

A photograph of two people, a man and a woman, riding bicycles on a paved path. The woman is in the foreground, wearing a black shirt and a patterned skirt, with a white helmet. The man is behind her, wearing a light blue shirt and jeans, with a black helmet. They are riding along a path that borders a large body of water. In the water, several swans and seagulls are visible. The background shows a line of trees under a clear blue sky. The image is framed by a colorful geometric pattern of triangles in shades of green, blue, and yellow at the top and bottom.

HOBSONS BAY OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

DRAFT STRATEGY

DECEMBER 2017

Traditional Owners

Council acknowledges all language groups of the Kulin Nation as the traditional owners of these municipal lands. We recognise the first people's relationship to this land and offer our respect to their elders past and present.

Project Team

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Community

The study team would like to formally thank the residents of Hobsons Bay, representatives of community groups, authorities and stakeholders who participated in the past stages of this project. We thank them for their valuable contributions to Council's past work that has formed the basis of preparing this document.

Project Control Group

The Study Team would like to thank the following members of Council staff for committing their time to sit on the project control group for the strategy: Kathleen McClusky, Ian Brown, Marg Scanlon, Paris Zenenos, Chris Willard, Bill Millard, Kaylene Johnson, Marc Basilio and Sanjay Manivasagasivam.

PROJECT CONTROL

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Strategy Overview

STRATEGY OVERVIEW

VISION

Hobsons Bay open spaces are accessible, connected, safe and inviting places.

The network is well-maintained, well-designed and environmentally sustainable. It is recognised, protected and enhanced for its heritage and cultural importance, its contribution to human recreation and wellbeing, and its biodiversity and conservation values.

Equity and diversity underpin the design and location of open spaces at every scale across the municipality, enabling all Hobsons Bay residents, workers and visitors to delight in local open spaces.

PRINCIPLES

Distribution, Access and Connectivity

Open spaces are within a safe 5-minute walk of 95% of residents, are well-connected, safe and co-located with community infrastructure

Quality

Open spaces are designed to be multi-purpose and multi-functional, resilient, accessible, enhance community appreciation and reflect community values

Provision and Diversity

There is enough open space to cater for a diverse range of community uses and groups; the variety of open space types also offers differing levels of amenity and multi-function

Environment

The network of open spaces supports biodiversity and habitat links, while being resource-efficient, and responds to climate change adaptation

PRINCIPLES FOR OPEN SPACE PLANNING

The following principles for open space planning underpin the Hobsons Bay Open Space Strategy (OSS).

They have been crafted using detailed background studies completed by Council from 2014-2016 and the first stage of work completed by Planisphere in 2017.

DISTRIBUTION, ACCESS AND CONNECTIVITY

- » The community will be able to easily access open space from all locations in Hobsons Bay; including people of all ages, abilities, health, gender and cultural backgrounds.
- » Open spaces will be designed to be welcoming and inclusive, so that people feel safe; through lighting, universal design and good connectivity to the surrounding area.
- » Habitat, recreational and sustainable commuter transport links will be supported and strengthened in the open space network.
- » Where possible, open spaces will be co-located with community infrastructure to provide opportunities for the community to meet, socialise and participate in a variety of activities that are accessible and safe for all.

QUALITY

- » Open spaces will be designed to be multi-functional or flexible, to adapt to changing environmental, social and recreational needs and expectations.
- » Design of open spaces will acknowledge, protect and celebrate Indigenous and non-Indigenous cultural heritage and contemporary values.
- » Spaces will be designed for longevity and environmental resilience, ease of maintenance and to ensure a high quality environment that engenders community appreciation.
- » Spaces will be comfortable and inviting, providing a micro-climate that supports human activity and activated public spaces.
- » Spaces will be designed with multi-functionality in mind, to cater for different demands, uses and events both during the day and at night.

PROVISION AND DIVERSITY

- » Open spaces will be provided, designed and managed to encourage the whole community to be outside, exercise, keep fit and play sport to improve their health and wellbeing.

- » There will be enough open space, through area or design, to support the community's diverse open space and recreation needs.
- » Open spaces will be equitably distributed and funded across the municipality for all parts of Hobsons Bay's diverse community.
- » The diversity of open space character will support habitat for a range of native flora and fauna and meet the difference recreational, cultural and social characteristics and needs of the community.

ENVIRONMENT

- » The open space network will be designed and managed to improve biodiversity, mitigate climate change and improve sustainable outcomes.
- » Planning for open space design and management will consider climate change adaptation and the protection of biodiversity values.
- » Urban ecology and natural area management practices will be used to prevent the loss of species within open spaces and recognise the important role open spaces play in habitat and biodiversity management.
- » Self-sustaining infrastructure initiatives will be explored to reduce operational costs and enhance the environmental sustainability of assets within open spaces.

WHY DO WE NEED AN OPEN SPACE STRATEGY?

The Open Space Strategy (OSS) is Council's key strategic document guiding the provision, protection, planning, design and management of open space in Hobsons Bay.

