

Lang Lang 2050

A Discussion Paper on Growth and Development, 2026–2051

Housing – Environment – Transport – Economic Development

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Aerial View Of Lang Lang

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Executive Summary

Lang Lang is expected to experience significant change over the next 25 years as Melbourne's south-eastern growth corridor continues to expand. While population growth is anticipated, the township's physical expansion is likely to remain constrained by Green Wedge planning controls, extractive industry buffer areas, and environmentally significant wetlands.

Future development in Lang Lang is likely to focus on urban consolidation, increased housing diversity, improved transport infrastructure and expanded community services rather than outward suburban expansion.

This discussion paper explores the planning policies, infrastructure requirements and strategic opportunities that may influence Lang Lang's future development over the period 2026–2051.

Lang Lang should not simply accommodate population growth; growth should be matched by timely investment in housing, transport, health, aged care, community services, employment, infrastructure and emergency resilience. The objective should be to enable residents to live, work, raise families, grow older and participate in community life without being unnecessarily displaced from the township or required to travel elsewhere for essential services.

The paper also identifies opportunities to strengthen aged care and ageing in place, community outreach, emergency resilience, local employment, active transport and local energy resilience. The issue is therefore not simply a lack of services, but the geographical distribution, accessibility and capacity of those services.

1. Introduction

Lang Lang occupies a strategically important position within Cardinia Shire, serving as a gateway between Melbourne's south-eastern metropolitan fringe, South Gippsland and Bass Coast.

As the municipality continues to grow, future planning decisions are likely to require a careful balance between:

- 📌 Housing demand
- 📌 Environmental protection
- 📌 Extractive industries
- 📌 Transport efficiency
- 📌 Infrastructure capacity
- 📌 Community liveability
- 📌 Economic development
- Ageing and community services
- Emergency resilience



Regional context: roads, towns and reserves surrounding Lang Lang.

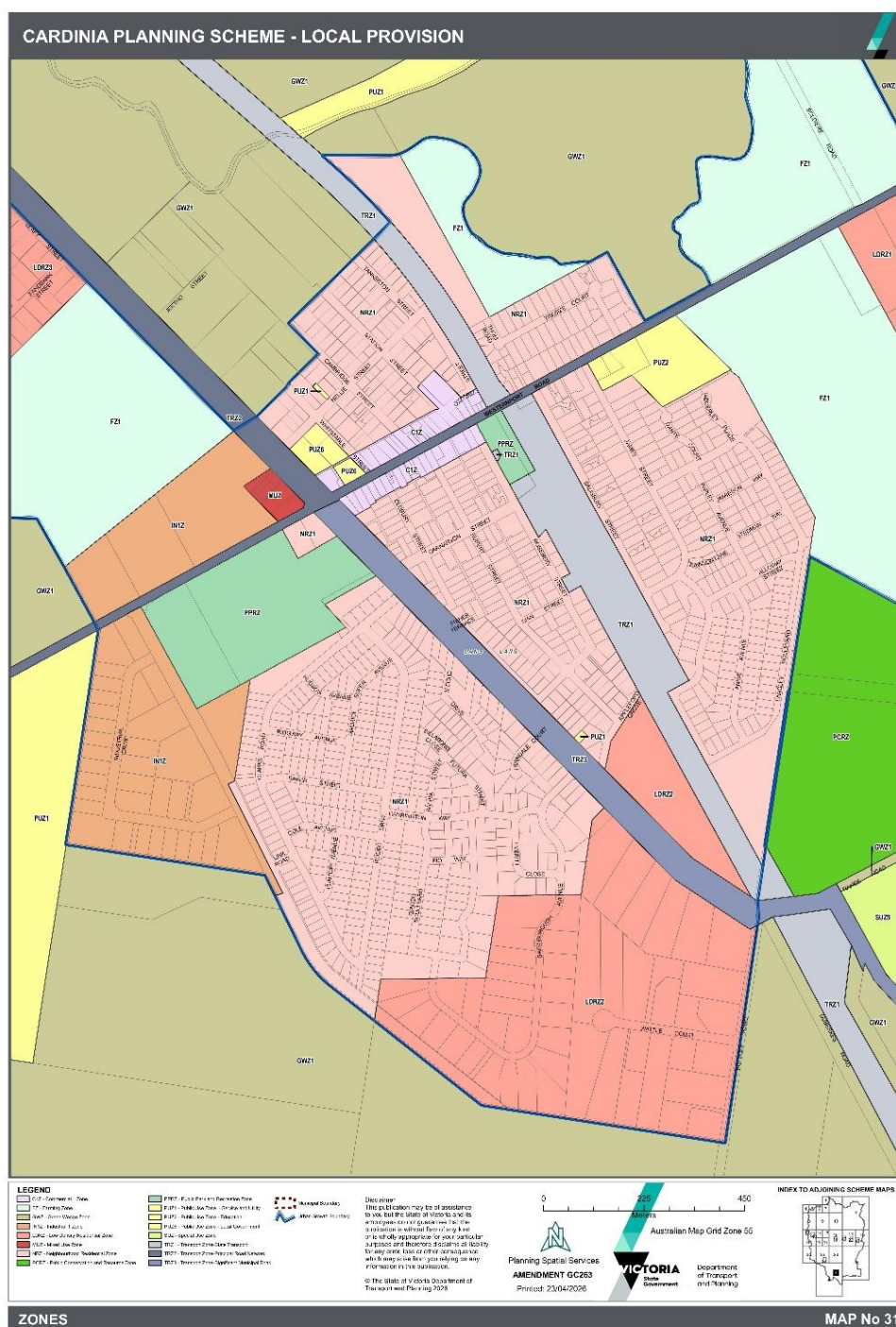
2. Lang Lang's Growth Outlook

Based on the planning scenarios considered in this paper, Lang Lang could experience sustained residential growth if housing affordability, accessibility, employment opportunities and regional development pressures continue to influence settlement patterns.

Several factors may contribute to this growth, including:

- Melbourne's expanding urban footprint
- Redevelopment opportunities
- Changing demographic trends
- Improved transport connections
- Redevelopment of the former Holden Proving Ground

Because the township is constrained by Green Wedge planning controls and environmentally sensitive land, future development is likely to occur predominantly through urban consolidation within the existing township boundary rather than outward expansion.



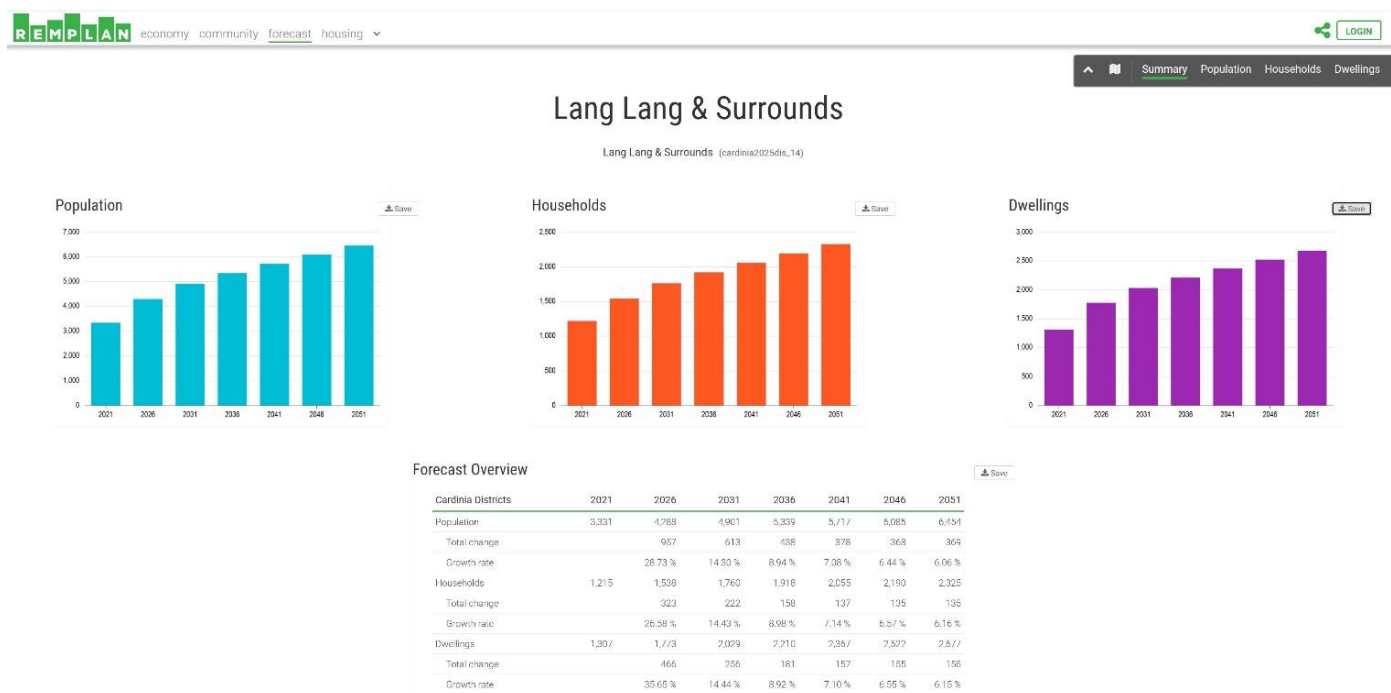
Local planning scheme zoning for the Lang Lang area.

3. Population and Housing

One plausible growth scenario is that future housing demand is accommodated through a broader range of housing types, including:

- Medium-density townhouses
- Duplex developments

- Retirement communities
- Mixed-use developments within the town centre
- Redevelopment and subdivision of larger residential allotments
- Smaller, accessible and adaptable housing suitable for older residents and people with changing mobility needs.
- Affordable housing and housing suitable for lower-income households and essential workers
- Housing that enables older residents to downsize locally without leaving the Lang Lang community



Cardinia Shire REMPLAN Population Forecasts.

Greater residential density may assist in meeting State Government housing objectives while preserving surrounding agricultural land and environmentally significant landscapes.

Housing diversity is not simply a growth requirement. It is also an ageing-in-place and community-retention strategy. Providing smaller, accessible and affordable housing within Lang Lang would allow older residents and lower-income households to remain in the community rather than being required to relocate when their existing housing becomes unsuitable or unaffordable.

4. Economic Development

Based on current growth projections, potential opportunities for economic diversification include:

- Logistics and warehousing
- Technology-based industries
- Defence-related investment

The former Holden Lang Lang Proving Ground is now associated with defence technology and testing activities. Its continued use provides a potential source of employment, investment and regional economic activity and should be considered in future infrastructure and transport planning.

- Expansion of local retail and commercial services
- Professional services
- Increased remote and flexible working

- Local employment should be regarded as an infrastructure and community-planning issue. A growing township should seek to provide employment opportunities alongside housing growth, reducing unnecessary commuting and strengthening local economic resilience. Economic development should be pursued across a range of sectors, including local retail and services, employment-generating industry, defence-related activity, logistics, tourism and home-based or flexible work.

Commercial development within the town centre could become more intensive over time, with multi-storey mixed-use developments replacing lower-density commercial buildings where appropriate.

Indicative Population Growth Scenarios

These scenarios are indicative planning scenarios derived from available forecast information. They are not formal population forecasts. For planning purposes, the medium scenario provides a useful central reference point, while the low and high scenarios illustrate the range of potential infrastructure demand.

Year	Low Growth	Medium Growth	High Growth
2026	4,288	4,288	4,288
2035	4,962	5,251	5,540
2045	5,494	6,011	6,528
2051	5,804	6,454	7,104

Source: Cardinia Shire REMPLAN population forecasts.

5. Existing Facilities and Infrastructure

Lang Lang is already served by a broad base of community, recreational, retail and utility infrastructure. This inventory of existing assets provides the baseline against which the future infrastructure requirements set out in Section 6 have been assessed, and identifies gaps and facilities that have been lost as the township has grown.

