



Education
and Training

Kindergarten Infrastructure and Services Plan

City of Kingston

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Education
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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. REFORM CONTEXT

In an Australian first, the Victorian Government has committed to implement Three-Year-Old Kindergarten for all children over a 10-year roll-out with a total investment of almost \$5 billion, including \$1.68 billion to support the infrastructure expansion required for the reform. This reform will add another year of universal funded kindergarten so that, by 2029, all children in Victoria will have access to two years of play-based learning through a funded kindergarten program.

1.2. PURPOSE OF KISPS

Three-Year-Old Kindergarten will require a large expansion of kindergarten across the State. The Government has invited all 79 Victorian Local Governments to discuss and agree upon a Kindergarten Infrastructure and Services Plan (KISP) for their Local Government Area (LGA).

Each KISP has been jointly developed with Local Government and published to estimate the growth in demand for kindergarten within the LGA. The KISPs will help all kindergarten providers meet demand and provide a clear picture of infrastructure need across the State.

While a KISP is not a funding document and does not define required infrastructure projects or commit any party to funding specific projects, it is expected that future investment requests through Building Blocks and funding decisions about Local Government and not-for-profit projects would align with the relevant KISP.

1.3. HOW TO USE THE KISP

Each KISP contains estimates of future kindergarten supply of, and demand for, Three and Four-Year-Old Kindergarten places against existing enrolment capacity. Not-for-profit and for-profit providers can use these estimates to inform their plans to expand kindergarten programs, establish new services or invest in new or extended facilities.

For example, KISPs provide demand estimates in terms of where, when and how much demand for kindergarten places will grow in an LGA. KISPs also estimate where and how many kindergarten places providers can accommodate in existing facilities before an area needs new infrastructure to meet demand. The estimates can be used to inform decisions about where and when expansions of kindergarten program capacity and the construction of new or extended facilities are needed to meet demand growth.

Where there is an agreed KISP for the LGA, the Local Government and not-for-profit kindergarten providers seeking co-investments through the Building Blocks Capacity Building stream must refer to, and align their proposed project with, the infrastructure need identified in the KISP.

1.4. STRUCTURE OF THE KISP

Each KISP consists of the following sections:

- **Section 1:** A short introduction to the Three-Year-Old Kindergarten reform and the KISP.

- **Section 2:** A map of existing and planned Early Childhood Education and Care service locations.
- **Section 3:** Local knowledge and context relevant to the expansion of kindergarten services.
- **Section 4:** Funded kindergarten demand estimates.

1.5. DISCLAIMER

All data presented in this document are estimates only and are based on the best information available to the Department and Local Government at the time. They are published on an as-is basis and are for informational purposes only. They are subject to adjustment in response to market forces and as new data and other relevant information becomes available. The data may under- or over-estimate both total demand in a given location or year and the capacity for new demand to be met by providers. As a result, operational and business decisions should not be made solely based on this document. Any use of this data is solely at the risk of the user. The Department and Local Government accept no responsibility for any loss or damage, either direct or incidental, that may result from the use of the data.