Hobsons Bay City Council last developed an Open Space Strategic Plan in 2005. Over the past decade the community has grown, demographics and recreation trends have changed and climate change impacts are better understood.

As a result of rapid changes occurring within the municipality, the pace of open space improvements or provision of new spaces or functions has not been able to keep up.

Recognising this, over the past two years, Council has undertaken a range of investigations (including broad conversations with local residents, workers and visitors) and research to ensure that the new strategy reflects current open space challenges, strategic directions and the needs of the Hobsons Bay community.

This Open Space Strategy provides a framework for decision-making and priority-setting around the maintenance, upgrades and new open spaces that are needed now and into the future. The strategy also guides the 10 year capital works program.

This Strategy contains the following information:

- » Overview of background work to date (including Council's work and the Future Directions Report)
- » Outline current provision and demand for open space in Hobsons Bay including an analysis of existing open space and its condition and function
- » Outline the open space hierarchy for Hobsons Bay
- » Reference to the findings from the Sports Facilities Needs Assessment and Open Space Contributions Framework Report
- » A clear list of actions for Hobsons Bay (including maintenance, upgrades or new open spaces recommended in future).



McCormack Park, Laverton

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DRAFT FOR
DISCUSSION



1

Introduction

1.1 WHAT IS PUBLIC OPEN SPACE?

DEFINITION OF OPEN SPACE

For the purpose of this strategy, open space is defined as publicly owned land that is readily available to the community, and is currently set aside (or has potential to be set aside) primarily for recreation, nature conservation and passive outdoor enjoyment.

Open space can be classified into two types:

- » Public open space (defined above); and
- » Private open space: Land privately owned, that provides recreation and leisure benefits.

Within an overall network of different types of open spaces, some may also be considered as 'encumbered' or 'ancillary'.

- » Encumbered open spaces are defined as Constrained from being developed for passive or formal recreation in some way. Examples include rail corridors, easements for pipelines, sewer, gas, waterways/drainage, retarding basins/wetlands, conservation or cultural heritage areas.
- » Ancillary open spaces are defined as Publicly accessible spaces that are privately owned, or set aside for another primary purpose, such as a school.

Both encumbered and ancillary open spaces can contribute to the open space network by providing benefits for the community and environment. This may be achieved through a joint-use agreement.

Despite physical constraints or ownership arrangements, many of these spaces are integral to the regional connectivity of the open space network.

As illustrated at Figure 1 overpage (Open Space Definitions), some areas of open space are encumbered and will cannot cater for a full range of recreational opportunities. It is important to highlight areas within the network that are encumbered, to reveal any gaps in recreation opportunities (including sporting and play spaces) that might need to be addressed locally, as a result of encumbrances.

PUBLIC LAND OWNERSHIP

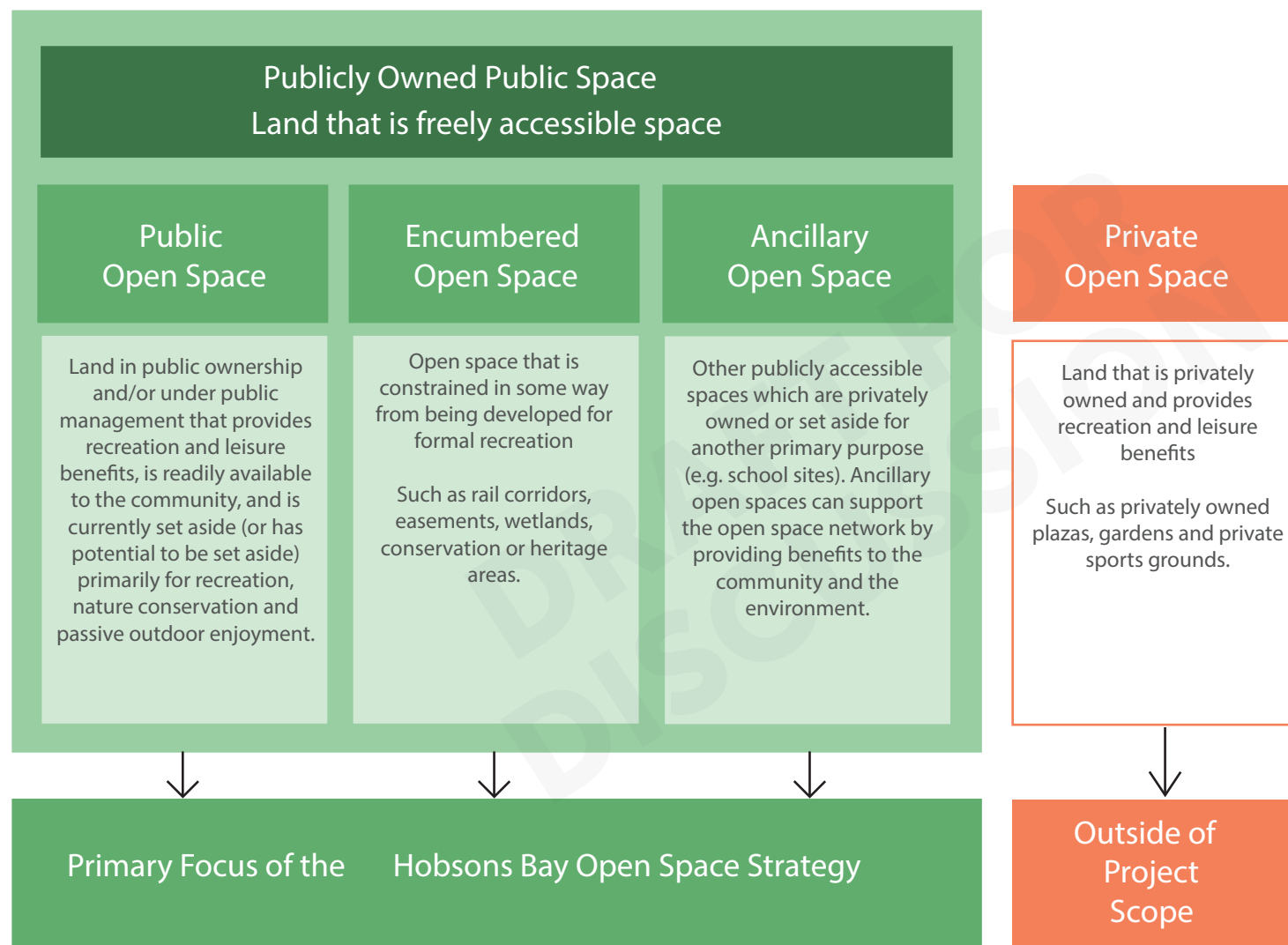
Council does not own or manage all public open space within Hobsons Bay, some open spaces may be owned or managed by other authorities such as Parks Victoria, Melbourne Water or the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning.

