

BASS COAST SHIRE

SKATE STRATEGY - 2018-2028

STRATEGY REPORT



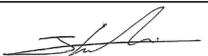
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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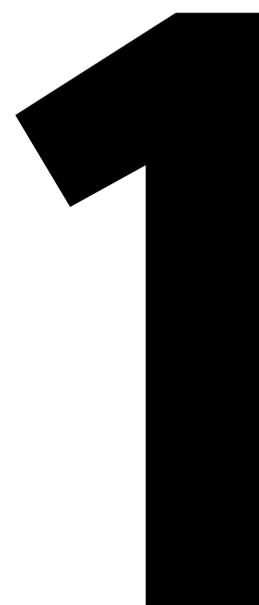
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INTRODUCTION

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1.1 BACKGROUND

The Bass Coast Shire has three concrete skate parks, one mini ramp and a mobile skate trailer. These facilities have accommodated the needs of skateboard and BMX riders in the region over the past 20 years as this unique form of recreation has developed and grown in popularity throughout the Shire. However the need to provide new skate facilities throughout the Shire has been identified through background research in Council strategic documents and growing pressure from the community.

The Bass Coast Shire understand skating is a valid recreational activity that provides many health, physical, recreational and social benefits to the community. They recognise the necessity for a comprehensive plan towards the growth of skate culture in the region and the importance of considering the community needs. The Bass Coast Skate Strategy 2018-2028, will set out how to support, develop and manage skating in the region, now and into the future.

The Bass Coast Skate Strategy is made up of two Reports:

Part A 'Strategy Report'
Part B 'Background Report'

The Background Report is made up of four key study components:

- Understanding Skate
- Bass Coast Context
- Existing Skate Provision
- Consultation

These key components form the data and research compiled to support and guide 'The Strategy' document. This document should be read in conjunction with the Background Report.

1.2 VISION

The vision for the Bass Coast Skate Strategy forms part of the overall goal:

'To create a Shire where young people have a range of recreation options to keep them socially connected and physically active.'

This broad vision will be achieved through a holistic approach of research, observation, analysis, urban design principals, comprehensive consultation and clear communication to form a unique, innovative strategic response specific to the area. The strategy will promote and support inclusive, safe, multifunctional spaces for all community users that encourage a healthy youth culture in the Bass Coast Region.

The Strategy essentially aims to outline:

- **How** community needs can best be met.
- **What** classification of facility should be provided.
- **Where** the most appropriate locations are.

1.3 SCOPE

The Bass Coast Skate Strategy 2018-2028 will develop a strategic framework for the planning, provision and management of skate facilities within the Shire that will enable a sustainable and equitable response to current community demand and future community needs.

It is important to identify that the term 'skate' within this report refers to any activity that utilises a wheeled, non-motorised device to roll or ride on different surfaces and elements. The strategy recognises the need to for other wheeled sports, outside of skateboarding, and encompasses such activities as scooters, in-line skates, quad-skates, long-boards, BMX, mountain bikes and more. Each of these user groups has their own identity, culture and associated spatial needs. However, throughout consultation it has been identified that skateboarding is the dominant use within the shire and the strategy has been structured to reflect this data.

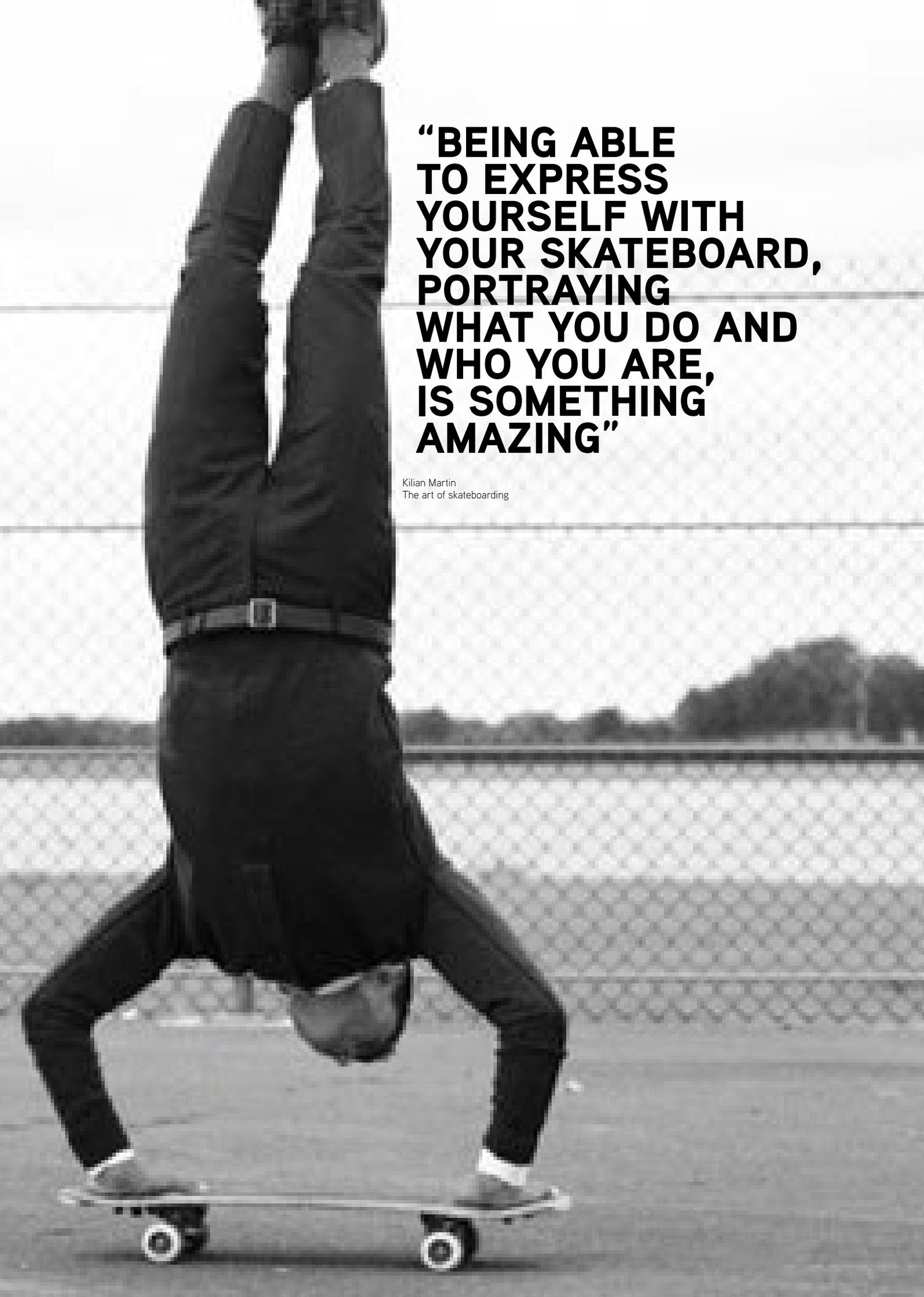
For the purpose of this study youth have been defined as people from ages 5-25. Whilst this is a large spread of ages, it was considered appropriate in light of ABS ages ranges for skateboarding participation and previous experience with the skate and BMX facility user groups. This age spread ensures that the majority of facility users are covered in the analysis.

It is intended that skate facility planning and provision will compliment and add value to other unstructured youth activities within the shire such as BMX tracks, play spaces, hang-out spaces, outdoor basketball courts, informal kick-about areas and disc golf.

1.4 OBJECTIVES

The Vision and Scope will be achieved through the following objectives:

- Assess current provision.
- Understand usage trends and demand.
- Determine gaps in provision.
- Identify complimentary activation and amenity.
- Provide a framework for new and upgraded facilities based on assessment of current provision, usage trends and demand.
- Develop conceptual designs to guide funding and resources.



**“BEING ABLE
TO EXPRESS
YOURSELF WITH
YOUR SKATEBOARD,
PORTRAYING
WHAT YOU DO AND
WHO YOU ARE,
IS SOMETHING
AMAZING”**

Kilian Martin
The art of skateboarding

1.5 DEFINITIONS

Repeated terms and organisational acronyms used throughout the Strategy have been defined for clarity as follows:

THE STRATEGY

The Bass Coast Skate Strategy

THE REGION

Bass Coast Shire local government extents in Victoria.

AUTHORITY

Any government or government department, municipal, statutory, judicial, public or administrative body, entity, agency or authority.

SKATE

Other user groups refers to any activity that utilises a wheeled, non motorised device to roll or ride on different surfaces and elements. The strategy recognises the need to consider other wheeled sports, outside of skateboarding, therefore encompasses such activities as scooters, in-line skates, quad-skates, long-boards, BMX, mountain bikes and more.

RIDE

The controlled movement of any skate device.

SBA

Skateboarding Australia

SRV

Sport and Recreation Victoria

FACILITY / PARK / SKATE PARK

Relates to a skate park or space that caters to action wheeled sports activities including skateboard, BMX, scooter, in-line skate, roller skates and sports modified wheelchairs.

TRICKS

A specific action or move utilising the element of use that relates to a set performance in the flow of movement on the features or components of the skate park.

NODE

Any concentration of movement or focal point of activity, for example community node would be an area where communities congregate for example parkland, shopping centres etc..

HAZARD

Any item posing an immediate risk to the safety of participants.

ACTIVE USER

Someone who is actually riding the facility on a skateboard/BMX/scooter or similar.

INACTIVE USER

Someone who is part of the session, but is waiting for their turn when the active user is finished.

OBSERVER

Someone who is watching the activity on the facility.

PARTICIPANT

Someone who may be an active user, an inactive user or observer at the facility.

