



Walker Close and Brooklyn Hall
Association Inc.

Who we are !

What we do !

How we do !!

Our Neighbourhood locality



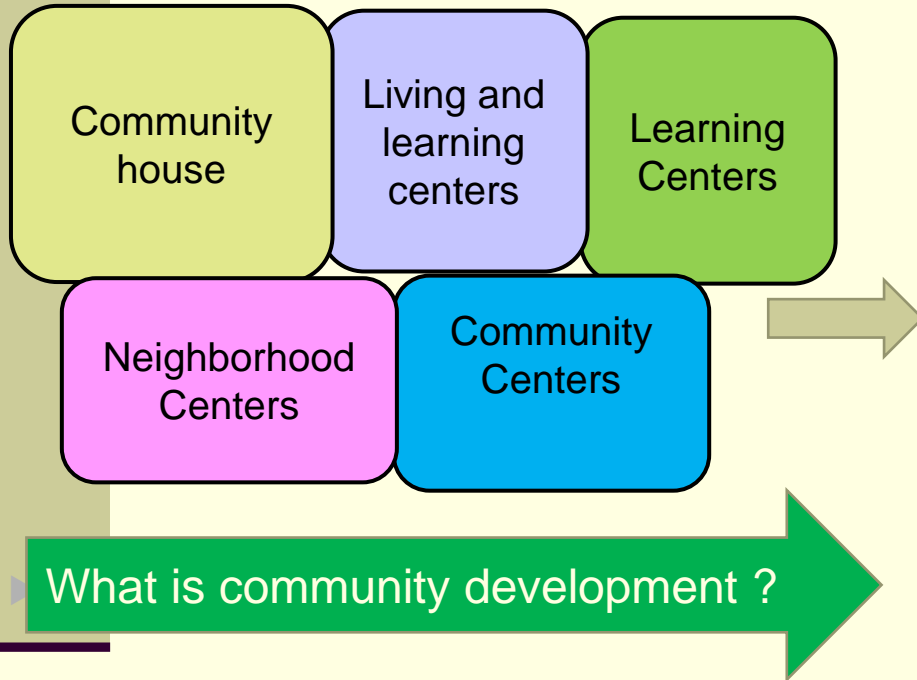
Brooklyn Hall
Cypress Avenue
Mel Way ref: 41 A10
Brooklyn

Walker Close
180 Millers Road

WHAT IS A NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE?



- ▶ Neighbourhood Houses are known by many different names including:



Whatever the name these places are local organisations that provide social, educational and recreational activities for their communities in a welcoming, supportive environment. Neighbourhood houses are usually managed by volunteer committees and paid staff. They offer many opportunities for participation in all aspects of the house activities and management.

- ▶ What is community development ?

- ▶ Community development is about enabling communities to identify and address their own needs while NH welcome people from all walks of life.

- ▶ This inclusive approach creates opportunities for individuals and groups to enrich their lives through connections they might not otherwise make.

Who we are

Walker Close is one of the nine Neighbourhood House/community Centres in Hobsons Bay.

Governance structure:

Incorporated Association with Committee of Governance/Board of Management.

Premises: Purpose-built stand-alone Neighbourhood House.

The two facilities: A) Brooklyn Community Hall, Cypress Ave. In Brooklyn
B) Walker Close Community Centre

Community Centre and neighbourhood houses are usually incorporated, community managed groups operating in a local setting and are usually founded on the principles of

“Community Development”

Management structure

The Community Centre is administered by a constitution and the affairs of the Association are managed by a Committee of Management

The committee of Management constitute (8) full members personally present the chair person, Vice-Chair Person, Treasure, a Secretary and 4 members.

The over all operation is run by a manager/co-ordinator accountable to the Committee of management.

