

DRAFT **Open Space** **Strategy**

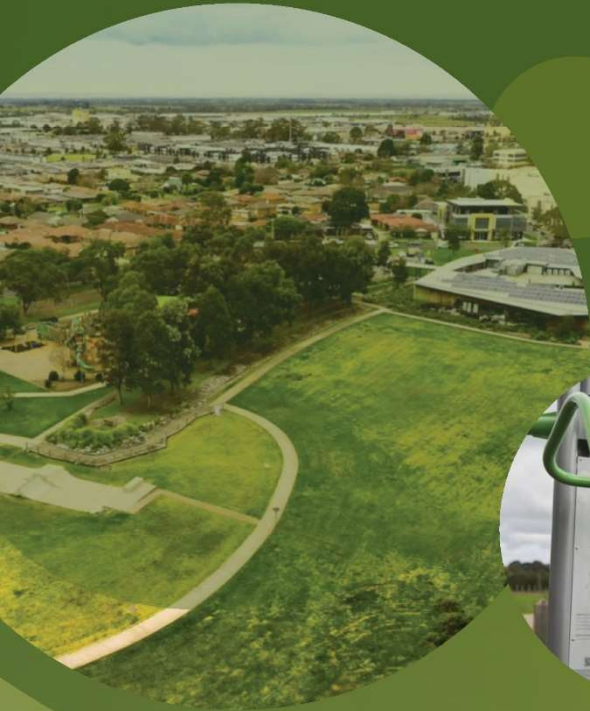


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Acknowledgement of Country

Cardinia Shire Council recognises and values the Boonwurrung, Bunurong and Wurundjeri tribes as the original inhabitants of the land that makes up Cardinia Shire.

Cardinia Shire's name is derived from the Boonwurrung¹ or Wadawurrung word 'Kar-din-yarr', meaning 'look to the rising sun' or 'close to the sunrise'. Council's logo, which includes a motif of the rising sun, reflects this meaning.

Cardinia Shire Council acknowledges the right of Aboriginal peoples, and indeed all Australians, to live according to their values and customs, subject to the law.

Council is committed to developing and strengthening relationships through reconciliation. Council supports the reconciliation process, which promotes mutual respect and understanding of the Aboriginal peoples and of all ethnic groups and their history and culture in our community.

¹ There are a number of acknowledged spellings for Boonwurrung and these include Bunurong, Bunwurrung, Boonwerung, Bunurorung, Boonoorong and Bururong. Cardinia Shire Council uses the spelling proposed by N'arweet Carolyn Briggs.

Open Space Strategy - Mayor's Forward

On behalf of Cardinia Shire Council, I am pleased to present Council's Draft Open Space Strategy.

Cardinia Shire is a great place to live, work, and recreate, and our connection to open space is essential to our quality of life. Cardinia Shire's natural environment and diverse open spaces are a source of strength from which social, economic, and environmental benefits can be realised.

In our wonderful Shire, we are lucky to have a range of different open spaces within reach for our community and visitors to experience and enjoy. From beautiful bushland areas, ornamental gardens and lakes to linear trails, parks and reserves, and even a small portion of the Western Port coastline. We have many opportunities to play, exercise, socialise, and connect with nature across our Shire – there truly is something for everyone!

As a fast-growing community with areas of high-density living, our open spaces are under pressure to ensure our community is connected to open space, and that its diverse needs are supported. We need to be ambitious if we are to protect the liveability our open spaces give us and take the pressure off our natural assets and productive land.

As outlined in our Council Plan 2021-2025, Cardinia Shire Council is committed to building a sustainable Shire for present and future generations to enjoy. We recognise that we have some significant challenges ahead, however, we are committed to building a sustainable Shire for present and future generations to enjoy.

Our vision for open space is to *'plan, deliver and maintain enticing and inclusive open spaces across Cardinia Shire that are well connected, sustainable, and equitable, meeting the current and future needs of our community'*. Our Open Space Strategy is a key strategic document for Council, providing the framework and the direction for us to achieve this vision over the next 10 years.

I am proud that this strategy and action plan reflects the needs and aspirations of our ever-growing community, and that it will guide our important work in this space for the decade to come.

Cr Tammy Radford

Cardinia Shire Mayor 2022–23

Executive summary

The Cardinia Shire Open Space Strategy 2022-2031 (the Strategy) provides a framework for Cardinia Shire Council to plan, deliver and maintain open space to create a network of enticing, inclusive, well connected, sustainable and equitable open space, that meets the current and future needs of our community.

Open space provides numerous benefits for our community and our natural environment. They provide places for residents and visitors to gather, enjoy recreational activities, and spend time in nature. Open spaces provide habitat for native plants and animals and contribute to the unique environment of Cardinia Shire. When open spaces are connected by safe walking and cycling paths, they are more accessible, as residents can walk and cycle to their destination. Quality open spaces are vital to supporting the health and wellbeing of our community and the environment they live and work in.

The continuing and rapid population growth and need to support community health and wellbeing in the Shire means the role of open space is increasingly important. Climate change and urban development is placing pressure on our open spaces while accentuating their role in helping our communities adapt to climate change. Significantly increased visitation of open spaces during the COVID19 pandemic demonstrated the value the community place on open space. The context of the Shire has been considered to develop a Strategy that appropriately reflects the unique natural and social characteristics Cardinia Shire.

This Strategy uses provision and access benchmarks to guide the planning and development of open space within the Shire to provide the best outcomes for the community. The same provision and access benchmarks are proposed across the whole Shire. This allows Council to provide an equitable amount and distribution of open space throughout the Shire and equitably prioritise future open space and enhancements to existing open space which meet the Shire's growing population and diverse community needs.

Assessment of the existing and future open space network and recommendations for future planning, delivery and management of open space is provided for the fifteen areas that make up Cardinia Shire. This enables a focus on local priorities and provides recommendations that reflect the individual challenges and opportunities presented in each area.

The Strategy will optimise our community's access to open space and help to address the foresaid challenges. The Strategy focuses on the next 10 years, and positions Council to work with other levels of government, developers, local business, and the community to maximise opportunities to enhance the open space network and help the Shire to thrive in the long term. Council has consulted and engaged the community and feedback has informed the development of the Strategy.

As we strive to provide equitable provision of and access to open space, engaging our community in the development and implementation of the Open Space Strategy is a key priority and vital to its success over the next 10 years.

1 Introduction

Our diverse open spaces are an important resource for our community. They provide places for residents and visitors to gather, enjoy recreational activities, and spend time in nature. Open spaces provide habitat for native plants and animals and contribute to the unique environment of Cardinia Shire. When open spaces are connected by safe walking and cycling paths, they are more accessible, as residents can walk and cycle to their destination. Quality open spaces are vital to supporting the health and wellbeing of our community and the environment they live and work in.

The continuing and rapid population growth and need to support community health and wellbeing in the Shire means the role of open space is increasingly important. Climate change and urban development is placing pressure on our open spaces while accentuating their role in helping our community adapt to climate change. Significantly increased visitation of open spaces during the COVID19 pandemic demonstrated the value the community place on open space.

The Cardinia Shire Open Space Strategy 2022 – 2031 (the Strategy) provides a framework for Cardinia Shire Council (Council) to undertake the planning, delivery, and management of open spaces to create a network of well designed, safe, inclusive, and accessible public open spaces for the next 10 years.

The Strategy is aligned with the Community Vision 2040, Council Plan 2021-25 and Cardinia Shire's Liveability Plan 2017-29 and supports several of the key strategic directions and objectives for the Shire.



Figure 1: Neighbourhood playground- Redwood Road Reserve, Gembrook ²

² Image source – delete if not needed <https://creating.cardinia.vic.gov.au/playground-renewals-2023>

1.1 Purpose of the Strategy

The purpose of the Open Space Strategy is to establish a clear and comprehensive plan for the provision and access, protection and management of public open spaces within Cardinia Shire for the next decade. This approach encompasses a wide range of considerations, including planning, design, development, and preservation, taking into account the unique natural and social characteristics of the area. By taking a holistic and integrated approach, the Strategy aims to ensure the responsible and sustainable management of these spaces for the benefit of the current and future community.

1.2 Vision and objectives for the open space network

A vision and objectives for open space in the Shire have been developed with input from the community to guide future planning and management of the open space network over the next ten years. The Strategy focuses on ensuring there is adequate provision of public open space and that our open spaces are easily accessible within our residential areas.

Vision

To plan, deliver and maintain enticing and inclusive open spaces across Cardinia Shire that are well connected, sustainable, and equitable, meeting the current and future needs of our community.



Figure 2: Deep Creek Reserve boardwalk and wetland³

³ Image source –

https://www.cardinia.vic.gov.au/info/20032/parks_playgrounds_and_recreation_reserves/727/deep_creek_reserve#section-7-all-abilities-play-space-and-water-play-area

Objectives for the open space network

In addition to the vision, the following carefully considered and holistic objectives and associated recommendations of the Open Space Strategy have been developed.

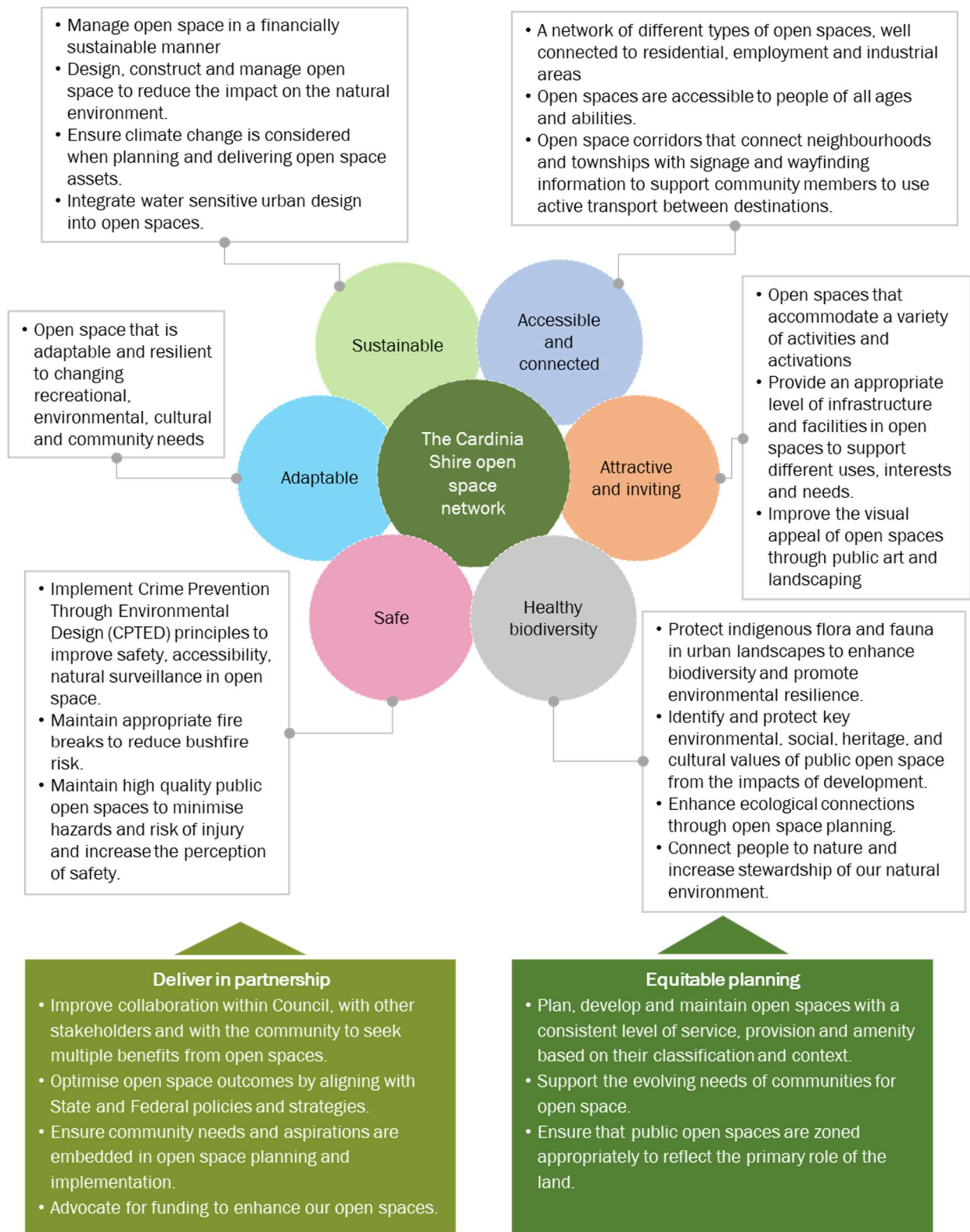
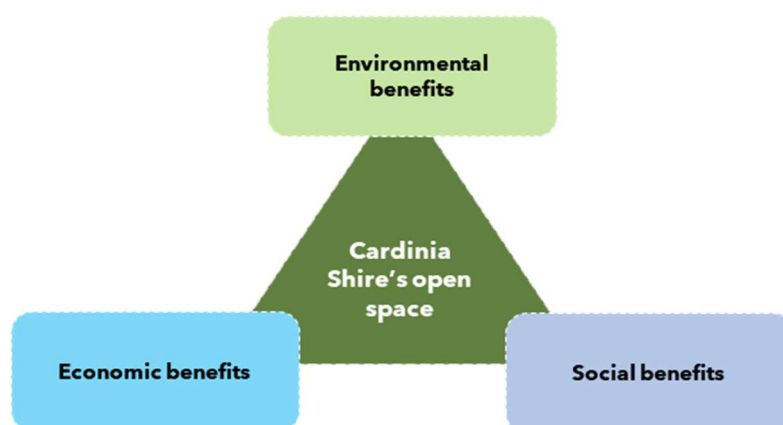


Figure 3: Objectives for the open space network in Cardinia Shire

1.3 The role of and benefits provided by open space

Open space provides numerous benefits for our communities and our natural environment. The Strategy recognises the variety of benefits provided by open space, and that different benefits are provided by different types of open space.

- Increase biodiversity by protecting and enhancing habitat and wildlife corridors
- Reduce stormwater pollution by infiltrating rainfall and providing space for stormwater treatment systems
- Improve air quality by capturing airborne pollutants
- Mitigate the urban heat island effect through shading and evapotranspiration
- Promote carbon sequestration in vegetation in open spaces



- Increased investment by providing attractive places for people to live and work
- Improved health of workers and increased productivity in green workplaces
- Increased property prices with greener neighbourhoods and proximity to open space
- Opportunities for workforce upskilling and environmental education

- Improved mental health of the community by providing space to relax and connect with nature
- Improved physical health of the community by providing space for sport and physical activities, and green corridors for active travel
- Increased social cohesion by providing places to meet others from the community and opportunities to volunteer

Figure 4: The environmental, economic and social benefits of open space

1.4 Development of the Strategy

The development of the Open Space Strategy included the following elements:

Community engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Consultation with a variety of community groups and members to inform the Strategy
Vision and objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Development of a vision and objectives for the Cardinia Shire open space network
Strategic and policy context	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Review of relevant Victorian strategies and policy settings• Review of Council's existing strategies and policies
Open space framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Development of a framework that includes the definition of open space, classification of open space, and open space benchmarks
Assessment of open space network	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Application of the open space framework to assess the open space network
Assessment of current and future need for open spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Analysis of current and forecast gaps in open space provision and access
Assessment of options to address identified gaps	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identification of opportunities and options to address gaps
Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prioritised recommendations to expand and enhance the open space network
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Development of an Action Plan for 2023-2026

2 Key influences and considerations

This Strategy seeks to ensure the open space network supports the needs of our community and environment and is healthy and resilient into the future. There are several key influences and considerations that need to be understood if the vision and objectives of this Strategy are to be achieved.

2.1 Traditional Owner values

During the initial consultation for the Open Space strategy in 2019 the conversations for the development of Cardinia Shire's second Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP) were also underway with our Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community members and traditional owner groups.

These consultations led to the inclusion of a number of actions to ensure our Registered Aboriginal Parties, Bunurong and Wurundjeri, along with our broader Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community are included in decision making and management of open spaces within the shire. The following actions were devised in consultation and endorsed by Reconciliation Australia and Council in December 2021:

- Link Traditional Owners and volunteer groups to gain input to bushland reserve works plans.
- Identify cultural heritage sites and assets in the shire and methods to obtain this information, to create a database of local information, i.e., through site visits and review access to the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register.
- Promote the use of local Aboriginal languages (Woiwurrung and Bunurong) both internally and publicly for the naming and renaming of various Cardinia Shire features and localities, in line with Traditional Owner advice.
- Develop best practice guidelines for naming and renaming features and localities using local Aboriginal languages (Woiwurrung and Bunurong).
- Engage and work with Traditional Owner groups to develop a suite of signs to be placed in public parks and locations of cultural significance to the local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.

Key takeaways

- The Open Space Strategy will support the delivery of a number of Cardinia Shire's Reconciliation Action Plan actions in relation to open space management, development, education and naming.

2.2 Climate change resilience and sustainability

Climate change is causing more severe and frequent heatwaves, drought, rainfall, and storms. Extreme weather events have adverse effects on our ecosystems, human health, infrastructure, and economy. A changing climate will have implications for the costs of, and approaches to, maintaining and sustainably managing open spaces. Council declared a climate emergency across the Shire in 2019 in response to the overwhelming climate science which indicates that rising global temperatures are putting our local economy, people, species, and ecosystems at risk.

Open spaces form the interchange between the built and natural environments. They present a unique opportunity as an integral part of the response to the climate emergency. Vegetation in open spaces absorbs carbon dioxide, helping to offset greenhouse gas emissions and mitigate the adverse impacts of climate change. Built assets on open space can contribute to mitigating climate change by minimising energy use and carbon emissions. Urban stormwater can be captured and treated in open spaces, protecting downstream rivers and bays, and providing a sustainable resource for irrigating green spaces and maintaining vegetation during droughts.

Shade from tree canopies reduces air temperatures, and evapotranspiration from trees and other vegetation further reduces temperatures in open spaces and adjacent urban areas. Shaded walking and cycling trails promote active transport and allow the community (especially vulnerable people) to access open spaces more easily during hot weather, reducing the dependence on fossil fuels and vehicles.

Heatwaves, drought, water restrictions and in more recent times, severe weather events including flooding and bushfires, impact the health of vegetation and fauna and reduce the positive benefits of open space. This has also impacted on the ability to undertake maintenance activities in parks and open space areas, particularly due to increased rainfall preventing vehicle access and mowing of grass. This has led to community concerns related to public perceptions of safety and amenity due to the long grass. With the varied topographical areas within Cardinia Shire, there are different challenges relating to flooding in the low-lying areas to the south, and severe storms, strong winds, and bushfires in the northern hills and bushland areas. These weather events pose risks to natural and built assets as well as people. The creation of open space assets designed to mitigate the impacts of climate change and withstand extreme weather events will increase the viability of green spaces in the Shire. The condition of open spaces and their assets need to be reviewed on an ongoing basis to monitor their resilience against climate change. Where vegetation species are no longer surviving, they should be replaced with more climate adaptive varieties.

Key takeaways

- The Open Space Strategy supports opportunities for the open space network to mitigate the impacts of climate change, and enhance resilience, adaptation, and environmental sustainability.



Figure 5: Deep Creek Reserve in Pakenham demonstrates best practice environmentally sustainable design

2.3 A diverse landscape

The landscape and settlement patterns in Cardinia Shire include rapidly growing new communities and employment areas within the central growth corridor, and undulating hills, flat swamp lands, native bushlands, coastline, and large tracts of rural farmland within the surrounding green wedges. The green wedge or rural areas of the Shire support a combination of agricultural, horticultural, tourism, employment and recreational uses. Small townships are found throughout the rural areas and are defined by various urban zoning. The main urban growth area is centrally located in the Shire, with limited growth expected in the rural townships. Employment areas are also increasing alongside population growth, and opportunities to incorporate open space within these traditionally barren areas should be embraced to improve outcomes for the workers and the broader environment.

Open spaces are an important element of strengthening communities through design. Open space in communities support economic development and contribute to liveability, community cohesion and pride in place. In rural areas they typically cater for visitors from the surrounding rural districts who may travel to enjoy the activities and experiences provided by open space in different townships. Although population densities are lower in the rural areas of the Shire, the provision of accessible open space is important to ensure the whole community benefits from open space. In the growth areas the challenge lies in ensuring there is enough open space to support higher numbers of people and more extensive use. Neighbourhood and local open space is critical in supporting the communities they serve.

Key takeaways

- Cardinia Shire has a diverse landscape and settlement pattern. The provision of quality open space is important in all communities in Cardinia Shire.



Figure 6: Mt Cannibal Flora and Fauna Reserve, Garfield North

2.4 Responding to population growth

Cardinia Shire has experienced rapid population growth, which is forecast to continue. At the time of the 2021 Census, the population of the Shire was 118,194 and is forecast to reach 192,248 residents by 2041⁴ (an increase of 63%). The rapid increase in resident population is largely being accommodated within the urban growth corridor in new communities being developed within Precinct Structure Plans (PSPs) developed by the Victorian Planning Authority in partnership with Council. The rural areas of the Shire are forecast to have much less population growth, although increased migration to rural townships during and after the Covid-19 pandemic is also contributing to population growth in these areas. The long-term effects of an increased proportion of people working from home are not yet clear.

⁴ <https://forecast.id.com.au/cardinia> - December 2022

The diverse nature of settlements across the Shire means there is a variety of housing typologies, from higher density and detached housing in new communities, to rural and semi-rural properties in the outer townships. In new communities, small lot sizes and preferences for larger detached homes means there is limited private open space. Reliance on open space for recreational benefits is greater in areas where access to private open space is more limited. The average area of lots for new houses in Greater Melbourne has reduced from 490 m² in 2012 to 429 m² in 2021⁵, further exacerbating the lack of access to private open space. Council works with and advocates to the Victorian Planning Authority to optimise accessible open space in new precincts.

Key takeaways

- The Open Space Strategy responds to the current and future demographics and settlement patterns. Where possible, place-specific recommendations have been made.



Figure 7: PB Ronald Reserve, Pakenham

2.5 Inclusive and healthy communities

Access to quality public open space and the natural environment strongly influences health and social outcomes, including social connection and cohesion, mental wellbeing, perceptions of safety, and physical wellbeing.

Outdoor meeting spaces offer the opportunity for engagement among members of the community, which increases familiarity with others and mutual interest in wellness. These spaces can support the formation and strengthening of support networks. Physical exercise increases serotonin levels, a ‘feel good’ hormone, that

⁵ <https://www.abs.gov.au/articles/new-houses-being-built-smaller-blocks>

helps to reduce stress, and contributes to mental wellbeing. Thoughtfully designed wellbeing signage in open spaces can encourage visitors to connect with nature to increase mindfulness and improve mental health.

Engaging with nature in open spaces enables the community to connect with the natural environment to enhance wellbeing and foster a sense of place, custodianship, and connection to natural history. Participating in community volunteer groups in open spaces further enhances these benefits.

Vulnerable groups, such as women, children, gender diverse, and people with disabilities, may feel excluded from public spaces if they are perceived to be unsafe and unwelcoming. It is important that the needs of vulnerable groups are known and understood, and central to the planning, design, and delivery of the open space network to maximise inclusion. Quality, multifunctional and well-connected public open space that support all people regardless of class, gender, age, and ethnicity is crucial for a healthy community.

Key takeaways

- A core objective of the Open Space Strategy is to provide an equitable amount of and access to open space across the Shire, so all residents have access to the health and wellbeing benefits of open space.
- The Strategy identifies the importance of all members of the community being able to engage in open space and activities through volunteerism.

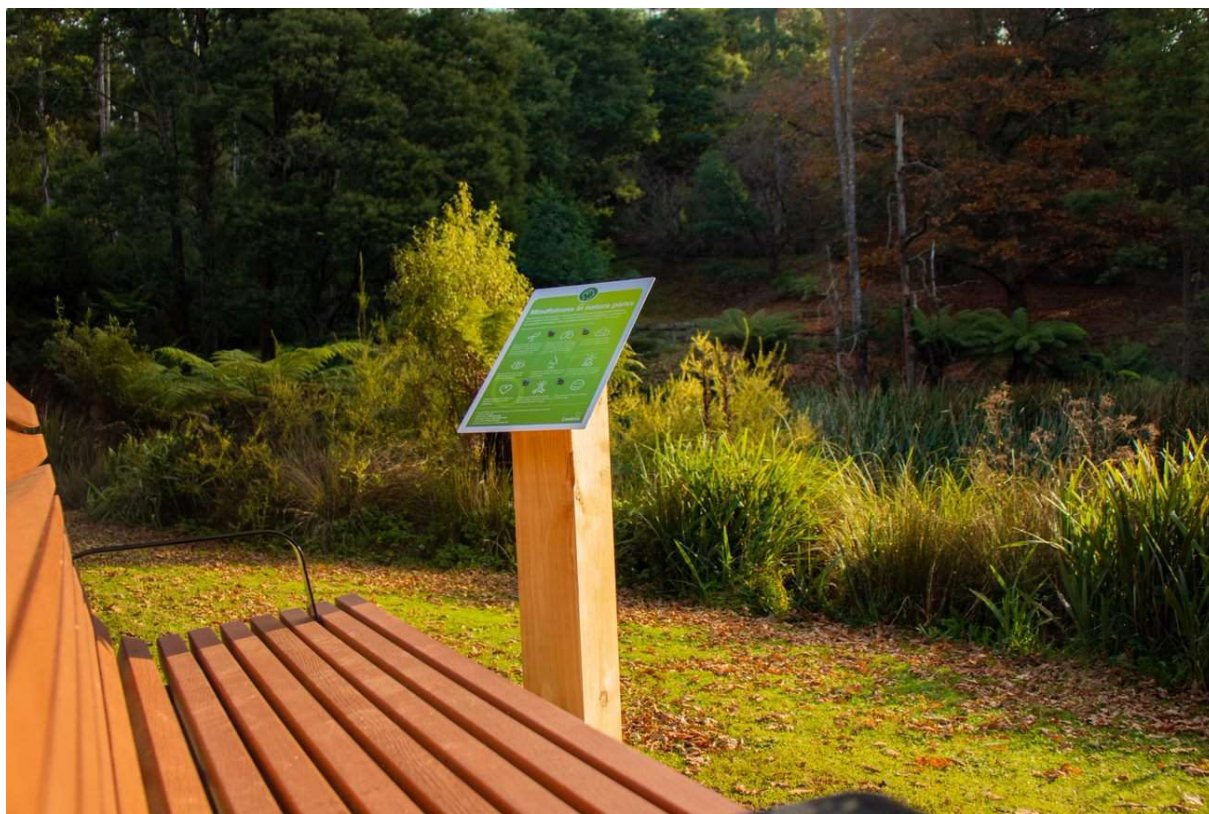


Figure 8: Mindfulness signage in nature reserve. Projects like this have the aim of supporting our community's mental wellbeing while in open space.

2.6 Active communities

In Cardinia Shire 42% of adults do not currently participate in the recommended amount of physical activity, so providing access to a diverse range of quality open spaces and facilities to support all types of physical activity is critical in supporting community health and wellbeing. Throughout our lives we are likely to use many different types of open space, from playgrounds and active sporting facilities to places where we can have a barbeque, enjoy the natural environment, or sit down to read a book.

Open space is a crucial enabler of physical activity of all types, ranging from 'traditional' sports (typically undertaken in organised clubs or as individuals in competitions), to social sports (social, semi-organised, non-competitive sports activities) to active recreation (non-competitive physical activity undertaken as a leisure activity in a group or as an individual). The community's preference for recreational activities changes over time, so it is important that the open space network is flexible and responsive to emerging trends.

Remaining active as we move into later life is crucial for maintaining the functional ability that enables wellbeing in older age. There are many factors that influence healthy ageing, some of which cannot be controlled by the individual (e.g., genetics). Other factors, including the degree of physical activity, can be controlled but are reliant on access to age-appropriate facilities. Ensuring open spaces in the Shire provide support for mobility for people of all ages is important in creating active and healthy communities.

Key takeaway

- The Strategy supports an open space network that provides for all types of activity, including social sport and active recreation, and is responsive to changes in preferences for recreational activities.



Figure 9: Community member using outdoor exercise equipment

2.7 Healthy biodiversity

Native plants and animals have an intrinsic right to exist. Cardinia Shire is home to 1,325 native plants and 414 native animals. Unfortunately, 94 native plants are listed on the state advisory list as 'rare' or 'threatened' and 63 native animals are recorded as 'rare' or 'threatened'. We have a responsibility under national and state legislation to protect our remaining native species and ensure that threatened species do not become locally extinct.

Quality of life for people is also linked to a healthy natural environment and the 'ecosystem services' that the environment provides. Ecosystem services are defined as 'the benefits provided to humans through the transformations of resources (or environmental assets, including land, water, vegetation and atmosphere) into a flow of essential goods and services, for example clean air, water, and food' (Constanza et al., 1997).

Key takeaway

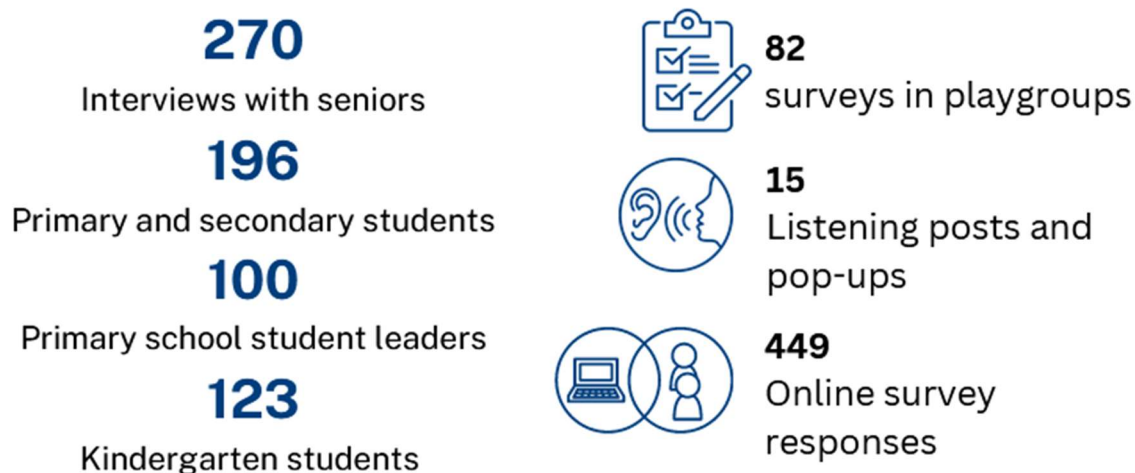
- The Strategy recognises the role of open space in the creation, enhancement, and protection of biodiversity. Connecting and creating habitat supports a healthy environment and connecting people with nature supports a healthy community.



Figure 10: Eastone Reserve, Pakenham. Open space offering high value biodiversity

3 Community engagement process and highlights

Council undertook extensive community engagement from October to December 2019 to gather feedback to inform the preparation of the Strategy. A range of community groups and individuals were consulted through a variety of engagement methods.



Feedback from the community highlighted opportunities and key issues that were considered in the preparation of the Strategy.

- Half of the survey respondents were happy with the current open space network, however many ideas and suggestions for improvements were provided through the various engagement methods.
- The feedback emphasised the desire for shade, public toilets, seating, barbeques, and a well-connected network of pathways for walking and cycling.
- Over 61% of survey respondents walk or cycle to get to their nearest open space
- Respondents indicated that they visit small parks close to home multiple times per week, highlighting the importance of being within easy walking distance to open space.
- The most common activities enjoyed in open space were taking children to play at a playground, going for a walk including taking dog/s for a walk on-leash, enjoying nature, bike/scooter riding on bike paths, sitting down and relaxing outdoors, having a picnic, and hanging out with friends outdoors.
- Recurring ideas provided by the community included mountain bike riding facilities, public access to equestrian facilities, obstacle/ninja courses, nature and imagination play, water splash parks, public events such as fun runs/walks, coffee vans or playgrounds near cafes, and wellness parks with an emphasis on mental health.

The Strategy includes recommendations for the open space network that take into consideration the community feedback provided during engagement activities. The feedback will also be used to inform future improvements to our open spaces.

4 Strategic planning and policy context

Strategic planning and policy at the State, regional and local levels influence how we plan for, fund and deliver open space in Cardinia Shire. A short summary and explanation of the relationships of relevant strategies and policies to the Open Space Strategy are detailed in Appendix 1.

The Strategy is consistent with the broader policy context set out in state government planning documents including the strategic directions set out in Plan Melbourne 2017-2050 and the Open Space Strategy for Metropolitan Melbourne 2021; Open Space for Everyone, the open space strategy requirements of Planning Practice Note 70, and the relevant Precinct Structure Plans.

The Open Space Strategy is a key part of the delivery of Cardinia Shire's Community Vision 2040, Council Plan and Liveability Plan, and is guided by Council planning that has been developed in collaboration with communities across the Shire.

Figure 11 below highlights the relationship of the Open Space Strategy to other key Council policy documents.

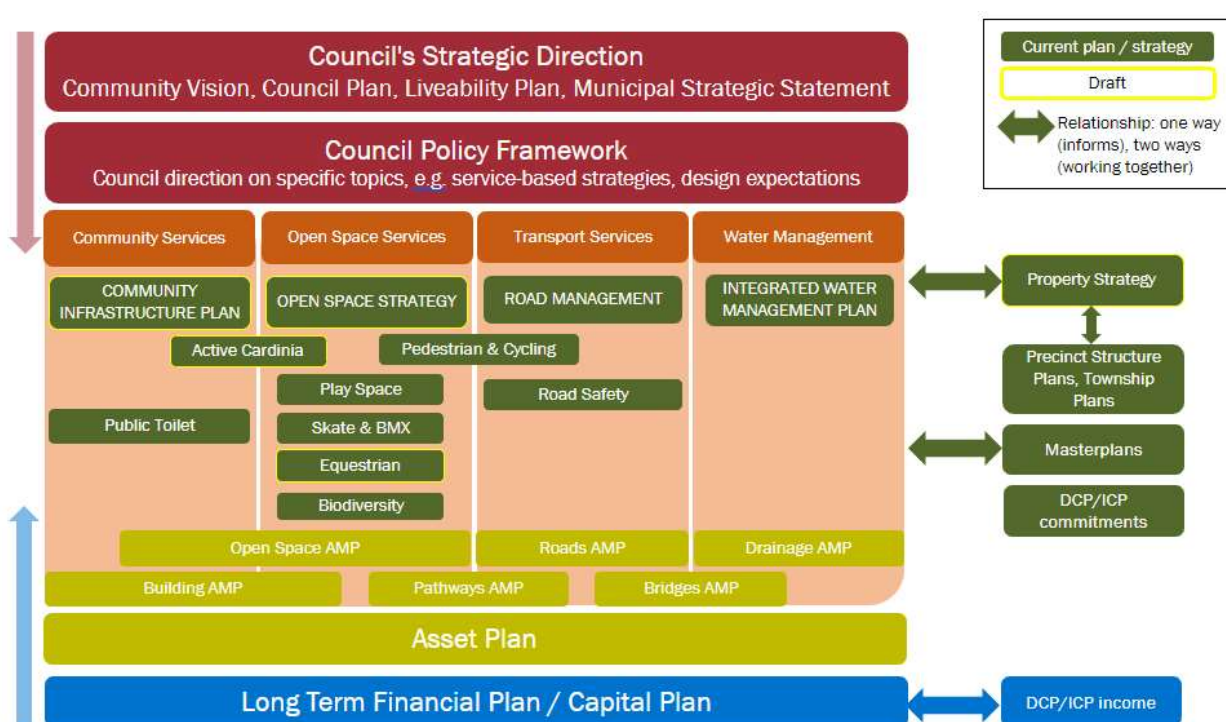


Figure 11: Cardinia Shire Strategic Framework

4.1 Delivering open space

New open space in Cardinia Shire is primarily delivered as part of the development of new estates. Open space should be planned for and delivered in the early stages of an estate development to avoid residents moving into an area without access to open space within walking distance. If there is an identified gap in an existing area, then provision of open space to address that gap should be prioritised as part of any future development.

Most new development within Cardinia Shire occurs in the central growth corridor and is planned and delivered through Precinct Structure Plans (PSPs). The PSP determines what size and function of open space is required and the Development Contributions Plans (DCPs) and Infrastructure Contributions Plans (ICPs) determine what contributions are required to secure the required land and at times, provide for embellishment of that land. DCPS provide for land acquisition and embellishment of some, but not all, public open space sites within a PSP. Unlike DCPs, ICPs collect funds towards the acquisition of all public open space land within a PSP but do not provide any contributions towards the embellishment of the open space. Any new PSPs developed from now on will exclusively be using ICPs to deliver open space and the embellishment costs will be met by the landowner.

Within rural townships and the established areas of Cardinia Shire, Development Plan Overlays are often used to guide development of larger vacant parcels of land, including the delivery of open space.

Under the Subdivision Act 1988 a person who applies to subdivide land for residential purposes may be required to:

- set aside up to 5% of the land for public open space, or
- pay up to 5% of the site value of the land, or
- a combination of both.

Municipal councils can specify a different contribution amount in their planning scheme through the schedule to clause 53.01 – Public Open Space Contribution and Subdivision. Public open space contributions are required through planning permit conditions for most residential subdivisions of three or more lots.

Open space within Cardinia Shire is generally provided at a rate of 8% of the net developable land area except where otherwise specified through a PSP. Under the Subdivision Act 1988 up to 5% of the net developable land area can be required to be open space in industrial and commercial areas.

Type or location of subdivision	Amount of contribution for public open space
Subdivision of land for urban residential purposes.	8 per cent
Land shown as Urban Growth Zone 3 and Urban Growth Zone 4 on the planning scheme maps (Officer PSP)	5.5 percent Land and/or cash contribution requirements must be in accordance with Section 4.5.4 of the <i>Officer Precinct Structure Plan (September 2011)</i> .
Land shown as DCP05 Schedule 5 to Clause 45.06 Development Contributions Plan Overlay on the planning scheme maps (Glissmann Road, Beaconsfield)	10 per cent To be provided in accordance with the <i>Glissmann Road Development Contributions Plan (Urban Enterprise, May 2022)</i>
Employment areas	Up to 5 per cent

The Victorian Planning Authority requires the provision of a maximum of 2% of the net developable land area to be contributed as open space in new employment areas under their PSP Guidelines which results in less open space to improve the visual appearance of employment areas and less opportunities for workers to have a break, exercise or eat their meals outside. It is considered that 2% is not enough area to be allocated as open space, particularly in commercial areas and further investigation is needed to determine a more appropriate percentage.

The embellishment of any new open spaces must reflect the classification of the reserve and consider the longer-term maintenance and renewal of infrastructure at the design stage. The design should also look for opportunities to include storm water harvesting and urban agriculture where appropriate. Council actively seeks to protect and enhance the natural environment and encourage sustainable practices in the development of open space areas. The environmental assets within the site must be considered at the commencement of the planning process.

Council has produced Developer Landscape Guidelines to direct the design, approval, and implementation of landscaping in new subdivisions in Cardinia Shire, including the embellishment of open space areas. The guidelines articulate Council's expectations at each stage of the process and aim to facilitate a straightforward and efficient landscape development process. These guidelines are due for review. As part of this review, they will be updated to ensure alignment with the Open Space Strategy.

For areas outside of a PSP, where there is sufficient open space provision or the delivery of open space is unable to occur within a development site, Council can collect a contribution of a percentage of the value of

the land, as outlined above. This contribution can then be used by Council to purchase additional open space in another location or embellish existing open space within the ward area the contribution was received.

For areas where additional open space or additional access paths to existing open space are required outside of new developments, this process is led by Cardinia Shire Council and may or may not involve partnering with other land owners. The renewal and embellishment of existing open spaces is also led by Council. This is a strategic process which will prioritise works considering classification, type, asset condition and functionality assessments, available funding, and adopted policies, strategies, and master plans. Enhancement of existing open spaces classified as district, township and regional require the preparation and adoption of a concept design and/or master plan prepared in consultation with the community to inform and guide the delivery of infrastructure and site works.

Key takeaways

- Most new development occurs in the central growth corridor and is planned and delivered through Precinct Structure Plans.
- New open space in Cardinia Shire is primarily delivered as part of new estates directed by Council's Landscape Developer Guidelines.
- In established areas, Development Plan Overlays are often used to guide development including the delivery of open space.
- Embellishment of new open spaces must reflect the classification of the reserve.
- Where possible, open space should be planned for and delivered at a time that will support the residents moving to the area.
- The Victorian Planning Authority requires the provision of a maximum of 2% of the net developable land area to be contributed as open space in new employment areas
- Further investigation into provision and access to open space in employment areas to support physical activity and enhance visual amenity is required.
- The renewal and embellishment of existing open space assets are delivered by Council.

Working in partnership

Council will work in partnership with other levels of government, commercial businesses, developers, and the community to understand the current service provision and avoid providing like to like services. Local governments are required to adhere to the principles of competitive neutrality through transparent cost identification and pricing in a way that removes advantages arising from public ownership. This ensures that significant business activities of publicly owned entities compete fairly in the market.

The commercial market for physical activity, recreation and 'community' spaces has increased the availability of some infrastructure traditionally provided by local governments. When developing open space and community facilities, consideration should be given to what is being provided by the current commercial market.

5 The open space framework

The Open Space Strategy has been developed to provide a clear framework for open space planning and to achieve the vision for open space in the Shire. The framework outlines the common agenda that Council, partners, and the community, will collectively work towards over the next 10 years.

The framework provides the basis for assessing the open space network across the Shire and guides consistent and equitable planning to ensure current and future needs of the community can be met. The framework is presented below (Figure 12).



Figure 12: Cardinia Shire open space framework

5.1 Defining open space

For this Strategy, public open space is defined as **land that is publicly owned, freely accessible, and able to be used for recreation, leisure and/or environmental benefits**. This includes passive reserves, active reserves, natural resource areas, and linear connections.

Public open space includes public land owned and managed by Council, public land owned by other government agencies and managed by Council, and public land owned and managed by State government agencies that meets the definition of open space.

5.2 Open space type and classification

Open space is managed differently based on its function, size, the catchment from which visitors are expected to come, the needs of the community, and the level of service it provides. The classification of open space uses catchment and function as the main system for grouping and identifying the different open spaces across the Shire.

Classifying open spaces by catchment

The catchment is the sphere of influence of an open space. It relates to how far users travel to use the space, and how long they may choose to stay, which affects the scale and quality of facilities required. Generally, the larger the catchment served by an open space the more intensively developed and managed the space will be.

An overview of the catchment classification of open spaces in Cardinia Shire is provided below (Figure 13), and a detailed description is provided in Appendix 2.

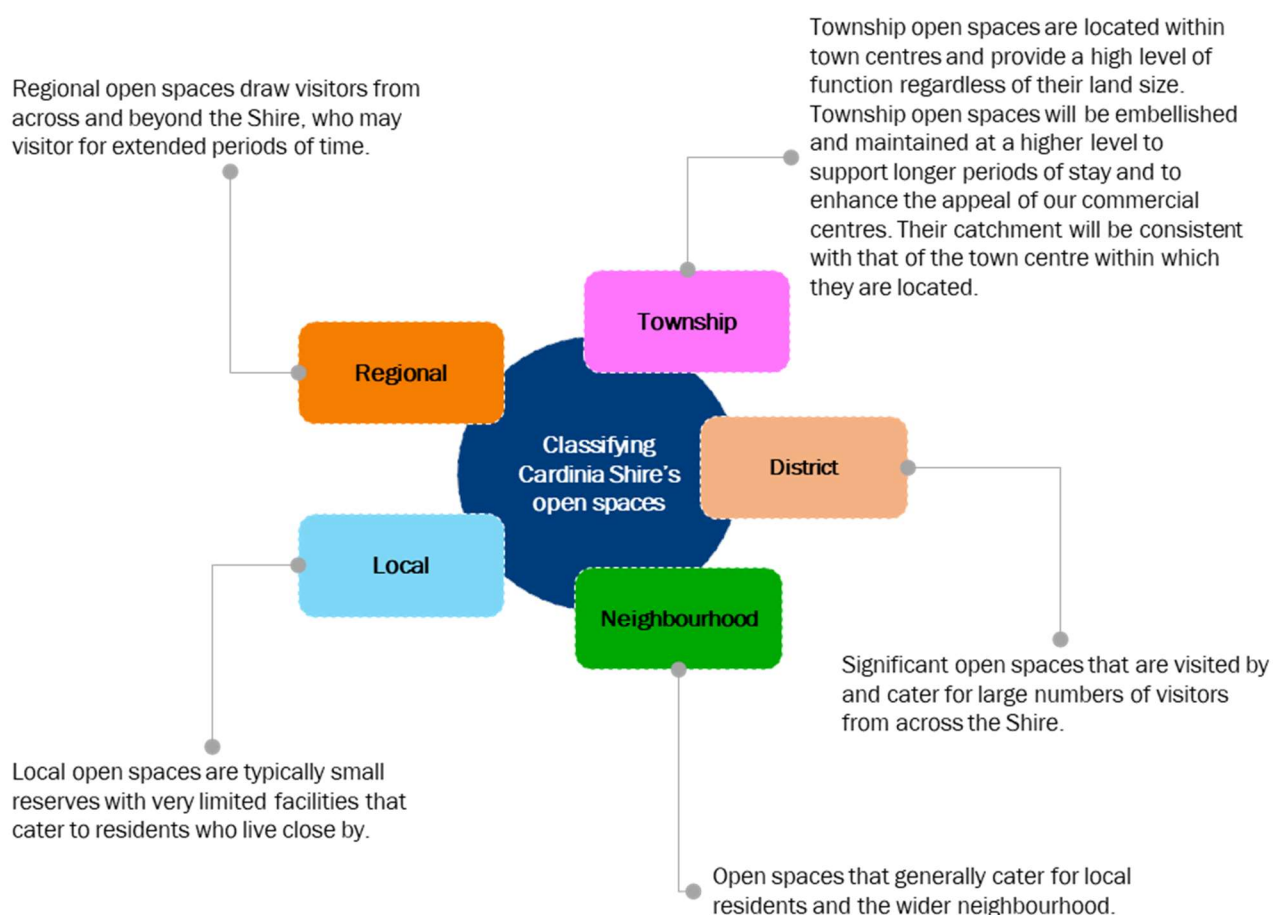


Figure 13. Catchment classification of open spaces in Cardinia Shire.