ABS

Australian Bureau of Statistics

POS

Public open space

VIC

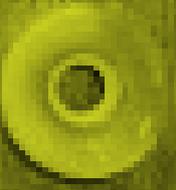
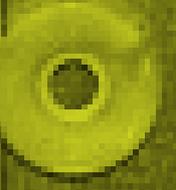
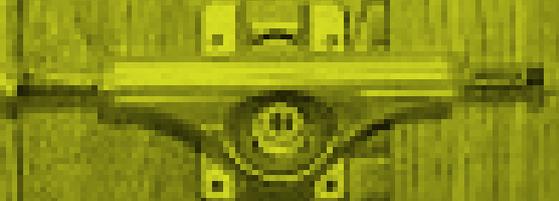
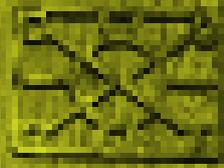
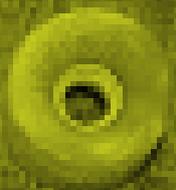
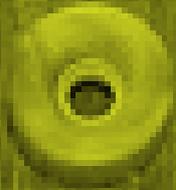
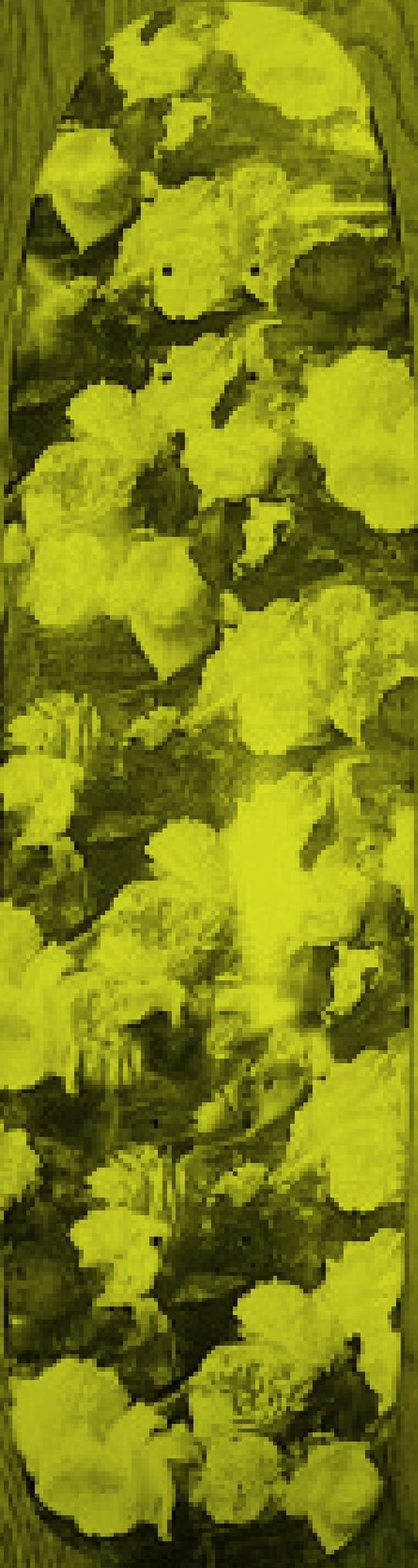
The state of Victoria

CPTED

Crime prevention through environmental design

LGA

Local Government Authority



PART

2

APPROACH

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2

APPROACH

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The Bass Coast Skate Strategy has been created based on four key research components:

- Understanding skate
- Bass Coast Context
- Existing Skate Provision
- Consultation

This information was compiled to form and support the approach. The following pages summarise these key components. Refer to 'Part B Background Document' for the fully detailed research outcomes.

2.2 UNDERSTANDING SKATE SUMMARY

This section establishes why skate is an essential recreational activity to include in Bass Coast communities, understanding the history and development of skate and how it has evolved to the current trends and facility provision we see today. Based on the review of national and local trends with regards to wheeled sports participation, there is a significant amount of data that demonstrates the popularity, recreational, health and community benefits of skate and the need to provide facilities for young people and users. The following headings outline key items covered. Refer to Part B Background Document for 'Understanding Skate' fully detailed research outcomes.

2.2.1 THE EVOLUTION OF SKATE

Since its development into an extreme sport in the 60's and 70's skateboarding has had various surges in popularity that to this day, is still on the rise. An indication of this growth was the announcement in 2016 that it would be present at the 2020 Olympic Games in Tokyo Japan. The associated skate equipment and fashion industries have a massive world wide market with an estimated \$4.8billion in annual revenue with 11.08 million active skateboarders in the world.

In Australia there are now over 1000 skate parks of varying age, size and style. Almost all have been built in the last twenty five years and are public facilities.

2.2.2 OTHER USER GROUPS

The strategy recognises the need to consider other wheeled sports, outside of skateboarding. This encompasses such activities as scooters, in-line skates, quad-skates, long-boards, BMX, mountain bikes and more. Each of the user groups has their own identity, culture and associated spatial needs.

2.2.3 BENEFITS OF SKATE

As skate and skate parks have developed, there have been many noted benefits, from the individual rider to the wider community and even at a regional, state and national scale:

- Skate is an unbiased, inclusive activity reaching out to a range of diverse demographics and backgrounds with many known physical and mental health benefits.
- It provides action, performance, creativity and culture in the community with various social benefits.
- Popular, well designed skate spaces increase tourism and provide economic and social benefits on a regional, state and national scale, enlivening town centres with spectators and vibrancy with potential for numerous events and competitions.

2.2.4 GROWTH IN SKATE POPULARITY AND TRENDS

The global popularity of wheeled sports is a trend that has continued in Australia. A statistical overview from the ABS shows from 2009 to 2012 skate and other wheeled sports had much higher rates of participation than structured or organised sports and showed a 9% increase in popularity for boys and a 12% increase for girls over the three years. In Victoria skate and other wheeled sports also had much higher rates of participation than structured or organised sports and showed a 6% increase in popularity for boys and a 9% increase for girls from 2009 to 2012 (ABS 2012).

2.2.5 VIC PROVISION TRENDS

Another indicator of the growth, popularity and community value placed on skate and wheeled sports is the recent push from different municipalities to improve their facility provision. From 2010 onwards, a number of skate park and youth plaza design and construction projects in Victoria have been instigated by local Councils.

2.2.6 SKATE SAFETY

The process of falling and having to get back up again ingrains self determination and teaches youth persistence and trial and error. At the same time, skateboarding, like many extreme sports can have inherent risks and associated safety concerns. There are various preventative measures that help to minimise risk that the individual can adopt as well as skate safe design principles.

2.2.7 GENDER EQUALITY

Female skate has become increasingly popular worldwide over recent years. Female participation of skate in Victoria has considerably high numbers compared with other organised sports, with the level of skill and professionalism rivaling and equaling men and breaking down gender stereotypes. A key opportunity for this strategy is to promote gender equality, participation and inclusivity for female skate participation.

2.2.8 SKATE RIDING STYLES

There are four main skate styles defined for the purpose of this strategy: Transition, Vert, Street and Park. Each of these skate styles have unique characteristics and require different spatial requirements.

2.2.9 SKATE PARK STYLES

A number of trends occur in the provision of skate parks around the world. These have been observed through direct changes in scope of projects and community needs. Park trends covered include:

- Plaza and street parks
- Transition flow parks
- Combination parks
- Youth spaces and activity areas
- Shared urban, incidental and sculptural skate
- Pop up parks
- Skate trails
- Drain skate
- Indoor parks
- Temporary Parks
- Skater Cross

2.2.10 SKATE PARK DESIGN CRITERIA

This section provides an overview of the specific park design criteria taken into consideration when designing a skate facility. Headings include:

- Skill Level and capacity
- Site Specific
- Refuge and social spaces
- Multi-use spaces
- Proximity to residential areas
- Circulation and access
- Construction of facilities
- Inspection and maintenance of facilities
- Management and ongoing activation

Refer to Part B Background Document for full 'Understanding Skate' research and investigation results.

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2.3 BASS COAST CONTEXT SUMMARY

This section considers the current youth population and predicted growth to establish the spread and concentration of youth in the Bass Coast region. Other complimentary youth focused facilities and programs are then identified to highlight any gaps in provision and where potential new facilities can integrate into existing provision. The following headings outline key items covered. Refer to Part B Background Document for 'Bass Coast Context' fully detailed research outcomes.

2.3.1 DEMOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

For the purpose of this study youth have been defined as people from ages 5-25. This age bracket has been identified in light of ABS age ranges for skateboarding and CONVIC personal experience with the skate and BMX facility user groups. Analysis into the current and projected distribution of youth helps to identify where the highest densities of youth are located in the Bass Coast region. This can aid in determining where the best locations are for skate facilities and family spaces.

2.3.2 YOUTH POPULATIONS

Currently Wonthaggi has the highest population of youth with 21% of the total population, followed by Inverloch, Cowes and Cape Woolamai. The lowest youth populations are currently located inland in the more rural areas of Bass Coast.

2.3.3 PROJECTED POPULATIONS

In 2036, the Wonthaggi region is still projected to have the highest population of youth. The Cowes region is projected to have the 2nd highest followed by Inverloch and the Waterline area.

2.3.4 TOURISM FLUCTUATIONS

A key consideration is the influx of youth through tourism peaks. It was identified that the peak population increase through tourism was in the areas of Phillip Island, San Remo and Inverloch. This highlights the need for youth provision that can cater for not only the local youth but also be adaptable to these fluctuations and increases in capacity. January currently receives the highest amount of visitations annually, with 14% (an estimated 28,600 visitors) making the trip to Phillip Island and San Remo on a 'Peak day'.

Tourism projections indicate that with future development and increased population of nearby towns, visitation to Phillip Island and San Remo will increase. The region is expected to double its visitor numbers from 1.85 million in 2015 to 3.4 million by 2035.

2.3.5 CURRENT YOUTH PROVISION

This section identifies complimentary youth focused facilities, locations and distribution, including:

- Education
- Community Centres
- Public Open Space
- Organised Sports
- Unstructured sports - playgrounds + informal kick-about space
- Unstructured sports - complimentary activation

2.3.6 COMMUNITY PRESSURE

This section acknowledges existing pressure, groups, petitions and forums advocating for new skate provision within the Bass Coast region.

2.3.7 BASELINE INFORMATION

Bass Coast Shire Council has a number of strategic documents that support the need for skate provision within the Shire (see background document). These have also been considered in preparing this strategy.

2.3.8 CONTEXT CONCLUSION

The current demographic profile of the Shire and also its predicted growth demonstrates a strong percentage of 5-25 year olds living within the community centres stretching along the southern coast of the region. Wonthaggi, North Wonthaggi, Cowes and Inverloch are predicted to maintain the highest youth populations. Upon review of the current youth provision and relevant baseline information, there is potential to build on the rich network of current complimentary youth provision in the region. The analysis currently suggests there is potential to develop new facilities, particularly in the main centres predicted to maintain their considerable population of youth into the future. Such facilities will tie into existing youth provision and assist in providing further opportunity for events, programs and other forms of activation.

2

2.4 EXISTING SKATE PROVISION SUMMARY

A location, condition and function assessment has been undertaken on the three existing concrete skate parks in the Bass Coast; Cowes, Wonthaggi and Inverloch. The Newhaven Mini Ramp and the Mobile Skate Ramp have also been assessed. These assessments provide an insight into how successful each park is in providing for its immediate surrounding and broader communities and will determine what type of facility is needed to mitigate gaps in skate facility provision.

