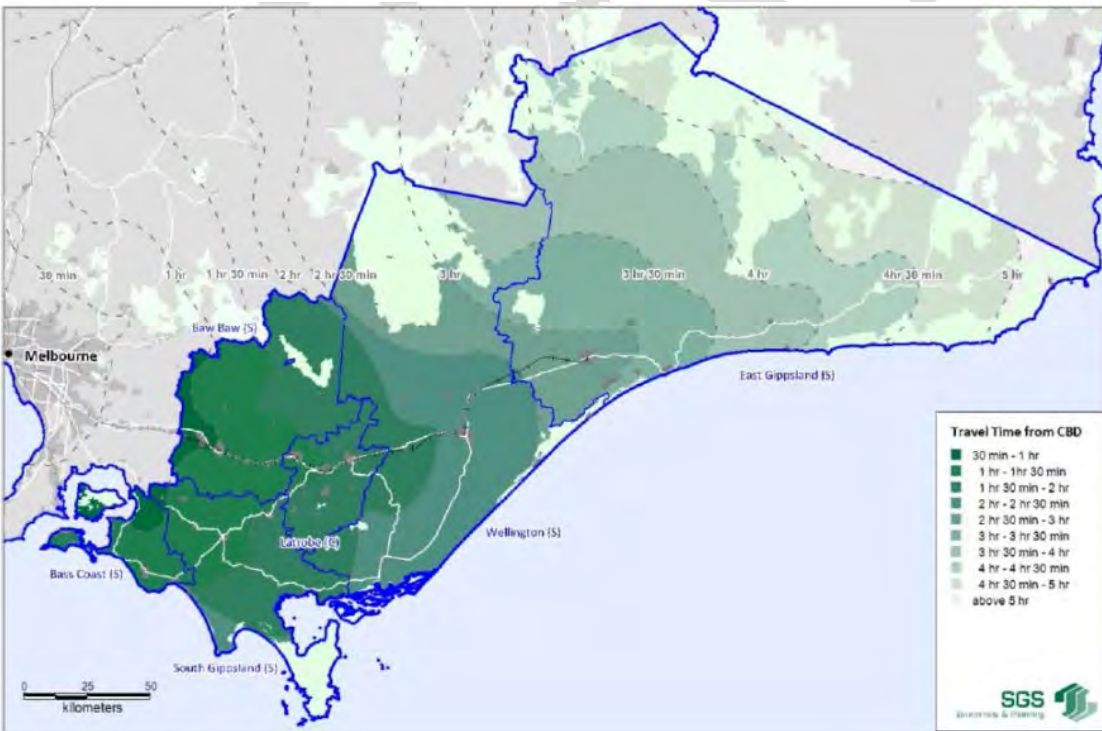
The Nyora Structure Plan identifies a number of factors likely to influence future growth in Nyora including:

- Connection to reticulated sewerage allowing for smaller residential lots to be developed;
- Strong interest from land developers;
- Historic housing development being restricted due to lack of available land supply;
- The influence of urban growth south east of Melbourne; and
- The need for developer contributions to enable infrastructure provision.

**MAP 5: MELBOURNE'S HINTERLAND**



**MAP 6: TRAVEL TIME FROM CBD**



Source: SGS Economics and Planning

Source<sup>15</sup>

<sup>15</sup> SGS Economics and Planning Pty Ltd, 2012, *Gippsland Integrated Land Use Plan, Population Framework (Draft)*, Gippsland Integrated Land Use Plan Project Steering Committee

**TABLE 7: FORECAST GROWTH SUMMARY NYORA 2011 – 2031\*\***

Nyora	Forecast year					Change 2011 - 2031
	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	
<b>Population</b>	1,332	1,403	1,653	1,889	2,122	
<b>Change in Population (5yrs)</b>		71	250	236	233	790
<b>Average Annual Change (%)</b>	1.1	3.6	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.97
<b>Households</b>	507	543	634	726	821	314
<b>Average Household Size (persons)</b>	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.7
<b>Dwellings including infill</b>	2 – 22 per annum					410
<b>Dwelling occupancy rate</b>	93%	93%	93%	93%	93%	

*\*\*The above forecast estimates are based on id forecasts with Nyora as a 50% proportion within the forecast area Nyora – Poowong, Loch.*

This summary analyses data for the period 2011 – 2031. The short to medium term is likely to be the most accurate and useful forecast for immediate planning purposes. In 2011 the total population of Nyora was 1,332. The population of Nyora is expected to increase by 250 people to 1,653 by 2021 at an average annual growth rate of 3.6% per annum over 10 years. With the sewerage delayed from 2015 – 2018 the above forecasts may also be delayed by 3 years.

Tracking growth in Nyora to 2013 is difficult due to changes in Census statistical geography between 2006 and 2011. Prior to 2011 the low density development to the east of the town was not included in town population data. This area is now included. Preparation of the 'Nyora Structure Plan' included 'The Development Forecasts for Nyora'<sup>16</sup> prepared by Tim Nott (economic consultant and Matters More). This report includes an examination of population and housing growth noting an average annual population growth from 2001 to 2010 of 1.7% and describes the fluctuation and doubling of Nyora's population since 1981.

The South Gippsland Housing and Settlement Strategy 2013' supports growth in Nyora.

<sup>16</sup> Tim Nott and Matters and More (2010) Development Forecasts for Nyora, March 2010

### 2.3.2 *Drivers of population change*

At the township level, the primary drivers of population change are:

- The age structure of the existing population;
- The housing markets attracted to and away from an area and their associated demographic characteristics (fertility patterns, household types etc.); and
- The supply of dwellings and mix of housing stock in the area.

Dwelling additions - The addition of dwellings is the major driver of population growth. This provides opportunities for new households or households relocating from other areas. The Poowong, Loch, Nyora Sewerage Scheme is due for completion by 2018. Until then new residential developments are restricted to 27 lots in the town centre and 15 lots in remaining low density residential areas.

Current age structure - The age structure of the local population impacts on the South Gippsland Shire Council's household types and size. An older population will have fewer births, more deaths, while a younger population will have vice versa.

Birth rates - Birth rates are especially influential in determining the number of children in an area. Most inner urban areas have very low birth rates, compared to outer suburban or rural and regional areas. Birth rates have been changing, with a greater share of women bearing children at older ages or not at all. This can have a large impact on the population profile with comparatively fewer children than in previous periods.

Death rates - Death rates are influential in shaping the numbers of older people in an area's of population. Death rates too have been changing with higher life expectancy at most ages, with men gaining on women's greater life chances.

Migration - Migration is one of the most important components of population change. While births and deaths are relatively easy to predict due to reliable age specific behaviour, migration conversely is volatile. Migration is often changing due to housing market preferences, economic opportunities and changing household circumstances. Migration patterns vary across Australia and change across time, but most moves tend to be short and incremental in nature. Regional areas have larger moves due to the distances between towns and cities. People often move for economic reasons, mainly the availability of employment or education and training opportunities.

The most mobile age groups in the population are the young adults. They tend to move to attend educational institutions, seek work and express a change in lifestyle. It is for this reason that young people often move the greatest distances and sometimes move against pre-established patterns. Market research has shown that empty nesters are more likely to move to smaller accommodation. This is dependent on appropriate and affordable housing (in the local area) which is accessible to established social networks.<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>17</sup> ID consulting, 2012, South Gippsland Shire Council Population Forecast, viewed on 30 November 2012, <http://forecast2.id.com.au/Default.aspx?id=326&pg=5000>

### 2.3.3 Assumptions concerning development

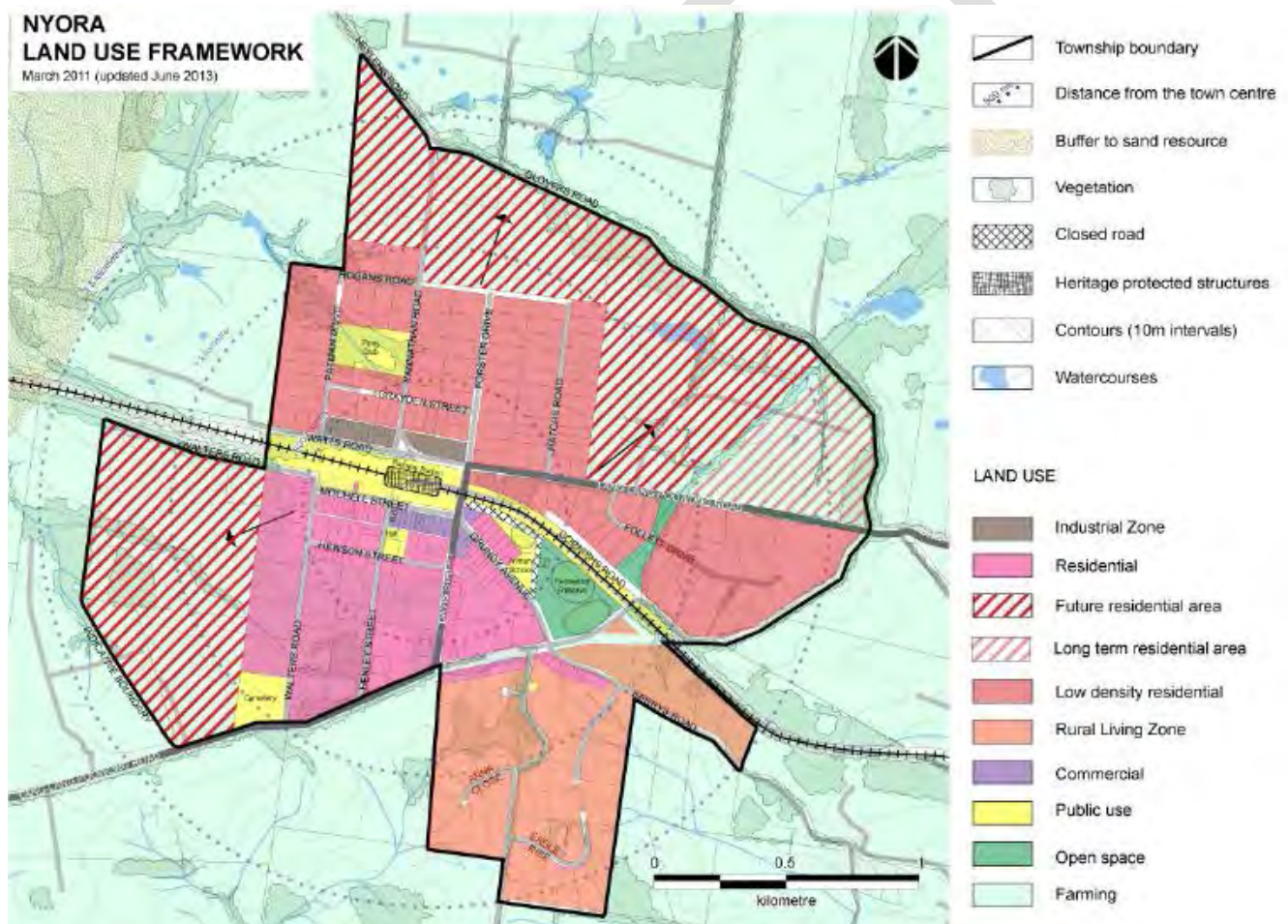
Large scale new development will not be approved in Nyora until sewerage is provided in 2018. Rezoning for residential development has now been approved and will add an additional 1,000 new houses to the 391 vacant lots available as at October 2012<sup>18</sup>. This is expected to provide a further 23 years residential land supply.

Additional assumptions concerning development over the forecast period include:

- Wallis Watson site (Nyora) - 150 dwellings (2015-2031);
- Nyora Proposed Residential Rezoning - 230 dwellings (2016-2031); and
- Low-moderate infill and structure plan development (2-16 dwellings per annum).

The map below shows existing urban and rural residential areas and the areas expected to experience future urban and rural residential growth.

MAP 5: NYORA EXISTING TOWN BOUNDARY AND FORECAST GROWTH



Source<sup>19</sup>

<sup>18</sup> Urban Enterprise (2012) Indicative standard levies for local development contributions

<sup>19</sup> South Gippsland Shire Council, 2010, *Nyora Structure Plan Map*, viewed 29 October 2013, <http://www.southgippsland.vic.gov.au/Files/NyoraStructurePlanMap.pdf>

TABLE 6: FORECAST HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY TYPES - NYORA

	2011		2021		2031		Change 2011 to 2031
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
<b>Household types</b>							
<b>Couples without dependents</b>	784	34.7	962	34.5	1,145	34	361
<b>Couple families with dependents</b>	579	25.6	719	25.8	871	25.8	292
<b>One parent family</b>	180	7.9	229	8.2	278	8.2	98
<b>Other families</b>	30	1.3	35	1.3	42	1.2	12
<b>Lone person households</b>	640	28.2	790	28.3	970	28.9	330
<b>Group households</b>	53	2.3	54	1.9	63	1.9	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,266</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2789</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,369</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,103</b>

### 2.3.4 Summary

Nyora will remain a 'dormitory town' meaning that residents of Nyora mostly leave the town for work, shopping and health services. This will influence the type of services residents are likely to use in Nyora. New housing developments will attract more families to the area. Higher density housing is supported in the town centre and will become attractive to people with disabilities and older people.

Planning for future community infrastructure is underway in support of strategic planning projects supporting residential, industrial, business and retail land supply in the town. New residential developments will expand the current township. Linking new residential developments with existing areas and the town centre will ensure a socially vibrant town centre that provides equitable, accessible facilities and services for everyone in the community.



## 3 COMMUNITY SURVEY SUMMARY

### Nyora – Where do you go for work, shopping, school and play?

#### 3.1.1 Method

A survey of Nyora residents was conducted in October 2013. There has been rapid growth in the town in recent years and future residential rezoning and the availability of reticulated sewerage by 2018 will see a further increase in the population. There are currently limited services and facilities in Nyora. Towns and suburbs such as Nyora are referred to as dormitory towns or suburbs with most Nyora residents leaving the town for work, shopping, education, and health services.

The purpose of the survey was to find out where Nyora residents currently go for services and what services and infrastructure they might use in the town if they were available. The survey asked residents to identify priorities for construction of infrastructure.

The survey asked households to identify:

- which facilities and services they would use if they were available in Nyora
- the composition of their household (workers, cars and students etc.)

Individual questions regarding the travel habits of each person in the household asked about the: purpose, the destination and how often that person travelled there.

Respondents were prompted to nominate the purpose of the trip from a list including:

- work
- shopping
- recreation, social and dining
- library
- pick up and drop off a passenger
- health and
- education

An opportunity to provide comments was provided for each section of the survey.

The survey was mailed to Nyora residents in paper format with the option for electronic response via the web-based Survey Monkey site.

The survey was mailed with reply paid envelope to 600 residents with 159 responses received prior to the survey closing on the 30<sup>th</sup> October.

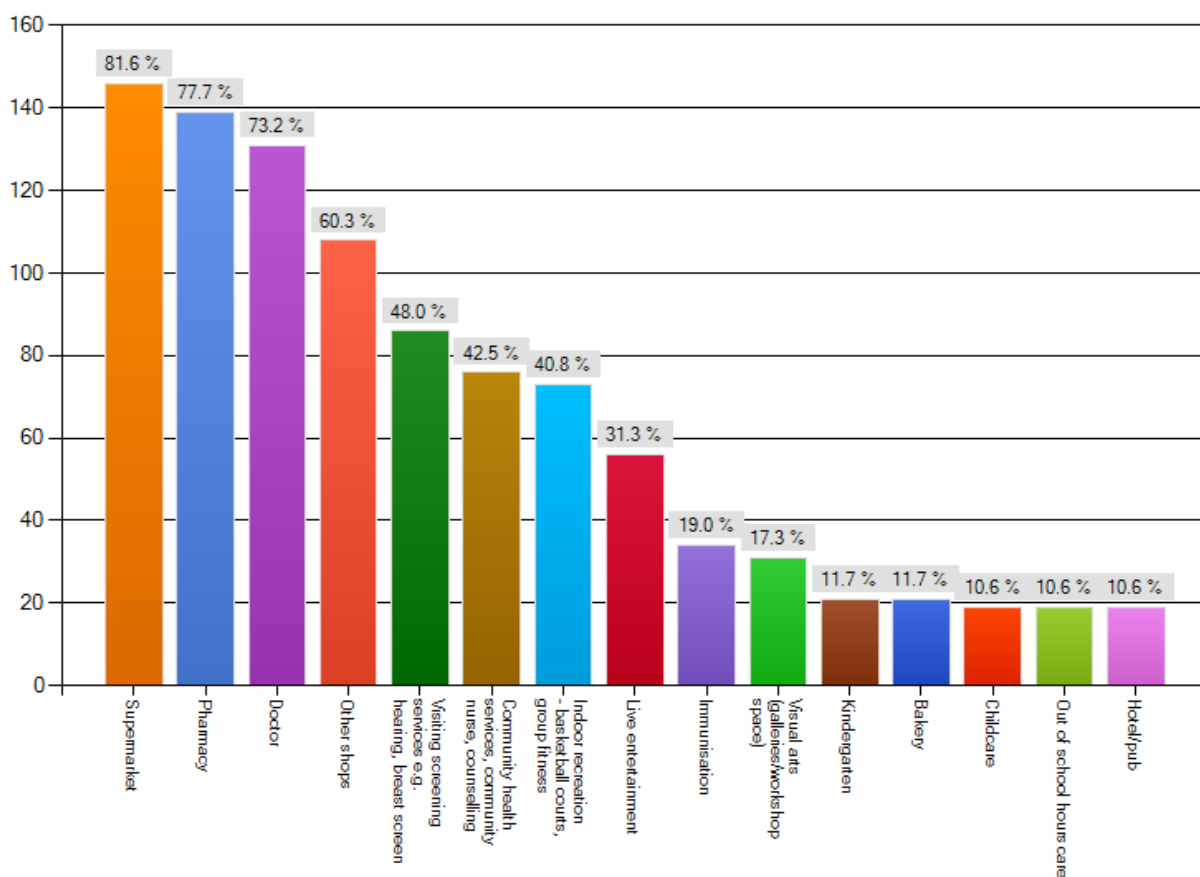
#### 3.1.2 Results

Survey respondents nominated a range of services and facilities they would use if they were available in Nyora. The highest response was for a supermarket (81.6%) followed by health services including a pharmacy (77.7%), doctor (73.2%), visiting screening services (48%) and community health services (42.5%).