The Township open space is a new classification unique to Cardinia Shire. It reflects the need to provide a high level of open space function to residents of rural townships and the surrounding districts, while recognising that many residents will not be able to walk to open spaces due to their rural location. The provision of multiple

different types of open spaces in small townships is unlikely to be achievable either due to the availability of open space or it not being a financially sustainable option. Open space in this category may only be moderately sized but will be embellished and maintained to a standard which will reflect and support the community it serves. They will typically be centrally located so that surrounding commercial or community hubs within the township are supported. Similarly, township parks that are located within the more urban parts of the Shire provide a vital role in enhancing the appeal of our commercial centres.

Classifying open spaces by type

A consistent and clear approach to classifying open space across the Shire is important for equitable open space provision, planning and development, and management. The classification of open space by type identifies the different types of open spaces found within the Shire, and what the purpose or function is of these open spaces. The types of open spaces found within the Shire include passive reserves, active reserves, natural resource areas, and linear connections. Where an open space performs multiple different functions, the dominant or primary function has been used to determine its type. The types of open space are defined in Table 1 and further detail is provided in Appendix 1.

Establishing an open space classification allows Council to have a clear indication of the different types of open space provided across the Shire and how they are to be planned, developed, and managed. For example, a regional passive reserve will attract large numbers of people from within and outside of the municipality as it often provides a unique experience and/or a range of passive and recreational opportunities. Whereas a regional natural resource area is recognised for its national and state ecological significant flora and fauna. Whilst they may attract people from outside of the municipality, natural resource areas are managed for their conservation values, and for the protection and enhancement of significant species and habitat.

Table 1: Open space types

Type	Definition
Passive reserves	Passive reserves are often referred to as “the local park” where neighbours meet, take children to play, and enjoy the outdoors in a green space. A place to rest, relax, gather, and recreate. Activities may include walking, running, dog walking, relaxing, playing, participating in unstructured sport, personal training, and similar activities. These open spaces assist in the promotion of personal enjoyment, social interaction, connection with nature, physical and mental wellbeing, and personal achievement. Passive reserves can also provide connective habitat for flora and fauna.
Active reserves	Active reserves are provided primarily for structured, organised team sports, and active recreation in an outdoor setting. This includes for training and competition. The provision of formal sporting facilities supports the community by providing personal enjoyment, social interaction, improving physical and mental health, supporting personal achievement and community involvement as well as providing an opportunity for expression of community pride. Active reserves can also provide connective habitat for flora and fauna.
Natural resource areas	The role of natural resource areas is to protect and enhance significant vegetation and habitat values. Natural resource areas may include forests, national and state parks, wildlife reserves, creek corridors, water bodies, conservation areas, and bushland reserves. The ongoing maintenance and works in these areas are often in partnership with land management agencies and Friends Groups. The primary goal of these areas is to ensure that natural values, flora and fauna, and cultural heritage is recognised and preserved, while providing recreation and tourist destinations to the community and region as a secondary purpose.
Linear connections	These connections link biodiversity as well as provide walking, cycling and equestrian opportunities for people. These reserves are generally linear in appearance and located along waterways, drainage lines, easements, and roads. The positive benefits to a

	community of more people walking and cycling rather than driving are proven and include reduced greenhouse gas emissions, reduced crime due to greater surveillance, reduced demand for bigger and better roadways, improved physical and mental wellbeing, and a greater appreciation and connection with the natural environment.
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Other types of open space

In addition to public open space, other land across the Shire complements the open space network, including restricted, encumbered, ancillary, publicly accessible private open space, and not fit-for-purpose open space. Examples of these supporting land types is provided in the table below.

Table 2: Other types of open space

Type of open space	Description
Restricted	Public land that could provide an open space function that is not freely accessible to the community due to leases, agreements, specialised sporting infrastructure or conservation protection overlays. Examples include public golf courses, conservation reserves and government schools.
Encumbered	Public land for which the primary purpose is for drainage, flood management, transport, or utilities. All encumbered open space that is accessible to the public is used as passive open space, and if maintained by Council provides a recreation function as a secondary, complementary purpose.
Ancillary	Other parts of the public realm and publicly owned land that can be perceived as complementing and in some cases be used as open space, but do not meet the definition of open space in this Strategy. Examples include streetscapes which are primarily set aside for transport but provide important connections between open spaces for walking and cycling.
Publicly accessible private open space	Land that is privately owned but available for the public to use, which includes privately owned plazas in shopping precincts and group camping sites.
Not fit-for-purpose open space	Open space that is publicly accessible but not used by the public because it is undeveloped, too small and/or does not provide the facilities or infrastructure to support access or activities. The primary purpose may be for something else other than public recreation, or it may be awaiting embellishment.

5.3 Analysis approach: provision and access benchmarks

Provision and access benchmarks guide the planning and development of open space within the Shire to provide the best outcomes for the community. The same provision and access benchmarks are proposed across the whole Shire. This allows Council to provide an equitable amount and distribution of open space throughout the Shire and equitably prioritise future open space and enhancements to existing open space which meet the Shire's growing population and diverse community needs.

Council acknowledges that the quality of open space forms an essential consideration of the open space network and will be considered as part of the recommendations of this strategy.

Provision of open space

Provision of open space is defined as the amount of open space and is often calculated in the form of an area of open space per person. Provision can be further understood by quantifying the type of open space area such as active and passive open spaces. While provision is only one, high-level indicator, it assists with the identification of current and future open space needs as the population grows over time.

For this strategy, the provision benchmark is 5 hectares per 1,000 head of population. This measure is further broken down into 3 hectares for passive open space and 2 hectares for active open space. These benchmarks took into consideration the local context of Cardinia Shire, comparable benchmarks across Victoria and Australia, and the required minimum standards to service the recreation and sporting needs of the community equitably and appropriately. The decision was made not to adopt a percentage land area-based benchmark to assess the provision of open space as this does not adequately account for variations in density and associated demands on open space.

Access to open space

While the overall provision of open space is important, whether residents have equal access to open space must also be considered. Access can be defined as the proportion of the community that are within walking distance to public open space. Easy and safe walking access to open space is linked to multiple benefits to the community in terms of public health, including significant increases in the percentage of people who are physically active and have improved mental health.

Access and supply of open space has been measured in relation to the percentage of residents living in residentially zoned areas who are within 500 m walking distance of a public open space. This measurement is based on walking distance, not as the crow flies, to provide a very accurate and detailed understanding of access provision. For this Strategy, a walking distance of 500 m to public open space was considered a practical and realistic threshold for Cardinia Shire. The walkable distance to open space takes into consideration the physical barriers to movement, the available path and trail networks, and the location of entrances to open space. A 500 m walkable catchment was identified for each open space considering these factors. All residents living within the catchment are in turn identified as having access to open space. This allows Council to identify areas and addresses that do not currently have access to open space (i.e. are in a gap). Currently, 85% of residents living within residentially zoned areas in Cardinia Shire have access to open space within 500 m walking distance.

For the access assessment, the classification of open space was not taken into consideration as even regional parks can function as walkable open space destinations for residents. It is noted that generally larger open spaces have a larger service area and smaller open spaces have a smaller service area. Despite this, an equitable approach was implemented to be able to identify priority gap areas in a consistent way across the entire Shire.

5.4 Addressing gaps in the open space network

There are several mechanisms (listed in the table and described in the section below) that Council has considered to address insufficient provision and access gaps in the open space network and better support the open space needs of the community now and in the future.

Table 3: Potential mechanisms for addressing open space shortfalls and gaps

Gap/shortfall area	Potential mechanisms
Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Deliver new open space• Increase functionality of encumbered or restricted open space• Enhance public not fit-for-purpose open spaces
Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enhance access to open space• Deliver new open space• Increase access to encumbered or restricted open space• Enhance public not fit-for-purpose open spaces• Enhance the quality and activation of existing open space

Deliver new open space

Where there are gaps in provision of open space, or forecast population indicates there will be a future gap in open space provision, new open space will need to be provided. Additionally, where there are gaps in 500 m walking distance to open space that cannot be addressed through connectivity and access improvements, more open space will need to be added to the network. Potential options for delivering new open space could be through converting existing Council owned land, purchasing land or acquisition. As identified in section 4.1, a lot of new open space is delivered as part of the development of new estates. Therefore, Council has a role in advocating for new open space and identifying priority locations where gaps in provision or access exist for open space to be delivered by other agencies.

Increase access to/functionality of encumbered or restricted open space

Opportunities can be explored to utilise encumbered or restricted public land for open space and recreation through sharing facilities, repurposing or making them more accessible. Allowing access to encumbered or restricted open space complements the broader open space network by providing additional opportunities for the community and can address gaps in access to open space. Access to open space of this type will depend on the nature of the encumbered or restricted open space and could be limited such as for schools to outside of school hours. Joint user agreements (including memorandums of understanding (MOUs)) and partnerships with private and public entities could also be explored.

Enhance access to open space

Community access to open space can be impacted by physical barriers such as major roads, rail lines and waterways, as well as the orientation of adjoining development and the location of access points into open space. Opportunities could be explored to increase access by providing additional access points, improving walking connections to open space, expanding or connecting linear open spaces, and linking existing open spaces. Improving connectivity accentuates open space as a network, promotes active transport and walkable neighbourhoods, provides more opportunities for greening and cooling, and encourages use of open space.

Enhance public not fit-for-purpose open space

The open spaces identified as not fit-for-purpose provide an opportunity for enhancement to bring these spaces into the public open space network. Improvements could be through aspects such as a viewing platform, walking trail, basic infrastructure such as seating, or facilitating community connection to nature through educational signage.

Enhance the quality of existing open space

Increasing investment in existing open space to improve quality means more people have access to quality open space and the open space can support a higher intensity of use. Equity is an important consideration when investing in quality improvements to ensure there is consistency in open space delivery and maintenance.

Increased investment in quality amenities and facilities, such as planting, signage, seating, lighting, shade trees and accessible toilets and pathways allows for open space to be used by a wider range of people, for a broader range of activities, and makes open space more desirable for use throughout the day and into the evening. Quality enhancement also includes aspects beyond assets and facilities such as improving the attractiveness of the open space, and elements that contribute to safety and the sense of place.

For the purposes of this strategy, quality enhancements have been prioritised where there are gaps in walkable access that cannot be addressed through other opportunities. The “Township” classification has been assigned to open spaces which are designed to provide quality amenities and facilities to service a greater population and/or higher use. A quality assessment of the open space network will identify open spaces that require further enhancement and is a recommendation of this strategy.

6 Open space in Cardinia Shire

Essential to developing the Strategy was understanding the existing open space network, the unique setting and social context.

6.1 Our community

Cardinia Shire covers an area of approximately 1,280 square kilometres on Melbourne's south-east fringe extending from the shore of Western Port Bay to the northern foothills of the Dandenong Ranges. Located about 55 kilometres from the Melbourne CBD, the Shire is the eastern-most local government authority in Greater Melbourne and acts as the gateway to Gippsland.

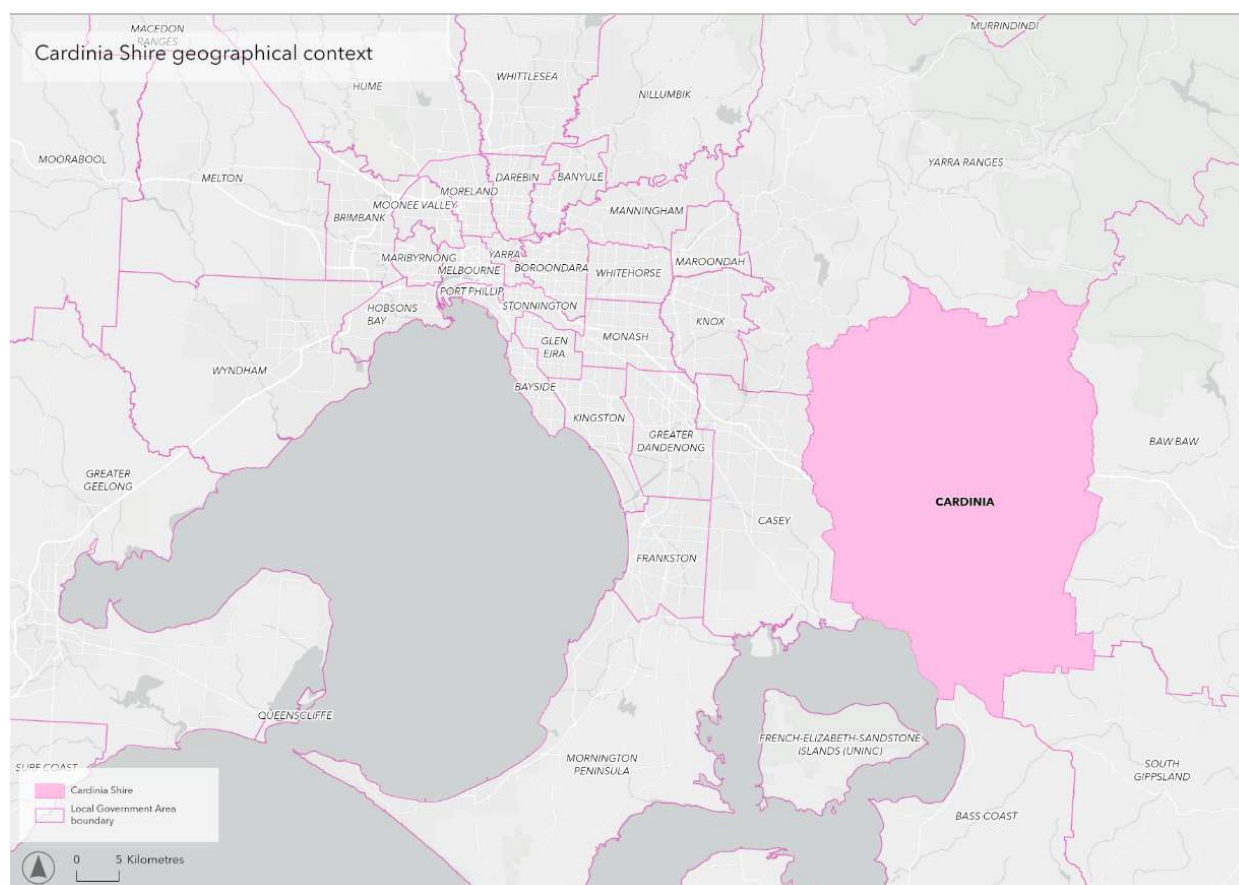


Figure 14: Location of Cardinia Shire

Cardinia Shire is one of Victoria's fastest growing municipalities and is comprised of fast-growing urban areas and established rural areas with contrasting characteristics. Cardinia Shire has three sub-regions: the Growth sub-region, the Northern sub-region, and the Southern sub-region, reflecting the distinct geography and context of the area. The three sub-regions are further divided into fifteen distinct areas that are based on the standardised geographical units used for population forecasts.

The Growth sub-region (Beaconsfield, Officer, and Pakenham) is a fast-growing metropolitan area, with significant residential and employment precincts within the urban growth boundary. Beyond the urban growth boundary, the Northern (Hills) and Southern (Rural) sub-regions are characterised by smaller townships and rural and bushland areas.

Cardinia Shire's population was 118,194 at the 2021 census. With population forecast modelling, Cardinia Shire is forecast to grow to 176,606 people by 2032, and 192,248 people by 2041.

Key demographics that influence participation in recreation and the use of open space include gender, age, cultural background, income, and education. Changing patterns of settlement type and residential density also impact on open space use and demand. The following profile of the Cardinia Shire community includes key social indicators and the influence these characteristics may have on the open space network.

Defining the sub-regions

Cardinia Shire is a diverse municipality, with a mix of highly populated urban communities, townships, and rural areas, each with unique opportunities and challenges. The open space planning approach applied to the sub-regions has been tailored based on the distinct differences in population in terms of total population, forecast growth and density. The Growth sub-region will grow significantly between 2022 and 2032, with the need to plan for open space provision to cater for new communities.

In contrast, the Northern and Southern sub-regions will have limited population growth, with planning to focus on improving access and participation opportunities in established communities.

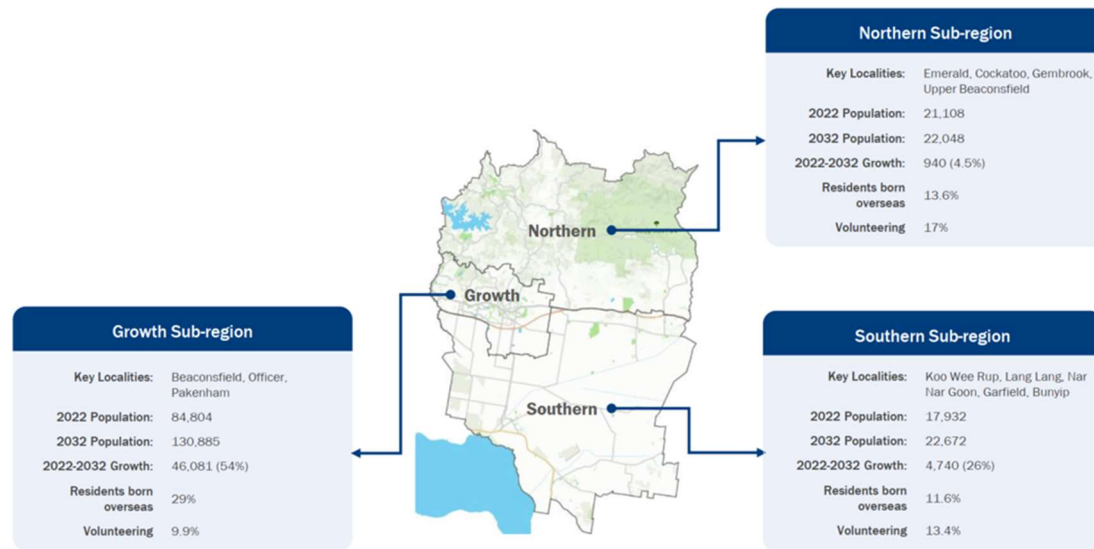
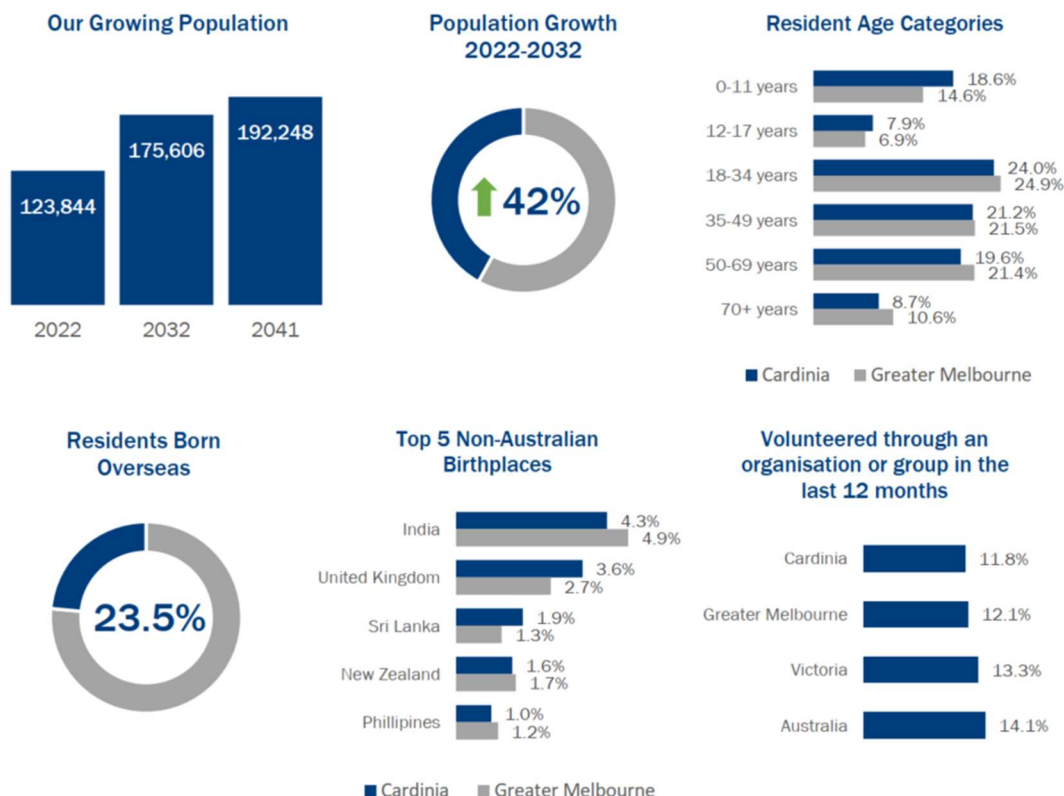


Figure 15. Key demographic characteristics of the sub-regions

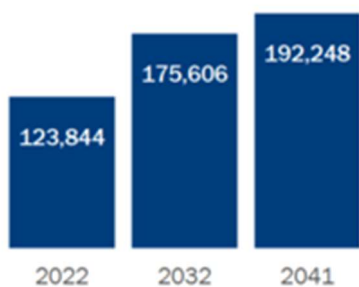
The Cardinia Shire community

A snapshot of key demographic characteristics of the Shire are shown below.



A growing population

Our Growing Population



Population increases will impact on the level of demand for specific activities, facilities and the range and quality of open spaces needed.

- Areas with higher growth rates will require a range of open spaces, both active and passive particularly larger spaces for social recreation and interaction.
- Off-road trails and pedestrian and cycle paths will need to cater for a wider range of users and be distributed to link new developments with existing facilities.
- Areas with static population growth such as northern and southern rural areas, and Beaconsfield upper may require a change in use and/or embellishment of existing open spaces to meet the changing needs of the population.
- Open space presents an opportunity to share and celebrate the Aboriginal history of the area and support Traditional Owner

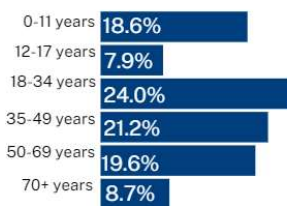
Population Growth 2022-2032



rights and values in the future planning and management of open space.

A changing population

RESIDENT AGE CATEGORIES



The Cardinia Shire has a relatively young community, with a **median age of 34 years**.

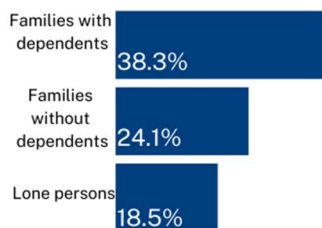
ELDERLY POPULATION

11%

population will be aged 65 years and over in 2030. This is almost the same figure in 2021 at 11.05%. While the percentage remains constant, it will be an increase of 7,500 people aged over 65.

- Young people need active recreation and open spaces for both organised and non-organised sports.
- Off-road trails should be accessible by foot from residential areas and cater for walking/cycling/prams/mobility scooters as well as skateboards/scooters.
- Higher levels of amenity will be required in open spaces to cater for higher use, and there will be increased demand for places to walk and cycle closer to home. The need for wayfinding signage, shade, and seating will increase.
- As our population ages, facilities that support and encourage movement at all ages is important.

Household types



Couple families with children is the most common household type in 2021.

HOUSEHOLD TYPES

The proportion of household types will **remain relatively stable between 2021 and 2031**, with the majority being couples with dependents.

- Couple families with dependents are generally more active and use open space with playgrounds, skateparks and other recreation facilities.
- Couples without children and lone people may require facilities to participate in social and environmental related activities, places for walking and or dog walking, and non-club-based recreation.
- Larger families may use open space more often as they provide a place for outdoor family gatherings, barbeques, and picnics. Open space should cater for this need

8.9%

dwellings were medium or high density, compared to 34% in Greater Melbourne.

90.7%

separate houses in Cardinia Shire in 2021

and provide a diverse range of facilities across the Shire.

- Low density areas, particularly in rural parts of the Shire, generally mean that there will be a longer distance to travel to open space so consideration must be given to ensure there is adequate facilities to support the community to visit, play, socialise and exercise.
- Higher housing densities generally see a decrease in the size and quality of private open space, reinforcing the need to ensure open space supports a range of uses and functions including restorative, social, and recreational purposes.

Rich in cultural diversity

TOP FIVE NON-AUSTRALIAN BIRTHPLACES



23.5%

people are born overseas.

15.1%

people arrived from overseas from 2016 to 2021.

21,074

people from countries where English was not first language.

17.8%

speaks a language other than English at home.

TOP FIVE LANGUAGE SPOKEN

1. Sinhalese
2. Hindi
3. Mandarin
4. Filipino
5. Arabic

- Cultural background is unlikely to be a barrier to participation in physical activity or sport, however demand and cultural diversity and interests are to be considered and embedded in open space planning.
- Understanding and engaging the community in the planning and design of open space helps to ensure they have the facilities they need.

Income

8.9%

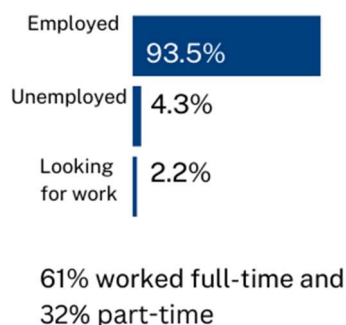
population earned an income of \$2,000 or more per week in 2021.

A\$1,874

household income compared to \$1,759 of Victoria in 2021.

- Lower income families are more likely to participate in informal activities. Due to cost, they may be less likely to spend money on travel, equipment, and membership fees to participate in sport and outdoor recreational activities.
- A higher proportion of low-income households means open space and recreation needs to be accessible and affordable for all members of the community.

Employment



- The nature of employment may affect the capacity of residents to participate in sport and recreation activities, particularly working hours and time taken to travel to and from work. It is important to consider flexible use for how activities and infrastructure in open space are organised and provided.

Unpaid Care

12.4%

people providing unpaid assistance to a person with a disability, long term illness or old age in 2021.

- Open space needs to be inclusive and welcoming, offering respite for people with a disability and carers as well as opportunities to play, socialise, and connect with nature.
- Open space should look to include universally designed paths, play spaces, amenities, accessible parking and drop off zones (particularly for regional parks).

Motor Vehicles

65%

households had access to two or more motor vehicles, compared to 51% in Greater Melbourne.

2.5%

households with no motor vehicle.

- Neighbourhood parks require a level of infrastructure to support the local community to visit frequently, play, recreate, socialise, exercise, and connect with nature.
- Open space needs to be within walking distance to residential areas and with supporting walking and cycle infrastructure to encourage active travel and exercise and reduce reliance on vehicles for visiting open space.

6.2 Existing public open space

At the time of preparing this Strategy, Cardinia Shire Council manages 633 different parcels of open space providing a range of different functions. Open space covers approximately 17,201.45 ha across the Shire, and of this 927.22 ha is Council owned. The Cardinia Shire open space network is dominated by 594 passive open spaces (includes natural resource, linear connections and drainage reserves), compared with 39 active open spaces. For assessment purposes, the Shire has been divided into 3 sub-regions and 15 areas as shown below in Table 4.

Pakenham and Cardinia Road in the Growth sub-region have the highest number of open spaces with 196 and 146 respectively, while Nar Nar Goon, Garfield and Southern Rural in the Southern sub-region have the lowest number at 7, 13 and 13 open spaces respectively.

New public open space is being added to Council's open space network every month through new developments. It is expected that approximately 64.16 ha of new public open space will be added to the Cardinia Shire open space network by 2031. These new open spaces will offer additional recreational opportunities for residents and visitors to the Shire.

Table 4: Open space in Cardinia Shire

Unit	Total area of open spaces (ha)	Total number of open spaces	Total area open of spaces owned by council (ha)	Total area of active open spaces (ha)	Number of active open spaces	Total area of passive open spaces (ha)	Number of passive open spaces
Growth Area sub-region							
Beaconsfield	19.44	31	14.29	8.51	2	10.93	29
Officer	41.45	38	36.55	10.62	2	30.84	36
Pakenham	305.29	196	36.55	12.17	2	293.12	194
Cardinia road	177.61	146	169.25	44.09	5	133.52	141
Hills sub-region							
Emerald	343.57	33	109.02	8.10	2	335.46	31
Cockatoo	1,117.44	22	67.29	25.62	2	1,091.82	20
Beaconsfield Upper & District	170.49	27	133.03	22.53	4	147.97	23
Gembrook	11,280.33	16	54.30	5.24	1	11,275.10	15
Northern Rural	3,410.08	29	165.80	14.84	4	3,395.24	25
Rural (South and East) sub-region							
Southern Rural	88.38	13	39.31	59.51	7	28.87	7
Garfield	15.72	13	2.91	12.31	1	3.41	12
Nar Nar Goon and Tynong	16.88	7	8.93	15.97	2	0.91	5
Koo Wee Rup	38.32	24	14.84	8.69	1	29.63	23
Bunyip	99.44	15	61.17	35.75	2	63.69	13
Lang Lang	77.01	21	14.45	1.04	1	75.96	20
Total	17201.45	633	927.22	284.99	39	16,916.47	594

7 Area analysis and recommendations

Cardinia Shire has three sub-regions: the Growth sub-region, the Northern sub-region, and the Southern sub-region, reflecting the distinct geography and context of the area. The three sub-regions are further divided into fifteen profile areas that are based on the geographical units used for population demographics and forecasts.

Assessment of the existing and future open space network and recommendations for future planning, delivery and management of open space is outlined in the sections below for the fifteen profile areas. This enables a focus on local priorities and provides recommendations that reflect the individual challenges and opportunities presented in each area. The analysis and recommendations for each area is centred around the provision and access benchmarks outlined in section 5.3. *Figure 16* shows the areas that make up each of the three sub-regions.

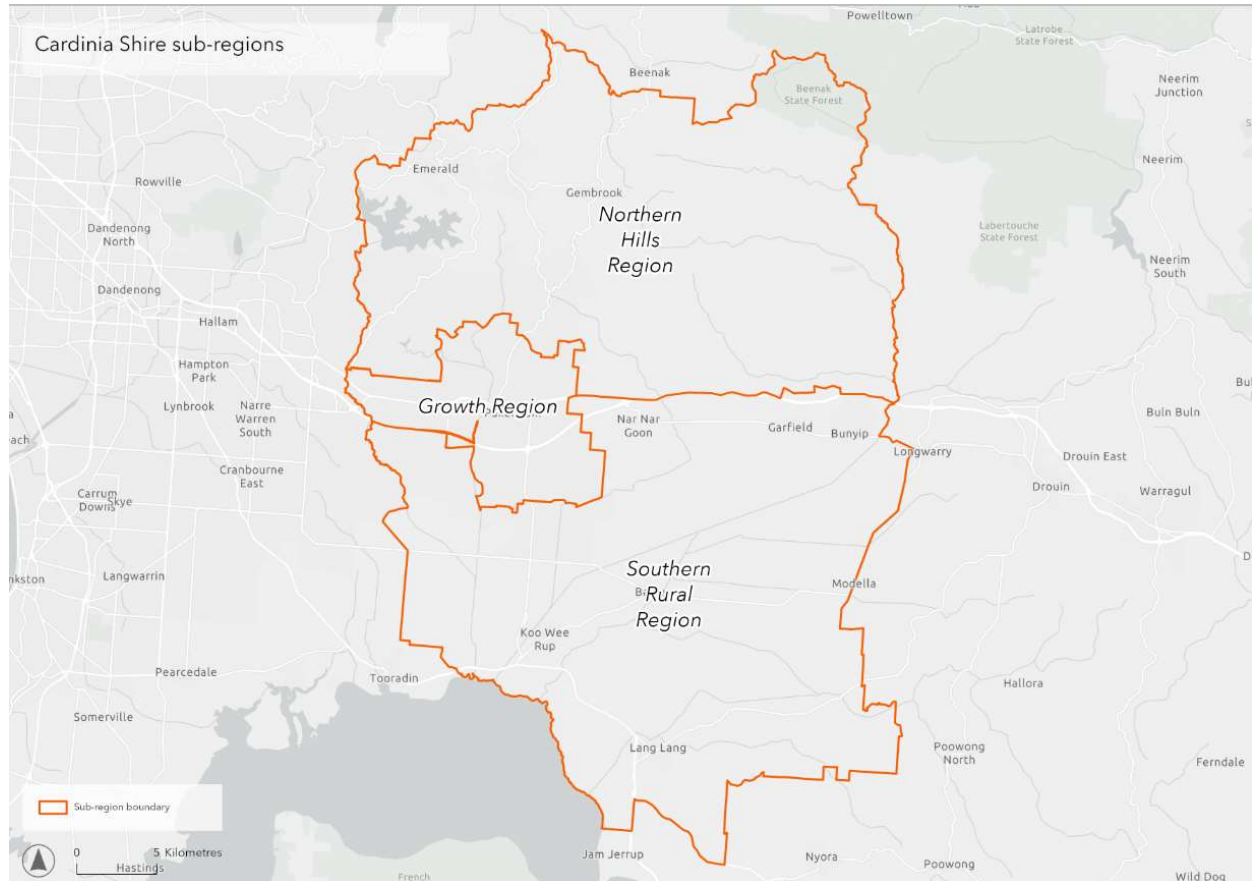


Figure 16: Cardinia Shire sub-regions

7.1 Growth sub-region

The Growth sub-region is the urban area of the Shire and is home to most of the Shire's population. The land is predominately made up of employment and residential areas. This sub-region is expected to accommodate most of the Shire's future residential and commercial growth. The Growth sub-region includes the profile areas of Pakenham, Cardinia Road, Officer and Beaconsfield.

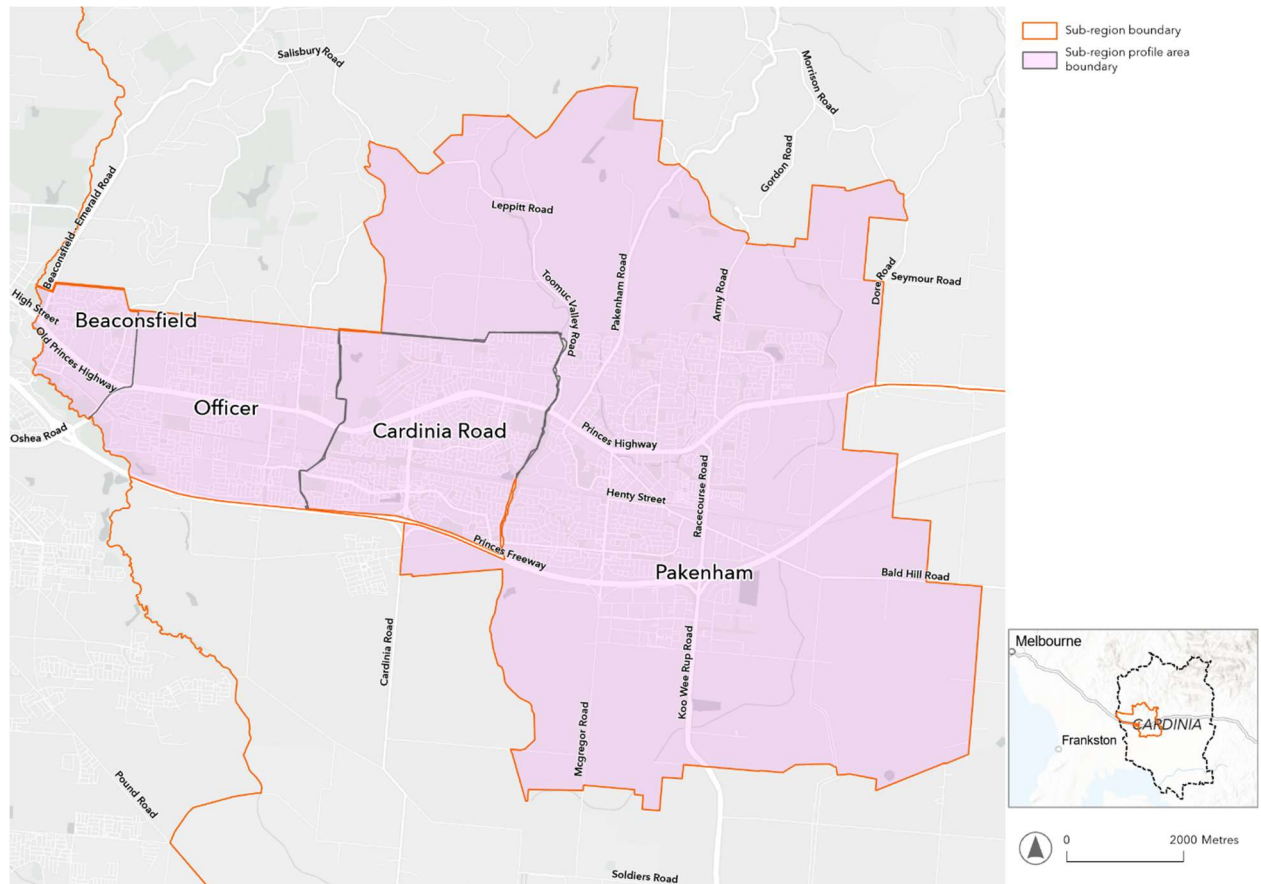


Figure 17: Growth sub-region

Pakenham Profile Area

Pakenham Area is located in the centre of the Shire and forms part of the South East Growth Corridor. The Pakenham activity centre, residential, commercial, and industrial areas are centrally located in Pakenham Area, with the north and southern areas predominately rural residential in nature. At the time of the 2021 census the population of Pakenham Area was 41,359 and this is expected to increase to 48,386 by 2031.

Open space

Pakenham Area has many public open spaces, with 196 open spaces making up 305 ha. The largest open space is Deep Creek Reserve at 42 ha. Public open space consists of 75 passive, 2 active, 3 drainage, 107 linear connections, and 9 natural resource areas. There are 11 restricted open spaces in Pakenham Area including six educational centres, four sports facilities and a caravan park. The total area of restricted open space is 118 ha.

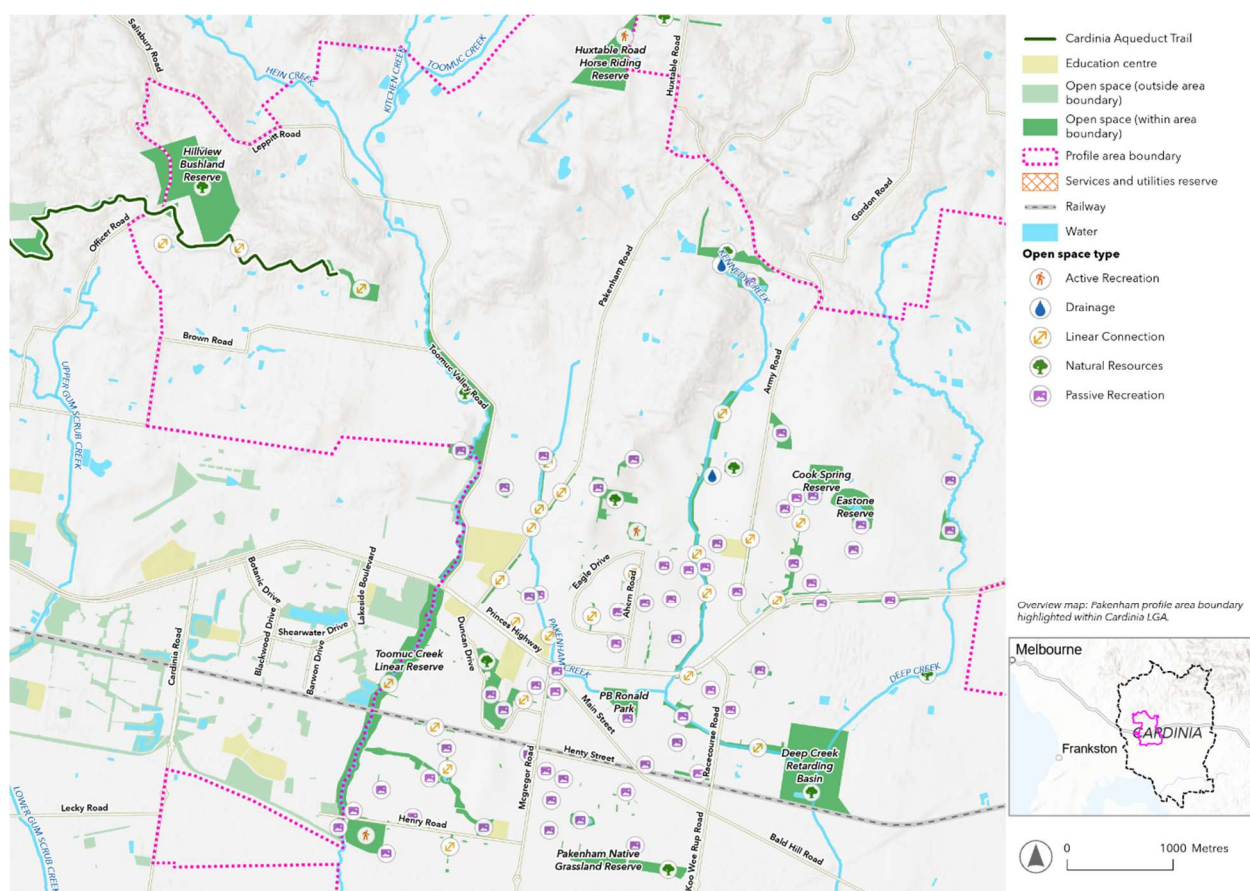


Figure 18: Open space in Pakenham Profile Area

Open space provision

The total provision of open space in Pakenham Area exceeds the benchmark of 5 ha/1,000 residents for current and forecasted population. The provision of open space is currently 7.4 ha/1,000 residents. Passive open space currently exceeds the benchmark at 7 ha/1,000 residents.

The current provision of active open space is below the benchmark. To meet the active open space benchmark of 2 ha/1,000 residents an additional 71 ha of active open space is needed (increasing to 85 ha by 2031).

Within the Active Cardinia Strategy measures have been identified to establish demand for sport and active recreation facilities. The framework within the Active Cardinia Strategy will determine whether additional land is required for future active open space. If additional land is proposed or considered for future active open space, sites will be investigated to identify those suitable for purchase either within the growth sub-region or

outside the growth sub-region. Refer to the Active Cardinia Strategy for the framework used to establish demand.

To meet the passive open space benchmark of 3 ha/1,000 residents an additional 25.5 ha is required (increasing to 46.6 ha by 2031). As Pakenham Area continues to grow and new residential areas are developed, the provision gap to open space will be reduced. As part of the Pakenham East Precinct Structure Plan, several new open spaces will be delivered to support existing and future communities. A new linear open space will be provided under the proposed elevated rail as part of the State Government Level Crossing Removal Project in Pakenham. Council is advocating for a high-quality outcome which includes pathways, gathering spaces, playgrounds, exercise equipment, seating and other park infrastructure to support the local community, visitors to the township, and active transport users. The Victorian Government have committed to this open space being open and ready for everyone to enjoy in 2024.

As part of the access and provision analysis of open space in Pakenham Area, opportunities were identified to investigate open space in employment areas to support physical activity and enhance visual amenity. Further opportunities have been identified to rezone existing open space under the Cardinia Planning Scheme to a more appropriate zoning depending on location. This is to ensure the land continues to be public open space.

Access to open space

Currently, 95% of the residents in Pakenham Area have access to public open space within 500metres walking distance. Access to open space in the Pakenham Area can be further increased and enhanced by; improving walkable access to Hill View Bushland Reserve for surrounding residents, exploring opportunities to improve provision and access to open space in Blue Horizons Estate and Arden Estate, future open space delivered as part of the level crossing removal project, and as part of the delivery of the Pakenham East Precinct Structure Plan.