Community Facilities & Organisations

- Community Hall
- Community Centre — proposed expansion into a community services hub (see Appendix A)
- Lang Lang Foreshore Reserve (inc HERITAGE OVERLAY NUMBER: H0120)— located within Bass Coast Shire but serving the Lang Lang community as a nearby regional recreation asset
- Services Australia agency access via the local community hub
- Historical Society
- Senior Citizens Group
- Bowls Club
- Men's Shed
- Rotary Club of Koo Wee Rup/Lang Lang
- Lang Lang RSL Sub-Branch
- Church
- Red Hats (Red Hat Society)

Recreation & Sport

- Lang Lang Sporting Hub & Community Recreation Precinct

-
- Oval and showgrounds
 - Netball and tennis courts
 - Golf club
 - Soccer field
 - Skate park
 - Rifle and pistol clubs
 - Regional equestrian and campdraft infrastructure
 - Walking tracks

Parks & Natural Reserves

- Dick Jones Reserve
- Adams Creek Nature Conservation Reserve
- Lang Lang Primary School Arboretum
- Community garden

Retail & Everyday Services

- Supermarket
- Bakery, butcher, take-away food shops
- Barber
- Bank
- Post Office
- Laundromat

These existing services provide an important local base, but the range and scale of retail and everyday services may need to expand as the population grows

Health

- Doctors
- Chemist
- Dentist
- Visiting and outreach health/social services

The availability of local primary health care does not necessarily equate to access to specialist, allied-health, aged-care or social-support services. Future planning should therefore consider both physical facilities and outreach/service-delivery models.

Education & Emergency Services

- Lang Lang Primary School
- CFA (Country Fire Authority)
- Police station
- Secondary education access – currently a regional rather than local provision

Accommodation

- Hotel

Utilities & Engineered Infrastructure

- Water recycling plant
- Bass Gas plant and reticulated gas network
- Industrial energy links (high-capacity reticulation built to power gas plant automation)
- Lang Lang Zone Substation (AusNet) — supplies Lang Lang, Nyora, and Koo Wee Rup
- Mobile/NBN wireless towers (Telstra, Optus, NBN fixed-wireless)
- Open Drainage Wetlands Grid — stormwater infrastructure at [Adderley Place Reserve](#)

Transport

- Lang Lang Bus Interchange
- Existing regional bus connections

Annual Events

- Rodeo
- Show ‘n’ Shine

Early Childhood & Family

- Early Childhood & Family Services

Gaps for a Growing Township

- Higher-frequency public transport
- Aged care, Support at Home and retirement living
- Accessible and adaptable local housing
- Community outreach/social services
- Emergency resilience infrastructure
- Expanded secondary education capacity
- Coastal and environmental resilience, including upgraded coastal erosion defenses
- Youth drop-in spaces

Facilities and Services Lost or Discontinued

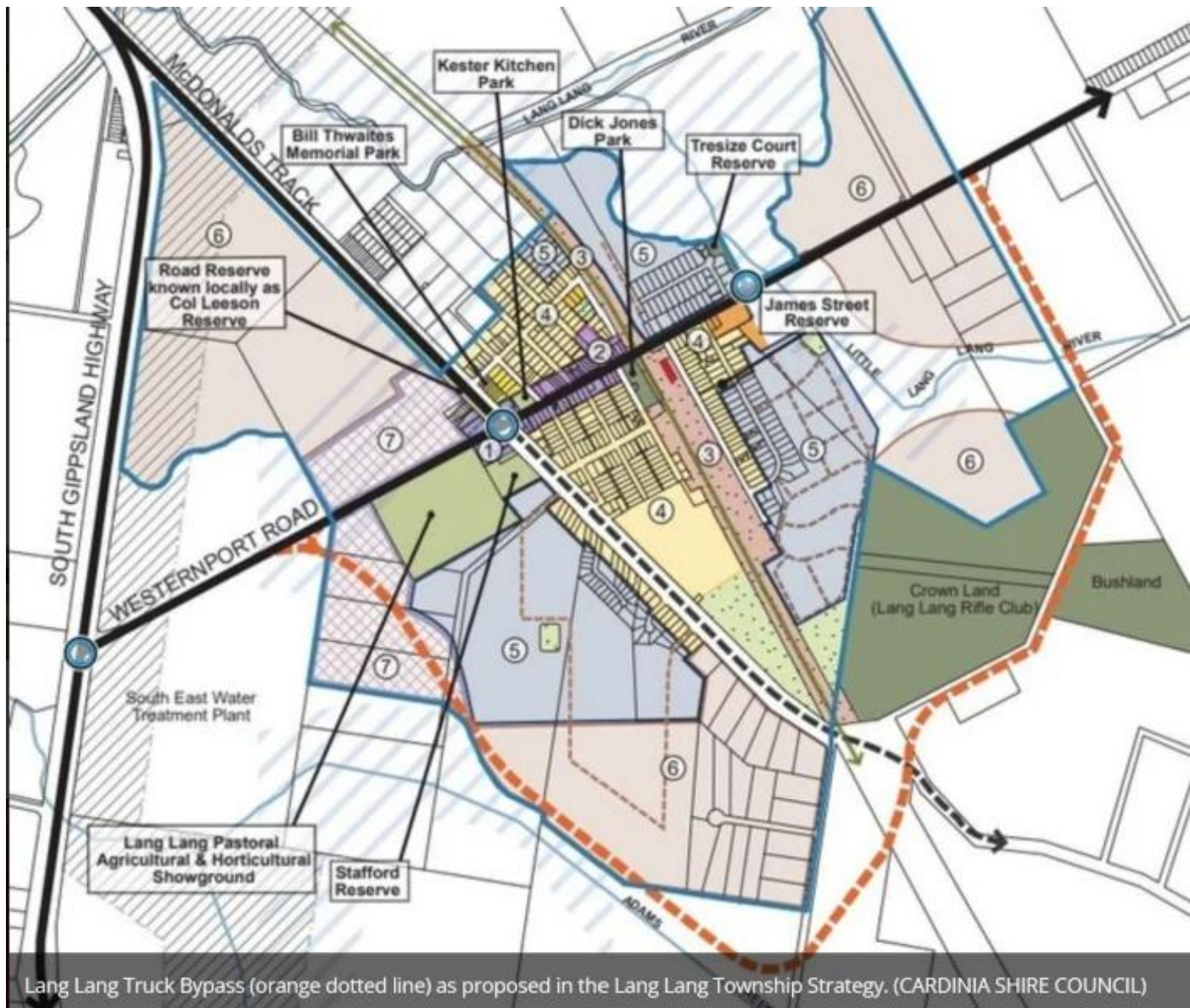
- Swimming pool
- CERT (Community Emergency Response Team first-responder unit) — previously operated in Lang Lang; no longer active (based on local knowledge)

6. Infrastructure Requirements

This section identifies the infrastructure priorities arising from the growth scenarios discussed above. Detailed justification and implementation considerations are provided in Appendix A–D.

Should higher levels of residential growth occur, supporting infrastructure may include:

Road and intersection upgrades



VicPlan overlay mapping showing the Lang Lang Truck Bypass and South East Water Treatment Plant

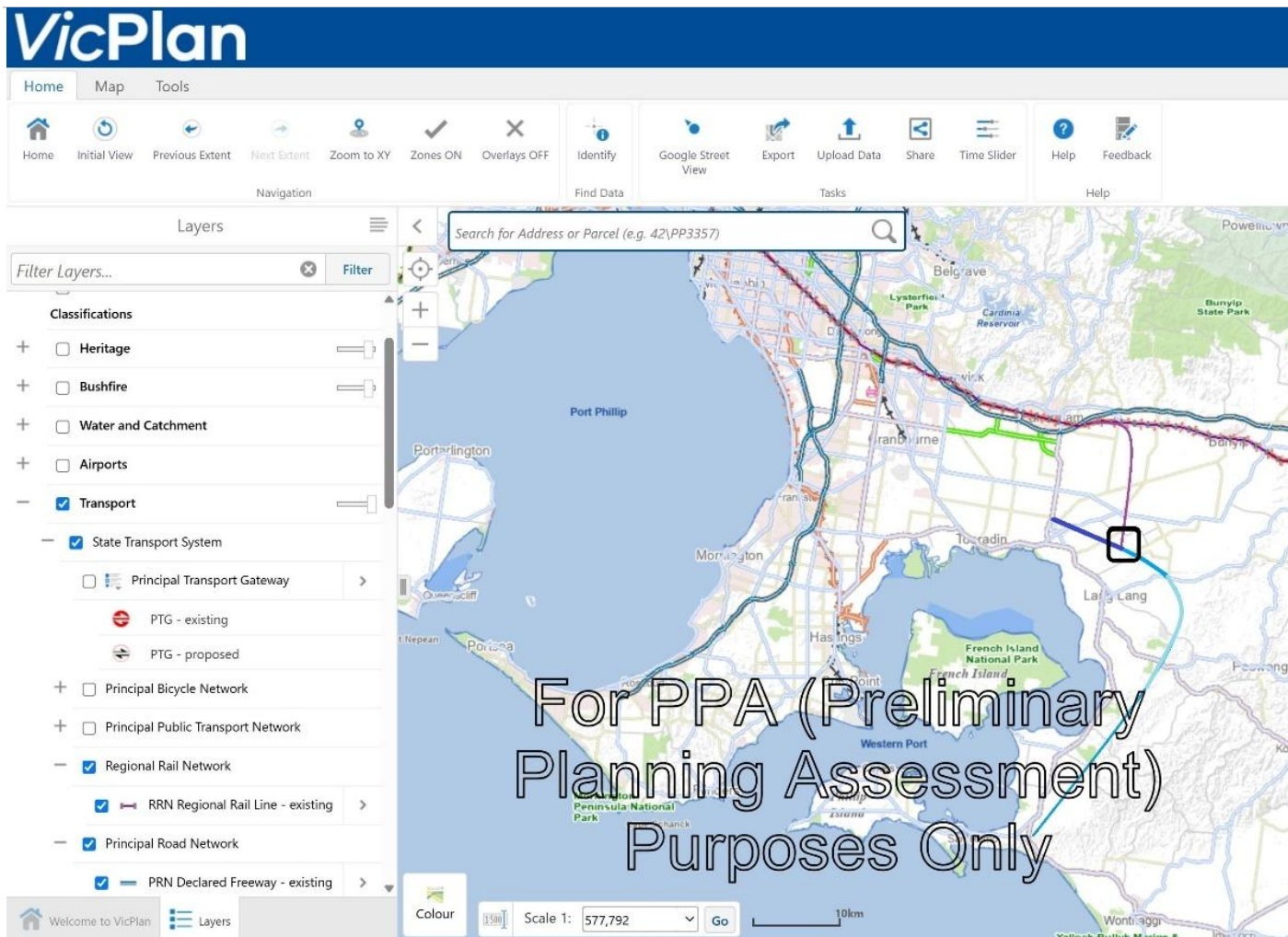
Investigation of a Lang Lang Truck Bypass, including assessment of need, potential alignment, staging, funding requirements and connections to the existing road network

Regional Transport and Freight Context

Federal Policy: The Aviation White Paper guides national aviation policy to 2050.

Victorian State planning policy: The airport concept has been referenced in the context of Victorian strategic planning, although its status and delivery remain subject to further planning and approvals rather than any federal decision.

Infrastructure Timeline: Any future Bass Freeway connection would require separate planning, funding and approvals, and should be regarded as a longer-term regional transport consideration that would need further evidence before any timeframe could be indicated.