Council is responsible for the management of land it owns or is vested in or under its control. As such, the primary focus of the Hobsons Bay Open Space Strategy is council owned and managed land, as Council has direct control and responsibility for this land.

Public land not owned or managed by Council is a secondary focus of this study, with the exception of conservation areas (e.g. Truganina Swamp).

Public land under the control of other public authorities will be considered in part by this study, particularly its impact on the quantity and distribution of open space, as well as its potential future role in providing open space opportunities. The ownership and management of open space in Hobsons Bay is identified on **Figures 5 and 6**.

Figure 1. Open Space Definitions



OPEN SPACE IS IMPORTANT

Open spaces are where people of any age, cultural origin or ability can meet and feel part of a community. Great open spaces improve mental and physical well-being by motivating people to leave their home or workplace to exercise, reduce stress levels, be in contact with nature, meet others and play with children or pets. Open spaces help prevent illness and provide settings for social development in children. They support economic vitality with more people choosing to visit a shopping destination because it is next to a park.

Open spaces are essential refuges for people, plants and animals, particularly as housing density in our cities increases. Open spaces cool our city, clean our air and water, and support biodiversity. Open spaces can teach us about history, culture, and nature. They are places of civic and cultural celebration, performance and art and a source of pride for the community.



1.1 HOBSONS BAY COMMUNITY SNAPSHOT

UNDERSTANDING HOBSONS BAY TODAY & IN FUTURE

The demographic composition of a population has a variety of implications for the delivery of open space. Factors such as the quantity, distribution and function of open spaces should all respond to the population characteristics of an area. A more detailed community profile is included in **Appendix B**.

POPULATION ESTIMATES

In 2016, Hobsons Bay had an estimated resident population of 95,046 people, which was an increase of just under 2% since 2015 and close to 8% since the Census in 2011.

By 2030, the Hobsons Bay population is forecast to increase by 10% (or 10,770 people) at an average of 0.74% per year (or 770 people). This is considered relatively average growth for an inner metropolitan Melbourne municipality.

WHERE DO PEOPLE LIVE?

Currently, Altona Meadows has the highest share of the city's population (22%), while Brooklyn has the lowest share (3%). However, the main population growth to 2030 and beyond will be in Altona North, Spotswood and South Kingsville due to the rezoning of former industrial land to residential land.

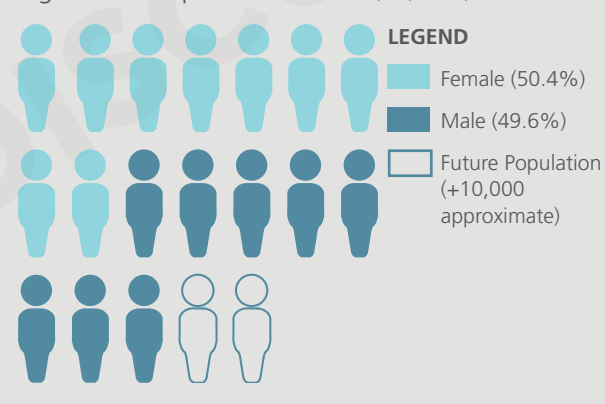
WHO LIVES IN HOBSONS BAY?