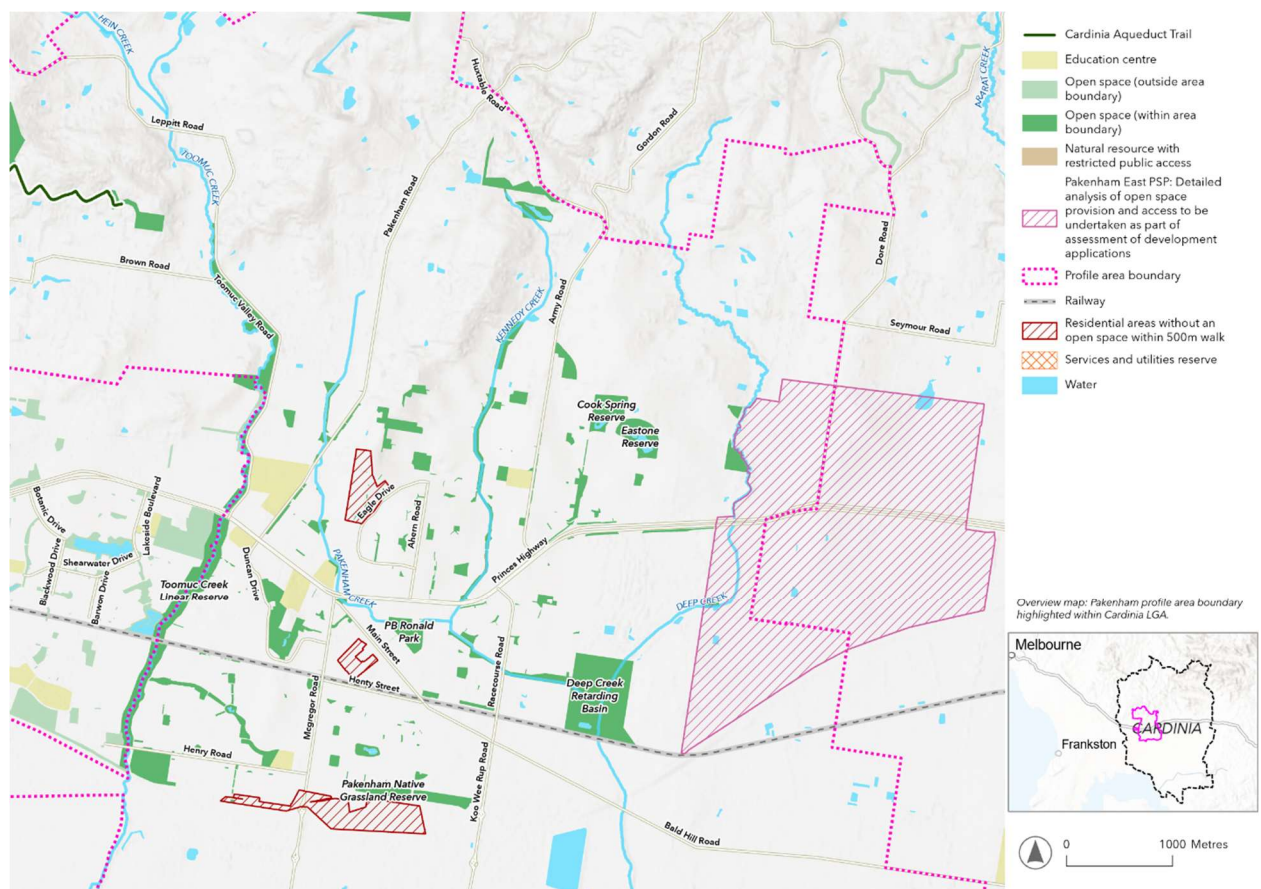


Figure 19: Areas in Pakenham Profile Area without an open space within 500m walk

Recommendations

The following Recommendations are proposed to enhance the open space network in Pakenham Area.

- Explore opportunities to improve walkable access to Hill View Bushland Reserve for surrounding residents.
- Review the planning zone of the Hill View Bushland Reserve under the Cardinia Planning Scheme to reflect its purpose as public open space.
- Explore opportunities to improve provision and access to open space in Blue Horizons Estate and Arden Estate.
- Support and work with developers and land owners to optimise the provision of open space outcomes that align with the Cardinia Shire Open Space Strategy to be delivered as part of the implementation of the Pakenham East Precinct Structure Plan.
- Explore opportunities to improve the amenity and support physical activity and use of open spaces in employment areas.
- Engage in advocacy and partnership projects with the Level Crossing Removal Authority to enhance open space along the rail corridor.

Cardinia Road Profile Area

The Cardinia Road Area is located in the central western area of Cardinia Shire and is included in the South East Growth Corridor. The area adjoins Officer Area to the west and Pakenham Area to the north, east and south. The Cardinia Road Precinct Structure plan guides the development of this area which is predominately residential land bisected by the Princes Highway and Pakenham railway line. At the time of the 2021 census, the population of Cardinia Road Area was 25,219 with moderate population growth forecasted to 2031.

Open space

Cardinia Road Area has a large number of public open spaces, with 146 open spaces making up a total of 178 ha of public open space. This consists of 71 passive, 5 active, 6 drainage, 62 linear, and 2 natural resource areas. The Toomuc Recreation Reserve is the largest public open space in the area at 17 ha. Officer District Park (ongoing name not yet confirmed) will be a new regional passive reserve in the area, supporting the local community as well as attracting visitors outside of the Shire due to the range of activities that are planned to be delivered.

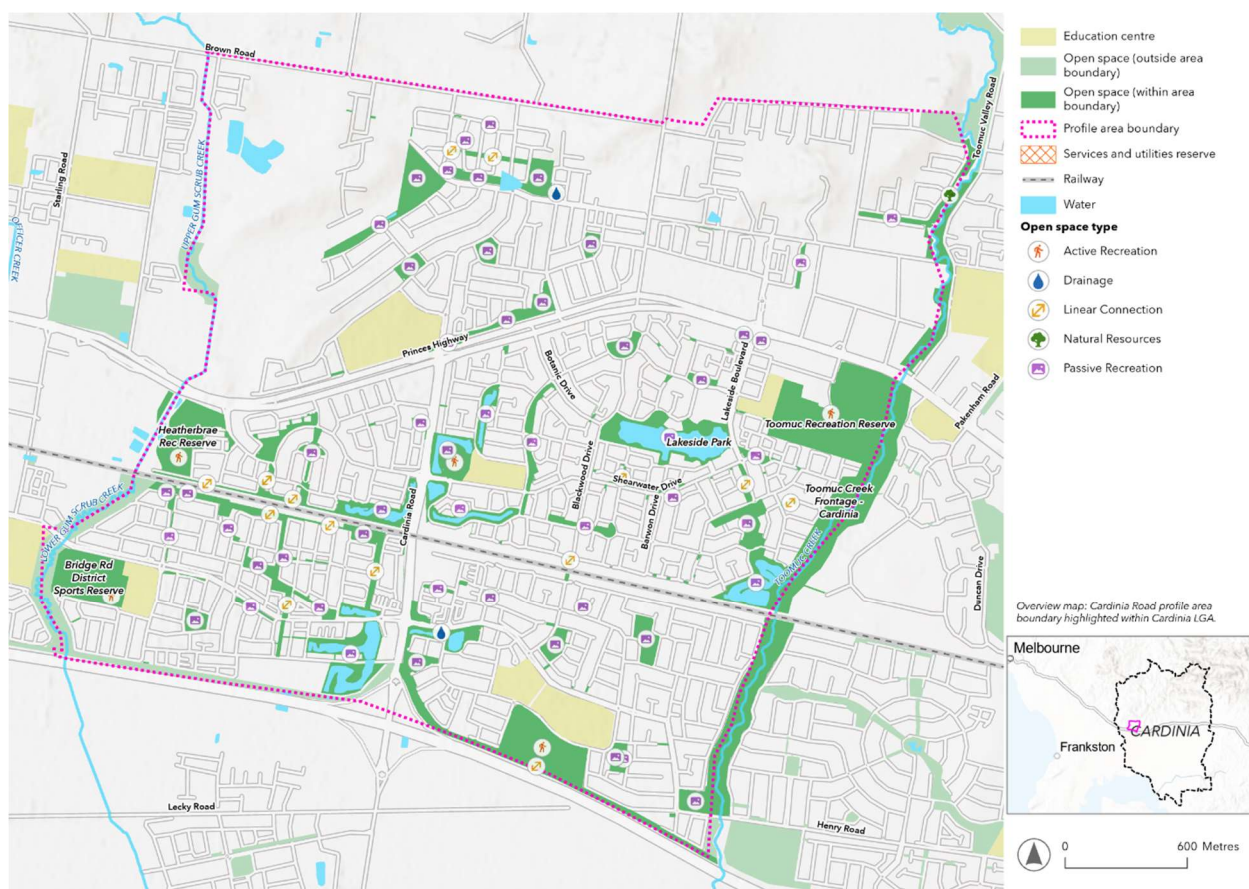


Figure 20: Open space in Cardinia Road Profile Area

Open space provision

The total provision of open space in Cardinia Road Area exceeds the benchmark of 5 ha/1,000 residents for current and forecasted population. The provision of open space is currently 7 ha/1,000 residents.

The provision of passive open space also currently exceeds the provision benchmark at 5 ha/1,000 residents. Active open space is below the benchmark of 2 ha/1,000 residents. To meet the active open space benchmark for the current population an additional 6.3 ha of active open space is needed (increasing to 16 ha by 2031).

Within the Active Cardinia Strategy measures have been identified to establish demand for sport and active recreation facilities. The framework within the Active Cardinia Strategy will determine whether additional land is required for future active open space.

If additional land is proposed or considered for future active open space, appropriate sites will be investigated to purchase suitable land either within the growth sub-region or outside the growth sub-region. Please refer to the Active Cardinia Strategy for the framework used to establish demand.

Access to open space

Currently, 95% of the residents in Cardinia Road Area live within 500metres of a public open space.

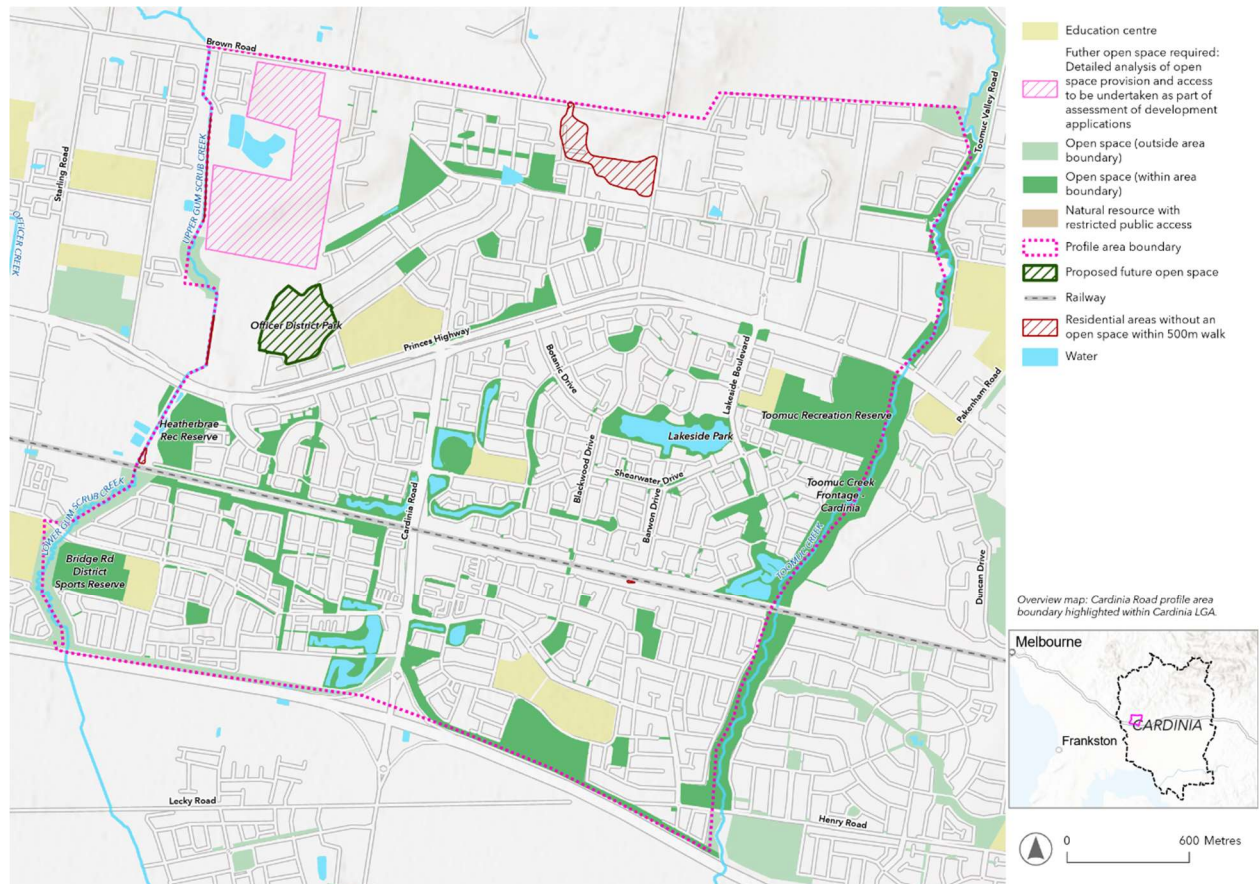


Figure 21: Residential areas in Cardinia Road Profile Area without an open space within 500m walk

Recommendations

The following recommendations are proposed to enhance the open space network in Cardinia Road Area.

- Support and work with developers and land owners to optimise the provision of open space outcomes that align with the Cardinia Shire Open Space Strategy to be delivered as part of the continued implementation of the Cardinia Road Precinct Structure Plan
- Progress the implementation of the Officer District Park Master plan.

Officer Profile Area

Officer Area is located in the western part of Cardinia Shire, between Beaconsfield Area and Pakenham Area. The area is included in the South East Growth Corridor. Officer Area is bisected by the Princes Highway and Pakenham railway line and adjoins the Princes Freeway to the south. Officer Area had a population of 14,708 at the 2021 census, and this is expected to more than double to 34,221 by 2031.

Open space

Officer Area has 38 public open spaces making up a total of 41 ha. This consists of 22 passive, 2 active, 6 drainage, and 8 linear open spaces. Of the open space in the area, Officer Recreation Reserve is the largest at 10 ha. There are nine restricted open spaces in Officer Area including eight education facilities and one caravan park. The total area of restricted open space is 48 ha. Four additional public open spaces will be added to the area by 2031 contributing an additional 32 ha of public open space. This consists of two active and two passive open spaces.

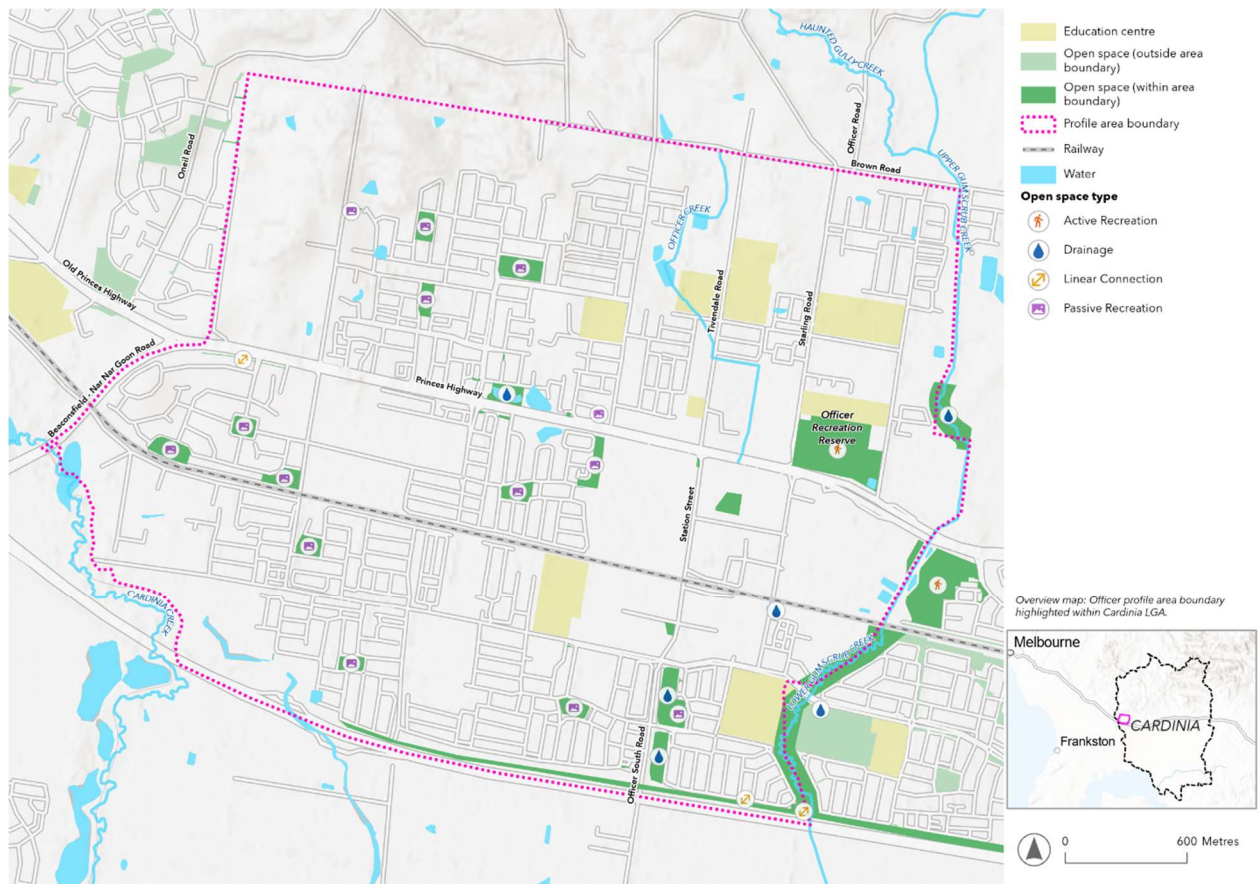


Figure 22: Open space in Officer Profile Area

Open space provision

The total provision of open space in the Officer Area is below the 5 ha/1,000 residents for current and future populations. The provision of open space is currently 2.8 ha/1,000 residents and with the expected population growth this will decrease to 2.2 ha by 2031. This 2.2 ha considers public open space planned for delivery by 2031.

The provision of both active and passive open space is below the provision benchmarks. To meet the active open space benchmark of 2 ha/1,000 residents for the current population, an additional 18.8 ha of active open space is needed (increasing to 37.1 ha by 2031 considering planned open space to be delivered by 2031).

Within the Active Cardinia Strategy measures have been identified to establish demand for sport and active recreation facilities. If additional land is considered for future active open space, sites will be investigated to identify those suitable for purchase either within the growth sub-region or outside the growth sub-region. The framework within the Active Cardinia Strategy will determine whether additional land is required for future active open space.

To meet the passive open space benchmark of 3 ha/1,000 residents for the current population, an additional 13 ha of passive open space is needed (increasing to 60 ha by 2031 considering planned open space to be delivered by 2031). New open space will be delivered as part of the implementation of the Cardinia Creek Regional Park Future Directions Plan and the implementation of the Officer Precinct Structure Plan.

Access to open space

Currently, 95% of the residents in Officer Area have access to public open space within 500metres walking distance. However, the size of some of these open spaces is very limited and they do not have the capacity to serve larger populations in areas of higher population density. Furthermore, if passive open spaces in the Precinct Structure Plan area are not delivered concurrently with the residential areas, this percentage may decrease to approximately 70% in the next few years.

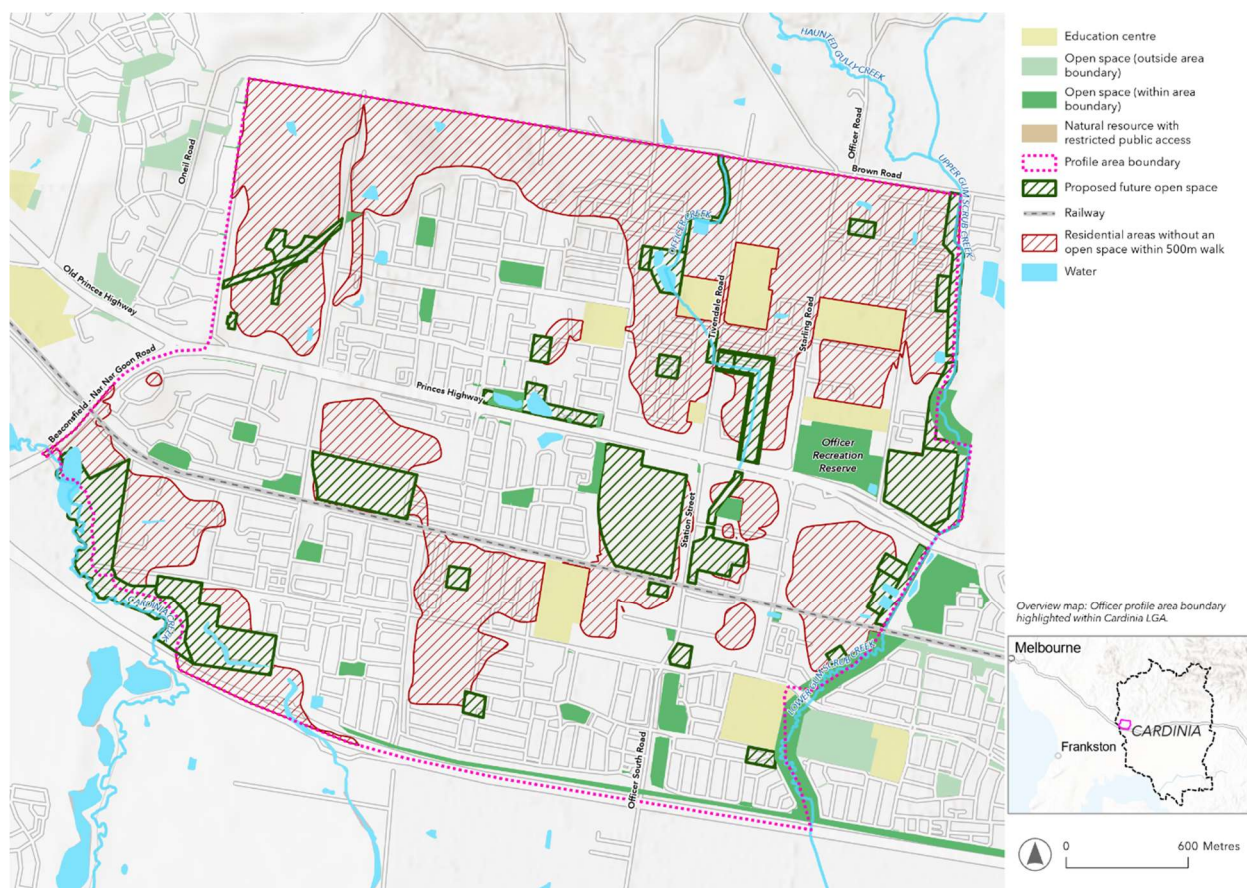


Figure 23: Residential areas in Officer Profile Area without an open space within 500m walk

Recommendations

The following recommendations are proposed to enhance the open space network in Officer Area.

- Identify opportunities to enter into agreements with private land owners to increase access to existing open space not currently available to the public.
- Identify opportunities to improve connectivity to public open spaces (particularly within high-density neighbourhoods).

- Support and work with developers and land owners to optimise the provision of open space outcomes that align with the Cardinia Shire Open Space Strategy to be delivered as part of the continued implementation of the Officer Precinct Structure Plan.

Beaconsfield Profile Area

Beaconsfield Area is the smallest area in the Shire and is included in the South East Growth Corridor Plan. The area is predominately residential land and adjoins Cardinia Creek to the west. At the time of the 2021 census the population of Beaconsfield Area was 4,638, with moderate population forecast to 2031.

Open space

There are 19 ha of public open space in Beaconsfield Area across 31 open spaces. This consists of 12 passive, 2 active, 3 drainage, 11 linear, and 3 natural resource areas. Beaconsfield Recreation Reserve is the largest open space in the area at 5 ha.

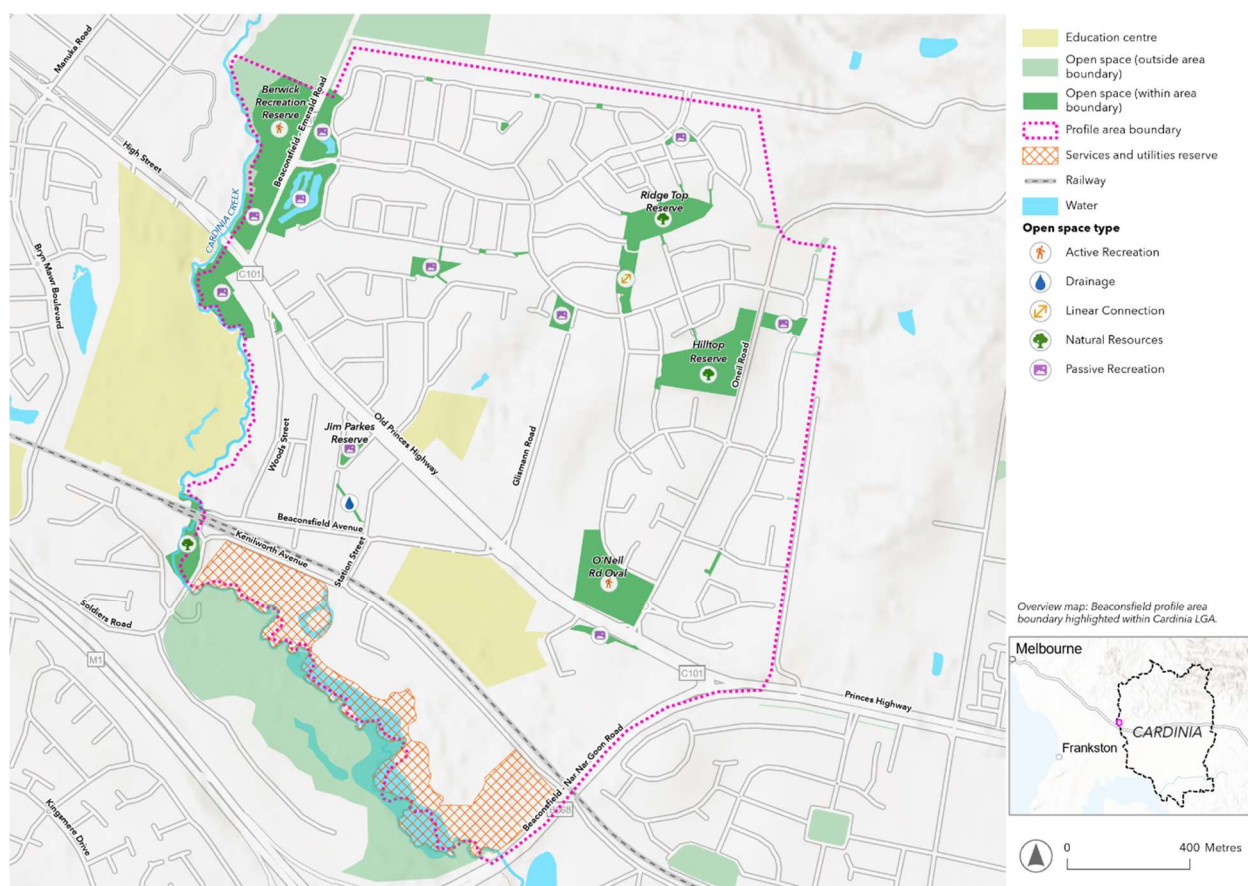


Figure 24: Open space in Beaconsfield Profile Area

Open space provision

The total provision of open space in Beaconsfield Area is currently below the benchmark of 5 ha/1,000 residents. The provision of open space is currently 4.2 ha/1,000 residents. Considering the expected population growth and public open space planned for delivery by 2031, provision is expected to increase to 7.4 ha/1,000 residents, meeting the required benchmark.

Currently, the provision of both active and passive open space is below the provision benchmarks. To meet the active open space benchmark of 2 ha/1,000 residents for the current population an additional 0.8 ha of active open space is needed (increasing to 2.4 ha by 2031). Within the Active Cardinia Strategy measures have been identified to establish demand for sport and active recreation facilities. The framework within the Active Cardinia Strategy will determine whether additional land is required for future active open space.

If additional land is proposed or considered for future active open space, appropriate sites will be investigated to purchase suitable land either within the growth sub-region or outside the growth sub-region. Please refer to the Active Cardinia Strategy for the framework used to establish demand.

While the current provision of passive open space is below the benchmark of 3 ha/1,000 residents, two additional passive open spaces will be added to the area by 2031 which will mean the benchmark will be met by 2031. One new open space will be delivered as part of the Glismann Road Development Plan, and one will be delivered as part of the Cardinia Creek Regional Parklands Future Directions Plan 2022. To further enhance the open space network in Beaconsfield Area, Jim Parkes Reserve has been reclassified as a Township Park and a master plan will be prepared to reflect this classification.

The Cardinia Creek Regional Parklands is a key linear open space starting from the northern part of Beaconsfield Area that provides sporting facilities, pathways, play spaces, passive open space, and natural resource areas. The endorsed Cardinia Creek Regional Parklands Future Directions Plan (2022) was developed in partnership with all open space land managers and agencies along the Parklands. The Plan will guide the future enhancement of open space along this linear reserve that will link Beaconsfield to townships in the southern part of the Shire and into the City of Casey to the west.

Access to open space

Nearly 95% of residents in Beaconsfield Area have access to public open space within 500m walking distance. Open spaces are relatively well distributed; however, the presence of barriers (freeway and train line) has significantly influenced accessibility in some areas. Open space is restricted in the eastern part of the precinct by the Princess Highway and the Pakenham train line.

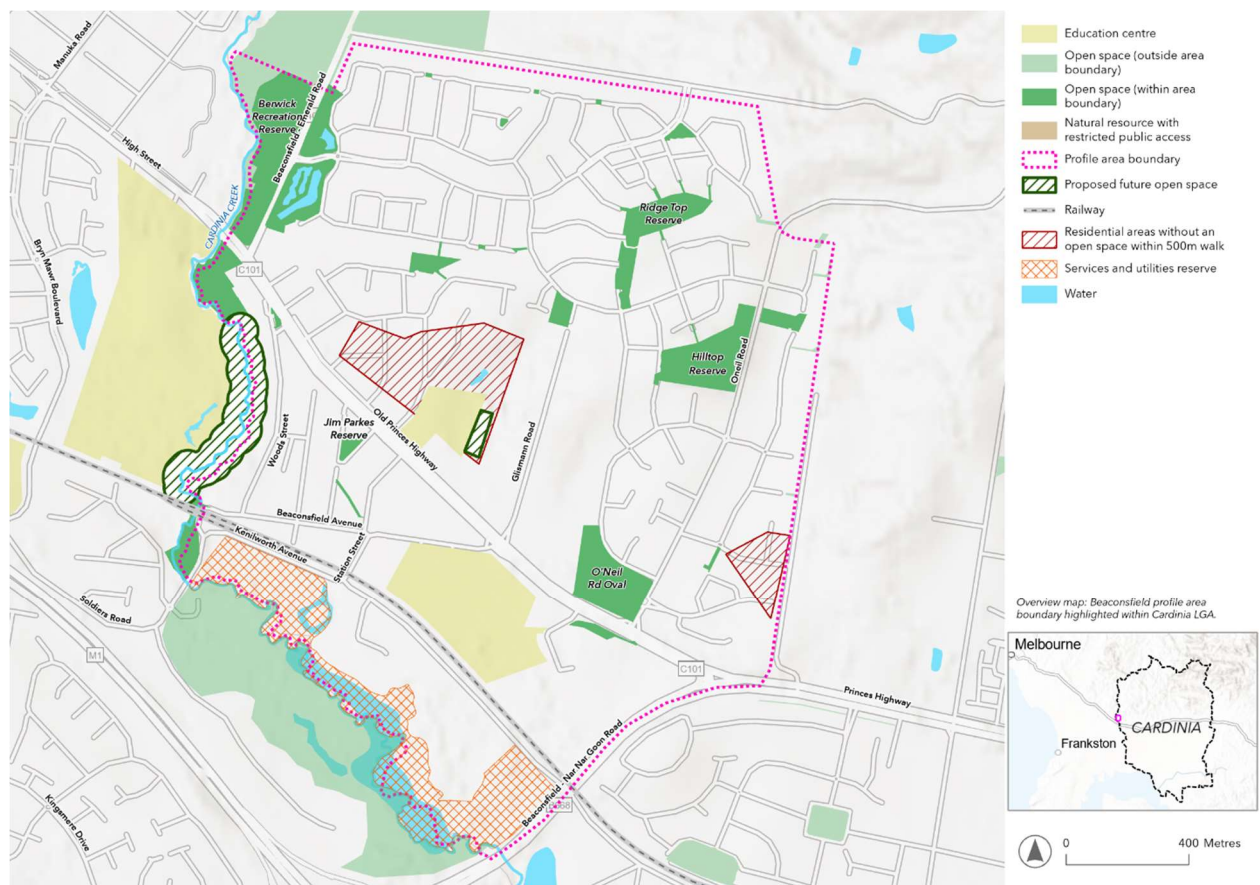


Figure 25: Residential areas in Beaconsfield Profile Area without an open space within 500m walk

Recommendation

The following recommendation is proposed to enhance the open space network in Beaconsfield Area.

- Prepare a master plan for Jim Parkes Reserve to appropriately reflect its classification as a Township Park. Subsequent delivery will be dependent upon available funding and resources.

- Advocate for and support the enhancement of the open space network in Beaconsfield Area as part of the implementation of the Cardinia Creek Regional Parklands Future Directions Plan 2022.
- Work with developers on the delivery of a new open space as part of the implementation of the Glismann Road Development Plan.

7.2 Northern sub-region

The Northern sub-region consists of the northern part of the Shire, set in the foothills of the Dandenong Ranges. The population in this sub-region is concentrated within townships and rural residential areas. Key features of the sub-region include the Bunyip State Park and Cardinia Reservoir. Outside of the Bunyip State Park, large areas of the sub-region are zoned for rural conservation and agricultural purposes. Much of the sub-region is covered by the Environmental Significance Overlay. The Northern sub-region includes the profile areas of Emerald, Cockatoo, Beaconsfield Upper & District, Gembrook and Northern Rural.

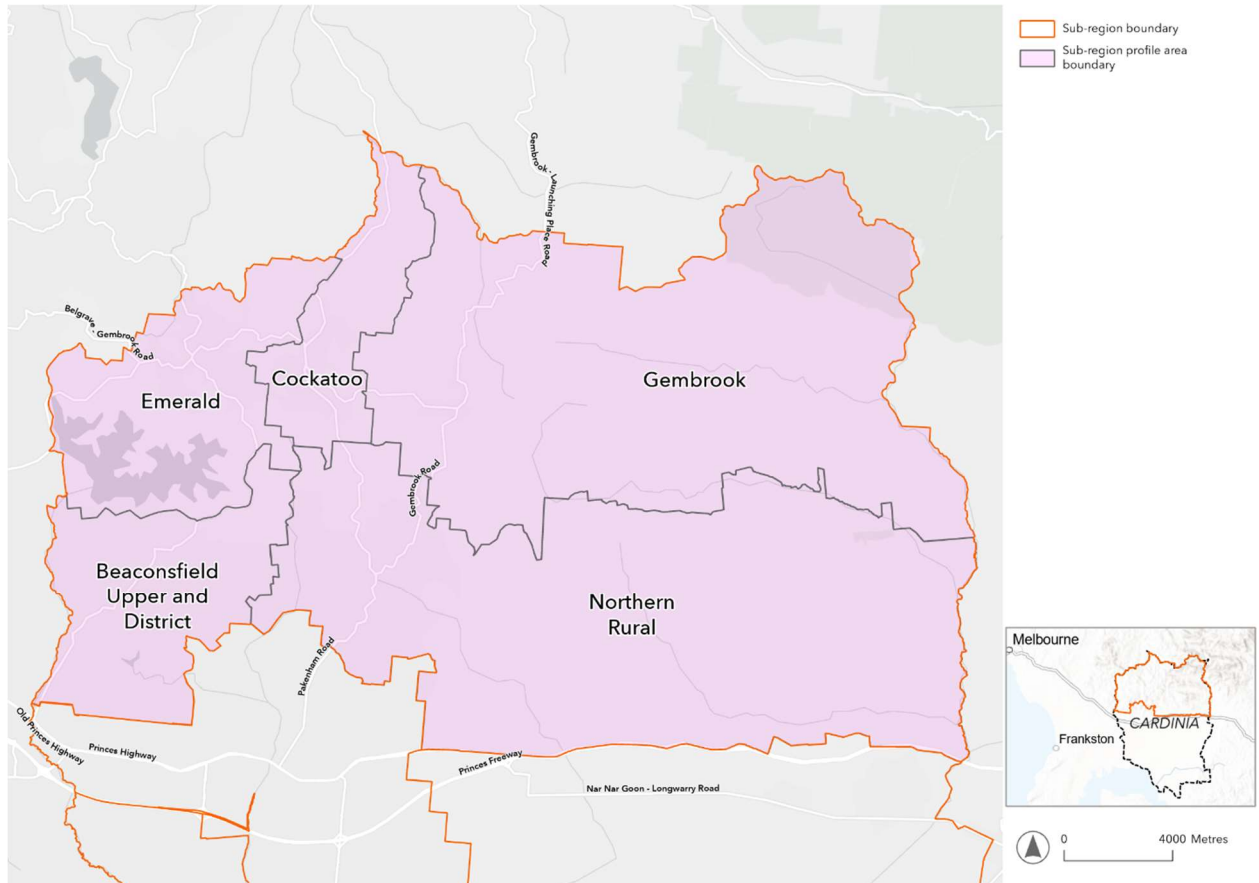


Figure 26: Northern sub-region

Beaconsfield Upper and District Profile Area

Beaconsfield Upper and District Area is located on the western side of the Shire with Emerald Area to the north, Northern Rural Area and Pakenham Area to the east, growth areas to the south, and City of Casey to the west. The population was 4,458 at the 2021 census, with a decline in population forecast to 2031.

Open space

There are 170 ha of public open space in the area made up of 27 open spaces. This consists of 7 passive, 4 active, 4 linear, and 12 natural resource open spaces. Hillview Bushland Reserve is the largest of the open spaces at 46 ha. Beaconsfield Upper and District Area has eight restricted open spaces, consisting of three protected areas, two golf clubs, two group camps, and a primary school. The total area of restricted open space is 462 ha. Four creek frontages in the area make up 38 ha of not fit-for-purpose open space.

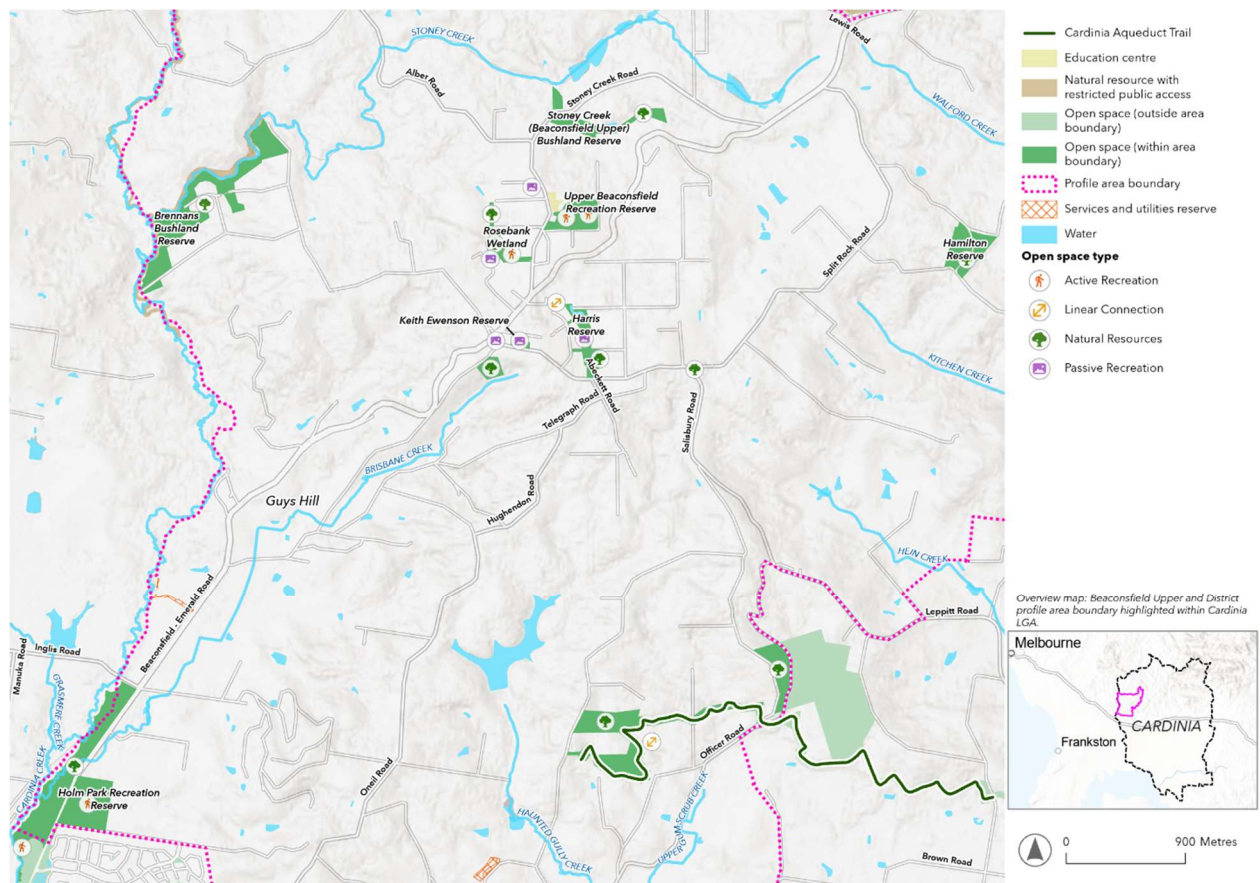


Figure 27: Open space in Beaconsfield Upper and District Profile Area

Open space provision

The total provision of open space in Beaconsfield Upper and District Area exceeds the benchmark of 5 ha/1,000 residents for current and forecasted population. The provision of open space is currently 38 ha/1,000 residents.

The split of passive and active open space also exceeds the provision benchmarks at 33 ha/1,000 residents and 5.05 ha/1,000 residents respectively. The provision of open space in Beaconsfield Upper and District Area is sufficient to meet the needs of the existing and future population.

Access to open space

Access to public open space in Beaconsfield Upper and District Area is very good. Currently over 95% of residents in Beaconsfield Upper and District Area living in residentially zoned properties have access to public open space within 500metres walking distance. To better support the open space needs of the more rural

This map shows the profile area boundary for Beaconsfield Upper and District LGA, highlighted by a pink dotted line. The map includes various land uses and features:

- Education centre**: Indicated by a yellow square.
- Open space (outside area boundary)**: Indicated by a light green square.
- Open space (within area boundary)**: Indicated by a dark green square.
- Natural resource with restricted public access**: Indicated by a brown square.
- Profile area boundary**: Indicated by a pink dotted line.
- Residential areas without an open space within 500m walk**: Indicated by red diagonal hatching.
- Services and utilities reserve**: Indicated by orange cross-hatching.
- Water**: Indicated by blue areas.

The map also shows several reserves and wetlands, including Stoney Creek (Beaconsfield Upper) Bushland Reserve, Rosebank Wetland, Upper Beaconsfield Recreation Reserve, Keith Ewenson Reserve, Harris Reserve, Brennan's Bushland Reserve, Hamilton Reserve, and Holm Park Recreation Reserve. Roads shown include Alber Road, Stoney Creek Road, Levee Road, Red Hill Road, Minster Road, Spill Road, Telegraph Road, Salisbury Road, Highlander Road, Owell Road, Leppitt Road, Office Road, Ingles Road, and Beaconsfield-Limpit Road. Water bodies include Stony Creek, Brisbane Creek, Kitchen Creek, Walford Creek, Hen Creek, and Painted Gully Creek.

An inset map shows the location of the profile area within the Cardinia LGA, with Melbourne and Frankston labeled. A scale bar indicates 0 to 900 Metres.

Recommendations

- Rezone part of Harris Reserve and Rosebank Wetland under the Cardinia Planning Scheme to a more appropriate zone to recognise and protect their role as public open space.
- Further investigate opportunities to improve access to open space for residents living in Guys Hill.
- Investigate opportunities to provide improve access to Holm Park for residents in the adjoining green wedge zone.
- Prepare a master plan for Keith Ewenson reserve, recognising its classification as a Township Park. Subsequent delivery will be dependent upon available funding and resources.

Emerald Profile Area

Emerald Area is located in the north-western part of Cardinia Shire. The area adjoins Yarra Ranges Shire to the north and west, Cockatoo Area to the east, and Beaconsfield Upper and District Area to the south. A large portion of Emerald Area consists of the Cardinia Reservoir, Melbourne's second-largest reservoir managed by Parks Victoria and Melbourne Water. The international tourist attraction Puffing Billy Railway runs through the middle of the area, which goes through another large open space area, the Emerald Lake Precinct (made up of Emerald Lake Park and Nobelius Heritage Park). The population was 7,285 at the 2021 census, with relatively low population growth expected to 2031.

Open space

Emerald Area has 33 public open spaces making up a total of 344 ha. This consists of 9 passive, 2 active, 1 drainage, 5 linear, and 16 natural resource open spaces. Cardinia Reservoir Park is the largest in the area at 208 ha. Restricted open spaces make up 14 ha in Emerald, while not fit-for-purpose open space covers 52 ha.