The following is an overview of the key findings and recommendations for each facility. Refer to the Part B Background Document for the detailed research outcomes.

2.4.1 COWES SKATE PARK

KEY CONDITION FINDINGS

In summary the key findings are as follows:

- The facility is in poor condition due to age, construction techniques and geotechnical conditions.
- The concrete surface is poor throughout, with visible cracking, chips, uneven surfaces lifting and unacceptable tolerances on construction joints.
- There are many high priority items that need to be addressed.
- It is evident that recent repairs have been carried out but these have deteriorated.

OVERVIEW OF KEY FINDINGS

Key findings of the skate park assessment demonstrate the overall condition and function of the facility is not achieving its potential and is rated as 'immediate attention required' (5% of its expected potential life), suggesting that action is required.

KEY FUNCTION FINDINGS

In summary the key findings are as follows:

- Due to the age and the design of the facility, it no longer caters to current user trends, making for a facility that does not encourage users to learn to ride, continue to ride or progress their skills.
- Size and spacing of some of the obstacles within the facility limit function.
- Although the layout design functions, the poor condition of the facility no longer allows for safe use.
- There is adequate landscape and amenity provision, however the site is in a poor location with obstructed views and limited passive or natural surveillance creating a space conducive to antisocial behaviour.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the facility be demolished and rebuilt in this location or in an alternative location where the key function findings can be better addressed.

Refer to 'THE STRATEGY' section for recommended size, location, priority and implementation approach for the Cowes skate park.

2.4.2 INVERLOCH SKATE PARK

KEY CONDITION FINDINGS

In summary the key findings are as follows:

- The facility as a whole is in poor condition due to age, high usage and construction techniques.
- The concrete surface is poor throughout on the base slab and many features have cracks, chips, rough surfaces and uneven concrete finishes.
- There are many high priority items that need to be addressed.
- It is evident that recent repairs have been carried out but these have deteriorated.

KEY FUNCTION FINDINGS

In summary the key findings are as follows:

- While the general overall layout of the facility is functional, the main issues are evident in the age, design and construction of features, particularly in the northern linear extent.
- Many features are built to poor standards with proportions and construction techniques that may pose a safety risk.
- There is some room for skill development within the facility however many of the features are outdated and no longer found in current skate park trends.
- There is adequate landscape and amenity provision and reinvigorated vibrancy with recent art works and signage updates. The location lends itself to a youth space with overall good surveillance, proximity to shops and the main street and other recreational activities.

OVERVIEW OF KEY FINDINGS

Key findings of the skate park assessment demonstrate the overall condition and function of the facility is not achieving its potential and is rated as 'immediate attention required' 19% of life / approximately 1- 2 years remaining. The facility has some structural failure, poor design and or major surface degradation but may be rectified in part for ongoing limited use. There are several high priority safety items that have been outlined that require immediate action.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the facility be treated with a phased approach to extend the lifespan of the facility for a further 5 - 6 years.

- Phase 1 will repair and refurbish high priority items to increase the lifespan of the facility.
- Phase 2 will involve the demolition, redesign and rebuild a facility in the same location.

Refer to 'THE STRATEGY' section for recommended size, location, priority and implementation approach for the Inverloch skate park.

2.4.3 WONTHAGGI SKATE PARK

KEY CONDITION FINDINGS

In summary the key findings are as follows:

- Overall the concrete surface is in reasonably good condition with some cracks and chips developing in high use areas. Many of these are minor and not yet considered a major safety hazard.
- There are some drainage issues where pooling is occurring, particularly in areas of the park where the adjacent landscape is eroding and building up to block drainage.
- Generally, features are in moderate condition. The high priority safety hazard that must be remedied is the construction joints located before / after features. These are becoming wider than acceptable tolerance and in some cases have differential settlement. This is a high risk for users where wheels can get caught in a high speed zone.

KEY FUNCTION FINDINGS

In summary the key findings are as follows:

- Overall the skate park has good flow and functional layout of features. However, some safety hazards exist with particular features that should be remedied.
- High priority features that require Council review include: the rainbow rail, manual pad and rail section.
- A lower priority feature is the bowl, although it is not currently a safety hazard the design of the narrow 'halfpipe' section limits overall function of the bowl as this area is almost unusable.

OVERVIEW OF KEY FINDINGS

Key findings of the skate park assessment demonstrate the overall condition and function of the facility is rated as 'Fair' 50% of life / approximately 10 years remaining. The facility has imperfections in design or finish quality, wear and tear but still has functional value.

The facility has some structural failure, poor design and surface degradation but can be rectified for ongoing use. There are some high priority safety items that have been outlined that require immediate action.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the facility be treated with a phased approach to extend the lifespan of the facility for a further 8 - 10 years.

- Phase 1 will repair and refurbish high priority items to increase the lifespan of the facility.
- Phase 2 will involve future expansion and upgrading the existing facility to a District Level Facility.

Refer to 'THE STRATEGY' section for recommended size, priority and implementation approach for the Wonthaggi skate park.

2

2.4.4 NEWHAVEN MINI RAMP

KEY CONDITION FINDINGS

In summary the key findings are as follows:

- Overall the mini ramp is in good condition after the recent refurbishment works.
- Much of the turf to the immediate surrounds of the halfpipe has worn away and is now exposed soil and pooling areas with mud. It is recommended that a landscape surface treatment be installed to avoid users treading in the mud then using the ramp.

OVERVIEW OF KEY FINDINGS

Key findings of the skate park assessment demonstrate the overall condition and function of the mini ramp is rated as 'Good' with 85% of life / approximately 10-15 years remaining.

The mini ramp is very popular within the community as demonstrated by the community push to refurbish the old mini ramp and get it back to a functional state. Its function could however be improved through the provision of supporting infrastructure.

KEY FUNCTION FINDINGS

In summary the key findings are as follows:

- Overall the mini ramp functions well, it is very popular within the Bass Coast skate community.
- Although it is extremely popular it can only cater for one user at a time so limits its potential as a youth space or destination for young people.
- There is limited landscape supporting infrastructure such as seating, footpath access or shade shelter for users / spectators.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the facility be upgraded in the future with supporting infrastructure such as footpath access, seating, a drinking fountain and shelter to increase public space provision of this important community asset.

Refer to 'THE STRATEGY' section for recommended size, location, priority and implementation approach for the Newhaven mini ramp.

2.4.5 MOBILE SKATE RAMP

KEY CONDITION FINDINGS

In summary the key findings are as follows:

- Overall the steel is in good condition with a smooth surface.
- The skate feature has much wider than acceptable joints where the feature folds up as a trailer. These joints are in unsafe locations right before the stairs and rail where small wheels will catch causing potential accidents.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommend that the mobile skate ramp be decommissioned and replaced with permanent small or incidental skate obstacles with a greater diversity of function in Corinella and Grantville.

Refer to 'THE STRATEGY' section for recommended size, priority and implementation approach for the Corinella and Grantville skate provision.

KEY FUNCTION FINDINGS

In summary the key findings are as follows:

- The skate ramp has a poor design function. The design and positioning of the mobile ramp within the hard stand areas provides for very limited functional use.
- The joints where the mobile skate ramp folds impede the safe use of the ramp by skateboard and scooters users.
- The quarter pipes and ledges provide minimal function for users.
- The feature provides minimal room for skill development or progression. A much smaller simpler feature would provide a greater level of function and usage.

2

2.5 CONSULTATION SUMMARY

The consultation process has been an integral component of the development of the Bass Coast Skate Strategy. In order to ensure the success and longevity of these community assets, it is vital to connect with the future users. Through a combination of engagement methods, the process aims to empower youth and their communities to take ownership and pride in their public spaces. Refer to Part B Background Document for 'Consultation' fully detailed outcomes.

Three main engagement methods have been utilised for gathering feedback at a strategic level for developing the strategy:

2.5.1 STEERING COMMITTEE

Early in the consultation process a steering committee was formed from members of the community who were identified by Council as having an active interest in the project and invested in the skate culture of Bass Coast. The aim was to gain valuable local insight into the Bass Coast skate community.

The group was made up of 19 members including key community leaders, YMCA, youth workers, resident group representatives, local organisations, business owners, selected school representatives and people who have shown particular interest in the future of skate in the Bass Coast.

2.5.2 CONSULTATION WORKSHOPS

Workshop sessions can build a sense of community amongst users, stakeholders and residents, and are a useful tool to seek the opinions of a smaller group, allowing varying contributions and ideas to come together. Unlike a survey, they enable the discussion of complex issues and any possible underlying concerns the community may have with regards to the approach.

Three consultation workshops were held in the Bass Coast. One on the 21st of February in Cowes and two on the 23rd of February in Wonthaggi and Grantville. These locations were strategically picked with Council to give Bass Coast communities the opportunity to have their say on how the Skate Strategy should determine the future of skate within the region.

2.5.3 ONLINE SURVEY

The Bass Coast Skate Strategy on-line survey was live from the 2nd of February to the 27th of March 2017 for the general public to have the opportunity to have their say on how the Skate Strategy should determine the future of skate within the region.

This medium of consultation is an integral part of the engagement process and ensures that members of rural Bass Coast communities who were unable to attend the workshops still had the opportunity to have their say.

2.5.4 CONSULTATION SUMMARY

The consultation process proved to be an extremely valuable component of the Strategy. Firstly the steering committee workshop provided a snapshot of the current community within the Shire from both an organisational and community member perspective. Key considerations raised were then able to be explored and tested in the following community workshops and online survey. A number of common themes were raised with regard to current provision and where improvements could be made.

The consultation process has shown there is a strong skate culture within the Bass Coast. There is a rich history of skate in the region which has been strengthened through the skate and broader community. The passion of the community for skate and the provision of the skate facilities was particularly evident. This is attributed to a number of reasons such as; the social benefits, increased self-esteem, minimised anti social behaviour and the increased social connections with peers whilst being physically active.

An overwhelming majority of those who participated in the process outlined that they are not happy with current skate provision within the region. Overall, people stressed that new facilities are long overdue with 95% support for new on-trend (modern) skate parks in Bass Coast. It has been acknowledged that new facilities need to cater for skill progression from beginner to advanced users and for a mix of riding styles. Accessibility and travel time were most important factors for locating facilities. People acknowledged the rural characteristics of the Shire and have defined support of a maximum 20km drive to a skate facility, if not closer. Safety and proximity to community hubs were also key criteria for locating new skate provision.