Thirty one per cent of Hobsons Bay residents were born overseas and 23% born in non-English speaking countries, with over 100 languages spoken across the municipality.

Hobsons Bay has an ageing population, with increases in most age groups 50 years and over. Almost 22% of the Hobsons Bay population is aged between 50 and 69 years of age.

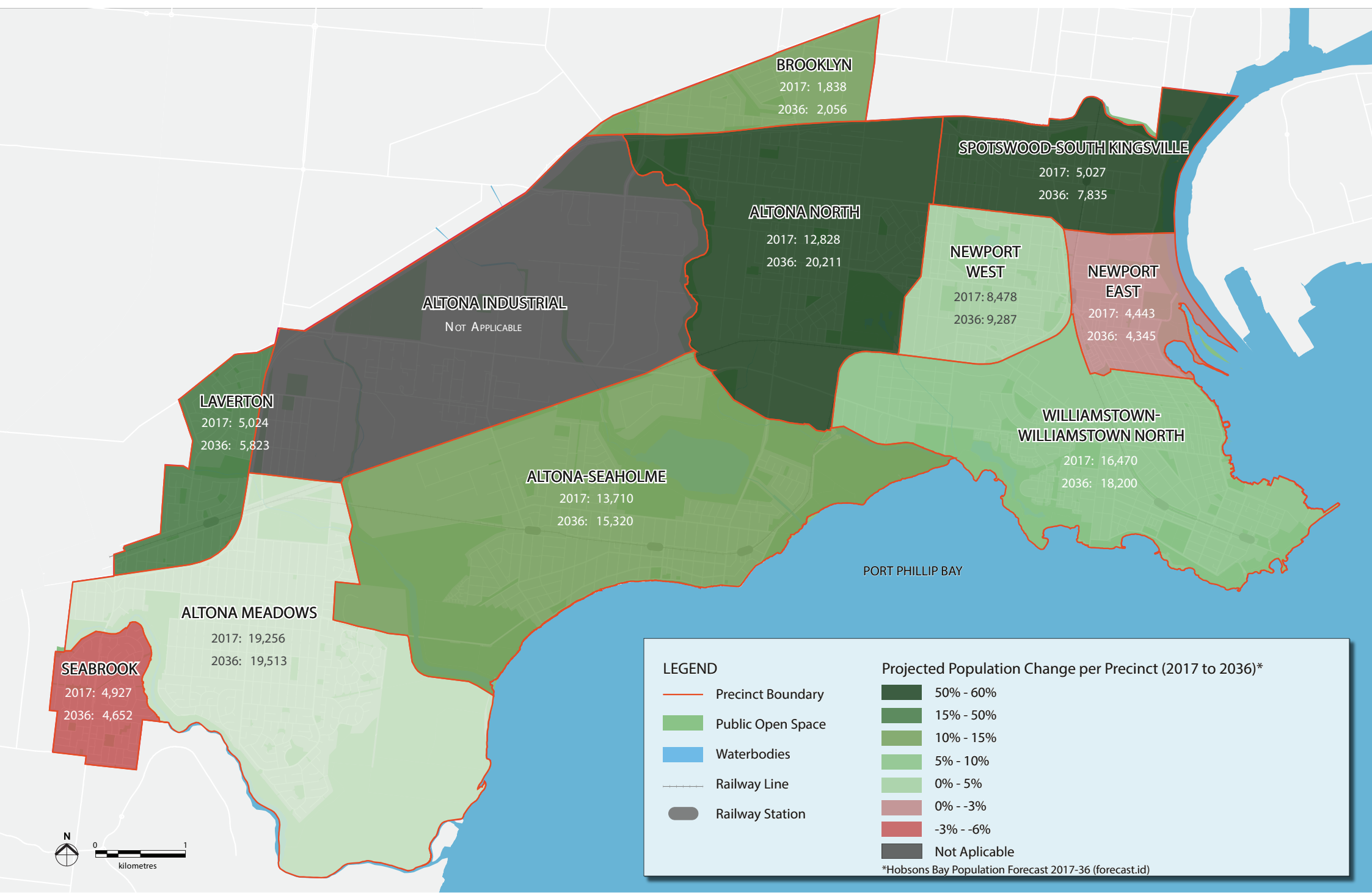
The number of school aged children has decreased over the past five years. However, regeneration will occur with the number of young children and adults in the 25 to 34 years age bracket increasing due to new development in our city.