Social and recreation infrastructure and services identified by respondents included indoor basketball and group fitness (40.5%) followed by live entertainment (31.3%) and visual arts space (17.3%). See graph below.

FIGURE 1: SERVICES AND FACILITIES IDENTIFIED FOR NYORA



Sixty percent (60.3%) of respondents nominated 'other shops' were required. The most common suggestions included a bakery (20%), hotel/pub (20%), café (20%), hardware(10%), petrol station (10%) and licenced restaurant (10%).

### Town Footpaths

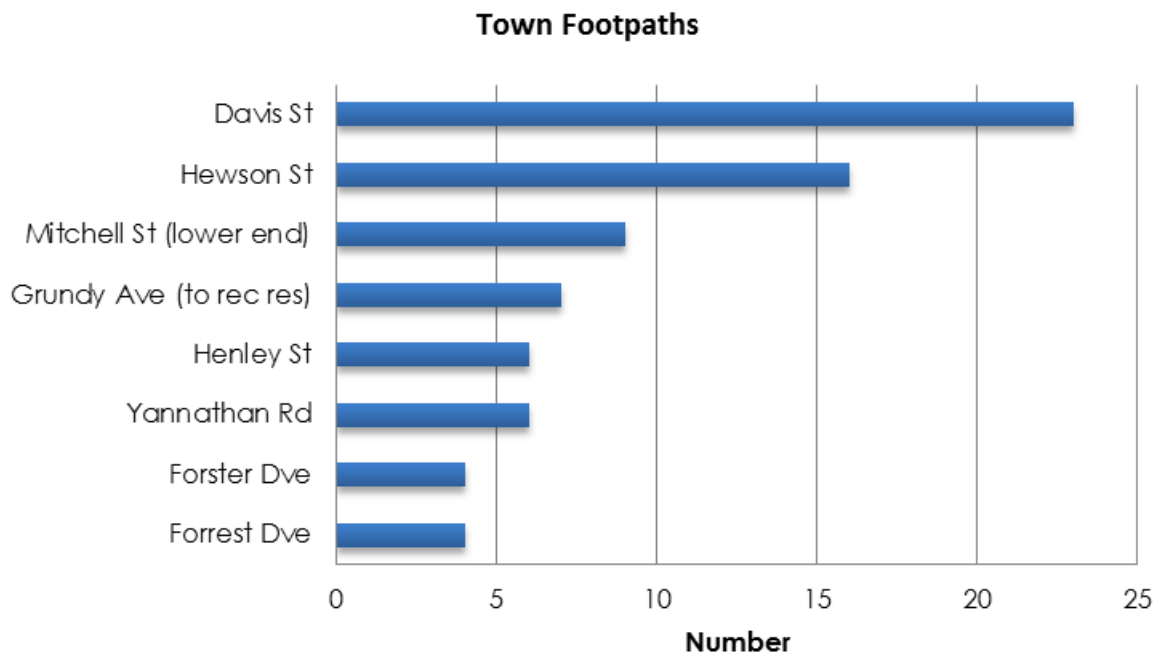
There are currently few footpaths in Nyora. Town footpaths were nominated by 65% of respondents as infrastructure required for Nyora. Respondents were asked to nominate the streets where footpaths were most needed. Of the 78 respondents to this question 24 responded with a tick only. The remaining 54 respondents nominated streets which were mostly located within the town centre followed by some streets to the north of the railway line. The following graph shows the streets most nominated by residents for footpaths.

Davis Street was prioritised by 23 respondents as requiring a town footpath and by 3 additional respondents opting for a shared path. Davis Street is the main road leading into the town from the South Gippsland Highway and divides the town centre from the school, take away and closed hotel. Sixteen respondents identified a need for a

footpath on Hewson Street. This street runs parallel to Mitchell Street in the centre of the township.

Links and extensions of existing footpaths were the next most identified with the extension of Grundy Avenue to the recreation reserve and the lower end of Mitchell Street between Henley and Walters Road identified by 7 and 9 respondents respectively. The next most identified linkage was Grundy Avenue to Davis Street.

FIGURE 2: TOWN FOOTPATHS



### Shared Paths

The survey asked residents to nominate shared paths and to indicate two points between which they would run and confirmed some shared paths discussed in the Nyora Shared Paths Feasibility Study<sup>20</sup>. The Study was conducted in March 2009 on behalf of the Nyora and District Development Association and provides variations of 5 options for paths and trails in and around Nyora. This is further discussed in the footpaths and trails section of this report.

The October (2013) survey have indicated respondents want longer shared paths with linkages from Nyora to Lang Lang and Loch. 12 respondents highlighted a requirement for a shared path between Nyora and Lang Lang which would be around 13km in length. A further 9 people were interested in a shared path between Nyora and Loch (which would be around 7km in length).

Shorter shared trails within the town included a trail linking Follett Drive with the existing shared trail running between the town centre and recreation reserve. A variety of shared trail options linking the Pony Club and town centre via Patman Drive were identified. This detailed linkage would connect Hatch’s Road, Forster Road and

<sup>20</sup> Nixon, A (2009) Shared Paths Feasibility Study, NADA

Yannathan Road with Grayden Street through to Patman Drive and then into the town centre.

Individual respondents provided 22 other connections between areas of the town which would need further discussion in relation to the Shared Paths Feasibility Study and additional development of areas north of the rail way line.

### *Seating and Lighting*

Seating and lighting were identified as necessary by 29 and 32 respondents respectively. Locations were not identified by the majority of respondents (34). Lighting in the main streets, the Village Green/park, walking rails and town streets were identified. Seating in the Village Green/park/ Toby's Paddock, recreation reserve, community centre, Grundy Street and general store was identified with most suggestions for the Village Green/ Toby's Paddock and recreation reserve.

### *Playgrounds*

Fewer respondents selected playgrounds as an additional need in Nyora. The construction of a playground in the recreation reserve was proposed by 4 respondents while an additional 4 suggested extending the existing playground in the Village Green. Two respondents suggested a playground in Yannathan Road but did not nominate a specific location.

### *Indoor Recreation / Outdoor Recreation*

Indoor basketball courts and group fitness were identified by 73 respondents (40.5%) as facilities/ services they would use if they were available in the town. One respondent also suggested a squash court.

Additional outdoor recreation included lawn bowls, additional ovals for cricket, soccer, football, a gym, a pool and a motor cross track. A need for horse riding facilities was identified. Specifically adult horse riding areas were identified as the Pony Club is no longer available to adult riders. Respondents indicated a further requirement for shared paths between Davis Street and the recreation reserve. It has been noted that this shared trail has not been constructed to allow equestrian use due to the surface not being suitable for horses and no allowance being made for travel of horses beside the trail.

### *Community Hub / Meeting Rooms*

Respondents to the survey agreed there was a need for a community hub or meeting rooms (33). Some(8) suggested the need for improved access to meeting rooms or a community hub would be met by fixing the community centre while others(4) suggested a community hub located at the recreation reserve was a better location. Over all responses there was more support to a community hub located in the town centre (17) than elsewhere in the town.

### *Public Noticeboard*

One respondent identified the presence of a public noticeboard in Nyora while 28 respondents suggested a noticeboard located close to the community hub, Mitchell Street, at the general store or post office would be useful.

Overall there were 120 comments provided to this section of the survey.

### *Where Nyora Residents Work*

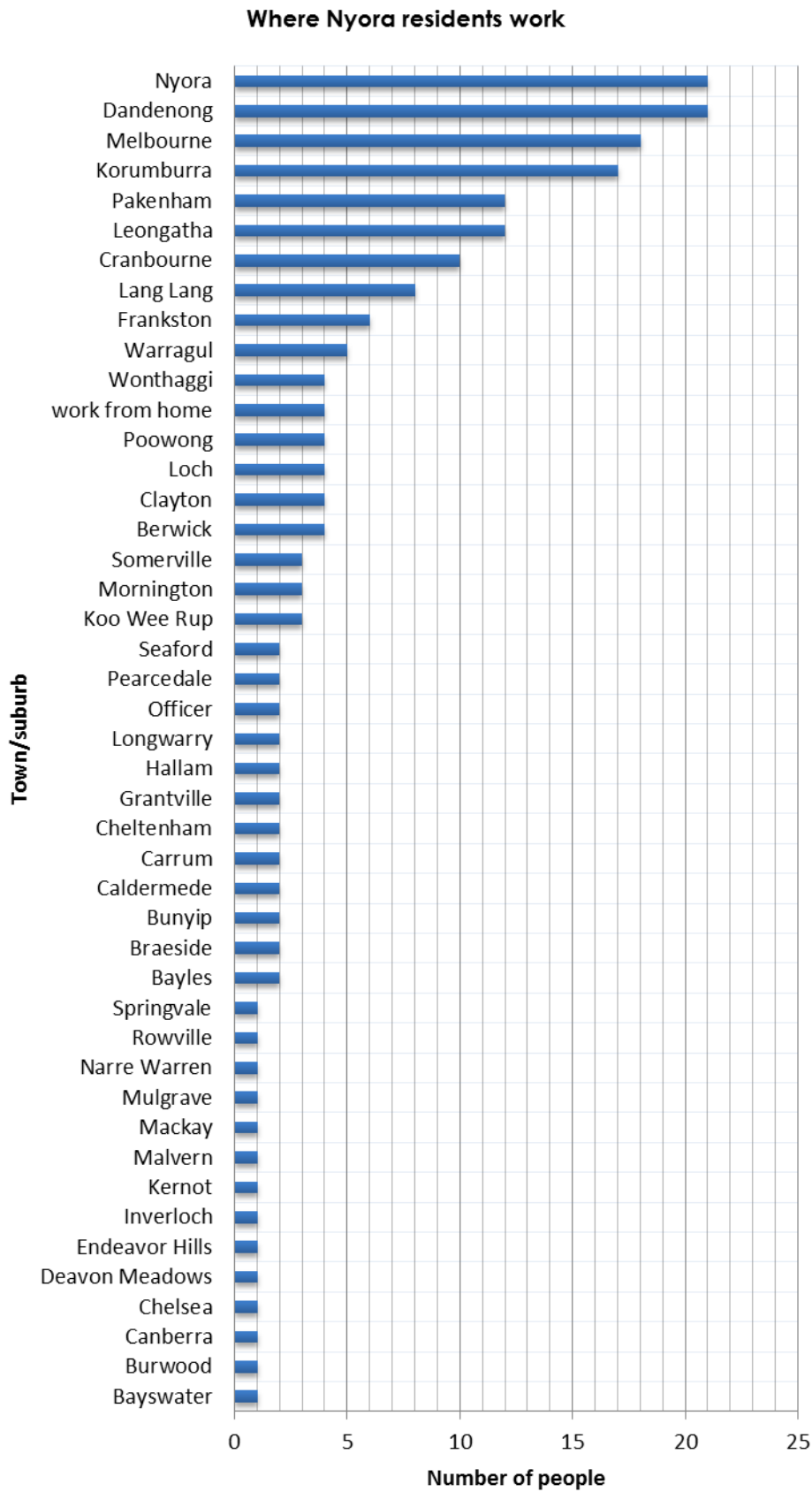
Residents of Nyora responding to the survey named 44 different towns or suburbs where they work with some working across a range of Melbourne suburbs. Twenty-one respondents named Nyora as their workplace, the highest of all respondents. This does not include 4 respondents who specified that they worked from home. The next most common suburb where Nyora work was Dandenong (21) followed by Melbourne (18), Korumburra (17), Pakenham and Leongatha (12) and Cranbourne (10). Adjacent towns, Melbourne suburbs and areas around Frankston and the Mornington Peninsula were common places for work

Of respondents to the survey, those travelling the furthest for work were one person working in Mackay (Queensland) and one in Canberra. Individuals in a household often travel long distances in opposite directions for work necessitating all householders over 18 to have a car. Some respondents worked in a range of towns in more than one job in a typical week.

The graph below shows the towns or suburbs Nyora residents work in and how many travel to each for work. It should be noted that some individuals work in more than one town or suburb and that those responding with 'eastern suburbs of Melbourne' are included in the Melbourne total where the suburb is not specified.

Most respondents travel to work 5 days per week or more. This is consistent with Australian Bureau of Statistics Census data indicating high levels of employment and full time work for residents of Nyora. More information on the demographic profile of the Nyora community is included in a separate chapter of this document.

FIGURE 3: WHERE NYORA RESIDENTS WORK

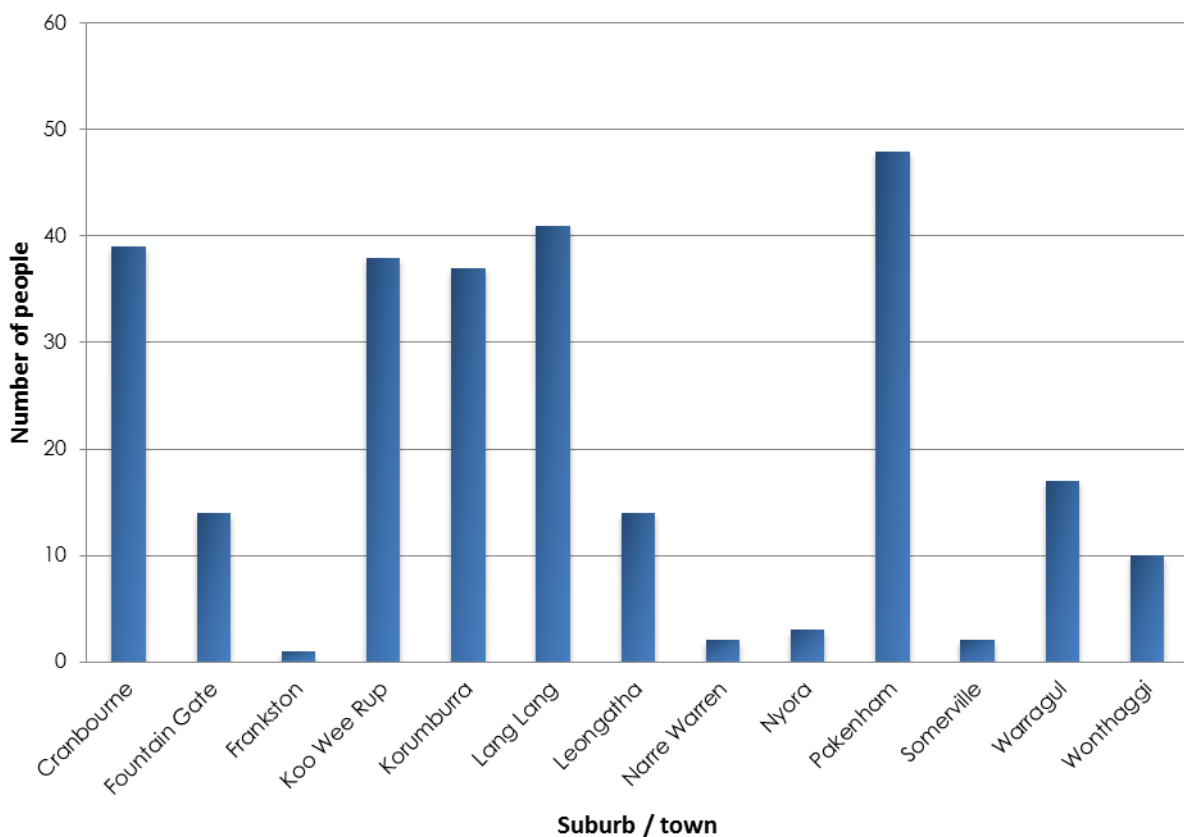


### Where Nyora Residents Shop

Nyora residents shop in a range of towns and suburbs often shopping at up to 4 different towns in a typical week. Of respondents to the survey, a high proportion of Nyora residents shop in Pakenham (48). Considering that 12 respondents identified Pakenham as a place for work, school or recreation, social and dining, there are considerably more residents travelling the 35 minute drive (45km) to Pakenham specifically for shopping.

There were a similar number of respondents shopping in Cranbourne (39), Koo Wee Rup (38), Korumburra (37) and Lang Lang (41). Fountain Gate, Leongatha, Warragul and Wonthaggi were also common places for shopping with many younger residents shopping at Fountain Gate.