Gender



Age



Language



Ethnicity



Family responsibilities



Cultural background



Social orientation



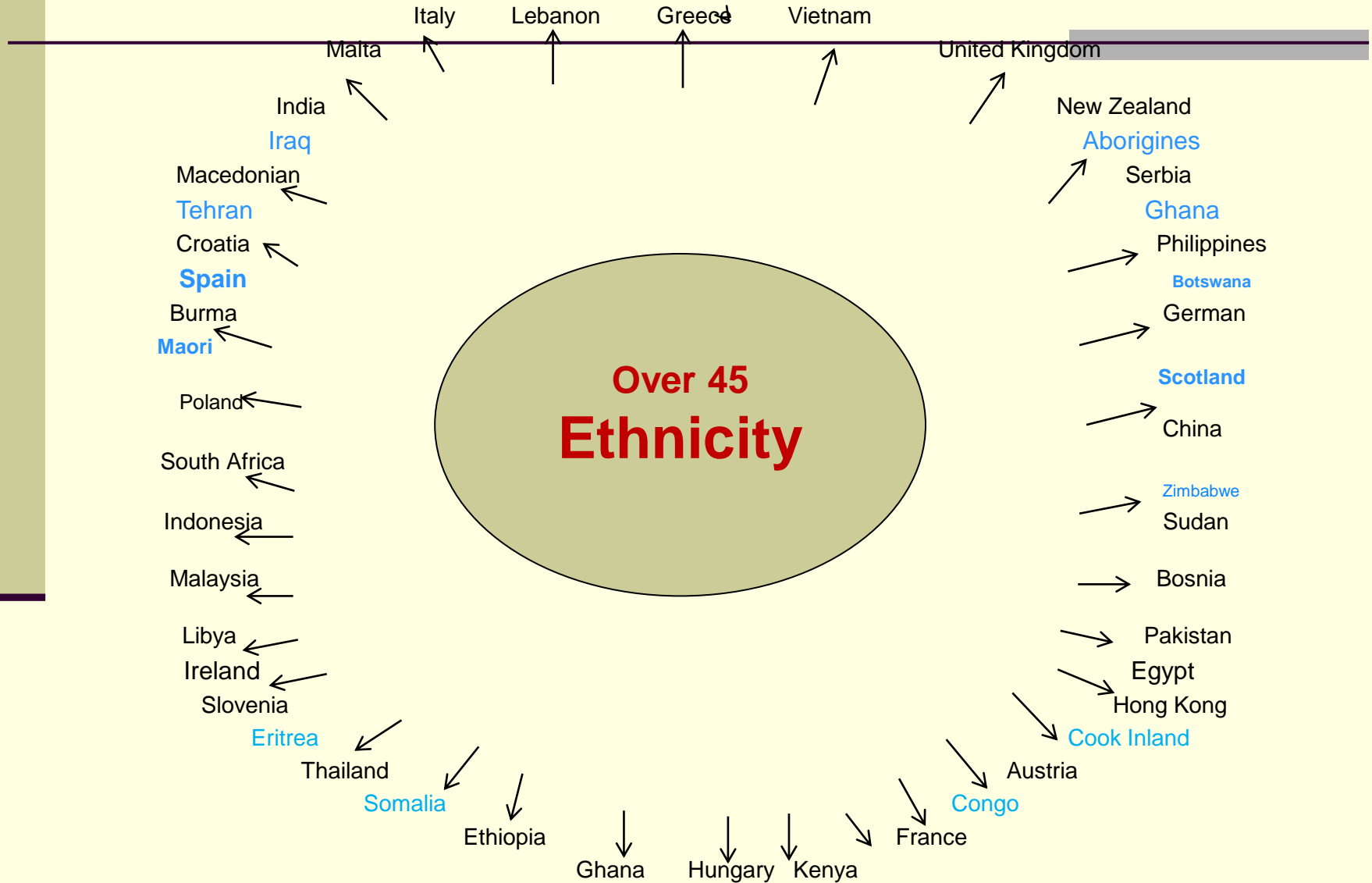
Religious belief

We are working in

A Mix of Diversity

Ethnic diversity

Altona North & Brooklyn



Walker Close & Brooklyn

Altona North and Brooklyn have almost twice the State average of people who have no post-secondary qualification.

57% of people in Altona North speak a language other than English at home.

What have we learned from ABS data?

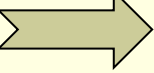


- Altona North and Brooklyn areas of Significantly disadvantage locality.
- have levels of unemployment that are twice the state average.
- The area is the 15th Most Disadvantaged Postcode in Victoria.
- Altona North and Brooklyn have almost twice the State average of people who have no post-secondary qualification.

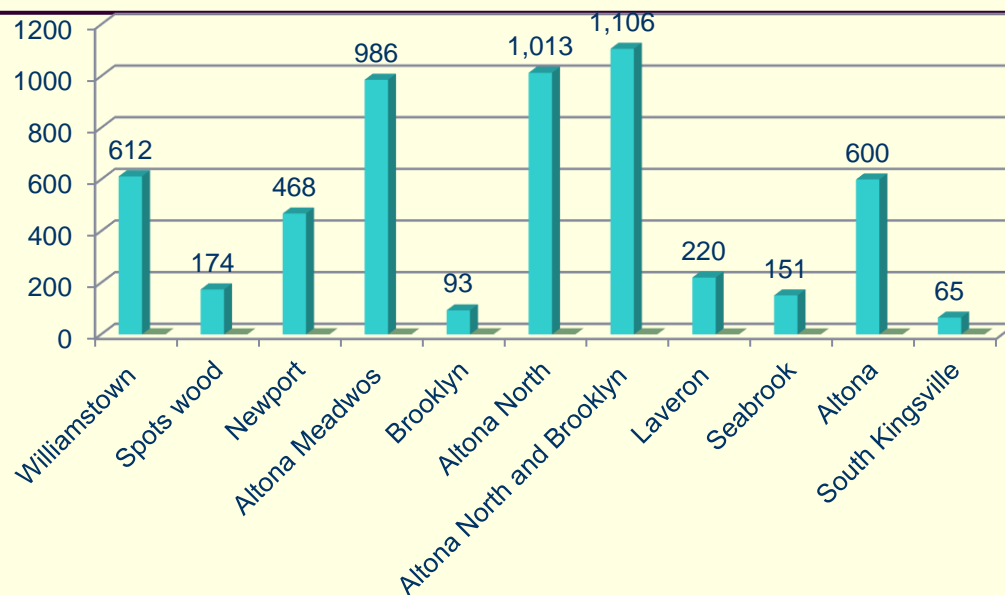
■ What specific needs identified?

Both Altona North & Brooklyn

Specifically Identified Needs for assistance

- **1,013 people or 8.8%** of the population in Altona North report needing help in their day-to-day lives due to disability.
- **93 people or 5.7%** of the population in Brooklyn report needing help in their day-to-day life due disability. 
- Energy efficiency with affordable costs.
- Promote and foster health and wellbeing in the community.
- Broad range of sport, recreation and leisure services and facility.

Disability Assistance Needs



| Areas | Tot pop | Disable % | Location | Tot pop | Disable % |
|------------------|---------|-----------|-----------------------------|---------|-----------|
| • Hobson Bay | 93,392 | 5.2% | • Altona North | 12,925 | 8.8% |
| • Williamstown | 14,848 | 8.3% | • Laverton | 4,458 | 4.9% |
| • Spotswood | 4,169 | 4.2% | • Seabrook | 4,968 | 3.0% |
| • Newport | 11,764 | 7.5% | • Altona | 11,779 | 5.1% |
| • Altona meadows | 18,729 | 5.3% | • South kingsville | 4,297 | 1.5% |
| • Brooklyn | 1,945 | 5.7% | • Altona North and Brooklyn | 13,153 | 14.5% |

Partner-relationship

The Centre operation arrangement is in partnership with:

- LG- Hobsons Bay City Council - HBCC; and
- SG- Department of Health and Human Services – DHHS under NHCP

A form of Agency Theory (Principal – Agent Relationship)

- Principal Agent



- The relationship is bind with **licence & Service agreements**

The two binding documents

➤ Licence agreement

■ Both facilities are owned by the council

- In regards to the appropriate use of facilities for the community, repair, maintenance cleanliness etc.