Figure 2. Population Profile (x5,000)



Edwards Reserve, Spotswood

Figure 3. Projected Population Change



IMPLICATIONS FOR THE OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

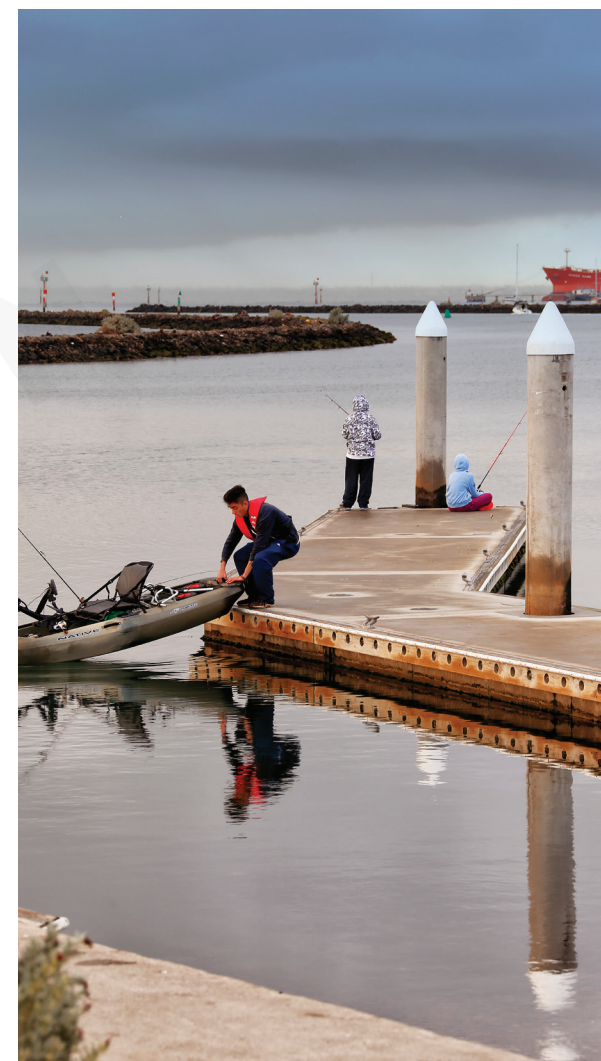
The population in Hobsons Bay is projected to grow by 10% by 2030. The proportion of growth is likely to be spread differently across different areas, reflecting the current trend that some suburbs can accommodate more people than others. Existing open spaces and facilities within those spaces that are already highly urbanised will mean those spaces are placed under a greater burden. Pockets of increased demand for open space will become evident in some areas, resulting in more competing demand between different park users and increased wear on infrastructure.

In addition to the net population growth expected, Hobsons Bay is likely to have more older people, and fewer younger people and young families in future. A greater focus on physical accessibility will be needed - both in terms of getting to parks (footpaths, public transport links, etc.) but also in terms of facilities within parks. That means more seating, and facilities that are designed for gentle exercise (such as walking and cycling).

Hobsons Bay's multicultural population will also grow, meaning there will be a greater need than ever to ensure there is space for different sports and types of open spaces, as well as multi-functionality within open space design.

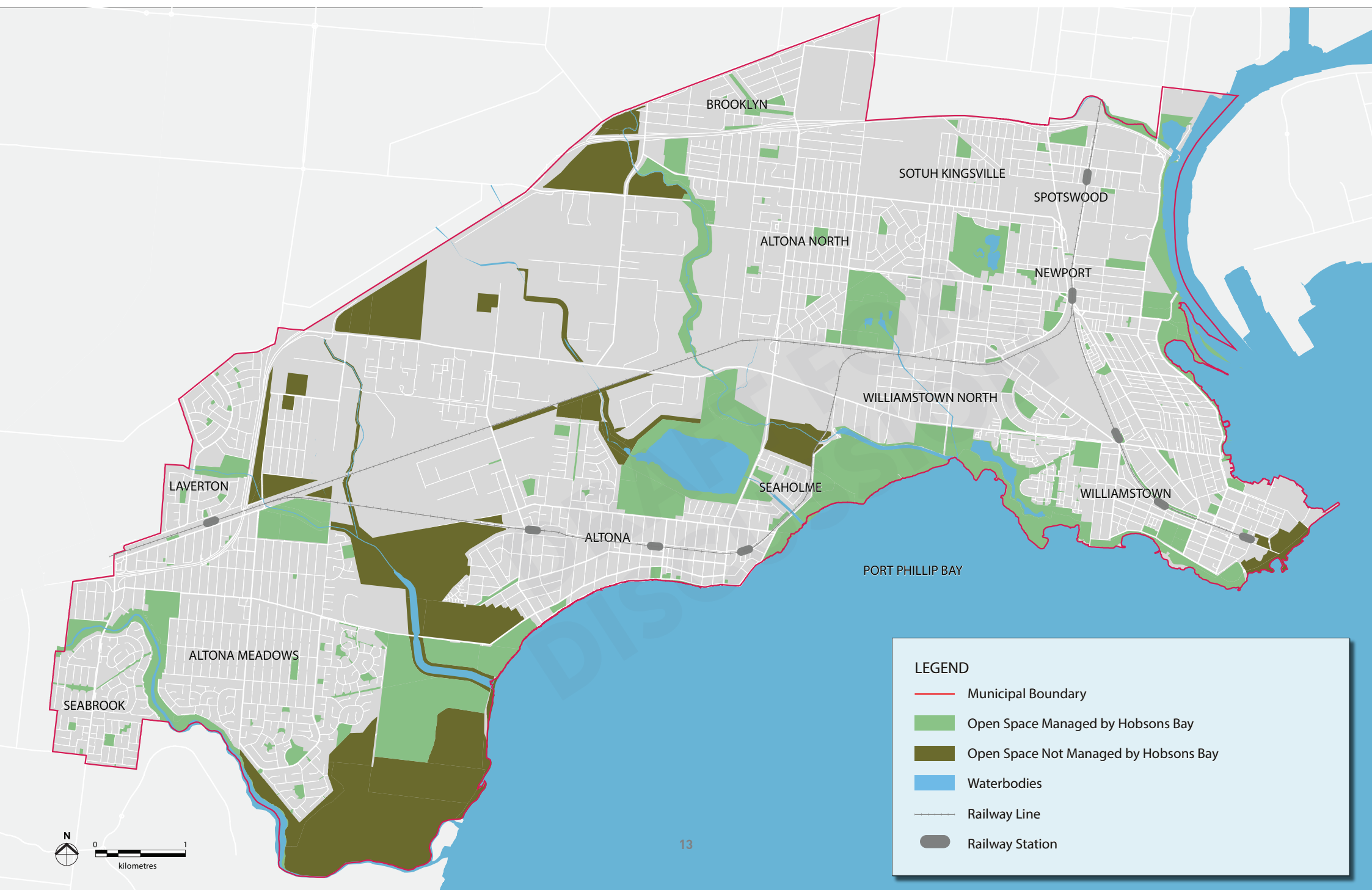
It is noted that in summer, Hobsons Bay is a regional destination for tourists. Seasonal facilities such as the Newport and Altona boat ramps, swimming beaches and foreshore reserves attract a significantly higher number of visitors during the warmer months. Other popular spaces of regional significance such as Cherry Lake and the Williamstown Botanic Gardens also attract visitors all year round, with greater numbers in summer.