2. MAP OF EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION SERVICES IN CITY OF KINGSTON

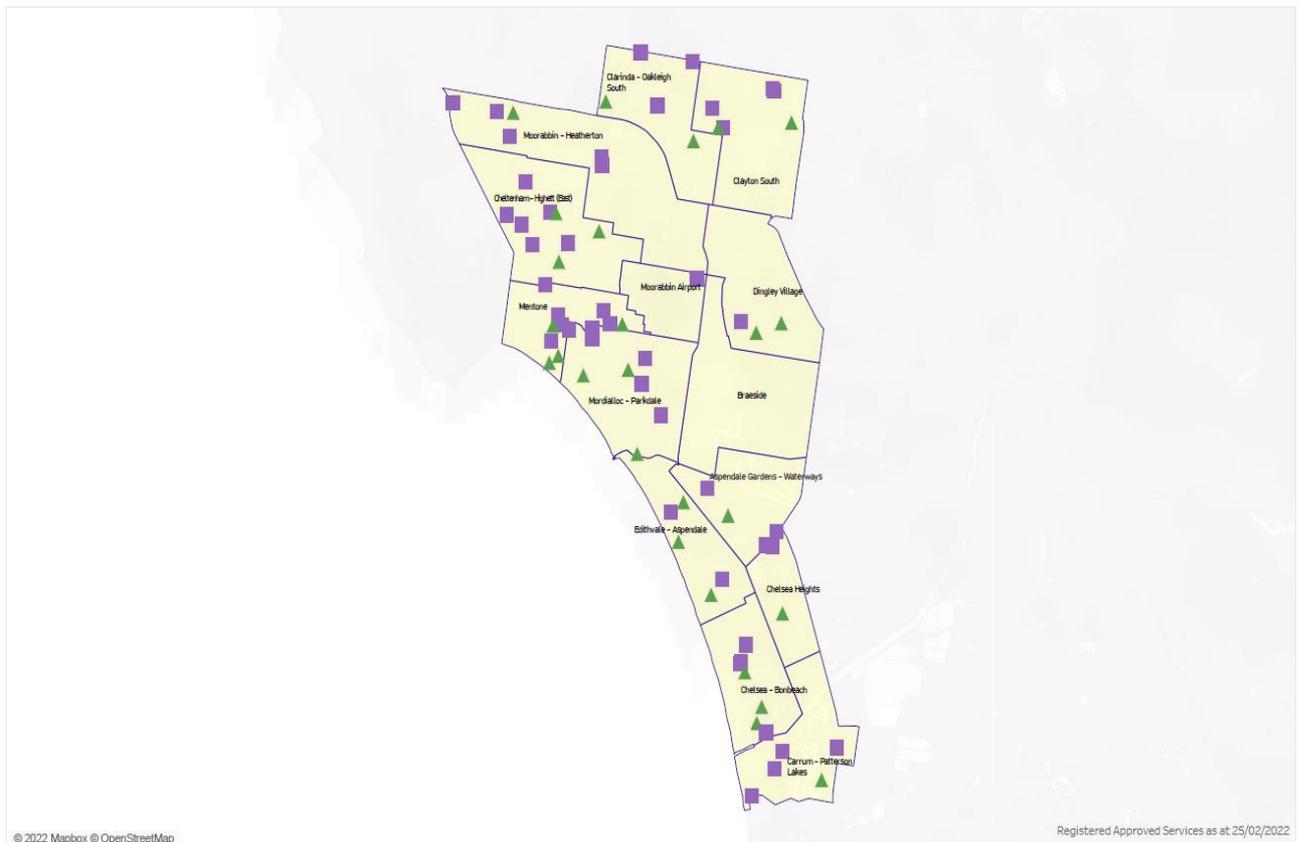
The map below shows the distribution of currently operating and new services that are planned to open in the future in the LGA and across its communities.

This map has been prepared using Departmental data, from both the National Quality Agenda IT System (NQAITS) and the Victorian School Building Authority (VSBA). Where applicable, this map has been refined by the Kingston City Council and the Department to capture other services that are planned to open in the future.

Early Childhood Services in Victoria

LGA
Kingston (C) (Vic.)

KGN LDC NEW
▲ ■ ●



3. LOCAL CONTEXT

3.1 PURPOSE

Local, place-based knowledge and context play an important role in supporting the implementation of Three-Year-Old Kindergarten across Victoria. This section of the KISP documents this knowledge and context and has informed the funded kindergarten enrolment estimates in Section 4.

When assessing future Building Blocks capacity grant project proposals in the City of Kingston, DET will consider the entire KISP, including this Local Context section, so as to fully understand the data regarding demand for Three-Year-Old Kindergarten and the local context of service delivery, demographics and geography.

3.2 KEY CONSIDERATIONS

Key demographic trends that influence demand for kindergarten

The following information provides a snapshot of the City of Kingston's key population and demographic data:

Population:

- The City of Kingston population forecast for 2021 is 167,228 and is predicted to grow by 18.6% to a total of 193,340 people in 2041.
- In 2016, 579 Kingston residents (0.4%) identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander.
- In 2021 there are estimated to be 9,113 children aged 0-4 years living in the City of Kingston. This population group is forecast to grow to 11,281 children by 2041 (14% change).

Cultural Diversity:

- A total of 46,931 people who live in Kingston (31%) were born overseas.
- The number of people born overseas from a non-English Speaking Background (NESB) increased by 3,565 people (11.6%) between 2011 and 2016 from 30,772 in 2011 to 34,337 respectively.
- Approximately 26% of Kingston residents spoke a language other than English at home in 2016. The most common languages were Greek (4.5%), Mandarin (3.0%) and Italian (1.5%). 6,488 (4.3%) Kingston residents reported difficulty speaking English.