Consultation showed support for one large regional hub within the Bass Coast that caters for all skill levels, styles of skate, progression, competitions and events. Small satellite skate spaces were recommended to cater for smaller rural locations where travel and accessibility can be an issue. People also stressed that community and family space should be considered in the design of skate parks as well as the coastal nature of the shire.

It should be noted that some areas of the Shire have been under-represented due to a lack of attendance and response during the consultation process. Hence, consultation forms only one part of the combined information that was collected and used to define and shape this strategy document.



PART

3

DISTRIBUTION MODEL

Distribution Modelling	03.1
Facility Classification	03.2
Distribution Model	03.3
Site Selection Criteria	03.4
Facility Guide	03.5
Regional Facility Selection Framework	03.6
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3

3.1 DISTRIBUTION MODELING

To appropriately assess individual sites across Bass Coast for the potential provision of new skate infrastructure, it is important to determine what types of facilities should be considered. This following sections therefore will:

- Describe the various facility classification models;
- Outline a distribution model;
- Specify site selection criteria.

The Strategy will define and outline a complimentary network of facilities that offer different user experiences and fulfilling different user requirements and needs. This creates a diverse range of choice for the broader community.

One method to look at skate facility provision is defining 'type's by size and template, i.e. determining the size (say 40m x 20m and then considering appropriate sites that can accommodate this 'rectangle'). This Strategy takes a slightly different approach. While size is still important, the unique character of a site should influence the potential design and implementation of the facility. A long thin linear space for example, whilst not meeting traditional size requirements, may become a major regional facility given its location and connectivity to other facilities. Therefore this Strategy has focused on function, usability, opportunity, location, and site character rather than simply scale as a base premise.

As part of this strategy process, the following criteria have been considered when determining facility classification. Not all facilities will meet each of the criteria: for example, a local level facility may only need to incorporate 5 out of the 11 criteria to meet community needs.

BUDGET:

The facility budget and how this impacts the facility style, features and function, based on community and stakeholder consultation.

CATCHMENT:

The community catchment of a facility and the overall reach a facility is likely to have on the broader region.

LANDSCAPE INTEGRATION:

Facilities that embrace and celebrate existing site character and surrounds. Facilities that are integrated into the landscape can have low impact on surrounding residents, through materials, style, orientation and elevation of the facility.

EXISTING FACILITY:

The potential to add skate function to an existing facility and community space, adding value and creating a vibrant and multi-use space.

MIXED SKATE STYLES:

The potential to create facilities that offer varied and contrasting riding experience, whilst not focusing solely on one type of user or riding style.

UNIQUE OBSTACLES:

Facilities that offer unique skate features and obstacles.

AMENITY AND RECREATION:

The potential to provide family space, spectator areas and community amenity with activation and recreational provision.

REUSE & RECYCLE:

The ability to reuse and recycle existing concrete surfaces and other infrastructure to reinvigorate a space maximising output and 'bang for buck'.

SKILL LEVEL:

The ability to provide for skill progression and different levels of ability appropriate to community needs and requirements.

WIDER ACTIVATION:

The potential to cater for events, competitions and wider activation within the community and a broader regional context.

DESIGN CREATIVITY:

Potential for creative design output with theming associated to relevant community, culture, environment and landscape etc.

3.2 FACILITY CLASSIFICATION

3.2.1 REGIONAL FACILITY

Regional facilities are defined within this strategy as a purpose built facility providing ample space and components to enable a variety of different skilled users to frequent the space on a daily basis. Generally within a municipality there is one regional facility, and this becomes the main focus of skate that district and local facilities compliment. It therefore needs to be easily accessible by public transport and cars including the provision of parking for passive and active users. The development of the regional facility also presents the opportunity to create other recreational and social functions to engage the broader community. Examples include performance spaces, multimedia, basketball courts and refuge areas.

Whilst not area dependent, they need to be large enough to accommodate a significant amount of skateable terrain for a range of skate users from beginner to advanced level. Within this may be specific zones for different user types to minimise conflict (eg: plaza area, transition zone). The facility should contain adequate event space and infrastructure including seating options, power and lighting for events, programming for competitions and demonstrations. There also needs to be provision for appropriate entry and safety signage, refuge areas, seating and shade, bins, drinking fountains and bike racks. The facility should also consider its context and have the necessary landscape to integrate /compliment its surroundings. Toilets nearby or at the site are also necessary.

APPROXIMATE COST: \$1.2M +

Fremantle Youth Plaza is a regional facility catering to local Perth users as well as a draw card on a national level. With skate, recreation, play and picnic areas as well as events and competitions: this facility has transformed the Fremantle Docklands into a vibrant populated youth hub.



Port Maquarie Skate Park is a regional facility with transition and street areas broken into interconnected spaces for a higher capacity of users. It has a competition level bowl and street runs, as well as beginner level features for skill progression all set in a parkland environment.



- AT A GLANCE...**
- Approximately 1000m2 +
 - Strategically located to service the whole Shire + tourists, visitors and state wide.
 - Iconic location, celebrating and highlighting shire culture + natural environment. Draw card to shire.
 - Capable of holding competitions.
 - Enables skill development from beginner to advanced.
 - Caters to all styles of skate.
 - Allows for night time usage.
 - Complex, unique and larger advanced obstacles.
 - High end amenity and landscape provision.
 - Could be integrated into complimentary recreational activity but functions as a stand alone facility.
 - Provides further recreation provision e.g. bouldering, climbing, games, kick about, basketball, play space, etc.

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3.2.2 DISTRICT FACILITY

A district level facility will reach a catchment of multiple small townships within the Shire, but will primarily service one larger community centre. There may be more than one district level facility within a municipality. It will form part of the network of complimentary facilities which provide a unique user experience and increase the diversity of choice across the shire. Such an approach will assist in minimising overcrowding, as users will travel between specific facilities for a different skate experience.

A district level facility as defined for this strategy will cater for a high capacity of users, with multiple zones within the skate area conducive to safe riding at times of high usage such as weekends and school holidays. It will allow for skill progression from a beginner to advanced level, with challenging obstacles that maintain interest. This type of facility can cater for all user styles. For example street and plaza as well as bowls and transition. It can also have one primary user style such as the St Kilda Skate Park which is a flowing transition orientated space.

A district facility can have the capacity to host small events, competitions or demonstrations, and should consider providing seating options and viewing areas for a family friendly space. Power and lighting are preferable, but not necessary for the facility to function properly. Other elements which can also be included are complimentary youth activation and recreational opportunities, shade and supporting amenities and art projects such as installations. The facility should consider its context and have the necessary landscape design to integrate and compliment its surroundings. Toilets nearby or at the site is preferable.

APPROXIMATE COST: \$550K - \$850K

The Coastwatchers Skate Space in Cairns provides a multi functional example of a district level facility. It has four street and transition skate areas within the park as well as shaded spectator area, climbing walls, ping pong, parkour, basketball, informal kick-about and picnic space. It provides a space for the whole family to enjoy.



The Wollongong Skate Park is a flowing transition orientated facility with street features designed into the flow. It is integrated into the parkland space and captures views out to Lake Illawarra. It has design theming which reflects the local steel works in the area.



AT A GLANCE...

- 600 – 900m²
- Strategically located to service a number of communities and provide diversity across the Shire.
- Located next to complimentary recreation.
- Potential for an iconic design and theme.
- More complex unique obstacles.
- Catering for skill development from beginner to advanced level.
- Capable of holding medium sized competitions + event opportunities.
- Amenity, spectator areas + landscape provision.
- Family friendly + further activation / recreation provision – bouldering, climbing, games, kick about, basketball.

3.2.3 LOCAL FACILITY

A level local facility is designed to cater to a smaller town or community with a reduced reach compared to a district or regional facility. For the purpose of this strategy, local facilities should be strategically located to service smaller rural communities which may struggle to reach the larger district or regional hubs on a daily basis. Ideally, a local facility should be located near other complimentary forms of existing recreation which serve the local community.

The function of a local facility aims to provide the essential features for users to learn the basics of skateboarding and progress from beginner to intermediate with less focus on advanced features. It can have mixed skate styles or a focus on one style, however will be restricted to the smaller budgetary confines. A local facility should aim to have at least one unique obstacle so as to maintain user interest and provide a point of difference between other local facilities.

This facility should provide basic shade and seating areas as well as drinking fountain, rubbish bins and safety signage for a family friendly environment. When siting a local level facility, reuse and recycling can play a big part in increasing value for money. For example, reusing an existing concrete slab will mean more budget for specialist concrete skate features.

APPROXIMATE COST: \$250K - 450K

Cedric Archer Skate Park in Rockhampton is a local level facility with the fundamental skate features for learning to skate and skill progression such as a mini ramp, hip, ledge, rail, A-frame. It ties into a wider recreational precinct and utilizes existing trees for shade.



The Jingili Skate park in Cairns again caters for the basics in skateboarding with simple street and transition features for user to learn and progress skills. It also has lighting, shade shelter, drinking fountains and bins + connects into a popular park in Jingili.



AT A GLANCE...

- 250 – 500m2
- Basic design catering for skill development, simple detail – bang for buck.
- Strategically located to service local community.
- Located next to complimentary activation / recreation.
- Basic infrastructure and landscape provision.
- Located near existing recreation or activation.
- Capable of holding small local level competitions and events.
- Minimal allowance for advanced riders.
- One or two unique obstacle with a focus on features which are conducive to maintaining user interest and skill progression.
- Could reuse / recycle existing infrastructure such as concrete slab to increase 'bang for buck'.

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3.2.4 INCIDENTAL ELEMENTS

Incidental skate spots are already occurring across the Shire with local skaters using existing urban infrastructure due to their unique skate function. Examples include seats, walls and stairs. With appropriate design and management, incidental skate and spaces can be developed that are significantly safer and more functional to users whilst not impacting significantly on the broader community. Incidental skate spaces are not aimed at any specific level of user.

Any pathway that is used by skateboarders as a thoroughfare has the possibility to have sections of it widened to accommodate skateable items or undulating terrain to create an 'incidental' skate element. Many urban spaces contain infrastructure or sculptural components that can be designed to accommodate skate function and be a cost effective option to provide greater rider diversity in the Shire. While the focus may be on other activities or recreational needs, an incidental skate element can add value and increase overall function or recreational opportunity to an existing space (such as a basketball court or existing urban square).