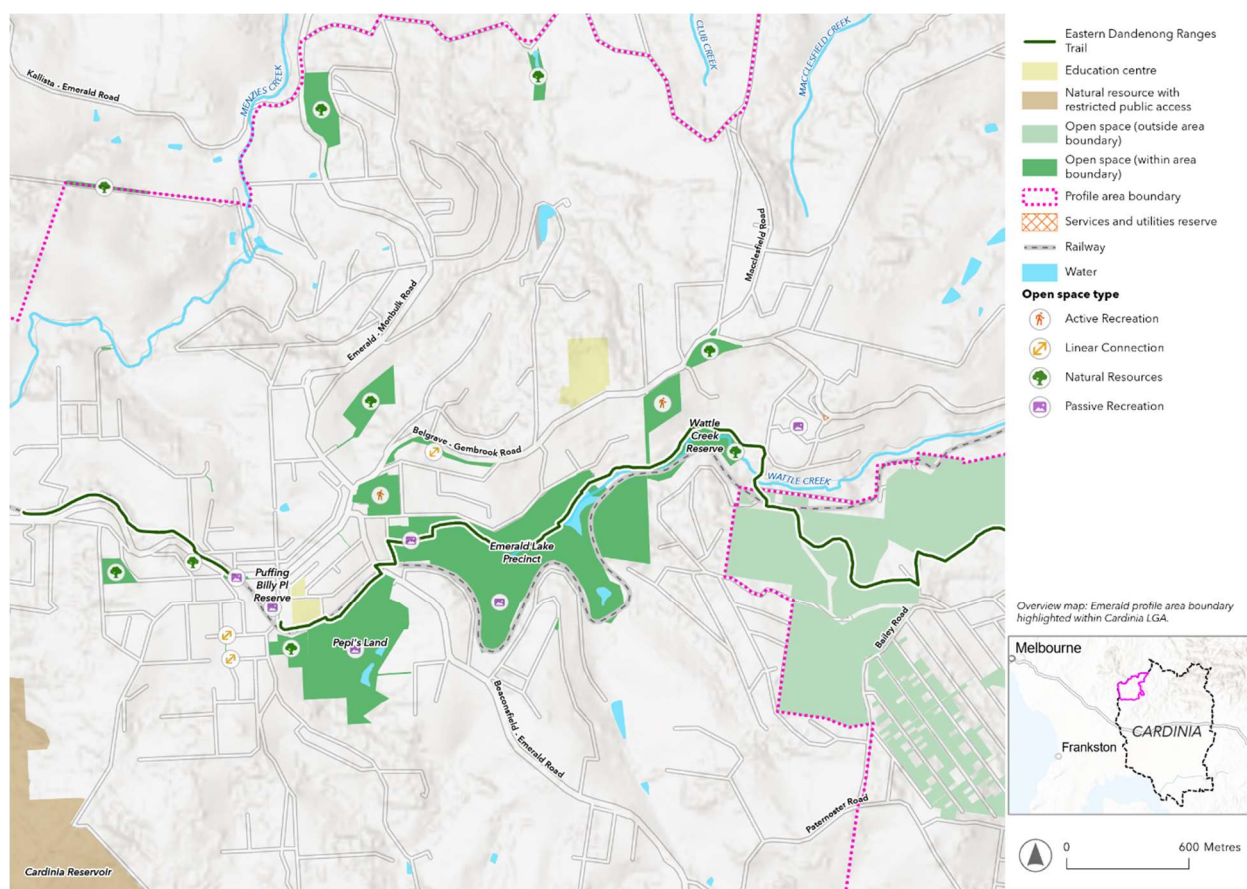


Figure 29: Open space in Emerald Profile Area

Open space provision

The total provision of open space in Emerald Area exceeds the benchmark of 5 ha/1,000 residents for current and forecasted populations. The provision of open space is currently 47 ha/1,000 residents. The provision of passive open space also exceeds the provision benchmark with 46 ha/1,000 residents. Conversely, the active open space in the area is below the benchmark at 1.1 ha/1,000 residents. To meet the active open space benchmark of 2 ha/1,000 residents for the current population an additional 6.5 ha of active open space is required, this will increase to 7 ha by 2031 based on population forecasts. When considered with neighbouring areas, the provision for active open space balances out within in the sub region and in accordance with the Active Cardinia Strategy. Please refer to the Active Cardinia Strategy for the framework used to establish demand.

Access to open space

Whilst there is good provision of passive open space in Emerald Area, there are large areas of residential properties which are not within 500m walking distance of these open spaces. There are several factors contributing to this including: significant topographical challenges, old and inappropriate subdivision designs, and large lot sizes. The significant slopes in parts of Emerald Area make walking places from home an unviable option so even if an open space was within 500m, it still may not be achievable to create a walking path to it. To further enhance the open space network in Emerald Area, Puffing Billy Place Reserve has been reclassified as a Township Park and a master plan will be prepared to reflect this classification.

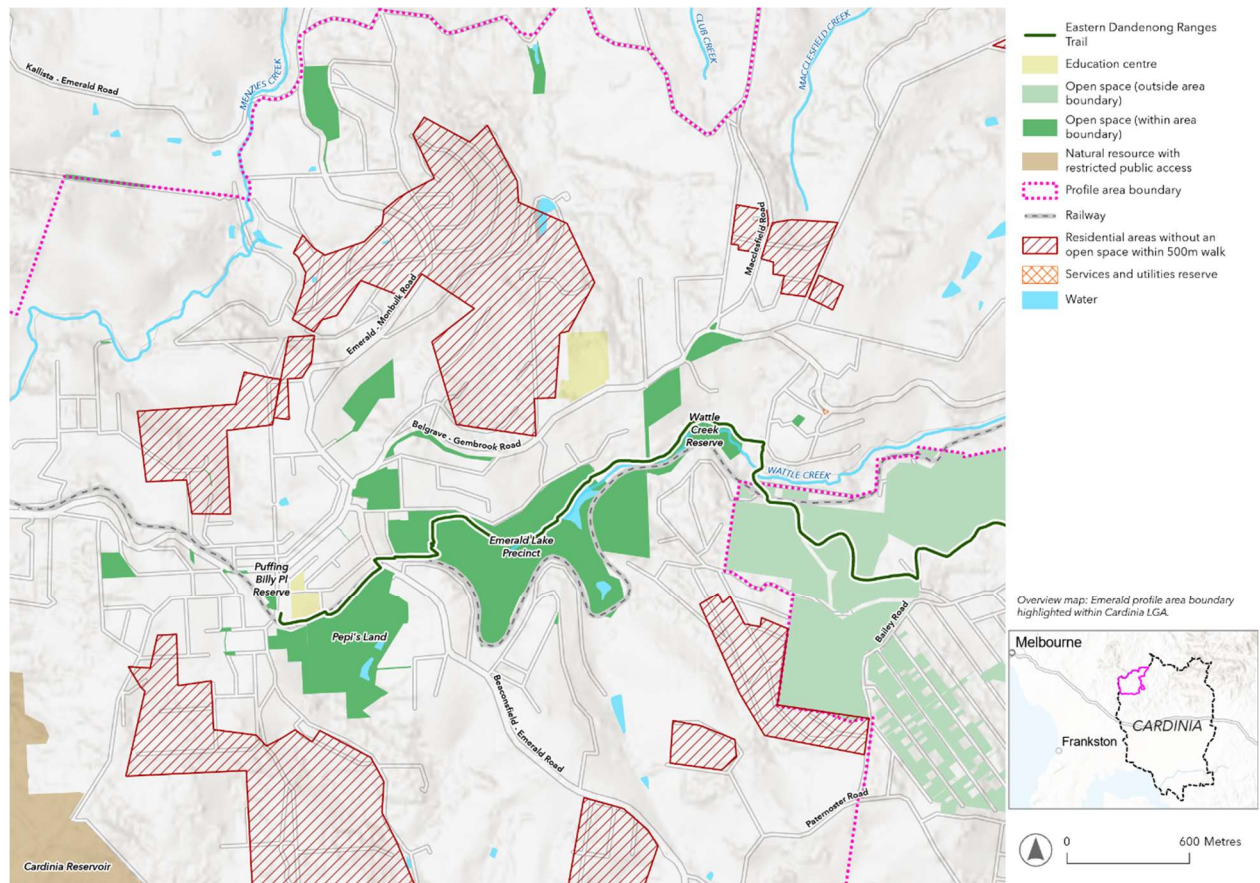


Figure 30: Residential areas in Emerald Profile Area without an open space within 500m walk

Recommendations

The following recommendations are proposed to address provision shortfall and improve access to the open space network in Emerald Area.

- Investigate the feasibility of an agreement between Council and other private and public land owners in Emerald Area to improve public access to recreation facilities. This will be further addressed in the Active Cardinia Strategy.
- Investigate opportunities to provide new access connections for residents surrounding Pepi's Land and Emerald Lake Precinct.
- Prepare a master plan for the Puffing Billy Place Reserve to support the reclassification of the park to a "Township Park".
- Investigate opportunities to improve connection and wayfinding along the Eastern Dandenong Ranges Trail through the Emerald township. Subsequent delivery will be dependent upon available funding and resources.

Cockatoo Profile Area

Cockatoo Area is located in the northern area of the Shire at the foothills of the Dandenong Ranges. The area is between Gembrook Area (to the east) and Emerald Area (to the west) and adjoins Yarra Ranges Shire to the north. At the time of the 2021 census the population of Cockatoo Area was 4,454.

Open space

There are 1,117 ha of public open space in Cockatoo Area, most of which is Parks Victoria's Wright Forest (1,019 ha). There are 22 public open spaces across the area consisting of 3 passive, 2 active, 9 linear, and 8 natural resource open spaces. There are four restricted open spaces in Cockatoo Area including an education centre, primary school, protected area and Puffing Billy historical railway. The total area of restricted open space is 29 ha. An additional 12 not fit-for-purpose open spaces (55 ha) are present in the area including creek frontages, vacant land and protected areas.

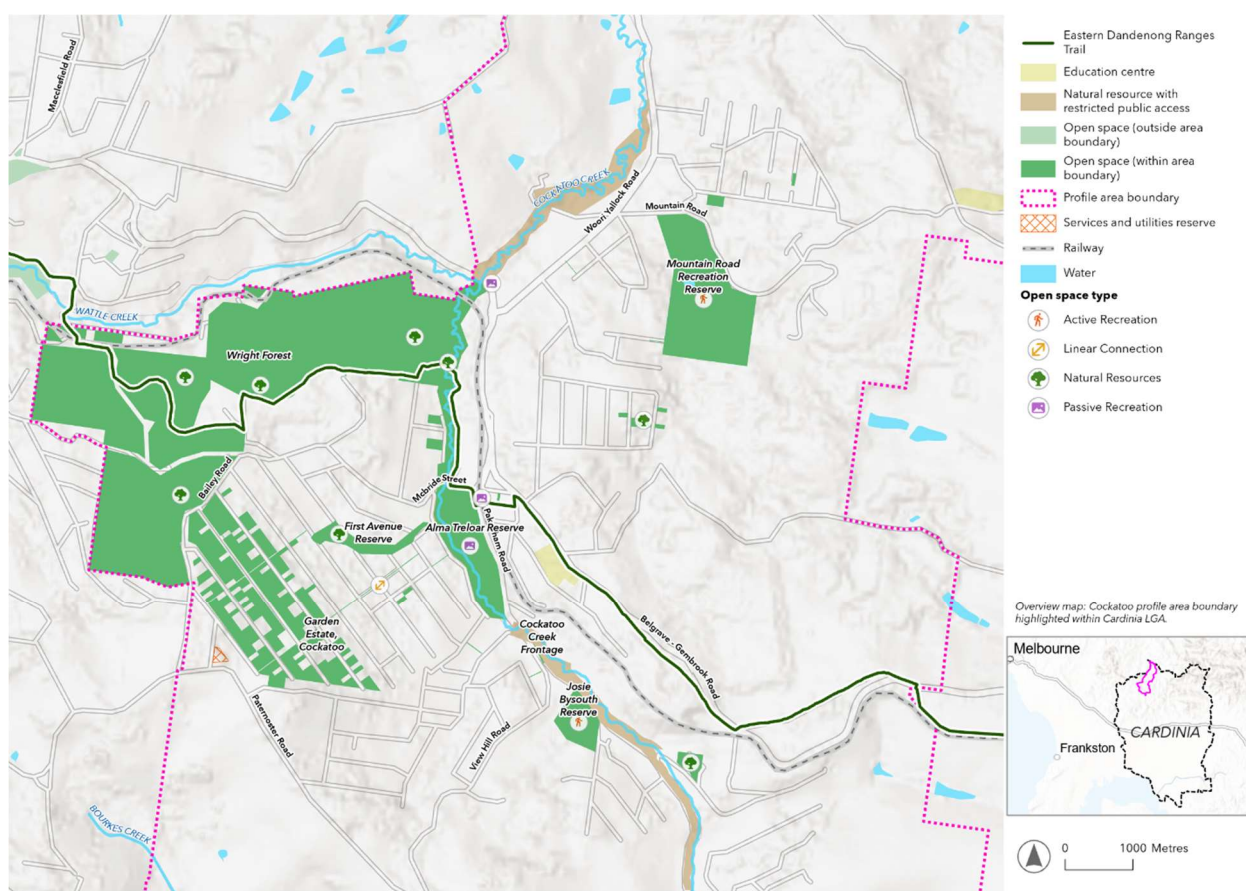


Figure 31: Open space in Cockatoo Profile Area

Open space provision

The total provision of open space in Cockatoo Area far exceeds the benchmark of 5 ha/1,000 residents for current and forecasted population. The provision of open space is currently 251 ha/1,000 residents.

The split of active and passive open space also exceeds the provision benchmarks with 5.8 ha/1,000 residents and 245 ha/1,000 residents respectively. The provision of open space in Cockatoo Area is sufficient to meet the needs of the existing and future population.

Access to open space

Whilst there is not a shortfall in terms of provision of open space in Cockatoo Area, there are residential areas which are not currently within 500m walking distance of open space. There are options for improving the

access to open space within Cockatoo Area and these options will be further explored as a recommendation of this strategy.

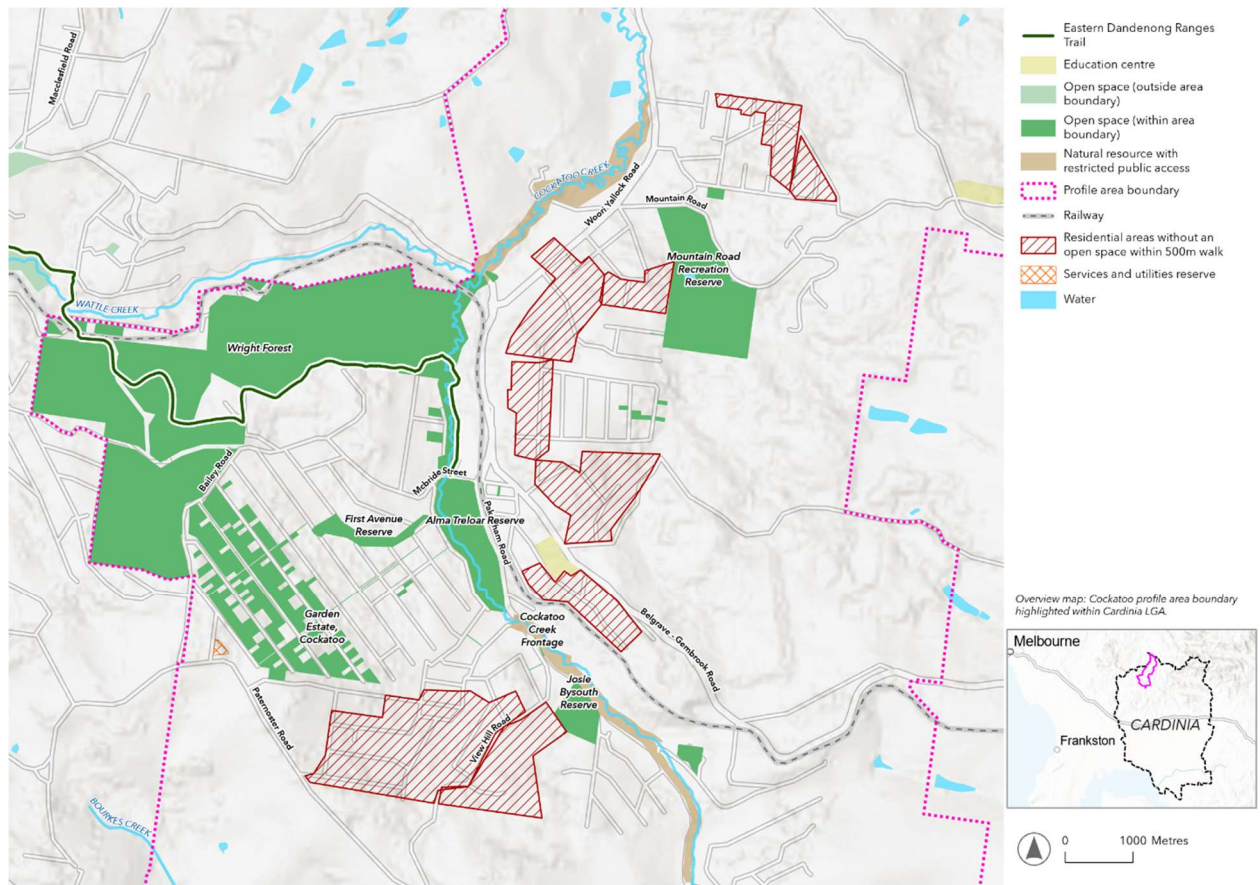


Figure 32: Residential areas in Cockatoo Profile Area without an open space within 500m walk

Recommendations

The following recommendations are proposed to enhance the open space network in Cockatoo Area.

- Investigate opportunities to improve access for residents surrounding Mountain Road Recreation Reserve, Josie Bysouth Reserve, Garden City Estate, First Avenue Reserve, and Alma Treloar Reserve.
- Continue to advocate to the state government to progress the buyback of Garden City Estate for future passive open space and conservation.

Gembrook Profile Area

Gembrook Area is located in the northeast of Cardinia Shire adjoining Yarra Ranges Shire to the north and Baw Baw Shire to the east. The Bunyip State Park and Kurth Kiln Regional Park occupy a large portion of Gembrook Area. At the time of the 2021 census, the population of Gembrook Area was 2,478, with moderate population growth forecast to 2031.

Open space

There are about 11,300 ha of public open space in Gembrook Area, a large portion of which is in the Bunyip State Park (9,961 ha). There are 16 public open spaces across the area, consisting of 7 passive, 1 active, 2 linear, and 6 natural open spaces. There are five restricted open spaces in the area, totalling 64 ha. An additional 140 ha of not fit-for-purpose open space is present including creek frontages and bushland reserves.

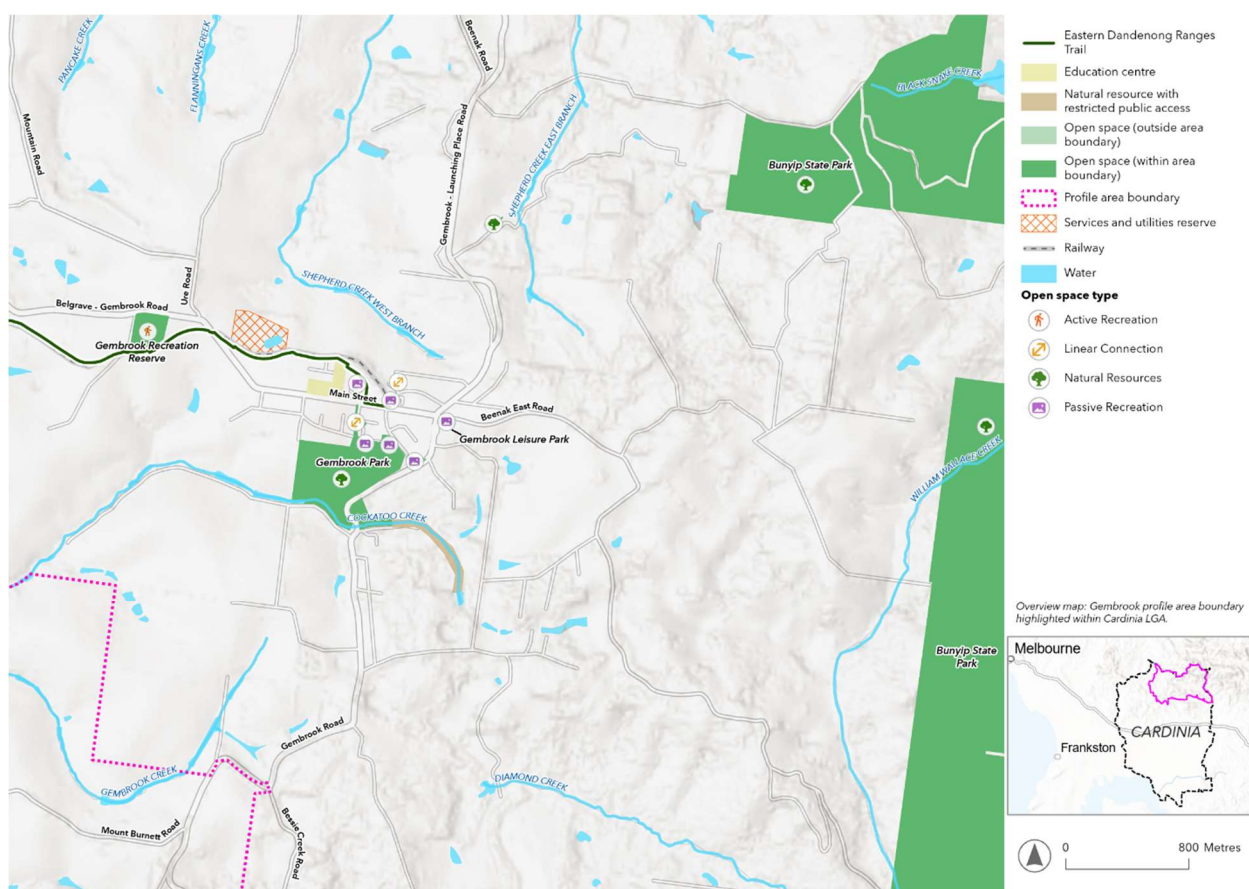


Figure 33: Open space in Gembrook Profile Area

Open space provision

The total provision of open space in Gembrook Area far exceeds the benchmark of 5 ha/1,000 residents for current and forecast populations. Due to the large nature parks in the area the provision of open space is currently 4,552 ha/1,000 residents. The provision of passive open space far exceeds the benchmark of 3 ha/1,000 residents. Currently Gembrook Area has 4,550 ha/1,000 residents of passive open space.

Gembrook Recreation Reserve is the only active open space and contributes 2.11 ha/1,000 residents exceeding the benchmark of 2 ha. By 2031, the provision of active open space will drop below the benchmark. An additional 0.12 ha will be needed to meet the benchmark. When considered with neighbouring areas, the provision for active open space balance out within in the sub region and in accordance with the Active Cardinia Strategy. Please refer to the Active Cardinia Strategy for the framework used to establish demand.

Access to open space

Access to open space within the residential parts of the Gembrook Area is very good with 90% of residents being within 500m walking distance of public open space. As shown in Figure 34 there are walkable access gaps in residential areas to the north, south and west of the township. Opportunities will be further explored to better connect residents in gap areas to open space through improvements to the availability of walking paths.

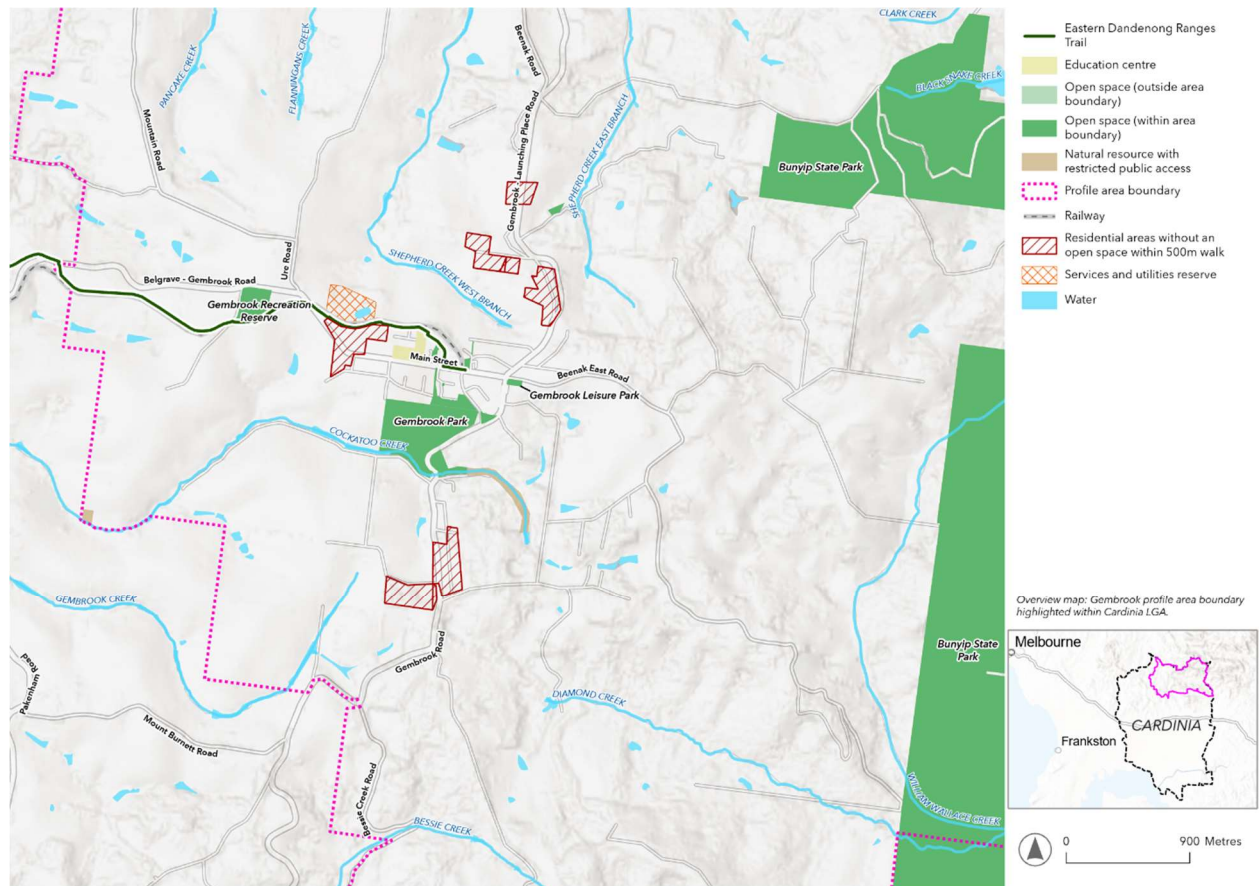


Figure 34: Residential areas in Gembrook Profile Area without an open space within 500m walk

Recommendations

The following recommendations are proposed to enhance the open space network in Gembrook Area.

- Review the planning zoning of public open spaces within Gembrook Profile Area and where required rezone to recognise and protect their role as public open spaces.
- Explore opportunities to allow general public access to the existing public toilet block at the Gembrook Recreation Reserve.
- Investigate the viability of a walking path connecting Gembrook town centre to Bunyip State Park (entrance point).
- Identify opportunities to improve access for residentially zoned properties to open spaces including Gembrook Leisure Park.

Northern Rural Profile Area

Northern rural Area is located in the northern portion of Cardinia Shire with Gembrook to the north and Baw Baw Shire to the east. The area includes parts of the southern portion of Bunyip State Park. A portion of the Pakenham East Precinct Structure plan area is also located within the Northern Rural area. The population was 3,806 at the 2021 census, with moderate population growth forecast to 2031.

Open space

There are 29 public open spaces in the area totalling 3,410 ha. The Bunyip State Park is the largest in the area with 3,106 ha. There are 1 passive, 4 active, 3 linear, and 21 natural resource open spaces. Eight restricted open spaces (63 ha) are present in Northern Rural Area including two protected areas, two natural reserves, a cemetery, an equestrian facility, an education centre, and a group camp. There are 336 ha of not fit-for-purpose open space in Northern Rural Area including creek frontages and bushland reserves.

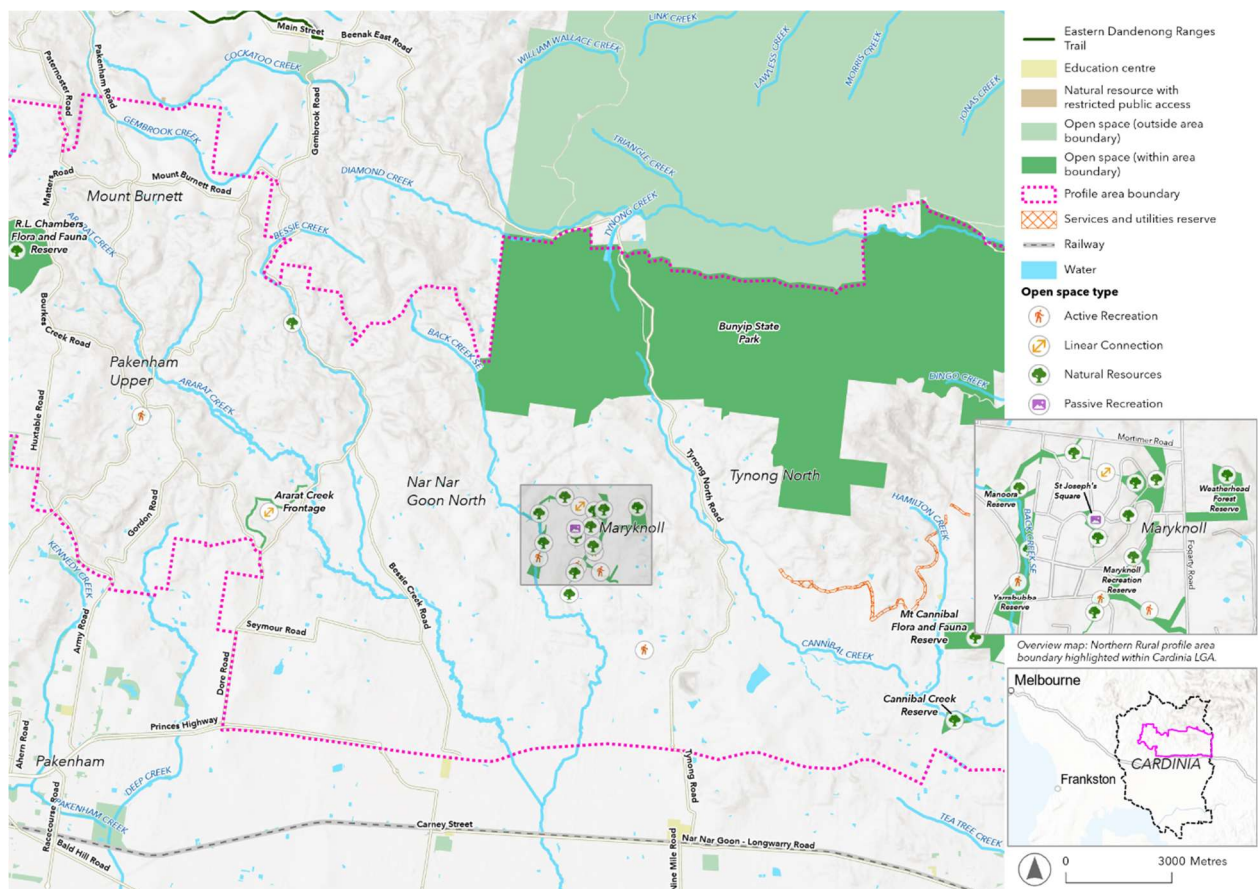


Figure 35: Open space in Northern Rural Profile Area

Open space provision

The total provision of open space in Northern Rural Area far exceeds the benchmark of 5 ha/1,000 residents for current and forecasted population. The abundance of large natural resources areas means provision of open space is currently 896 ha/1,000 residents.

Both the provision of passive and active open space also exceeds the provision benchmarks at 892 ha/1,000 residents and 3.9 ha/1,000 residents respectively. The provision of open space in Northern Rural Area is sufficient to meet the needs of the existing and future population. St Joseph's Square located in Maryknoll is the primary passive open space within that area and being located in the main town should be reclassified to a Township Park.

Access to open space

Similarly, access to open space for residential areas is good, however it is acknowledged that majority of the properties in this area are not residentially zoned. Community members are more likely to be traveling by private vehicle to utilise public open spaces, making township parks an important feature in rural areas. In order to provide a township park in northern rural, St Joseph's square in Maryknoll has been identified. A Masterplan will be prepared to enhance this space, recognising its classification and role as a township park.

The Northern Rural Area also includes a portion of Pakenham East which sits inside the urban growth boundary and is zoned for further development. As part of the implementation of the Pakenham East Precinct Structure Plan, several new open spaces will be delivered to support existing and future communities.

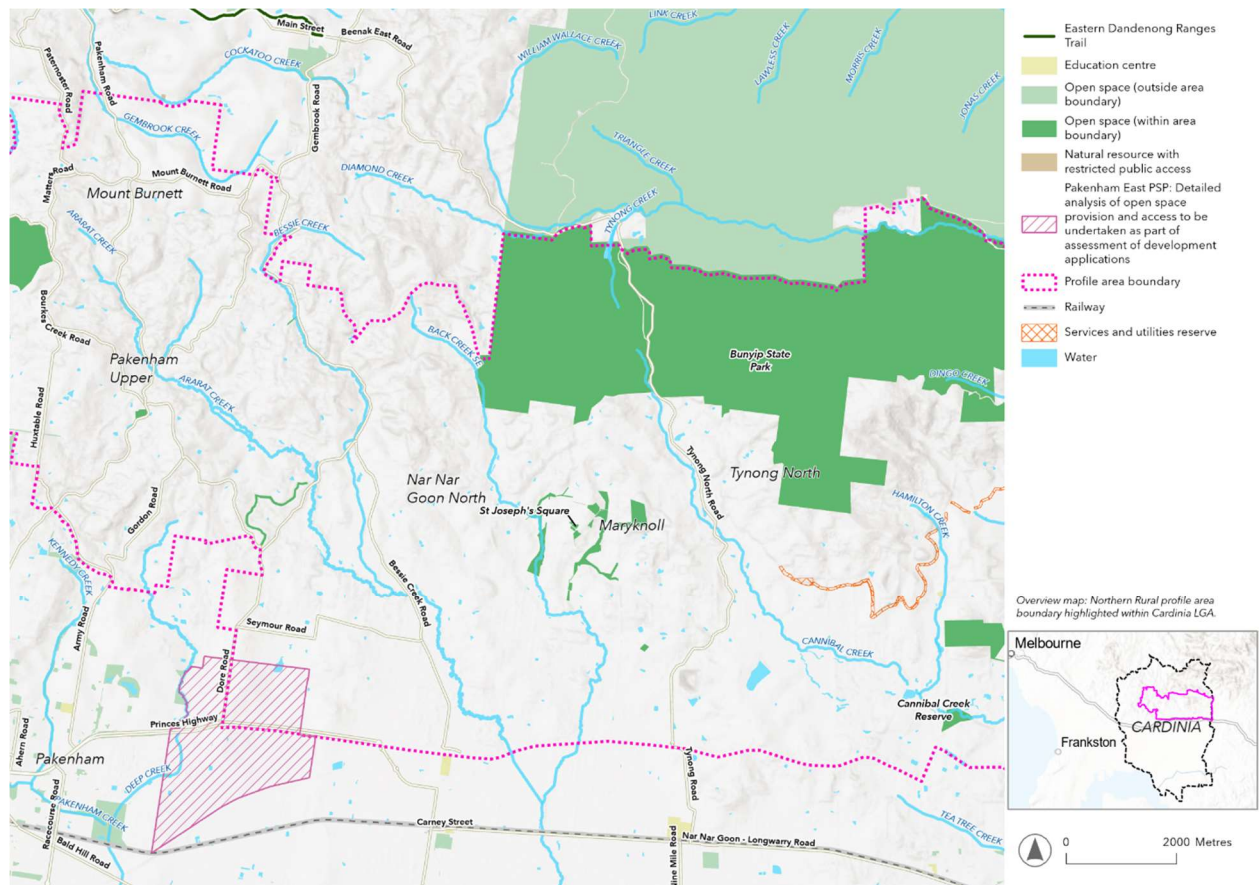


Figure 36: Residential areas in Northern Rural Profile Area without an open space within 500m walk

Recommendation

The following recommendation is proposed to enhance the open space network in Northern Rural Area.

- Prepare a master plan for St Joseph's Square, Maryknoll recognising its classification as a Township Park. Subsequent delivery will be dependent upon available funding and resources.
- Support and work with developers and land owners to optimise the provision of open space outcomes that align with the Cardinia Shire Open Space Strategy to be delivered as part of the implementation of the Pakenham East Precinct Structure Plan.

7.3 Southern sub-region

The Southern sub-region is largely agricultural land with the population concentrated in townships and rural residential areas. The Koo Wee Rup swamp and Western Port are significant features in this southern part of the Shire. The land is generally flat alluvial plains which have been substantially cleared of vegetation. The Southern sub-region includes the profile areas of Southern Rural, Nar Nar Goon-Tynong, Garfield, Bunyip, Lang Lang and Koo Wee Rup. The north-western part of the area is located within the central urban growth area and connects to the growth corridor. Other townships in the area will accommodate some of the forecasted population growth, limited to within the existing urban growth boundaries. The north-western area includes the Officer South Employment Precinct (currently in development) and part of the Cardinia Road Employment Precinct. The central northern part of the sub-region includes a portion of the Pakenham East Precinct.

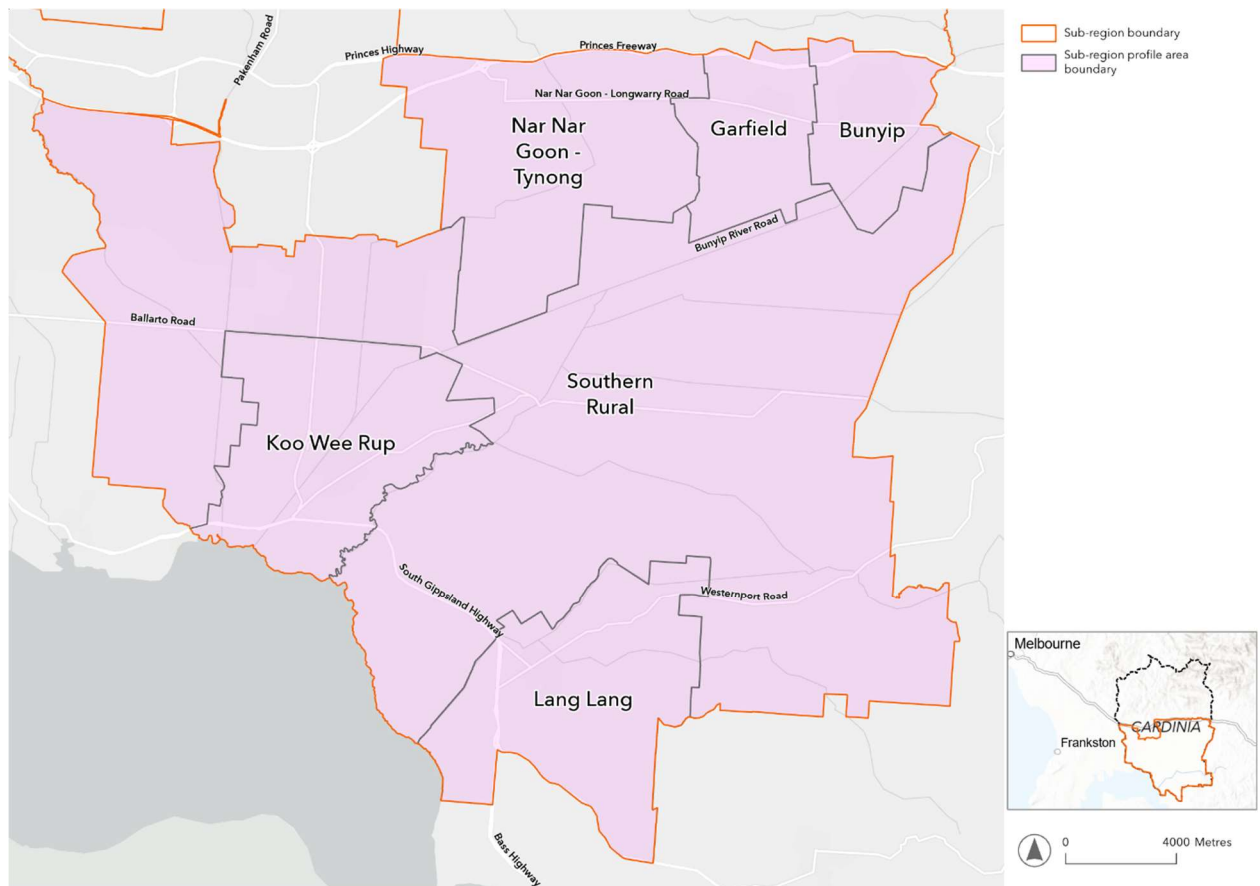


Figure 37: Southern sub-region

Southern Rural Profile Area

Southern Rural Area is the largest of the Cardinia Shire areas. The area is located to the south of Cardinia Shire making up the eastern, southern, and western boundaries of the Shire. Southern Rural Area adjoins four local government areas: Baw Baw Shire Council to the east, South Gippsland Shire Council to the south-east, Bass Coast Shire Council to the south, and the City of Casey to the west. The population was 3,246 at the 2021 census, with moderate population growth forecasted by 2031. This area includes the Precinct Structure Plan areas of Officer South Employment Precinct (currently in development by the Victorian Planning Authority) and part of the Cardinia Road Employment Precinct which provides a mix of high density residential and commercial and industrial areas.

Open space

There is a total of 88 ha of public open space in the area. The Lang Lang Community Sport Precinct located in Caldermeade makes up 35% of the total (30 ha). There are 13 public open spaces in Southern Rural Area, including 4 passive, 6 active, 1 linear and 2 natural resource areas. Three schools in the area contribute over 2 ha towards restricted open space. There is an additional 213 ha of encumbered and/or not fit-for-purpose open space including creek frontages, coastal and natural resource areas. There are opportunities to make use of these encumbered open spaces in future, including the proposed Southern Rail Trail alignment.

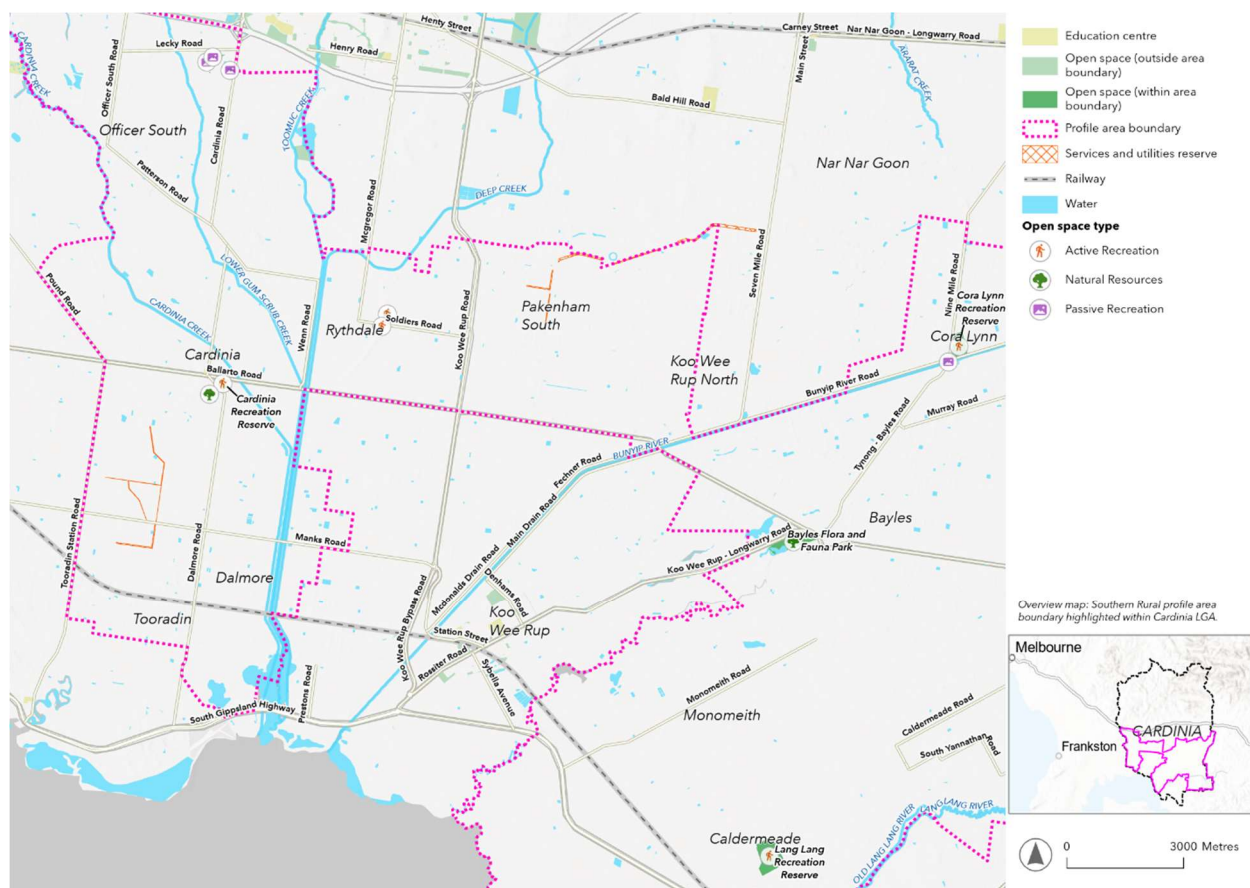


Figure 38: Open space in Southern Rural Profile Area

Open space provision

The total provision of open space in the Southern Rural Area exceeds the benchmark of 5 ha/1,000 residents for current and forecast populations. The provision of open space is currently 27 ha/1,000 residents.

The provision of active open space also substantially exceeds the provision benchmark, reflecting the presence of several large active recreation reserves in the area. Active open space is currently provided at 18 ha/1,000 residents. There is currently 9 ha/1,000 population of passive open space, well exceeding the benchmark of 3 ha. The provision of open space in Southern Rural Area is sufficient to meet the needs of the existing and

future population, and future residential developments will contribute to the increase in open space in the townships. Ensuring open space is within 500m walking distance to residential areas is critical in the development of these areas.