Housing Growth:

- In 2021 there are 65,482 households which is predicted to increase to 80,446 by 2041. This is a predicted increase of 23%. Based on 2016 Census data, the majority of households live in purchased properties (33% fully owned, 35% mortgage). Approximately 23% rent privately and 2% rent through social housing. Across the municipality, most dwellings are separate houses (58%) or medium density (38%), with a smaller proportion of high-density dwellings (3%).
- Differences in dwelling structure are noticeable between suburbs and are experiencing changes by an increase in apartment living.

How we live:

- Couple families with dependents will remain the most dominant household type with approximately 21,906 (33%) households in 2021 and 25,054 (31%) expected by in 2041.
- One parent families are also expected to increase with approximately 6,417 (10%) households in 2021 and 7,768 expected by 2041.

Income:

- Households in the City of Kingston earn slightly less than across Greater Melbourne. The median weekly income in Kingston is \$1,533 compared to the median weekly income in Greater Melbourne which is \$1,539.
- In the City of Kingston 40.2% of children aged 0-4 years were in households earning \$2,500 or more per week.

Socio Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA):

- The SEIFA level of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage in Kingston is 1,044. This places Kingston 16th most advantaged out of the 81 Victorian Local Government Areas, within the range of Nillumbik 1,099 to Central Goldfields 889.
- In 2016, Waterways had the lowest level of disadvantage in the City of Kingston with a SEIFA index score of 1,107.6 (98th percentile), compared to Clayton South, which had the highest-level disadvantage with a SEIFA index score of 957.4 (24th percentile).

Australian Early Development Census:

- In 2018 6.4% (283) of children were assessed as being vulnerable in one or more domains which is lower than Victoria which has 19.9% (14,232) of children assessed as being vulnerable in one or more domains.
- In 2018 6.4% (111) of children were assessed as being vulnerable in two or more domains which is lower than Victoria which has 10.1% (7,231) of children assessed as being vulnerable in one or more domains.

Projects or trends that may influence supply of early childhood education and care

There are a number of projects and trends that influence the supply of kindergarten services. This includes kindergarten participation rates, supply and demand of services and a number of housing and regional infrastructure projects that are expected to have a significant impact on future growth, population and demographics for the City of Kingston as follows:

Kindergarten participation rates:

- The Department of Education and Training (DET) Early Learning Profile 2020 indicates that the kindergarten participation rates in Kingston is 84.6% which is a decrease compared to 90.1% in 2019.
- In 2020, 58% of children attended kindergarten at stand-alone session services compared to 42% of children who attended kindergarten in an integrated long day care service.
- At a statistical area level, Clarinda-Oakleigh South had the highest kindergarten participation rate of 96% compared to Aspendale Gardens-Waterways which had the lowest participation rate of 69%.

Kindergarten modelling and demand:

Kingston City Council notes that the KISP estimates have been developed with underpinning assumptions about the use of existing capacity in both sessional and long day care settings for the provision of new kindergarten places. As detailed in this Local Context section, Kingston notes there is currently a strong preference for sessional kindergarten in the municipality, as evidenced by current patterns of four-year-old kindergarten enrolments, and Council survey results. Should current preferences remain, and if existing long day care capacity isn't used to the extent assumed in modelling, this may result in unmet demand emerging earlier, at higher levels, or in additional locations compared to the estimates in this KISP.

Council considers this could be of particular relevance in Moorabbin, Cheltenham, Highett, Dingley, Mordialloc, Parkdale, and to a lesser degree Chelsea and Bonbeach.

Kindergarten supply and choice:

Currently an average of 61% of children in Kingston attend a sessional kindergarten service.

The supply of kindergarten places in long day care in some areas of Kingston is as high as 89% when compared to the market share of sessional kindergarten places. Council considers that this balance of service supply reduces the ability of families to make choices suitable to their circumstances.

A consultation was recently undertaken, by a high-profile engagement consultancy firm on behalf of Kingston City Council, aiming to understand families' preferences for accessing three-year-old funded kindergarten. The consultation found that:

'Ultimately having choices is going to be critical in meeting the future needs of Kingston families. Families need to feel supported to balance the needs of their child with their work arrangements. Some three-year-olds would find it difficult to spend 7.5 hours a day a kindergarten, while others would manage it well. Some families need longer days while others have the flexibility and want the extra time with their children.'