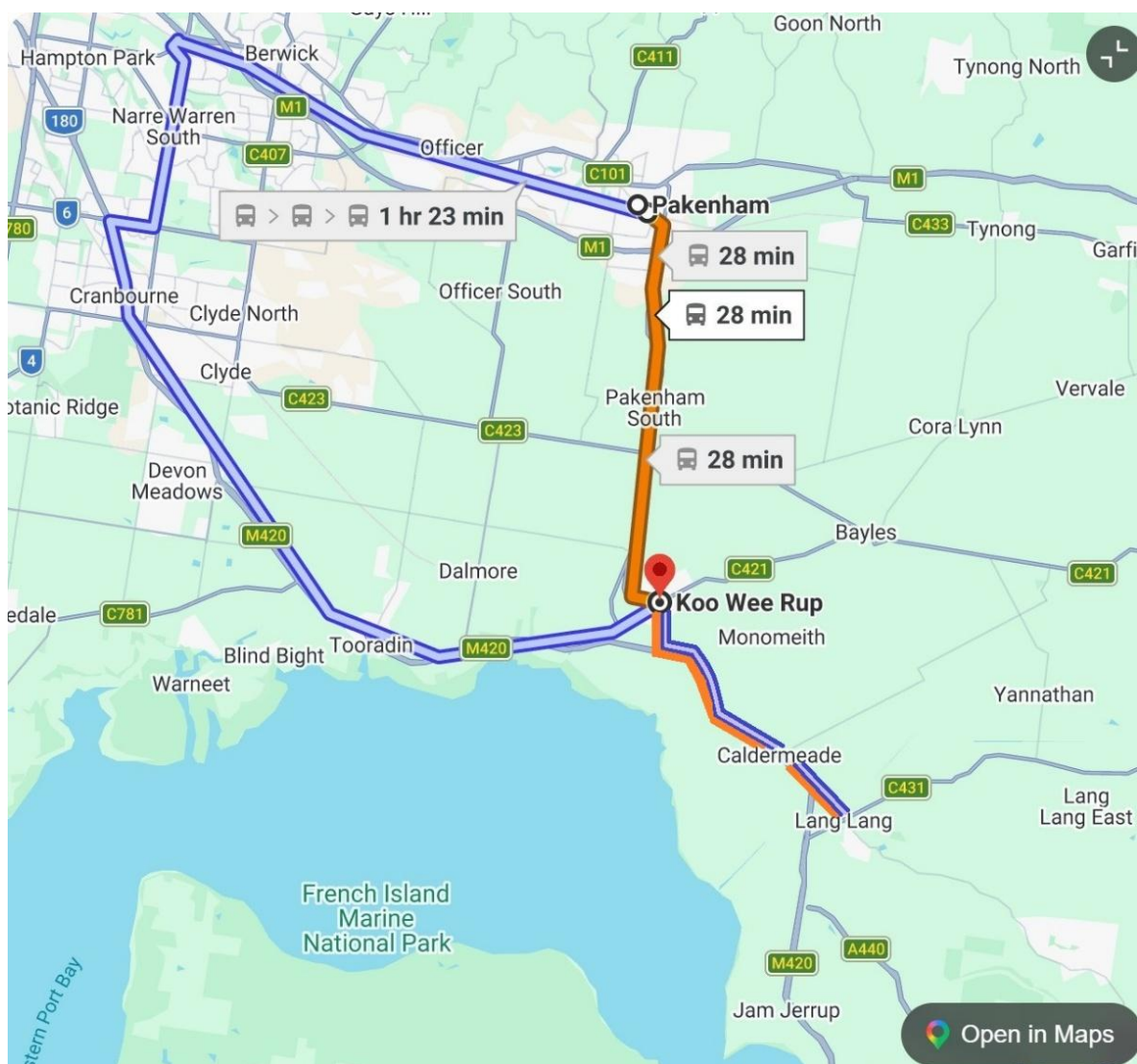


VicPlan mapping interface showing proposed Freeway and Rail Network connections to the proposed South East Airport Development Zone

The Australian Government released its Aviation White Paper on 26 August 2024, setting national aviation policy directions to 2050. A proposed South-Eastern Melbourne Airport has been raised in regional discussions, with the concept referenced in Victoria's Plan Melbourne 2017–2050. It remains a private proposal, and its status, planning implications, infrastructure requirements and relationship to State and Commonwealth planning frameworks would require further assessment before any conclusions could be drawn.

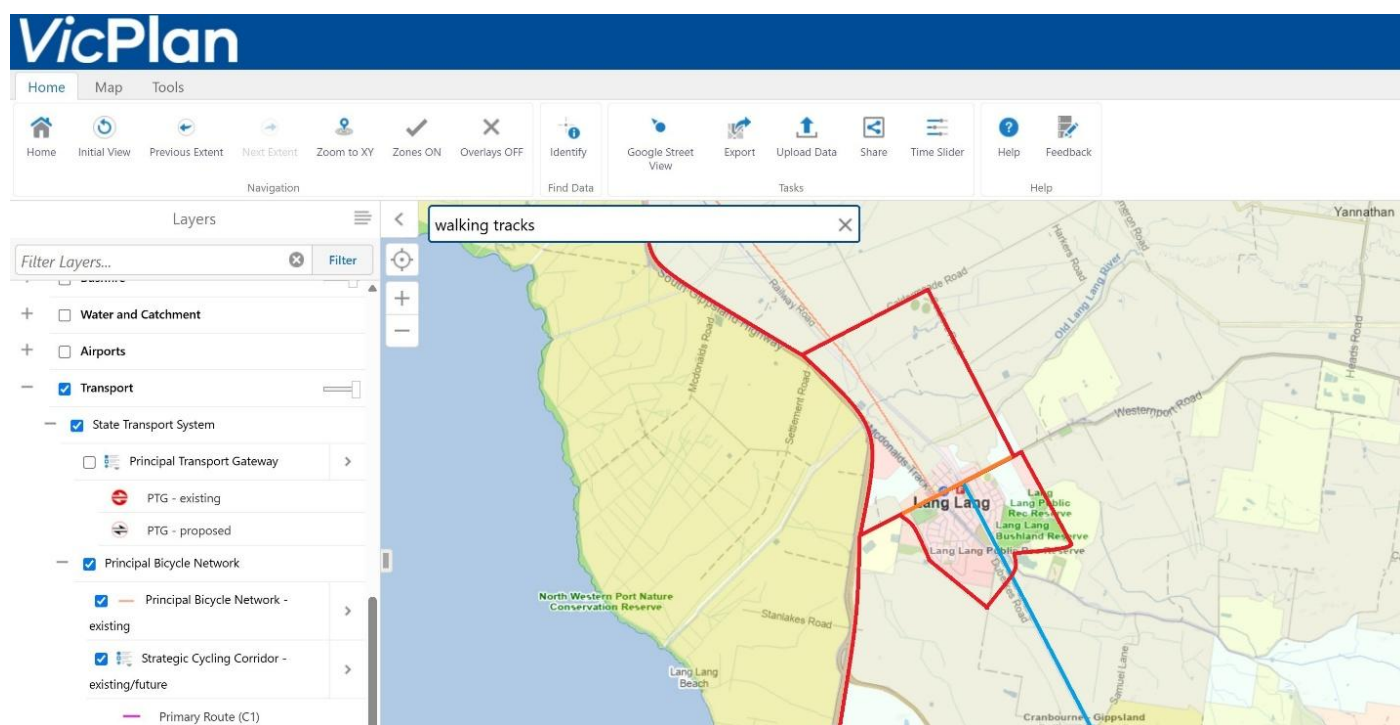
Enhanced Public Transport Services

Current public transport connections do not provide the frequency, directness or return-trip flexibility required for many residents to access employment, health, education and social services in larger centres. Public transport should be regarded as essential community infrastructure because access to health, employment, education, emergency relief and social services depends on residents being able to physically reach those services.



Proposed Pakenham – Koo Wee Rup Bus Extension.

Expanded walking and cycling infrastructure



Bicycle network layout near Lang Lang, both *Principal* and *Proposed*.

Great Southern Rail Trail

An important future active-transport connection for Lang Lang is the extension of the Great Southern Rail Trail. A short-term priority for delivery of this trail is to progress the design and feasibility of the Great Southern Rail Trail alignment from the Cardinia Shire municipal boundary at Nyora to the Lang Lang Recreation Reserve. Council will advocate for funding from the State Government to facilitate its delivery.

Source: *Cardinia Shire Council (2023), Open Space Strategy 2023–2033*.

Utilities

Higher-density development is likely to require investment in:

- Expanded sewerage capacity
- Upgraded drainage systems
- Electricity network improvements
- Fibre broadband infrastructure
- Improved stormwater management
- Telecommunications resilience and backup communications capacity.

Infrastructure planning should ensure that servicing capacity is confirmed before significant residential development proceeds.

Climate & Energy Transition

National energy and climate foresight work indicates that Australia's energy system is likely to undergo significant transition toward renewable generation, distributed energy resources and greater energy storage by 2050. Lang Lang's planning should consider how existing community and electricity infrastructure can participate in that transition while improving local resilience, alongside building and infrastructure adaptation to more frequent extreme heat and disaster events. This discussion paper's coverage of climate resilience has so far focused on coastal erosion defenses and environmental buffers (see Section 5 and Section 7); the following addresses the energy transition itself so that Lang Lang's planning aligns more closely with the national trajectory.

- **Lang Lang Memorial Hall: Solar and Battery Retrofit:** The Memorial Hall is a well-used, publicly owned community asset and a logical first candidate for a net-zero retrofit. Rooftop solar panels paired with battery storage could reduce the Hall's operating costs and emissions. Subject to appropriate backup and islanding capability, the system could allow selected Hall functions to continue during grid outages, supporting the Hall's role as a community and emergency-relief facility and complementing the CERT and resilience gaps already identified in Section 5
- **Lang Lang Zone Substation — Distributed Solar and Neighbourhood Battery:** The existing Lang Lang Zone Substation (AusNet), which already supplies Lang Lang, Nyora, and Koo Wee Rup (see Section 5) could be investigated as a potential location or network point for neighbourhood-scale energy storage, subject to network operator and technical requirements. Co-locating storage at the substation could improve local grid stability, reduce reliance on transmission from outside the township, and provide a foundation for Lang Lang to contribute to the state's renewable energy transition rather than only draw from it.

Review of building codes and public facility specifications to manage an increased number of extreme heat days, in line with statewide adaptation guidance.

This would enable Lang Lang to make greater use of existing electricity infrastructure as part of the transition to a more resilient and distributed energy system.

Community Infrastructure

In addition to the specific transport, utility and energy requirements identified above, population growth may require further investment in community infrastructure, including:

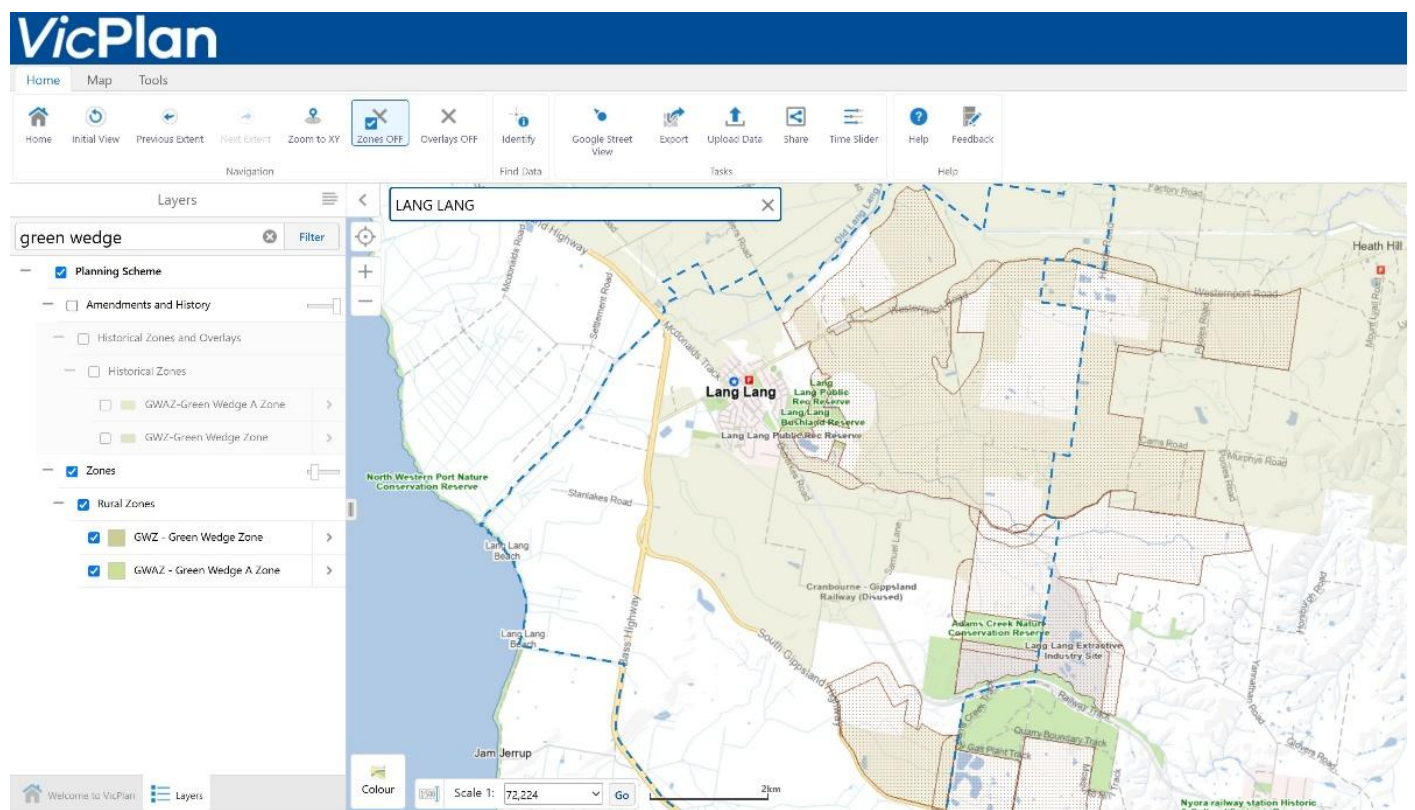
- Health services
- Childcare facilities
- School expansion
- Sporting facilities
- Community hubs
- Aged-care and ageing-in-place services
- Emergency and community resilience facilities
- Local employment and training infrastructure

The timing of these investments will be critical to maintaining community amenity as development occurs.