Due to there not being any active open space provided in the Cardinia Road Employment Precinct Structure Plan to support the residential population of that precinct, it is considered that additional active open space will be required to be provided as part of the Officer South Employment Precinct Structure Plan. Council will continue to advocate for and work with the Victorian Planning Authority to achieve open space outcomes that align with the Cardinia Shire Open Space Strategy.

Access to open space

As a result of the majority of the Southern Rural Area being almost devoid of residentially zoned land there are minimal access gaps to open space within the rural parts of this area using the measure of 500m walking distance. It is acknowledged however that walking is unlikely to be the way by which the majority of residents in rural areas will access public open space. Passive open space needs are likely to be met at one of the many local parks or by traveling to open space outside of the area. However, there are opportunities to improve access and use of existing encumbered drainage reserves and waterways.

Active open space needs are also likely to be met at one of the local recreation reserves or at the Lang Lang Community Sport Precinct.

The Southern Rural Area also includes the Officer South Employment Precinct and part of the Cardinia Road Employment Precinct. Although the focus of these areas is primarily on facilitating employment there are also some residential areas included or planned to be included. It is important that the provision of and access to open space in these areas aligns with the Cardinia Open Space Strategy.

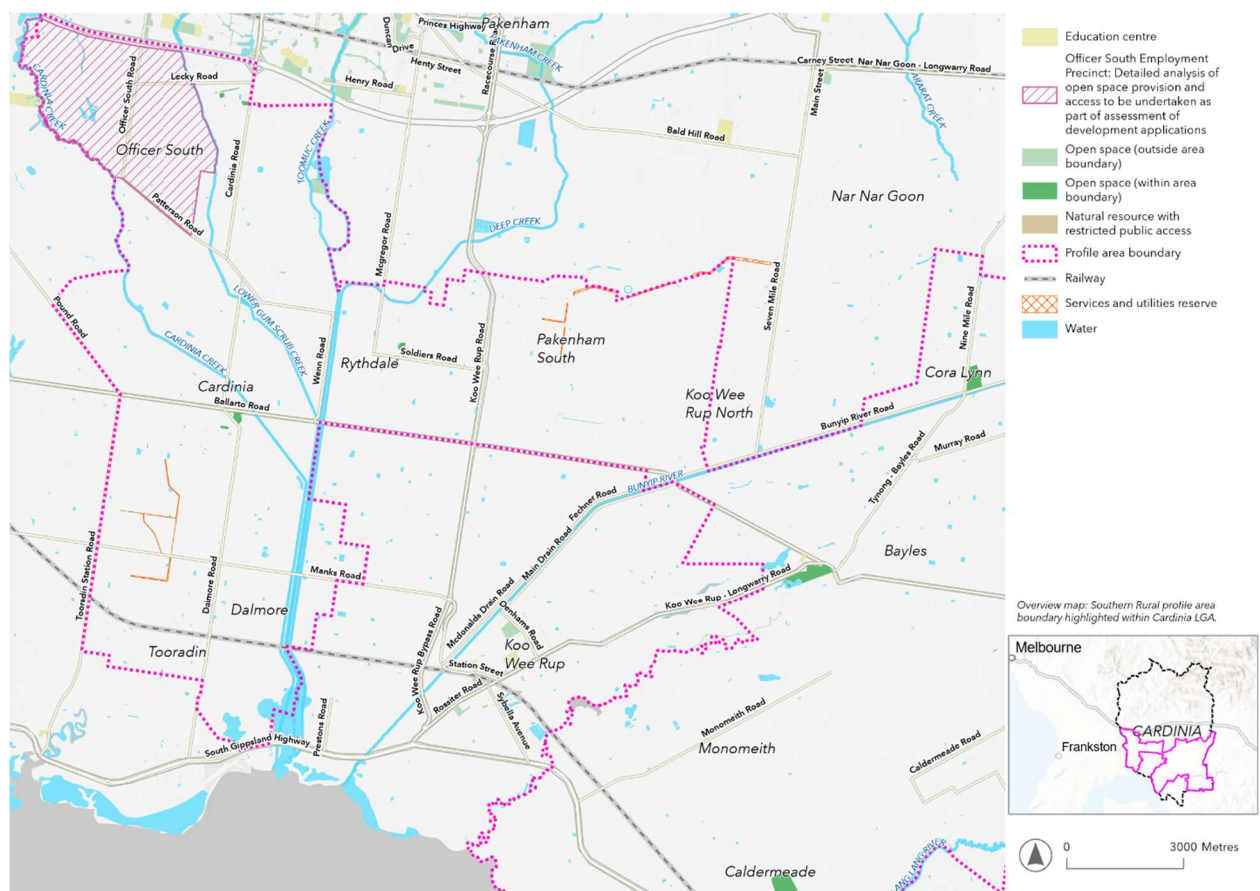


Figure 39: Residential areas in Southern Rural Profile Area without an open space within 500m walk.

Recommendations

The following recommendations are proposed to enhance the open space network in Southern Rural Area.

- Continue to work with the Victorian Planning Authority on the Officer South Employment Precinct PSP to ensure provision and access standards align with the Cardinia's Shire Open Space Strategy.
- Investigate partnerships with land managers of encumbered and undeveloped drainage reserves and waterways to provide passive recreation.

Nar Nar Goon – Tynong Profile Area

Nar Nar Goon - Tynong Area is located in the centre of Cardinia Shire between Pakenham Area (to the west) and Garfield Area (to the east). Outside the Nar Nar Goon and Tynong townships, land use is predominantly agricultural, and the area is bisected by the Gippsland V-Line railway and Ararat Creek. This area includes the Mt Cannibal Flora and Fauna Reserve, a 53 hectare feature natural resource open space with breathtaking panoramic views across the Shire. The population was recorded at 1,705 at the 2021 census, with moderate population growth forecast to 2031.

Open space

There are nearly 17 ha of public open space in the area, the majority of which is in the major reserves in Nar Nar Goon and Tynong townships. Five smaller parks (all less than 2,500m² in area) provide additional passive open space in the area. There are five restricted open spaces in the area with a total area of 207 ha which includes the Pakenham Racecourse.

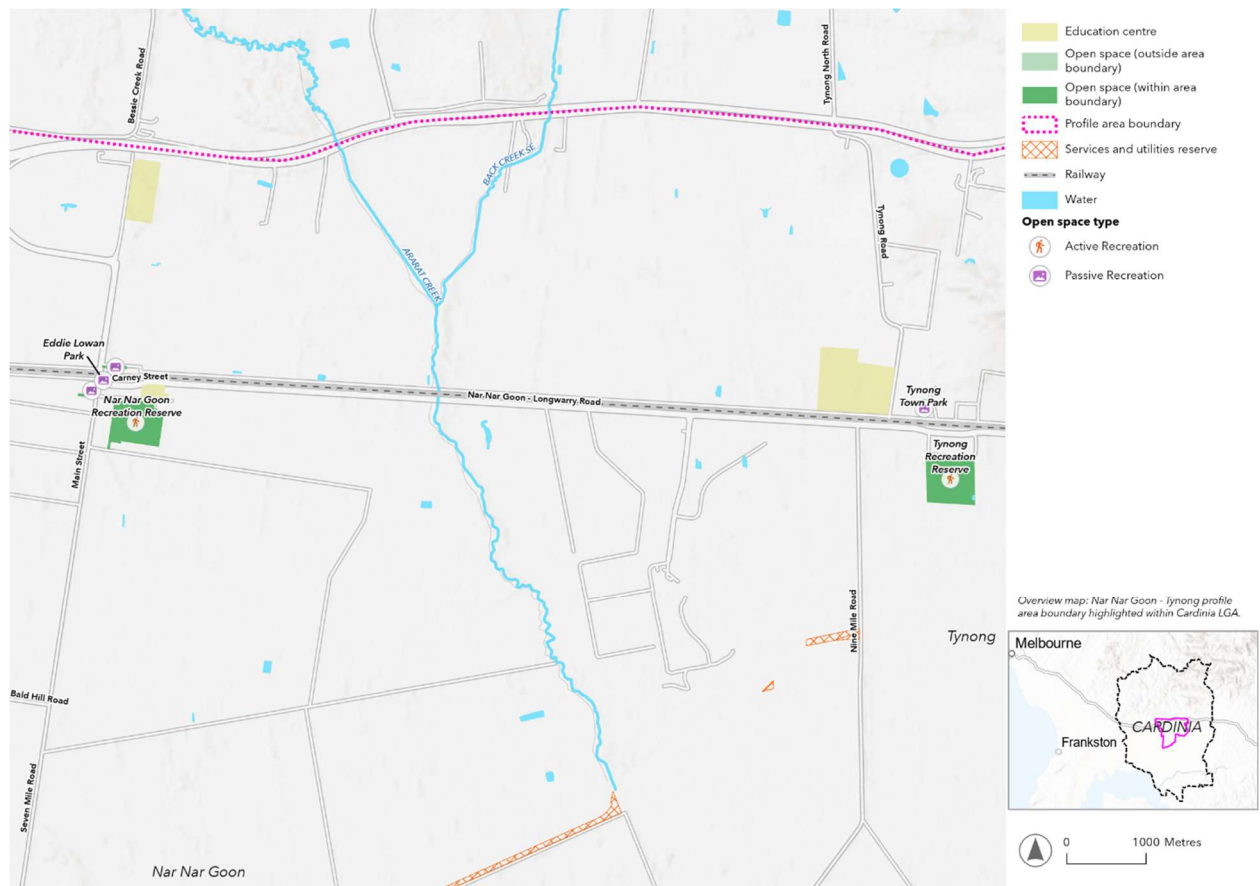


Figure 40: Open space in Nar Nar Goon – Tynong Profile Area

Open space provision

The total provision of open space in Nar Nar Goon – Tynong Area exceeds the benchmark of 5 ha/1,000 residents for current and forecasted population. The provision of active open space also substantially exceeds the provision benchmark, reflecting the presence of two large active recreation reserves in the area. However, the limited number and size of the passive open spaces in the area means the provision of passive open space is well below the benchmark.

To meet the passive open space benchmark of 3 ha/1,000 residents for the current population an additional 4 ha of passive open space is needed (increasing to 5 ha by 2031). More passive open space is needed in both townships in the area. There is an opportunity to increase passive open space in the area by increasing passive recreation within the existing active recreation reserves and / or through agreements with land managers of restricted open spaces. Recreation reserves have underutilised areas and offer the opportunity to

increase passive open space. Master plans of these recreation reserves will be required to realise this potential.

To further enhance the open space network in Nar Nar Goon - Tynong Area, Eddie Lowan Park in Nar Nar Goon and the Tynong Town Park, have been reclassified as Township Parks, recognising their role as key open spaces in the town centres and master plans will be prepared to reflect this classification.

Access to open space

Approximately 20% of residentially zoned properties in Nar Nar Goon - Tynong Area do not have an open space within 500m walking distance. There are walkable access gaps in the western area of Nar Nar Goon township and the northern area of the Tynong township.

The Nar Nar Goon – Tynong Area also includes a portion of Pakenham East which sits inside the urban growth boundary and is zoned for further development. As part of the implementation of the Pakenham East Precinct Structure Plan, several new open spaces will be delivered to support existing and future communities.

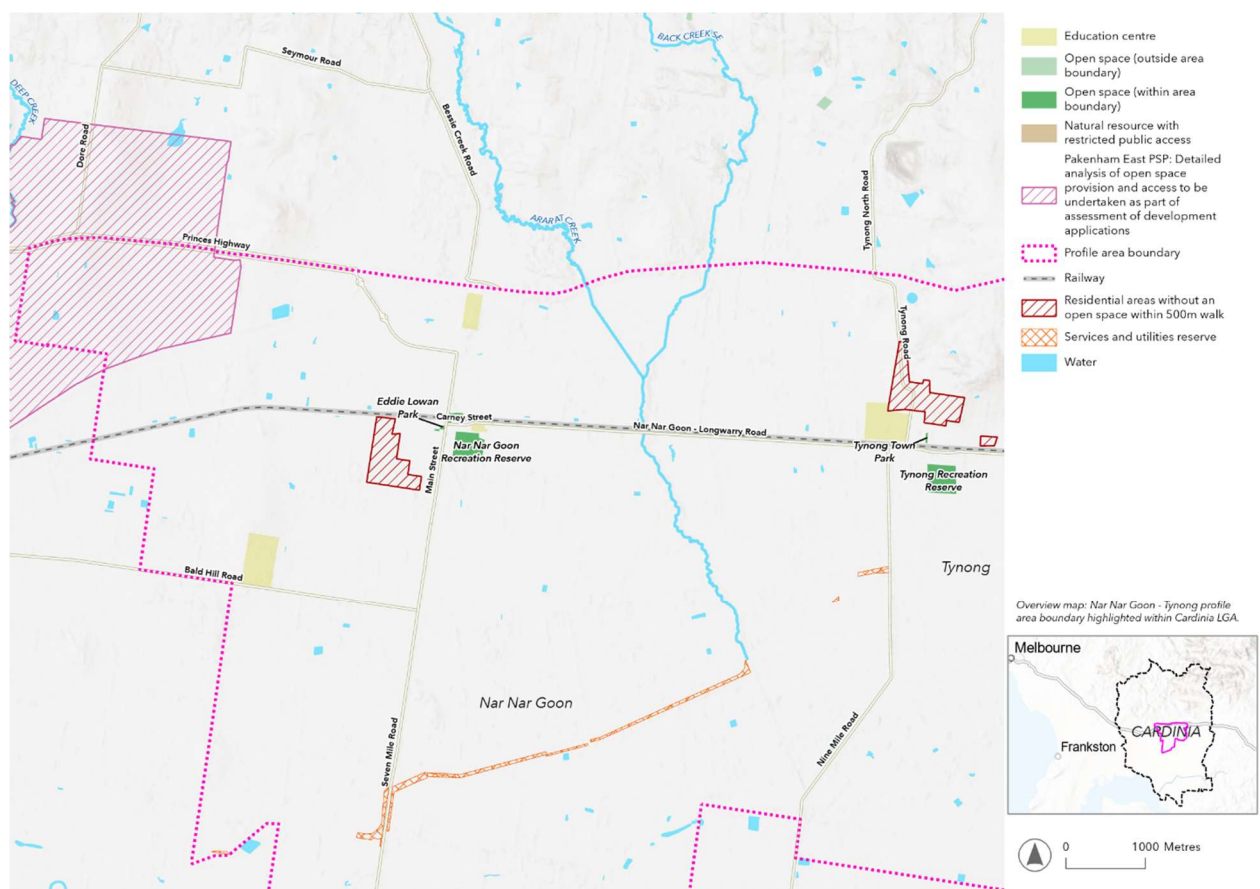


Figure 41: Residential areas in Nar Nar Goon – Tynong Profile Area without an open space within 500m walk

Recommendations

The following recommendations are proposed to enhance the open space network in Nar Nar Goon – Tynong Area.

- Develop master plans for Eddie Lowan Park in Nar Nar Goon and the Tynong Town Park recognising their role as Township Parks. Subsequent delivery will be dependent upon available funding and resources.
- Investigate the opportunity to create new passive open space to increase residents' access and ability to walk to open space in the western area of Nar Nar Goon.

- Prepare master plans for the Nar Nar Goon Recreation Reserve and the Tynong Recreation Reserve to improve their suitability for supporting passive recreation without compromising the primary function of the reserves for active recreation. Subsequent delivery will be dependent upon available funding and resources.
- Support and work with developers and land owners to optimise the provision of open space outcomes that align with the Cardinia Shire Open Space Strategy to be delivered as part of the implementation of the Pakenham East Precinct Structure Plan.

Garfield Profile Area

Garfield Area is located in the centre of Cardinia Shire towards the eastern boundary between Bunyip Area to the east and Nar Nar Goon – Tynong Area to the west and is bisected by the Gippsland V-line railway. Outside the Garfield township, the land use in the area is predominantly agricultural with residential areas concentrated in the township. The population was 2,031 at the 2021 census, with moderate population growth forecast to 2031. The average annual population change in Garfield Area is 2.57%, which indicates that future residential areas will be denser and more populous.

Open space

There are nearly 16 ha of public open space in Garfield Area. The 13 public open spaces in the area include 7 passive, 1 active and 5 linear open spaces. The Garfield Recreation Reserve is the largest open space in the area totalling over 12 ha. The other 12 open spaces are all below 1 ha in size. There are three restricted open spaces in the area, the Garfield Golf Club, Garfield Primary School, and a protected reserve. The total area of restricted open space is 42 ha.

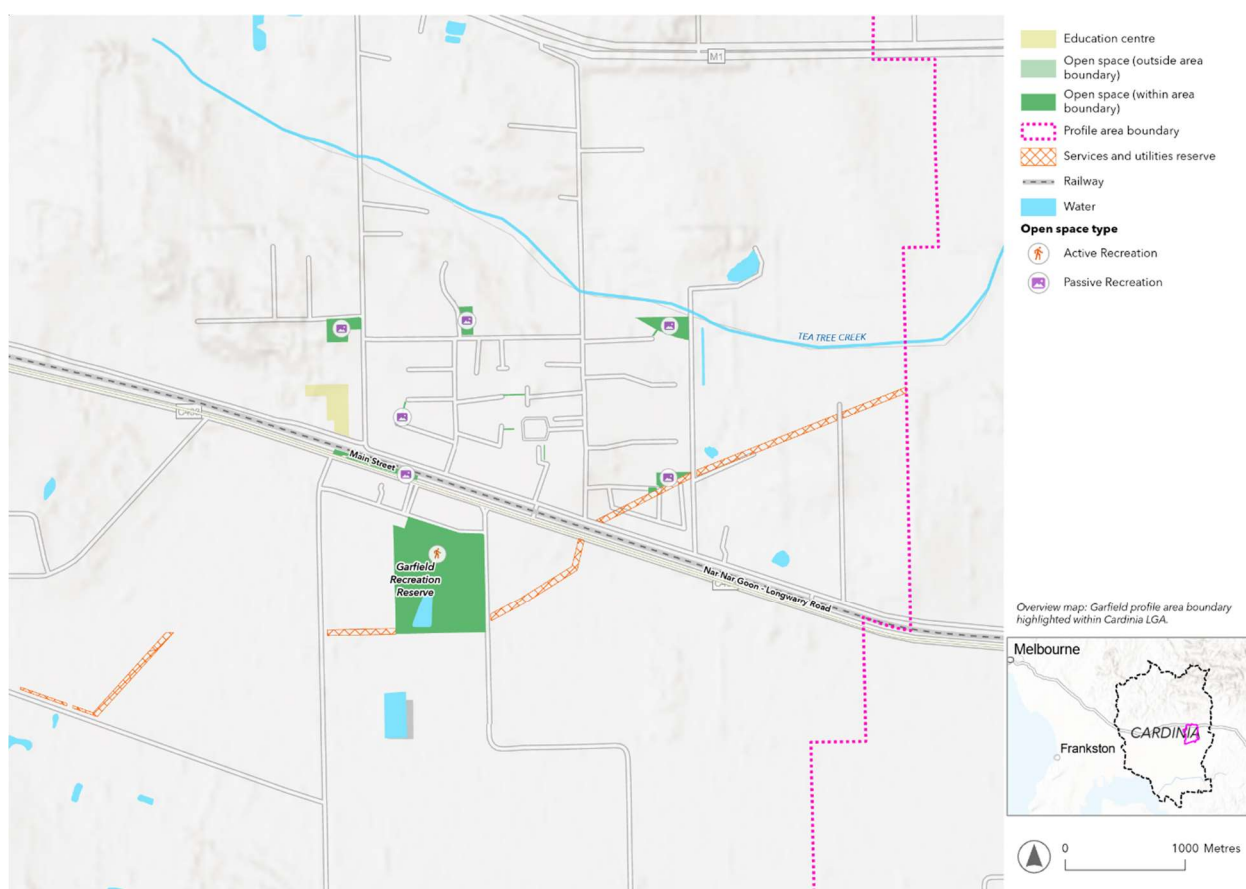


Figure 42: Open space in Garfield Profile Area

Open space provision

The total provision of open space in Garfield Area exceeds the benchmark of 5 ha/1,000 residents for the current and forecasted population. The provision of open space is currently 7.7 ha/1,000 residents and in 2031 it will be at least 5.39ha/1000 residents (this is excluding additional open space that is likely to be included in any new residential subdivisions). The provision of active open space also exceeds the provision benchmark. Garfield Recreation Reserve is the only active open space and contributes 6 ha/1,000 residents exceeding the benchmark of 2 ha.

However, the small sizes of the passive open spaces in the area means the provision of passive open space is below the benchmark of 3 ha/1,000 residents. Passive open space provision is currently 1.7 ha/1,000 residents. To meet the passive open space benchmark for the current population an additional 2.7 ha of

passive open space is needed (this will increase to 5.3 ha by 2031). It must be acknowledged however that, whilst the primary classification of the Garfield Recreation reserve is as Active open space, several passive uses (district play space, dog off leash area, skate park, fitness equipment and community garden) are supported at the reserve and acknowledged in the adopted reserve master plan. Furthermore, as new subdivisions are proposed in the area, it is important to ensure adequate open space is delivered as part of these proposals to address the gaps in passive open space.

Access to open space

Approximately 90% of existing residential properties in Garfield Area are located within 500m walking distance of public open space. The presence of a number of linear connections throughout the township has proven highly effective in supporting walkable access to open spaces. It is important that as new developments occur that both provision and access to open space are carefully considered and the vision, objectives and recommendations of the Cardinia Shire Council Open Space Strategy are appropriately responded to.

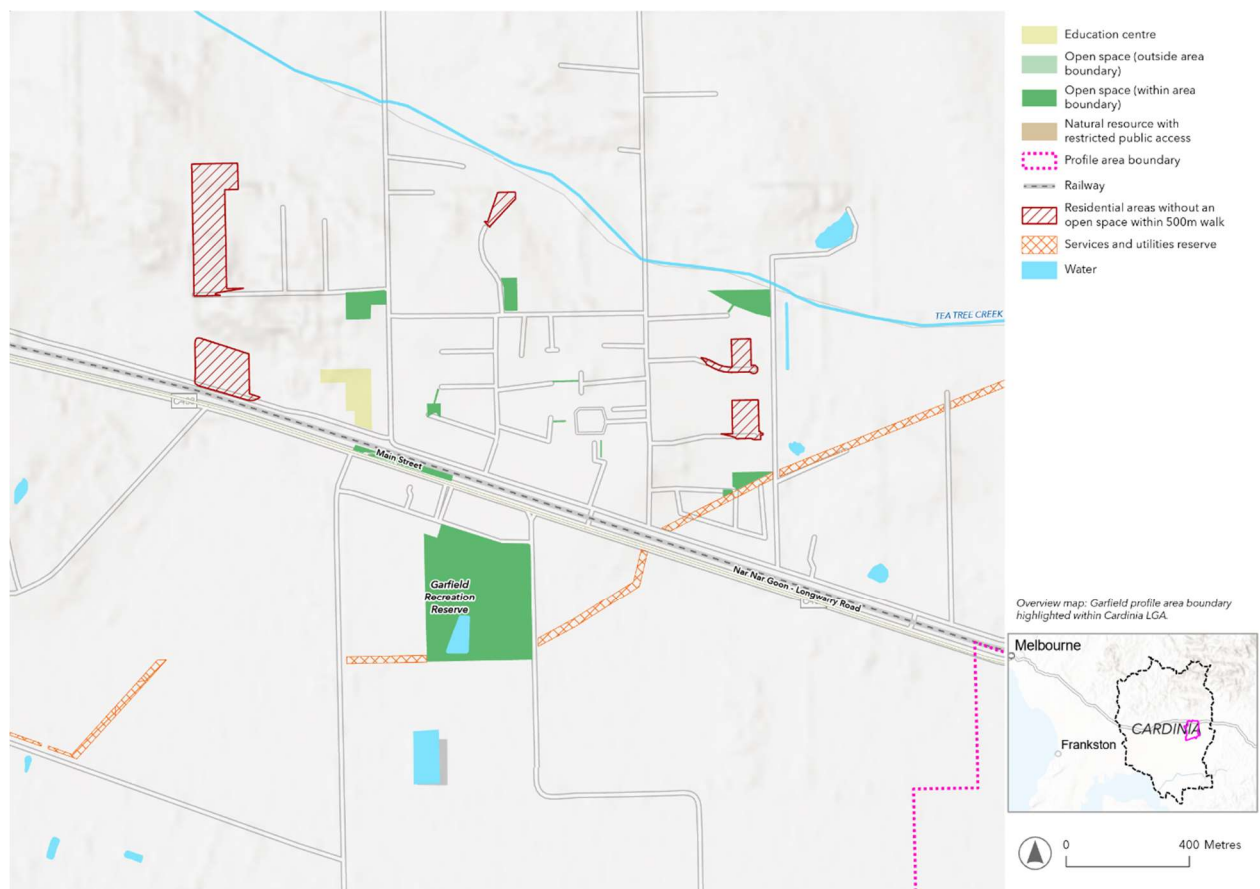


Figure 43: Residential areas in Garfield Profile Area without an open space within 500m walk

Recommendations

The following recommendations are proposed to enhance the open space network in Garfield Area.

- Ensure public open spaces are appropriately located within new developments in Garfield Profile Area to provide access within 500m walking distance of residential properties.

Bunyip Profile Area

Bunyip Area is located in the central eastern part of Cardinia Shire, adjoining Northern Rural to the north, Baw Baw Shire to the east, Southern Rural to the south, and Garfield to the west. The Gippsland V-Line railway runs through the centre of Bunyip. Most of the township's residential land is located to the north of the railway line, with mostly rural residential land to the south. At the time of the 2021 census the population of Bunyip Area was 2,019 and moderate population growth is expected by 2031.

Open space

There is 99 ha of public open space in Bunyip Area spread over 15 open spaces. This consists of 4 passive, 2 active, 4 linear, 2 drainage and 3 natural resource open spaces. Of the public open spaces, Bunyip Sanctuary is the largest at 51 ha. There are five restricted open spaces in the area totalling 12 ha, including two schools and a cemetery.

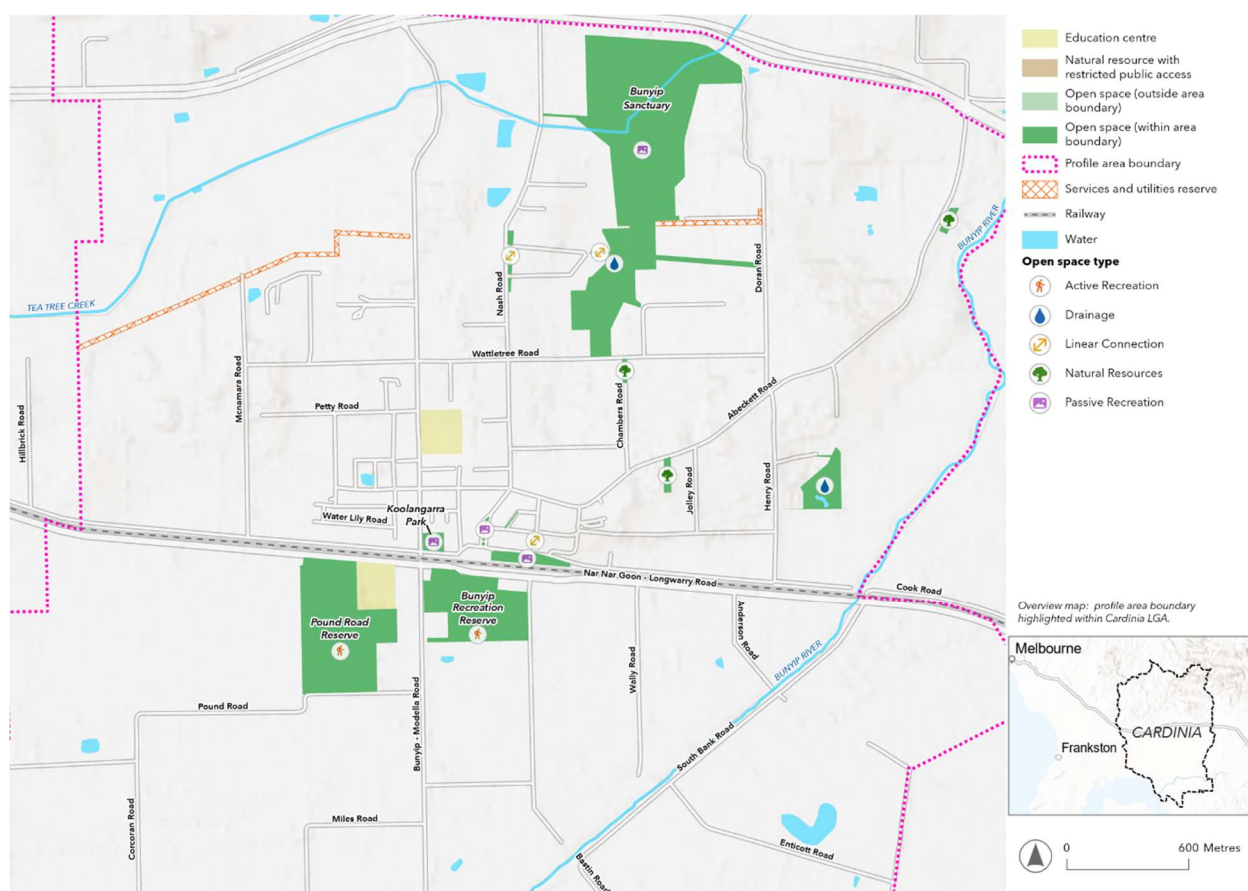


Figure 44: Open space in Bunyip Profile Area

Open space provision

The total provision of open space in Bunyip Area exceeds the benchmark of 5 ha/1,000 residents for the current and forecasted population. The provision of open space is currently 49 ha/1,000 residents.

The current provision of active and passive open space exceeds the provision benchmarks. Active open space is currently 18 ha/1,000 residents, and passive open space is currently 31 ha/1,000 residents. With additional open space to be delivered as part of future residential developments and through the implementation of the Bunyip Township Strategy, the provision of open space in Bunyip Area is sufficient to meet the needs of the existing and future population.

Access to open space

Whilst provision is good in Bunyip Area, approximately 28% of residents do not have access to open space within 500m walking distance of their homes. As new subdivisions are proposed in the area, it is important to ensure adequate open space is delivered as part of these proposals to address and prevent further access gaps. There are also opportunities to explore public access to restricted open space in Bunyip Area through agreements with land owners and managers.

Koolangarra Park is a key open space located in the centre of the Bunyip township. It is a large open space that can accommodate a range of activities and has therefore been reclassified as a Township Park. A master plan will be required for the reserve to reflect this classification, supporting the community it serves.

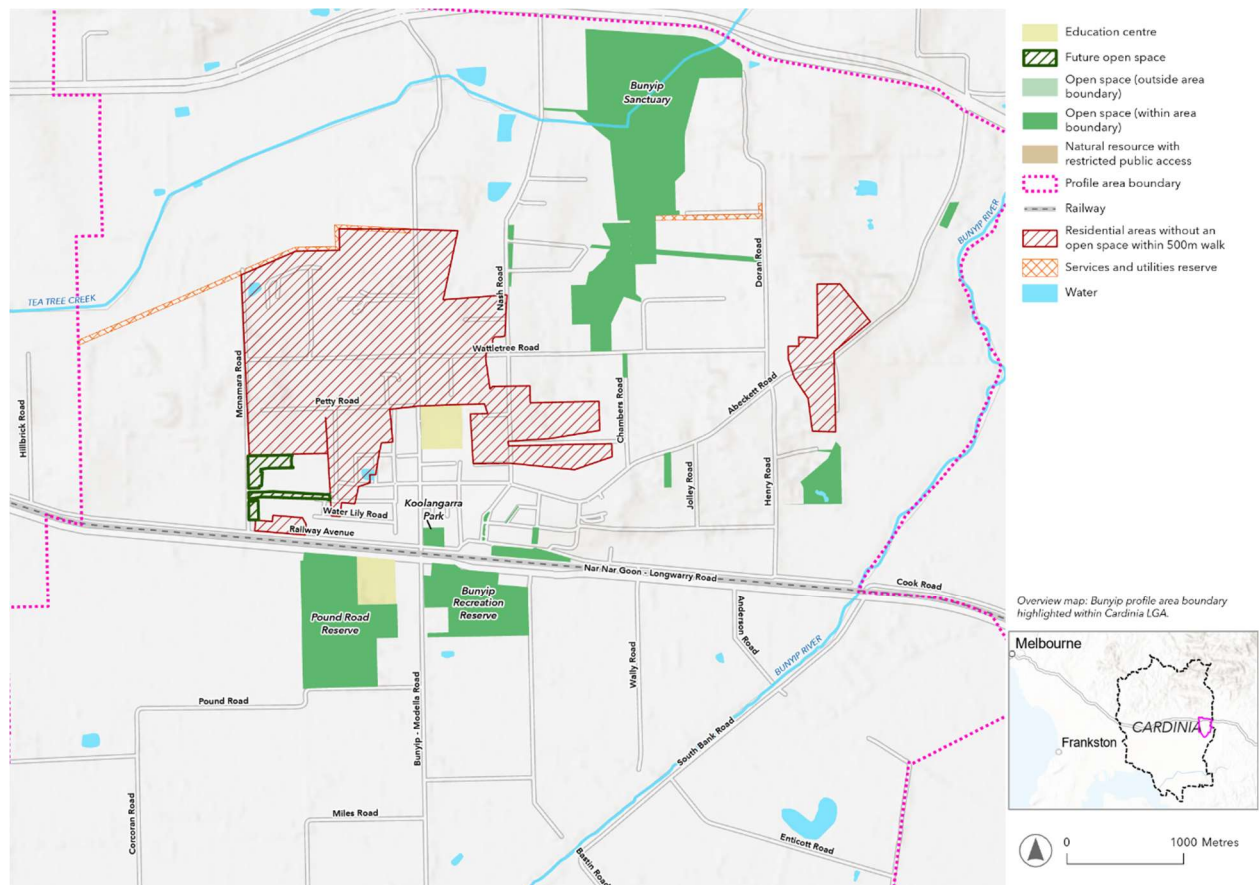


Figure 45: Residential areas in Bunyip Profile Area without an open space within 500m walk

Recommendations

The following recommendations are proposed to enhance the open space network in Bunyip Area.

- Investigate opportunities to improve access to open space within Bunyip Profile Area through the establishment of agreements with other agencies and/or land owners.
- Prepare a master plan for Koolangarra Park recognising its role as a Township Park. Subsequent delivery will be dependent upon available funding and resources.
- Ensure public open spaces are appropriately located within new developments in Bunyip Profile Area to provide access within 500m walking distance of residential properties.

Lang Lang Profile Area

Lang Lang Area is located in the southern most point of Cardinia Shire. The area shares a boundary with Bass Coast Shire and South Gippsland Shire. The western part of Lang Lang Area is in the Western Port Nature Conservation Reserve. The land use outside of the Lang Lang township is predominantly rural. At the time of the 2021 census the population of Lang Lang Area was 2,140, with moderate population growth forecast by 2031.

Open space

There are 77 ha of public open space in Lang Lang Area spread across 21 open spaces. Adams Creek Nature Conservation Reserve is the largest, making up 57 ha. There are 10 passive, 1 active, 8 drainage, 1 linear, and 1 natural resource area. There are five restricted open spaces in the area including two education facilities, a cemetery, rifle club, and bushland reserve. The total area of restricted open space is approximately 57 ha. An additional 30 ha of not fit-for-purpose / undeveloped open space is present in Lang Lang Area which includes part of the Western Port Coastal Reserve and the Lang Lang River frontage.

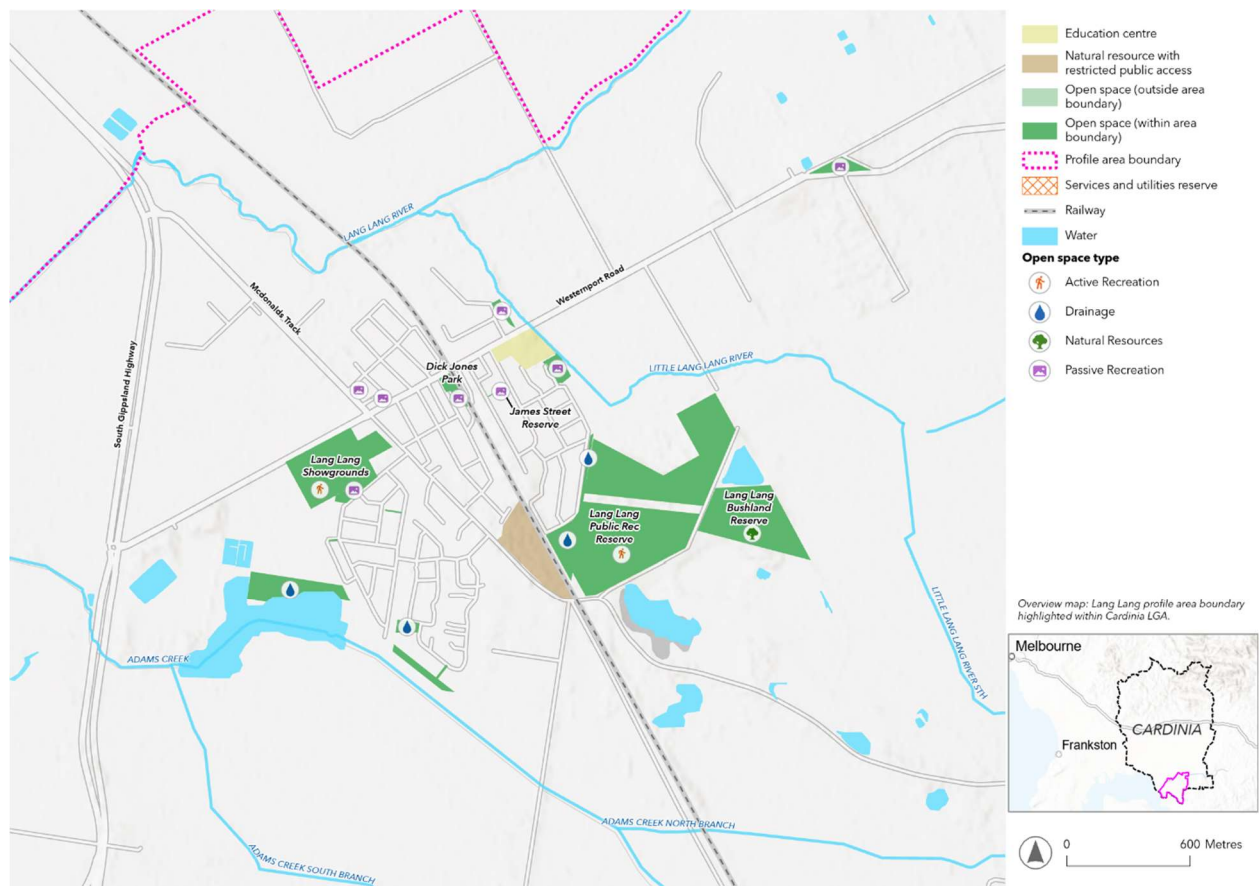


Figure 46: Open space in Lang Lang Profile Area

Open space provision

The total provision of open space in Lang Lang Area exceeds the benchmark of 5 ha/1,000 residents for current and forecasted population. The provision of open space overall is currently 36 ha/1,000 residents. The provision of passive open space also far exceeds the provision benchmark at 35 ha/1,000 residents. During the analysis of public open space, some zoning anomalies were identified. Some of the existing open spaces were not zoned appropriately to ensure ongoing protection of public open space. A review of the zoning and amendments to the Cardinia Planning Scheme will be required.

As the Lang Lang show grounds is the only active open space in the area and contributes 0.5 ha/1,000 residents, the amount of active open space does not meet the 2 ha provision benchmark when only considering facilities located within this area boundary. However, the presence of several large active

recreation reserves located in the neighbouring Southern Rural Area (Southern Rural active open space is currently provided at 18 ha/1,000 residents far exceeding the benchmark in that area) is considered adequate to support the active recreation needs of the Lang Lang Area community. Please refer to the Active Cardinia Strategy for the framework used to establish demand.

Access to open space

More than 95% of people in residentially zoned areas in the Lang Lang Area are within 500m walking distance of public open space. An opportunity has been identified between Dick Jones and James Street Reserve, to improve access to open space as well as the town centre. The presence of part of the Western Port Coastal Reserve and the Lang Lang River frontage provides a unique visitor experience for the local and broader Cardinia community. Future opportunities are to be explored with the land manager.

As the town grows with new residential subdivisions, it is important to ensure passive open space is provided for in these new areas and that residents are within 500m walking distance to open space.

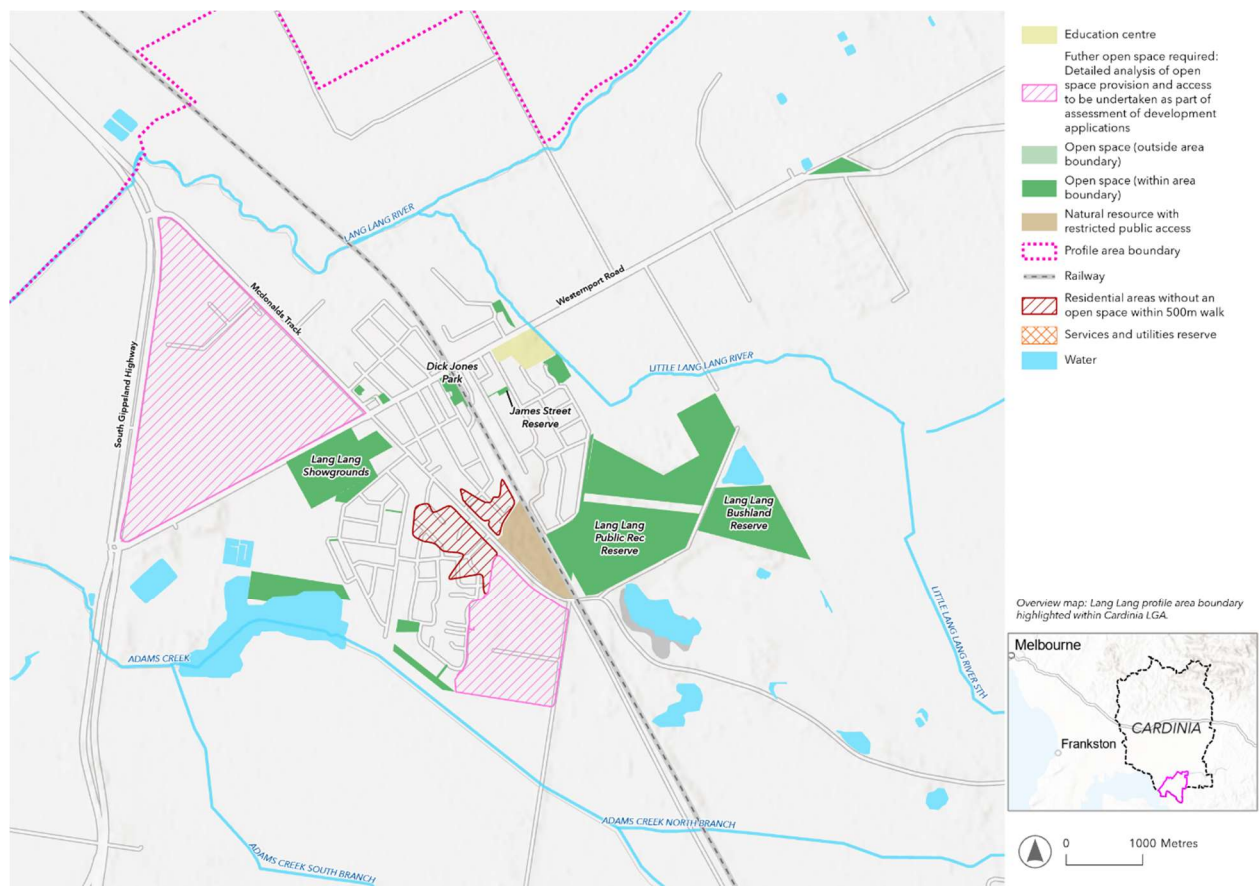


Figure 47: Residential areas in Lang Lang Profile Area without an open space within 500m walk

Recommendations

The following recommendations are proposed to enhance the open space network in Lang Lang Area.

- Support and work with developers and land owners to appropriately locate public open space within new developments in Lang Lang Profile Area to provide access within 500m walking distance of residential properties.
- Explore opportunities to improve pedestrian connection between Dick Jones Park and James Street Reserve.
- Work with the land manager to explore opportunities to improve passive recreation and community enjoyment of the Lang Lang foreshore.

- Review the planning zone of public open spaces within Lang Lang Profile Area and where required rezone to recognise and protect their role as public open spaces.

Koo Wee Rup Profile Area

Koo Wee Rup Area is located in the south of Cardinia Shire, surrounded by Southern Rural and Western Port Bay. The population of Koo Wee Rup Area was 4,100 at the 2021 census and is expected to increase to 5,651 by 2031.

Open space

There are 38 ha of public open space in Koo Wee Rup Area. This is made up of 24 public open spaces consisting of 11 passive, 1 active, 2 drainage and 10 linear open spaces. The Koo Wee Rup Rail Trail (8.79 ha) and Koo Wee Rup Recreation Reserve (8.69 ha) are the largest public open spaces in the area. There are six restricted open spaces in Koo Wee Rup Area, including three schools, two sport facilities, and a protected area. The total area of restricted open space is 166 ha. An additional five not fit-for-purpose open spaces totalling 38 ha are present in the area.