➤ Service agreement

- In regards to the funding of the operational activities run inline with the council's social planning process

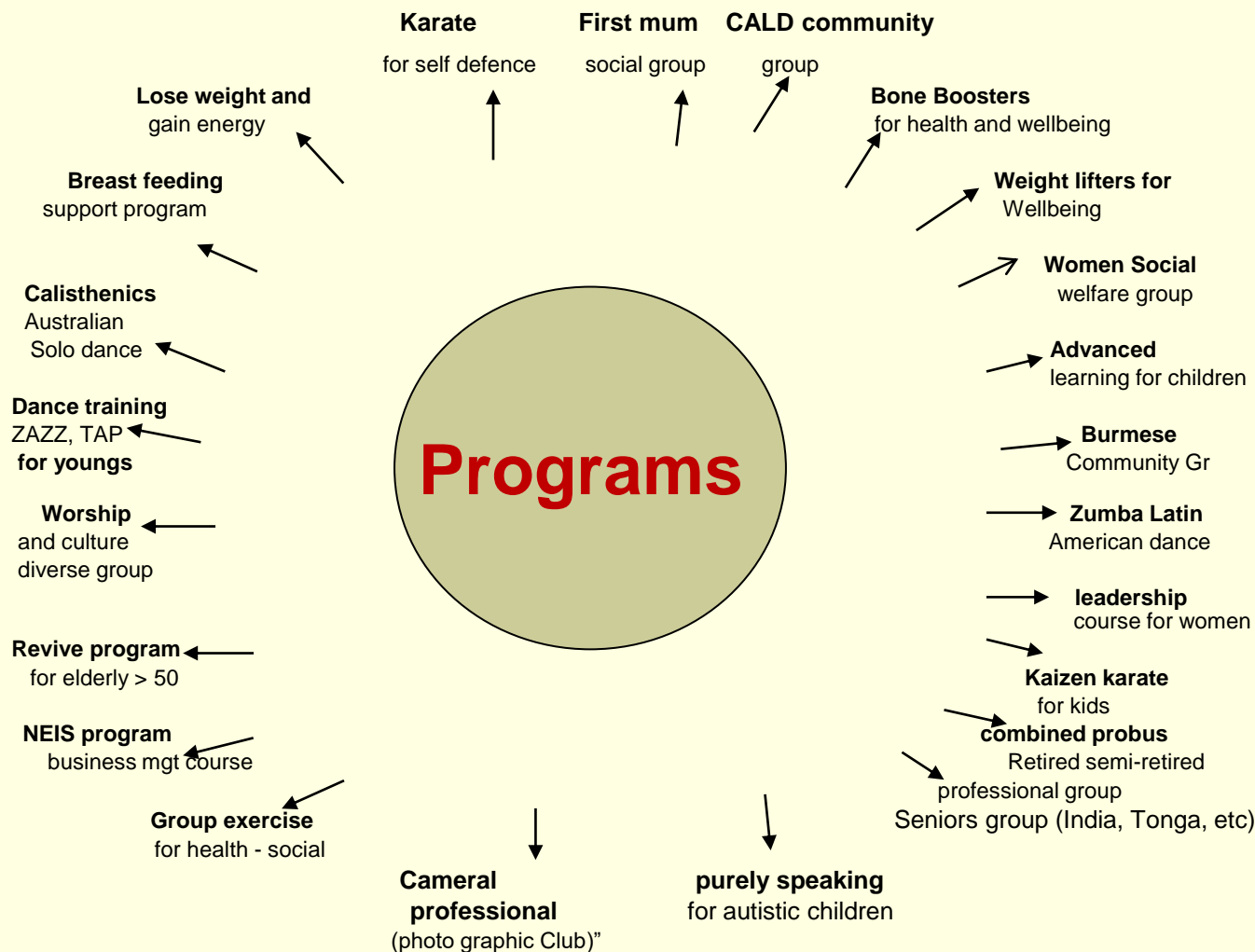
DHHS relationship NHCP

- Recurrent funding is allocated for eligible Neighbourhood houses:
- ❑ Program aims
 - *To support the provision of community development programs and activities that lead to community strengthening outcomes by:*
 - ✓ Supporting diversity and promoting community participation and inclusion
 - ✓ Facilitating community development and capacity building in support of individuals and groups with communities.
 - ✓ Supporting lifelong learning opportunities to improve their access to training and employment pathways

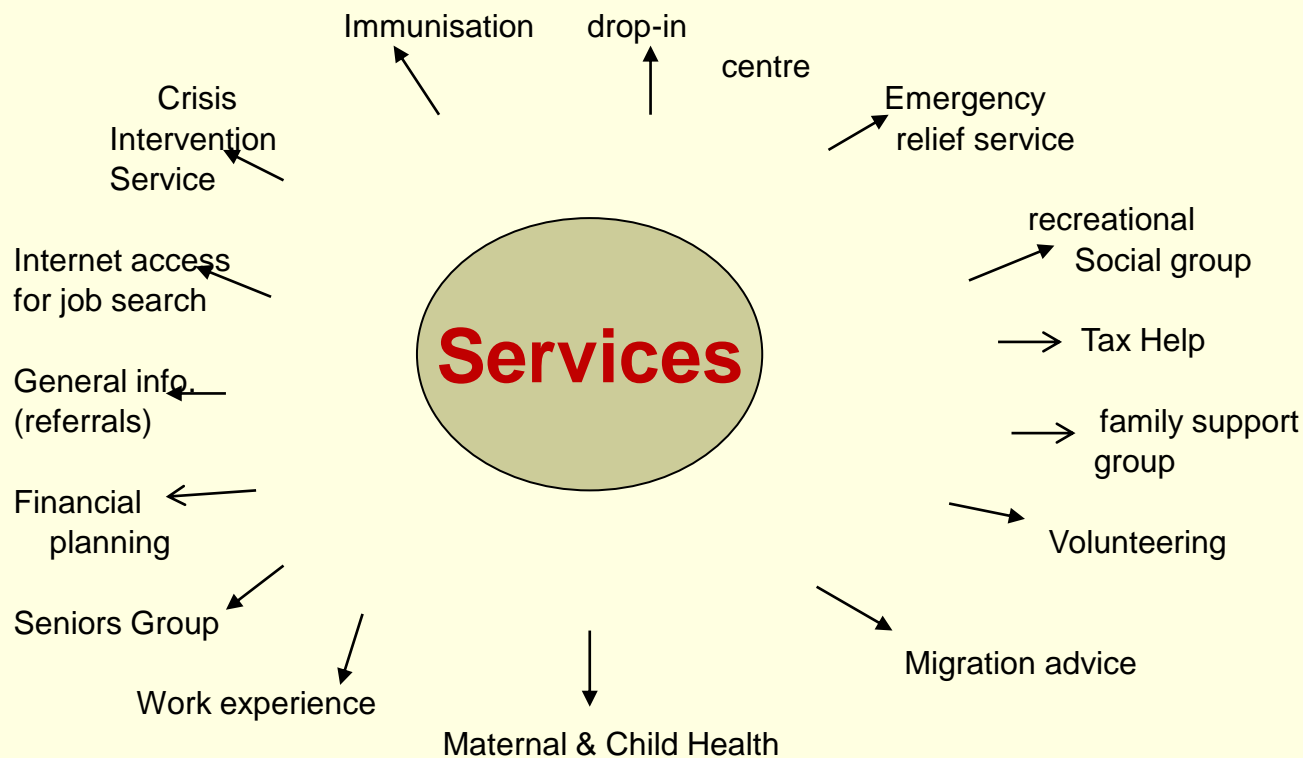
DHHS relationship NHCP.....