As metropolitan Melbourne's population grows overall, visitation rates to Hobsons Bay's unique and beautiful open spaces are also likely to increase. The open space network will need to be ready to accommodate this growth to protect local assets for local residents as well.



The Warmies Boat Launch

Figure 4. Existing Open Spaces in Hobsons Bay



1.1 EXISTING OPEN SPACE

LAND AREA

Almost a third of Hobsons Bay's total area (excluding the Altona Industrial Precinct) is public open space (27.4%). Compared to other middle ring municipalities in Melbourne this is double the average rate (13.4%). A large proportion of the 27.4% is encumbered open space i.e.: it is constrained in terms of use or development for recreation purposes. Hobsons Bay has a much higher proportion of encumbered open space than other municipalities. The metro municipal average is 5.9% of that total land area whereas Hobsons Bay has 11.9%.

Most encumbered open spaces in Hobsons Bay have sensitive conservation values and public access is prohibited to certain areas (e.g. Cheetham Wetlands). In some cases the terrain physically prevents access and use (e.g. dense vegetation and swampy areas at Altona Coastal Park or the waterbody at Cherry Lake). Encumbered open space can also be subject to flooding or is set aside as an easement, which limits development for other recreation purposes.

Under Clause 52.01 of the Planning Scheme, Councils can only accept open space that is unencumbered and unrestricted and can be developed for a range of passive and formal recreation uses as part of the percentage open space contribution from development.

Although encumbered open space is not included in the formal calculation of available open space, the contribution that some accessible encumbered open space makes to the network in terms of passive recreation (viewing, rest and relaxation, nature play), environmental function (water harvesting, urban cooling, habitat), and connectivity (shared trails along waterways) is still recognised. Encumbered open space is often accepted by Council however it is not included as part of the open space contribution.

DISTRIBUTION

It is important that adequate open space, with a variety of functions for both passive and active recreation, is available to the majority of residents and workers in Hobsons Bay.

A key factor influencing equity and accessibility is that spaces are located within comfortable walking distance to facilitate exercise and social interaction.

Comfortable walking distance is defined as the distance that people are able to easily walk in approximately 10 minutes, being 400 metres. This distance is accepted as an industry benchmark by the State Government and internationally. For children and the elderly, a comfortable walking distance is closer to 300 metres.

Although Hobsons Bay has a higher than average provision of open space compared to other metropolitan areas, many high quality, multifunctional open spaces such as Newport Park are located along the coastline. In effect, there is less equitable distribution of open space for those living in the more 'inland' parts of the municipality. In addition, a significant proportion of Hobsons Bay's industrial and commercial areas do not have access to open space within comfortable walking distance.

In Brooklyn, access to open space is not evenly distributed across the precinct. In industrial areas, open space is more than a kilometre away; making it the most disadvantaged precinct in terms of total distribution/access.