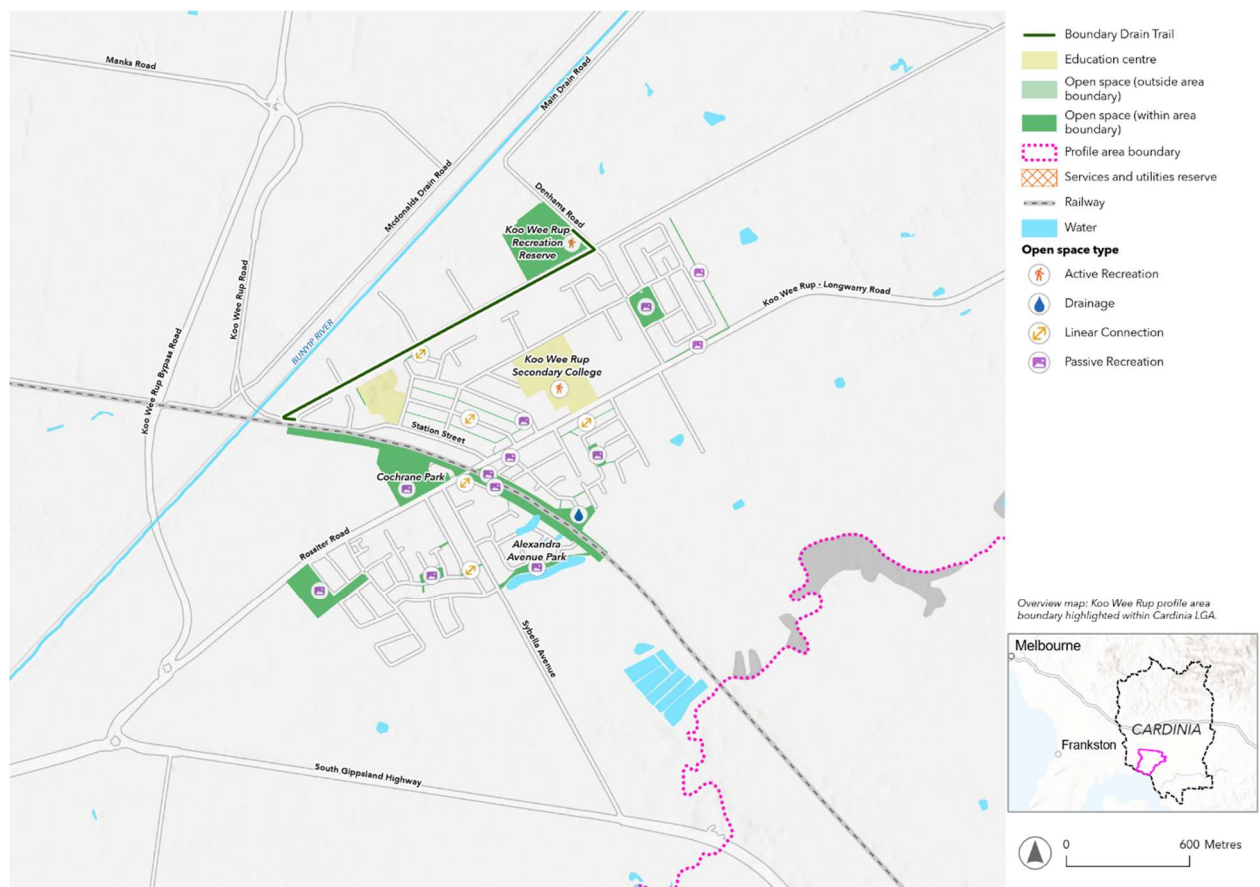


Figure 48: Open space in Koo Wee Rup Profile Area

Open space provision

The total provision of open space in Koo Wee Rup Area exceeds the benchmark of 5 ha/1,000 residents for the current and forecasted population. The provision of open space is currently 9 ha/1,000 residents.

The current provision of both active and passive open space exceeds the provision benchmarks, however by 2031, the amount of active open space drops below the benchmark. To meet the active open space benchmark of 2 ha/1,000 residents for the 2031 population, an additional 2.6 ha is required. Within the Active Cardinia Strategy measures have been identified to establish demand for sport and active recreation facilities. If additional land is considered for future active open space, sites will be investigated to identify those suitable for purchase either within the growth sub-region or outside the growth sub-region. The framework within the Active Cardinia Strategy will determine whether additional land is required for future active open space.

The provision of passive open space meets the target, however, to enhance the open space network, Alexandra Avenue Park has been reclassified as a Township Park due to its central location and proximity to the retail and commercial area of Koo Wee Rup. A master plan will be prepared to understand how this park can be enhanced to continue to support locals and visitors to the town. Another key open space and linear connection in Koo Wee Rup is the Boundary Drain Road walking trail. An opportunity has been identified to improve the use of this linear open space through wayfinding signage and park furniture.

Access to open space

Currently, 95% of residents in Koo Wee Rup Area have access to public open space within 500 metres walking distance. As future residential developments are delivered, it is important to ensure the provision of open space outcomes align with the Cardinia Shire Open Space Strategy.

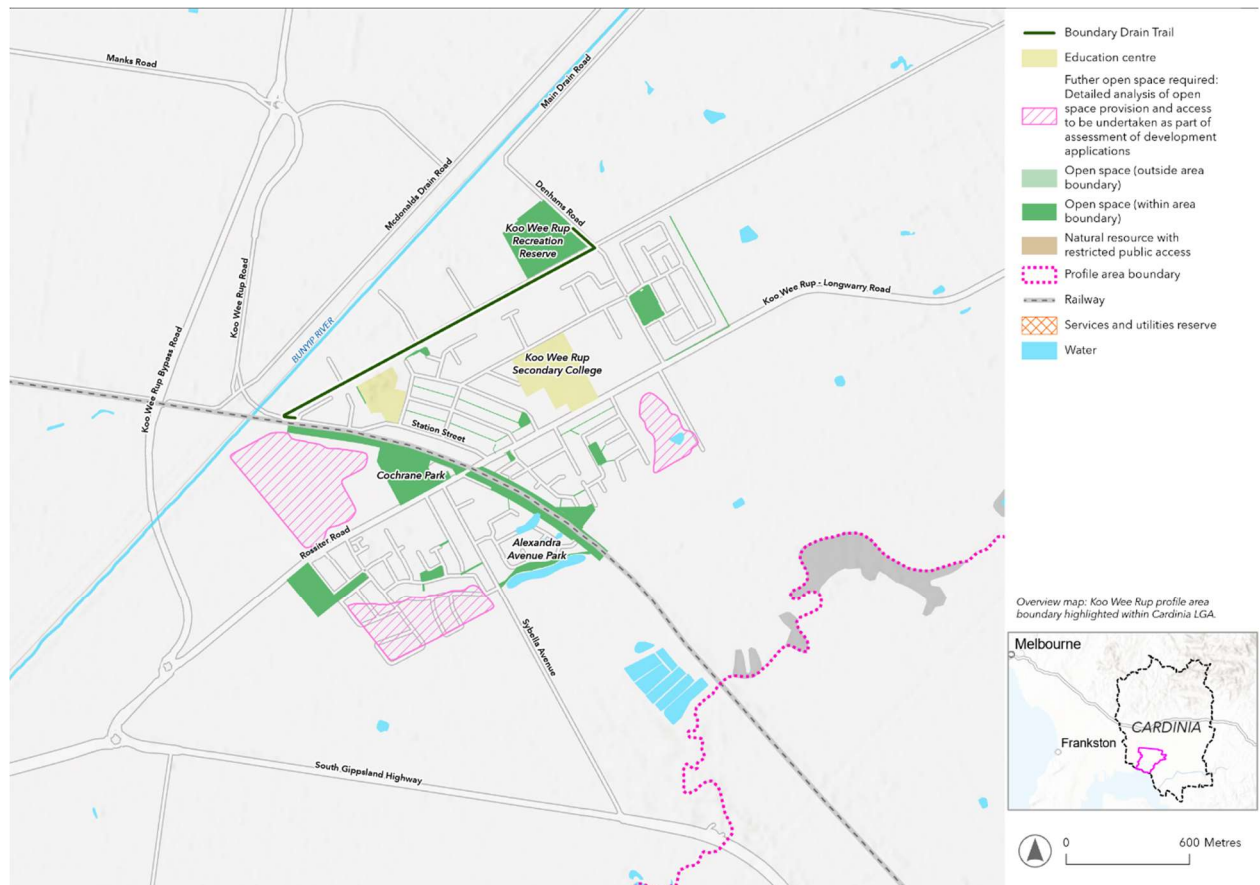


Figure 49: Residential areas in Koo Wee Rup Profile Area without an open space within 500m walk

Recommendations

The following recommendations are proposed to enhance the open space network in Koo Wee Rup Area.

- Prepare a master plan for the Alexandra Avenue Park recognising its role as a Township Park. Subsequent delivery will be dependent upon available funding and resources.
- Investigate opportunities to improve passive recreation through the provision of park furniture and wayfinding signage along the Boundary Drain Road walking trail.
- Support and advocate for the provision of additional passive open space within Koo Wee Rup Profile Area as part of new subdivisions.
- Support and work with developers and land owners to appropriately locate public open space within new developments in Koo Wee Rup Profile Area to provide access within 500m walking distance of residential properties.

8 Implementation plan and review

Implementation of the Open Space Strategy over the next 10 years will assist Council to achieve enticing and inclusive open spaces that meet the needs of our current and future community. Action plans will be developed and aligned to Council's endorsed Council Plan and Budget. Delivery is dependent upon sufficient funds and resources, and partnerships with other levels of government, developers, and other agencies.

Funding sources to implement the actions will include council revenue, developer contributions, developer works, open space contributions, and grant funding.

The Strategy will be implemented in accordance with the recommendations outlined in the strategy as well as via subsequently prepared action plans. The action plans will not only consider actions to be delivered at the Shire level but also at the profile area level for the fifteen profile areas making up the Northern, Growth, and Southern sub-regions.

Recommendations and actions may require adjustment to respond to unexpected changes including:

- allocation of Council resources and funding
- changes in state government policy
- changes in land use and development trends
- other unexpected changes.

Progress on the implementation of the Open Space Strategy and the Action Plan will be reviewed every 3 years. An overall evaluation of the Open Space Strategy and its implementation will be undertaken at the completion of the ten-year period and will be considered as part of the development of a revised Open Space Strategy.

The following table presents the general recommendations to guide the implementation of the strategy at the Shire wide level.

Table 5: Open Space Strategy general recommendations

Objectives		Recommendations
Adaptable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open space that is adaptable and resilient to changing recreational, environmental, cultural and community needs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage the community in the planning for Council open space projects and initiatives to ensure they respond to their needs and aspirations in a sustainable way within the scope of the project. Explore opportunities to increase the flexibility of our open spaces creating dynamic places that can be used by multiple age groups and people of all abilities, for physical, social and environmental activities. Respond to the needs of the natural environment to support biodiversity and provide opportunities to strengthen responses to climate change as part of open space planning. Provide infrastructure to support emerging trends such as social sport opportunities when upgrades are undertaken, and such facilities align with the open space classification.
Sustainable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage open space in a financially sustainable manner. Design, construct and manage open space to reduce the impact on the natural environment. Ensure climate change is considered when planning and delivering open space assets. Integrate water sensitive urban design measures into open spaces. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of Council's project management framework, consider whole of life costs when undertaking Open Space projects (including construction, ongoing maintenance, and renewal costs) to ensure financial sustainability of services provided. Support the implementation of the Integrated Water Management Plan by looking for opportunities to integrate water sensitive urban design measures and exploring alternative water supplies such as storm water harvesting as part of master planning for existing and new open spaces. Explore opportunities for the open space network to reduce impacts in flood prone areas and for any new flood mitigation areas to also act as open spaces for the local community. Support the implementation of the Climate Change Adaptation Strategy by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> including the use of natural, sustainably sourced, recycled and weather resilient materials in open space design and promoting increased permeability of surfaces; ensuring the sustainable management, use and design of built assets and the protection of water quality and waterway health;

Objectives		Recommendations
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> and ensuring energy is supplied from renewable sources and utilised efficiently.
Healthy biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect indigenous flora and fauna in urban landscapes to enhance biodiversity and promote environmental resilience. Identify and protect key environmental, social, heritage, and cultural values of public open space from the impacts of development. Enhance ecological connections through open space planning. Connect people to nature and increase stewardship of our natural environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain and protect natural resource areas as valuable natural assets. Identify sensitive areas within these open spaces to protect from recreation impacts, and less sensitive areas which may provide opportunities for recreation in nature (walking, cycling, viewing platforms). In line with the Biodiversity Conservation Strategy, Weed Management Strategy and Biolink Plan, explore opportunities to support biodiversity in open space areas, including strengthening habitat corridors, key biodiversity connections, links to and between open space. Support community friends' groups and sporting Committees of management to protect, enhance and monitor remnant vegetation they manage. Support habitat improvements and increase the planting of indigenous species in appropriate open spaces to enhance biodiversity and meet revegetation targets within the Biodiversity Conservation Strategy.
Safe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles to improve safety, accessibility, and natural surveillance in open space. Maintain appropriate fire breaks to reduce bushfire risk. Maintain high quality public open spaces to minimise hazards and risk of injury and increase the perception of safety. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design, manage and maintain open spaces in accordance with Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles. Reduce bushfire risks through the preparation and implementation of bushfire management plans where required for open spaces across Cardinia Shire.
Accessible and connected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A network of different types of open spaces, well connected to residential, employment and industrial areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the number of residents within 500m walking distance of public open space. Investigate connectivity across barriers to improve access to open space.

	Objectives	Recommendations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open spaces are accessible to people of all ages and abilities. • Open space corridors that connect neighbourhoods and townships with signage and wayfinding information to support community members to utilise active transport between destinations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify, prioritise, and deliver access paths to open space as part of the annual footpath delivery program. • Conduct an accessibility audit to identify priority areas for enhanced accessibility, universal design, and inclusiveness as part of the master planning process for all district, township and regional open spaces. • Work with reserve committees that support the management of open space to ensure open space is accessible to the broader community. Where appropriate ensure facilities are open and available to support public access. • As part of a review of Council's Pedestrian and Bicycle Strategy, undertake an assessment of regional, local, and shared use paths to identify key connections and opportunities to link to and within open spaces, provide wayfinding signage, connect neighbourhoods and townships, and provide shaded routes to encourage active transport.
Attractive and inviting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open spaces that accommodate a variety of activities and activations. • Provide an appropriate level of infrastructure and facilities in open spaces to support different uses, interests and needs. • Improve the visual appeal of open spaces through public art and landscaping. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a variety of infrastructure and facilities in open spaces in alignment with classifications (regional, township, district, neighbourhood, local). • Support community led Placemaking in public open space in accordance with the Cardinia Shire Council Placemaking Guide. • Further investigate provision and access to open space in employment areas to support physical activity and enhance visual amenity. • As part of upgrades to existing open spaces, identify amenity enhancement opportunities, where possible, such as through public art, landscaping, and optimising views, to enhance the visual appeal (considering Councils Arts and Culture Policy 2012). • Activate open space to support community connection, and active living.

Objectives		Recommendations
Deliver in partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve collaboration within Council, with other stakeholders and with the community to seek multiple benefits from open spaces. • Optimise open space outcomes by aligning with State and Federal policies and strategies. • Ensure community needs and aspirations are embedded in open space planning and implementation. • Advocate for funding to enhance our open spaces. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage and collaborate with the community on open space projects and strategies. • Investigate partnerships with land managers of encumbered and undeveloped drainage reserves and waterways to provide passive recreation. • Seek opportunities to share and celebrate Aboriginal heritage and culture, and opportunities to incorporate traditional land management practices in public open spaces. • Engage and be guided by Traditional Owners (as represented by Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation, Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation) for open space planning and naming or renaming of public open spaces. • Encourage collaboration across Council and with external agencies to incorporate opportunities for the open space network to provide additional functions such as water sensitive urban design, community gardens and urban agriculture projects, enhanced climate resilience, and biodiversity protection. • Continue to support volunteer community groups and organisations in the maintenance and enhancement of open spaces. • Partner with the Victorian Planning Authority in the planning for future communities in growth areas to achieve Cardinia Shire Council open space targets. • Engage and collaborate with other levels of Government, Parks Victoria, Melbourne Water, neighbouring Council's, and other external agencies on joint open space projects and strategies, including exploring recreational opportunities on encumbered land. • Advocate to the state government for more support of community committees of management and Council in the management of crown land and renewal of aging infrastructure. • Advocate for the delivery of the Cardinia Creek Regional Parklands Future Directions Plan 2022. • Engage the education department and relevant schools across the Shire in discussions regarding the establishment of MOUs to support community use of school grounds outside of hours in areas where such an agreement would address an access gap.

Objectives		Recommendations
Equitable planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan, develop and maintain open spaces with a consistent level of service, provision and amenity based on their classification and context. Support the evolving open space needs of communities. Ensure that public open spaces are zoned appropriately to reflect the primary role of the land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a network of public open spaces that supports our community to have access to open space within 500m walking distance in residential areas. Develop quality, innovative, community-driven master plans for district, township and regionally classified open space to provide a diverse open space network offering the community a range of opportunities to be active and stay for longer periods of time. Planning for new open space or enhancements to existing open space will look to provide diverse types of open space, taking into consideration nearby types of open space and community needs. Undertake a quality assessment of the open space network within each Profile Area and assess alignment with the associated open space classifications. As part of the assessment, identify the key environmental, social, cultural and heritage values in public open space for protection and enhancement of these values. Prioritise future infrastructure based on the quality assessment of the open space network, strategic alignment, and available resources and funding. Develop guidelines for Open Space Furniture for a standard suite of products and materials. Prepare planning scheme amendments to rectify zoning anomalies in the open space network. Review and update the Cardinia Shire Play Space Strategy.

Appendix 1 – Strategic planning and policy context

State context

The Strategy is consistent with the broader policy context set out in state government planning documents including the strategic directions set out in Plan Melbourne 2017-2050 and the Open Space Strategy for Metropolitan Melbourne 2021; Open Space for Everyone, the open space strategy requirements of Planning Practice Note 70, and the relevant Precinct Structure Plans.

Plan Melbourne 2017-2050, Victorian Government

Plan Melbourne 2017-2050 is a long-term planning strategy that will define the shape of the city and state to 2050. It contains strategic responses relevant to urban growth, making it an important strategic document for growth areas. Plan Melbourne is structured around 9 principles, 7 outcomes, 32 policy directions and 90 policies. One of the key outcomes identified in Plan Melbourne is the provision of open space for active and passive recreation and environmental protection. The plan points out that the current shared responsibility for providing open space between state and local governments results in a lack of overall direction in strategic planning for open space in Melbourne.

Plan Melbourne defines open space as ‘land reserved for natural landscape, parklands, recreation and active sports, as well as waterways and bays’. Direction 5.4 (deliver local parks and green neighbourhoods in collaboration with communities) specifically reinforces the need for public open space to green the city, provide urban amenities including recreation and leisure, and support habitat conservation. Policy 5.4.1 (develop a network of accessible, high-quality, local open spaces) emphasises that access to open spaces must be fair and equitable for all community members, regardless of age, gender, ability, or location. Direction 6.4 includes two policies that relate to open space: Policy 6.4.1 (support a cooler Melbourne by greening urban areas, buildings, transport corridors and open spaces to create an urban forest) and Policy 6.4.2 (strengthen the integrated metropolitan open space network). Policy 6.4.1 notes the importance of better planning and design of new and existing open spaces and the innovative approaches to access and use of other types of public land (such as schools, waterways and utility easements). Open space is to be accessible to people of all ages, gender, ability and location.

Key takeaways

- Develop a network of accessible, quality local open spaces.
- Deliver local and neighbourhood parks in collaboration with communities.
- Consider innovative opportunities to expand and enhance the open space network.
- Access to open space is to be fair and equitable for all community members regardless of age, gender, ability, or location.

Open Space Strategy for Metropolitan Melbourne 2021; Open Space for Everyone, DEECA

Open Space for Everyone sets out a strategic framework for agencies and partners - state and local governments and their agencies, Traditional Owners, non-government and community organisations, researchers, businesses and the general public - to work together collaboratively, efficiently and effectively. This will realise Melbourne's potential as a city in nature with a flourishing and valued network of open space that is shared and accessible to all.

The strategy includes measures to:

- Protect and enhance existing open space, underpinned by improved and accessible spatial data.
- Plan for an increase in open space, particularly in areas identified as lacking access to open space, areas undergoing substantial population growth, and areas where the network of green spaces could be expanded or improved.
- Enhance the role, function, and overall community value of currently underutilised public land assets (e.g., utility easements, school grounds) in contributing to the open space network.

- Better coordinate the delivery and management of open space across state and local government including identifying management objectives for different parts of the network and developing standard agreements to manage land.
- Provide improved network planning and provision guidance for both the state and local government.

Key takeaways

- The Suburban Parks Program initiative sets out the future directions to enhance and improve access to the Cardinia Creek Regional Parklands.
- Create an open space network that is connected, immersive, and shared.
- Prioritise increased open space in areas lacking, particularly where there is high population growth, and where there is scope to improve or expand the network.

Planning Practice Note 70: Open Space Strategies, DEECA

This Planning Practice Note provides guidance to councils on the preparation of an Open Space Strategy (OSS). It sets out the reasons for preparing an OSS and provides a recommended methodology with suggested inputs to and outputs from the process.

Key takeaway

- The preparation of the Cardinia Shire Open Space Strategy has considered Planning Practice Note 70.

Precinct Structure Plans, Victorian Planning Authority

Precinct Structure Plans (PSPs) are prepared by the Victorian Planning Authority (VPA) in collaboration with Council, state agencies and land owners. PSPs are land-use and infrastructure plans that guide the development of a specific area over time, setting out the intended future land uses, infrastructure requirements and development guidelines. They set out the general location and intended size of both encumbered and unencumbered open space, including passive, active, and natural resource areas, and are the key strategic and legislative document behind where and what infrastructure is delivered in the growth areas. PSPs also determine the areas to be funded by Development Contribution Plans (DCPs) and Infrastructure Contribution Plans (ICPs) in terms of infrastructure and land delivery and these provide the funding mechanisms to assist in securing this open space as well as in some cases embellishment of the land.

Cardinia Shire is located within the South East Growth Corridor Plan, which provides a framework for the development of Melbourne's growth corridors and outlines a broad land use framework to guide the planning and development of new precincts to accommodate future growth, with the delivery of housing, employment, transport infrastructure and recreational areas. A PSP must be developed for each precinct before a planning permit for the use or development of land for urban purposes is allowable. PSPs are prepared and incorporated into the Planning Scheme. At present the following precinct structure plans exist in Cardinia's Planning Scheme (Figure 50):

- Cardinia Road Precinct
- Cardinia Road Employment Precinct
- Officer Precinct
- Officer South Employment Precinct (Under Development)
- Pakenham East Precinct
- Pakenham South Employment Precinct
- Glissman Road Beaconsfield Precinct.

Unprogrammed PSPs include Pakenham West Employment and Cardinia Road Employment (Part 2).

The open space related outcomes from the PSPs have been considered in the development of the Open Space Strategy.

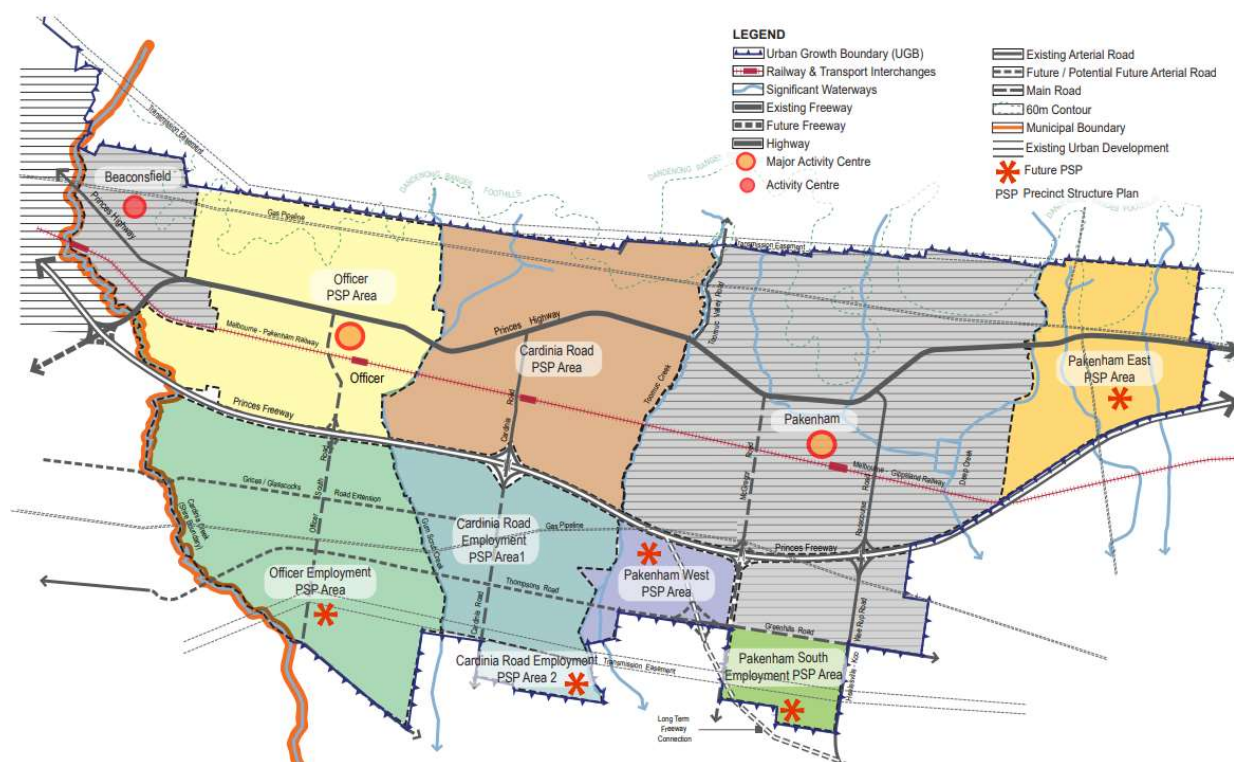


Figure 50: Cardinia Precinct Structure Plan Areas

Key takeaway

- Collaborate and advocate to the Victorian Planning Authority in the planning for future communities in growth areas to achieve Cardinia Shire Council open space targets.

Protecting Victoria's Environment – Biodiversity 2037, DEECA

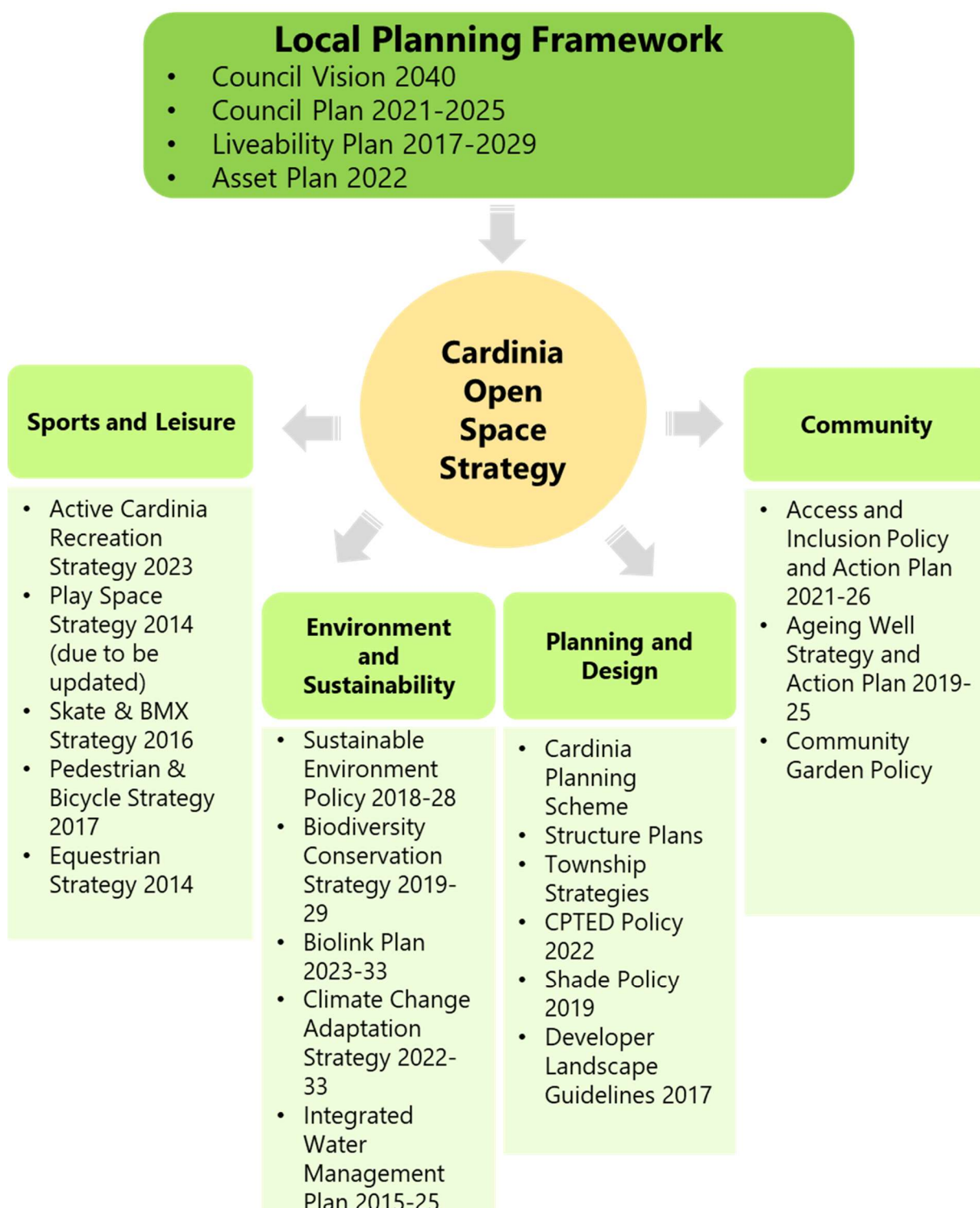
The fundamental connection between community health and wellbeing and nature is recognised in Biodiversity 2037. It also identifies the importance of the natural environment and biodiversity values to Victoria's economy. The Strategy acknowledges that Victoria's biodiversity has declined and sets out a vision that 'Victoria's biodiversity is healthy, valued and actively cared for'. Biodiversity 2037 also encourages people to directly connect and experience nature so they can value and protect it.

Key takeaways

- The two main goals are "Victorian's value nature" and "Victoria's natural environment is healthy".
- The natural environment provides significant human health and wellbeing benefits.
- Planning and management of open spaces should be undertaken in the context of its role in supporting biodiversity (as well as other functions).

Local context

The Open Space Strategy is a key part of the delivery of Cardinia Shire's Community Vision 2040, Council Plan and Liveability Plan, and is guided by Council planning that has been developed in collaboration with communities across the Shire. A summary is provided in this section of relevant Council strategies, plans, policies and guidelines that support or guide the Open Space Strategy.



Community Vision 2040

The Community Vision 2040 articulates the long-term aspirations of our community for what Cardinia Shire will be like in 2040. The vision has been prepared by the Imagine Cardinia People's Panel, a representative sample of the Cardinia Shire community.

Alongside the community vision, the People's Panel identified a series of community priorities of which the following themes are particularly important for the Open Space Strategy:

- *Strong healthy and connected communities*
- *Protect natural assets*
- *Environmental sustainability, waste and protection of agricultural land*
- *Planning and infrastructure for community growth.*

Key takeaways

- We acknowledge that we are on the traditional land of the Bunurong, Boonwurrung and Wurundjeri people. We value their contributions past, present and future.
- We recognise the effects of climate change on our community, environment, and the planet.
- Population growth within the urban growth boundary follows and serves the community that we are building and protecting.
- We have infrastructure in place to meet the needs of the community.

Council Plan 2021-2025

The Council Plan 2021–25 is Council's central strategic document that assists in addressing and preparing for the challenges ahead. Council's vision for the next four years is to strengthen the unique identity of urban, rural, and hills areas by focusing on strong communities, liveable places, thriving environments, and prosperous economies. The Council Plan outlines how Council intends to implement the priorities, as well as how the success of these priorities is measured under each of the focus areas. Key priorities in the Council Plan which are relevant to the Open Space Strategy include:

- 2.1 We support the creation of liveable spaces and places
- 2.1.2 Plan and maintain safe, inclusive and connected open spaces, places and active travel routes.
- 3.1 We value our natural assets and support our biodiversity to thrive
- 3.1.3 Work with community to improve and manage our natural assets, biodiversity, and cultural heritage.

Key takeaway

- The Council Plan 2021-2025 is a key strategic document that identifies the development of an Open Space Strategy as an initiative to be delivered under the Council Plan.

Liveability Plan 2017-29

The Liveability Plan recognises Council's role in coordinating local public health planning, bringing together a range of organisations, local groups, and other levels of government to collectively protect, improve, and promote the health and wellbeing of all Cardinia Shire residents.

A major element of this plan is the liveability policy domains. These policy domains are also referred to as the 'social determinants of health', reflecting the conditions under which people are born, learn, live, work, and age. These conditions are not equally distributed and ultimately result in unequal health and wellbeing outcomes. 'Environment and Open Space' is a key liveability policy domain, with the aim to 'increase access to open space', which supports four health and wellbeing outcomes:

- Improve mental health and wellbeing

- Improve social cohesion
- Improve safety
- Improve healthy eating and active living.

Key takeaways

- Clear recognition of the benefits of open space and its impact in increasing liveability.
- Alignment with the vision and objectives of the Open Space Strategy to strategically plan, develop and maintain open space.

Asset Plan 2022

Infrastructure Assets are physical assets that contribute to meeting the needs of the community and Council's need for access to major economic and social facilities and services, e.g., roads, drainage, footpaths, park furniture, playgrounds, and sports goals.

The Asset Plan is one of Council's corporate Strategic Planning documents, which shows how Council plans to use assets to deliver on the *Community Vision 2040*. The Asset Plan is targeted at helping the community understand the assets we use to provide services and Council's approach to managing the assets. The Asset Plan is a new requirement for all local governments to produce as part of the reforms in the *Victorian Local Government Act 2020*. As required by the Act, the 10-year plan presents information about the maintenance, renewal, acquisition, expansion, upgrade, disposal and decommissioning for each class of infrastructure asset under the control of Cardinia Shire Council.

Council's strategic intent for assets is set by our Asset Management Policy: *Cardinia Shire Council will optimise the whole of life costs of its infrastructure assets, while meeting the present and future service delivery needs of the community and minimising exposure to risk.*

Key takeaways

- The whole of life costs including acquisition, infrastructure delivery, asset renewal, asset maintenance, and end of useful life costs will be considered by Council in the development and renewal of open spaces.
- Open space needs will be balanced with other asset classes and services, to holistically meet the community's needs.

Cardinia Shire Planning Scheme

Cardinia Shire Planning Scheme provides a clear and consistent framework for the use and development of land within Cardinia Shire. Planning Schemes are designed to express state, regional, local and community expectations for land use and provide for the implementation of state, regional and local policies.

The Cardinia Planning Scheme contains both state and local planning policies on the provision of open space and includes guidelines in relation to location, size, facilities, design, and other aspects of open space.

- Clause 19.02-6S (Open space) provides strategies to plan for regional and local open space networks for both recreation and conservation of natural and cultural environments. The objective of this clause is to establish, manage and improve a diverse and integrated network of public open space that meets the needs of the community, and to strengthen the integrated metropolitan open space network.
- Clause 21.02-5 (Open space) provides key issues, objectives, strategies, and further strategic work in relation to open space.
- Clause 21.03-2 (Urban Established Area – Beaconsfield and Pakenham) and Clause 21.03-3 (Urban Growth Area) both recognise the importance of delivering well connected multipurpose open space in Cardinia Shire's existing urban areas.

- Clause 53.01 (Public Open Space Contribution and Subdivision) provides the requirement for a public open space contribution as part of the subdivision of land and specifies the amount of contribution.

Key takeaway

- The Cardinia Planning Scheme contain both state and local planning policies on the provision of open space and includes guidelines in relation to location, size, facilities, design, and other aspects of open space.

Structure Plans

Structure plans define a council's preferred direction of future growth within existing activity centres and articulate how it will be managed. They guide the major changes to land use, built form and public spaces that together can achieve economic, social and environmental objectives for the centre.

Cardinia Shire Council has two Structure Plans:

- Pakenham Major Activity Centre Structure Plan (2021)
- Beaconsfield Structure Plan (2013)

The main established open spaces within the Pakenham activity centre are PB Ronald Reserve and Bourke Park. In future, a new linear open space will be provided in Pakenham under the proposed elevated rail as part of the State Government Level Crossing Removal Project. Council is advocating for a high-quality outcome which includes pathways, gathering spaces, playgrounds, exercise equipment, seating and other park infrastructure to support the local community, visitors to the township, and active transport users.

Key takeaway

- Structure Plans identify future growth and design of existing activity centres and future development opportunities.
- Outcomes from the Open Space Strategy can help to inform the review of Structure Plans.

Township Strategies

Township Strategies outline key issues, objectives and actions relating to the environment, residential, economic and community development, physical infrastructure, traffic, transport and urban design for a given town or collection of towns. They provide guidance on land use and future development within Townships.

An evaluation of existing open space in the townships was conducted when developing the Open Space Strategy to identify gaps in the provision of and access to open space. Cardinia Shire Council has the following township strategies:

- Bunyip Township Strategy (2009)
- Cockatoo Township Strategy (2008)
- Emerald District Strategy (2009)
- Garfield Township Strategy (2002)
- Gembrook Township Strategy (2011)
- Lang Lang Township Strategy (2009)
- Upper Beaconsfield Township Strategy (2009).

A number of these Township Strategies are due for review. The objectives and recommendations of the Open Space Strategy will be taken into consideration as part of the renewal process for each Township Strategy.

Key takeaway

- Township Strategies consider issues opportunities and provide guidance on future development for a given town or a collection of towns.
- Outcomes from the Open Space Strategy can help to inform the review of Township Strategies.

Active Cardinia Recreation Strategy 2023

The Active Cardinia Strategy aspires to create an active and healthy community where all residents have access to a diverse range of opportunities to participate in sport and active recreation. The strategy refers to Cardinia's Open Space Strategy for active and passive open space provision, whilst identifying opportunities to address the growing deficit in active open space provision in the Growth sub-region to meet the future demand. It also identifies strategic opportunities to provide active recreation components in local and neighbourhood parks and reserves to complement sports and play facilities in open space.

Key takeaways

- Open space is crucial to a healthy and active Cardinia Shire.
- Open space supports access to a diverse range of social and traditional sports, as well as informal active recreation.
- There are opportunities for active recreation to be provided in the enhancement of neighbourhood parks.

Play Space Strategy 2014

The Play Space Strategy guides the planning, development, and management of the growing network of play spaces within Cardinia Shire to ensure that people of all ages and abilities have access to high-quality opportunities for play. The classification of an open space directly influences the design and scale of the associated play space. The size and complexity of play spaces range from small 'neighbourhood' parks which service the local community to large regional parks that provide extensive opportunities for play and attract visitors from across the Shire.

Cardinia Shire Council aims to deliver quality play spaces within 500m walking distance of all residentially zoned properties within the Shire. This target will be easier to achieve in some parts of the Shire than others. The Play Space Strategy is the document which will drive and prioritise the implementation of this goal.

The Play Space Strategy was adopted in 2014. This strategy is approaching the end of its useful life and its review and renewal will form a high priority action in the implementation of the Open Space Strategy. The revised Play Space Strategy will identify gaps, inconsistencies and opportunities for play spaces across the Shire. In response to changing community preferences and interests the scope of the Play Space Strategy will be expanded as part of the review process to include additional recreation and play facilities including exercise and fitness, parkour, ninja, all ages mobility, and social sport (MUGA (multi-use games areas)). This increased scope will ensure these facilities are strategically planned and guide future resource provision.

Key takeaway

- Aim to deliver quality play spaces within 500m walking distance of all residentially zoned properties within the Shire.
- Undertake a review of the Play Space Strategy expanding the scope to include additional recreation and play opportunities.
- As part of the Play Space Strategy review, identify potential locations for play spaces in areas where there is a shortfall.

Skate & BMX Strategy 2016

The Skate and BMX Strategy reviews the current and future provision of skate & BMX facilities across the municipality as well as the consideration of broader public recreation spaces for young people to enjoy. The

strategy recommends working with open space and strategic planners to ensure all new developments consider youth inclusive spaces to provide opportunities for social focused youth recreation.

Community feedback in recent years has indicated that there is a strong desire to see increased facilities provided within the Shire for mountain biking and mountain boarding. Planning for these facilities should be considered as part of the next review of the Cardinia Shire Skate and BMX Strategy.

Key takeaways

- Delivery of new and upgraded open spaces to consider youth inclusive spaces to provide opportunities for social focused youth recreation.
- As part of the review of the Cardinia Shire Council Skate and BMX Strategy opportunities will be identified to include other facilities.

Pedestrian and Bicycle Strategy 2017

The Pedestrian and Bicycle Strategy sets out a vision to provide the premier trail network in Victoria, connecting people to their daily destinations and to the spectacular tourism and landscape features of the Shire. The aim of this strategy is to provide a guiding framework for Council for the incremental development of a comprehensive walking and cycling network throughout the Shire.

The Strategy identifies the importance of open spaces to encourage people to walk or ride for daily transport needs and outlines the opportunity for the development of a major open space alongside Cardinia Creek, making this riparian asset even more important. The Strategy recommends a combination of shared paths and bikeways to link with major public spaces and cycle routes through open spaces, such as waterways and public parks.

Key takeaway

- Shared paths that link open spaces, waterways and public spaces encourage people to walk or ride for active transport as well as recreation.

Equestrian Strategy 2014

Cardinia Shire's varied and unique landscape characteristics allow for a high level of horse ownership and equestrian activity. Equestrian activity can be broadly broken into 'equestrian sport' (or organised equestrian activity) and 'recreational riding' (non-organised equestrian activity) which are both addressed within the Equestrian Strategy. The Equestrian Strategy is guided by a set of principles that support how Council provides for the equestrian community with regards to provision of facilities, access and connectivity, multi-use sites, safety, and partnerships.

Equestrian reserves and trails form part of the Shire's network of public open space, providing an opportunity for these facilities to be made more available for all members of the community to access. Community feedback during the consultation for the Open Space Strategy highlighted that there was a desire for equestrian facilities to be made publicly available. Management of equestrian facilities and partnerships is addressed in the Equestrian Strategy however, a consistent approach for access to public equestrian facilities is preferred. Where possible, public access to equestrian facilities should be encouraged at all equestrian reserves, with a preference for at least one riding arena and float parking facilities for riders to access the reserve and/or the surrounding trail network.

The 2014 Equestrian Strategy is currently being reviewed. This review includes an update of the existing trail and facility network and will include recommendations for improvements to existing facilities and identify opportunities for new linkages.

Key takeaways

- Equestrian trails increase connectivity and improve access to open space for the equestrian and broader community.
- The review of the Equestrian Strategy will include an update of the existing trail and facility network and include opportunities for improvements.

Sustainable Environment Policy 2018-28

The Sustainable Environment Policy is the roadmap for the future direction of Council's environmental and sustainability strategies, plans and activities. It identifies the challenges facing the municipality in these areas and outlines the plans and strategies already in place and those required to address them. The Policy describes how the interaction between our response to the environmental issues of climate change, water, biodiversity, waste, and the way we plan human settlements, impact and are impacted by all facets of Council plans, policies, and actions.

Key takeaway

- Open Space planning, delivery and management needs to take into consideration climate change, water, biodiversity, waste, and the way we plan human settlements.

Biodiversity Conservation Strategy 2019-29

The objective of the Biodiversity Conservation Strategy is to sustainably manage Cardinia Shire's natural environment so that it is resilient, healthy, and valued by the community. The strategy identifies goals and objectives for protecting our natural environment and meeting Council's legislative obligations. It includes a detailed 10-year action plan for achieving these goals and promotes a shared purpose with the community about the importance of the natural environment and the connection to quality of life. The strategy is structured around four goals, which are 'protect, enhance, connect, and engage', that include relevant actions and action durations.

Areas of the Biodiversity Conservation Strategy that are particularly relevant to the Open Space Strategy include planning for natural resources areas, planting programs, and supporting 'friends' of bushland reserves and other volunteer groups.

Key takeaways

- The protection and enhancement of indigenous plants and animals is an important consideration for open space planning.
- The Biodiversity Conservation Strategy seeks to engage and educate residents on the value of our natural environment leading them to care for and being empowered to enhance biodiversity in open spaces.

Biolink Plan 2023-33

The Biolink Plan is designed to preserve and enhance biodiversity in the Shire and influence the broader region through the protection and creation of biolink corridors that are safe for people and property. The Biolink Plan aims to protect native plants and animals from threats that contribute to species decline and seeks to connect fragmented vegetation across the Shire and encourage the movement of wildlife.

By providing a transparent framework for investment in conservation management, the Biolink Plan facilitates improved understanding of how to support and enable the movement of species throughout the landscape efficiently and effectively. The Plan will assist Council and communities to coordinate their efforts so that biodiversity can be enhanced individually and collectively in Cardinia Shire.