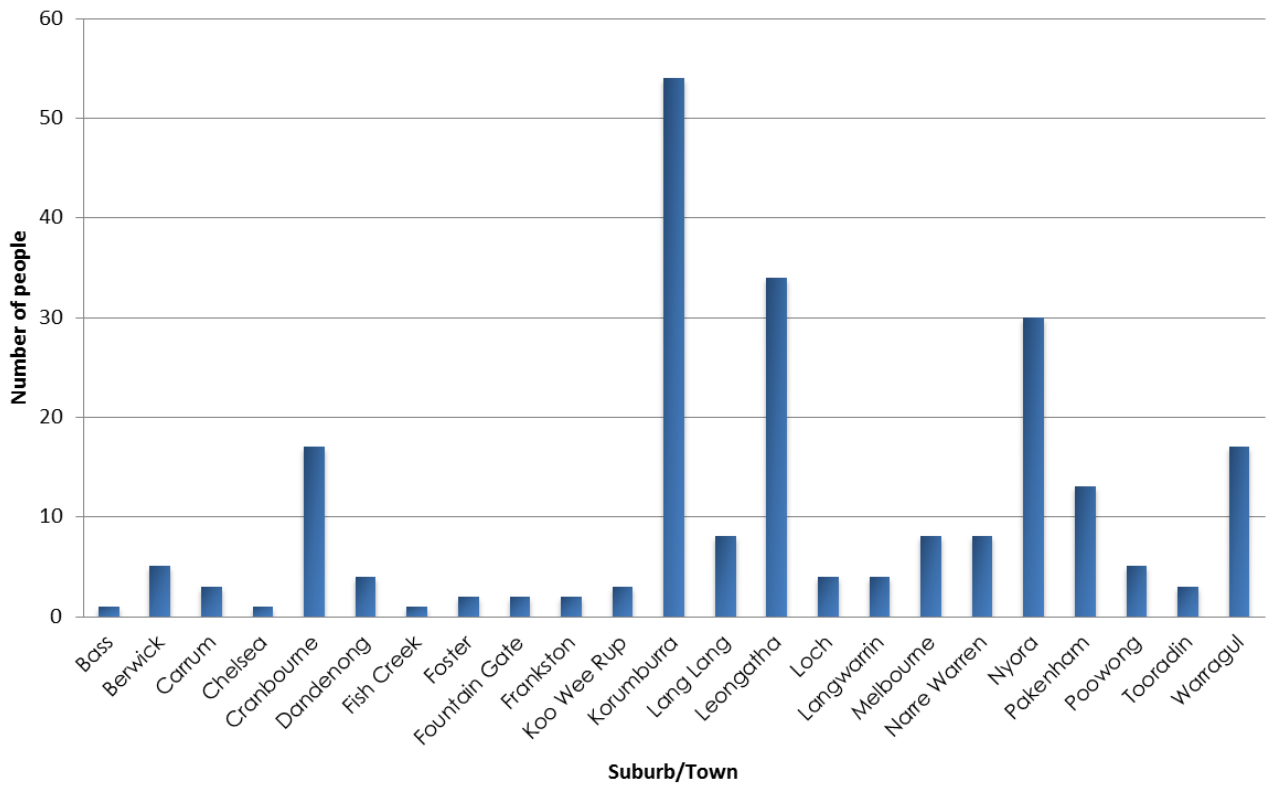
FIGURE 4: WHERE NYORA RESIDENTS SHOP



### Recreation Social and Dining

Korumburra is the town accessed most for recreation, social and dining (54) followed by Leongatha (34) and Nyora (30). In contrast to other activities, Nyora was the location for recreation and social activities. Aside from those attending primary school in Nyora (34) there were 30 people who nominated Nyora as the place for recreation, social and dining. This reflects the large number of people involved in sport in Nyora. The activities of recreation, social and dining were not separated for this question.

FIGURE 5: WHERE RESIDENTS GO FOR RECREATION, SOCIAL AND DINING



### Health Services

A large proportion of Nyora residents access the doctor (84) and pharmacy (74) in Lang Lang. Nyora residents access the Korumburra Medical Centre in Korumburra (38) and in Loch (12) with many Nyora residents accessing both clinics. Korumburra pharmacy is the next most accessed pharmacy by Nyora residents (60) after Lang Lang. This indicates that of all services the pharmacy is accessed in a suburb or town as close as possible to Nyora. This is also reflected in the nomination by respondents (77.7%) for a pharmacy in Nyora.

As outlined in Graph 6 below there are a number of suburbs or towns where Nyora residents access a doctor only or a pharmacy only. The location of specialists in suburbs such as Berwick or Cranbourne may account for residents attending a doctor in that suburb while those attending the doctor in Loch would need to go to another town to access a pharmacy. Many residents may access pharmacy items when they undertake other grocery shopping.

The survey asked residents about their access to a number of other health related services including community health, maternal and child health and immunisation. Aside from community health, maternal and child health and immunisation are both available on limited days in Nyora with maternal and child health available fortnightly and immunisation available monthly. Immunisation is available from both Council and doctors which is reflected in the number of people travelling to Lang Lang for immunisation and community health services.



FIGURE 6: DOCTOR / PHARMACY

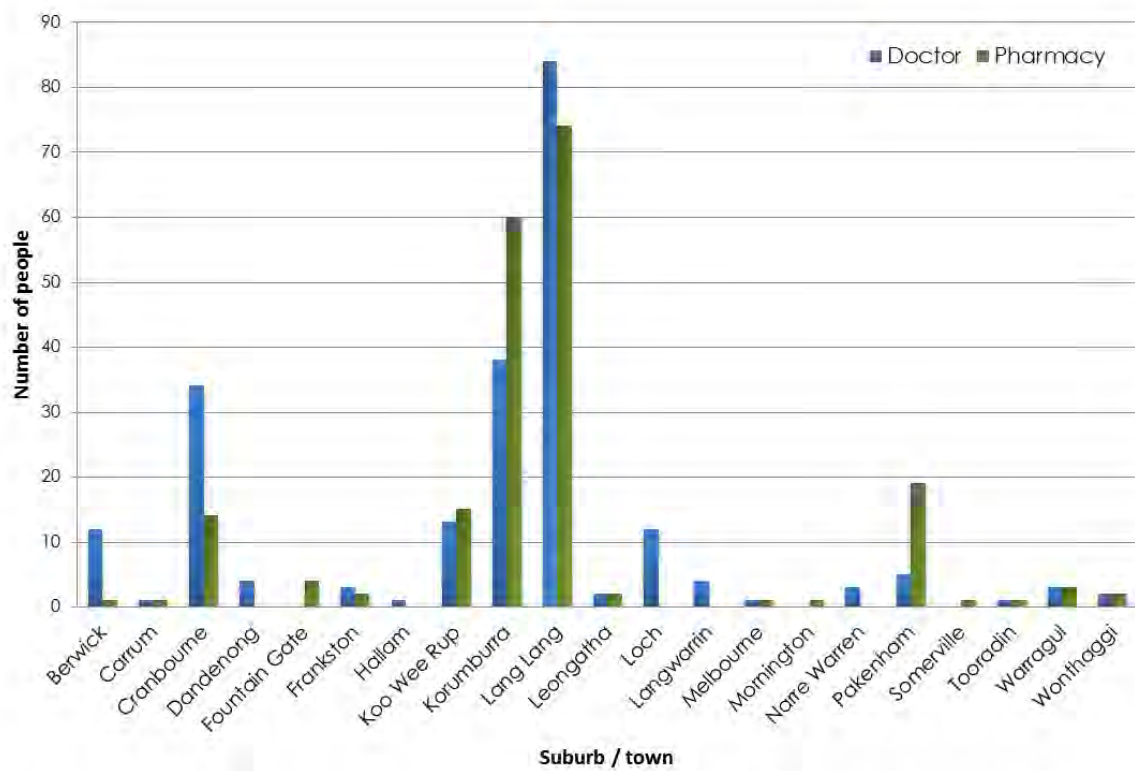
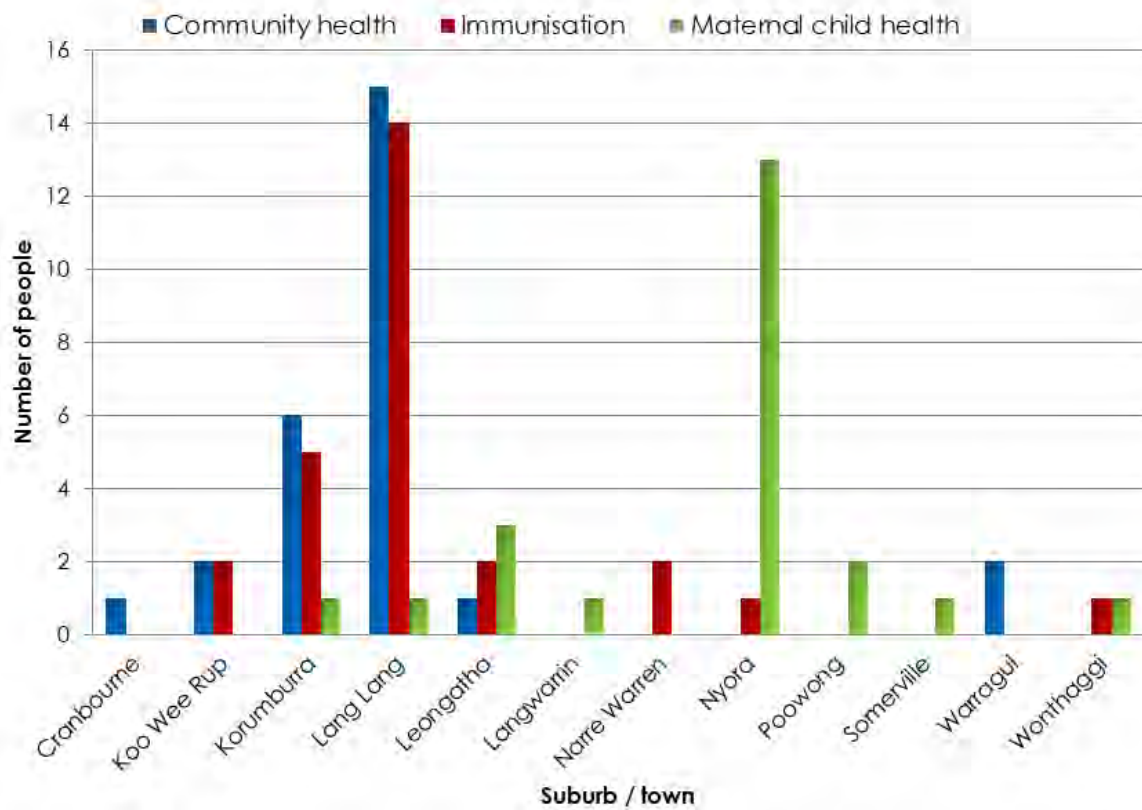


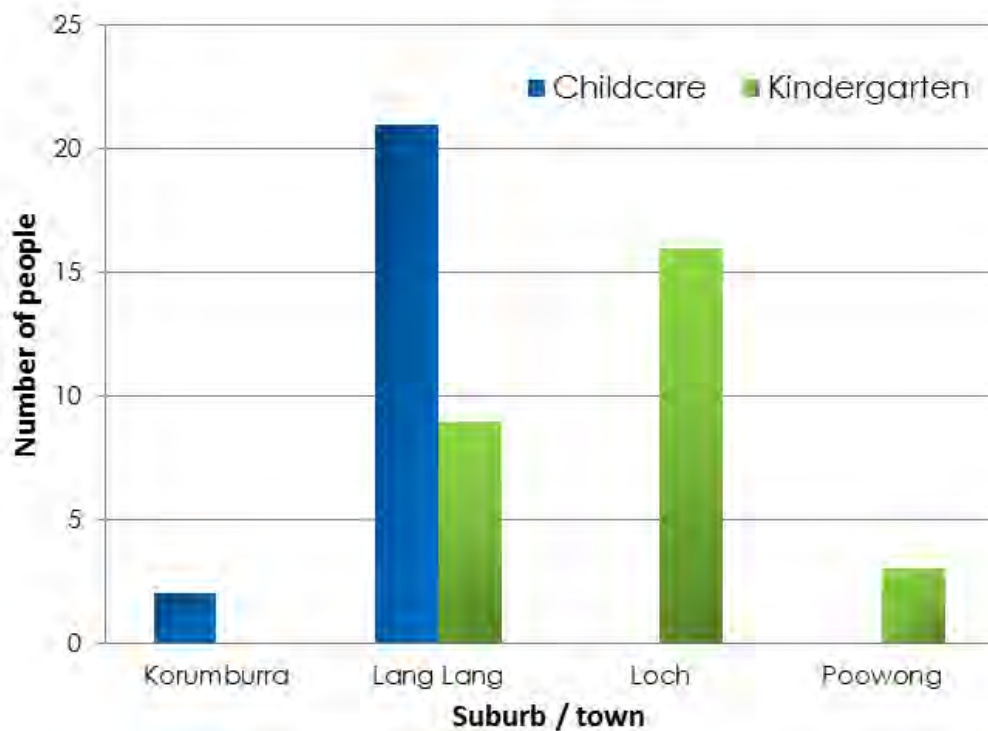
FIGURE 7: OTHER HEALTH SERVICES



## Early Years Services

The respondents travelling to childcare and kindergarten included adults dropping of children and children attending the service. There are neither childcare nor kindergarten services in Nyora. Most accessed childcare in Lang Lang (21) and the majority of respondents access kindergarten in Loch (16). There were nine children accessing kindergarten in Lang Lang but it cannot be determined whether this is at the child care centre or specific kindergarten service. Poowong (3) and Korumburra (2) were also towns visited for kindergarten and childcare.

FIGURE 8: EARLY YEARS

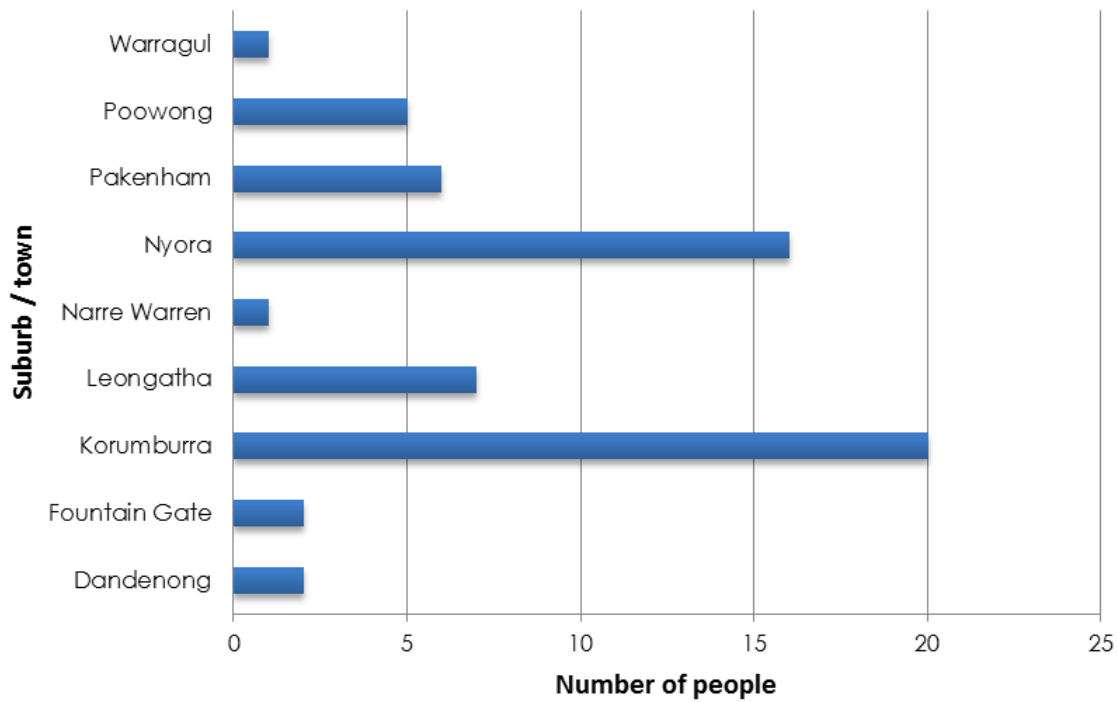


## Library

The majority of survey respondents access the Korumburra Library (20) followed by the mobile library in Nyora (16). An additional 18 people visit the Leongatha (7), Pakenham (6) and Poowong (5) libraries. Other libraries accessed by Nyora residents include Warragul, Narre Warren, Fountain Gate and Dandenong. Unlike work, shopping and other services respondents did not nominate more than one library site.

The graph below shows the libraries accessed by Nyora residents on a regular basis. Those residents accessing the Nyora library did so fortnightly when the mobile library stops on a Saturday in Mitchell Street opposite the General Store.

FIGURE 9: LIBRARY



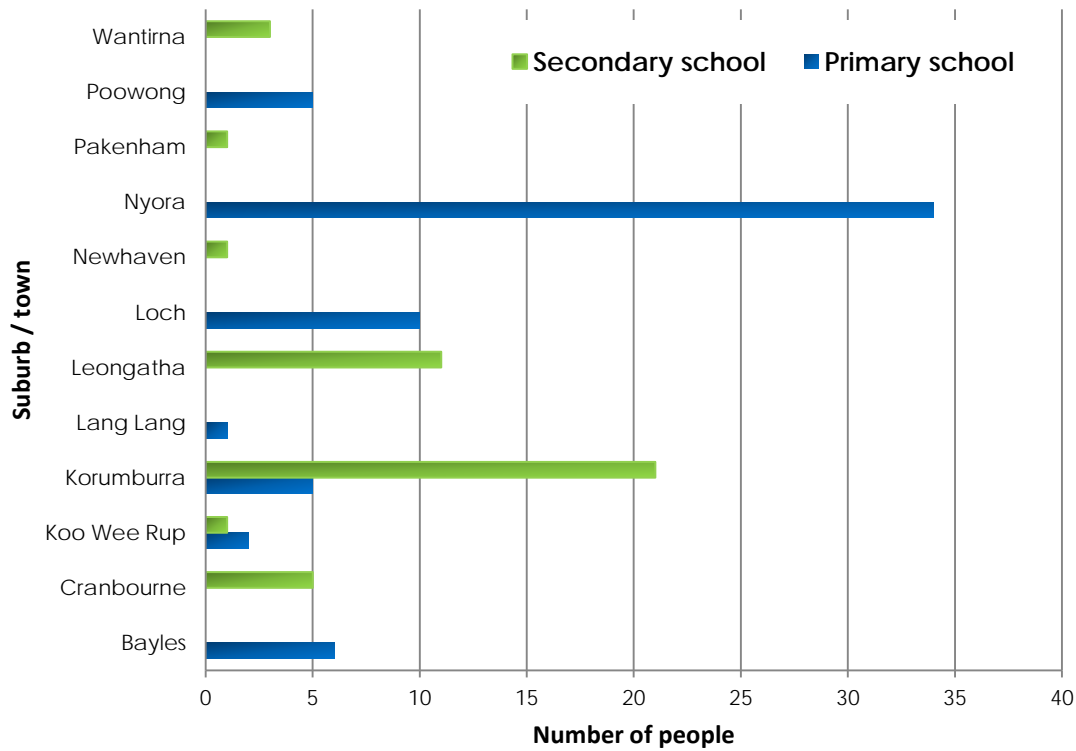
### *Primary and Secondary School*

Journeys to schools scored highly on the survey with both students and parents undertaking weekday journeys to schools. Some adults responding to surveys worked in schools so travelled there on weekdays. The highest number of journeys to a school was Nyora Primary School (34) followed by Loch Primary School (10). Poowong (5), Korumburra (6) and Bayles (6) Primary Schools were also the destination for many respondents.