As incidental spaces are not facility based, there is no set size constraint. So whilst managing activity is still important to avoid conflict with other users, there are opportunities to create these incidental elements in areas previously considered either inappropriate or too small for a facility. For the purposes of this strategy such incidental spaces mostly cater for users of a small or local rural catchment. Incidental spaces will give users who may not have the chance to access a skate park the opportunity to roll on flat terrain with one or two basic street or transition features.

APPROXIMATE COST: \$20K - \$80K

A manual pad ledge will allow users to learn the basics of how to ollie, grind and manual and then work their way up to a more technical variety of tricks.



A simple concrete mini ramp will allow for a variety of tricks and skill progression on transition. It is highly functional and will maintain interest for even the most advanced users to challenge themselves.



AT A GLANCE...

- Strategically located for youth that may not be able to access traditional skate parks.
- No set size requirement with strategic reuse of existing concrete surfaces / existing infrastructure available + DIY nature.
- Simple minimal features yet highly functional and skill development based. For example: rail, manual pad, mini ramp.
- Service small rural local catchment. Could be locally built – avoid big company overheads or built as a secondary to a bigger park nearby
- No allowance for infrastructure / landscape / further recreation / events.
- Located nearby existing recreation.

3.3 DISTRIBUTION MODEL

Following the definition of facility types, this section now looks at the kind of distribution that is required to adequately cater for the established needs of Bass Coast Shire.

Based on the classification previously outlined, within the Shire there should be one major regional facility. This will service beginners through to advanced users, cater for events, and will attract interest from outside the Shire. The next distribution level is the district and local facilities. These facilities should be located throughout the Shire to provide a range of riding experiences. The final distribution level is incidental elements. These are located throughout the Shire to provide localised recreation in rural residential areas where youth may struggle to reach traditional parks. This will be based on need. Similar distribution approaches have been used in a number of Councils including the City of Frankston Strategy. This has led to the development of a central regional facility and supporting facilities such as Langwarrin and Seaford Sandfield Reserve Skate Parks.

While this distribution model is the ideal configuration based on need, each municipality is different in terms of its overall scale, transport connections, population distribution and level of services and infrastructure. Therefore, the distribution of facilities should tie in with these considerations.

For example, some municipalities have a single significant regional facility with no need for supporting facilities. Others have well distributed district and local facilities, due to the lack of space for a regional facility, or the need to provide a facility in each township. The key is ensuring there is a range of facilities to cater for the various user requirements for today's and future needs. The recommended distribution for the Shire will be outlined in Section 4, 'The Strategy'.

In order to determine the level of distribution required, catchment areas have been developed based on:

- Benchmarking* with other municipalities and what is fair and reasonable for individuals to travel to a facility.

This has been combined with the following four key research components as outlined in Section 02 of this document:

- Understanding skate
- Bass Coast Context
- Existing Skate Provision
- Consultation

*Benchmarked Strategies include: Skate Melbourne Plan 2017-2027, Mornington Peninsula Skate/BMX Strategy, Auckland City 2001 Skate Strategy, Moreton Bay Skate and BMX Strategy 2010, Stirling Skate Strategy 2013

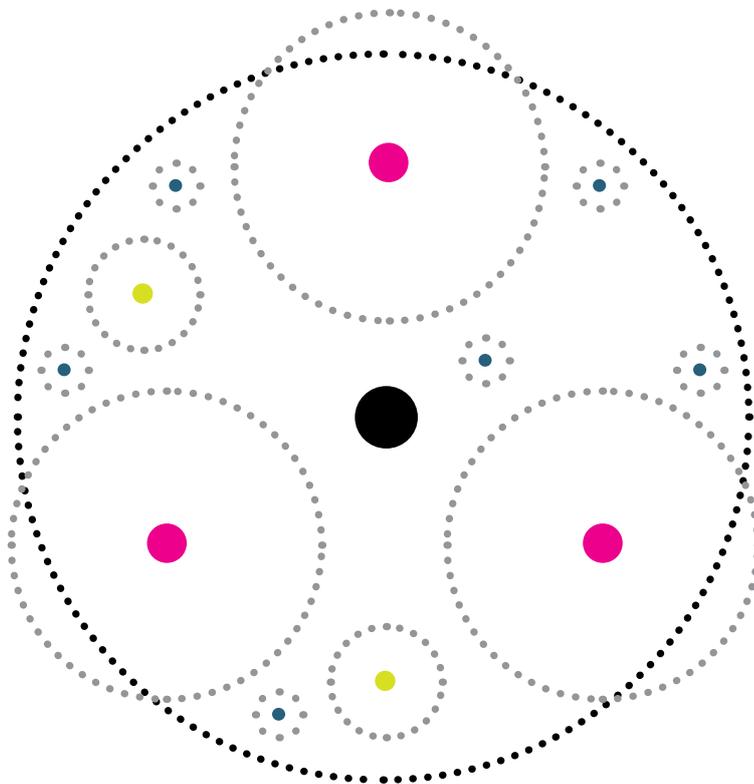
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3.3.1 CATCHMENTS:

REGIONAL FACILITY:	40km - Shire wide;
DISTRICT FACILITIES:	10-20km;
LOCAL FACILITIES:	5-10m;
INCIDENTAL FACILITIES:	1-3km - as required.

3.3.2 DISTRIBUTION DIAGRAM:

- **REGIONAL** facility; central focus for skate within the Shire.
- **DISTRICT** facilities; compliments the regional facility and provides users a different rider experience.
- **LOCAL** facilities; compliments the district facilities and provides the fundamental building blocks for skate.
- **INCIDENTAL** facilities; fill gaps in provision and provides for local residents.



3.4 SITE SELECTION CRITERIA

This section summarises the key site selection criteria considered when assessing suitable locations for facilities across the Shire.



3.4.1 PHYSICAL SITE CONDITIONS & TECHNICAL CONSIDERATIONS

This first broad criterion is based on whether a site can accommodate a facility of the required scale and type. It also considers technical implications such as drainage and soil conditions. Key considerations include:

- Is the proposed site capable of catering to the various and different applicable facility types? (e.g. large enough to cater for events if we are looking for a regional scale park)
- Is the proposed site free of existing land use implications, covenants, easements, service access requirements and/or underground/overhead power lines, water and gas?
- What are the implications of geotechnical conditions, ground water and drainage?
- What are the physical terrain implications of the site?
- Are there existing services on and to the site?

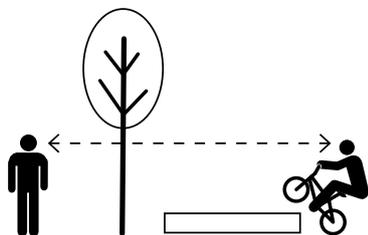


3.4.2 ACCESS/TRANSPORT

This second criterion looks at how easily accessible the site is for users, parents and those viewing the skate park or events. Key considerations include:

- Is there easy access to public transport from the proposed site?
- Are there pedestrian/footpath connections from transport nodes to the proposed site?
- Is there a safe drop off area or adequate car parking if applicable?

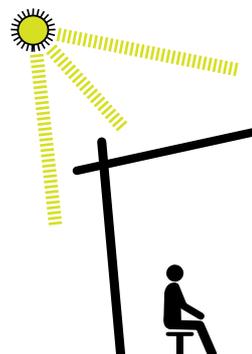
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3.4.3 NATURAL SURVEILLANCE, SECURITY AND SAFETY

With the creation of a skate park, where the main users are below the age of 18, it is critical to ensure the facility is visually open and safe and easily accessed in the case of an emergency. Key considerations include:

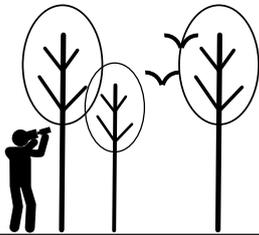
- Is the site visually prominent with good public surveillance for safety and for the promotion of the facility and activity?
- Is the site a short distance from police response calls and does it provide ease of police access on scheduled routes?
- Can the site provide adequate emergency vehicle access (fire and ambulance)?
- Can vehicular access be restricted at the proposed site to prevent skating at night by car light if applicable?
- Can the proposed site provide safe entry to and from the site and safe setbacks from busy roads and intersections



3.4.4 PROXIMITY TO AMENITIES (WATER, TOILETS, SHADE, FOOD & DRINK)

A skate park should have appropriate ancillary amenities. This factor was further highlighted during the community consultation, where respondents indicated they spent large amounts of time at facilities. This reinforces the need to provide shade for viewing and resting, drink fountains and nearby toilets to ensure the comfort of users. Considerations for this criterion include:

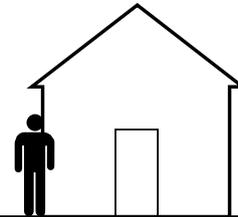
- Are associated amenities such as toilets, water, shelter and shade existing and or available or cost effective to install at the site?
- Is the site close to retail outlets selling food and drink and is there potential for seasonal, peak time and/or event day food and drink outlets?



3.4.5 IMPACT ON EXISTING FACILITIES, ADJOINING USES AND USERS

To assess the suitability of a site, one of the main considerations is how much impact will a new facility have on the existing users and use of the space. This can be a contentious community issue and so the following should be considered:

- Can the site facilitate minimal impact on ecological systems and loss of green space and mature or significant trees?
- Can the site provide minimal impact on pedestrian or road networks and access including existing desire lines (informal tracks created as a result of movement across a site not restricted to paths or roads)
- Will the location of a skate facility on the site substantially displace existing recreational or other site users?
- Are there existing cultural heritage claims on sites?
- Is there a history of 'anti-social' behaviour at the site?

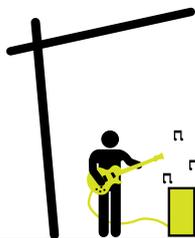


3.4.6 DISTANCE FROM HOUSING & INCOMPATIBLE LAND USE

Another major consideration for any skate facility is the potential impact of noise and light to nearby housing and environment. It is important that the facility is located to minimise impact to surrounding residential areas. In general, a minimum 50m distance from surrounding houses should be maintained. Please note that this is subject to facility classification and a more detailed acoustic assessment as each location to determine factors such as surrounding noise, landform, prevailing winds etc. This criterion is not a suitable consideration for incidental skate facilities which, due to their scale and level of potential use, are not considered major creators of noise or loss of amenity. Key considerations include:

- Is the site location an adequate distance (50m) from residential dwellings and incompatible land uses to avoid potential noise and light intrusions?
- Has the site the capacity to place a skatepark in a location to maximise noise attenuation (eg: built into the ground, tree and shrub planting).