The Open Space Strategy provides an opportunity to contribute information to the mapped biolinks and influence future urban biolinks where there is alignment with the conservation outcomes of the Biolink Plan.

The Strategy can improve habitat linkages and corridors by enhancing the network of open spaces along biolink corridors and connecting separate habitat patches where possible.

Key takeaways

- An enhanced network of well-designed open spaces contributes to biolink corridors.
- Identification of opportunities for new open spaces should consider their contribution to habitat connectivity.

Climate Change Adaptation Strategy 2022 - 33

The Climate Change Adaptation Strategy outlines how Cardinia Shire Council will work towards increasing the climate resilience and adaptive capacity across the Shire. The four overarching themes of this strategy include:

- Plan for and manage the risks of climate change and the associated extreme weather events.
- Seek opportunities for partnerships and collaboration with stakeholders and the community that support climate change adaptation.
- Use the natural environment to build our adaptive capacity.
- Encourage future-proofing design – foster places capable of adapting to change and respond to current and future risks.

Adapting to climate change involves increasing community and council's resilience to the unprecedented stresses and shocks associated with climate hazards and weather events. The Climate Change Adaptation Strategy identifies open space as an adaptation opportunity that can contribute to mitigating long-term risk for people and the environment. Providing access and promoting the use of open space is one of the key actions recommended in the strategy for reducing the risk of mental illness and stress in the community. In support of the long-term viability of council's open space, the design, development, and maintenance of new and existing open space assets considers the current and future localised impacts of climate change. The climate resilience of the open space network will be strengthened through the redevelopment of established assets and the development of new sites.

Key takeaways

- Revegetation of open spaces with climate-resilient plant species can help to support natural reserve systems.
- Activate and encourage the community to use outdoor, open space areas including bushland reserves.
- Open space provides an opportunity to contribute to mitigating impacts of climate change for people and the environment.

Integrated Water Management Plan 2015-25

The Integrated Water Management plan reframes Council's approach to water management, adopting an integrated water cycle approach that considers the role, benefits, issues, and relationships between all elements of water management.

Two sectors that dominate water consumption among council-operated facilities are open space (35%) and playing fields (18%). There is increasing recognition of the importance of improving passive open spaces for communities and creating local cooler, greener environments during heat waves. Alternative water supplies can provide irrigation of open space by harvesting stormwater runoff or connecting to a recycled water supply.

It is therefore important that integrated water management principles are considered in future open space planning to safeguard waterways, reduce the use of potable water and bore water, and seek alternative sources of water for irrigation of open space.

Key takeaways

- Link open space networks with waterways and Westernport through green corridors.
- Water efficient practices implemented in the management of open space safeguard waterways.

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design Policy (CPTED) 2022

Council has a CPTED Policy and CPTED Scope that are internal facing documents used to set the standard for Council delivered and managed spaces. The purpose of the CPTED policy is to provide a framework for Council to work towards improving safety and reduced crime by applying CPTED principles to new developments, redevelopments, and the maintenance and management of public spaces and facilities within the Cardinia Shire Council area. Appropriate strategies are determined in terms of risk, cost effectiveness and community benefit. This is achieved through analysis of evidence, safety audits and stakeholder input.

The principles of CPTED are designed to inform the approach to different built environments to reduce or remove the incidents of crime. They include:

1. Surveillance
2. Access control
3. Target hardening
4. Territorial reinforcement
5. Management & Maintenance.

CPTED provides strategies for urban designers, planners, land owners, and public space users to contribute to crime prevention and increase feelings of safety. The application of CPTED can contribute to the prevention of crime and antisocial behaviour, increase use of public space, improve actual and perceived safety, and contribute to wellbeing and economic outcomes for community and business. The benefits for the broader community while not easily quantifiable in financial terms have demonstratable value in contributing positively to the look and feel of Council owned and managed assets.

Key takeaway

- CPTED principles will be applied as part of the planning and delivery of open space in the Shire.

Shade Policy 2019

The Shade Policy outlines Council's position regarding shade (natural and built forms) within Council-owned and managed open spaces and facilities. It provides a framework for decision-making and ensures that the local community and those who use Council facilities and open spaces have access to shaded areas while also encouraging the community to adopt personal sun protection practices as a priority. All open spaces owned and managed by the Council are subject to the Policy. The Policy identifies guiding principles and policy statements that are relevant to the Open Space Strategy.

Key takeaways

- The Shade Policy guides provision of shade in open space planning.
- Natural shade solutions involving the strategic planting of trees and other vegetation will be prioritised across existing and newly developed Council open space and facilities.

Developer Landscape Guidelines 2017

These Guidelines have been prepared to direct the design, approval, and implementation of landscaping in new subdivisions in Cardinia Shire. The Guidelines articulate Council's expectations at each stage of the

process and aim to facilitate a straightforward and efficient landscape development process. The guidelines acknowledge the community and environmental benefits of well-designed public open space and encourage creativity, sustainability, and innovation in landscape design.

All work undertaken by developers in designing and delivering public open space that becomes a future Council asset is directed by these guidelines and assessed against them. These guidelines reflect previous Council open space directions and when they are reviewed, will be updated to align with the Open Space Strategy. The Guidelines are a minimum standard required, and do not prevent an exceeding of the standard which results in perceived inequity of spaces. They also reflect and reference most documents listed in the Open Space Strategy.

Key takeaways

- The development of open spaces in new subdivisions are to be designed and constructed in line with Council's Landscape Developer Guidelines.
- Open spaces should be delivered at an appropriate level of embellishment for their classification type, primary function, and visitor catchment.

Access and Inclusion Policy and Action Plan 2021-2026

The Access and Inclusion Policy outlines Council's commitment to people with disability having full equity, inclusion, and participation rights as they live, work, learn and explore Cardinia Shire. The Policy Action Plan recommends establishing a working group to develop universal design guidelines for Council assets and open spaces. Emerging themes of the action plan highlight the importance of providing accessible and inclusive outdoor spaces.

Key takeaways

- Council is committed to ensuring people of all abilities have full equity, inclusion, and participation rights in all aspects of life.
- Outdoor spaces should be designed to be inclusive and accessible for people of all abilities.
- Upgrades or investments in existing open spaces are to comply with universal design guidelines.

Ageing Well Strategy and Action Plan 2019-25

The Ageing Well Strategy and Action Plan lays the pathway for a strong and inclusive community that values diversity, ageing and the concept of active ageing by optimising opportunities for good health, social and economic participation. It recognises the importance of providing older residents access to pleasant, safe, and healthy environments for improved mental health and physical wellbeing. The Strategy recommends the delivery of infrastructure to support the mobility of older people with safety and confidence.

Key takeaways

- Council supports a strong and inclusive community that values diversity, ageing and the concept of active ageing.
- Opportunities to support older people to be active through sports clubs, targeted facilities, outdoor trails for walking and cycling, and connecting "friends" groups and other volunteer programs.

Community Garden Policy

Council's internal Community Garden Policy and Guidelines outline how community gardens and other forms of urban agriculture can be facilitated within Cardinia Shire. The Policy is currently under review and will align to the Open Space Strategy. The reviewed policy intends to outline Council's role in facilitating urban agriculture activities on Council owned or managed land. It will stipulate the internal process for identifying and/or assessing the suitability and development needs of proposed sites and will provide a comprehensive procedure for internal team members and stakeholders to follow. This will help to facilitate the community establishment and management of urban agriculture projects and programs.

Key takeaway

- Urban agriculture is supported on Council-owned or managed land, including open spaces, where infrastructure is available to support the activity and aligns with Council's Community Garden Policy.

Appendix 2 – Open Space Classification

Passive

	Regional	Township	District	Neighbourhood	Local
Purpose	Flagship reserves which attract high numbers of visitors from across and beyond the Shire. Contain extensive infrastructure to support long stays and specialised activities. Will include multiple significant attractions.	Located within town centres, they provide a high level of function regardless of their land size. Embellished and maintained at a higher level to support longer periods of stay and to enhance the appeal of our commercial centres.	To serve the passive recreation needs of one or more towns. They contain a limited amount of specialised infrastructure and will support longer periods of stay. Will include one or more significant attraction. District reserves may also function as neighbourhood reserves for local residents.	The primary reserve for a given neighbourhood. They contain a limited amount of infrastructure to support the daily recreation needs of residents within a walkable catchment of the reserve.	A small reserve to add green space within neighbourhoods for visual relief and limited recreational activities. They contain minimal infrastructure and will not attract visitors outside of the immediate walkable catchment.
Reserve size (as a general indicator)	Unlimited	Not specified but usually comparable in size to a neighbourhood reserve.	2-10 Ha	0.4 – 2ha	Less than 0.4Ha
Visitor catchment	Across Cardinia Shire and beyond. Unlimited travel time.	That of which the town centre which they are located within. Generally one suburb.	Multiple towns	A 500m walkable catchment	Less than 500m catchment
Duration of use	Up to a full day	Up to 4 hours	Up to 4 hours	Up to 2 hours	Less than half an hour
Access mode: Active transport = Walking, cycling, scooter etc. Public transport = train or bus. Motor vehicle = private car.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active Transport, public transport or motor vehicle. Off street parking provided.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active Transport, public transport, or motor vehicle. Off Street parking may be provided.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active Transport, public transport or motor vehicle. Off street parking provided.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active transport. No off street parking provided.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active transport. No off-street parking provided.
Activities may include	Can accommodate high visitation numbers from across the municipality and beyond. Can cater to multiple social gatherings at once and the staging of large scale community events. Will include a large play space and other recreation facilities and cater to one or more specialised activities	Informal recreation, relaxation or play opportunities for short to medium time periods. Will include a medium sized play space. Can also cater to social gatherings and community events.	Caters for a range of uses including recreation, relaxation, play, exercise, social sport and some specialised activities. Caters to longer stays and social gatherings. Will include a medium sized play space.	Informal recreation, relaxation or play opportunities for short to medium time periods. Will include a small play space.	Incidental and spontaneous recreation and relaxation such as sitting, resting and eating lunch within a short safe walking distance of residents and workers. Will not include a play space.
Infrastructure may include	Infrastructure to cater for large numbers of visitors and periods of intense use: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shared and walking paths Toilet facilities Sealed car parking 	Infrastructure to cater for a medium number of visitors for up to half a day. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Walking paths Toilet facilities Car parking Barbeques 	Infrastructure to cater for a medium number of visitors for multiple hours at a time. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shared and walking paths Toilet facilities Car parking 	Basic infrastructure reflecting local context and interests: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Walking path/s Seating Small shelter Rubbish bins 	Minimal infrastructure provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Walking path, Seating, Vegetation

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wayfinding signage• Barbeques• Seating and picnic tables• Rubbish bins• Picnic shelters• Drinking fountains• Structured landscapes• Arboriculture assets• Public art• Large play space including built shade• Social sport facilities• Café or infrastructure to support food trucks• Lighting• Infrastructure to support staging of large community events and live performances	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Picnic shelters• Seating and picnic tables• Rubbish bins• Drinking fountains• Structured landscapes• Small-medium sized play space which may include built shade.• Limited lighting if appropriate• Infrastructure to support local events.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wayfinding signage• Barbeques• Seating and picnic tables• Rubbish bins• Picnic shelters• Drinking fountains• Structured landscapes• Medium play space including built shade• Social sport facilities• Infrastructure to support local events	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Shade trees• Small play space or social sport facility• Minimal structured planting.	
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Active

	Regional	Municipal (Township Not applicable for Active Reserves)	District	Neighbourhood	Local
Purpose	Significant facilities capable of hosting state and regional level tournaments. Regional level sport facilities will cater for and have a catchment greater than Cardinia Shire Boundaries.	Municipal level sport facilities will cater for and have a catchment Shire wide. These facilities will generally accommodate sports and activities with lower participation rates where only one or two facilities are required Shire wide.	Senior and junior competition for clubs, schools and sporting associations. District level sport facilities will have a catchment from the surrounding suburbs, or in rural areas from within a township and the surrounding community.	Junior competition, facilities co-located with adjacent schools, grassed sport used for training	Local level facilities will generally be parkland areas with very limited supporting infrastructure. Playing fields may be limited in size and an irregular shape
Reserve size (as a general indicator)	N/A (dependant on sport)	N/A (dependant on sport)	N/A (dependant on sport)	N/A (dependant on sport)	N/A (dependant on sport)
Visitor catchment	Within Cardinia Shire and beyond. Unlimited travel time.	Shire wide	Multiple towns	Immediate local area	Immediate local area
Duration of use	Up to a full day	Up to a full day	Up to a full day	Up to a full day	Up to a full day
Access mode: Active transport = Walking, cycling, scooter etc. Public transport = train or bus. Motor vehicle = private car.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active Transport, public transport or motor vehicle. Off street parking provided.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active Transport, public transport or motor vehicle. Off street parking provided.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active Transport, public transport or motor vehicle. Off street parking provided.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active transport. Off street parking is either minimal or not provided.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active transport. No off-street parking provided.
Activities may include	The capacity and standard of infrastructure will be capable of hosting regional and state level competition and attracting major league sports to the Shire.	The facilities will be of a standard to cater for training activities, junior and senior level competition.	They will cater for senior and junior competition and training activities for clubs, sporting associations and schools. It is envisaged this level of facility will form the majority of sporting facilities within the Shire and are typically the home facility for user groups.	Neighbourhood level sport facilities will generally cater for training activities, junior and low-level senior competition. Catchment for these facilities will primarily be from the immediate local area. The facilities may be overflow / secondary facilities for user groups with temporary infrastructure provision, as well as facilities co-located with, or adjacent to a school.	Any infrastructure provided to support the playing area is likely to be temporary provision, essentially to meet the need for overflow / secondary facilities for training activities, junior and some low-level senior competition.
Infrastructure may include	Infrastructure to cater for large numbers of visitors with a catchment greater than Cardinia Shire boundaries.	Infrastructure to cater for a medium number of visitors for multiple hours at a time, with generally only one or two facilities Shire wide. They may include:	Infrastructure to cater for a medium number of visitors for multiple hours at a time and may include:	Basic infrastructure reflecting local context and interest and may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Playing field lighting 	Minimal infrastructure provided, and where provided may be temporary.

	<p>It will experience periods of intense use and may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Playing field lighting• Toilet and change facilities• Sealed car parking• Wayfinding signage• Seating and picnic tables• Rubbish bins• Drinking fountains• Structured landscapes• Public art• Irrigation & drainage• Medium play space including built shade• Social / casual sport activities• Lighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Playing field lighting• Toilet and change facilities• Shared and walking paths• Car parking• Wayfinding signage• Seating• Rubbish bins• Drinking fountains• Structured landscapes• Public art• Small play space including built shade• Irrigation & drainage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Playing field lighting• Toilet and change facilities• Shared and walking paths• Car parking• Wayfinding signage• Seating• Rubbish bins• Drinking fountains• Structured landscapes• Public art• Small play space including built shade• Irrigation & drainage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Portable toilets and change rooms• Rubbish bins• Shade trees• Small play space• Irrigation & drainage• Minimal car parking	<p>Playing fields may be limited in size.</p>
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Natural Resource areas

	Regional	Township	District	Neighbourhood	Local
Purpose	<p>Regional Natural Resource Area provide refuge for state and nationally protected flora and fauna. Reserves are managed for their conservation values, for the protection and enhancement of significant species and habitat. They are strategically important in the landscape and provide key ecosystem services along biolinks.</p> <p>These reserves can be managed by Councils and other State or statutory authorities.</p> <p>Pest plant and animal species managed to enhance the ecological value of the reserve</p> <p>Passive recreation opportunities are limited, where they align with the conservation values to connect people with nature and encourage people to become custodians of the land.</p>	N/A	<p>Protect ecologically significant flora and fauna communities within Shire. Their role as a biolink is important in the landscape. Reserves are managed for their conservation values and for the protection and enhancement of species and habitat.</p> <p>Low percentage of high threat weeds < 5%.</p> <p>Priority pest animals managed to reduce their impact in the landscape.</p> <p>Passive recreation opportunities are limited, where they align with the conservation values to connect people with nature and encourage people to become custodians of the land</p>	<p>Indigenous flora and fauna communities that are locally significant within Cardinia Shire and have a biolink role in connecting the landscape. Reserves are managed for conservation values and provide refuge for species and habitat.</p> <p>Low percentage of high threat weeds < 5%.</p> <p>Priority pest animals managed to reduce their impact in the landscape.</p> <p>Passive recreation opportunities are more likely to be provided within the reserve, where they complement the conservation values.</p> <p>Encourage people to connect with nature and become custodians for the significant flora and fauna</p>	<p>Reserves contain native vegetation. Significance is generally based around bushland provision for local community and its role in connecting the surrounding landscape as part of a biolink. Often isolated pockets and/or corridor linkages.</p> <p>Lower value conservation road reserves. (Roadside Conservation Significance Assessment).</p> <p>Low percentage of environmental weeds < 5%.</p> <p>Passive recreation opportunities are more likely to be provided within the reserve, where they complement the conservation values.</p> <p>Encourage people to connect with nature and become custodians for the significant flora and fauna</p>
Reserve size (as a general indicator)	Typically greater than 10ha		Typically less than 10ha	Typically less than 5ha	Typically less than 2ha
Visitor catchment	Across Cardinia Shire and beyond.		Cardinia Shire residents. Generally caters for local residents, and surrounding townships.	Local residents within the given neighbourhood.	Local residents within walking distance.
Duration of use	May attract visitors for full days or even overnight stays.		Up to 4 hours	1 – 2 hours	Less than 1 hour
Access mode: Active transport = Walking, cycling, scooter etc. Public transport = train or bus. Motor vehicle = private car.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active Transport, Motor vehicle Horse riding 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active Transport, Motor vehicle Horse riding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active Transport, Motor vehicle Horse riding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Walking Cycling Horse riding
Activities may include	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental restoration works Bird watching Nature studies 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental restoration works Bird watching Nature studies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration works Bird watching Nature studies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental restoration works Bird watching Nature studies

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Photography • Walking • Exercising • Relaxation and mindfulness • Nature appreciation • Nature play • Picnicking • Horse riding (limited), • Bike riding, (limited) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Photography • Walking • Exercising • Relaxation and mindfulness • Nature appreciation • Nature play • Picnicking • Horse riding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Photography • Walking • Exercising • Relaxation and mindfulness • Nature appreciation • Picnicking • Nature play • Horse riding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Photography • Walking • Exercising • Relaxation and mindfulness • Nature appreciation • Picnicking • Nature play
Infrastructure may include	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructed and unconstructed pathways • Pedestrian bridges • Maintenance access tracks • Fencing (boundary & internal) • Access Gates • Car parking (sealed and unsealed) • Fuel breaks • Toilet facilities • Strategic fire Water tanks • Information boards /wayfinding and interpretive signage • Stairs / boardwalks • BBQ's • Picnic tables • Seating • Nature play spaces • Artificial habitat enhancement including, salvaging rocks and logs from within the development/area, installation of artificial habitat features such as nesting boxes, water features, rope bridges, fauna culverts and other wildlife crossing structures. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unconstructed pathways • Fencing (boundary & internal) • Access Gates • Car parking (limited unsealed) • Fuel breaks • Strategic fire Water tank/s • Wayfinding and interpretive signage • Stairs / boardwalks • Seating / picnic tables • Nature play spaces • Artificial habitat enhancements 	<p>Minimal infrastructure provided where in keeping with conservation values of the reserve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unconstructed pathways • Fencing (boundary & internal) • Access Gates • Fuel breaks • Strategic fire Water tank/s • Signage • Stairs / boardwalks • Seating / picnic tables • Nature play spaces 	<p>Minimal infrastructure provided where in keeping with conservation values of the reserve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Un/constructed walking pathways • Fencing (boundary & internal) • Access Gates • Fuel breaks • Signage • Stairs / boardwalks • Seating / picnic tables • Managed gardens

Linear Connections

	Regional	Township	District	Neighbourhood	Local
Purpose	Linear connections are often associated with waterways, vegetation corridors, major utility easements and road reserves that link destinations. They are passive open spaces with minimal infrastructure including pathways, seating, garden beds, existing or created natural habitat features, and drainage infrastructure. Regional linear connections provide linkages across the Shire and to neighbouring LGA's. They can contain significant ecological values. or function as key biolinks across the Shire. Passive recreation opportunities may be provided within the reserve.	N/A	District linear connections are associated with waterways, vegetation corridors and road reserves that link destinations and open space within and across neighbourhoods. They are generally passive open space with minimal infrastructure such as walking trails, bike paths and drainage infrastructure and can contain ecological values. Passive recreation opportunities may be provided within the reserve.	Neighbourhood linear connections are associated with waterways, vegetation corridors and road reserves that link local destinations and open space. They are generally passive open space with minimal infrastructure such as pathways and drainage infrastructure and can contain ecological values. Recreational opportunities exist adjacent to very high and high conservation road reserves (as per Council's Roadside Conservation Significance Assessment), that are considerate of environmental constraints and appropriate setbacks.	Local linear connections are associated with waterways, vegetation corridors and road reserves that link open space within and across the local neighbourhood. Walkway connections between residential streets. They are generally passive open space with minimal infrastructure such as pathways and drainage infrastructure and can contain ecological values. Recreational opportunities exist adjacent to low value conservation road reserves (as per Council's Roadside Conservation Significance Assessment), that are considerate of environmental constraints and appropriate setbacks.
Reserve size (as a general indicator)	Unlimited		Under 10 Ha	2Ha or less	Small. Connects between local streets and laneways.
Visitor catchment	Across Cardinia Shire and beyond		Generally caters for local residents, and neighbouring suburbs.	Local residents and the wider neighbourhood	Local neighbourhood
Duration of use	Up to a full day		Up to half a day	Up to 2 hours	Up to 15 minutes
Access mode: Active transport = Walking, cycling, scooter etc. Public transport = train or bus. Motor vehicle = private car.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active transport Motor vehicle Public transport Horse riding 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active Transport Motor vehicle Horse riding 	Active Transport	Active transport
Activities may include	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental restoration works Walking Relaxation and mindfulness Bird watching Nature studies Photography Exercising Horse riding Nature appreciation 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental restoration works Bird watching Nature studies Photography Exercising Horse riding Nature appreciation Nature play Picnicking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental restoration works Walking Relaxation and mindfulness Cycling Commuting Nature play 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Walking Cycling Short rests

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nature play• Picnicking• Cycling• Commuting• Passive recreation activities		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cycling• Commuting• Passive recreation activities		
Infrastructure may include	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Unconstructed pathways• Constructed pathways• Fencing (boundary & internal)• Access Gates• Car parking (sealed and unsealed)• Fuel breaks• Toilet facilities (at key nodes)• Information boards• Wayfinding signage• Stairs / boardwalks• Picnic tables• Seating• Rubbish bins• Drinking fountains		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Unconstructed pathways• Constructed pathways• Stairs / boardwalks• Seating• Rubbish bins• Garden beds• Shade trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Unconstructed pathways• Constructed pathways• Stairs / boardwalks• Seating• Garden beds• Shade trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Unconstructed pathways• Constructed pathways• Stairs• Seating

Appendix 3 – Open space in each Area

The following tables list public and restricted open space in each Area.

Beaconsfield

Table 6: Open spaces in Beaconsfield

Public open space	Type	Classification	Ownership	Area (ha)
Beaconsfield Recreation Reserve	Active	District	Crown	5.15
O'Neil Rd oval	Active	Neighbourhood	Council	3.36
Florence Terrace	Passive (Drainage)	Local	Council	0.05
Connassidy Close drainage	Passive (Drainage)	Local	Council	0.06
Souter Street drainage	Passive (Drainage)	Local	Council	0.10
Walkway- South Ridge Court	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.05
Walkway- Timberside Drive to Castle Court	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.03
Walkway- Castle Court to Sanctuary Way	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.02
Walkway- Mountain View Circuit to Scenic Drive	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.02
Parkview Circuit Reserve	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.74
Walkway- Domain Circuit to Grange Circuit	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.02
Walkway- O'Neil Rd to Mikey Road	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.07
Walkway- Robin Rise to May Road	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.02
Walkway- Beaconshill Drive to South FI No 10	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.06

Public open space	Type	Classification	Ownership	Area (ha)
Walkway- Connassidy Close to North Fl.No 11	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.03
Walkway- Scenic Drive to Viewbank Rise	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.02
Beaconsfield Railway and Creek Reserve	Passive (Natural resource)	Neighbourhood	Council	0.45
Ridge Top Reserve	Passive (Natural resource)	Neighbourhood	Council	2.11
Hilltop Reserve	Passive (Natural resource)	Neighbourhood	Council	0.45
Beaconsfield Park	Passive	District	Council	1.04
Berwick View Wetland	Passive	Neighbourhood	Crown	1.19
Highton Court Reserve	Passive	Local	Council	0.04
Jim Parkes Reserve	Passive	Township	Council	0.32
Bonette Reserve	Passive	Neighbourhood	Council	0.07
Mikey Boulevard Reserve	Passive	Neighbourhood	Council	0.23
Timberside Drive retention basin Reserve	Passive	Local	Council	0.46
Beaconsfield Grange Park	Passive	Neighbourhood	Council	0.53
Desmond Court Road Reserve	Passive	Local	Council	0.31
Kath Roberts Reserve	Passive	Neighbourhood	Council	0.60
Bob Burgess Reserve	Passive	Neighbourhood	Council	1.80
17 Bragg Road	Passive	Local	Council	0.02
Total				19.44

Table 7: Proposed open space by 2031

Public open space	Type	Classification	Ownership	Area (ha)
Gilsman Road Park	Passive	Neighbourhood	Council	0.3
Melbourne Water retarding basin (Cardinia Creek Parkland)	Passive	Regional	Melbourne Water and Park VIC	20.74
Total				21.04

Officer

Table 8: Open space in Officer

Public open space	Type	Classification	Ownership	Area (Ha)
Officer Recreation Reserve	Active	District	Council	10.19
Heatherbrae Recreation Reserve	Active	District	Council	0.43
Lower Gum Scrub Creek, Linear Reserve	Passive (Drainage)	Neighbourhood	Melb water	4.19
Siding Avenue Pump Station	Passive (Drainage)	Township	Council	0.17
Timbertop Retarding Basin	Passive (Drainage)	Neighbourhood	Council	2.57
Arcadia Waterway-res 1	Passive (Drainage)	Neighbourhood	Council	1.91
Arcadia Waterway-res 2	Passive (Drainage)	Neighbourhood	Council	1.56
Upper Gum Scrub Creek	Passive (Drainage)	Neighbourhood	Council	0.91
Walkway- Stowe Court	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.04

Public open space	Type	Classification	Ownership	Area (Ha)
Walkway -Hardwick Place	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.01
Panorama Tree Reserve	Passive (Linear)	Neighbourhood	Council	0.11
Walkway Milgate Rise	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.03
Walkway-77 Lincoln Avenue	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.02
Princes Fwy Linear Reserve	Passive (Linear)	District	Council	4.56
Beatrix Circuit Walkway	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.13
17 Tagore Walk	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.01
Station Street Reserve	Passive	Neighbourhood	Council	0.05
Tantallon Boulevard Detention Basin Reserve	Passive	Neighbourhood	Council	1.57
Panorama Estate Wetlands	Passive	Local	Council	1.18
Denton Drive Reserve	Passive	Local	Council	0.04
Pioneer Way Reserve	Passive	Neighbourhood	Council	1.10
Lincoln Avenue Reserve	Passive	Neighbourhood	Council	0.74
Hicks Reserve	Passive	District	Council	2.05
Fairwood Rise Reserve	Passive	Neighbourhood	Council	0.95
Nolan Crescent Reserve	Passive	Local	Council	0.03
Nolan Crescent East Reserve	Passive	Local	Council	0.03
Goldsborough Drive Reserve	Passive	Neighbourhood	Council	1.12

Public open space	Type	Classification	Ownership	Area (Ha)
Dobson Rd Reserve	Passive	Neighbourhood	Council	1.00
39 Oakrind Rise Reserve	Passive	Local	Council	0.24
Gulliver Dr Reserve	Passive	neighbourhood	Council	0.86
Shale Rise Reserve	Passive	Local	Council	0.04
Eloise Circuit Reserve	Passive	Local	Council	0.15
Temporary North South Arterial Reserve	Passive	Local	Council	1.27
2 Campanella Avenue	Passive	Local	Council	0.02
103 Flanagan Avenue	Passive	Neighbourhood	Council	0.94
33 Baber Drive	Passive	Local	Council	0.03
Station Street Reserve	Passive	Neighbourhood	Crown	0.72
Joined to Lower Gum Scrub Creek	Passive	Neighbourhood	Melb water	0.49
Total				41.45

Table 9: Restricted open space

Restricted open space	Type	Area (ha)
Education centre	Government school	8.3
Education centre	Non-Gov education centre	4.59
Education centre	Government school	8.10
Education centre	Non-Gov education centre	7.84

Education centre	Non-Gov education centre	4.07
Education centre		4.00
Education centre		0.79
Education centre		7.63
Blue Gum Park east side	Caravan Park	2.17
Total		47.51

Table 10: Proposed public open spaces by 2031

Public open Space	Type	Area (ha)
Joined to Cardinia Creek Parkland	Passive	11.60
McMullen Recreation Reserve	Active	10.11
Gin Gin Bin Recreation Reserve	Active	10.58
All the vacant land for OS	Passive	0.07
Total		32.36

Emerald

Table 11: Public open space in Emerald

Public open space	Type	Classification	Ownership	Area (ha)
Worrell Reserve	Active	District	Crown	4.07
Chandler Recreation Reserve: 436a Belgrave Gembrook Road	Active	District	Council	4.03
Drainage Reserve - Benson Street to Boundary Road East	Passive (Drainage)	Local	Council	0.05

Public open space	Type	Classification	Ownership	Area (ha)
Avonsleigh Common	Passive	Local	Council	0.09
Dunstan Road Reserve	Passive	Neighbourhood	Council	0.24
Nobelius Heritage Park	Passive	Regional	Council	4.18
Puffing Billy Place Reserve	Passive	District -Township	Emerald Tourist Railway Board	0.37
Emerald Rotary Entrance Park: Belgrave Gembrook Road	Passive	Local	VicRoads	0.18
Pepi's Land	Passive	Neighbourhood	Council	25.14
Emerald Lake Park	Passive	Regional	Council	54.69
William Street Reserve	Passive	Local	Council	0.08
Avonsleigh Bush Reserve	Passive	Neighbourhood	Council	2.10
Wattle Creek Reserve	Passive (Natural resource)	Neighbourhood	Council	6.04
Backer Street Reserve	Passive (Natural resource)	Local	Council	0.00
Clematis Park: 7 Clematis Park Road	Passive (Natural resource)	Neighbourhood	Crown	1.83
Emerald Close Reserve	Passive (Natural resource)	local	Council	4.50
Stewart Road Reserve	Passive (Natural resource)	Neighbourhood	Council	1.52
Ridge Road East Reserve	Passive (Natural resource)	Neighbourhood	Council	0.42
Telopea Steps	Passive (Natural resource)	District - neighbourhood	Private	0.05

Public open space	Type	Classification	Ownership	Area (ha)
Emerald Quarry Reserve: Emerald-Monbulk Road	Passive (Natural resource)	Neighbourhood	Council	0.05
Hogan Park	Passive (Natural resource)	Neighbourhood	Crown	5.33
Walkway - Church Street to Belgrave-Gembrook Road opposite Pinnocks Road	Passive (Natural resource)	Local	Council	0.005
Emerald Church Street to Belgrave	Passive (Natural resource)	Local	Council	0.12
Walkway - Walnut Way to Laurel Lane	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.05
Belgrave Gembrook Road Tree Reserve	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	1.41
Walkway - Peppermint Court to Russell Street	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.11
Walkway - Kings Road to Belgrave Gembrook Road	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.03
Walkway - Boundary Road East to Boundary Road West	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.11
Cardinia Reservoir Park	Passive (Natural resource)	Regional	Public authorities land (Melbourne Water)	207.98
Clematis Reserve	Passive (Natural resource)	Neighbourhood	Municipal	3.48
Menzie Creek Linear Reserve	Passive (Natural resource)	Neighbourhood	Crown	13.76
Department of Planning	Passive (Natural resource)	Local	Public authority	0.98
No name (under Department of Planning)	Passive (Natural resource)	Local	Municipal	0.56

Public open space	Type	Classification	Ownership	Area (ha)
Total				343.57

Table 12: Restricted open space

Restricted open space	Type	Area (ha)
Cockatoo Creek frontage (part of Alma Treloar Reserve)	Natural and semi-natural	10.76
Bellbird Crescent Reserve	Parkland and garden	2.27
Puffing Billy historic area	Natural and semi-natural	1.37
Service and utility area	Service and utility	0.04
Total		14.43

Table 13: Not fit-for-purpose open space

Not fit-for-purpose open space	Type	Area (ha)
Macclesfield Cemetery	Cemetery	1.98
Frank & Mary Crean Reserve	Organized recreation area	0.21
Emerald Secondary School	Education centre	7.07
Emerald Primary School	Education centre	2.49
Puffing Billy H.R	Historic area	29.52
Dandenong Ranges Steiner School/ (Crystal Brook Campus)	Education centre	0.37
Wombat Corner	Group camping	1.56
Mount Majestic Bushland Reserve	Natural resource	3.41
Symonds Road Bushland, Avonsleigh	Natural resource	1.96

Wright Forest	Natural resource	1.85
Wattle Creek Reserve, Avonsleigh	Natural resource	1.73
Total		52.17

Cockatoo

Table 14: Public open space in Cockatoo

Public open space	Type	Classification	Ownership	Area (ha)
Josie Bysouth Recreation Reserve	Active	Neighbourhood	Council	3.77
Mountain Road Recreation Reserve	Active	District	Council	21.84
Cockatoo Entrance Park	Passive	Local	Council	0.178
Cockatoo Town Park	Passive	Neighbourhood	Vic track	0.11
Alma Treloar Reserve	Passive	District	Council	10.65
Walkway- Carawa Street to Woori Yallock Road	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.024
Walkway- Collin Avenue to South West Corner Mountain Road Recreation Reserve	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.02
Walkway- Neville Street	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.03
Pakenham Road Tree Reserve	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.05
Walkway- North FL No3 Simmons Ci to South FL no% Galah Street	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.09
Walkway- View Hill Road to Vincent Street	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.02

Public open space	Type	Classification	Ownership	Area (ha)
Walkway- Midnight Avenue	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.22
Walkway- 46-48 McBride Street Cockatoo	Passive (Linear)	Township	Council	0.06
Walkway going to Secound Ave	Passive (Linear)	Local	Municipal	0.20
Tymon Road Bush Reserve	Passive (Natural resource)	Neighbourhood	Council	1.03
Bailey Road Reserve	Passive (Natural resource)	Local	Crown	9.84
Hall Road Reserve	Passive (Natural resource)	Local	Council	3.05
Wright Forest	Passive (Natural resource)	Neighbourhood	Crown	1019.61
Garden City Estate	Passive (Natural resource)	Neighbourhood	Council	25.41
Hague Crescent Buy Beck	Passive (Natural resource)	Local	Council	0.59
Barker Street Reserve	Passive (Natural resource)	Neighbourhood	Crown	11.25
Cockatoo Creek Recreation East & West	Passive (Natural resource)	Neighbourhood	Crown	9.32
Total				1,117.44

Table 15: Restricted open space

Restricted open space	Type	Area (ha)
Educational centre	Education centre	1.93

Cockatoo Primary School	Education centre	2.11
Haileybury College Camp	Protected area	3.54
Puffing Billy H.R	Historical railway	21.82
Total		29.41

Table 16: Not fit-for-purpose open spaces

Not fit-for-purpose open space	Type	Area (ha)
Stream Waterway to Mountain Road Active Recreation	Natural and semi-natural reserve	2.02
Walkway- Going to Second Avenue, Cockatoo Estate Garden	Natural and semi-natural reserve	0.20
Pancake Creek frontage	Natural and semi-natural reserve	2.81
Cockatoo Creek frontage	Natural and semi-natural reserve	25.03
Shepherd Creek frontage	Natural and semi-natural reserve	2.16
15 Spring Street	Vacant land	0.10
Hazel Street	Vacant land	0.09
1 & 7 Marion Avenue	Vacant land	0.63
3 Nangana Streets	Vacant land	0.40
Parts of Estate Garden	Protected area	17.78
Parts of Write Forest Bushland Reserve	Protected area	1.24
Cockatoo Natural interest Reserve	Protected area	2.30
Total		54.79

Beaconsfield Upper and District

Table 17: Public open space in Beaconsfield Upper and District

Public open space	Type	Classification	Ownership	Area (ha)
Beaconsfield Upper Recreation Reserve: Stony Creek Road	Active	District	Crown	4.11
Beaconsfield Upper Recreation Reserve: Stony Creek Road	Active	District	Crown	3.32
Southerland Park Recreation Reserve: Stony Creek Road	Active	District	Municipal	2.24
Holm Park Recreation Reserve	Active	District	Municipal	12.84
Ash Wednesday Park	Passive	Local	Municipal	0.1
Rosebank Wetland	Passive	Neighbourhood	Municipal	0.33
Tom Griffin Reserve	Passive	Neighbourhood	Municipal	0.22
Harris Reserve	Passive	Neighbourhood	Municipal	5.5
Charing Cross Reserve	Passive	Township	Municipal	0.35
16 Salisbury Road	Passive	Local	Municipal	0.27
Keith Ewenson Park	Passive	Township	Municipal	0.45
Craik Road Bushland Reserve	Passive (Natural resource)	Local	Municipal	0.78
E A Owen Conservation Reserve	Passive (Natural resource)	District	Municipal	6.9
Salisbury Gully Reserve	Passive (Natural resource)	District	Municipal	2.44
Sutherland Road Reserve	Passive (Natural resource)	Local	Municipal	0.6
Sutherland Park Reserve, Rosebank Wetland	Passive (Natural resource)	Local	Municipal	2.13
Beaconsfield Flora and Fauna Reserve	Passive (Natural resource)	District	Crown	18.16

Public open space	Type	Classification	Ownership	Area (ha)
Brennas Bushland Reserve	Passive (Natural resource)	Regional	Municipal	23.77
RJ Chambers Flora and Fauna Reserve	Passive (Natural resource)	Regional	Crown	3.93
Hamilton Reserve	Passive (Natural resource)	Neighbourhood	Municipal	8.42
Stony Creek Reserve	Passive (Natural resource)	Neighbourhood	Crown	7.5
Hillview Bushland Reserve	Passive (Natural resource)	Neighbourhood	Municipal	46.31
Salisbury Road Split Rock Road Triangle	Passive (Natural resource)	Local	Municipal	0.37
Cardinia Aqueduct Trail	Passive (Linear)	Regional	Municipal	19.22
Beaconsfield Emerald Road Tree Reserve	Passive (Linear)	Neighbourhood	Municipal	0.005
2 John William Court- Beaconsfield Upper	Passive (Linear)	Local	Municipal	0.23
Walkway- Connassidy Close to North fi No 11	Passive (Linear)	local	Municipal	0.002
Total				170.50

Table 18: Restricted open space

Restricted open space	Type	Area (ha)
Montuna Golf Club	Organised sport facility	51.85
Dallas Brooks Park Scout Campsite (group camp)	Natural resource(camping)	51.47
Beaconsfield Country Golf Club	Organised sport facility	119.06
GWS Anderson Scout Park (group camp)	Natural resource(camping)	21.13
Upper Beaconsfield Primary School	Education centre	1.00

Beaconsfield Nature Conservation Reserve	Natural resource (Protected area)	34.56
Upper Beaconsfield Nature Conservation Reserve	Natural resource (Protected area)	171.71
Pakenham Bushland Reserve	Natural resource (Protected area)	11.19
Total		461.97

Table 19: Not fit-for-purpose open space

Not fit-for-purpose open space	Type	Area (ha)
Stony Creek frontage	Natural resources	10.42
Cardinia Creek frontage	Natural resources	6.54
Cockatoo Creek frontage	Natural resources	19.51
Burkes Creek frontage	Natural resource (Protected area)	1.31
Total		37.78

Gembrook

Table 20: Public open space in Gembrook

Public open space	Type	Classification	Ownership	Area (ha)
Gembrook Recreation Reserve	Active	District	Municipal	5.24
Walkway- Inner to Lesouf Road	Passive (Linear)	Local	Municipal	0.1
Walkway- Gembrook Park Road to Main Street	Passive (Linear)	Neighbourhood	Municipal	0.38
Big Log Reserve	Passive	Neighbourhood	Municipal	0.63

Public open space	Type	Classification	Ownership	Area (ha)
Redwood Road Reserve	Passive	Neighbourhood	Municipal	1.14
Gembrook Leisure Park	Passive	District	Municipal	0.53
Gembrook Park Detention Basin Reserve	Passive	Local	Municipal	1.2
JAC Russell Park	Passive	Township	Emerald Tourist Railway Board (Puffing Billy)	0.54
Parker Reserve	Passive	Local	Municipal	0.45
Tilla Reserve	Passive	Local	Municipal	0.04
Collie Reserve	Passive (Natural resource)	Local	Municipal	0.5
Currawong Dr Bush Reserve	Passive (Natural resource)	Regional	Municipal	44.1
Gembrook Park	Passive (Natural resource)	Regional	Crown	27.14
Kurth Kiln Regional Park	Passive (Natural resource)	Regional	Crown	1,217.03
Bunyip State Park	Passive (Natural resource)	Regional	Crown	9,960.56
Seven -Acre Rock Scenic Reserve	Passive (Natural resource)	Regional	crown	20.75
Total				11,280.33

Table 21: Restricted open space

Restricted open space	Type	Area (ha)
Gil Well Park (Scout Camp)	Group camping	46.75

Gembrook Cemetery	Cemetery	1.60
Gembrook School	Education centre	3.50
Puffing Billy H.R	Historic railway	12.21
Equestrian Facility	Organised sport	0.17
Total		64.25

Table 22: Not fit-for-purpose open space

Not fit-for-purpose open space	Type	Area (ha)
Pancake Creek frontage	Natural	5.67
Clark Creek frontage	Natural	0.88
Shepherd Creek frontage	Natural	10.51
Cockatoo Creek frontage	Natural	5.42
Gembrook (Boy Road) Bushland Reserve	Natural	3.98
Gembrook (Blackwood Lane) Bushland Reserve	Natural	3.76
Gembrook Shepard Creek West Bushland Reserve	Protected area	1.58
Shepard Creek frontage (all)	Natural and semi-natural	34.66
Gilwell Park Bushland Reserve	Natural	73.51
Total		139.97

Northern Rural

Table 23: Public open space in Northern Rural

Public open space	Type	Classification	Ownership	Area (ha)
Maryknoll Recreation Reserve	Active	Neighbourhood	Municipal	8.24
Pakenham Upper Recreation Reserve	Active	District	Crown	3.05
Tynong North Recreation Reserve	Active	Neighbourhood	Municipal	1.22
Yarrabubba Horse Riding Reserve	Active	Neighbourhood	Municipal	2.33
Cardinia Aqueduct Trail	Passive (Linear)	Regional	Crown land	10.58
Walkway- Turramurra Road	Passive (Linear)	Local	Municipal	0.11
Walkway- Nagle Crescent to Girrahween Road	Passive (Linear)	local	Municipal	0.05
Roches Reserve	Passive (Natural resource)	Local	Municipal	0.23
St Joseph's Wildflower Reserve	Passive (Natural resource)	Neighbourhood	Municipal	40.82
Koala Reserve	Passive (Natural resource)	Neighbourhood	Municipal	2.82
Weatherhead Forest Reserve	Passive (Natural resource)	Neighbourhood	Municipal	13.71
Triangle Reserve	Passive (Natural resource)	Neighbourhood	Municipal	0.66
Yarrabubba Reserve	Passive (Natural resource)	District	Municipal	9.87
Manoora Road Drainage Reserve	Passive (Natural resource)	Neighbourhood	Municipal	0.91
Cannibal Creek Reserve	Passive (Natural resource)	Neighbourhood	Crown - CofM (Local)	12.31

Public open space	Type	Classification	Ownership	Area (ha)
Sister Channel Reserve	Passive (Natural resource)	Neighbourhood	Private	1.26
Twin Creek Road Reserve	Passive (Natural resource)	Neighbourhood	Municipal	5.30
Carne Road Reserve (unused Road Reserve)	Passive (Natural resource)	Neighbourhood	Municipal	1.79
RJ Chamber Flora and Fauna Reserve	Passive (Natural resource)	Regional	Crown - CofM (Council)	106.74
Manoora Reserve	Passive (Natural resource)	Neighbourhood	Municipal	6.62
Wirragulla Reserve	Passive (Natural resource)	Neighbourhood	Municipal	5.87
Wheeler Road Reserve	Passive (Natural resource)	Neighbourhood	Municipal	1.58
Mt Cannibal Flora and Fauna Reserve	Passive (Natural resource)	Regional	Municipal	53.20
Barongarook Track Reserve	Passive (Natural resource)	Neighbourhood	Municipal	5.76
Byunip Streamside Reserve	Passive (Natural resource)	District	Crown - CofM (Council)	4.80
Unused Government Road	Passive (Natural resource)	Local	Municipal	2.49
Bynuip State Park	Passive (Natural resource)	Regional	Crown	3105.53
Bundilla Reserve	Passive (Natural resource)	Neighbourhood	Municipal	1.64
St Joseph's Square	Passive	Township	Municipal	0.58
Total				3,410.08