- ***Undertake community development process to address locally identified priorities and needs through.***
 - ✓ Community consultation
 - ✓ Development of agreed community responses to identified priorities and needs
 - ✓ Identification of partners and funding sources
 - ✓ Facilitating and evaluating responses to identified needs and priorities

What is happening now?



What is happening ?



What are we being asked to report on ?

- **Two reporting requirements annually** for NHCP
 - In addition to the submission of an annual report and the program declaration. Which are part of the terms and conditions of the funding agreement.
- To demonstrate the value of the NHCP and better articulate the work of Neighbourhood houses. The information will be captured through two separate process each year.

What are we being asked to report on ?.....

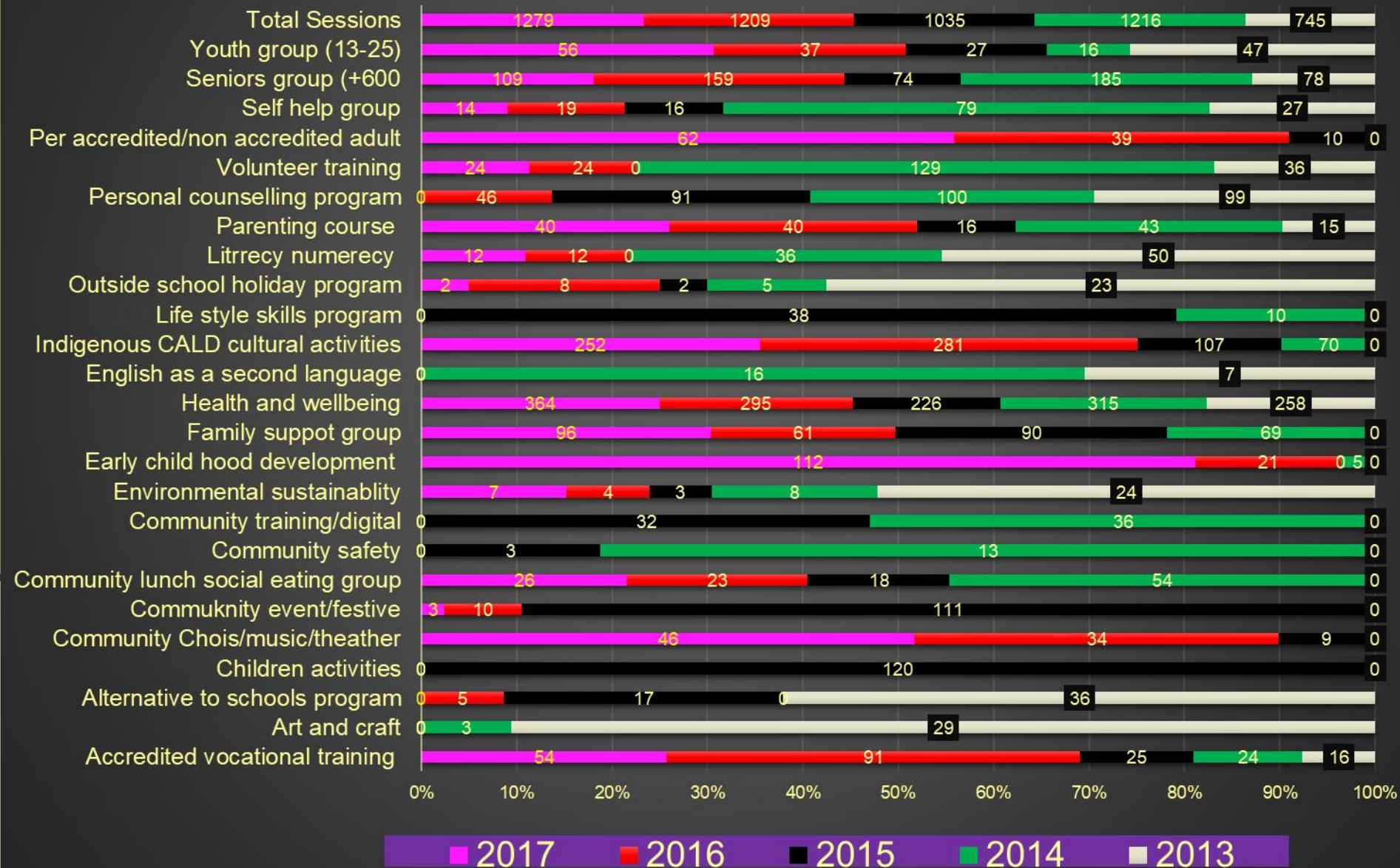
1. Annual House/Centre survey

- The purpose is to collect quantifiable information about neighbourhood house programs and activities
- The survey has been designed to give the agencies an opportunity to demonstrate the breadth and diversity of their activities. It collects a mix of output and outcome information as reflected ***on the next slide.***