All secondary schools are located outside of Nyora, however the number of journeys per household to a secondary school were less than those for primary schools. School buses and increasing independence of secondary school students allows for independent travel for many. Again there were adults who travelled to a secondary school for work.

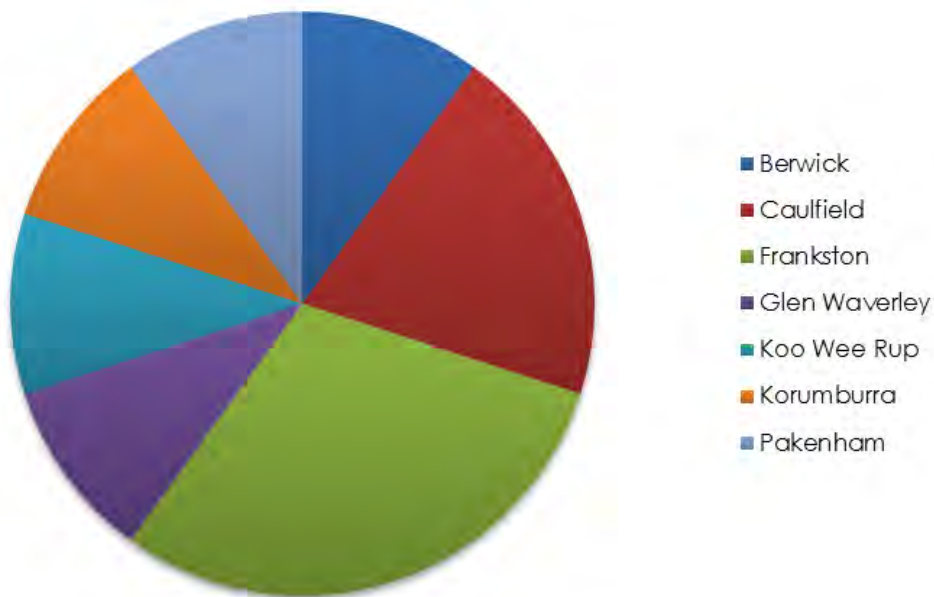
Korumburra and Koo Wee Rup are the only towns where students attend both primary and secondary school. The graph below shows the distribution of journeys to primary and secondary schools by Nyora respondents.

FIGURE 10: JOURNEYS TO PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS



Some respondents attending post-secondary education did so in combination with secondary schooling, accessing secondary school in Korumburra and training in another suburb or town. The graph below shows the distribution of suburbs and towns where students go to university, trade training and TAFE.

FIGURE 11: POST SECONDARY – UNIVERSITY, TAFE, TRADE TRAINING



### **3.1.3** *Summary*

Nyora residents proposed that of those services and facilities they currently access outside the town, a supermarket would be used (82%). Additional shops were also nominated including a bakery, hotel and café. Health services were next most nominated with a pharmacy (78%), doctor (73%) and visiting screening services in the top three. Indoor recreation facilities were nominated for basketball courts and group fitness activities.

The largest responses for built infrastructure was for footpaths within the town centre and links between existing paths and key places in the town including the general store, community centre and recreation reserve.

The majority of respondents leave Nyora for work travelling to 44 different towns and suburbs. They also travel out of the town for shopping, health services, education, early years' services and social or recreation activities. Within Nyora, the most common destinations are work (21), primary school (34) and recreation (30).

DRAFT

## 4 EARLY YEARS AND PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

### 4.1 Introduction

Nyora has a higher proportion of families in comparison with the remainder of the Shire yet kindergartens, childcare centres and secondary schools are only available in neighbouring towns.



In recent years there have been around 22 births registered to the Nyora postcode with an average 17.6 births per year between 2006 and 2011. There are 53 students enrolled at the Nyora Primary School and an estimated 100 primary school aged children living in the town.

Almost half the children aged under 12 leave Nyora to attend early years services and primary school.

### 4.2 Policy and Council Plans / Strategies

South Gippsland Municipal Early Years Plan 2011 – 2016. The Victorian Government recognises that quality kindergarten services, through engagement of children in high quality learning experiences benefit all children and their families.

South Gippsland Early Childhood Services Building Assets Policy Framework March 2013. Provides a framework for how and where new early years facilities are to be provided and existing facilities upgraded. It provides an overview of:

- Current early childhood policy
- Standards and operational requirements
- Current services and facilities
- Guidelines for assessing how and where new facilities are to be provided
- What existing facilities are to be upgraded

A range of broader policies influencing the provision of early years services include:

- United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
- The UN Framework for creating Child Friendly Cities
- Universal Access (preschool program geared at reaching all children the year before they start school)
- National Quality Framework for Early Education and Care services

### 4.3 Current Provision

#### 4.3.1 Kindergarten

There are no kindergarten services in Nyora. Children from Nyora attend kindergarten at Loch, Poowong and Lang Lang or in childcare services. Kindergarten attendance in South Gippsland is amongst the highest in the state at 102.6%. This figure appears higher than 100% due to some children requiring a second year of 4 year old kindergarten and many children not attending kindergarten in the town where they live such as those from Nyora.



#### 4.3.2 Long Day Care

There is no long day care, family day care or out of school hours care in Nyora. The nearest childcare centre is in Lang Lang at the 50 place Westernport Childcare centre where occasional care, before and after school care and school holiday/ vacation care is available. Westernport Childcare also operates a similar sized centre in Koo Wee Rup.

Birralee Childcare Centre in Korumburra is a 45 place long day centre with waiting lists for all age groups.

#### 4.3.3 Playgroups

There are two playgroups in Nyora one based at the primary school, the other based at the community centre. Some families access both playgroups.

#### 4.3.4 Primary School

Nyora Primary School is a rural school in South Gippsland with a current enrolment of 53 students in 2013. The school is a member of the Karmai Cluster of schools along with Loch, Poowong, Korumburra Primary and Secondary College. The cluster works together for sports, camps, group days and professional development. Many parents who work do not send their children to the Nyora Primary School. Their children often attend a school closer to their work place or somewhere where before and after school care is available.

### 4.4 Consultation

A survey of Nyora residents was conducted in the preparation of this report. Questions relating to where Nyora residents go to access early years' services and primary school were asked. Details of responses relating to early years' services are available in the survey report chapter included in this document.

### 4.5 Future Demand

In Nyora, Poowong and Loch, children aged 0 – 4 years is expected to remain at around 6% of the population increasing from 185 children in 2011 to 256 children by

2031. Primary school aged children in the district will increase from 222 children in 2011 (8%) to 346 (10.5%) by 2031.

The current 23 births per annum in Nyora is expected to continue for the next 5 years. An increase in families moving into the town will see an overall increase in children aged under 17 years.

The high proportion of families and young children in Nyora would indicate a demand for early years services and primary school enrolments. Nyora can be described as a 'dormitory town' meaning most residents work outside the town. This influences the prediction of future demand for early years and primary school services as working parents choose to enrol children in early years services near their work. They continue to enrol children at primary schools outside the town in order to access before and after school care.

**TABLE 1 UNDER 12 POPULATION GROWTH 2013 – 2031 NYORA, POOWONG\*, LOCH\***

Age/years	Population 2013	Population 2021	Population 2031	Increase in number
0 - 2	101	124	149	40
3	30	43	52	22
4 - 5	79	90	110	31
6 - 12	238	353	451	213

\*These are for the Nyora, Poowong and Loch areas. It is expected that the greatest growth in young children will be in Nyora and Poowong.

## Industry Benchmarks and Trends

**TABLE 2 GROWTH AREA BENCHMARKS EARLY YEARS SERVICES**

<b>Kindergarten</b>	3-year old kindergarten – 1 place per 3 children aged 3 years 4-year old kindergarten – 1 place per child aged 4 years 1 x 4 year old kindergarten to 10,000 people
<b>Long Day Care</b>	1 centre licensed for 120 places to 8,000 – 10,000 people
<b>Family Day Care</b>	Dependent on availability of educators and community demand
<b>Playgroup</b>	1 playgroup to 5,000 people
<b>Primary School</b>	1 primary school to 3,000 families

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## RECOMMENDATIONS

The South Gippsland Early Childhood Services Building Assets Policy Framework recommends investigation and consultation regarding the provision of early years services

<sup>21</sup> Australian Social & Recreation Research Pty Ltd, *Planning for Community Infrastructure in Growth Areas*, Growth Areas Authority, April 2008



in Nyora. The number of children currently accessing Maternal and Child Health Services in Nyora indicate sufficient numbers of children to consider a kindergarten.

The school has offered a building within the school grounds for a potential kindergarten service. Investigation of refurbishment of the existing building by the Council's Building Surveyor indicates that considerable work would need to be completed to make the building suitable for a kindergarten. It is recommended that investigation of community support for a purpose built kindergarten on the school grounds be undertaken and funding opportunities sought.

An investigation of the viability of a local kindergarten in Nyora would be justified with the large population of children under 5 expected to grow by more than 30 children by 2031. As with childcare, parents working outside the town may enrol children in kindergarten in the child care centre they have been attending. Parents remaining in Nyora may continue to use Loch or Poowong kindergartens.

### Best Practice

Integrated children's services provide better outcomes for children and families, particularly vulnerable or hard to reach families. The co-location of services supports community building and local connections, social and economic capital. Integrated children's centres provide a one stop shop for busy parents and parents with multiple needs and reduce confusion for parents about where to seek help providing more comprehensive service delivery. Integrated children's centres can provide a multi-disciplinary approach for professionals with opportunities to transfer knowledge and practices. Service coordination is enhanced resulting in less delay for access to services.

The integration of early years services can be within one building or a cluster of buildings within close proximity to each other.

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If a kindergarten is viable and supported by the community, then it should be built as an integrated children's service. For Nyora this would include kindergarten and before and after school care, rooms for maternal and child health services and playgroup in the first 10 years. An option to extend the building in the future to develop long day child care on the site would be necessary.

The investigation of the provision of before and after school care in the school grounds is highly recommended. This service may increase the opportunity for greater primary school enrolment as more parents who work outside the town would be able to leave their children at the school and reach work in towns up to 45 minutes drive away.

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<sup>22</sup> Department of Education and Early Childhood Development, 'Research and Evidence', in *Integrated Children's services*, last updated 9 March 2011, viewed on 17 October 2012, <http://www.education.vic.gov.au/ecsmanagement/integratedservices/research.htm>.

Before and after school care services in Nyora would meet a considerable demand as the population aged 6 – 12 years increased over the next 20 years. The provision of this service would suggest an increased enrolment at the Primary School as working parents are able to attend work outside the town leaving their children during work and travel time.

Many working parents choose to place children in childcare in the town in which they work. This is likely to remain an option for many working parents in the future with Nyora continuing to provide limited local employment.

Family Day Care is an approved form of child care that is usually provided in the family day care educators own home. An investigation of family day care in Nyora would provide local employment for a family day care educator and childcare for up to 5 children. There is also an option of in-venue family day care. In venue family day care is used in a number of schools in South Gippsland to provide out of school hours care with the insurance and support of the family day care registration.



**TABLE 3: SUMMARY OF CURRENT EARLY YEARS SERVICES AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

SERVICE / INFRASTRUCTURE TYPE	MAIN PROVIDER	CURRENT SERVICE AND FACILITY MODEL	RECOMMENDED SERVICE AND FACILITY MODEL TO MEET FUTURE NEED
Education: 4 year old kindergarten	Poowong Lang Lang Pakenham Loch Korumburra	Stand alone kindergarten In childcare kindergarten	Kindergarten in Nyora Venue located in school grounds and purpose built.
Long day childcare	Lang Lang Korumburra Koo Wee Rup	Childcare centres	Long Day Childcare in Nyora if viable. **Parents working out of town may continue to prefer childcare close to work.
Occasional childcare	Lang Lang Koo Wee Rup	Occasional care	Occasional childcare as part of a long day childcare
Family day care	- Uniting Care Gippsland coordinates Family Day Care in South Gippsland.  - No infrastructure requirements	Support to educators for enrolment and training	Family Day Care provides flexibility in care  Increasing demand will require recruitment of additional Family Day Care educators
Playgroups	Henley Street Playgroup  Nyora Primary School Playgroup	Mon 10am – 11.30am  Wed 9am – 11am	Develop as the need arises
Out of school hours care	Not in Nyora Poowong  Korumburra	In venue Family Day Care at Primary School for out of school care  After school care at Primary School	Investigate before and after school care at Nyora Primary School

## 5 YOUTH

### 5.1 Introduction

The most populous age group in Nyora is 10 – 14 year olds. Population data suggests that most young adults move away from the town after they turn 18. The lack of local job opportunities, services and infrastructure do not tend to retain young adults in a remote country town.

There is no secondary school in Nyora. Secondary school students travel to a broad range of schools outside of the town.

The skate bowl and pony club are the only youth specific facilities in the town. Formal sport including football, netball, cricket and tennis have junior teams, however often young people play sport in the town in which they attend school.



### Council Plans and Strategies / Government Policy

South Gippsland Shire Council Youth Policy South Gippsland Shire Council aims to increase opportunities for young people to have input into local government planning, strategy, policy and program decisions via their facilitation of the Youth council.

Engage, Involve, Create: Victorian Government Youth Statement 2012 Describes the ways in which the Office for Youth supports youth through government programs and funding

Office for Youth The Office for Youth runs a range of programs that youth can become actively involved in. The programs and services are designed to encourage young people to be aware of and get involved in their community.

Office of Youth Affairs Provides funding to locally delivered services for youth including, but not restricted to Anglicare

Schools as Community Facilities The Victorian Government has released guidelines designed to help government schools and communities develop partnerships around sharing school facilities. The guidelines discuss the benefit of entering into a sharing agreement and provide information on the legal framework that surrounds this type of agreement.

Youth Affairs Council of Victoria The peak body and leading policy advocate on young people's issues in Victoria

Victoria Police Child and Youth Strategy 2009 – 2013 This investigates the methods to reduce: crime, road trauma and violence and antisocial behaviour. It also investigates methods to improve youth engagement and effective diversion processes.

## 5.2 Current Provision

There are 374 young people under 19 years of age. This age group comprises 28% of the Nyora community. The most populous age group in Nyora is 10 – 14 year olds with 121 people. There is no secondary school in Nyora. Secondary school students travel to a broad range of schools outside of the town including Korumburra, Leongatha, Warragul, Koo Wee Rup, Pakenham and Dandenong.

Nyora Skate Bowl is located in the village green between the railway station and general store in Mitchell Street. The Loch Nyora Pony Club has facilities in Yannathan Road with social meeting shed, toilet block and store shed.

The L2P Driver Education Program has participants from Nyora. The L2P Driver Education Program is an initiative facilitated by Council to help drivers to achieve the skills and experience required to gain their probationary licence. The program targets young people who experience difficulty in finding a supervisor to help them achieve the required 120 hours of driving experience.

Bell Park Scout Camp is located on 48ha to the south of the South Gippsland Highway. It is one of 56 facilities in Victoria owned by Scouts Australia and has bunkrooms, chalets, meeting rooms and a kitchen. It is not generally available to the broader community.

Nyora has a range of formal sports available with young members and junior teams. These are described in detail in the Sport and recreation section of this document.

## 5.3 Consultation

The Nyora Community Plan<sup>23</sup> identified Engaging our Youth as a category for key projects including:

- development of stage 2 of the skate park
- a supervised meeting space for young people,
- support to local members of Council's Youth Council
- art project at the skate park to engage youth.

The community plan proposed that a supervised meeting space for young people might link via a mentoring program to the Men's Shed. This area could provide activities including art, drama, music, dance or karate, a school holiday program and a youth worker. There was no venue or budget identified for any of these activities.

The South Gippsland Youth Council provides an opportunity for young people to provide a voice for youth and youth needs in South Gippsland. There are currently no representatives from the Nyora community on this group.



<sup>23</sup> Nyora Community (2010) Nyora Community Plan



## 5.4 Future Demand

*The provision of specific infrastructure to allow young people to socialise, engage and recreate in accord with the broader community is important for the overall health and wellbeing of the community<sup>24</sup>.*

The percentage of families in Nyora is the highest of

any town in South Gippsland. Young people aged 10 – 14 will continue to be the most populous age group in Nyora for the next 20 years. There is less growth expected in 15 – 17 year olds over this same period. Younger families will continue to be attracted to Nyora with the

availability of additional residential lots. Young adults will continue to leave the family home for work or education.

### Industry Benchmarks and Trends

Some states have developed urban design guidelines for children and youth as part of broader youth policies<sup>25</sup>, as crime prevention strategic planning<sup>26</sup>, and to improve safety and inclusion of children and youth in the local community<sup>27</sup>. Neighbouring Councils with such as Casey Shire Council have developed extensive youth strategies to address needs of their large youth population.

The youth specific urban design guidelines reflect themes of access and circulation, inclusive design, mixed uses (and users), safety and surveillance, separate but visible areas, performance needs and basic services. Below is a summary of these guidelines.

<sup>24</sup> NSW Commission for Children and Young People, 2009, *Built 4 Kids: A good practice guide to creating child-friendly built environments*, viewed on 30 November 2012,

[http://www.kids.nsw.gov.au/uploads/documents/Built4Kids\\_complete.pdf](http://www.kids.nsw.gov.au/uploads/documents/Built4Kids_complete.pdf)

<sup>25</sup> Department Urban Affairs and Planning, 1999, *Urban Design Guidelines With Young People In Mind*, Planning NSW.