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3.4.7 FURTHER USES

With centrally located facilities presenting the opportunity to become a major community activity node, sites must be assessed for their suitability to play such a role. Key considerations include:

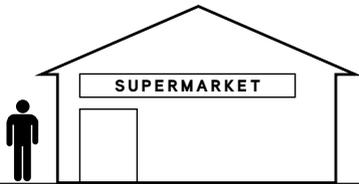
- Is the proposed site adjacent to like/complimentary activities to create a greater recreational experience?
- Does the site have the ability to cater for larger crowds and temporary infrastructure during peak use and events?



3.4.8 MAINTENANCE

Maintenance is important to the longevity and functionality of the facility. Considerations for this criterion are:

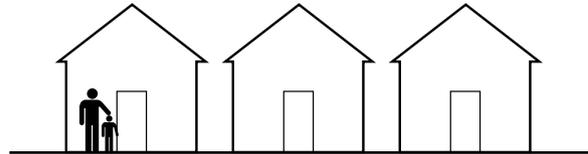
- How readily accessible is the site for regular maintenance?



3.4.9 CONTEXT & AMENITY

This criteria is most applicable to integrating into existing community facilities and nodes. Key considerations are:

- Is the site location where young people want to be or adjacent to where they currently congregate?
- Is the site in close proximity to existing shopping centres, sports or recreation facilities or interested schools?
- Is the site within or adjacent to a major community hub or central area?



3.4.10 CONSISTENCY WITH STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Sites for consideration need to conform to local planning schemes, embody strategic planning and reflect the current land use zones. Key considerations are:

- Is the location consistent with the strategic land use, masterplanning, planning schemes and zoning?
- Parking if applicable?

3

3.5 FACILITY GUIDE

The following table ranks how critical, preferable, or necessary the various requirements are for each facility type. For example, whilst event space is critical for a hub it is not necessary for an incidental facility.

	Critical for the facility to function properly
	Preferable for the facility to function properly
	Unnecessary for the facility to function properly

KEY REQUIREMENTS	FACILITY TYPE			
	REGIONAL	DISTRICT	LOCAL	INCIDENTAL
Appropriate size to cater for specific functional requirements of each type				
Space for temporary seating & associated infrastructure for events				
Public transport access available				
Emergency vehicle access available				
Adequate car parking /drop off available				
Shelter/shade				
Designated seating and viewing areas				
Toilets (or in close proximity)				
Rubbish bin/s				
Drinking fountain/s				
Appropriate entry and safety signage				
Good natural surveillance				
At least 50m from housing/residential areas				
Close proximity of food/drink outlets				
Other recreation/youth infrastructure can be accommodated				
Proximity to youth interest areas (shopping areas, recreation spaces, schools)				
Proximity to major community centre or centralized location?				

3.6 REGIONAL FACILITY SELECTION FRAMEWORK

The Strategy informs the need to locate a regional facility within Bass Coast that provides greater opportunities for wheel sport participation through its activation for passive and organised activities. Whilst a regional facility must be located in a central proximity on suitable land, it is essential that by design the facility considers the following framework:

Regional Catchment	Caters for a broad catchment across municipal boundaries, equitably distributed and not replicated across the region. Located within 40kms of all areas of the Shire and in an appropriate location as indicated within the Facility Guide.
Community Planning Support	Has been subjected to extensive community consultation and planning processes, with all key stakeholders including community, user groups, traders, land managers and authorities.
Broad Community Participation	Provides for a diverse range of skill levels for activities both passive and organised, through an integrated, universally designed process. Consideration should be given to the function of such a facility in line with any existing or future planned spaces in the direct vicinity of the facility.
Multi Use	The facility is multi-use across a range of sports and activities and compliments other facilities across the region whilst encouraging growth and interest through its location and functionality.
Deliverable	Meets community demand within realistic time-frames and budgets.
Operationally Viable	Is designed to meet standards of ongoing economic viability, understanding the owner’s responsibility to accept the facilities ongoing support.
Facility Compliance	As a regional facility, it meets the strategic intent and standards as required by the State and National Sports Bodies, and specific targeted elite teams/ programs.
Event Suitability	It meets the criteria to host events and activities as prescribed by state and national sports bodies, commercial and community operators.
Quality Management and Services	Is able to meet quality management and service levels.
Economic Benefits	Provides economic benefit in terms of construction and activation to the local community.

3.7 DISTRIBUTION CONCLUSION

By developing a facility distribution model based on previous strategies and the specific needs and requirements of the Shire, the Strategy will look to address the current and predicted demand within the Shire. By developing a long term plan for an interrelated network of facilities across the Shire, including regional, district, local and incidental facilities, the Shire will be able to offer a diverse range of recreational experience for both skate participants and the broader community.

The following section outlines site recommendations and distribution in order to meet the needs and requirements established within the Shire.



PART

4

THE STRATEGY

Introduction	04.1
Facility Location Matrix	04.2
Recommended Locations	04.3
Priority and Implementation Timeline	04.4
The Strategy	04.5
Next Steps	04.6

4

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The Strategy has been developed to provide a clear direction on the future provision of skate facilities in the Bass Coast Shire. The strategic plan outlined on the following pages has been created as the result of a needs analysis, that outlines a Shire wide distribution model of recommended facilities. This analysis has been established based on:

- The proven benefits of skate from the individual rider to the wider community and broader regional scale.
- The popularity trends at a national and global level now far out number traditional sports, with participation rates still on the rise.
- An opportunity for this strategy to promote gender equality, participation and inclusivity for both male and female users.
- The projected growth of youth population in the Bass Coast from 5,524 in 2016 to 19,554 in 2036.
- The current as well as projected tourism fluctuations across the Shire.
- Condition and function assessments of existing skate facilities within the shire.
- Review of current youth facility provision Shire wide including educational centres, leisure centres, organised sports, unstructured sports and public open space.
- Consultation outcomes highlighting overwhelming support for new, quality facilities.

Once need was established, a specific distribution model matrix was developed. Using current and projected youth population, tourism influx, consultation feedback, destination potential and travel time as key drivers, regional, district, local and incidental facilities were defined to ensure a diverse range of facilities across the Shire.

Using benchmarking from other municipalities, and determining the approximate distance one should travel in order to access a facility, catchment areas were then determined for each facility classification. Although some catchment areas may overlap, recommended facilities will be offering different user function and experience, appealing to different rider styles and skills levels.

* CATCHMENTS:

REGIONAL FACILITY:	40km+ the entirety of the Shire;
DISTRICT FACILITIES:	10-20km;
LOCAL FACILITIES:	5-10km;
INCIDENTAL FACILITIES:	1-3km - as required.

These catchment areas are further explored on the following pages, including their priority level for strategic implementation, the context within the strategy and key location criteria to be considered relevant to each site. Future designs will be further developed and refined through community consultation.

*NOTE: The recommended regional, district, local and incidental sites are potential locations for skate facilities only. Further discussion with Council along with community consultation and technical feasibility will be conducted to determine the most appropriate site within the recommended boundary.

4.2 FACILITY LOCATION MATRIX

The following table ranks the top locations identified throughout the Strategy. These locations have been selected by combining data collected through the demographic research, population statistics, consultation feedback, community pressure as well as justification through strategic planning assessment and benchmarking set from other strategic documents.

Selected locations have then been rated against key location criteria. Each of these criteria is weighted in importance from 1 - 5 (1 being low and 5 being high importance).

	Weighting %	Phillip Island Area	Wonthaggi	Inverloch	Kilcunda	Grantville	Corinella
FACILITY LOCATION RATING CRITERIA:		Raw Score from 1 - 5: 1 = Low / 5 = High. (no weighting applied)					
Current and projected youth population	35%	4	5	3.5	1	2.5	2
Tourism influx	20%	5	2	3	3	0	0
Consultation feedback + Community Pressure	25%	5	3	2	4	2.5	1
Potential Destination	5%	5	1	3	4	0	0
Travel Time to Potential Regional or District Hub	15%	5	5	2.5	2	4	4
TOTAL SCORE OUT OF 100: Indicating facility provision requirement (With weighting applied)		93%	74%	57%	49%	42%	31%

The below table gives a general indication of how this rating transforms into facility classification:

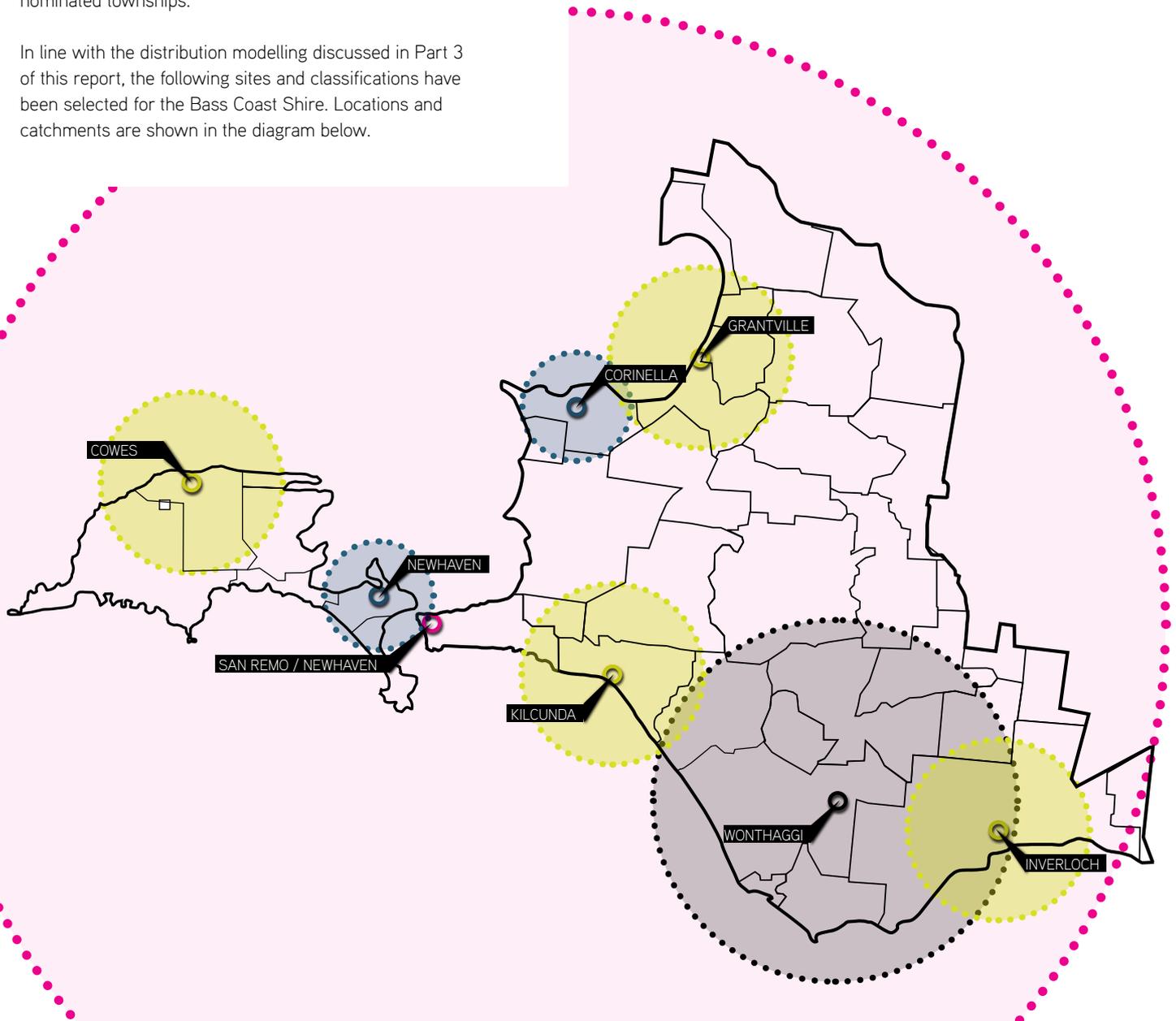
80% - 100%	REGIONAL FACILITY
60% - 80%	DISTRICT
40% - 60%	LOCAL
20% - 40%	INCIDENTAL