In total 167 people participated in the consultation engagement activities which included 145 completed surveys, five people attended an online focus group and seventeen participated in face-to-face discussions.

Demographic data was collected via the online survey. Below is a summary of the individual characteristics of the 145 survey respondents:

- The majority (93 per cent) of survey respondents were female.
- Sixteen participants identified themselves as holding a commonwealth health care, pension card, veteran affairs, or refugee or asylum card.
- One participant identified as an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.
- Most suburbs that make up the City of Kingston were represented.

Key findings from the consultation include:

- Service quality, hours of care and location of the service were the top three factors considered by parents when selecting an early learning service.

- Preferences for a sessional or long day care model were largely determined by parents' experience as a service user but overall, 58% preferred sessional kindergarten.
- 45% of parents reported there were barriers to accessing three-year-old kindergarten including unsuitable hours for working parents, limited availability and cost.
- Mixed feedback from parents about the impact of Government funding for three-year-old kindergarten.

Council considers that ensuring that an adequate supply of both private long day care and sessional kindergarten services are available in local areas means that families will have a choice in the service type they access. This may include considerations around affordability, hours of education and care required and location in relation to home, work, study or access to other services.

Key housing and development trends:

Recent and future development trends particularly in the northern area of Kingston may impact on population forecasts and may mean that unmet demand emerges earlier than currently estimated. Key development trends include:

Moorabbin

1. Approved developments up to 10-storeys in the Moorabbin area
2. A current review of planning controls that may revise height controls to 12-storeys.
3. Existing developments including an 11-storey apartment and two x 7 storey apartment developments (including social housing).
4. Approval for the development of a site in Moorabbin including up to 10 stories and 420 apartments.

Highett

1. Development approvals for a number of higher density residential developments including 284 apartments over 2 sites.
2. Proposed developments that include 700-800 dwellings and a potential population of 3,000 + residents.
3. The draft Development Victoria 'Highett Gasworks Social Infrastructure Needs Analysis' indicates that 120 new kindergarten and childcare places will be required in Highett to meet the anticipated future demand.

Cheltenham

1. Completed developments in the activity centre for 9 and 11 storeys with increasing 4 storey developments being completed.
2. Approval for an 11-storey building and new decks to commence construction above the new Cheltenham Station as part of the level crossing removal project.
3. Increasing housing densities in the housing corridor along the Nepean Highway.

Suburban Rail Loop:

The Suburban Rail Loop project has confirmed that a new Interchange Station will be built in Cheltenham that will result in a population increase of an additional 32,000 people by 2056. This is estimated to mean that the Cheltenham population forecast of 26,883 for 2041 will increase to at least 58,883 by 2056. Further to this, by 2056 there are expected to be 4000 new households within 1.6km of the Cheltenham Interchange Station and approximately 11,500 more jobs in the area.

Similarly, the Suburban Rail Loop has announced that a new station is planned for Clayton which is expected to result in a population increase of an additional 32,000 people by 2056. This is estimated to mean that the Clayton South population forecast of 16,966 for 2041 will increase to at least 48,966 by 2056.

The Suburban Rail Loop project is expected to make a significant change to travel patterns in these areas by reducing the usage of private cars, increasing the use of public transport and the development of 20-minute neighbourhoods.

Key local geographic considerations or information relevant to Three-Year-Old Kindergarten

Our City and its History:

The City of Kingston is located in the middle and outer southern suburbs of Melbourne, approximately 20km south of the Melbourne CBD, and is surrounded by Bayside, Monash, Glen Eira, Greater Dandenong and Frankston.

Kingston is one of the state's main employment centres, having one of the largest and most concentrated industrial sectors in Victoria. There are approximately 15,500 businesses with over 70,000 people employed throughout the City of Kingston.

Kingston's shopping amenities range from local neighbourhood shops and friendly village strips, to Southland Shopping Centre and major activity centres in Moorabbin, Cheltenham, Mentone, Mordialloc and Chelsea.

The city encompasses a total land area of 91 square kilometres, is a residential and industrial area, with substantial areas of open space, wetlands and significant areas of foreshore. With significant residential areas in the west and south, there are also major industrial nodes around Moorabbin, Braeside, Moorabbin Airport and Clayton South. The central and eastern areas contain significant areas of primary industry.