<sup>26</sup> R. White, 1998, *Public Spaces for Young People*, Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department, Canberra

<sup>27</sup> NSW Commission for Children and Young People, 2009.

**TABLE 1 YOUTH DESIGN GUIDELINES – FOR YOUTH FRIENDLY PUBLIC AREAS**

<p><b>Access and Circulation</b></p> <p><b>Allow for access and circulation on foot, bikes, skateboards or scooters.</b></p>	<p>Maximise access to public transport.</p> <p>Locate pick up and drop off points as close as possible to public spaces and young people’s activities.</p> <p>Bus pick up and drop off points should be well-lit, seating, 10 minute parking, increased public space for school bags, secure bike storage facilities, positioned in active locations with casual surveillance opportunities.</p> <p>Walking and cycling paths which should be well-lit and provide surveillance opportunities.</p> <p>Safe, easy to use, connecting routes to youth facilities such as skateboard ramps, basketball courts where skateboards, bikes and scooters can be used.</p> <p>Allow shared use of public areas that are varied, lively and safe suitable for a variety of users or groups.</p>
<p><b>Range of users</b></p> <p><b>Integrate rather than segregate young people from the wider community.</b></p>	<p>Public spaces which are flexible to accommodate wide range of users. Larger spaces and wider paths to accommodate walkers and a wheeled item such as pram, wheelchair, bike or skateboard.</p> <p>Seating in public areas at the edge of footpaths where through movement and access to shops is not blocked, seats can be easily observed. This provides opportunities for watching passersby and hanging out as an activity rather than an obstruction.</p> <p>Youth specific facilities integrated into town centre and positioned where there is passing life and activity at street level possibly in shop fronts.</p>
<p><b>Mix of Uses</b></p> <p><b>Encourage range of uses</b></p>	<p>Encourage range of uses including ‘magnets’ for young people such as food outlets and cafes.</p> <p>Include a mix of retail, commercial and entertainment as well as government agencies and community services.</p> <p>Encourage residential uses above shop fronts in town centre to facilitate activity, providing youth services and facilities at street level.</p>
<p><b>Making safer places</b></p> <p><b>Improve perception of safety in public spaces.</b></p>	<p>Avoid extensive blank walls at ground level. Active edges such as glazed shopfronts are preferable and provide casual surveillance opportunities.</p> <p>Activate the public domain through maximising the number of entries to buildings from the street.</p> <p>Provide adequate lighting to back lanes to support their use as safe shortcuts and pedestrian routes.</p> <p>Landscaping of public spaces should not obscure pedestrian eye-level sight lines or sterilize large areas.</p>
<p><b>The public stage</b></p> <p><b>Provide venues for public</b></p>	<p>Design formal and informal spaces for public entertainment.</p> <p>Design street furniture to be multi-functional for both seating and</p>

<p><b>entertainment and public communication</b></p>	<p>as a stage.</p> <p>Design spaces large enough for a variety of uses/users including markets, public performances, and other community activities.</p> <p>Public noticeboards or poster kiosks as a forum for community communication and to control bill posting.</p> <p>Public art to channel youth self-expression and control graffiti via sculptural or walls, murals, paving.</p>
<p><b>Keep public space public</b> <b>Retain free public spaces, open at all times.</b></p>	<p>Provide spaces in the public realm in addition to any shopping malls or arcades.</p> <p>Keep public spaces uncluttered, simple and flexible.</p> <p>Prevent car parking in public spaces.</p>
<p><b>Separate but visible</b></p>	<p>Provide skate parks in public areas in locations that are visible to other public spaces users but separate from main paths of movement.</p>
<p><b>Basic services</b> <b>Public services that are discreet but accessible</b></p>	<p>Co-locate public toilets, sanitary facilities, phones in public areas where they are easy to find, discreet and where surveillance opportunities exist.</p>

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## RECOMMENDATIONS

With all youth in Nyora attending a variety of secondary schools out of the town, a shared youth specific meeting space may provide a venue for social connection in the town. Ideally it would be located close to the skate park in the town. Investigation of the railway buildings may be an alternative.

For youth, walking, horse riding and cycling allow independent access from residential areas to the town centre, bus stops and recreation areas. Independent access by young people to the town centre and recreation facilities is restricted by the lack of shared trails from outlying residential areas in Nyora.

Sporting clubs in Nyora bring many young people into town where socialisation with the broader community also occurs. Existing sporting clubs will see an increase in membership as the population grows. There may also be greater viability for sports not currently represented in the area.

The choice of sports and recreation in Nyora will become more varied with growth in the population. This is discussed further in the Sport and Recreation chapter of this document.

<sup>28</sup> R. White, 1998 *Public Spaces for Young People*, Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department, Canberra



TABLE 2: YOUTH SPECIFIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES – CURRENT AND RECOMMENDED

SERVICE / INFRASTRUCTURE TYPE	MAIN PROVIDER	CURRENT SERVICE AND FACILITY MODEL	RECOMMENDED SERVICE AND FACILITY MODEL TO MEET FUTURE NEED
<b>Youth specific outdoor recreation</b>	Council	Skate park  Pony club  School outdoor facilities available for community use and weekend access.	Provide undercover seating at skate park  Access to shared pathways to and from Pony Club to ensure independent access on horseback.  Continued use of school facilities outside of school hours both formally by local clubs and informally by young people.
<b>Youth specific indoor meeting spaces</b>	Community	Community Centre  Sporting clubrooms	Youth specific meeting space – Nyora railway station? With improved lighting
<b>Paths and Trails</b>	Community	Shared path from town centre to recreation reserve	Increase number of shared paths: to and from Pony Club and from outlying residential areas to town centre to allow cycling, skating, horse riding and walking

## 6 COMMERCIAL AND RETAIL

### 6.1 Introduction and Definition

There are limited retail services in Nyora. A General Store, Post Office, Pizza Take Away and Mechanical Repairs operate from facilities within the town centre. An industrial area to the north of the town currently has three businesses with additional vacant lots available in the area. Home based businesses including massage, dog and cat grooming, a driving school and book keeping are also located in the town. Sand mining industries are located within 7km of the township of Nyora with many transport trucks operating around the area.



### 6.2 Policy and Council Plans and Strategies

#### South Gippsland Council Plan 2013 – 2017

To work with the business community to support existing businesses, diversify employment opportunities and to attract new businesses is a key goal in the Council plan.

South Gippsland Shire Council Economic Development and Tourism Strategy 2012 – 2017 Aims to build on South Gippsland's economic strength to enhance the economic wellbeing and quality of life of its residents.

#### Nyora Structure Plan June 2013

Recommends rezoning of land, development of Development Contributions Plan Overlay (DCPO), preparation of residential development design guidelines and completion of a community infrastructure assessment.

#### Nyora Urban Design Framework July 2005

This recommends initiatives on urban design and strategic planning to support the future growth of Nyora.

### 6.3 Current Provision

#### 6.3.1 Retail

The extent of retail services in Nyora is very limited. On Mitchell Street in the town centre is a Post Office, and General Store of approximately 120 m<sup>2</sup>. A Pizza Take Away store is located on the Lang Lang – Poowong Road. There is currently a vacant hotel on the corner of Mitchell Street and Lang Lang-Poowong Road.



Many residents commute from the township to access services in neighbouring towns where they shop. There are supermarkets in Poowong, Lang Lang and Korumburra. Development forecasts for Nyora 2010<sup>29</sup> estimated retail spending by Nyora residents was approximately \$11.5 million based on a population of 960 residents.

A survey of Nyora residents indicate that the majority of respondents shop in Pakenham (48). Overall residents indicated

that they shop in 13 different suburbs or towns on a regular basis with some residents accessing up to 4 different towns for shopping in a typical week. Detailed descriptions of the towns and suburbs where residents shop is included in the survey report chapter in this document.

### **6.3.2** *Industry and commercial*

The Nyora Structure Plan (June 2013)<sup>30</sup> reports that in 2011 there were 10 industrial enterprises in Nyora of which 8 are located in the industrial estate on Watts Road and Lang Lang – Poowong Road. Industries in the Nyora area serve the national and international markets and include:

- Sand mining
- Engineering
- Farm supplies
- Construction materials and Bobcat hire
- Equine equipment and supplies
- Prefabricated stairs

There are 6 vacant industrial lots, each approximately 1,400m<sup>2</sup>. Some industrial zoned land is developed or used for housing. Nyora Motor Garage is located in Davis Street.



<sup>29</sup> Nott, T (2010) Development forecasts for Nyora for South Gippsland Shire Council

<sup>30</sup> South Gippsland Shire Council (2013) Nyora Structure Plan

## 6.4 Future Demand

### 6.4.1 Retail

The Nyora Urban Design Framework 2005<sup>31</sup> provides conceptual plans and sketches of urban design improvements near the town centre including a retail facility and community centre on the northern side of Mitchell Street.

The Nyora Structure Plan highlights the need for increased local retail shops in the town centre.

While Nyora residents will continue to travel outside the town for work and services in the next few years, there are many with young families and older retirees whose activities are focused around the town. The provision of a small supermarket, pharmacy and petrol station would increasingly service the needs of these people.

### 6.4.2 Industry and Commercial

Future demand for industrial development depends on comparative and competitive advantages on a wide range of variables, not just the size of the local residential market. The current population and future forecast population growth may not necessarily follow the usual relationships. Currently most residents source industrial and commercial services outside of the town. Nyora's location on relatively flat land close to metropolitan Melbourne on the South Gippsland Highway corridor may make it an inviting option for industry in the future.

With an increase in industry in the town the capacity of the roads running through the town should be considered. Currently heavy sand, dairy vehicles and cattle trucks travel through the town.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations from the Nyora Structure Plan, Nyora Urban Design Framework and Nyora Community Plan are consistent in recognising the benefits that increased retail would contribute to increasing the character of the town centre and meet the needs of the local community. The central location of retail in the town centre would enhance the village character. This town centre boundary includes: Mitchell Street, Henley Street, Davis Street, the strip along Davis Street, the former hotel and take away pizza store.

In response to a survey conducted in October 2013, residents indicated interest in a supermarket, pharmacy and specialty shops in the town. Retention of Toby's Paddock as parkland for recreation leaves the area to the south of Mitchell Street for future retail development.



<sup>31</sup> Planning by Design with MGS Architects Andrew O'Brien & Associates (2005) Nyora Urban Design Framework

TABLE 1: CURRENT AND RECOMMENDED RETAIL and INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

SERVICE / INFRASTRUCTURE TYPE	MAIN PROVIDER	CURRENT SERVICE AND FACILITY MODEL	RECOMMENDED SERVICE AND FACILITY MODEL TO MEET FUTURE NEED
Retail	General Store Post Office Pizza Take Away	Private provider Contractors Private provider	Supermarket Pharmacy Specialty shops
Industry	Manufacturing businesses Hobby farm and feed supplies	Some key businesses expanding	Support to existing businesses to encourage expansion and employment



## 7 COMMUNITY GROUPS, COMMUNITY PLAN AND MEETING PLACES

### 7.1 Introduction

The Nyora Community Plan 2010<sup>32</sup> identified 31 community groups serving Nyora. Many are shared with the neighbouring town of Loch or include the broader district.

The community groups meet at a variety of venues. In Nyora these are the Community Centre, Primary School, Recreation Pavilion club and social rooms, Men's Shed, Pony Club Social Shed and Baptist Church.



### 7.2 Policy and Council Plans / Strategies

Department of Education and Training (2005) Schools and Community Facilities, Melbourne

Victorian Competition and Efficiency Commission, (2009) Getting it Together: An Inquiry into the Sharing of Government and Community Facilities

Department of Planning and Community Development, (2010a) A Guide to Delivering Community Precincts

Department of Planning and Community Development (2010b) A Guide to Governing Shared Community Facilities

### 7.3 Current Provision

Nyora Community Centre is well located but needs refurbishment. A current funding application for roof repairs and internal sliding doors to separate the current L shaped meeting room into two meeting rooms has been approved.

The Nyora Primary School has an additional building which is currently used for delivery of maternal and child health services and a playgroup. Another additional building which is currently not used has been offered for use as a kindergarten, however considerable work is required to bring the building up to standard for early years' services. Both buildings are separate from current classrooms and administration areas.

The Nyora Recreation Reserve Feasibility Study discusses the redevelopment of the pavilion and clubrooms at the recreation reserve. The redevelopment of these rooms will be required in the next 10 years to cater for the increased population. A detailed description of the recreation reserve is included in the sport and recreation chapter of this document. The Men's Shed has recently been constructed in the Recreation Reserve and provides and meeting space and workshop for the men's shed group who meet here at least twice a week.

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<sup>32</sup> Community Directions, Nyora Community Plan 2010

## 7.4 Future Demand

### 7.4.1 Community meeting rooms

A community service centre suitable for the delivery of health and community services is required. Currently most residents access health and community service in neighbouring towns. The provision of a variety of health services and a permanent library are likely to be viable if provided gradually a day or two a week in the first years. A community service centre would also provide meeting rooms for provision of these services that would be available for broader community use.

The majority of residents in Nyora will continue to work outside the town. As many members of the same family work in different towns and suburbs, the opportunity to meet with the many community groups or for social occasions within the town is necessary. The availability of a variety of meeting places suitable for the community is required. With renovations to the current community centre, the versatility of this centre will be greatly enhanced. The capacity of the community centre will be adequate for the expected providing capacity for a great variety of community groups to meet there.

With a future growth of families and retirees in Nyora the availability of meeting spaces during the day will be required. The availability of meeting rooms for night meetings will also increase. The youth population is already the highest in the shire and will continue at that proportion in the next 20 years. All young people are currently dispersed at different secondary schools and education sites during the week. A dedicated youth space is currently unavailable and will be needed with future growth in this age group.

The construction of the Men's Shed and recreation reserve pavilion clubrooms has provided good quality meeting spaces however these facilities are at capacity for the current population.

### Industry Benchmarks and Trends

Growth area planning criteria apply to densely populated areas and are to be used as a guide only. The following should be considered as a guide only.

**TABLE 1: GROWTH AREA BENCHMARKS FOR MEETING ROOMS**

<b>Level 1 Meeting Space for Community Activities (local government, schools, churches, private-for-profit)</b>	1 - 20 people (30m <sup>2</sup> ) 21 - 50 people 51 - 100 people 101- 200 people (400m <sup>2</sup> )
<b>Level 3 Community or Government Secondary College</b>	200+ people (400m <sup>2</sup> )

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<sup>33</sup> Australian Social & Recreation Research Pty Ltd, 2008, *Planning for Community Infrastructure in Growth Areas*, Growth Areas Authority.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

The provision of facilities for single group use is inefficient and costly for maintenance. The men's shed, school and Baptist church provide meeting spaces which will continue to meet the needs of the community for the next 15 years. The current high level of maintenance by voluntary community groups has ensured the provision of high quality of facilities for the community.

The recreation reserve pavilion club rooms and the Community Centre will need replacement in 10 years to accommodate future population growth. A multi-purpose community hub model should be considered for future community needs within 10 years. The location of this in the recreation reserve or adjacent to the current community centre requires further detailed investigation.

Investigation of alternatives for a youth meeting space should include facilities surrounding the Village Green including the railway station, Uniting Church or houses on Mitchell Street keeping youth activities close to the town centre, skate bowl and general store. The construction of a community service centre including library and health services could also include youth meeting spaces with surveillance from the administrative areas of the library or health service areas.

Co-location of early years' facilities at the primary school or near it allows access to outdoor play areas, school library and meeting rooms. An early years' activity hub provides parents of young children with one area in the town where school, kindergarten, playgroup, maternal and child health, before and after school care and long day care may be accessed. Children transitioning from kindergarten to school are familiar with parts of the school such as library or playground and access to before and after school care is convenient.





## Best Practice

There has been an increasing trend over recent years towards the aggregation of community infrastructure in activity hubs. An activity hub may be an existing meeting room or hall used by a variety of community groups and clubs.

Planning for Community Infrastructure in Growth Areas (2008) describes the objectives of hubs to:

- Meet the functional needs of communities
- Provide a vibrant focal point for community life by offering a diverse range of community service providers
- Provide for the co-location of services and clubs to enable the sharing of resources, increase the level of service integration and encourage greater resident utilization and participation
- Enable residents to more easily and freely access services and participate in community activities
- Provide for the co-location and integration of facilities to optimize the use of land and support infrastructure such as car parks and pavilions, reduce car travel, encourage social interaction, reduce maintenance and enhance sustainability.

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TABLE 2 SUMMARY OF CURRENT MEETING ROOMS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

SERVICE / INFRASTRUCTURE TYPE	CURRENT SERVICE AND FACILITY MODEL	RECOMMENDED SERVICE AND FACILITY MODEL TO MEET FUTURE NEED
Nyora Community Centre	Used by a range of community groups and health service providers: HAPI exercise group, immunisation	Renovations as planned to develop more flexible meeting space. Feasibility study for extension or new facility built on adjacent land
Nyora Recreation Reserve Clubrooms	Used by recreation reserve clubs	Funding sought to build new club rooms within next 10 years.
Nyora Men's Shed	Men's Shed members	Current facility capable of current capacity with increase in days it is used.
Nyora Primary School spare buildings	Playgroup and Maternal and Child Health	Increase in children's activities from the building including additional playgroups
Nyora Railway Station	South Gippsland Railway	Increase use to other community members including youth
Nyora Baptist Church	Baptist Church	Extend use to broader community
Nyora Uniting Church	Unused	Consider use for youth or broader community or retail.