7. Planning Constraints

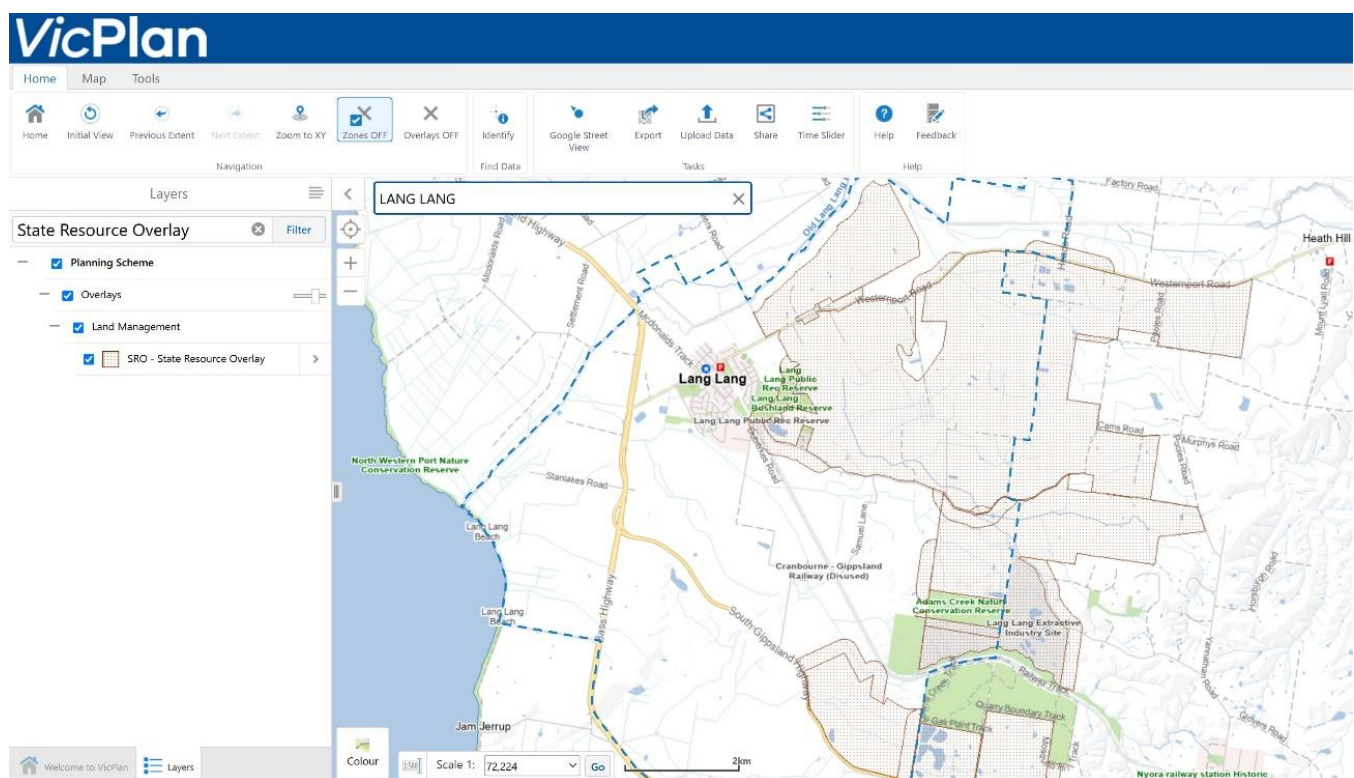
Future development is expected to continue to be influenced by several significant planning constraints, including:

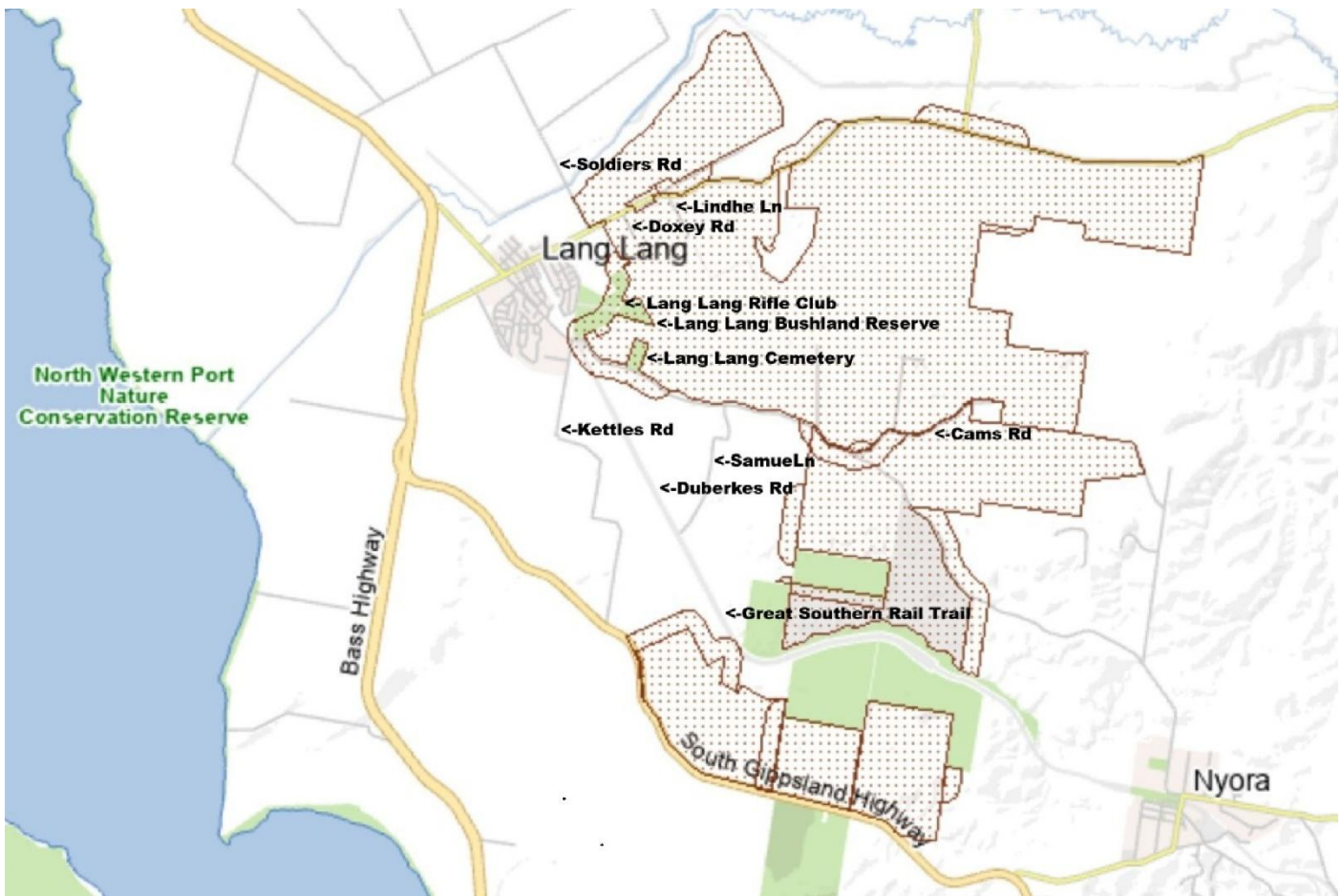
Westernport Green Wedge



VicPlan overlay mapping showing Green Wedge and zone boundaries.

Sand Extraction Operations & Significant Extractive Resource Areas(SERA)





VicPlan overlays and Roads showing names of area.

Lang Lang Cemetery and the SERA

The designation of land surrounding Lang Lang as a Strategic Extractive Resource Area raises an important question concerning the long-term protection of the Lang Lang Cemetery. The cemetery is an established community facility and is also recognised under the Cardinia Planning Scheme as a Heritage Overlay site (HO213).

While the SERA is intended to protect strategically significant extractive resources for future quarrying, the designation should not be interpreted as providing an automatic pathway for the displacement or disturbance of existing community assets. A clear policy position is required regarding the future of the cemetery, including whether the cemetery and its existing and future interments are permanently protected from quarrying, whether appropriate separation distances will apply, and what would occur if a future quarry proposal sought access to extractive resources beneath or adjacent to the cemetery.

Lang Lang 2050 should seek a formal commitment from the Victorian Government that the Lang Lang Cemetery will be protected in perpetuity and that no existing graves, memorials, cemetery land or future cemetery capacity will be compromised by SERA-related extractive development.

The current government cemetery information actually lists **exhumation** and **lift and reposition** services for Lang Lang Cemetery. That doesn't mean relocation is planned; it simply demonstrates that disturbance of existing interments is a specifically regulated cemetery activity.

<https://www.health.vic.gov.au/cemeterydetailspage?id=CEM0311>

Quarry Rehabilitation and Long-Term After-Use

With Lang Lang now designated as a Strategic Extractive Resource Area (SERA), consideration should extend beyond the protection and extraction of quarry resources to include the long-term future of quarry sites once extraction ceases.

Victorian quarry approvals require rehabilitation planning and financial bonds, with rehabilitation intended to occur progressively throughout the life of a quarry. Depending on the site and approvals, potential post-quarry land uses may include agriculture, native vegetation, conservation, wetlands, recreation or other compatible uses. Industrial or waste-management uses may also be proposed, but these would require appropriate approvals and should not be regarded as an automatic end use.

The community should have greater clarity about when the eventual after-use of each quarry is determined, how rehabilitation plans are staged and periodically reviewed, and what safeguards are in place to ensure that exhausted quarry sites do not progressively become large-scale waste disposal facilities serving metropolitan Melbourne.

Any proposal to convert an exhausted quarry to landfill or another significant waste-management facility should be considered as a separate strategic planning and environmental decision, with full community consultation, rather than being assumed as part of the quarry's eventual rehabilitation.

Given Lang Lang's proximity to Melbourne, its agricultural land, waterways, groundwater, Western Port and surrounding communities, the cumulative and long-term impacts of quarrying and subsequent land uses should be considered now, rather than site by site after extraction has ceased.

Quarry after-use should be planned from the beginning of the quarry's life, rather than being determined after extraction has finished.

Where multiple quarries operate within the Lang Lang/SERA area, Cardinia Shire Council and the Victorian Government should develop a coordinated long-term rehabilitation and after-use strategy. This should establish a clear framework for the eventual rehabilitation of exhausted quarry sites and identify appropriate future land uses, including agriculture, conservation, wetlands, recreation and other compatible uses.

The strategy should also explicitly consider and publicly address the potential for waste-management or landfill uses, including the cumulative implications of multiple quarry sites being converted to such uses over time.

Most importantly, the future of each quarry should not be considered in isolation. The cumulative effect of multiple quarries, their rehabilitation, traffic, groundwater impacts, changed landscapes and potential subsequent land uses should form part of the long-term strategic planning for the Lang Lang area.

Scenario	What happens	Potential outcome
● The Good – Rehabilitation & nature reserve	Quarry is progressively rehabilitated, slopes stabilised, topsoil replaced and native vegetation established.	Biodiversity reserve, wetlands, walking trails, recreation or conservation land.
● The Good – Agriculture	Quarry voids and disturbed land are progressively reshaped and returned to productive agricultural use.	Productive farmland, although this can be technically difficult depending on excavation depth and soil conditions.
● The Good – Managed lake/wetland	A quarry void is deliberately allowed to fill with water and designed as a managed wetland or recreational lake.	Major landscape and biodiversity asset—but requires long-term water-quality, safety and maintenance management.
● The Complicated – Partial rehabilitation	Some areas are rehabilitated while other areas remain as voids, stockpiles, access roads or industrial land.	A fragmented landscape that may remain industrial for decades.