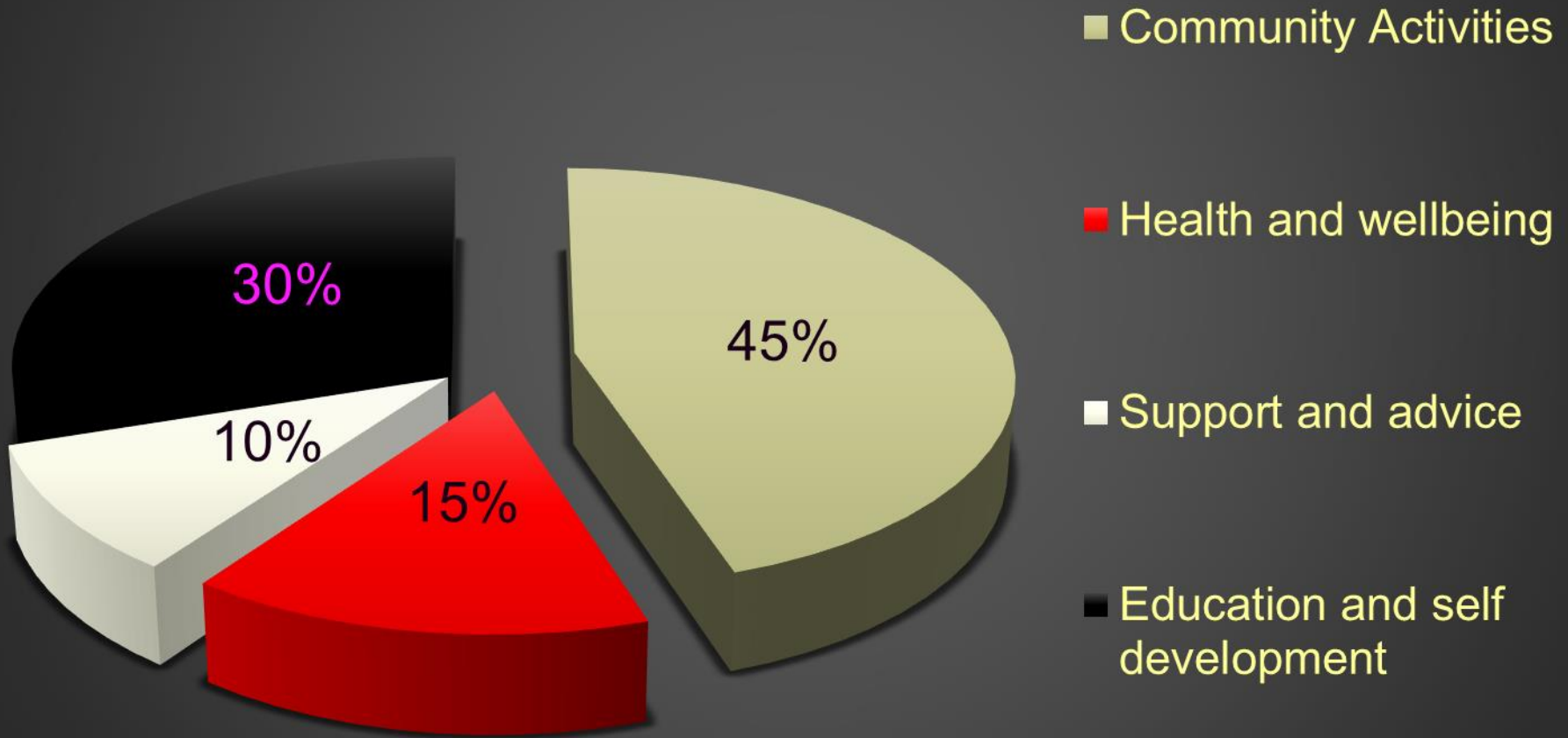
1. Annual participation survey

- once a year for one week in April – May , agencies will be required to collect a participation census.
- During the nominated week, participants who come to the house/centre will be asked to complete a short, anonymous, voluntary survey to collect basic demographic data.
- **The purpose is to better understand and articulate the demographic profile of the house ensure community need is being met.**

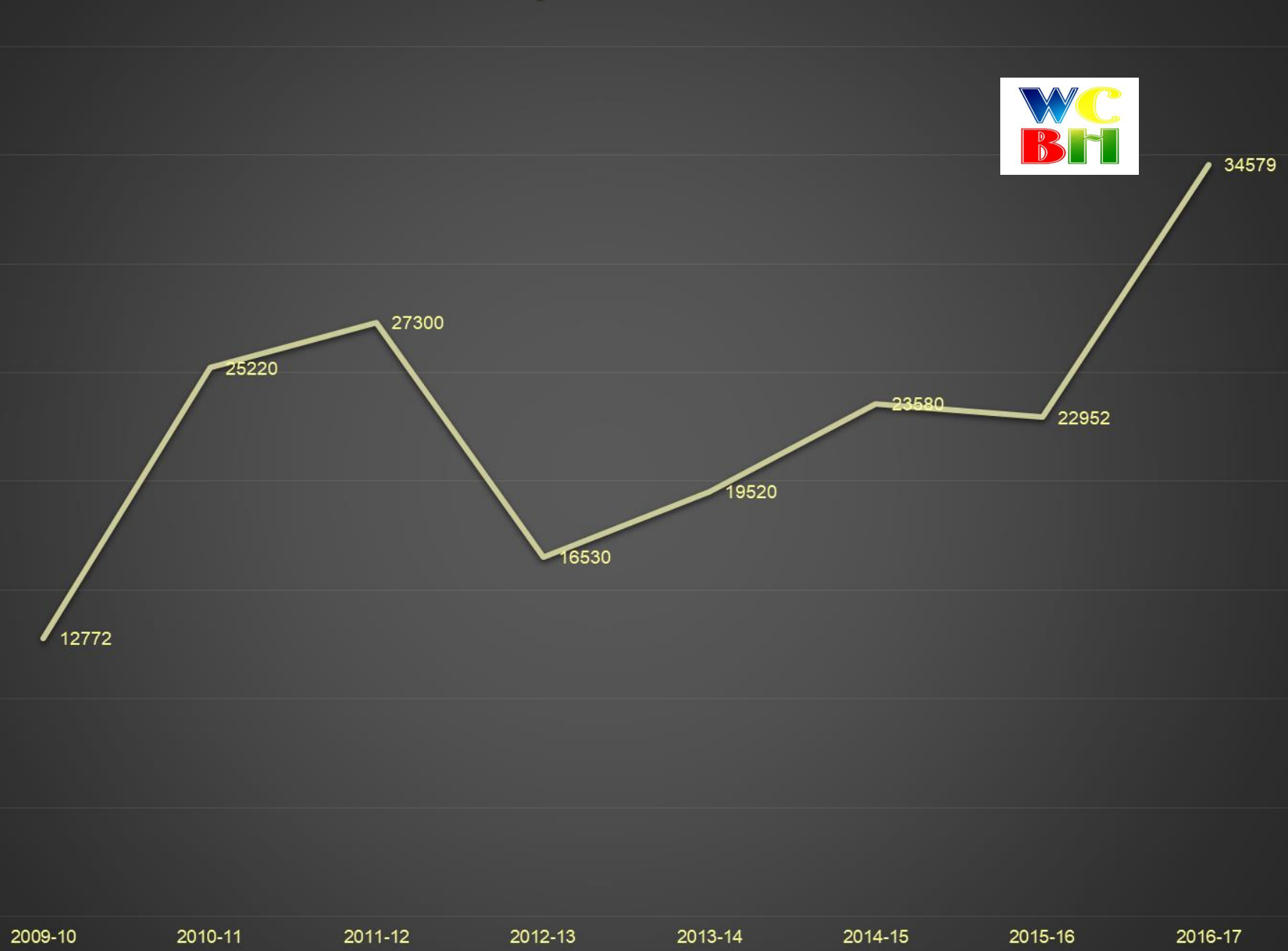
5 successive year Centre Activities VS sessions



Cenrte is accessible in 4 major catagories



Yearly attendance



How we do ?