Table 24: Restricted open space

Restricted open space	Type	Area (ha)
Equestrian facility	Organised sport	3.03
Alcheringa	Group camp	3.13
Education Centre	Education centre	1.01
Gumbuya World	Reserve/amusement centre	22.20
Maryknoll Cemetery Reserve	Cemetery	0.92
Gembrook (Bessie Creek Rd) Bushland Reserve	Protected area	11.43
Adjacent to Twin Creek Road Reserve (middle)	Natural and semi-natural	6.01
Nar Nar Goon Bushland Reserve	Protected area	14.95
Total		62.72

Table 25: Not fit-for-purpose open space

Not fit-for-purpose open space	Type	Area (ha)
Bunyip River frontage	Natural and semi-natural	56.74
Dimond Creek frontage	Natural and semi-natural	10.32
Cannibal Creek frontage	Protected area	104.99
Ararat Creek frontage	Natural and semi-natural	45.05
No data (adjacent to Ararat Creek frontage)	Natural and semi-natural	3.14
Bourkes Creek Frontage	Natural and semi-natural	8.83
Toomuc Creek frontage	Natural and semi-natural	6.94
No data (adjacent to Toomuc Creek- South)	Natural and semi-natural	8.40

Gembrook (Main Road) Bushland Reserve	Protected area	20.53
No name (the South part near South boundary)	Natural and semi-natural	3.02
Tonimbuk East State Forest	Natural and semi-natural	46.81
No name (Northern East adjacent to the boundary of Beaconsfield Upper)	Natural and semi-natural	2.57
No name (adjacent to Bunyip State Park (North))	Natural and semi-natural	18.52
Total		335.86

Southern Rural

Table 26: Public open space in Southern Rural

Public open space	Type	Classification	Ownership	Area (ha)
Rythdale Recreation Reserve	Active	Local	Crown	2.34
Catani Recreation Reserve	Active	District	Crown	9.08
Cora Lynn Recreation Reserve	Active	District	Crown	13.51
Yannathan Recreation Reserve	Active	Local	Municipal	0.21
Cardinia Recreation Reserve	Active	District	Municipal	4.03
Lang Lang Community Recreation Precinct	Active	District	Municipal	30.34
Kaduna Dr walkway	Passive (Linear)	Local	Municipal	0.04
Cardinia Wetland	Passive (Natural resource)	Neighbourhood	Municipal	0.96
Fauna Park	Passive (Natural resource)	Regional	Crown	24.53
Township entrance and Monument Reserve	Passive	Local	Municipal	0.16

Kaduna Park Reserve	Passive	Neighbourhood	Municipal	1.00
Kaduna Park Homestead Reserve	Passive	Neighbourhood	Municipal	1.25
Centenary Boulevard temporary future Carriageway Reserve	Passive	Local	Municipal	0.93
Total				88.38

Table 27: Restricted open space

Restricted public open space	Type	Area (ha)
School	Education Centre	1.63
School	Education Centre	0.02
School	Education Centre	0.79
Total		2.44

Table 28: Not fit-for-purpose open space

Not fit-for-purpose open space	Type	Area (ha)
Yallock Creek frontage	Natural and semi-natural	55.86
Flood Plain Cardinia Creek	Natural and semi-natural	9.34
Cardinia Creek frontage	Natural and semi-natural	2.58
Key Lane drain	Natural and semi-natural	2.94
Lang Lang Creek frontage	Natural and semi-natural	71.14
Western Port Coastal Reserve	Natural and semi-natural	0.59
Toomuc Creek frontage	Natural and semi-natural	0.38
North- Western Port Natural Conservation Reserve	Protected area	60.40

Heath Hill Conservation Bushland Reserve, Yannathan	Conservation land	10.06
Total		213.28

Garfield

Table 29: Public open spaces in Garfield

Public open space	Type	Classification	Ownership	Area (ha)
Garfield Recreation Reserve	Active	District	Crown - CofM (Council Vested)	12.31
Walkway- Clearview Court	Passive (Linear)	Local	Municipal	0.02
Walkway- Kerry Place	Passive (Linear)	Local	Municipal	0.02
Walkway- Briarwood Close	Passive (Linear)	Local	Municipal	0.02
Walkway- Jemima Court	Passive (Linear)	Local	Municipal	0.02
Walkway Kerry Place: End of the court	Passive (Linear)	Local	Municipal	0.02
Green Land Court Reserve	Passive	Neighbourhood	Municipal	0.43
Baker Road Reserve	Passive	Neighbourhood	Municipal	0.84
Ti-Tree Creek Park	Passive	Local	Municipal	0.96
May Court Reserve	Passive	Local	Municipal	0.17
RSL Memorial site	Passive	Township	VicTrack (Leased by Council)	0.49
Bandicoot Drive Reserve South	Passive	Local	Municipal	0.05
Bandicoot Drive Reserve North	Passive	Local	Municipal	0.36

Total	15.72
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Table 30: Restricted open space

Restricted open space	Type	Area (ha)
Garfield Golf Club	Structured sport	39.39
Garfield School	Education complex	1.58
Garfield Natural Interest Reserve	Protected area	0.81
Total		41.78

Nar Nar Goon – Tynong

Table 31: Public open space in Nar Nar Goon-Tynong

Public open space	Type	Classification	Ownership	Area (ha)
Tynong Recreation Reserve	Active	Neighbourhood	Council	8.28
Nar Nar Goon Recreation Reserve	Active	District	Crown	7.70
Station Street Reserve	Passive	Local	Vic track	0.25
Eddie Lowen Park	Passive	Township	Council	0.22
Tynong Town Park	Passive	Township	Council	0.21
Nar Nar Goon Memorial Reserve	Passive	Neighbourhood	Council	0.14
Val Carrol Garden	Passive	Local	Council	0.09
Total				16.88

Table 32: Restricted open space

Restricted open space	Type	Area (ha)
School	Educational centre	5.85

Restricted open space	Type	Area (ha)
School	Educational centre	1.17
School	Educational centre	16.19
School	Educational centre	14.62
Pakenham Racecourse	Sport facility	169.32
Total		207.17

Bunyip

Table 33: Public open space in Bunyip

Public open space	Type	Classification	Ownership	Area (ha)
Bunyip Recreation Reserve	Active	District	Crown	13.61
Pound Road Reserve	Active	Neighbourhood	Crown	22.14
Jakobi Reserve	Passive (Drainage)	Local	Municipal	3.75
Shinners Close Wetland	Passive (Drainage)	Local	Municipal	4.17
Walkway George Street	Passive (Linear)	Neighbourhood	Municipal	0.24
Walkway Sarah Hansen Lane	Passive (Linear)	Local	Municipal	0.06
Shinners Close walkway: 21	Passive (Linear)	Local	Municipal	0.15
Shinners Close walkway: 45	Passive (Linear)	Local	Municipal	0.52
A'beckett Road Bushland	Passive (Natural resource)	Local	Municipal	0.53
Holgate Memorial Park	Passive (Natural resource)	Local	Municipal	0.57

Chambers Road Reserve	Passive (Natural resource)	Local	Municipal	0.27
Bunyip Sanctuary	Passive	District	Municipal	50.77
Railway Reserve	Passive	Neighbourhood	VicTrack	1.63
Koolangarra Park	Passive	Township	Crown	0.89
ANZAK Park	Passive	Neighbourhood	Municipal	0.15
Total				99.44

Table 34: Restricted open space

Restricted open space	Type	Area (ha)
Bunyip Catholic School	Education complex	4.14
Bunyip Primary School	Education complex	4.09
Cemetery	Cemetery	3.93
Total		12.16

Table 35: Not fit-for-purpose open space

Not fit-for-purpose open space	Type	Area (ha)
Bunyip River frontage	Natural resource	0.54
Total		0.54

Lang Lang

Table 36: Public open space in Lang Lang

Public open space	Type	Classification	Ownership	Area (ha)
Lang Lang showground	Active	Local	Trustees of Lang Lang Pastoral Agr. Society	1.04
Gainsborough Avenue drainage	Passive (Drainage)	Local	Council	0.09

Public open space	Type	Classification	Ownership	Area (ha)
Rodeo Drive drainage	Passive (Drainage)	Local	Council	0.03
Maurice Super Avenue drainage	Passive (Drainage)	Local	Council	0.03
Langley Boulevard Reserve	Passive (Drainage)	Neighbourhood	Council	0.33
Summerfield Wetlands	Passive (Drainage)	Local	Council	5.16
Gerry Giacco Reserve	Passive (Drainage)	Local	Council	0.60
54 Clark Road	Passive (Drainage)	Local	Council	0.04
Langley Boulevard Reserve	Passive (Drainage)	Neighbourhood	Council	2.76
Gainsborough Avenue Tree Reserve	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.04
Dick Jones Park	Passive	District	VicTrack (Leased by Council)	1.18
Ridgeway Reserve	Passive	Neighbourhood	Council	1.17
Tresize Court Reserve	Passive	Neighbourhood	Council	0.42
James St Reserve	Passive	Local	Council	0.16
Thwaits Park	Passive	Neighbourhood	Council	0.15
Lang Lang Foreshore	Passive	District	Crown	2.98
Kester Kitchen Park	Passive	Local	Council	0.19
Adderley Place Reserve H	Passive	Neighbourhood	Council	0.19
Clarks Road Reserve	Passive	Neighbourhood	Council	0.88

Public open space	Type	Classification	Ownership	Area (ha)
Adams Creek Nature Conservation Reserve	Protected area/Passive	District	Crown	57.36
New open space under construction (Rodeo Drive)	Passive	Neighbourhood	Council	2.21
Total				77.01

Table 37: Restricted open space

Restricted open space	Type	Area (ha)
Education complex	Education centre	0.34
Lang Lang Primary School Arboretum	Education centre	0.79
Lang Lang Cemetery Reserve	Cemetery	8.54
Lang Lang Rifle Club	Organised recreation area	35.79
Lang Lang Bushland Reserve	Protected area/passive recreation?	11.35
Total		56.81

Table 38: Not fit-for-purpose open space

Not fit-for-purpose open space	Type	Area (ha)
Western Port Coastal Reserve	Natural and semi natural	62070.8
Lang Lang River frontage	Natural and semi natural	242090
Total		30.42

Koo Wee Rup

Table 39: Public open space in Koo Wee Rup

Public open space	Type	Classification	Ownership	Area (ha)
Koo Wee Rup Recreation Reserve	Active	District	Crown	8.69
Drainage Reserve	Passive (Drainage)	Local	Council	0.06
John Street Wetland	Passive (Drainage)	Neighbourhood	Council	1.01
Ti-Tree Reserve	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.23
Walkway- Grange Court to Lake Road	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.02
Walkway- Townley Road	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.02
Walkway- Boundary Drain Road	Passive (Linear)	Neighbourhood	Vic track	3.81
Walkway- Charles Street to Luke Court	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.05
Walkway- Sybella Avenue to Charles Street	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.11
Koo Wee Rup Rail Trail	Passive (Linear)	Regional	Vic track	8.79
Walkway- Catani Avenue to Shelton Park Drive	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.04
Alexandra Avenue walkway 32	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.02
Alexandra Avenue walkway 33	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.04
Col Utber Swamp Tower Reserve	Passive	Neighbourhood	Crown - Melbourne Water	0.48
Clock Tower and bus interchange site	Passive	District	Vic track	0.33

Public open space	Type	Classification	Ownership	Area (ha)
Cochrane Park	Passive	District	Council	4.86
Lion Park	Passive	District	Vic track	1.38
Alexandra Avenue Park	Passive	Township	Council	0.12
O'Riordan Park	Passive	Neighbourhood	Council	0.27
Sybella Lake Reserve	Passive	Neighbourhood	Council	0.97
Catani Avenue Reserve	Passive	Local	Council	0.55
Lauriston Estate Park	Passive	Neighbourhood	Council	0.56
Amber Lane Reserve	Passive	Neighbourhood	Council	1.93
Shelton Park Drive Reserve	Passive	Neighbourhood	Council	3.98
Total				38.32

Table 40: Restricted open space

Restricted open space	Type	Area (ha)
North- Western Port Nature Conservation Reserve	Protected area	150.84
Primary School	Education complex	6.18
Secondary School	Education complex	2.92
School	Education complex	3.76
Training Track	Sport facility	0.96
Sport Facility? Memorial Swimming Pool? Cochrane Park	Sport facility	1.22
Total		165.88

Table 41: Not fit-for-purpose open space

Not fit-for-purpose open space	Type	Area- (ha)
Yallock Creek frontage	Natural & semi-natural	12.99
Drain: Cardinia catch up	service and utility	9.85
Koo Wee Rup water supply reserve	service and utility	14.74
Walkway- Salmon Street to Moody Street	Linear connection	0.48
Walkway: Laneway from Townley to John	Linear connection	0.12
Total		38.18

Pakenham

Table 42: Public open space in Pakenham

Public open spaces	Type	Classification	Ownership	Area (ha)
East part of Pakenham Native Grassland	Passive	Local	Council	3.77
Don Jackson Reserve : between Ahern Road and Union Avenue	Active	Local	Council	2.65
IYU Recreation Reserve : Off Henry Road opposite McCubbin Avenue	Active	District	Council	9.52
Lilliput Lane Drainage Reserve : North side of Lilliput Lane to Reynolds Reserve	Passive (Drainage)	Local	Council	0.26
Manna Gum WSUD Reserve : 92-94 Manna Gum Drive	Passive (Drainage)	Local	Council	0.55
Southeast Boulevard Reserve	Passive (Drainage)	Lcal	Melb water	0.92
Walkway : Nathan Court Walkway	Passive (Linear)	Lcal	Council	0.01

Public open spaces	Type	Classification	Ownership	Area (ha)
Walkway : Princes Hwy : 170m North East of Army Rd to Murphy Rd	Passive (Linear)	District	Council	0.44
Walkway : Daniel Court to Allison Close	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.01
Walkway : Cunningham Crescent to Princes Hwy : West of Kraft Court	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.04
Walkway : Osprey Court to Holt Place - Front 14 Holt Place	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.04
Thomas Place Reserve : Thomas Place (Battleaxe Section)	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.05
Walkway : Thomas Street to Grevillea Place	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.05
Falcon Place Reserve : Falcon Place to Storey Drive	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.10
Walkway : Bluehills Boulevard to Cobalt Close	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.06
Cyprus Place Reserve	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.07
Walkway : Howey Road Court Bowl to The Avenue	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.35
Walkway : McInnes Court to Highland Drive	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.06
Walkway : Highland Drive to Ayr Court	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.04
Walkway : Ayr Court to Aberdeen Heights	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.01
Walkway : Lindley Terrace	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.04
Walkway : Parman Avenue to Daniel Court	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.04
Walkway : Deveney Street to Eagle Drive	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.02
Walkway : Elizabeth Court to Gregory Court	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.08

Public open spaces	Type	Classification	Ownership	Area (ha)
Walkway : Kelly Court to Kate Court	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.04
Walkway : Conrad Ct to Claire Close	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.01
Walkway : Eddie Barron Terrace to Highland Drive	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.03
Walkway : Hawk Avenue to Hillrise Court and Barbara Court- Pakenham	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.08
Walkway : Kingfisher Court to South Fl No.16	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.02
Barrington Drive Reserve	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.09
Walkway : Cameron Way (East) to Pakenham Creek	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.10
Walkway : Henry Street to James Street	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.07
Walkway : Bevan Court to McMaster Court	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.02
Walkway : McMaster Court to Pargeter Court	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.03
Walkway : Meeking Drive to Matthews Court	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.07
Walkway : Matthews Court to Broadbent Way	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.04
Walkway : Holt Place to Red Gum Circuit - 17 Holt Place	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.02
Princes Highway Tree Reserve (South)	Passive (Linear)	Neighbourhood	Council	0.31
Walkway : Cameron Way (West) to Pakenham Creek	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.04
Walkway : King Street to John Street	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.08

Public open spaces	Type	Classification	Ownership	Area (ha)
Walkway : Broadbent Way to Toomuc Creek Reserve	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.02
Walkway : Gullquist Way to Toomuc Creek Reserve	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.02
Walkway : Barr Court to Toomuc Creek Reserve	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.09
Walkway : Amy Close to Princes Hwy	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.01
Walkway : Maria Crescent to Princes Hwy b/w No. 29 and No. 31- Pakenham	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.01
Walkway : Racecourse Road North to East FL of No. 88 Dunbarton Drive	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.08
Walkway : Racecourse Road to Diane Close	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.04
Walkway : Pioneers Crescent to Stockmans Circuit	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.06
Walkway (Scout/Guides) - Henry Street to James Street	Passive (Linear)	Local	Crown	0.01
Walkway : Montclair Court to Darvell Court	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.04
Walkway : Hayes Court to Savage Street	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.02
Walkway : Murray Avenue to Henry Lawson Drive	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.15
Walkway : Sheok Court to South Fl No.16	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.02
Walkway : Iris Place to Teal Place	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.07
Walkway : Edan Court to Pownceby Court	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.03
Walkway : Whitely Way to North FL No.12	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.04

Public open spaces	Type	Classification	Ownership	Area (ha)
Walkway: Hennessy Street : Laneway from end of road to O'Shannessy St	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.15
Walkway: Allan Close to Ahern Road	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.05
Giacometti Park: Gardner St to Ray Canobie Reserve	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.43
Princes Highway Tree Reserve (North)	Passive (Linear)	District	Council	0.55
Kennedy Creek Linear Reserve	Passive (Linear)	Neighbourhood	Council	3.75
Walkway: Livingstone Boulevard to Bligh Boulevard	Passive (Linear)	Neighbourhood	Council	0.18
Walkway: Waynen Court to Baltaser Drive	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.07
Walkway : Barrington Drive to Martingale Place	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.06
Walkway : Nathan Court to Osborne Court-Pakenham	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.02
Barbara Court Reserve	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.47
Meadowvale Reserve : Eagle Drive to Dundee Court & Inverness Close	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.51
Walkway : McCaffrey Rise to Argyle Court	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.07
Cardinia Aqueduct Trail : Between Morrison and Dore Road	Passive (Linear)	Regional	Crown land	0.00
Pakenham Road Tree Reserve	Passive (Linear)	Neighbourhood	Council	1.66
Walkway : Princes Hwy Service Road to Leonard Court	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.08
Walkway : Leonard Court to Elizabeth Court	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.20
Walkway : Gregory Court to Mikkell Court	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.11

Public open spaces	Type	Classification	Ownership	Area (ha)
Walkway : Mikkell Court to Irving Road	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.06
Walkway : McAuley Avenue to Henry Road	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.02
Walkway : Glover Close to Henry Road	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.04
Walkway : Sth Fl No. 16 Kingfisher Court to Webster Way	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.05
Walkway : Clifton Drive to Webster Way	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.04
Walkway : Sth Fl No. 16 Sheok Court to Webster Way	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.04
Walkway : Riddell Grove to Henry Road	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.02
Walkway : Nth FL No.12 Whitely Way to Banjo Paterson Drive	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.05
Walkway : Redcherry Court to Kennedy Creek Reserve	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.02
Walkway : Aberdeen Heights to Fleming Terrace	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.04
Cameron Way Reserve : Racecourse Road to Creek	Passive (Linear)	Neighbourhood	Council	4.03
Walkway : Delft Padel : Through to Muscari Drive	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.04
Pakenham Creek Linear Park	Passive (Linear)	Neighbourhood	Council	0.56
Walkway : Red Gum Circuit : through to Storey Drive	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.04
Walkway : Delft Place to Henry Road	Passive (Linear)	Neighbourhood	Council	0.35
Pakenham Creek Linear Park	Passive (Linear)	Neighbourhood	Council	0.34
Walkway : Penarie Place to Pakenham Road	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.02

Public open spaces	Type	Classification	Ownership	Area (ha)
Cardinia Aqueduct Trail : 460m East of Thewlis Road to Dickie Road	Passive (Linear)	Regional	Council	18.53
Walkway : Margarvie Crescent to Carrington Crescent	Passive (Linear)	Neighbourhood	Council	0.06
Walkway : Wakenshaw Crescent to McGregor Road	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.01
Pakenham Creek Linear Park	Passive (Linear)	Neighbourhood	Council	0.11
Pakenham Creek Linear Park	Passive (Linear)	Neighbourhood	Council	0.37
Leigh Drive Reserve : Leigh Drive to Victoria Place	Passive (Linear)	Neighbourhood	Council	0.25
Walkway : Henry Lawson Drive : Adjacent No. 41 to Bligh Boulevard	Passive (Linear)	Neighbourhood	Council	0.18
Walkway : Withers Court to Hull Crescent	Passive (Linear)	Neighbourhood	Council	0.07
Heritage Springs Railway Linear Reserve	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.55
Kennedy Creek Linear Reserve	Passive (Linear)	Neighbourhood	Council	0.10
Walkway : Manna Gum Drive to Army Road	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.01
Walkway : Withers Court to Hull Crescent	Passive (Linear)	Neighbourhood	Council	0.07
Kennedy Creek Linear Reserve	Passive (Linear)	Neighbourhood	Council	0.16
Pakenham Road Tree Reserve	Passive (Linear)	Neighbourhood	Council	0.78
Walkway : Pownceby Court - Thwaites Road	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.08
Walkway : Salvia Avenue to Cumberland Drive	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.03
Toomuc Creek Linear Reserve: Henry Road to 120m South of Pomegranate Way	Passive (Linear)	District	Council	20.11

Public open spaces	Type	Classification	Ownership	Area (ha)
Kennedy Creek Linear Reserve	Passive (Linear)	Neighbourhood	Council	8.99
Army Rd Tree Reserve	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.75
Walkway - 107 Henry St: Henry St to Hartney Av	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.04
Walkway: Brolga Cl to Emu Wk	Passive (Linear)	Local	Council	0.01
Lower Deep Creek Reserve: East side of Ryan Road	Passive (Natural resource)	Local	Council	0.72
Reynolds Road Reserve: Reynolds Road to Army Road	Passive (Natural resource)	Neighbourhood	Council	6.15
Pakenham Native Grassland Reserve	Passive (Natural resource)	Local	Council	6.13
Henty Lily Pond Reserve: Corner of Duncan Drive and Templeton Crescent	Passive (Natural resource)	Neighbourhood	Council	3.25
Pakenham Ridge Reserve: end of Meaby Drive to No.137 Ahern Road	Passive (Natural resource)	District	Council	3.97
Hillview Bushland Reserve	Passive (Natural resource)	District	Council	40.32
Peppermint Gum Reserve	Passive (Natural resource)	Neighbourhood	Council	1.78
Deep Creek Reserve	Passive	Regional	Council	41.81
Toomuc Creek Linear Reserve: Toomuc Valley Road	Passive (Natural resource)	District	Council	12.64
Balmoral Way Northern Reserve	Passive	Local	Council	0.03
Ray Canobie Reserve: Duncan Drive	Passive	Neighbourhood	Council	4.74
Hosking Park: Hosking Court to Walsh Court; Ronald Court; Farrell Court	Passive	Local	Council	0.34

Public open spaces	Type	Classification	Ownership	Area (ha)
Princes Hwy Plantation: Between Oaktree Drive and Ryan Road on South side of Princes Hwy	Passive	Local	Council	1.27
Grice Quadrant Reserve: Bounded by Grice Quadrant	Passive	Local	Council	0.52
Freeman Dr Park: 10-20 Freeman Drive	Passive	Neighbourhood	Council	0.94
Sandalwood Drive Park: Azalea Avenue	Passive	Neighbourhood	Council	0.60
William Bruce Ronald Park: 2-10 Heritage Boulevard	Passive	Neighbourhood	Council	1.11
Heritage Springs Oval: Livingstone Boulevard	Passive	Neighbourhood	Council	1.72
Balmoral Way Reserve	Passive	Local	Council	0.52
Philip Court Reserve: Philip Court to Bracelet Street	Passive	Local	Council	0.12
Mahogany Court Reserve: 93-95 Ebony Drive to Cobram Court & Mahogany Court	Passive	Local	Council	0.37
Cremin Drive Reserve (David Connor Park): Cremin Drive	Passive	Local	Council	3.57
Robin Court Reserve: Robin Court to Dove Court; Finch Court	Passive	Neighbourhood	Council	0.76
Ashton Place Reserve	Passive	Local	Council	0.34
B J Wallis Gardens: Duncan Drive	Passive	Neighbourhood	Council	4.67
Bourke Park: Between Station Street, Henry Street and Railway Avenue	Passive	Township	VicTrack (Leased by Council)	0.79
Charles Street Reserve	Passive	Local	Council	0.14
Homegarth Reserve: Dunbarton Drive	Passive	Neighbourhood	Council	1.45

Public open spaces	Type	Classification	Ownership	Area (ha)
Katjusha Ct Reserve: 16 Katjusha Court to Tania Court	Passive	Local	Council	0.22
PB Ronald Reserve: John Street	Passive	Regional	Council	6.74
Sid Earl Reserve: Cnr of Main Street, McGregor Road and Princes Hwy	Passive	Neighbourhood	Council	0.39
Gardenia Street Reserve: Between No.26 & 28 Gardenia Street	Passive	Neighbourhood	Council	0.33
Rosalie Court Reserve: Rosalie Court to Ann Crescent	Passive	Local	Council	0.37
Windermere Park: Corner of Windermere Boulevard and Bonneville Parade	Passive	Neighbourhood	Council	0.81
Pakenham Heights Reserve: Irving Road to Gardenia Street	Passive	Neighbourhood	Council	0.75
Ebony Drive Reserve: Leigh Drive to Ebony Drive	Passive	Neighbourhood	Council	3.10
The Ridgeway Reserve: The Ridgeway to Thwaites Road	Passive	Local	Council	0.25
Tranter Lane Park: Tranter Lane	Passive	Local	Council	0.24
Parman Avenue Reserve: Parman Avenue to Jan Maree Court	Passive	Neighbourhood	Council	0.85
Simon Dr Reserve: Simon Drive to Pakenam Creek	Passive	Local	Council	0.87
Sherriff Rise Reserve: Sherriff Rise to Simon Drive & Eleanor Court	Passive	Local	Council	0.18
Mackellar St Park: Between Whiteley Way and Roberts Place	Passive	Neighbourhood	Council	0.61
Ron Andrews Park: Between Sandalwood Drive and Clifford Drive	Passive	Neighbourhood	Council	1.72

Public open spaces	Type	Classification	Ownership	Area (ha)
Elfin Way Reserve: Corner of Elfin Way	Passive	Local	Council	0.11
Princes Hwy Plantation: Corner of Sir Thomas Drive and Princes Hwy	Passive	Local	Council	0.18
Snakes & Ladders Park: Margarvie Crescent	Passive	Neighbourhood	Council	0.58
Windermere Boulevard Reserve: Windermere Boulevard to Ben Drive	Passive	Local	Council	0.59
Powell Place Reserve	Passive	Local	Council	0.12
Eastone Reserve : Windermere Boulevard and Waterside Drive	Passive	Neighbourhood	Council	9.51
Blue Horizons Way Reserve : No.100 Blue Horizons Way	Passive	Local	Council	0.03
Devine Drive Reserve No.1 : East Side of Devine Drive (Opposite No.25) to Kennedy Road	Passive	Neighbourhood	Council	1.31
Hull Crescent Reserve 2 : No's.18 & 28 Hull Crescent	Passive	Local	Council	0.15
McKenna Place Reserve	Passive	Local	Council	0.43
Cook Spring Reserve : Between Windermere Bvd, Waterside Drive and Maggiore Crescent	Passive	Neighbourhood	Council	4.48
Cook Spring Reserve : Between Windermere Bvd, Waterside Dr and Maggiore Crescent	Passive	Neighbourhood	Council	4.14
Eastone Reserve : Windermere Bvd and Waterside Drive	Passive	Neighbourhood	Council	0.39
Galway Gold Hilltop Reserve	Passive	Local	Council	1.55
Walnut Way Reserve	Passive	Local	Council	1.42

Public open spaces	Type	Classification	Ownership	Area (ha)
Cumberland Drive Reserve	Passive	Local	Council	0.30
Atkins Road Reserve	Passive	Neighbourhood	Council	1.34
Melissa Way Reserve	Passive	Neighbourhood	Council	0.60
Lilliput Lane Reserve : Lilliput Lane	Passive	Local	Council	3.86
Heritage Springs Linear Park	Passive	Neighbourhood	Council	6.60
Princes Hwy Plantation : Between Oaktree Drive and Ryan Road on South side of Princes Hwy	Passive	Local	Council	1.22
Gardenia Street Corner Reserve : Between No. 58 & 60	Passive	Local	Council	0.16
Ascot Estate Wetlands	Passive	Local	Council	1.65
Ascot Park Racecourse Reserve	Passive	Neighbourhood	Council	0.96
Vantage Drive Reserve	Passive	Neighbourhood	Council	3.76
Woodbine Street Reserve	Passive	Local	Council	0.08
Armidale Drive Reserve	Passive	Neighbourhood	Council	0.94
Princes Hwy Plantation : Corner of Oaktree Dr West side and Princes Hwy	Passive	Local	Council	0.46
Main Street Tree Preservation Reserve	Passive	Local	Council	0.14
Main Street to McGregor Reserve for Future Road	Passive	Local	Council	0.52
McGregor Road Reserve	Passive	Local	Council	0.02
Hawkesbury Street Reserve (Ascot Estate - Stage 9)	Passive	Neighbourhood	Council	0.46
Ascot Park Racecourse Reserve	Passive	Neighbourhood	Council	0.96

Public open spaces	Type	Classification	Ownership	Area (ha)
Meadowlea Drive Reserve	Passive	Local	Council	1.01
42 Breyleigh Drive	Passive	Local	Council	0.27
44 Breyleigh Drive	Passive	Local	Council	0.22
Watergrass - Toomuc Creek Reserve	Passive	Local	Council	0.03
Princes Hwy Plantation : Between Oaktree Drive and Ryan Road on South side of Princes Hwy	Passive	Local	Council	1.25
Oskar Court Reserve	Passive	Local	Council	1.16
Toomuc Creek Linear Reserve (Timberline Parkway - North end)	Passive	District	Council	0.44
Linear connection industrial; zone connecting Koo Wee Rup road to Drovers Place	Passive (Linear)	Local		4.77
Along Koo Wee Rup Road connecting to Prince Fwy. Connecting Southeast Boulevard to Commercial Drive (industrial zone)	Passive (Linear)	Local		2.64
Total:				305.29

Table 43: Restricted open space

Restricted open spaces	Type	Area (ha)
Pakenham Regional Tennis Centre	Organised recreation	2.06
Pakenham Caravan Park	caravan park	2.77
Education centre	Educational centre	3.10
Education centre	Educational centre	6.86
Education centre	Educational centre	3.53

Education centre	Educational centre	3.16
Education centre	Educational centre	19.19
Education centre	Educational centre	3.92
Training track	sport facility	4.71
Pakenham and District Golf Club	sport facility	50.66
Huxtable Road Horse Riding Reserve: Huxtable Road	Open Space - Active Recreation	18.55
Total		118.50

Cardinia Road

Table 44: Public open space in Cardinia Road

Public open space	Type	Ownership	Classification	Area (ha)
Comely Banks	Active	Council	Regional	8.27
Toomuc Recreation Reserve	Active	Council	District	17.22
Lakeside Recreation Reserve	Active	Council	Neighbourhood	2.09
Heatherbrae Recreation Reserve	Active	Council	District	7.19
James Bathe Recreation Reserve	Active	Council	District	9.31
Henry Road Wetlands	Passive (Drainage)	Council	Neighbourhood	3.19
Lower Gum Scrub Creek Linear Reserve	Passive (Drainage)	Melb Water	Neighbourhood	7.18
42 Kenneth Road - Interim Retarding Basin	Passive (Drainage)	Council	Local	0.33

Public open space	Type	Ownership	Classification	Area (ha)
36 Berringarra Road Reserve	Passive (Drainage)	Council	Local	0.03
Upper Gum Scrub Creek Linear Reserve	Passive (Drainage)	Council	Local	2.52
12 Somerset Street	Passive (Drainage)	Council	Local	0.02
Creekwood Linear Reserve	Passive (Linear)	Council	Neighbourhood	0.53
Walkway : Flinders Chase : To Cedar Link	Passive (Linear)	Council	Local	0.05
Walkway : Bimberi Lane to Waterford Rise	Passive (Linear)	Council	Local	0.09
Walkway : Wonboyn Way to Tyrell Close	Passive (Linear)	Council	Local	0.03
Walkway : Tyrell Place To Genoa Way	Passive (Linear)	Council	Local	0.03
Walkway : Sandpiper Close : Through to Blackwood Drive nature strip	Passive (Linear)	Council	Local	0.02
Walkway : Wonboyn Way to Stringy Bark Circuit	Passive (Linear)	Council	Local	0.03
Walkway : Gum Place to Flax Place	Passive (Linear)	Council	Local	0.01
The Walk : Shearwater Drive to Cormorant Parade	Passive (Linear)	Council	Neighbourhood	0.23
Walkway : Hopkins Pass to Oaklands Way	Passive (Linear)	Council	Local	0.14
Walkway : Oaklands Way to Avoca Place	Passive (Linear)	Council	Local	0.04

Public open space	Type	Ownership	Classification	Area (ha)
Walkway : Lakeside Link: Through to Flinders Chase	Passive (Linear)	Council	Neighbourhood	0.06
Walkway : Leightons Green: Through to Kingsdale Crescent	Passive (Linear)	Council	Local	0.02
Walkway : Sarton Link: Through to Cardinia Rd	Passive (Linear)	Council	Neighbourhood	0.03
Walkway : Downing Square: No. 21 to Princes Hwy	Passive (Linear)	Council	Local	0.09
Walkway : Yarra Close: Through to Strickland	Passive (Linear)	Council	Local	0.03
Walkway : Mallee Circuit : Eskdale Court to Railway Land	Passive (Linear)	Council	Local	0.12
Walkway : Dianella Close : Along rear of Acorn Lane to The Parkway	Passive (Linear)	Council	Local	0.02
Walkway : Wattle Close : Through to Shearwater Drive	Passive (Linear)	Council	Local	0.03
Walkway : Edgeware Close : Through to Lakeside Boulevard	Passive (Linear)	Council	Neighbourhood	0.05
Walkway : Derwent Walk : Through to Botanic Drive	Passive (Linear)	Council	Local	0.04
Walkway : Lawrence Close : Through to Botanic Drive	Passive (Linear)	Council	Local	0.01
Walkway : Pelican Place : Through to Shearwater Drive Nature strip	Passive (Linear)	Council	Local	0.01
Walkway : Avoca Place : Through to Genoa Grove	Passive (Linear)	Council	Local	0.01
Walkway : Golden Green Street to Cohen's Way	Passive (Linear)	Council	Local	0.00

Public open space	Type	Ownership	Classification	Area (ha)
Arena Linear Park H	Passive (Linear)	Council	Neighbourhood	0.47
Arena Linear Park H	Passive (Linear)	Council	Neighbourhood	0.98
Walkway : Edgeware Close to Toomuc Recreation Reserve	Passive (Linear)	Council	Neighbourhood	0.05
Verve Drive Reserve : Bridge Road to Mary Street	Passive (Linear)	Council	Neighbourhood	0.34
Midori Walk Reserve : Cerulean Drive to Verve Drive	Passive (Linear)	Council	Neighbourhood	0.06
Viridian Ave Reserve : Bridge Rd to Jasmine Grove	Passive (Linear)	Council	Neighbourhood	0.41
Walkway : Stable Street to Sun Orchid Drive	Passive (Linear)	Council	Local	0.07
Jade Walk Reserve : (Stage 2) Verdant Avenue to Peridot Avenue	Passive (Linear)	Council	Neighbourhood	0.06
Walkway - Mary Street (Between No's.22&24)	Passive (Linear)	Council	Local	0.02
Verve Drive Reserve : Bridge Rd to Mary Street H	Passive (Linear)	Council	Neighbourhood	0.06
Walkway - Rose Garden Avenue (Between No's.22&24) to Ti Tree Crescent H	Passive (Linear)	Council	Local	0.04
Cardinia Village Linear Reserve : From Aspect Wetlands to railway at Harold Street	Passive (Linear)	Council	Neighbourhood	1.05
Moss Street Reserve	Passive (Linear)	Council	Neighbourhood	0.04
Shakespeare Gr Reserve : Between Majestic Drive and Shakespeare Grove	Passive (Linear)	Council	Local	0.09

Public open space	Type	Ownership	Classification	Area (ha)
Walkway : Spinebill Court : Spinebill Court to Henry Road	Passive (Linear)	Council	Local	0.06
Arena Linear Park	Passive (Linear)	Council	Neighbourhood	0.43
Walkway : Kilburn Place to Hartland Circuit	Passive (Linear)	Council	Local	0.03
Cardinia Village Buffer Reserve : Between the Cardinia Rd Road Reserve and Avebury Place / Hampshire Street lots	Passive (Linear)	Council	Local	0.09
Toomuc Creek Linear Reserve : Henry Rd to 120m South of Pomegranate Way	Passive (Linear)	Council	District	15.73
Harold St Linear Reserve : Bounded by Harold St, Honeydew Street and Norma Crescent	Passive (Linear)	Council	Neighbourhood	3.01
Kayanite Way Reserve : (Stage 2) E/FI No.45 Verdant Avenue to E/FI No.54 Peridot Avenue	Passive (Linear)	Council	Neighbourhood	0.15
Walkway : Henry Road to Lotus Street	Passive (Linear)	Council	Local	0.04
57 Sandy Road : Maintenance Access Reserve	Passive (Linear)	Council	Local	0.02
Grandvue Linear Reserve : Forester Way to Berringarra Road	Passive (Linear)	Council	Neighbourhood	0.71
1 Hughes Lane	Passive (Linear)	Council	Local	0.01
Princes Freeway Linear Reserve - North Side (Officer)	Passive (Linear)	Council	District	5.52
Princes Freeway Linear Reserve - North Side (Pakenham)	Passive (Linear)	Council	District	5.69

Public open space	Type	Ownership	Classification	Area (ha)
Grandvue Linear Reserve : Forester Way to Berringarra Road	Passive (Linear)	Council	Neighbourhood	0.08
Walkway - Petaluma Cr : No.27 Petaluma Crescent to Kenneth Road	Passive (Linear)	Council	Local	0.03
32 Penley Rise	Passive (Linear)	Council	Local	0.01
Walkway : Spring Circuit to Shearwater Drive (West)	Passive (Linear)	Council	Local	0.01
Walkway : Spring Cct to Shearwater Dr (East)	Passive (Linear)	Council	Local	0.01
Walkway : Riley Ct to Kilburn Pl	Passive (Linear)	Council	Local	0.01
Walkway : Shearwater Dr to Myrtle Walk	Passive (Linear)	Council	Local	0.03
Walkway : Dusseldorp Ave to Henry Rd	Passive (Linear)	Council	Local	0.01
Walkway : Christie Ct to Thewlis Rd	Passive (Linear)	Council	Local	0.01
Archer Lane Reserve	Passive (Linear)	Council	Local	0.04
Toomuc Creek Linear Reserve: Toomuc Valley Road	Passive (Natural resource)	Council	Neighbourhood	0.03
Toomuc Creek Linear Reserve (Timberline Pwy - East Side)	Passive (Natural resource)	Council	Neighbourhood	1.84
Waterford Rise Park	Passive	Council	Neighbourhood	0.61
Creekwood Park: Oaklands Way	Passive	Council	Neighbourhood	2.79

Public open space	Type	Ownership	Classification	Area (ha)
Waterford Rise Gardens: Between Tynam Pl and The Circuit	Passive	Council	Neighbourhood	1.29
Lakeside Entrance Parks	Passive	Council	Local	0.31
Lakeside Entrance Parks	Passive	Council	Local	0.42
Heron Close Park : between Heron Cl and Shearwater Dr	Passive	Council	Neighbourhood	0.36
Stokes Green Park : Stokes Green	Passive	Council	Local	0.17
Winjeel's Trail	Passive	Council	Neighbourhood	1.99
Parkway Park: The Parkway	Passive	Council	Neighbourhood	1.06
Lakeside Place Park: Lakeside Bvd to Wembley Cct	Passive	Council	Local	0.49
Botanic Wetlands : Everly Cct	Passive	Council	Local	1.73
Shearwater Wetlands: Shearwater Dr	Passive	Council	Local	2.14
Lakeside Park : Main Park next to Cardinia Cultural Centre	Passive	Council	Regional	10.57
Creekwood Wetlands : Buchan Green	Passive	Council	Neighbourhood	5.14
Arena Park	Passive	Council	Neighbourhood	1.56
Apple Tree Park : Bluestone St	Passive	Council	Local	0.33
Bridge Rd Reserve : Celestine Dr to Viridian Ave	Passive	Council	Local	0.71
Edmund St Reserve	Passive	Council	Local	0.07
Moore Mws Reserve : Cnr Moore Mws & Park Orchard Dr	Passive	Council	Local	0.26

Public open space	Type	Ownership	Classification	Area (ha)
Arena Wetlands : Cardinia Road to Lagoon Row	Passive	Council	Neighbourhood	3.94
Aspect Wetlands : North and South of Bridge Rd	Passive	Council	Neighbourhood	5.06
Sun Orchid Dr Reserve	Passive	Council	Neighbourhood H	1.28
Olive Gr Reserve : Along Jasmine Gr & Olive Gr	Passive	Council	Local	1.53
Edenbrook - Toomuc Toomuc Creek Entry Reserve	Passive	Council	Neighbourhood	1.79
Arena Park	Passive	Council	Neighbourhood	0.03
Arena Park	Passive	Council	Neighbourhood	0.03
Arena Park	Passive	Council	Neighbourhood	0.22
Worthington Bvd Reserve	Passive	Council	Local	1.29
Currawong Cr Reserve : Along Currawong Cr to Weebill Way	Passive	Council	Local	0.47
Dusseldorp Av Reserve : No.14 Dusseldorp Av to Henry Rd	Passive	Council	Local	0.05
Lakeside Junction Town Square	Passive	Council	Local	0.09
Clendon Dr Reserve : Cnr Clendon Dr & Raleigh Way	Passive	Council	Local	1.09
Fitzroy St Reserve	Passive	council	Local	0.26
Grandvue Entrance Reserve - Cnr Grandvue Bvd & Princes Hwy	Passive	council	Local	0.54
Arena Central Park	Passive	council	Neighbourhood	1.05

Public open space	Type	Ownership	Classification	Area (ha)
Onyx Cr Reserve : Cnr Saffron Av & Onyx Cr	Passive	council	Neighbourhood	0.86
Hammond Cr Reserve : Nth & East Sides of Hammond Cr	Passive	council	Local	0.29
Grandvue Retarding Basin : Tyalla Way	Passive	Melb Water	Local	1.18
Cockatoo Rd Reserve	Passive	Council	Neighbourhood	2.09
Henrietta Av Reserve : Cnr Henrietta Av and Crchristopher Rd	Passive	Council	Local	0.17
Henrietta Av Reserve : Cnr Henrietta Av and Crimson St	Passive	Council	Local	0.08
Harrison Way Reserve	Passive	Council	Neighbourhood	1.05
Hound Ct Reserve	Passive	Council	Local	0.04
Renam St Reserve	Passive	Council	Neighbourhood	0.82
Parkway Wetlands Reserve : The Parkway	Passive	Council	Neighbourhood	3.45
Henrietta Av Reserve : Cnr Henrietta Av and Crchristopher Rd	Passive	Council	Local	0.16
Norma Cr Reserve West : Between Norma Cr & Harold St	Passive	Council	Local	0.36
Western Drainage Reserve	Passive	Council	Neighbourhood	1.26
Pinnacle Dr Reserve - Corner of Pinnacle Dr and Henry Rd	Passive	Council	Local	0.06
Caversham Dr Reserve	Passive	Council	Local	0.67
Featherflower Way Reserve Nth and East of Featherflower Way	Passive	Council	Local	0.76

Public open space	Type	Ownership	Classification	Area (ha)
Quirks Creek Reserve : Adjacent to Kiama St	Passive	Council	Local	2.53
Markbeece Cr Reserve : Between Markbeece Cr & Harold St	Passive	Council	Neighbourhood	1.12
Shaw Road Tree Reserve : East side of Shaw Rd	Passive	Council	Local	0.16
Huxley Walk Reserve	Passive	Council	Local	0.08
Pembroke Pl Reserve	Passive	Council	Local	0.07
Accord Av Reserve	Passive	Council	Local	0.33
Forester Way Reserve : Cnr Forester Way and Kenneth Rd	Passive	Council	Neighbourhood	2.25
Altera Cr Reserve	Passive	Council	Local	1.23
Merlot Rd Reserve : Stage 2	Passive	Council	Local	0.09
Merlot Rd Reserve : Stage 3	Passive	Council	Local	0.38
2 Berringarra Rd Reserve	Passive	Council	Local	0.15
93 Kenneth Rd	Passive	Council	Neighbourhood	3.52
12 Yering Pl	Passive	Council	Local	0.24
14 Penley Rs	Passive	Council	Local	0.19
Watergrass - Toomuc Creek Reserve	Passive	Council	Local	0.86
Arcadia Park	Passive	Council	District	1.07
Timberline Pwy Reserve	Passive	Council	Local	0.81
23 Revelstoke Cr	Passive	Council	Local	0.00

Public open space	Type	Ownership	Classification	Area (ha)
21a Orrong Dr	Passive	Council	Local	0.03
Toomuc Creek Linear Reserve (Timberline Pwy - North End)	Passive	Council	Local	2.02
Total				177.61

Table 1454: Proposed public open spaces by 2031

Public open space	Type	Classification	Ownership	Area (ha)
Officer District Park	Passive	Regional	Council	10.14