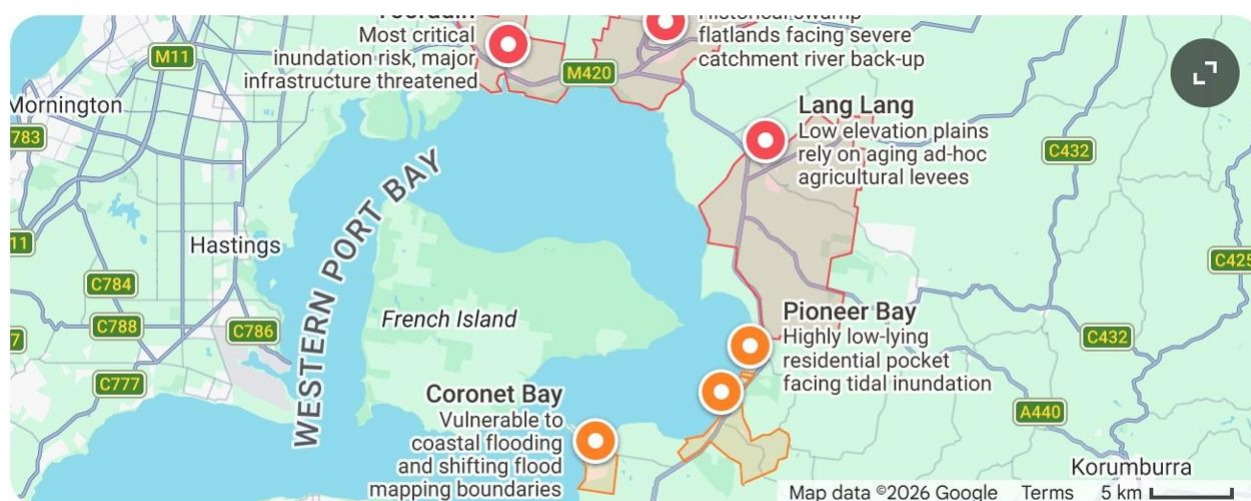
Scenario	What happens	Potential outcome
● The Complicated – New industrial use	The former quarry becomes a concrete/asphalt plant, materials storage area, transport depot or similar use.	Employment and economic activity, but potentially continued heavy vehicle movements and industrial impacts.
● The Risky – Waste facility	The excavated void becomes attractive as a location for waste disposal or landfill.	Potentially a very long-term land-use change with truck traffic, odour, landfill gas, leachate and monitoring obligations.
● The Ugly – Abandoned/poorly rehabilitated site	The operator leaves a heavily modified landscape requiring substantial remediation.	Erosion, unstable batters, contaminated water, weeds, fencing and public-safety issues.
● The Very Ugly – Unplanned cumulative landscape	Several quarries close at different times and each acquires a different after-use.	A large area can gradually become a patchwork of industrial land, voids, landfill, roads and partially rehabilitated sites.

Quarry Rehabilitation Table .

Western Port Ramsar Wetlands and Climate Change

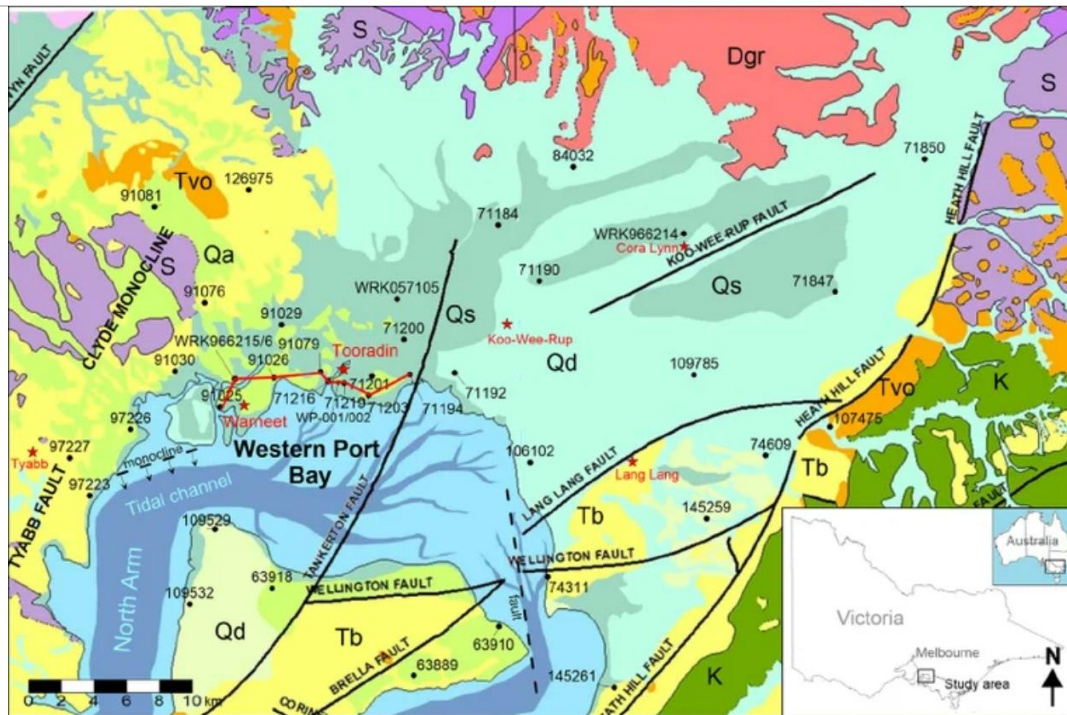
The **Western Port Ramsar wetlands** are a defining environmental asset of the region and an important consideration in planning Lang Lang's long-term future. The township's location within the former Koo Wee Rup Swamp drainage system, its connection to Western Port and the increasing risks associated with sea-level rise, tidal inundation and flooding mean that **drainage, flood management, agricultural land, urban development and wetland protection need to be considered together**. The experience of the Lang Lang Foreshore Caravan Park at Jam Jerrup, which at this time will close following years of flooding, erosion and coastal vulnerability, demonstrates that these are no longer purely future risks.

The experience also highlights the need to move beyond **municipality-by-municipality responses** to develop a coordinated Western Port approach to climate adaptation and coastal resilience. Rather than competing for funding between individual communities, planning should identify vulnerable public assets, drainage infrastructure, agricultural land and environmentally sensitive areas—including the Ramsar wetlands—and establish priorities based on long-term risk and regional benefit. A coordinated approach involving relevant State agencies, Melbourne Water and affected councils would help ensure that Lang Lang and other Western Port communities are able to plan ahead for changing coastal and flood conditions while protecting the environmental significance of the Ramsar wetlands.



● Northern Inundation Hotspots ● Eastern & Bass Coast Vulnerabilities

Local Inundation Hotspots around Lang Lang



Vulnerabilities across Cardinia Shire – based on regional Geology

!

COASTAL HAZARD WARNING

ABNORMALLY HIGH TIDES

!

For people in parts of Central, East Gippsland
and West and South Gippsland Forecast
Districts.

Bureau of Meteorology
COASTAL HAZARD WARNING
for abnormally high tides

Issued at 13 Jul 4:17 pm AEST

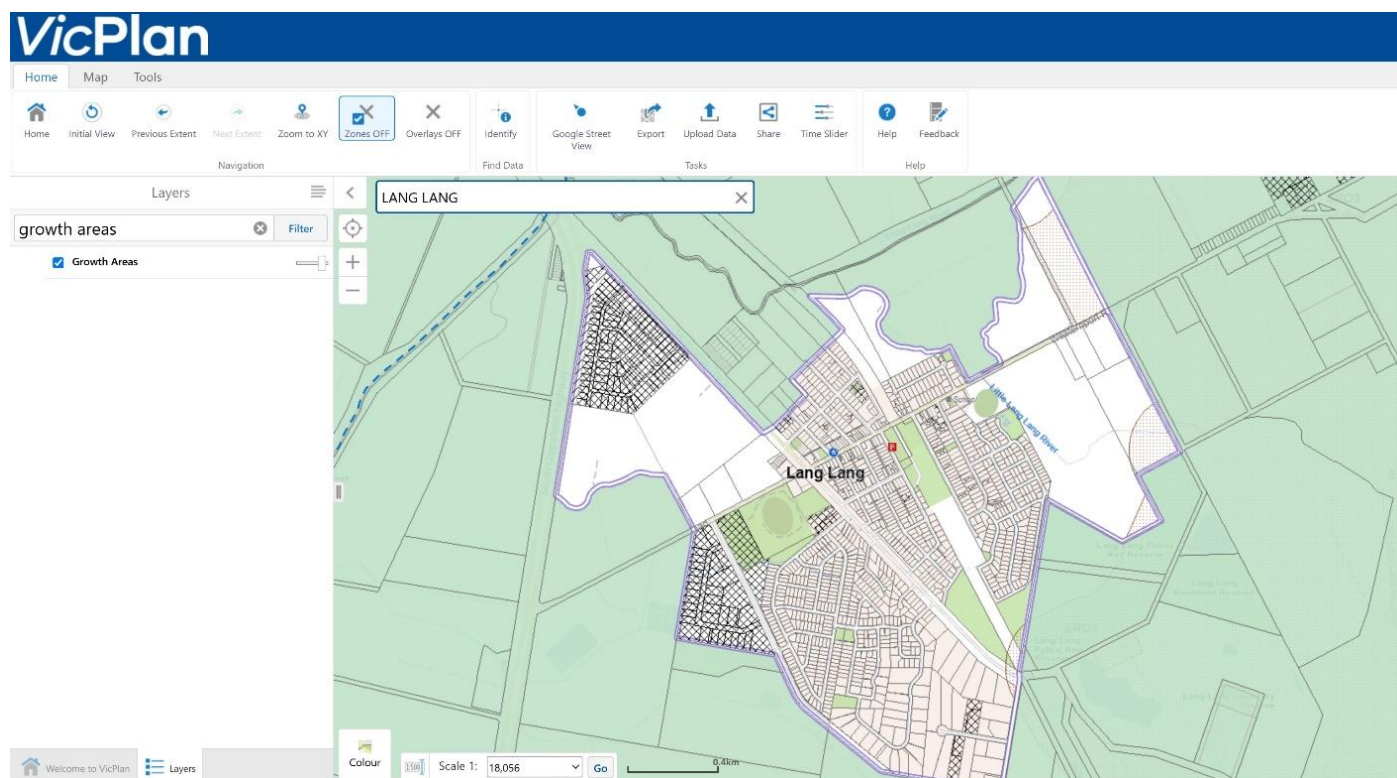
Warning Area

**VIC
EMERGENCY**

www.emergency.vic.gov.au

Abnormally High Tides Warning

Environmental buffer requirements



VicPlan mapping interface showing growth areas and planning overlays

These planning controls are likely to continue limiting outward urban expansion while encouraging more compact forms of development within the existing township.

- **Bushfire risk, emergency access and evacuation considerations**
- **Infrastructure servicing capacity**

Land availability alone does not mean that development is feasible; servicing capacity, environmental constraints, emergency management and planning controls must also be considered.

8. Planning Policy Framework

Future planning decisions are expected to be informed by several strategic planning documents, including:

State

- Plan for Victoria
- Victorian Planning Provisions
- Housing Statement/Housing Targets

Municipal

- Cardinia Planning Scheme
- Municipal Planning Strategy
- relevant amendments/reviews
- Social and Affordable Housing Strategy

Together, these policies provide the broader framework within which future housing growth, housing diversity and affordability in Lang Lang should be considered

9. Strategic Opportunities

Lang Lang's future development presents a number of strategic opportunities, including:

- 1 Investigation and planning for a Lang Lang Truck Bypass
- 2 Improved public transport connections
- 3 Extension of the Great Southern Rail Trail
- 4 Increased housing diversity and affordability
- 5 Ageing in place, Support at Home and aged-care options
- 6 Local community services, outreach and service navigation
- 7 Emergency preparedness and community resilience
- 8 Protection of environmental assets
- 9 Local employment and economic development
- 10 Energy resilience and renewable energy
- 11 Enhancement of recreational infrastructure
- 12 Preservation of township character while accommodating population growth

9A. Implementation Priorities

The paper identifies many strategic opportunities, but priorities must also be sequenced. **The following outlines an indicative order, responsibility and funding approach; it is intended to prompt discussion rather than commit any party to a particular program.**

- **Public transport** — investigate an improved Koo Wee Rup–Lang Lang–Pakenham service
. Potential lead: Cardinia Shire Council, with State Government / DTP / PTV.
- **Aged care** — identify opportunities for retirement/aged-care development.
Potential lead: private/community-sector providers, supported by Council land-use planning.
- **Community outreach** — establish a local outreach/social-worker model.
Potential lead: community organisations, with State/Commonwealth service-delivery partners.
- **Truck bypass** — undertake a strategic assessment.
Potential lead: Cardinia Shire Council, with State Government / transport agencies.
- **Active transport** — progress feasibility and design work.
Potential lead: Cardinia Shire Council, with State active-transport funding programs.
- **Community hub** — develop the LLCC expansion proposal.
Potential lead: Lang Lang Community Centre, with Council and community-sector partners.
- **Energy resilience** — assess Memorial Hall solar/battery capability.
Potential lead: Cardinia Shire Council, with utility providers.