<sup>34</sup> Australian Social & Recreation Research Pty Ltd, 2008

## 8 FOOTPATHS AND TRAILS

### 8.1 Introduction

Access for pedestrians via safe footpaths and off-road trails is a high priority for the town. Nyora has a town centre and many dispersed subdivisions. Within the town centre footpaths are limited to those linking the General Store, Post Office and Community Centre. Footpaths in the town centre are a high priority providing access for all. Safe connections via shared paths from outlying residential areas are required for pedestrians and horses.



For the purpose of this project this chapter includes:

- Access for all around the town centre
- Walking and riding paths and trails
- Diversity within the Nyora population

### 8.2 Policy and Council Plans / Strategies

South Gippsland Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan (MPHWB) 2013 - 2017 is a key strategic document which is a legislative requirement for all Local Governments under the Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008. The MPHWB Plan contains actions and measures to improve the health and wellbeing of the whole community including residents with a disability. The plan must be developed within 12 months of a Council election and is effective for 4 years.

Shared Paths and Feasibility Study 2009 investigates and viability and cost of developing a safe walking/cycling/horse riding shared path network in and around Nyora. This study was prepared by the Nyora and District Development Association.

Gippsland HACC Diversity Plan 2012 – 2015 is a strategic population planning initiative that support and encourages Home and Community Care service delivery which is responsive to and respectful of the specific characteristics of the person seeking services.

The Disability Act 2006 and the Disability Regulations 2007 replaced the Intellectually Disabled Persons' Services Act 1986 and Disability Services Act 1991. The Disability Act (Victoria) provides for a whole-of-government response to the rights and needs of people with a disability and a framework for the provision of high quality services and supports for people with a disability.

## 8.3 Current Provision

### 8.3.1 *Pedestrian population*

The Nyora population includes many people who are more likely to choose walking for transport or recreation. Nyora has a higher proportion of families than other areas of South Gippsland. There are 450 families in Nyora with an average of 2 children per family.

The percentage of young people aged under 19 is the highest in South Gippsland (28%). The most populous age group is 10 – 14 year olds with 121 persons. There are an estimated 100 primary school aged children living in the town.

Since 2011 there have been 23 births recorded in the 2011 – 2012 year and another 22 births in the 2012 – 2013 year resulting in potentially many mothers with prams.

Disability statistics for the Nyora population relate directly to need for assistance due to a severe or profound disability with 47 people or 3.5% of the population needing help in their day-to-day lives due to disability. Of these people, 17 were aged over 65 years. A small proportion of these people will require mobility aids to assist with movement.

### 8.3.2 *Footpaths*

Within the town centre footpaths are limited to those linking the General Store, Post Office and Community Centre and along Grundy Street to the primary school. The footpath outside the Community Centre is restricted to the front of the centre linking the off-road car park to the front door of the centre. The Grundy Street footpath runs between the school and Davis Street but does not extend past the school to the recreation reserve or to Mitchell Street across Davis Street. The take away store is not connected by footpaths.

### 8.3.3 *Shared Trails*

A Nyora Shared Path Feasibility Study proposes 5 options for trails in Nyora with option 1 now complete providing a shared gravel trail between the town centre and recreation reserve. This provides access from the Village Green, General Store and Post Office to the recreation reserve which can also be used for jogging and walking for recreation. The trail was to accommodate horses but surfacing of the trail does not allow space beside the trail suitable for horses.

## 8.4 Consultation

A survey conducted in October 2013 asked resident to nominate where footpaths and shared trails should be located in Nyora. After a supermarket and other shops, respondents to the survey selected footpaths and shared trails as the infrastructure most needed in Nyora. The full analysis of the survey is included in a separate chapter of this report.



## 8.5 Future Demand

Nyora has a high proportion of people under driving age and parents with prams. Within the town centre the paving of the central grid area will allow those living in the town to safely walk to the store, post office, school and park in the shorter term and further retail services in the future.

People seeking pedestrian access to the town centre from outlying properties will need safe, accessible walking trails off roads which will continue to carry large sand mining and dairy trucks and cars.

As the Nyora population ages the number of people reporting need of assistance in Nyora will increase. The lack of footpaths, paved roads and gutters restricts negotiation of the town for people with mobility issues.

As the Nyora population grows, so too it will become more diverse. This range of people will continue to increase over the next 20 years resulting in a more diverse community placing different demands on current services and possibly needing access to interpreter services.

### Industry Benchmarks and Trends

The Infrastructure Design Manual (IDM) was designed to document and standardise Council requirements for the design and development of municipal infrastructure. It provides greater clarity and consistency for consultants, developers and residents who need to know more about the rules, regulations and standards for new infrastructure when developing land. It aims to expedite Council engineering approvals and ensure that minimum design criteria are met in regard to the design and construction of municipal infrastructure regardless of whether it is constructed by Council or a developer.

Disability standards, legislation and policy seek to ensure that people with disabilities have the access they need to live, work and participate in their communities. These standards include:

- Disability standards for accessible public transport – providers and operators of public transport must comply with these standards that set out the minimum requirements for access by people with disabilities, their families and carers.
- Disability standards for education – these standards aim to ensure that students with disabilities are able to access and participate in education and training free from discrimination, and on the same basis as other students.
- Disability standards for premises – these standards aim to give people with disabilities better access to a wider range of public buildings. Many of these standards are incorporated into the Building Code of Australia and include guidance on bathrooms, kitchens and paths of travel that are capable of being adopted in any development.

The Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) was enacted by the Federal Government to promote fairness and equity for people with a disability and to ensure that people who have a disability have the same rights and level of access to opportunities and services as other members of the community. The DDA makes it unlawful to discriminate in the

provision of goods, services or facilities, against people on the basis that they have, or may have a disability.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Busy roads and the lack of footpaths and trails in Nyora are hazardous for pedestrians in the town and a high priority for the next 20 years. Paths and shared trails will increase accessibility for the Nyora population particularly the younger population under 18 years of age, parents with prams and people with mobility issues.

A detailed table and map outlining the timing and location of paths and trails in Nyora is available below.

### 8.5.1 Footpaths

Footpath construction should align with the road and drainage plan and the roll out of sewerage to the town centre. Integrating these works will reduce disruption to residents and efficiencies for infrastructure provision.

Footpaths are required in town centre. This area houses those experiencing greatest social disadvantage where car ownership is low and people are more likely to need to walk for transport or use mobility scooters.

In the first 5 years footpaths are recommended in the area bounded by Davis Street, Hewson Street, Walters Road including Henley Street and

- Link residential areas to and around the school,
- Residential areas to the community centre
- Maintain recreation shared path from town centre and bus stop
- Paved road around Village Green with car parks to west
- Connect links between existing paths from Grundy Avenue to the recreation reserve, Grundy Avenue across Davis Street to Mitchell Street.

There is potential for increased density in this central area of the town. As the popularity of Nyora increases, more services and facilities are provided, unit developments will become more viable in the town centre on the large residential blocks. Unit developments are suitable for older retirees, young couples and people with disabilities, all requiring pedestrian access to the town centre making this priority for the first phase beginning as soon as possible.

The second phase (2018 – 2023) would see footpaths to connect residential areas north of the rail line to the town centre. This includes existing areas including Hatch's Road, Forster Road, Forrester Road and the Nyora – Poowong Road from Forrester Road.

Links from new developments should be responsive to development ensuring connections between new developments, the town centre and the school via footpaths are available. Planning for these footpaths should consider desire lines of children moving from the north of the rail line to the school and recreation reserve area.



If further development to the south of Hewson Street in recently zoned DPO8 areas occurs during this period the development of footpaths on Walters, Henley and Davis Streets or any subdivisions are required.

The 200 metres from Cornishs Road along Berry Street should be included connecting to an extension of the current path along Grundy Street.

### 8.5.2 Shared Trails

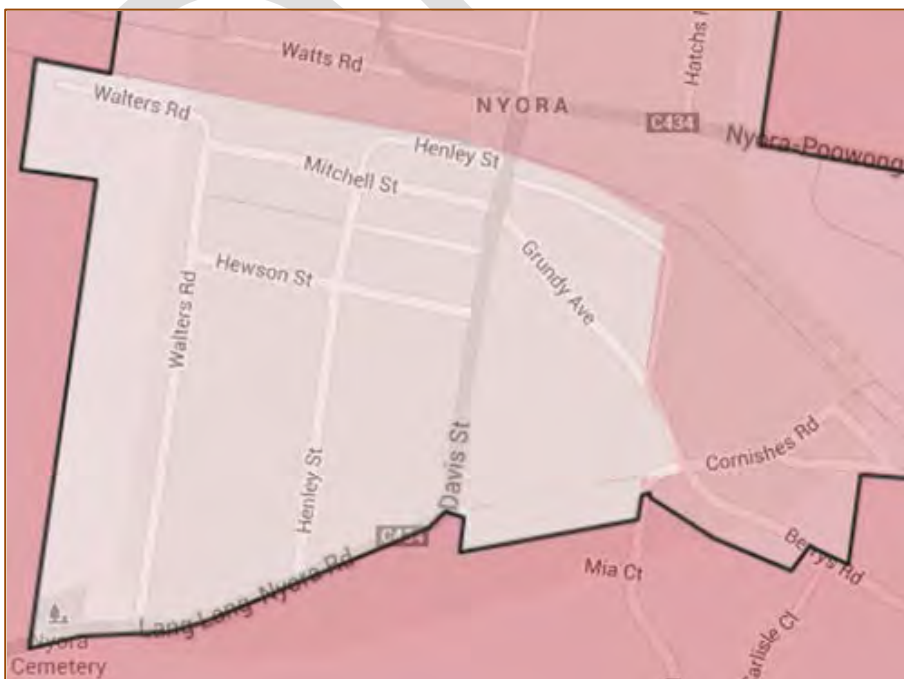
Shared trails should be developed between existing developments on the edge of town to the centre and a phased development implemented. This is detailed on the map and table below. These include in order of priority

- Linking Grayden Street for pedestrians from Forster Road to Patman Drive
- Patman Drive from the rear of the pony club to town centre
- The recreation reserve to Follett Drive Estate
- Town centre to cemetery
- Wuchatsch Reserve to Recreation Reserve (via Glovers Road and new developments)
- Linking of Carlisle Close to Eagle Rise and a continuous shared path to town

Development of a railtrail linking Nyora and Lang Lang would be well supported by the community. This would provide a route for adult horseriders, cyclists, pedestrians and people with mobility aides from Nyora to Lang Lang and for tourists to access Nyora from Lang Lang. A section of the same rail line has recently been developed in Koo Wee Rup linking a new development via a shared trail.

All new residential areas should be connected via footpaths or shared paths with the town centre. The area below shows the area of greatest relative disadvantage in Nyora and therefore part of the first development phase for footpaths.

MAP 1: RELATIVE SOCIO ECONOMIC DISADVANTAGE NYORA



High levels of service provision in the town and a built infrastructure improvement program will ensure that Nyora is suitable for people with disabilities to live as independently as possible while also accessing a range of specialist services in the home.

The resealing of Watts Road and Henry's Road between Cornish's Road and Eagle Rise will ensure sealed roads in Nyora are kept at a safe standard until further footpaths and trails are constructed.



**MAP 2: PROPOSED PATHS NYORA**



**Pedestrian and Cycling Network:**

- Existing paths and trails
- Phase 1 (Up to 10 years)
  - Footpaths required in the first 5 years
  - Shared trail
- Phase 2 (10 - 18 years)
  - - - Second phase footpaths
- Phase 3 (18 - 25 years)
  - - - Third phase footpaths





**TABLE 1 PROPOSED PATHS AND TRAILS NYORA**

STAGING	FOOTPATH FROM – TO	DISCUSSION	RESPONSIBILITY FOR WORKS	ESTIMATED COST
Phase 1: Up to 10 years	Mitchell St: Walters - Henley	Central town area with higher socio-economic disadvantage and housing density. Linking parks, school and shops for pedestrians and people with disabilities.	Council	37,000
	Henley St: Hewson –Hall			15,000
	Walters St: Hewson - Mitchell			25,000
	Davis St: Cornish's - Mitchell			65,000
	Grundy St: Primary school – Cornish's		Missing link between current footpath and rec reserve	
		<b>SHARED TRAIL FROM – TO</b>	<b>DISCUSSION</b>	<b>RESPONSIBILITY FOR WORKS</b>
Phase 1: Up to 10 years	Grayden St: Pedestrian connection	Provide pedestrian link between developments to town Could be kept cleared by community	Community	Nil
	Follet Drv – Rec reserve via public reserve	Link to school and sport for Follett Drive residents Clear reserve kept mown by community	Community	Nil
	Patman Dv: Pony club - Mitchell	Link for horses to town centre off Yannathan Rd	Council/Community	85,000 (if council)
	<b>SHARED TRAIL FROM – TO</b>	<b>DISCUSSION</b>	<b>RESPONSIBILITY FOR WORKS</b>	<b>ESTIMATED COST</b>
Phase 2 10 – 18 years	Forster Dv: Hogans – Nyora/Poowong	Linking residents to north of railway line to town centre. Connecting with existing paths	Council	84,000
	Hatch's Rd: Hogan's – Nyora/Poowong			84,000
	Nyora/Poowong: Hatch's - Davis			42,000
	Berry's Rd: 200m to Cornish's			26,000
Sale of lots in new Development areas	Nyora/Poowong Rd: To Davis To Follett	Linking residents to north of railway line to town centre. Connecting with existing paths	Developer	unknown
	South of Hewson St: Walters, Henley, Davis	Linking residents to north of railway line to town centre. Connecting with existing paths	Developer	unknown
	<b>SHARED TRAIL FROM – TO</b>	<b>DISCUSSION</b>	<b>RESPONSIBILITY FOR WORKS</b>	<b>ESTIMATED COST</b>
Phase 2 10 – 18 years	Carlisle Cl: Link to Eagle Rise	Link subdivisions together for pedestrian access to town Kept mown by community	Council	Nil
	Rail Trail: Nyora – Lang Lang	Recreational link providing opportunity for tourism into town	RDV, community cttee	650,000 for SGSC
	<b>SHARED TRAIL FROM – TO</b>	<b>DISCUSSION</b>	<b>RESPONSIBILITY FOR WORKS</b>	<b>ESTIMATED COST</b>
Phase 3 18 – 25 years	Yannathan Rd: Hogan's - Watts	Provide pedestrian access on high traffic road	Council	90,000
	Wuchatsch Reserve – Recreation Reserve (via Heylens/Yannathan Road	Recreational access from rural living to town centre	Council	320,000 RDV

## 9 NYORA SERVICES

### 9.1 Introduction

The infrastructure types described in this section are:

- Home and Community Care
- Maternal and Child Health
- Immunisation
- District Nursing
- Libraries
- Public Transport
- Emergency Services



The Loch/Nyora Country Fire Authority has a volunteer service located in Nyora. There are five VLine bus services through Nyora between Yarram and Melbourne weekdays and four on weekend and public holidays. All other services to Nyora are visiting services delivered to the home, the community centre or primary school.

### 9.2 Policy and Council Plans / Strategies

#### Home and Community Care and Health

South Gippsland Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan 2013 – 2017

Health promotion and prevention actions for Council and health services funded by the Victorian Department of Health are guided by this document.

#### State Health Frameworks

Victorian Health Priorities Framework 2012 – 2022 Rural and Regional Plan

Victorian Health and Wellbeing Plan 2011 – 2015

Gippsland Regional Plan 2013

#### Libraries

People Places – A guide to public library buildings in New South Wales 2000 (3<sup>rd</sup> edition)

The West Gippsland Regional Library Corporation has adopted a service model based on the NSW benchmarks.

## Emergency Services

### South Gippsland Municipal Emergency Management Plan version 1.6 April 2013

This plan is a joint plan developed by the Municipal Emergency Management Planning Committee. The aim of this Plan is to detail the agreed arrangements for the prevention of, the response to, and the recovery from, emergencies that could occur in the South Gippsland Shire as identified in Part 4 of the Emergency Management Act, 1986.

Sub plans of the South Gippsland Municipal Emergency Management Plan are

- Municipal Fire Management Plan 2013/2016
- Heatwave Plan
- Pandemic Plan
- South Gippsland Flood Emergency Plan Version 1.4 February 2013

### Ambulance Victoria Draft Strategic Plan 2013-2016

### Victoria Police Blue Print 2012 – 2015

### Victorian State Emergency Service Strategic Plan 2012 – 2015

## 9.3 Current Provision

Nyora has a number of visiting services provided either to the home or from the community hall or primary school. Council provides Home and Community Care (HACC) to the home. Maternal and Child Health Services are provided at the primary school and Immunisation in the community centre. Gippsland Southern Health Service (GSHS) provides: district nursing, palliative care and specialist community nursing to the home. GSHS also provide a Healthy Ageing and Preventing Injury (HAPI) program in the community centre. The West Gippsland Regional Library Corporation provides a mobile library service to the town.

The voluntary Loch/Nyora Country Fire Authority is located in the town. Five VLine bus services operate between Yarram and Melbourne through Nyora weekdays with four services provided each way on weekends.

### *Health*

Health services in Nyora are provided by public and private health providers. The Victorian Government is responsible for delivering a wide range of health services to the community.

### *Health Services in the community setting*

#### **9.3.1 Immunisation**

Immunisation services are provided by the Council and medical centres for all of the community. Council provides immunisation services in the Nyora Community Centre, Henley Street on the first Wednesday of every second month. This service is for children aged 2 months to 4 years and adults. Whilst secondary school aged children are

immunised through a specialised immunisation program through school they can also source the council's immunisation service and medical centre's.

### **9.3.2** *Maternal and Child Health Service*

Maternal and Child Health Services are provided at the Nyora Primary School in a spare portable classroom, Grundy Avenue Nyora. The service is provided on alternate Thursday 8.30 – 12pm. An Enhanced Maternal and Child Health Program is available via referral from the Maternal and Child Health nurse. Families most likely to benefit from this program are mothers with post-natal depression, significant parent/infant bonding issues, teenage parents, mothers with physical or intellectual disabilities, families with multiple births or other special needs.