- Programs and activities closely monitored
- Regularly reviewed and reflected on implementation of new programs according to community needs
- The needs are identified with summary of feed backs from service users and through research.

How we do ?

☐ **Develop a Strategic plan**

☐ Marketing/engagement plan

☐ Sustainable financial plan

☐ Succession plan, both COG/staff

☐ **Maintain good governance**

☐ Work closely with the community

☐ Work in partnership with service providers

☐ Work in line with state and local government requirements.

☐ Understand very well the demographic combination of the community.

Understanding the community

Understanding the community is entail understanding it in a number of ways

It is important to understand the specific community you're with.

You have to get to know its people.... Their culture, their concerns, and relationships----- and to develop your own relationship as well.

For example, a Macedonian woman may become an intensively involved member of the ethnic and cultural community of her Sudanese husband. Whichever community defines your work, you will want to get to know it well.

Know the physical characteristics:



- Get a map of the community and drive and/or workarround
- Gather information as much as possible
- Describe the characteristics of

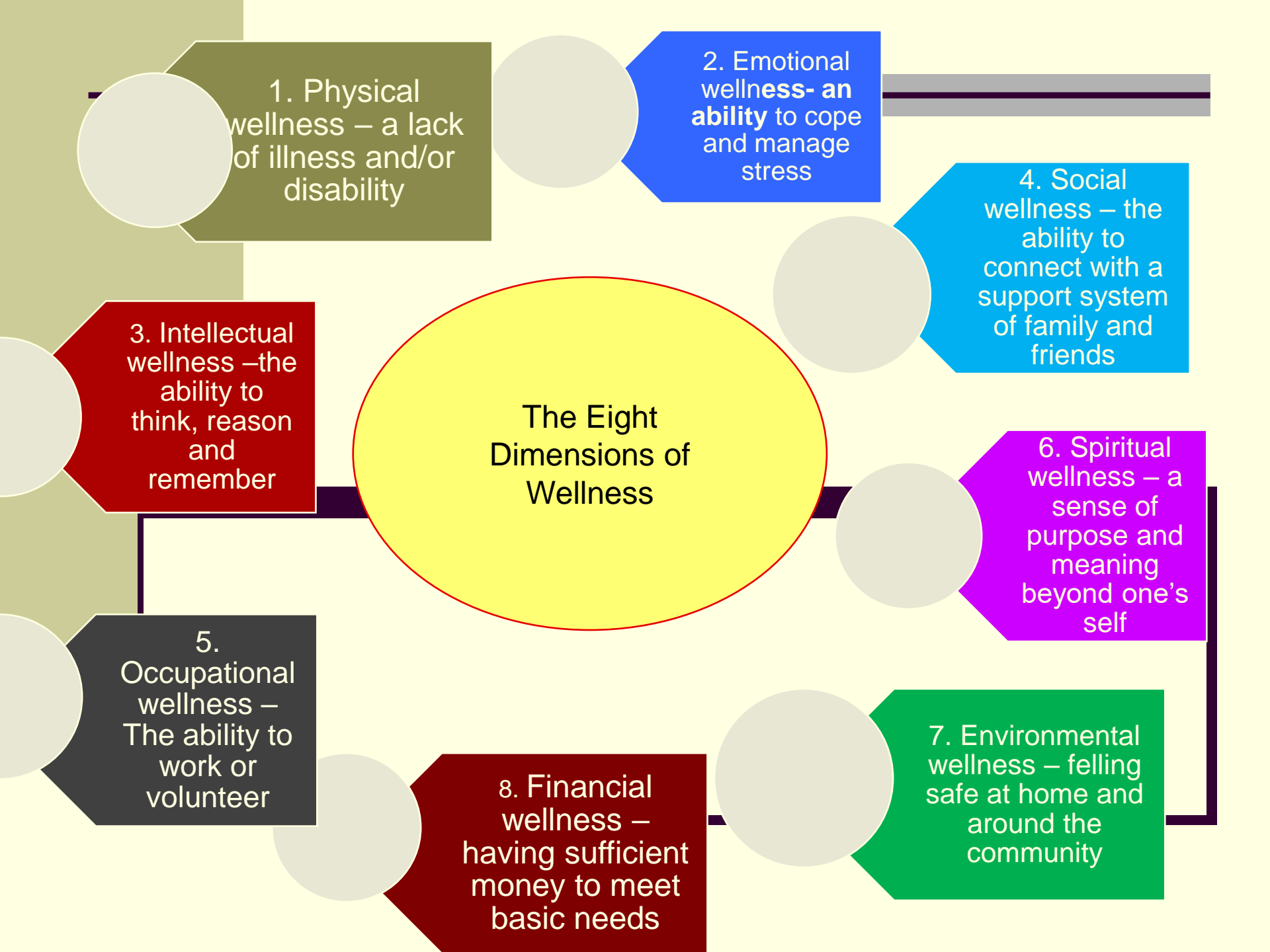
Taking the time and effort to understand your community well before embarking on a community effort will pay off in the long term.

A good way to accomplish that is to create a community description:

- A record of your exploration and findings it is good to gain a comprehensive overview of the community....
- What is now, what it's been in the past, and what it could be in the future?

Through these informationvia survey, interview, knowing who you should contact.

➤ What Framework module do we refer for our service delivery ?



The diagram illustrates the Eight Dimensions of Wellness. A central yellow circle is connected by a dark purple line to eight surrounding colored shapes, each representing a dimension. The dimensions are: 1. Physical wellness (olive green), 2. Emotional wellness (blue), 3. Intellectual wellness (red), 4. Social wellness (light blue), 5. Occupational wellness (dark grey), 6. Spiritual wellness (purple), 7. Environmental wellness (green), and 8. Financial wellness (dark red). Each dimension is accompanied by a light grey circle.