Implementation of the priorities identified in this paper would require a combination of Council, State and Commonwealth investment, private-sector participation and, where appropriate, community-sector funding partnerships. Infrastructure planning should also be linked to population and development thresholds, so that essential community, transport and utility capacity is delivered progressively rather than retrospectively.

10. Conclusions

Lang Lang is well positioned to accommodate future growth while retaining its unique township identity.

One plausible growth scenario is that the township evolves through carefully managed urban consolidation supported by timely infrastructure investment, strategic planning, and environmental stewardship rather than extensive outward suburban expansion.

The future of Lang Lang should therefore be planned around people as well as physical growth. Housing, transport, community services, health, aged care, emergency resilience, employment and environmental protection will need to develop alongside population growth. The objective should be a township where residents can live, work, raise families, grow older and participate in community life without being unnecessarily displaced from the community or dependent on distant service centres.

Appendix A: Town Planning Proposal – Lang Lang Urban Growth Strategy

Strategic Justification: Local Retail, Services and Civic Capacity

Executive Summary

Current regional service arrangements rely heavily on facilities located in Koo Wee Rup, Pakenham, Caldermeade and Grantville. However, available public transport connections do not always provide the frequency, directness or return-trip flexibility required to make these centres readily accessible to all residents. Lang Lang should therefore progressively develop as a stronger local service node while maintaining effective connections to larger regional centres.

Commercial Retail Infrastructure Justification

Full-Line Supermarket (A full-line supermarket of an appropriate scale to meet projected local demand.):

- **Context:** The current full line supermarket network in Koo Wee Rup requires highway travel, leaving vulnerable transport-limited segments isolated.
- **Planning Mandate:** Allocate and protect land in Phase 2 for a major grocery anchor within Lang Lang's central commercial zone. A suitably located full-line supermarket could reduce the need for some residents to travel to other centres for groceries and improve local access to essential food and everyday services, particularly for residents without reliable private transport.

Highway-Fringe Service Station and Convenience Control Site:

- **Context:** The high-capacity service asset at Caldermeade serves bypass freight traffic but does not provide direct local service integration for Lang Lang's northern and eastern residential areas.
- **Planning Mandate:** Identify an appropriate location for a highway-oriented service station and convenience facility that serves both local residents and passing traffic on the immediate town highway fringe, capturing local and passing traffic movements and offering local banking services.

Municipal & Emergency Services Justification

Lang Lang Ambulance Victoria Response Station:

- **Context:** The distance between Lang Lang and existing emergency response facilities, combined with potential traffic delays along the Bass Highway, warrants assessment of local ambulance response capacity.
- **Planning Mandate:** Undertake an assessment of the need for a dedicated Ambulance Victoria response facility in Lang Lang within the short-term planning horizon. This could improve local emergency response capacity and provide additional resilience as the population grows and the proportion of older residents increases.

Lang Lang CFA Fire Station:

- **Context:** The existing CFA fire station's layout reflects an earlier era of station design, while contemporary practice increasingly favours layouts that prioritise firefighter safety, efficient vehicle movements, and operational readiness as the district's population and appliance fleet grow.
- **Planning Mandate:** As part of future emergency services planning, investigate opportunities to redevelop or relocate the Lang Lang CFA Fire Station to provide drive-through appliance bays that avoid routine reversing movements, dual access points where practical, sufficient hardstand for modern and future fire appliances, improved volunteer parking and training areas, and capacity for future appliance and personnel growth — ensuring the site continues to support rapid and safe emergency response as the Lang Lang district expands.

Integrated Early Childhood Education and Long-Daycare Network:

- **Context:** Lang Lang already features several operating localized early childhood education and long-daycare hubs. Where additional capacity is required, consideration should first be given to expanding existing local facilities where this is practical and sustainable, rather than automatically requiring families to travel to other towns.
- **Planning Mandate:** Rather than duplicating services or requiring families to travel elsewhere, use Phase 2 municipal financing structures to expand the capacity of existing active town facilities. Connect existing facilities directly to the local walking and cycling network to reduce unnecessary vehicle drop-off trips.

Community Services Hub Justification

A proposed expansion of the Lang Lang Community Centre (LLCC) will introduce emergency food relief, a food bank, and access to a social worker by appointment, alongside a general drop-in service and a community library. This expansion enables LLCC to evolve beyond a venue provider into a fully integrated community services hub, offering:

3.1 Community & Government Services

- Access to Services Australia (Federal Government) services such as Centrelink, Medicare, MyAgedCare, ATO, and Veterans' Affairs
- Community information and assistance / Citizens Advisory Bureau
- Triaging of vulnerable citizens and referrals (formal and informal) to specialist services
- Community advocacy and individual advocacy
- Justice of the Peace
- Access to Services Victoria (State Government) services such as VicRoads, Housing Victoria, and other community services
- V/Line ticketing information
- Visitor / tourist information
- Public computer and internet access
- Tax Help

3.2 Employment, Education & Training

- Employment assistance services, training, and employment pathway support
- Resume support services
- Tutoring programs
- Grant writing support
- Co-working spaces
- Volunteer skills bank and volunteer matching
- L2P / driving instruction support
- Small business development workshops
- First Nations business development
- Fee-for-service private office/admin support and rental "hot-desking" space

3.3 Health & Social Support Services

- Visiting services and referral pathways to
 - Allied health professionals
 - Registered NDIS service providers
 - Registered aged care service providers
 - Family violence support services
 - Legal Support
 - HACC PYP service delivery

Financial counselling
NILS (No Interest Loan Scheme)
Material relief programs
Food relief (food parcels, breakfast clubs, food bank)
Long-term food security initiatives (community food co-op)
First Nations cultural advice
First Nations legal support
First Nations housing support

[3.4 Community Development & Wellbeing](#)

- Gardening groups and community garden
- Waste reduction and recycling programs
- Tool library / equipment hire
- Toy library
- Library book swap
- Emergency preparedness and community resilience programs
- Auspicing smaller community groups
- Reception hub for multiple services

This co-location model reduces service fragmentation and strengthens outcomes for residents. The proposed hub would not necessarily provide all of these services directly; its role would be to provide a local access point, outreach location, information, referral, navigation and, where appropriate, co-location for visiting service providers and community programs.

[Community Social Worker and Outreach Services](#)

A more detailed proposal for locally based social work and outreach services is provided in Appendix D.

[Active Transport and Micro-Mobility Network](#)

[Two-Tier Active Mobility Grid:](#)

Indicative design principles for future detailed planning and feasibility assessment include

- **Primary Shared Paths (PSPs):** Investigate a network of shared paths, generally around 3.0 metres wide where appropriate, designed for shared use by pedestrians, cyclists, e-bikes, mobility scooters and other permitted users.
- **Neighborhood Links:** Integrate 2.5-metre-wide feeder lanes through newer subdivisions to pull micro-mobility traffic safely away from unseparated arterial road corridors.

[Infrastructure Asset Integration:](#)

- **Stormwater Multi-use:** Route off-road commuter PSPs alongside the Open Drainage Wetlands Grid at the Adderley Place Reserve site to protect pedestrians from heavy vehicle corridors.
- **School & Recreation Loop:** Build a protected active transit ring connecting the Lang Lang Primary School Arboretum, the Lang Lang Bus Interchange, active daycare sites, and the central retail district.

[End-of-Trip Infrastructure:](#)

- Install secure, weatherproof bicycle lockers at the town bus interchange and provide solar-powered public E-charging kiosks along Westernport Road.

[Transport as an Essential Community Service](#)

- Access to health, employment, education, emergency relief and social services depends not only on whether those services exist, but whether residents can physically reach them.
- Feedback provided to Council in July 2026 highlighted a significant accessibility issue for residents of southern Cardinia Shire. People may travel to Pakenham to obtain assistance but subsequently experience difficulty returning home because of limited public transport.
- This demonstrates that transport should be considered an essential component of the community services network.
- For Lang Lang and surrounding communities, improving public transport connectivity — particularly a more direct and frequent **Koo Wee Rup–Lang Lang–Pakenham service** — would improve access to employment, education, health care, financial counselling, emergency relief and social support.
- Improved transport should operate alongside, rather than instead of, local outreach services. Some residents will remain unable to travel independently because of age, disability, financial circumstances, family responsibilities or personal circumstances. A combination of **local services, outreach and improved public transport** is therefore required.

Pedestrian Crossing Upgrades & Traffic Calming

Westernport Road Key Corridors (Retail Strip Intersections):

- **Raised Zebra Crossings (Wombat Crossings):** Investigate the feasibility of retrofitting traditional crossings into raised platforms at high-foot-traffic retail conflict points. This would give greater priority to pedestrians while helping to calm traffic moving through town.
- **Pedestrian Refuges:** Assess the need for pedestrian refuge islands near the main supermarket entry and medical hubs, which could shorten the crossing distance across wide pavements for less-mobile residents.

McDonalds Track (Residential Growth Vector):

- **Interlinking Raised Crossings:** Investigate the feasibility of a raised pedestrian crossing where McDonalds Track intersects with major neighborhood feeder points. This could create a contiguous, safe link between newer residential boundaries and the central primary school precinct.
- **Tactile & Visual Indicators:** Provide standard tactile ground-surface indicators and appropriate high-visibility pedestrian warning and crossing signage along the McDonalds Track corridor to slow traffic entering the urban zone from outer rural interfaces.

References

- Cardinia Shire Council. Cardinia Planning Scheme.
- Cardinia Shire Council. Municipal Planning Strategy (MPS).
- Cardinia Shire Council. Part B Planning Scheme Review.
- Cardinia Shire Council. Social and Affordable Housing Strategy.
- Cardinia Shire Council. Integrated Water Management Plan.
- Department of Transport and Planning. Plan for Victoria.
- Victorian Government. Housing Statement and Housing Targets.
- Victorian Planning Provisions.
- Information relating to the redevelopment of the former Holden Lang Lang Proving Ground.

Appendix B – Emergency Preparedness and Bushfire Resilience

Basis: Victorian Parliament Inquiry into the 2026 Summer Fires Across Victoria

This appendix draws on the Victorian Parliament's Inquiry into the 2026 Summer Fires Across Victoria to identify recommendations that are directly relevant to Lang Lang and the southern part of Cardinia Shire, even though Lang Lang was not one of the communities directly affected by the 2026 fires. The Inquiry report is intended to improve preparedness across all of Victoria, which makes many of its recommendations highly applicable to Lang Lang's circumstances.

Lang Lang as a Bushfire Interface Community

Lang Lang sits between the Western Port wetlands, agricultural land, remnant bushland, the Lang Lang River, and the Western Port Highway/Bass Highway corridor. It is also the last significant Cardinia township before entering Bass Coast. This means many of the Inquiry's recommendations on preparedness, rather than recovery, are particularly relevant to Lang Lang.