A playgroup meets in the same portable classroom which is separate from the classrooms and administrative areas of the school.

### **9.3.3** *Rehabilitation, Planned Activity Groups and Health Promotion*

The Healthy Ageing Prevention of Injury HAPI program is a chair based and/or weight bearing, low impact aerobic exercise program which aims to improve strength, flexibility and balance in participants. As a general guide, activities can include use of hand weights, balance discs, small/medium sized balls and resistance bands.

People are eligible to participate if they are living independently in their home and are:

- Frail and/or able bodied older people
- People with intellectual and/or physical disability
- People with an acquired brain injury (ABI) and
- Carers of these people



Nyora Community Centre—Henley Street, Nyora 9.45am - 11.15am. Exercises start at 10.am.

GSHS provides a weekly bus to pick up Planned Activity Group (PAG) clients from Nyora, Loch and Poowong to attend activities at Korumburra. Health promotion programs have provided support to the primary school to establish a school vegetable garden. Both the Council and GSHS provide support to the Nyora Men's Shed located within the recreation reserve in Grundy Street.

## Health Services to the home

### 9.3.4 Home and Community Care

Home and Community Care (HACC) Program provides basic support services to frail older people, people with a disability and their carers assisting them to live independently. Assessment is required for a person's eligibility. Eligibility is based on a person's current health and wellbeing, their priority of need and availability of services. An officer visits the client, their family and other networks to develop a Care Plan reflecting their needs and goals.

Council provides HACC Services to eligible community members in all areas of South Gippsland including Nyora. Latrobe Community Health Service provides a HACC response unit, linkages packages and veteran's home care.

TABLE 1: HACC SERVICES

<b>Home Care</b>	<b>Home care assists clients to maintain a safe, healthy and hygienic home environment.</b> <b>Assistance may include tasks such as vacuuming, sweeping and washing floors, cleaning bathrooms and toilets, changing bed linen, basic shopping and assistance with paying bills and banking.</b>
<b>Personal Care</b>	Personal care services provide support to people who have difficulty with daily personal care tasks such as showering, dressing, meal preparation and application of pressure stockings.
<b>Respite Care</b>	Respite enables carers to have a break from their caring responsibilities. Individual respite requirements are discussed and time spent during respite is based on activities that are meaningful and of interest to the client.
<b>Meals on Wheels</b>	Provides nutritious and diet specific meals delivered to client's homes by volunteers. Menu choice on a 5 week cycle, each meal includes a soup, main meal, sweet (or fruit/yogurt) and juice. Meals are delivered to people living in Nyora, Korumburra, Mirboo North and Foster townships. Clients living outside these townships can arrange collection of frozen meals.
<b>Community Transport</b>	Assistance with transport aims to support individuals where no other form of transport is available. This transport is for activities such as medical appointments or shopping. The program is supported by Council, with the provision of Council owned cars and buses, and volunteers who complete the driving.
<b>Home Maintenance</b>	This program provides basic assistance to clients with the maintenance of their home to ensure a safe and secure environment such as installation of ramps, rails and gutter cleaning.

### 9.3.5 Community Aged Care Packages

Community aged care packages are provided by service providers external to Council that bid for government funding to deliver services or provide private services on a user pays basis to case managed clients. Currently Community Aged Care packages are provided to people with ongoing care needs by: Baptcare, Benetas, Calvary Silver Circle and Villa Maria. These services are flexible depending on the client's needs and

may include: case management, personal care, transport, home care, shopping, laundry, respite carer support, after hours support, medical referral to other services, home and garden maintenance and access to social activities.

### **9.3.6** *Carer Support and Respite Services*

Council provides carer support via their HACC services. Bapcare, Benetas, Calvary Silver Circle, Villa Maria, Latrobe Community Health Service and Mental Illness Fellowship also provide support to carers of frail aged. Support includes in home respite, helping with leisure activities for the carer, day programs, camps weekends and accommodation support and short term residential respite and study assistance for the carer.

### **9.3.7** *District Nursing, Community and Allied Health*

GSHS provides district nursing, palliative care and specialist community nursing to residents in Nyora. Specialist community nursing includes stomal, continence care, wound care, pathology and diabetes education. Where transport is not available to the resident, allied health services including social work, physiotherapy, occupational therapy, dietetics and speech are also provided to the home.

For some Allied Health and nursing specialities clients are seen at the Korumburra campus of Gippsland Southern Health Service.

## **General services to the community**

### **9.3.8** *Library Services*

West Gippsland Regional Library Corporation provides a mobile library service to Nyora fortnightly on a Saturday from 10.15am - 12.45pm. They are located at Mitchell Street opposite the General Store.

The library service is provided through a Service Agreement between the West Gippsland Regional Library Corporation (WGRLC) and South Gippsland, Baw Baw and Bass Coast Shire Councils. People Places 2000 provides for a hierarchy of facilities adopted by WGRLC. Currently the West Gippsland Library has 38% of the population as members and aims to reach 40% of the population as members by 2015.<sup>35</sup>



<sup>35</sup> West Gippsland Regional Library Corporation, *Library Plan 2012 - 2016*

The report Dollars, Sense and Public Libraries; A study of socio economic value of libraries (2011) indicates current spending in Victoria on library services is \$36 per person per year.<sup>36</sup> This report highlights Victorian public libraries return \$3.56 for every \$1 spent.

A survey of the Nyora community conducted during October 2013 identified residents accessing library services in the neighbouring towns of Poowong and Lang Lang.

### 9.3.9 Emergency Services

The Loch/Nyora Rural Fire Brigade is located on Hewson Street Nyora. This is a voluntary service to Nyora and District. Fire Authorities have assessed Cherry Tree Road and McDonalds Track, Nyora as having an EXTREME bushfire risk. Local residents and visitors should be prepared for fire and have a plan for when the Fire Danger Rating is SEVERE, EXTREME or CODE RED. Further information can be found in the Community Information Guide for Nyora on the CFA's website.

Part 4 of the Emergency Management Act 1986 describes Councils' emergency management responsibilities. These include

- the establishment of a municipal emergency management planning committee (MEMPC),
- facilitate the development and maintenance of an emergency management plan developed by this committee and allow its audit
- appoint a municipal emergency resource officer to coordinate the use of council resources for emergency response and recovery.



All emergency services are provided by the public sector with support from community organizations and individuals. The Fire Services Property Levy funds the Metropolitan Fire Brigade (MFB), Emergency Services Board and Country Fire Authority (CFA) and is collected with Council rates under the Fire Services Property Levy Act 2012.

The nearest Police or Ambulance Services are located in Korumburra 20 km via Farmers Road or 25km via the South Gippsland Highway.

### 9.3.10 Public Transport

Nyora is on the Melbourne to Yarram VLine bus route. There are 5 weekday services from Melbourne and 5 weekday services to Melbourne per day. On weekends services reduce to 4 each way. The VLine bus stop to Melbourne is located adjacent to Toby's Paddock and the Village Green on the Lang Lang Nyora Road. It has a covered shelter, bus lane off the road and has a solar powered light. From Melbourne

<sup>36</sup> SGS Economics & Planning, 2011, *Dollars, Sense and Public Libraries*, State Library of Victoria, p.3.

commuters alight from the bus or wait for a bus travelling east on the veranda of the disused hotel near Grundy Avenue.

GSHS provides a bus for planned activity group clients to attend activities in Korumburra once a week.

## 9.4 Future Demand

### 9.4.1 Health

South Gippsland Shire Council will continue to provide carer support as part of their Home and Community Care (HACC) Program to eligible clients. Council's role in provision of services may further diversify with people living longer and self-management of chronic diseases at home. Council may form partnerships with health services for delivery of support programs for people with specific conditions.

Demand for services provided in the home will increase as the population of Nyora increases and people live longer and manage chronic diseases effectively. Rehabilitation activities such as the Healthy Ageing Prevention of Injury (HAPI) program will experience increased participation with the possibility of additional sessions offered.

Immunisation for school aged children will remain a priority with a large number families moving into Nyora over the next 15 years. Secondary school children will continue to receive immunisation at the secondary school they attend. Gradual growth in younger families moving to Nyora will require forward planning for maternal and child health services and immunisation services for children under 5 year olds.

### 9.4.2 Library

Access to the mobile library on a Saturday morning provides opportunity for working residents but also conflicts with family activities such as sport. Many Nyora residents access library services in other towns. Increased demand for a local library service will increase with the population.

### 9.4.3 Emergency Services

An increase in the population will place greater demand on emergency services. There is forecast to be considerable population growth in Nyora and Korumburra. Ambulance and police services respond from Korumburra 20 minutes to the west of the town.

### 9.4.4 Public Transport

Public transport is not used extensively by Nyora residents who use cars for most transport out of the town. A dormitory town like Nyora will continue to have high car ownership. Increased bus services through Nyora may occur with an increased population as some bus services on the Melbourne to Yarram line currently bypass the town. With population growth forecast in Korumburra, Leongatha and Nyora, increased bus services may be viable in the future.



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## 9.5 Industry Benchmarks and Trends

Growth area planning criteria apply to densely populated areas and are to be used as a guide only. Rural municipalities are characterised by dispersed population pockets and towns with much of the population requiring services located out on rural properties. As such, general standards developed for more densely populated areas are not applicable for our smaller more dispersed towns.

The following planning criteria have been applied by State Government in growth areas to define provision of education services:

TABLE 2: GROWTH AREA BENCHMARKS

<b>Community Based Health Precinct</b>	<b>1 to 50,000 people.</b>
<b>Level 3 Health Centre</b>	1 to 50,000 people – 100,000 people (includes GP care, nursing, some specialist care, access to diagnostic, procedural and observation facilities).
<b>Level 2 Health Centre</b>	1 to 10,000 – 50,000 people (includes services such as drug and alcohol services, counselling services, community nursing, allied health services and integrated health promotion and primary prevention).
<b>Emergency Services Precinct Police, Fire, Ambulance, SES</b>	1 per 40,000 people.
<b>Police Station</b>	1 station per 37,037 (metropolitan Melbourne).
<b>CFA</b>	1 station per 14, 739 (growth area average).
<b>Ambulance Victoria</b>	1 per 56,583 residents (growth area average).

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### Recommendations

All facilities in Nyora should be within walking distance of the town centre, a community hub/ service centre located adjacent to the current community centre could be access readily by those in the community with limited access. It would be close to any future commercial area in the town yet maintain easy access to parking. Alternatively, redevelopment of Mitchell Street properties may allow construction of a community hub adjacent to shops opposite the village green. However, if redevelopment was proposed for this area this may present issues related to parking.

<sup>37</sup> Australian Social & Recreation Research Pty Ltd, 2008, *Planning for Community Infrastructure in Growth Areas*, Growth Areas Authority.

## Best Practice

International, Commonwealth and state policy direction encourages the development of integrated hubs which support the co-location and/or integration of services. These can include education hubs, sporting hubs or community hubs. Hubs provide multiple spaces clustered together on one site servicing: the neighbourhood, district, sub-region and region.

Hubs allow different people to meet and interact and create a focal point for activity. They bring people together and build a sense of place. They increase efficiencies in the built form and provide better return on infrastructure costs by enabling multiple service providers to share facilities over and increase range of hours.

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### 9.5.1 Health

Health services including community health, general practitioner services and dental services may begin as part time visiting services to the town increasing as the population increases. A multi-purpose community hub where a range of services can be delivered could provide consulting rooms with lock away storage which can be used by a variety of services. As demand increases, the community hub may extend to accommodate more permanent health services.

Services to the home will continue to be provided to residents unable to leave their homes. Opportunities for community members to come together for a health benefit will continue. Planned activity groups, rehabilitation groups and specific illness support groups may use the community centre or community service hub. The community centre might remain separate from a community service centre or combine as the place for community groups to meet and a service centre for health services.

### 9.5.2 Libraries

Provide library services from shared community hub that is centrally located, highly visible, close to activity centres and compliant with National standards (People Places 2012) as a minimum. Include the provision of community meeting spaces and incorporate the recommendations of the Statewide Library Building Audit.

Minimum standards for the provision of space for a library collection should be adhered to in all circumstances. A gradual increase in the service (in Nyora) may need to be staged to include a smaller collection and limited opening hours in the first stage. This would provide for the needs of a gradually growing population and ensure the library service remains viable.

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<sup>38</sup> S Rossiter, 2007, *Feasibility Study of Community Hubs for the Parramatta Local Government Area- Briefing Paper*, Elton Consulting, Bondi Junction.

The library should be located in a central position in the town associated with a community hub/ service centre or the commercial area of Mitchell Street. If a smaller space and minimum collection is possible, then a facility with capacity for extension would be necessary

### 9.5.3 Emergency services

The continuation of the fire service as a volunteer service located in Nyora will ensure ready access to neighbouring towns and serve the more heavily treed western area of the shire. Increased local employment will ensure a supply of volunteers for this service.

Currently both Police and Ambulance Services are part time and on-call and should be expanded to 24 hour services with increasing populations in Korumburra and the western area of the shire including Nyora. It is unlikely that an ambulance or police station will be located in the town. To accommodate the needs of a larger population in Nyora and in Korumburra it will be necessary to ensure that when the Korumburra ambulances are called out of the area that there remains an ambulance in the local area to respond to emergencies in Korumburra and District including Nyora.

TABLE 8-1: SUMMARY OF CURRENT AND RECOMMENDED SERVICES FOR NYORA

SERVICE / INFRASTRUCTURE TYPE	MAIN PROVIDER	CURRENT SERVICE AND FACILITY MODEL	RECOMMENDED SERVICE AND FACILITY MODEL TO MEET FUTURE NEED
Home and community care	South Gippsland Shire Council	Home visit	Continued service on current model
Immunisation	South Gippsland Shire Council	Nyora Community Centre	Increased time to Nyora from shared community service centre
Maternal and child health	South Gippsland Shire Council	Primary school	Increased hours of service in shared facility at or close to primary school
District nursing service	Gippsland Southern Health Service	Home visit	Current service model expanded to meet population need limited by funding allocation
Private General Practice	Not currently available	Nearest service Korumburra or Lang Lang	Part time service to shared service centre
Community Health, allied health	Gippsland Southern Health Service	Home visit	From community service centre – part time service increasing with demand.

Rehabilitation, planned activity group, health promotion	Gippsland Southern Health Service	Varied depending on service	Continued service with increased provision in the town.
Library	West Gippsland Regional Library Corporation	Mobile library fortnightly	Permanent collection with increasing library service – possibly beginning on smaller scale.
Ambulance	Ambulance Victoria	Korumburra on-call at night	Increase provision in neighbouring towns to ensure Nyora ambulance is available locally. New building required.
Police	Victoria Police	Korumburra	Extend service hours in response to need and efficiency in next 5 years.
Nyora Country Fire Authority	CFA	Volunteer service to urban and rural fires and road traffic accidents	Continued location in Nyora as town expecting greatest growth.
Transport	V-Line bus GSHS bus	Melbourne – Yarram service x 5 services weekly Pick up PAG clients for Korumburra activities	Continued with possible increase. Some local Planned Activity Groups with bus bringing people to Nyora.



## 10 SPORT, RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE

### 10.1 Introduction

The following infrastructure types assessed in this section are

- Sports fields and ovals and hard surface courts.
- Open space
- Playgrounds
- Community gardens
- Public realm
- Natural environment

Footpaths, paths and trails are described in a separate chapter.



### 10.2 Council Plans and Strategies / Government Policy

Community Directions Nyora Community Plan 2010 Reflects the view of a wide cross-section of the community. It contains a vision for Nyora for 5 years and includes a list of projects and priorities which the community believes should be focussed on to fulfil the vision. Two priorities include Beautifying the Village Green and Park and the Recreation Reserve.

Nyora Recreation Reserve Community Sport Centre Feasibility Study 2009 Identifies improvements to the recreation reserve pavilion. It provides an audit of current facilities within the reserve and a functional design brief. It references the two plans below.

Nyora Recreation Reserve Master Plan 2008 Identifies the key priorities for the development of the reserve and sets out proposed site and infrastructure related improvement for implementation in the short to medium term.

Nyora Recreation Reserve Committee Strategic Plan 2006 Identifies that existing facilities were inadequate highlighting public toilets and change rooms as needing extensive improvements.

South Gippsland Shire Council Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan 2013 – 2017 Priorities and strategies toward creating an environment which supports the health and wellbeing of the community. It includes objectives to support active communities through provision of environments which encourage walking and cycling.

South Gippsland Shire Council Recreation Plan 2008: Volume 1 Strategy & Actions

South Gippsland Shire Council Recreation Plan 2008: Volume 2 Locality Analysis

South Gippsland Shire Council Recreation Plan 2008: Volume 3 Consultation Findings

South Gippsland Shire Council Recreation Plan 2008: Volume 4 Implementation Plan

The Recreation Plan established a profile of programs and services, and recreation facilities, analyses recreation demand to 2028, and determines priorities for recreation services and facilities to increase participation in leisure and sport.

South Gippsland Open Space Strategy 2007 This strategy provides an analysis of open space including recreation facilities, content for policy provision, development levy

contributions and local areas planning and remains a relevant document for current community infrastructure planning in Nyora.

South Gippsland Shire Council Asset Management Strategy 2013 This strategy assesses adequacy of the current status of asset management practices and establishes a long term framework that is necessary to address the gap between current status and the desired status in asset management.

### 10.3 Current Provision

Council has a strong commitment to the provision of sports infrastructure of appropriate quantity and quality to maintain participation. In planning for recreation facilities and services South Gippsland Shire Council has identified the following key goals:

- Leadership in recreation policy and planning
- Create a network of off-road trails around each locality
- Provide the appropriate quality and quantity of sports infrastructure to maintain current participation
- Provide a wider range of outdoor swimming opportunities and
- Introduce mechanisms to fund priority projects that are effective, equitable and assist with implementation of financial and recreation planning objectives

The private, public and community sectors all have a role in providing for sport and recreation. Some sport and recreation opportunities can be operated at a profit and may be provided by the private sector. The community is the major provider of sport and recreation in Nyora and it relies on the contribution of volunteers on committees of management and community clubs. These clubs and section 86 committees play an important role in assisting Council with asset management and maintenance responsibilities.