1. Physical wellness – a lack of illness and/or disability

2. Emotional wellness- an **ability** to cope and manage stress

4. Social wellness – the ability to connect with a support system of family and friends

3. Intellectual wellness –the ability to think, reason and remember

The Eight Dimensions of Wellness

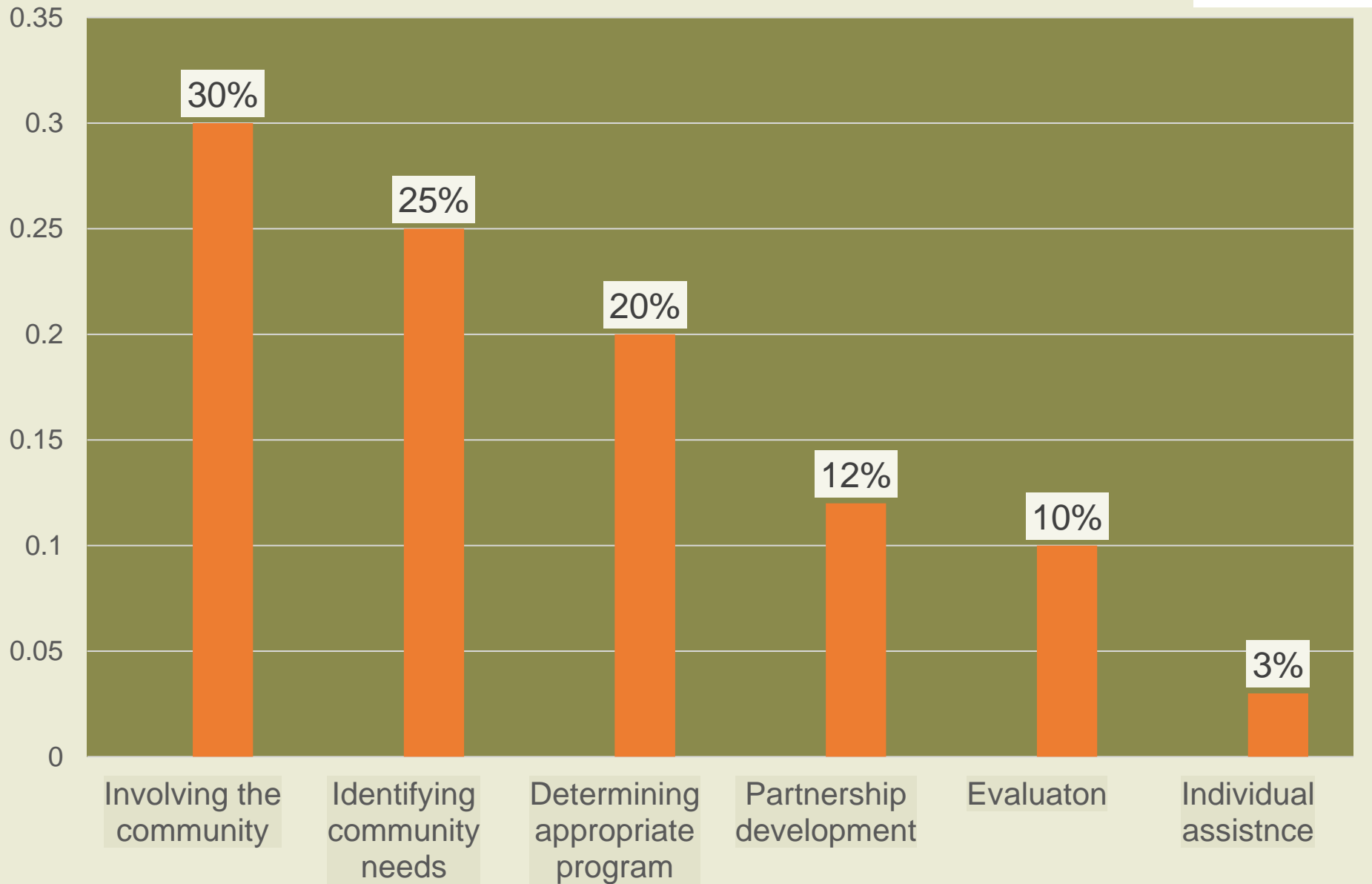
6. Spiritual wellness – a sense of purpose and meaning beyond one's self