The residential population of Spotswood/South Kingsville and Altona North are least connected to open spaces. Nearly 34% of people do not have access to open space within 500 metres of their home or workplace.

In addition to the residential population, 31,475 people work in Hobsons Bay (id Population Experts, 2011). Approximately 9,319 (29.6%) of these workers also live in Hobsons Bay, with the remaining 22,156 (70.4%) of workers live outside of Hobsons Bay.

Many people who work in Hobsons Bay visit open space near their workplace to be outdoors as a break from work (64%) with informal fitness/ exercise activities and use of cycling paths on the way to work being popular reasons to visit.

Table 5. Proportion of encumbered open space in Hobsons Bay, and by Precinct

| PRECINCT/AREA | TOTAL OPEN SPACE* | TOTAL ENCUMBERED OPEN SPACE* |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| Hobsons Bay | 27.4% | 11.9% |
| Metropolitan Average | 13.4% | 5.9% |
| Altona-Seaholme | 33.97% | 24.7% |
| Altona Industrial | | |
| Altona North | 16.28% | 6.1% |
| Altona Meadows | 53.52% | 41.1% |
| Brooklyn | 16.93% | 10.3# |
| Laverton | 7.82% | 1.7% |
| Newport East | 21.49% | 10.1% |
| Newport West | 17.70% | 7.4% |
| Seabrook Precinct | 6.50% | 1.2% |
| Spotswood-South Kingsville | 13.30% | 7.7% |
| Williamstown-Williamstown North | 17.65% | 8.3% |

*Area calculations based on % of land area in each precinct.