Please refer to table 2 which describes the type of indoor and outdoor sports and recreation facilities in Nyora.



### 10.3.1 *Indoor sports and recreation*

The HAPI program is a chair based and/or weight bearing, low impact aerobic exercise program which aims to improve strength, flexibility and balance in participants. It is conducted at the community centre, Henley Street.

A second exercise program held at the community centre for the broader community no longer runs due to lack of participants.

There are no other indoor recreation facilities in Nyora with residents travelling to Poowong to play basketball.

### 10.3.2 *Nyora Recreation Reserve*

The Nyora Recreation Reserve is approximately 7.3 hectares and is adjacent to Nyora Primary School, Grundy Avenue and Cornish's Road and disused VicTrack railway line. The reserve is managed on behalf of the Department of Sustainability and Environment by the Nyora Recreation Reserve Committee of Management. Volunteer committees manage all of the reserve user groups.

The recreation reserve has a pavilion built and developed by the community. It includes a social area constructed in 1997 and change rooms.

The reserve includes two netball courts, two tennis courts, cricket practice nets, two cricket pitches, a sports oval with lighting, men's shed, three public toilets, speedway track, open space and remnant bushland.

Facilities include football clubrooms with a meeting room, administration area, catering and bar facilities, showers, umpire rooms and storage. The netball and tennis courts include a covered area for players and spectators. A storage shed at the tennis courts is shared by all user groups. There are lights on the main oval, and on the netball courts but not on the tennis courts.

Regular user groups of the reserve are:

- Nyora Football and Netball Club
- Nyora Cricket Club
- Nyora Tennis Club
- Nyora Speedway
- Nyora Men's Shed
- Nyora Primary School.
- Little Athletics





The reserve facilities are also used by groups out of Nyora for sporting and social activities. The club rooms are available for hire for groups of up to 80 people.

There have been a range of plans prepared for the Nyora Recreation Reserve for strategic planning of the area, redesign of the pavilion and future use or expansion. The Community Directions Community Plan identified the Recreation Reserve as a priority with an aim to implement the master plan and club rooms upgrade.

### **10.3.3 Nyora Speedway**

The Nyora speedway is leased from the recreation reserve. There are at least six events annually. Spectators travel from the outer eastern suburbs of Melbourne and Mornington Peninsula and the broader local community. There are issues relating to the compatibility of the speedway with other uses within the reserve, insurance and maintenance of the facility and ongoing viability of the facility. Increasingly, the close proximity of the speedway with residential areas is incompatible. The speedway has floodlights with events commencing from early evening, concluding after dark. There are issues relating to noise and lighting from the speedway to recently established residential areas close by.



### **10.3.4 Loch/Nyora Pony Club**

The Loch/Nyora Pony Club is located at 27 Yannathan Road on 4.5 hectares. There is a social club room, storage shed, toilet block, fenced arena, stabling yards and loading ramp. The Nyora Pony Club has one of the largest memberships in Victoria with over 60 members.

The Nyora Shared Paths and Trails strategy cites statistics for equestrian participation in South Gippsland as 4% in

contrast to the national participation rate of 1.3%. There are no dedicated trails linking the pony club to the town centre or recreation reserve.

Many Nyora residents live on rural lifestyle blocks where horse ownership is high and horse riding facilities are a high priority.

### **10.3.5 Lang Lang Golf Club**

Lang Lang Golf Club, Nyora is an 18 hole course built on sand and located on the South Gippsland Highway. The course attracts players from Melbourne and the broader region and has a club house and services of a golf professional. There are catering facilities available. Snacks and sit down meals are available. The club has a licenced bar where alcohol can be purchased.

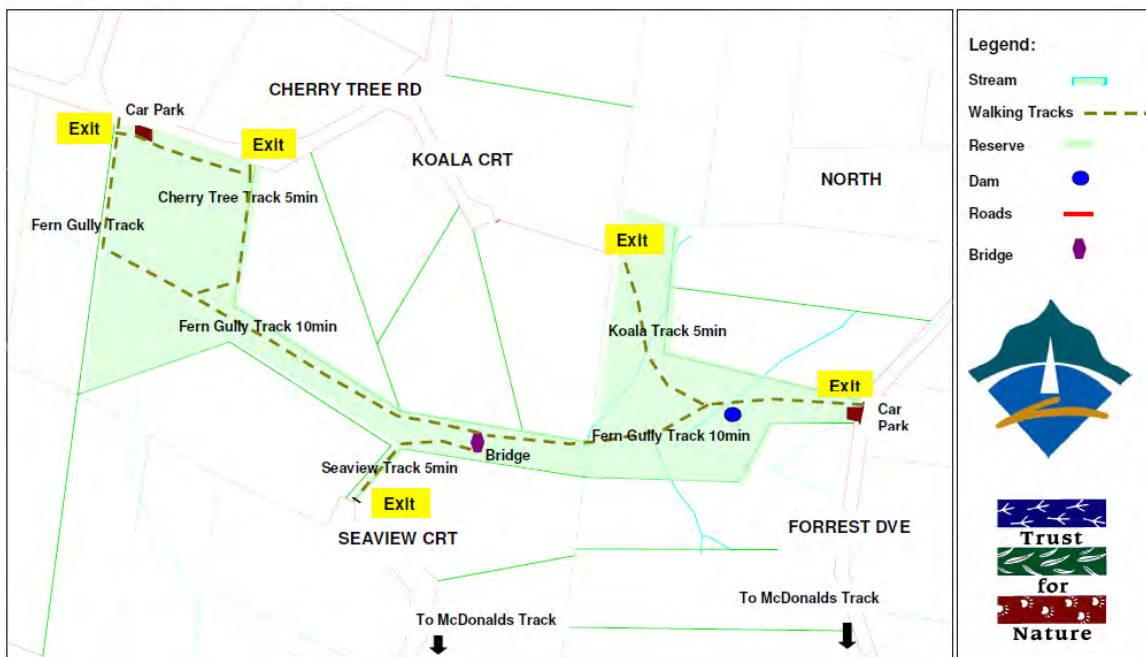
### 10.3.6 Playgrounds, parks and the public realm

The Village Green provides a focus for Nyora and is located between Mitchell Street, Davis Street and the railway station in the town centre. The RSL Mitchell Street Playground is located in the Village Green. This park also includes a rotunda, barbeque, skate bowl and paths.

Adjacent to the Village Green is open space locally known as Toby's Paddock. There is a walking path diagonally through Toby's Paddock linking Mitchell Street to the recreation reserve shared trail. This provides safe, off road linkage and supports walking and cycling between the general store, post office, community centre and recreation reserve that is separate from the playground, skate bowl and rotunda in the Village Green. The Nyora Structure Plan (2013) identifies that 'the recreational use of Toby's Paddock will complement and contribute to the mix of activities in the Nyora Town Centre.'<sup>39</sup>

Wuchatsch Reserve located 5kms north-west of Nyora consists of approximately 24 hectares of land. It is an important area of remnant native bushland including plants and animals of regional significance. There are a number of tracks through the reserve connecting to the three adjoining roads (Cherry Tree Rd, Seaview Court and Forest Drive). This reserve provides a recreational area for the broader community and residents living in the low density residential area surrounding the reserve.

#### WUCHATSCH RESERVE NYORA



The Follet Drive residential area has a local park without any infrastructure. The recreation reserve and pony club also provide vacant park area.

The Village Green and its connection to Toby's Paddock on Davis Street contributes to the public realm of Nyora. Earlier plans have proposed that the Toby's Paddock area be used for commercial development, however the recently updated Nyora Structure

<sup>39</sup> South Gippsland Shire Council Nyora Structure Plan 2013

Plan states 'It is not envisaged that the land on the north side of Mitchell Street, known locally as 'Toby's Paddock' will be required for retail / commercial development. The recreational use of Toby's Paddock will complement and contribute to the mix of activities in the Nyora Town Centre.'<sup>40</sup>

## 10.4 Consultation

A survey of Nyora residents undertaken in October 2013 invited comment regarding the prioritisation of infrastructure for Nyora and asked respondents to nominate if they participate in sport and recreation outside of Nyora. In contrast to other activities reported on in the survey, Nyora was the location for recreation and social activities reflecting the large number of people involved in sport in Nyora.

The Nyora Community Plan involved a broad range of community members in its development including 35 attending a community planning workshop in 2010. The community plan identifies two priorities from which further consultation and development has taken place. These are the Beautification of the Village Green and Park including Toby's Paddock, and the Recreation Reserve.

## 10.5 Future Demand

With an increase in families and older adults in Nyora, commercial development in the town centre will occur. Preservation of the Village Green as a central focus for Nyora is important in the development of the town centre providing a central meeting place for the community and visitors to the town. Formal sports taking place at the recreation reserve and the pony club will be in greater demand as Nyora develops a commercial centre attracting more residents to remain in the town for shopping and recreation.

There will continue to be a larger proportion of families in Nyora than in other areas of South Gippsland. The proportion of families is expected to increase in the next 20 years resulting in an increase in the number of children travelling to schools and requiring safe access for walking and cycling. Parents with prams and people with mobility issues will also require better connections between recreation facilities and the town centre as discussed in the footpaths and trails chapter of this report.

Current residents in Nyora will age in the town contributing to the older population. The recreational needs of this older population will be different with demand for a new selection of sports and passive recreation expected. Indoor sports are more popular with this age group and the investigation of indoor courts is recommended below.



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<sup>40</sup> Nyora Structure Plan 2013

## Industry Benchmarks and Trends

### Best Practice

#### Healthy by Design

Sutherland, E and Carlisle R (2004) Healthy by Design: an innovative planning tool for the development of safe, accessible and attractive environments Vol. 18(11–12) NSW Public Health Bulletin

#### Key design principles

- ✓ Connectivity
- ✓ Environments for All People
- ✓ Mixed Density
- ✓ Mixed Land Use
- ✓ Parks and Open Space
- ✓ Social Inclusion
- ✓ Supporting Infrastructure
- ✓ Active Transport
- ✓ Aesthetics
- ✓ Safety and Surveillance

Growth area planning criteria apply to densely populated areas and are to be used here as a guide only. Rural municipalities are characterised by dispersed population pockets and towns with much of the population requiring services located out on rural properties. While general standards developed for more densely populated areas are not applicable for our smaller more dispersed towns, the location of Nyora to Melbourne's high growth areas should be considered.

Recommendations for growth areas are to provide a minimum of 2ha of active open space excluding golf courses per 1,000 people. This is to be distributed between active open space reserves, tennis facilities, lawn bowls with more detail provided below.

TABLE 1 RECREATION GROWTH AREA BENCHMARKS

<b>Indoor aquatic /fitness centre</b>	1 centre for every 40,000 to 50,000 people
<b>Double court indoor recreation centre/stadia</b>	1 centre for every 20,000 – 30,000 people
<b>Neighbourhood active open space</b>	1 area of 8ha in size to provide for two sports ovals per 6,000 people
<b>Neighbourhood reserve pavilion</b>	1 per 6,000 people or per designated active recreation reserve
<b>Tennis</b>	1 x court per 2,500 people 1 x 2 court free to the public tennis court no pavilion per 25,000 to 35,000 people 1 x 6 – 10 court complex per municipality
<b>Netball</b>	1 outdoor netball court per 3,500 people; 1 x double court netball court per 16,000 people 1 x 8 court complex per 50,000 people Maximise use of school sites where possible

<b>Lawn Bowls</b>	1 x 4 green facility for 40,000 people
<b>Passive open space</b>	0.7 to 1ha of passive open space per 1,000 people or 300 – 40 households 205 to 4ha passive open space per 2km radius Open space within 400m of households
<b>Neighbourhood level passive open space reserves</b>	Small parks are required within 150 – 300m. Requirement of the subdivision act where 5% of a developable subdivision as an open space contribution or via the local planning authority stipulating open space contribution between 5% and 10%  Approximately 2% of all land is required just to provide a park of 1ha within 400 – 500m of all dwellings.  Additional land is required to compensate for barriers such as rail, creek and industrial land plus arterial roadways that form barriers to pedestrian movement. <sup>41</sup>
<b>Neighbourhood level passive open space reserve Level 1</b>	1ha within 400 – 500 metres of residential dwellings Amalgamate 1ha parcels to form larger more functional reserves on a case by case basis
<b>Level 2</b>	3ha to 4ha within 2 kilometres of all residents. Equivalent to 5.43% of residential land area.  Regional public open space where available along streams and permanent water bodies.
<b>Higher order passive open space reserves</b>	Linking People and Spaces: A strategy for Melbourne's open space network

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Applying simplified open space planning standards such as an “area to population” ratio (i.e. 4ha per 1000 people), or a percentage of land area, or allowing developers to determine what open space shall be provided have been shown as ineffective in delivering a diversity of high quality open spaces opportunities which serve the majority of residents. A range of different open space types suitable for a variety of uses and benefits should be provided. The allocation of open space should not count encumbered land or waterways but consider their use to extend and connect public open space to make the best use of local natural features.

The Open Space Planning and Design Guide (June 2013) and the Open Space Strategies Practice Note 70 (July 2013) provide a hierarchy of open space requirements to be considered in assessment of open space. Consideration of the type of open space required for the size and purpose of a town should be considered as well as location of open space types within a town.

<sup>41</sup> Department of Planning and Community Development, *Victorian Planning Provisions* (clause 56.04) on 24 October 2012, <http://planningschemes.dpcd.vic.gov.au/vpps/>

<sup>42</sup> Australian Social & Recreation Research Pty Ltd, 2008, *Planning for Community Infrastructure in Growth Areas*, Growth Areas Authority.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

### 10.5.1 Indoor sports and recreation

Aside from the community centre, there are no indoor recreation facilities in Nyora. The location of the Nyora Primary School adjacent to the recreation reserve provides opportunities for shared facilities within the primary school grounds. The cover over the Nyora Primary School hard courts has been designed for conversion to an indoor facility. The conversion of the undercover hard courts at the Nyora Primary School to indoor courts for a range of sports which may include basketball, netball, badminton and table tennis would benefit the school and the broader community.



### 10.5.2 Nyora Recreation Reserve

Recommendations for the future of the Nyora Recreation Reserve made in the Master Plan and Feasibility Plan remain relevant for a growing community. Recommended facilities in the feasibility plan would allow for an increased sports and recreation community but would be limited for use by the broader community.

The investigation of the long-term future of the speedway impacts greatly on the capacity of the recreation reserve to expand into the speedway area providing space for a second playing field within the recreation reserve.



The current speedway is not compatible with residential development in neighbouring areas where noise and lighting from the Allocation of land for park with playgrounds and space to kick a ball within 400 metres of all new residential areas is required in all new development areas.

The allocation of open space for a reserve suitable for the development of playing fields of a minimum of 4 hectares in the development east of Hatch's Road is required.



### 10.5.3 Loch/Nyora Pony Club

A connection of the Pony Club to the town and surrounding residential area via a shared trail would make the current site safer and increase casual usage of the site. Relocation of the Pony Club to the recreation reserve is unlikely as it would provide less space for equestrian activities and restrict the future expansion of the recreation reserve for other sports.

The provision of a range of shared trails including the possible future funding to development the rail line to a rail trail would increase the equestrian opportunities in the town. Adult riders in Nyora currently have limited opportunities for off road riding in the area.

### 10.5.4 Playgrounds, parks and the public realm

New residential areas should have local open space allocated for formal and informal recreation within easy access by foot for the local residents. New residential areas should be connected to the town and schools via off road, shared pedestrian cycle trails. Wide, shared paths with seating and lighting, allocation of land for shared community areas would allow space to kick a ball, walk or build a community garden. The allocation of public open space should meet guidelines as specified in C68, Safe, Healthy, Active Communities which incorporates Healthy by Design principles into the planning scheme for South Gippsland.

Within the town centre the preservation of the Village Green and Toby's Paddock provides a recreational area and focus for the town. This public area is ideal for community gatherings and events which invite community engagement while also providing a green, natural aspect from potential commercial development on the south side of Mitchell Street and in Davis Street. These areas could invite casual places to relax and socialise or larger outdoor public events. Such areas would require adequate lighting and ready surveillance from surrounding areas.

The allocation of open space including parks with room for play equipment and informal ball play is required within 400 metres of all residents. These areas will be required in all new developments including those to the east of Hatch's Road and to the south of Hewson Street.



TABLE 2: OUTDOOR SPORTS AND RECREATION FACILITIES IN NYORA

SERVICE / INFRASTRUCTURE TYPE	TOTAL NUMBER	CURRENT SERVICE AND FACILITY MODEL	RECOMMENDED SERVICE AND FACILITY MODEL TO MEET FUTURE NEED
Playing fields – Football, Cricket, school use	1 1 1	Football and cricket Cricket practice nets School oval	Investigate additional playing field on speedway site if speedway becomes unviable
Outdoor courts – Netball, Tennis	1 2 2	Covered hard court at primary school Netball courts Tennis courts	Consider conversion of covered outdoor court to indoor court
Pavilion and club rooms	1	At recreation reserve	As outlines in Feasibility Study
Pony Club	1	Located on 4.5ha land with clubhouse, toilet block and storage shed	Continue on current site with shared trail connection with town centre and some residential areas
Golf club	1	Privately operated club, 18 hole course, club rooms with catering	Continue
Speedway	1	In recreation reserve	Investigate viability in current location with consideration for moving.
Playground, parks and open space	3	Village Green Toby's Paddock RSL playground Mitchell Street Skate bowl Mitchell Street Wuchatsch Reserve Follet Drive open space	Maintain Village Green and Toby's Paddock if possible Allocation of open space as recommended in planning scheme C68.



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