4

4.3 RECOMMENDED LOCATIONS

The following recommended locations have been determined through a rigorous testing process with community consultation, Council and the steering committee. It considered the Facility Location Matrix and the availability of viable sites within each of the nominated townships.

In line with the distribution modelling discussed in Part 3 of this report, the following sites and classifications have been selected for the Bass Coast Shire. Locations and catchments are shown in the diagram below.



CATCHMENT LEGEND:

- REGIONAL FACILITY - 40km+ (Shire WIDE)
- DISTRICT FACILITY - 10-20km
- LOCAL FACILITY - 5-10km
- INCIDENTAL ELEMENT - 1-3km - as required

0KM 10KM 20KM



4.4 PRIORITY AND IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE

Once each facility classification has been determined, each site has then been given a rating priority for strategic implementation. Priority has been determined through the following key criteria:

- Site availability.
- Funding availability for capital and renewal works.
- Existing facility condition and function assessment.
- Consultation feedback, needs and requirements.
- Demographics.
- Tourism fluctuations.

Each facility has been given a priority ranking from short to long term implementation, spanning the strategies lifespan from 2017 - 2026.

FACILITY APPROXIMATE PRICING GUIDE:

REPAIR:	\$40 - \$70K
INCIDENTAL FACILITY:	\$20 - \$80K
LOCAL FACILITY:	\$250 - \$450K
DISTRICT FACILITY:	\$550 - \$850K
REGIONAL FACILITY	\$1.2m +

KEY DEFINITIONS:

MINOR RENEWAL:

Resolve and make safe key condition items identified in existing skate park assessments to bring existing facility to an acceptable safety standard for public use. Works to be carried out by professional skate park contractor to industry standards.

MAJOR RENEWAL:

Renewal works involving potential removal, extension and or addition to an existing facility to bring in-line with current skate park trends. Design and Construction works to be carried out by professional skate park consultant / contractor to industry standards.

NEW:

A new facility designed and constructed to be in-line with current skate park trends. Design and Construction works to be carried out by professional skate park consultant / contractor to industry standards.

SHORT TERM 2018 - 2020

NEW WORKS	RENEWAL WORKS
San Remo / Newhaven: Regional Facility Complete Site Selection & Design works	Cowes: Major Renewal to Local Facility
Corinella: New Incidental Facility	Wonthaggi Phase 1: Minor Renewal
Grantville Phase 1: New Incidental Facility	Inverloch Phase 1: Minor Renewal

MEDIUM TERM 2020 - 2023

San Remo / Newhaven: New Regional Facility	
Kilcunda: New Local Facility	

LONG TERM 2023 - 2026

Grantville Phase 2: New Local Facility	Inverloch Phase 2: Major Renewal to Local Facility
Wonthaggi Phase 2: New Expansion to District Facility	
Newhaven: New Amenity Provision	

NOTE: New facilities are subject to available funding through Council Budgets and Grants Programs

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4.5 THE STRATEGY

4.5.1 SAN REMO / NEWHAVEN

CLASSIFICATION: REGIONAL FACILITY
APPROXIMATE VALUE: \$1.2M+

IMPLEMENTATION AND PRIORITY:

The short term priority (2018-2020) is to complete site selection to allow for the design and funding through Council budgets and grants programs. Construction of project works is to be carried out in the Medium term (2020-2023).

STRATEGIC CONTEXT:

Construction of a regional hub in San Remo / Newhaven area will respond to the current community needs and requirements as well as future projected youth population increase in the region. This will:

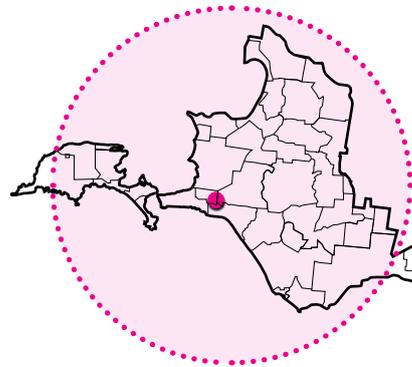
- Bring the Bass Coast skate infrastructure in line with the surrounding municipalities;
- Provide for the large tourism population fluctuations;
- Contribute to the local economy and establish the Bass Coast as a youth destination which is in line with the world renowned surf culture and natural environment of the region.

This facility will become the regional hub for skate within the Bass Coast Shire, providing an all ages, all skill level, multi-functional space. The facility is strategically located to service the whole Shire as well as creating a destination for domestic and international visitors.

KEY LOCATION CRITERIA:

The specific location should be a high profile iconic setting which celebrates and highlights the Shires natural environment, creating a ‘draw card’ destination. The site should be capable of holding large interstate competitions and events with enough space to create a multi-functional mixed style skate space. Refer to ‘Facility Classification’ section for further detail.

FACILITY CATCHMENT: 40KM + SHIRE WIDE



SITE LOCATION PLAN:



NOTE: SITE LOCATION TO BE CONFIRMED WITH COUNCIL

4.5.2 COWES

CLASSIFICATION: LOCAL FACILITY
APPROXIMATE VALUE: \$250 - \$450K

IMPLEMENTATION AND PRIORITY:

This is a short term (2018-2020) priority and will incorporate major renewal works to the current Cowes Skate Park. The existing skate park will be replaced with a new local level facility.

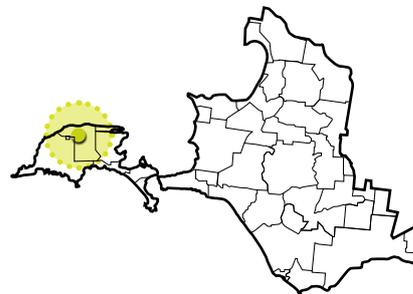
STRATEGIC CONTEXT:

This facility will cater for skill development of beginner to intermediate users with a simple design approach based around providing the skate fundamentals. The facility will also provide some limited advanced features. This facility will become part of a network of complimentary local level skate parks, each unique in features to enable diversity across the Shire. Park style will be determined through further community consultation.

KEY LOCATION CRITERIA:

Investigation will commence to establish the most appropriate location for the Cowes local level facility. If renewal works are to be carried out in the current location, design and strategic planning will be required to improve passive surveillance and remedy issues associated with the current location.

FACILITY CATCHMENT: 5-10km



SITE LOCATION PLAN:



NOTE: SITE LOCATION TO BE CONFIRMED WITH COUNCIL

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4.5.3 WONTHAGGI

CLASSIFICATION: DISTRICT FACILITY
APPROXIMATE VALUE: \$550 - \$850K

IMPLEMENTATION AND PRIORITY:

PHASE 1 SHORT TERM: MINOR RENEWAL

Address all high priority safety items outlined in the condition and function assessment to increase lifespan of current facility.

PHASE 2 LONG TERM: NEW EXPANSION TO DISTRICT FACILITY

As Wonthaggi currently has the highest youth population as well as the highest projected population increase, the current facility provision will need to expand to cater for the projected growth. However, the current Wonthaggi Skate Park condition and function is of a 'Fair' rating. It is recommended Council plan to secure funding for long term future upgrade and additions.

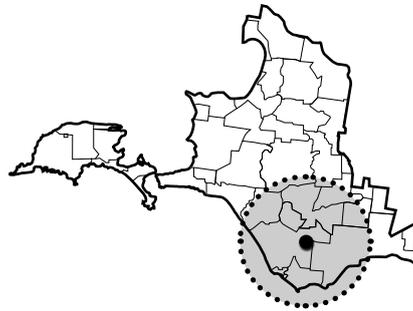
STRATEGIC CONTEXT:

It is planned that the current facility will expand to form a district hub, strategically located to service a number of communities across the shire with overlap between Inverloch and Kilcunda local level facilities. It will compliment other facilities within the Shire creating a diverse user experience and assist in minimising overcrowding, as users will travel between specific facilities for a different skate experience.

KEY LOCATION CRITERIA:

It is recommended that the current Wonthaggi Skate Park location be utilised for future expansion. The current facility can be upgraded and extended to increase lifespan, capacity and evolve the user experience to be in line with current skate park styles and trends. Refer to 'Facility Classification' Section for further detail on district level facilities.

FACILITY CATCHMENT: 10-20KM



SITE LOCATION PLAN:



4.5.4 INVERLOCH

CLASSIFICATION: LOCAL FACILITY
APPROXIMATE VALUE: \$250 - \$450K

IMPLEMENTATION AND PRIORITY:

PHASE 1 SHORT TERM: MINOR RENEWAL

Address all high priority safety items outlined in the condition and function assessment to increase lifespan of current facility.

PHASE 2 LONG TERM: MAJOR RENEWAL TO LOCAL FACILITY

Based on the condition and function assessment, to upgrade the current skate park would require a similar budget to design and construct a new facility of a similar size. A new design would be on trend and meet current youth space criteria. Rebuilding the current facility would not solve issues with outdated design function and design safety risks. It is proposed that Phase 2 works initiate the redesign and construction of a new local level facility in the same location. Refer to 'Facility Classification' for further detail on Local level facilities.