The Bunurong people are recognised as the rightful custodians of what is known as greater Melbourne including the Kingston area. The Bunurong people have occupied this area for over 30,000 years with 2000 generations living on this land.

The Bunurong people have adapted to a significant number of changes within their country. With stories of the bay flooding with water and asteroid impacts near Cranbourne. The Bunurong were amongst the first indigenous people in Victoria involved in cross-cultural entanglements with Europeans. Although, reduced to just a handful of individuals in the mid – 1800's the Bunurong people continue to maintain their cultural obligations to care for people, the flora and fauna, the lands & the waters within the Bunurong cultural landscape, which is alive in their stories.

Travel to kindergarten:

The City of Kingston has a number of significant roadways and rail lines running the length of the municipality.

In a recent consultation undertaken to understand the preferences of the Highett, Moorabbin and Cheltenham communities with regards to accessing sessional kindergarten services, key findings indicate that

‘When considering travelling to and from kindergarten, the most important factors were having a kindergarten within walking distance within a short fifteen-minute drive from home and being easy to get to (not having to cross a highway or a train line). The children’s analysis also supported that children prefer to walk, ride and scoot to move around their neighbourhood rather than be driven’

Other information about the expansion of early childhood services

Previous Investment in Early Years Infrastructure Development:

Over the past 8-10 years the Kingston City Council has invested over \$20mil in early years infrastructure and has upgraded, redeveloped or expanded over 80% of its early years infrastructure to meet the current and future education demand. These significant achievements have been made possible with the support of the Department of Education and Training.

This has included the following expansion and development projects:

Kindergarten	Outdoor upgrade	Upgrade/ expansion	Redevelopment	New Development
Acacia Ave Preschool			●	
Aspendale North Kindergarten		●		
Aspendale Gardens	●			
Carrum Family and Children’s Centre				●
Chelsea Kindergarten			●	
Chelsea Heights Kindergarten		●		
Clayton South Kindergarten			●	
Edithvale Family and Children’s Centre				●
Elonera Preschool		●		
Evesham Rd Kindergarten		●		
Farm Rd Preschool		●		
Marcus Rd Preschool		●		
Mordialloc Preschool			●	
Nola Barber Kindergarten		●		
Parkdale Family and Children’s Centre				●

Patterson Lakes Preschool		●		
Sundowner Kindergarten		●		
Washington Drive Preschool	●	●		
Westall Kindergarten			●	

Sessional kindergarten support:

The Kingston City Council recognises that supporting the healthy development of children has significant long-term benefits for building strong resilient communities. Kingston City Council provides a Central Registration Scheme on behalf of participating kindergarten service providers within the municipality.

Kingston City Council also plays a role in supporting sessional kindergarten services that are delivered by volunteer committees and early years managers more broadly through the provision of:

4. Facility planning, provision and maintenance;
5. Advocacy and community capacity building;
6. Developing and supporting partnerships and networks, and
7. Information and referral.

8. FUNDED KINDERGARTEN ENROLMENT ESTIMATES BETWEEN 2021-29 FOR CITY OF KINGSTON

4.1 PURPOSE

As Three-Year-Old Kindergarten is rolled-out and Victoria's population grows, demand for both Three and Four-Year-Old Kindergarten places will increase significantly. While additional capacity will be needed to meet this demand, this will vary across the State and over time, due to differences in the capacity of existing services, growth trends and sector composition.

To identify where, when and how many additional kindergarten places are expected over the roll-out in the City of Kingston, Kingston City Council and the Department have developed:

1. A summary of the current provision of kindergarten within the LGA (**Section 4.3**).
2. An approach to optimising the utilisation of existing services and infrastructure through 'change management' strategies that Kingston City Council and the Department will support to help meet additional demand in the LGA (**Section 4.4**).
3. An estimate of the Three and Four-Year-Old kindergarten places that cannot be met through existing services for the 2021-29 period, taking into account the additional demand that can be accommodated by optimising utilisation of existing services and infrastructure through point 2, above (**Section 4.5**).

Local Government and providers can use these published estimates to inform reform implementation activities such as service planning, kindergarten program expansion, infrastructure investments and Building Blocks funding applications in alignment with future demand over the 10-year roll-out.