CFA Resources and Volunteer Recruitment

This is probably the most relevant section of the Inquiry for Lang Lang. The report finds that CFA operational volunteer numbers have declined by 26% over the past decade, that volunteer retention is becoming increasingly difficult, that training can be difficult to access, that many appliances are ageing, and that incident controllers are in short supply. For Lang Lang this supports advocacy for:

- Retaining a strong volunteer brigade
- Modern appliances
- Improved volunteer recruitment
- More local training
- Maintaining experienced local leadership

Local Knowledge

One of the strongest themes throughout the Inquiry is that local knowledge needs to be integrated into incident management. The Committee recommends local knowledge liaison officers, incorporating private firefighting units, recognising local machinery and farmers, and using local knowledge in Incident Control Centres. This fits Lang Lang particularly well because local farmers often know:

- Access tracks
- Water sources
- Drainage channels
- Local wind behaviour
- Stock movements
- Bridge load limits

Roadside Vegetation

This is highly relevant around Lang Lang. The report concludes that roadside vegetation management is inconsistent and can increase bushfire risk, impede evacuation, and hinder firefighting. It recommends clearer responsibilities, more flexible maintenance, and stronger risk-based management by councils and state agencies. This directly relates to:

- Bass Highway
- Western Port Highway
- McDonalds Track
- Local rural roads
- Roadside grass growth after wet seasons

Water Supply

The report repeatedly stresses static water points, bulk water, mapped water supplies, community tanks, compatibility of fittings, and reliable water availability. For Lang Lang this raises questions such as:

- Are all farm dams mapped?
- Are community tanks available?
- Are fittings compatible?
- Are hydrants adequate in industrial areas?
- Is the reticulated supply resilient if power fails?

Telecommunications

This may be one of the most important issues for Lang Lang. The Inquiry found that loss of mobile coverage became a major safety issue and recommends stronger telecommunications resilience, satellite capability, and backup power for towers. Lang Lang has previously experienced mobile blackspots, patchy rural coverage, and reliance on only a small number of towers. This recommendation provides a strong basis for advocating improved communications resilience.

Community Preparedness

The Committee strongly supports local preparedness programs, face-to-face education, practical community exercises, improving warning literacy, and educating people about Places of Last Resort. The Lang Lang Community Centre could play an important role by hosting:

- Annual bushfire preparedness sessions
- VicEmergency workshops
- Community resilience planning
- Neighbourhood preparedness meetings

Community Hubs

One section that stands out is the recognition of community hubs. The report concludes that community hubs and volunteers were critical during emergencies, but they require better funding, clearer arrangements, and stronger links with councils and recovery services. This aligns closely with the role already played by the Lang Lang Community Centre, supporting the case for it to be recognised as a key local resilience hub.

Relief Centres

The report found considerable confusion between Bushfire Places of Last Resort, Emergency Relief Centres, and Community Hubs. For Lang Lang it would be worthwhile confirming:

- Where residents should evacuate
- Where relief services would actually operate
- How this information is communicated before an emergency

Councils

The report specifically recognises that councils now carry increasing emergency management responsibilities but often lack sufficient funding and resources. For Cardinia Shire this supports advocacy for:

- Greater emergency management funding
- Enhanced municipal emergency planning
- Stronger partnerships with community organisations

Critical Infrastructure

The report repeatedly highlights the need to strengthen electricity, telecommunications, water, and transport infrastructure. Around Lang Lang this could include consideration of:

- Bass Highway as an evacuation route
- Western Port Highway access
- Electricity reliability
- Telecommunications resilience
- Water supply redundancy

Climate Change and Future Planning

The Committee concludes that climate change is contributing to more frequent and more intense bushfire conditions, and notes that Victoria entered the season with clear intelligence of elevated risk. For Lang Lang, this suggests emergency planning should anticipate:

- Longer fire seasons
- More extreme grass fires
- Hotter conditions
- Concurrent risks such as bushfire, flooding and heatwaves

Overall Relevance to Lang Lang

If preparing a submission, advocacy paper, or strategic document for Lang Lang, the following should be highlighted as the highest-priority issues arising from the Inquiry:

- Strengthening the Lang Lang CFA brigade through volunteer recruitment, training and fleet renewal
- Recognising and incorporating local knowledge, particularly from farmers and long-term residents, into emergency planning
- Improving roadside vegetation management on key transport corridors
- Mapping and enhancing firefighting water supplies, including static water points and farm dams
- Improving telecommunications resilience, including backup power and satellite capability
- Supporting the Lang Lang Community Centre as a recognised community resilience and relief hub
- Ensuring Cardinia Shire receives adequate resources to fulfil its expanding emergency management responsibilities
- Planning for increasing bushfire risk as part of broader climate adaptation and municipal resilience strategies

References

Victorian Parliament's Inquiry into the 2026 Summer Fires Across Victoria

Appendix C – Aged Care and Ageing in Place

Lang Lang needs expanded aged care, Support at Home and retirement-living options so that older residents can remain connected to the community they have helped build.

For many people who have lived in Lang Lang for decades, ageing can create a difficult choice. Their home may no longer be suitable, they may need additional care or support, or they may want to downsize — yet there are very few local options. As a result, some residents can effectively find themselves having to sell their homes and move away from Lang Lang, often leaving behind their friends, neighbours, family networks, community organisations and the familiar places that have been part of their lives for generations.

This is more than an aged-care issue; it is a community sustainability issue.

Lang Lang needs a coordinated approach that provides a genuine continuum of care within the community, including:

- Support investigation of opportunities for a locally based retirement-living precinct providing a range of affordable independent, supported and, where feasible, higher-care accommodation.
- More Support at Home services, allowing older people to remain safely in their own homes for longer.
- Home-care and respite services that are accessible locally rather than requiring people to travel elsewhere.
- Independent living and smaller homes suitable for older residents wanting to downsize without leaving Lang Lang.
- Residential aged-care accommodation for those who eventually require higher levels of care.
- Transport and community services connecting older residents with medical appointments, shopping, social activities and community facilities.
- Stronger links between aged care, the Lang Lang Community Centre, Men's Shed, health services and local community organisations.

Keeping People in the Community They Call Home

The objective should not simply be to provide somewhere for people to live when they become older. It should be to allow people to age in place and remain connected to Lang Lang for as long as possible.

Someone who has lived in Lang Lang for 40, 50 or 60 years should not be placed in a position where leaving Lang Lang becomes the only practical option simply because they have reached a stage in life where they need a smaller home, some assistance around the house or eventually residential care.

A retirement and aged-care precinct could also become an important part of Lang Lang's future — creating housing, employment, health and community-service opportunities while allowing older residents to remain close to their families and established social networks.

Lang Lang should be a community where people can grow up, raise their families, grow older and, when the time comes, receive the care they need — without having to leave the place they have called home.

Appendix D – Community Social Worker and Outreach Services

The Case for Local Outreach

Lang Lang and the surrounding southern Cardinia communities have access to a range of health and social services, but many specialist services are concentrated outside the local area.

Feedback received from **Koo Wee Rup Regional Health Service in July 2026** identified the following services:

- **Koo Wee Rup Hospital** – social worker, limited capacity; youth worker, limited capacity.
- **Monash Health** – social work team, accessed through eReferral.
- **Lang Lang Community Centre** – potential location for outreach services and a local access point for Pakenham-based services.
- **Headspace Pakenham**
- **Monash Health Centre**
- **Wayss Pakenham**
- **Catholic Care Pakenham**
- **Windermere Family Services**
- **Anglicare Parentzone Hub**
- **Latrobe Community Health Service**
- **Private practice mental health and social services**

The issue identified is therefore not simply a lack of services. It is the **geographical distribution, accessibility and capacity of those services**.

Local Demographic Need

The feedback also identifies a number of demographic and service-delivery issues relevant to the southern part of Cardinia Shire.

Feedback received in July 2026 reported the following demographic and service-delivery indicators:

- Young people aged 12–24 represent approximately **12% of the South Ward population**.
- Median age is approximately **38–40 years**.
- Cardinia Shire has an **Education Disadvantage and Early Leavers rate of 19.4%**, compared with approximately 14% in the City of Casey and 2.5% for metropolitan Melbourne.
- Pakenham has seven secondary schools, compared with one secondary school serving the southern region and one in the northern region.

The feedback also identifies challenges associated with youth-service infrastructure in Pakenham, including previous youth-service infrastructure proposals that have not proceeded, the proposed Youth Hub and the proposed Pakenham Youth Foyer.

These factors reinforce the need to consider **early intervention and outreach closer to where people live**, rather than relying entirely on residents travelling to larger service centres.

Proposed Social Worker Outreach Model

Lang Lang Community Centre could provide a local base for a social worker or community support practitioner operating as part of a broader regional outreach network.

The model could provide:

Local access

- Regular social worker sessions at the Lang Lang Community Centre.
- Drop-in and appointment-based support.
- Initial assessment and service navigation.

Outreach

- Scheduled outreach to Lang Lang, Koo Wee Rup and surrounding rural communities.
- Engagement with people who are unable, find it difficult, or are reluctant to travel to Pakenham.
- Home or community-based engagement where appropriate.

Early intervention

- Identification of emerging financial, family, housing, mental health and wellbeing issues.
- Assistance before problems escalate into crisis.
- Youth and family support.

Service navigation

- Referrals to Monash Health, Headspace, Wayss, Catholic Care, Windermere, Anglicare, Latrobe Community Health and other appropriate providers.
- Assistance completing referrals and navigating complex service systems.
- Follow-up to ensure people actually connect with the service to which they have been referred.

Practical assistance

- Assistance attending appointments where necessary.
- Connection with emergency relief and food-support services.
- Financial counselling referrals.
- Assistance accessing government services.

A Different Model of Community Connectors

This approach could also complement the **Community Connectors** program being advocated for Cardinia Shire.

Rather than limiting Community Connectors to transport hubs such as Pakenham Station, the model could incorporate a **place-based outreach component**.

The Pakenham component could assist people arriving at a major transport hub, while outreach workers based in or servicing Lang Lang and Koo Wee Rup could assist residents who cannot readily travel to Pakenham in the first place.

This creates a more complete model:

Local community → outreach worker → service navigation → specialist provider → follow-up

rather than:

Resident → travel to Pakenham → attempt to navigate multiple services independently.

Proposed Strategic Recommendation

Lang Lang 2050 should advocate for a **Southern Cardinia Community Outreach Program**, incorporating:

1. A locally based social worker or community support practitioner.
2. Regular outreach services at the Lang Lang Community Centre.
3. Outreach capacity for Koo Wee Rup and surrounding rural communities.
4. Formal referral pathways with regional health and social-service providers.
5. Youth and family outreach.
6. Assistance with emergency relief and financial hardship.
7. Service navigation and referral follow-up.
8. A mechanism for accompanying vulnerable residents to appointments where necessary.
9. Integration with any future Cardinia Community Connectors program.

Supporting Infrastructure Lang Lang 2050 is not simply about building more houses and roads. It is about ensuring that the people who live in the growing community can actually access the services they need.

A reported case in which a person travelled to Pakenham seeking assistance but was unable to return home and subsequently slept in a car park illustrates the difference between service availability and service accessibility.

The Cardinia Shire Municipal Relief and Recovery Sub-Committee (MRRC) Minutes (18 August 2026) asks whether we have a strategy for identifying and supporting rough sleepers on high-risk and catastrophic days, particularly those living in parks and reserves who may be difficult to reach through conventional emergency communication channels.

One potential approach is to utilise local “soft-entry” contact points, such as the Lang Lang Community Centre emergency food pantry, where people experiencing rough sleeping may present for food assistance or device charging. These interactions provide an opportunity for local networks to identify vulnerable individuals, establish contact and connect them with emergency warnings, preparedness information and relief services.

A coordinated response could be developed through a Financial Wellbeing Action Team, bringing together key stakeholders, including DFFH, ERMHA, Victoria Police, Parks Victoria and local relief providers. The team could work collaboratively to identify rough sleepers across the Lang Lang district, strengthen referral pathways and coordinate the delivery of emergency notifications and support during high-risk and catastrophic

Addendum – Consultation and Community Feedback

This addendum records consultation undertaken in relation to the Lang Lang 2050 Discussion Paper and summarises feedback received from individuals and organisations contacted during its development.