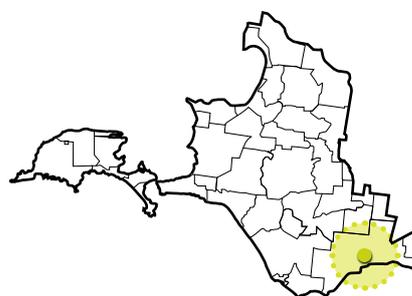
STRATEGIC CONTEXT:

This facility will cater for skill development with a simple design approach based around the fundamentals in skate features. Users will be able to progress ability from beginner to intermediate with some advanced obstacles. However, fully advanced features will be included in the San Remo / Newhaven regional hub or the nearby Wonthaggi District level facility. This facility will become part of a network of complimentary local level skate parks, each unique in features for diversity across the Shire. Park style will be determined through further community consultation.

KEY LOCATION CRITERIA:

It is recommended that the current Inverloch Skate Park location be utilised for future renewal due to its central location within the Inverloch community and its success as a active youth hub to date.

FACILITY CATCHMENT: 5-10km



SITE LOCATION PLAN:





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4.5.5 KILCUNDA

CLASSIFICATION: LOCAL FACILITY
APPROXIMATE VALUE: \$250 - \$450K

IMPLEMENTATION AND PRIORITY:

This facility has been deemed a medium term priority (2020-2023). Evidence throughout consultation has shown strong support for a facility within the community. Currently Kilcunda has no skate provision within the area and is over 10km to any supporting existing or future skate provision.

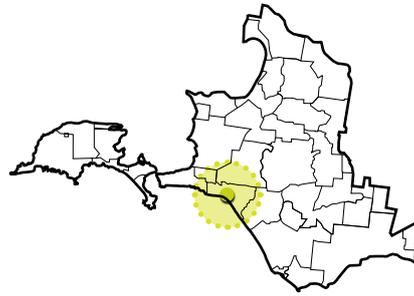
STRATEGIC CONTEXT:

The Kilcunda facility will become part of a network of complimentary Local Level skate parks and a link in the chain between Newhaven and Wonthaggi skate provision. It will cater for skill development with a simple design approach based around the fundamentals in skate features. Users will be able to progress ability from beginner to intermediate with some advanced obstacles. However, fully advanced features will be included in the San Remo / Newhaven regional hub or the nearby Wonthaggi District level facility. Park style will be determined through further community consultation.

KEY LOCATION CRITERIA:

It is recommended that the Kilcunda Local Facility reflect the coastal surf culture of the community and the iconic scenery of the natural environment. Refer to 'Facility Classification' for further detail.

FACILITY CATCHMENT: 5-10KM



SITE LOCATION PLAN:



NOTE: SITE LOCATION TO BE CONFIRMED WITH COUNCIL

4.5.6 GRANTVILLE

CLASSIFICATION: LOCAL FACILITY
APPROXIMATE VALUE: \$250K - \$450K

IMPLEMENTATION AND PRIORITY:

PHASE 1 SHORT TERM: NEW INCIDENTAL FACILITY

Currently Grantville has minimal skate provision within the community and is over 40km to any supporting existing or future skate provision.

Phase 1 will involve the design and construction of incidental level provision on the existing concrete slab. Features will be simple and minimal yet highly functional for skill development and maintained interest. Refer to 'Facility Classification' Section for further detail on incidental skate provision.

PHASE 2: UPGRADE TO NEW LOCAL FACILITY

It is recommended in Phase 2 for Grantville to receive a local level facility due to its distance from regional, district and local level facilities. It also received community support and has a moderate population of youth and projected growth. Refer to 'Facility Classification' Section for further detail on Local Facility provision.

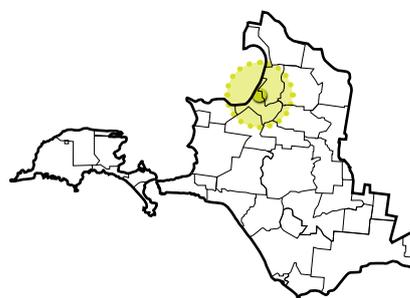
STRATEGIC CONTEXT:

This facility will cater for skill development with a simple design approach based around the fundamentals in skate features. Users will be able to progress ability from beginner to intermediate with some advanced obstacles. However, fully advanced features will be included in the San Remo / Newhaven regional hub or the Wonthaggi District level facility. This facility will become part of a network of complimentary local level skate parks, each unique in features for diversity across the Shire. Park style will be determined through further community consultation.

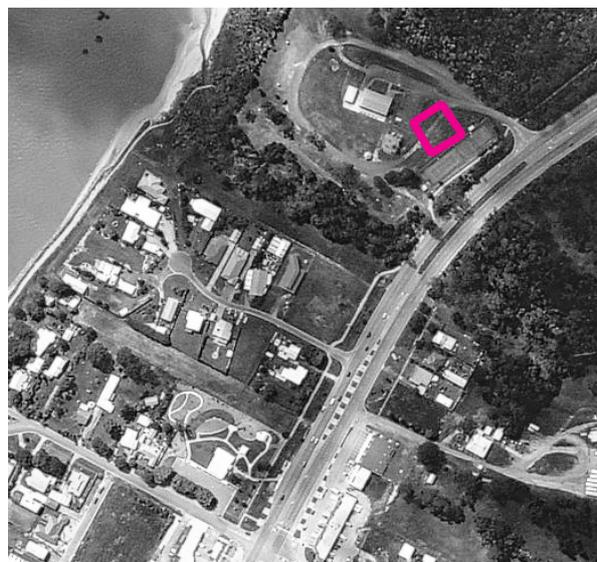
KEY LOCATION CRITERIA:

It is recommended that the Grantville facility utilise the existing concrete slab at the Grantville Recreation Reserve next to the Grantville Hall to maximise budget and value for money.

FACILITY CATCHMENT: 5-10km



SITE LOCATION PLAN:





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4.5.7 NEWHAVEN

CLASSIFICATION: INCIDENTAL
APPROXIMATE VALUE: \$20 - \$80K

IMPLEMENTATION AND PRIORITY:

This facility has been deemed a long term priority within the Strategic implementation time line of skate parks in the Bass Coast.

The Newhaven Mini Ramp received a relatively low priority rating as it currently is the most popular skate provision within the Shire. However, there is currently no supporting amenity with this skate feature. It is recommended to support infrastructures such as seating and a connection path. Refer to 'Facility Classification' for further detail on incidental skate provision.

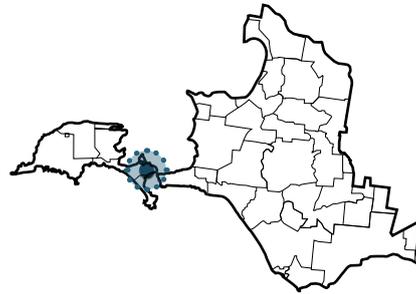
STRATEGIC CONTEXT:

This skate feature makes up a key part of the skate history within the Bass Coast Shire and is a valuable piece of community infrastructure. It will continue to provide an 'Incidental' function within the proposed skate network and can compliment the future San Remo / Newhaven Regional Hub and the Local Facilities in Cowes and Kilcunda.

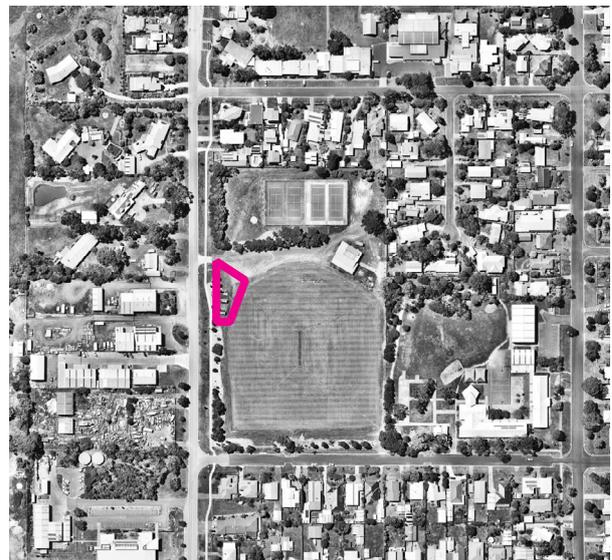
KEY LOCATION CRITERIA:

It is recommended that the current Newhaven Mini Ramp include new amenity and the site be opened up to increase passive natural surveillance.

FACILITY CATCHMENT: 5-10KM



SITE LOCATION PLAN:



4.5.8 CORINELLA

CLASSIFICATION: INCIDENTAL
APPROXIMATE VALUE: \$20 - \$80K

IMPLEMENTATION AND PRIORITY:

It is recommended for the construction of incidental elements in Corinella within the short term (2018 - 2020). Corinella received a relatively low rating on the distribution model matrix with low population and expected growth. However Corinella has minimal skate provision within the community and is over 40km to any supporting existing skate provision.

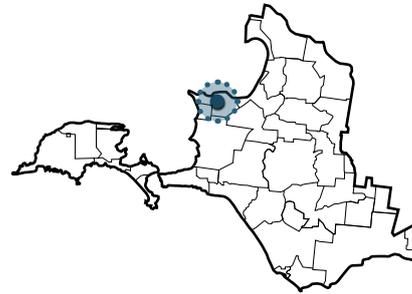
STRATEGIC CONTEXT:

It is planned that incidental features will be strategically located to provide some form of skate provision when travel to the future Grantville Local Facility is inaccessible to users. Features will be simple and minimal yet highly functional for skill development and maintained interest. Refer to 'Facility Classification' Section for further detail.

KEY LOCATION CRITERIA:

It is recommended that the Corinella incidental skate features utilise the existing concrete slab at Harold Hughes Reserve next to the Tennis Courts to maximise budget and value for money.

FACILITY CATCHMENT: 1-3km



SITE LOCATION PLAN:



4.6 NEXT STEPS

Sites within selected locations are currently being reviewed and confirmed in-line with Council strategic planning objectives. The Bass Coast Shire Skate **Strategy 2018-2028** will require implementation over time in accordance with the availability of resources. To best plan for the implementation of the Strategy, suggested locations have been related directly to a stage based implementation program. Note that these stages are recommendations only, and that timing needs to be co-ordinated with other Shire projects taking into consideration future masterplanning and major project time lines.

The Strategy will now be open for a period of public exhibition and feedback. Subsequent to this process, designs will be developed with the Steering Committee and used as a base leading to the implementation and realisation of the Strategy.

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