4.2 METHODOLOGY

The estimated Three and Four-Year-Old Kindergarten places used in the following sections have been agreed between Kingston City Council and the Department, and were informed by:

- Estimates developed by the Department which draw on a range of inputs, including population forecasts, current enrolments and results from the Kindergarten Capacity Assessment Program (KCAP), conducted in 2019.
- The estimated capacity of new services that are planned to open in the LGA (Section 2)
- Local knowledge and context provided by the Local Government (Section 3) that explains particular issues and trends in their area.
- The approach to optimising utilisation of existing services in the LGA (Section 4.4), and
- Other sources, such as modelling undertaken by Local Governments and local data.

The KISP measures a service's capacity to deliver funded kindergarten in terms of the number of children it could enrol in Three and Four-Year-Old Kindergarten. The number of funded kindergarten places is different from a service's licensed or approved places, which count the number of children permitted to attend the service at any one time under the license. Many services can enrol more children in their funded kindergarten program(s) than they have licensed places for because they can run more than one kindergarten program per week. Kindergarten places are therefore a more accurate measure of service kindergarten capacity than licensed places.

Three-Year-Old Kindergarten places have been presented as 15-hour places so they can be easily compared to Four-Year-Old Kindergarten places. Moreover, when Three-Year-Old Kindergarten is fully rolled-out in 2029, every three-year-old child will have access to 15-hours of kindergarten.

From 2023 all providers will have flexibility to determine how many hours of funded Three-Year-Old Kindergarten they deliver per week, with a minimum of five hours and a maximum of 15-hours funded pro-rata. It is expected that hours offered will vary. Given this variation, **it is important to be aware that during the transition to all three-year-old children receiving 15-hours of funded kindergarten per week in 2029, the 15-hour places presented in this report may represent multiple three-year-old places that individually receive less than 15-hours of kindergarten per week.**

These estimates have been developed at an LGA and community level to show the overall forecast and variation within an area. The KISP defines community at the Statistical Area Level 2, which is medium-sized areas which represent a community that interacts socially and economically, with a population range of 3,000 to 25,000 people, and an average population of about 10,000 people.

4.3 SUMMARY OF CURRENT KINDERGARTEN PROVISION

The figures below provide a summary of current kindergarten provision within the LGA and provide relevant context for the estimates of demand for funded kindergarten places included in Section 4.5. The data included in this section are largely drawn from:

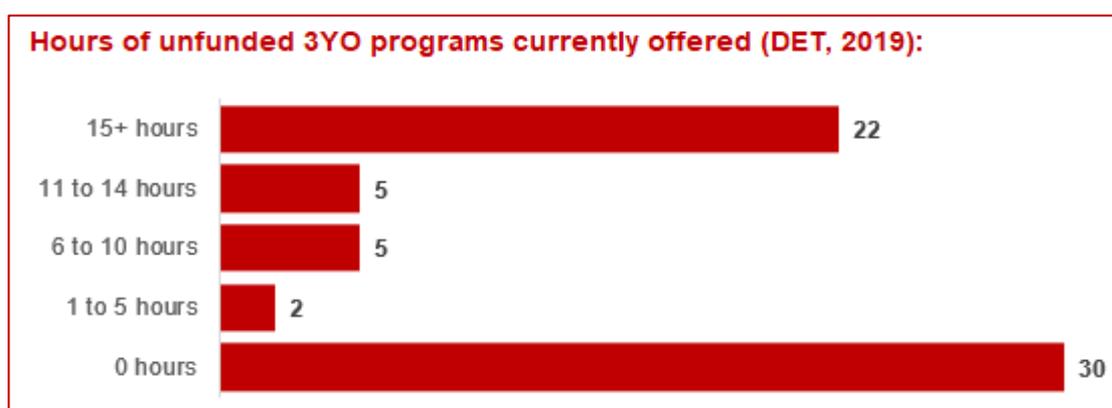
- The Kindergarten Capacity Assessment Program (KCAP), collected between June and October 2019.
- The Department's Kindergarten Information Management System (KIMS), as at 2019.
- The Department's Quality and Regulatory Division (QARD) monitoring data, as at 2019.
- The National Quality Agenda IT System (NQAITS), as at March 2021.
- The Victorian Child and Adolescent Monitoring System (VCAMS), as at 2018.

Please note that, because these sources were collected at different points, this may result in slightly different totals appearing in the below data.