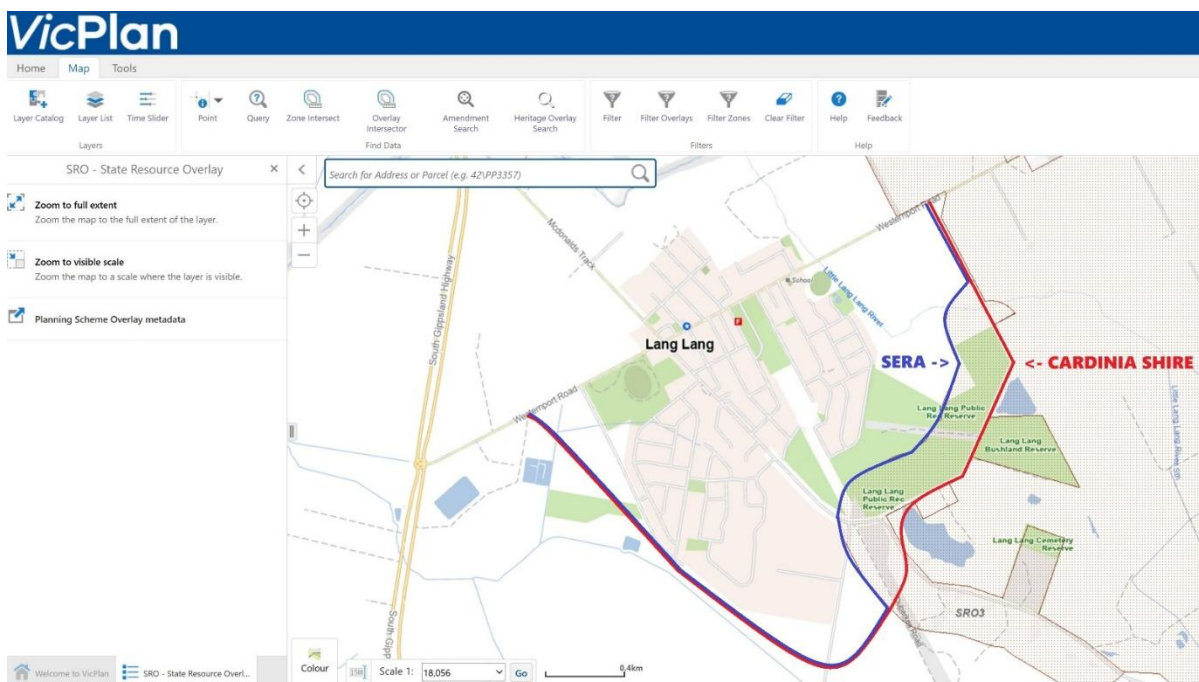
Purpose

To record consultation undertaken in relation to the Lang Lang 2050 Discussion Paper and summarise feedback received during its development

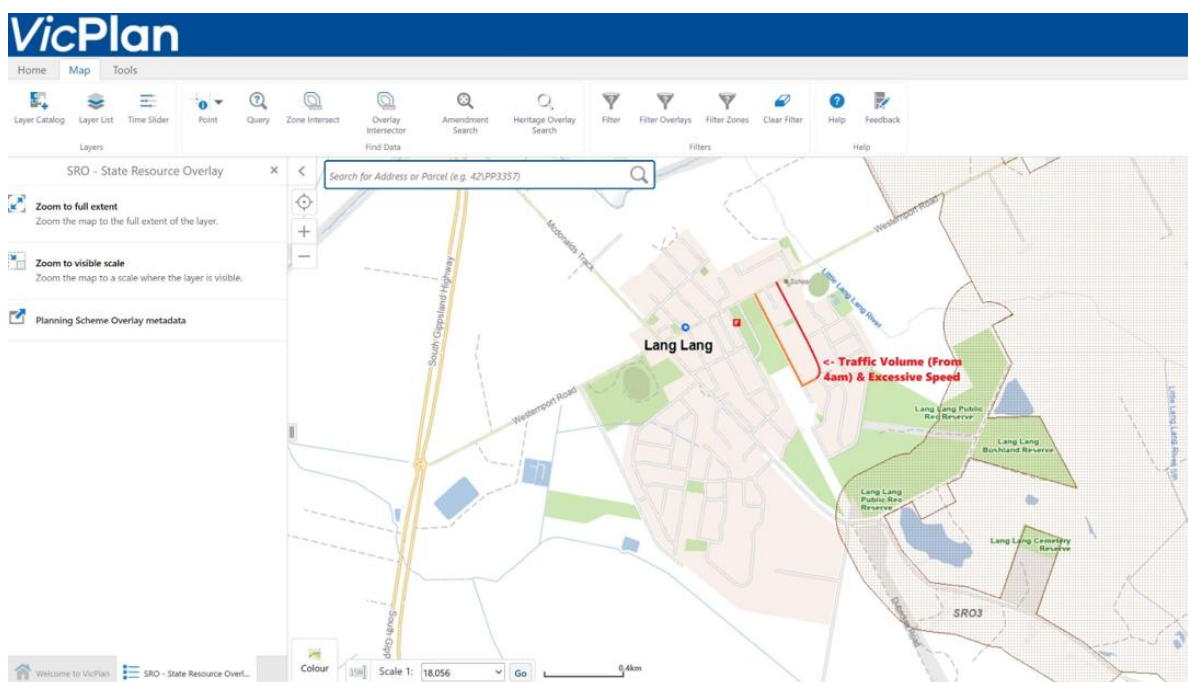
List of Respondents

Person/Organisation	Date	Response	Key Issue	Support	Action
George Wilson	31 July 2026	Responded	Proposed Truck bypass route and the route based on what Cranbourne Council proposed earlier.	Supportive	Further investigation
Bill Walker	10 July 2026	Responded	Traffic entering and leaving Langley Boulevard at James Street	Supportive	Investigate traffic issue
Adam Salopek	14 th August 2026	Responded	Service delivery to existing residents living within the Strategic Extractive Resource Area (SERA)	Supportive	Further investigation
Edith Williams	30 th August 2026	Responded	The feasibility of Planting of Fruit Trees around public parks, open reserves and disused railway corridors to function as a town-wide community garden.	Supportive	Further investigation

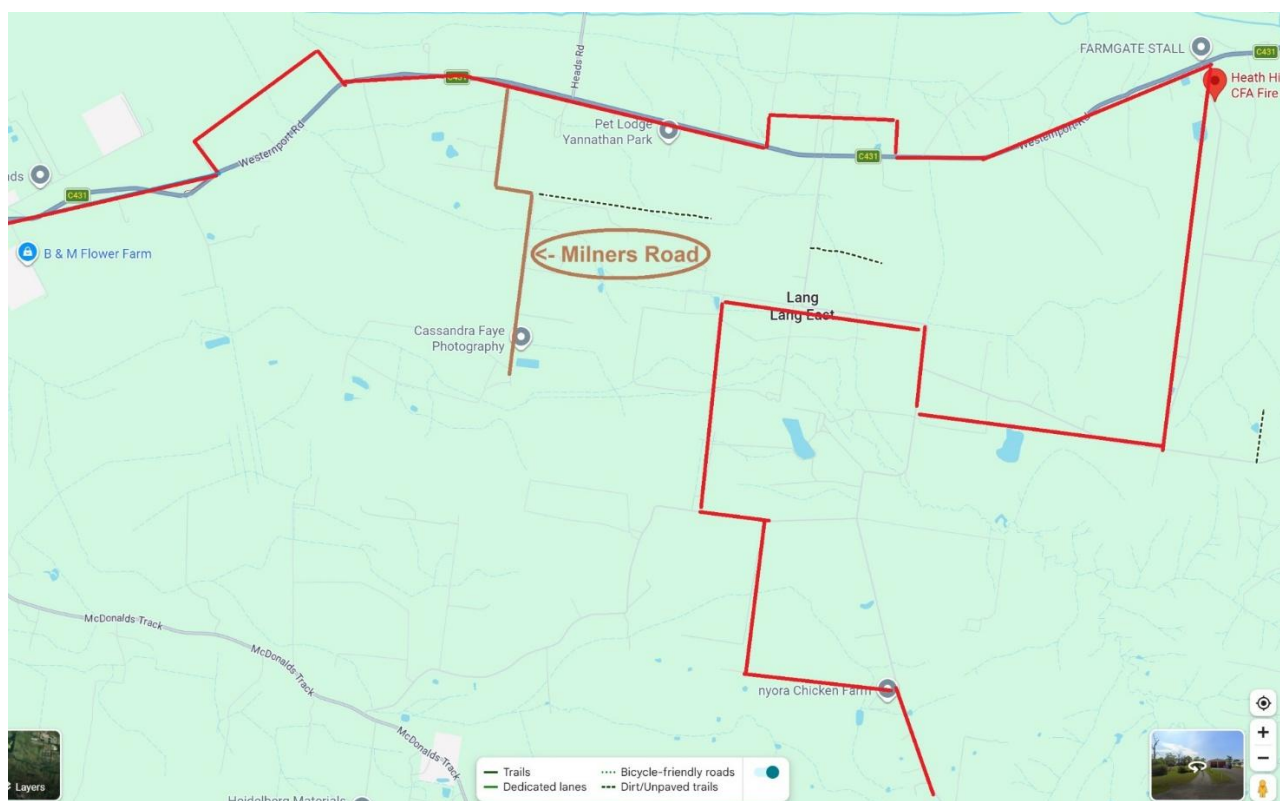
George Wilson Contacted 31 July 2026 very positive supportive response, and questions the proposed Truck Bypass Route, based on what Cranbourne Council proposed earlier



Bill Walker Contacted 10 July 2026 positive supportive response, and questions what can be done about the traffic entering and leaving Langley Bvd onto James Street



Adam Salopek Contacted 14 August 2026 positive supportive response and would like to suggest that **Lang Lang 2050** consider the issue of service delivery to existing residents living within the **Strategic Extractive Resource Area (SERA)**, using **Milners Road** as an example.



The designation of an area as a SERA is intended to protect strategically important extractive resources for potential future quarrying. However, the designation does not mean that a quarry will immediately be developed. There may

be many years, or potentially decades, during which families continue to live in these areas and rely on existing roads and infrastructure.

Milners Road is a good example. Families currently live along the road, and they continue to require reasonable access to essential services, including emergency services, waste collection, school transport, deliveries and general community access. However, because the area has been identified for potential future quarrying, there is a concern that significant permanent investment, such as sealing the road, may be unlikely while its long-term future remains uncertain.

This creates an important question for **Lang Lang 2050**:

What happens to the people who live in a future quarry area while they are waiting for that future to arrive?

The issue is particularly relevant to **St John the Baptist Primary School at Koo Wee Rup**, which has historically used Milners Road as part of its activities, including travelling to the end of the road and turning around. It is understood that the school can no longer do this because of the current circumstances affecting the road and the future designation of the surrounding area.

This should not necessarily be interpreted as an argument that Milners Road must immediately be sealed. If the road's long-term alignment or function may change as a result of future quarry development, permanent investment needs to be considered carefully.

Instead, **Lang Lang 2050 should advocate for an agreed interim servicing framework for communities located within the SERA**. This should ensure that the future protection of the extractive resource does not result in existing residents experiencing a declining level of infrastructure and service delivery while waiting for a potential future land-use change.

Such a framework could include:

- defined minimum standards for road maintenance;
- programmed grading, resheeting and drainage maintenance;
- maintaining suitable emergency vehicle access;
- consideration of safe access and turning arrangements for school and community activities;
- appropriate waste collection and other essential services;
- clear triggers for reviewing infrastructure requirements when a quarry proposal progresses;
- arrangements for future quarry operators to contribute to road upgrades attributable to quarry-related traffic; and
- a clear transition plan for affected residents if future quarry development eventually changes the use or function of the area.

The broader principle should be that **designation as a future strategic resource area should not mean that the existing community is left in limbo**.

The SERA may be protecting Lang Lang's future extractive resources, but in the meantime, **there are real people living there now**. Their need for safe roads, emergency access and essential services does not disappear simply because the land may have a different use at some point in the future.

I believe this would be a worthwhile issue for inclusion in the **Lang Lang 2050** discussion, particularly as it raises the broader question of how Lang Lang manages the transition between existing communities and long-term strategic land-use objectives.

Edith Williams Contacted 30 August 2026 positive supportive response, and a question on whether Fruit Trees can be planted around the town, particularly on the disused railway corridor, as a community garden.

A previous response to community queries regarding planting fruit trees along railway corridors and public sidewalks, was that urban forestry analysis confirms that linear roadside fruit trees create severe slip-and-fall hazards from unharvested

rotting fruit, attract pest wasps, incur high municipal maintenance costs, and suffer from vehicle exhaust pollution. While integrating urban agriculture aligns with community liveability, linear fruit tree planting along rail corridors and open pathways creates severe slip hazards from unharvested rotting fruit, attracts pests, incurs high municipal maintenance costs, and suffers from traffic pollution.

Disused rail land is designated for the Great Southern Rail Trail active transport connection.

The response recommended focusing community agriculture initiatives on expanding the existing **Lang Lang Community Garden** and establishing dedicated community orchard plots where trees can be safely managed and harvested, ensuring trees receive adequate root space, sunlight, and care while keeping public thoroughfares safe.

Integration

This addendum forms part of the Lang Lang 2050 Discussion Paper and records consultation and feedback received during its development.