5. Occupational wellness – The ability to work or volunteer

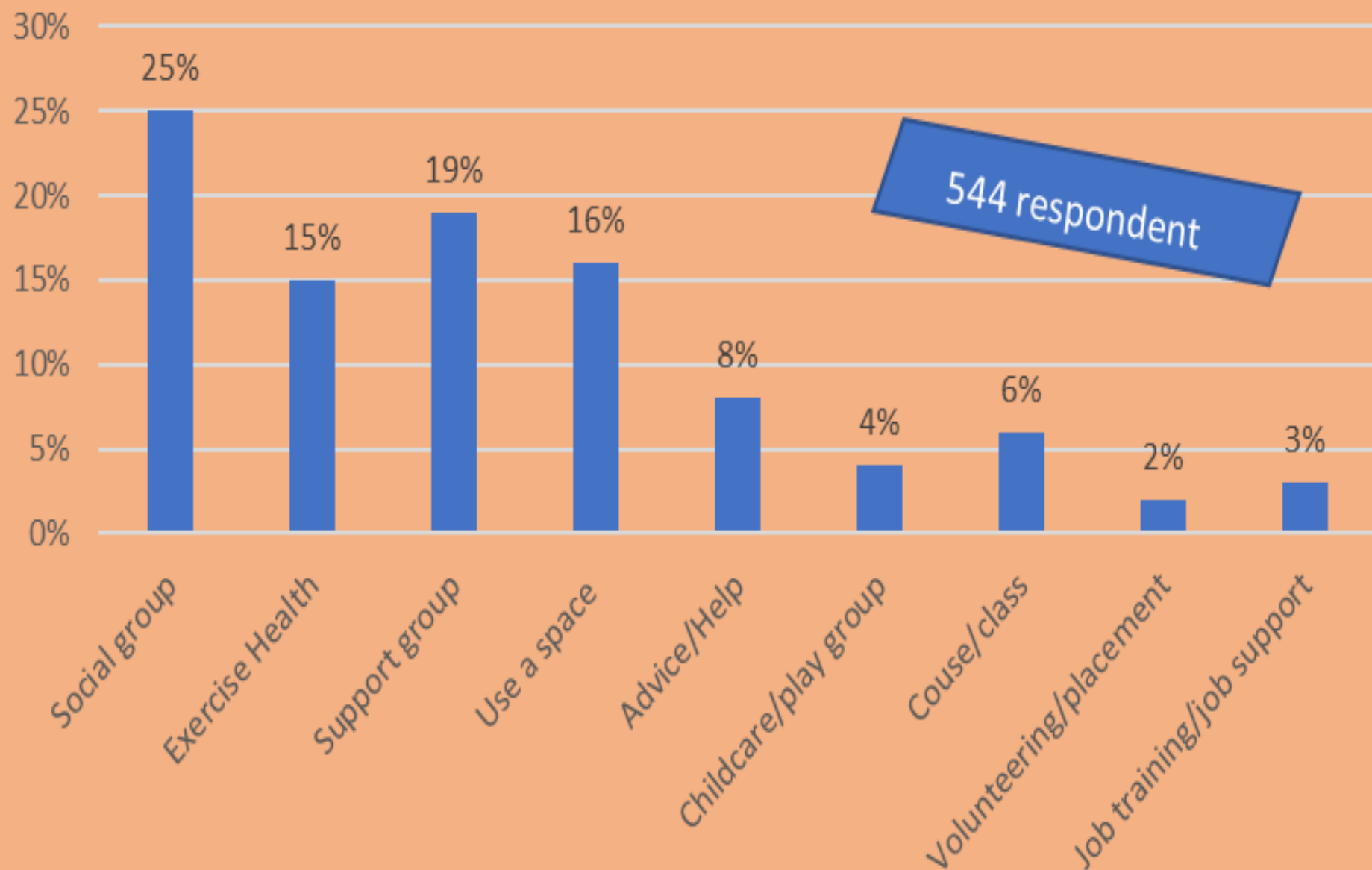
8. Financial wellness – having sufficient money to meet basic needs

7. Environmental wellness – feeling safe at home and around the community

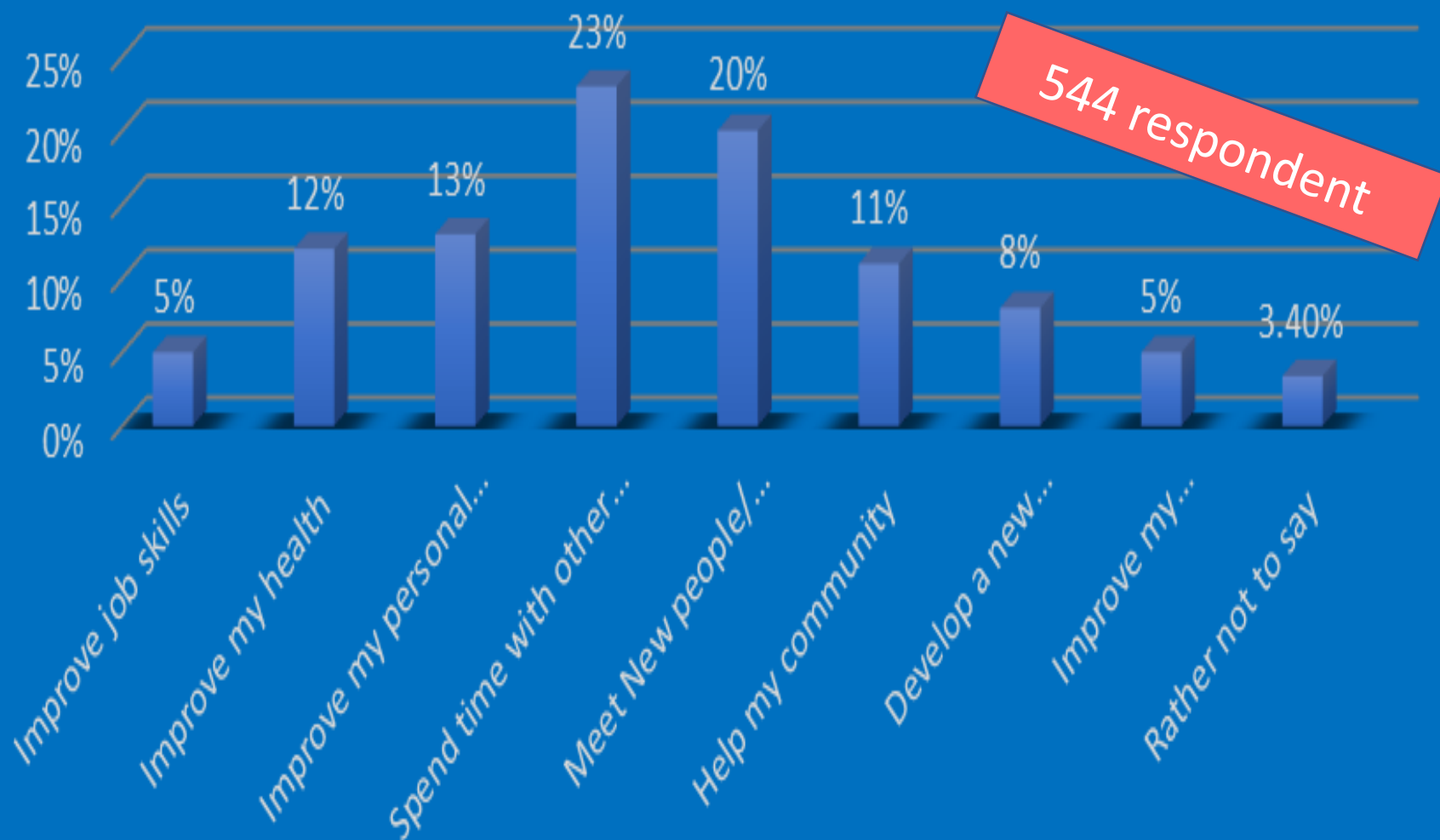
Co-ordination hour distribution in a typical month



What did you come to the Centre to do today?



What is the main benefit for you in coming to the Centre?



How far you are satisfied with centre services



What to be done more?

- look at how we can further respond to community needs
- Continue to develop strong partnerships with local service providers
- Review, ongoing development and diversify service delivery
- Build strong governance and sustainable reporting mechanism