Number of services by service type (NQAITs, 2021)	
Stand-alone kindergartens	25
Long day care centres	48

Percentage of services by management type, LGA level (NQAITs, 2021)	
Type	Percentage
Local Government	4%
Private not for profit	38%
Private for profit	53%
Other	4%

Current kindergarten offering	
Four-Year-Old Kindergarten participation rate (VCAMS, 2018):	92%
Number of services that offer a funded kindergarten program (DET, 2019):	64
Number of services that offer an unfunded Three-Year-Old Kindergarten program (DET, 2019):	34



4.4 APPROACH TO OPTIMISING THE USE OF EXISTING SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Change management strategies to optimise existing services and infrastructure

Children can often be accommodated through existing spare places and by services ‘unlocking’ unused capacity. As the experience of providers in the 2020 Three-Year-Old Kindergarten roll-out LGAs shows, while the optimisation of existing services can be challenging, it is highly time- and cost-effective compared to building new capacity through infrastructure projects. It also helps target infrastructure investment to the places that need it most and avoids over-supplying the local market.

Kingston City Council and the Department will support providers and services to maximise their kindergarten places through the following change management activities and practices:

- Increasing the capacity of any Local Government operated services by:
 - Running additional programs.
 - Using different timetables, including running 7.5-hour days.
 - Changing the delivery model, such as introducing rotational models or mixed-age groups.
 - Having degree-qualified kindergarten teachers leading integrated kindergarten programs in long day care settings.
- Encouraging and supporting other providers and services in the LGA to undertake change management.

Kingston City Council and the Department have estimated how many Three and Four-Year-Old Kindergarten places can be accommodated through existing services in the LGA (**Table 1**). Both parties are committed to helping providers and services offer these kindergarten places before progressing to funded infrastructure solutions to meet demand. This commitment is reflected in the LGA and community level estimates below (**Table 2** onwards), which assume that demand will be met first through existing services and second through additional infrastructure. Note that in some cases the number of kindergarten places that can be offered through existing services may exceed demand for kindergarten places.

Table 1: Total estimated funded kindergarten places that can be offered by optimising existing services and infrastructure across the LGA, between 2021-29 (presented in 15-hour equivalent places)

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Estimated existing supply of kindergarten places*	4070	4111	4111	4111	4111	4111	4111	4111	4111

*This may be higher than current three and four-year-old enrolments as it includes any spare places that are currently available or could be generated by making some minor adjustments to programming approaches.

4.5 AGREED ESTIMATES OF DEMAND FOR FUNDED KINDERGARTEN PLACES THAT CANNOT BE MET THROUGH EXISTING SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The below estimates (**Table 2** onwards) have been developed by Kingston City Council and the Department to illustrate the estimated:

1. Total number of Three and Four-Year-Old Kindergarten places expected over the roll-out period.
2. Three and Four-Year-Old Kindergarten places that cannot be accommodated by optimising existing services and infrastructure over the roll-out period.

These estimates have been developed to reflect that the increase in demand for Three-Year-Old Kindergarten places will be gradual.

In estimating how many Three and Four-Year-Old Kindergarten places cannot be accommodated by existing services and infrastructure, Kingston City Council and the Department have taken into account any new places that will be made available through planned expansions of existing services or new services, into estimates of existing supply, where this information is available. This may include Local Government owned services being developed and planned Kindergartens on School Sites.

These estimates do not, however, estimate how and when the broader sector will expand to meet the additional demand for kindergarten places that are estimated over the roll-out period.

Infrastructure need in the LGA and its local communities is indicated by the bottom rows of the tables in this section (**Table 2** onwards): 'Total kindergarten places that cannot be accommodated by existing services'. For example, if the number of kindergarten places for the LGA or a community is above zero in this row, it means that the area is estimated to need additional infrastructure (noting that further optimisation which avoids the need for additional infrastructure may be possible). Any type of provider – Local Government, not-for-profit or for-profit – can build this additional infrastructure. If this row shows all zeros, it means that there is no estimated need for additional infrastructure in the area.

Local Government and not-for-profit kindergarten providers must refer to the estimates in this section when applying through the Building Blocks Capacity Building Grants stream for Government funding. Under this stream, projects must be in a community where there is infrastructure need as shown in the community's table of estimated demand for kindergarten places (i.e. there are numbers in the bottom row above zero). Projects in LGAs or communities where demand can be met through existing services (i.e. the bottom row shows all zeros) are not eligible for funding under this stream.

LGA estimates

Table 2: Estimated three and four-year-old kindergarten places between 2021-29 (presented in 15-hour equivalent places)

LGA level estimates	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Total estimated demand for kindergarten places (three and four-year-old children)	1820	2394	2626	2864	3067	3410	3612	3821	4090
Total kindergarten places that cannot be accommodated by existing services	0	0	0	3	18	40	72	190	461

Community estimates

Table 3-16: [Range of] estimated three and four-year-old kindergarten places between 2021-29 (presented in 15-hour equivalent places)

Apsendale Gardens - Waterways estimates	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Total estimated demand for kindergarten places (three and four-year-old children)	112	139	152	163	173	194	208	219	223
Total kindergarten places that cannot be accommodated by existing services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Braeside estimates	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Total estimated demand for kindergarten places (three and four-year-old children)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total kindergarten places that cannot be accommodated by existing services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Carrum – Patterson Lakes estimates	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Total estimated demand for kindergarten places (three and four-year-old children)	182	223	239	255	269	295	307	317	329
Total kindergarten places that cannot be accommodated by existing services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Chelsea – Bonbeach estimates	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Total estimated demand for kindergarten places (three and four-year-old children)	142	204	224	247	265	298	313	326	347
Total kindergarten places that cannot be accommodated by existing services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19

Chelsea Heights estimates	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Total estimated demand for kindergarten places (three and four-year-old children)	54	75	83	90	97	102	102	102	131
Total kindergarten places that cannot be accommodated by existing services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29

Cheltenham – Highett (East) estimates	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Total estimated demand for kindergarten places (three and four-year-old children)	257	351	395	444	483	548	580	595	675
Total kindergarten places that cannot be accommodated by existing services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	91

Clarinda – Oakleigh South estimates	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Total estimated demand for kindergarten places (three and four-year-old children)	61	97	110	124	138	169	186	194	179
Total kindergarten places that cannot be accommodated by existing services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Clayton South estimates	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Total estimated demand for kindergarten places (three and four-year-old children)	89	146	171	197	221	261	283	299	319
Total kindergarten places that cannot be accommodated by existing services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Dingley Village estimates	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Total estimated demand for kindergarten places (three and four-year-old children)	72	96	96	99	103	111	115	154	194
Total kindergarten places that cannot be accommodated by existing services	0	0	0	3	7	15	19	57	97

Edithvale - Aspendale estimates	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Total estimated demand for kindergarten places (three and four-year-old children)	235	286	309	330	349	362	368	384	432
Total kindergarten places that cannot be accommodated by existing services	0	0	0	0	11	24	30	46	94

Mentone estimates	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Total estimated demand for kindergarten places (three and four-year-old children)	282	333	357	380	406	451	477	492	487
Total kindergarten places that cannot be accommodated by existing services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Moorabbin - Heatherton estimates	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Total estimated demand for kindergarten places (three and four-year-old children)	65	102	119	137	161	210	240	254	242
Total kindergarten places that cannot be accommodated by existing services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Moorabbin Airport estimates	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Total estimated demand for kindergarten places (three and four-year-old children)	0	0	1	1	2	6	9	9	0
Total kindergarten places that cannot be accommodated by existing services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Mordialloc - Parkdale estimates	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Total estimated demand for kindergarten places (three and four-year-old children)	269	341	371	397	401	403	424	477	532
Total kindergarten places that cannot be accommodated by existing services	0	0	0	0	0	2	23	76	131

9. AUTHORISATION

The Area Executive Director, Bayside Peninsula Area of the Department of Education and Training and the Chief Executive of Kingston City Council endorse this Kindergarten Services and Infrastructure Plan (KISP) for City of Kingston by signing on / /

This KISP is not intended to create legal relations or constitute a legally binding contractual agreement between the parties. The parties may review this KISP in **2024** to publish a new version that will replace the previous version. The timing of subsequent reviews will be confirmed at this time.

Signed for and on behalf and with the authority of Kingston City Council



.....
Signature



.....
Witness Signature

Name: Peter Bean

Title: CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Address: 1230 Nepean Highway, Cheltenham, Vic

Signed by Area Executive Director, Bayside Peninsular Area, Department of Education and Training



.....
Signature



.....
Witness Signature

Name: Simon Hamilton

Title: Area Executive Director, Bayside Peninsula

Address: Level 2, 1 Petrie Street, Frankston