Figure 6. Open Spaces Currently Owned by Hobsons Bay City Council

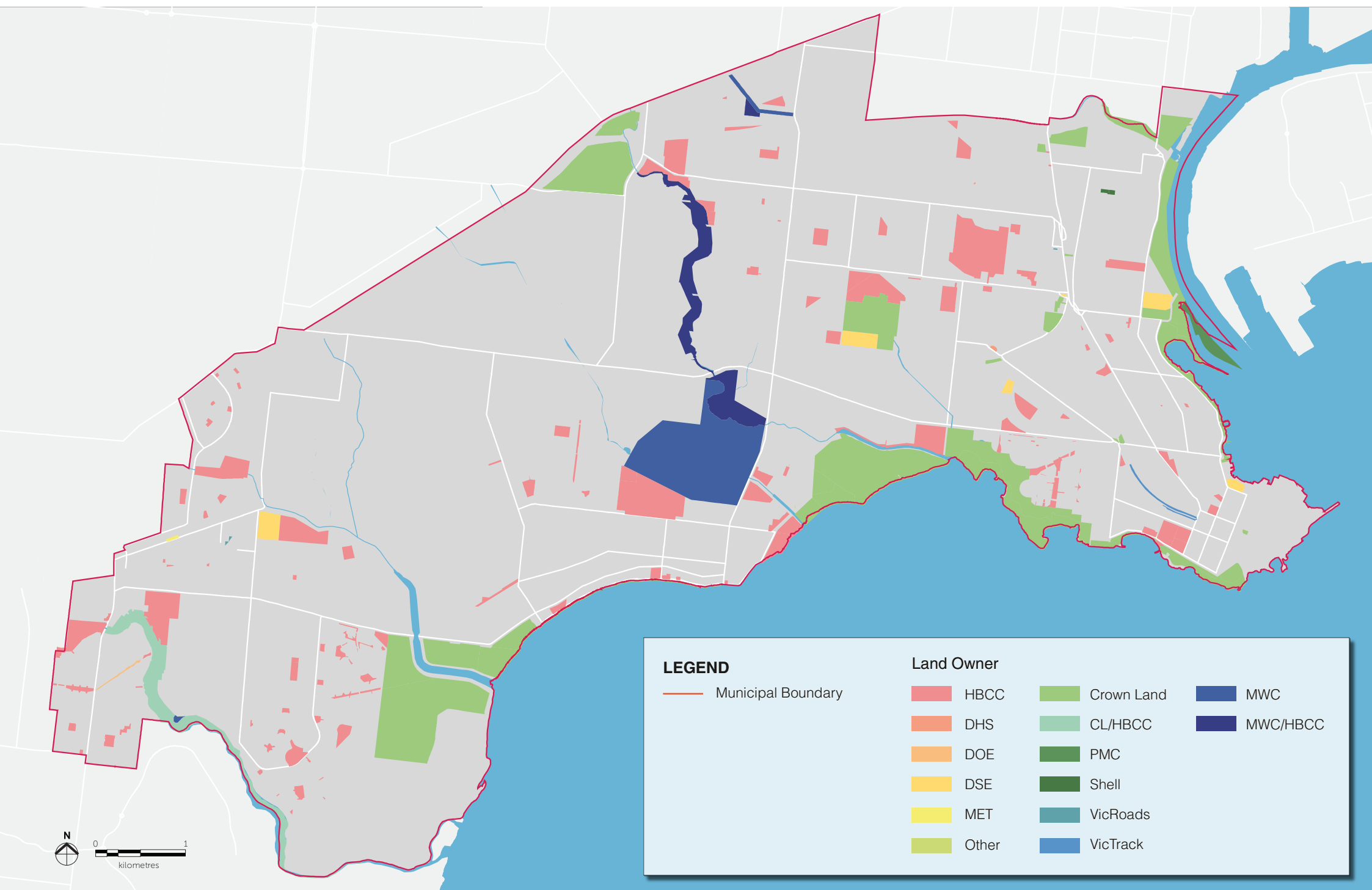
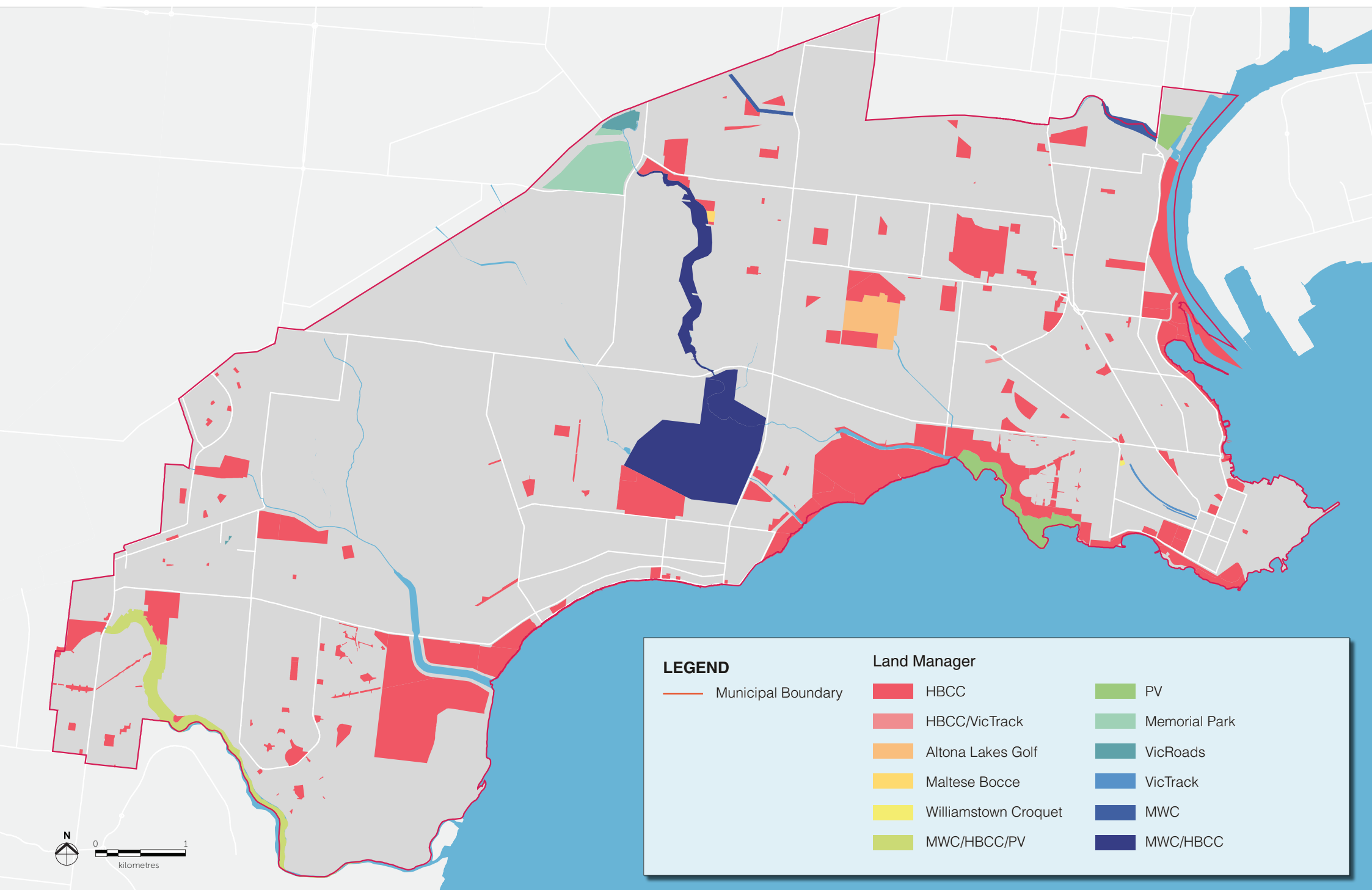


Figure 7. Open Spaces Currently Managed by Hobsons Bay City Council



DISTRIBUTION OF ACTIVE OPEN SPACE

A full analysis of the distribution, demand and gaps in active open space provision is detailed within the *Sports Needs Analysis* at Appendix E. Key challenges and future directions for active open space provision are also included in that report.

According to the sports needs analysis, more than 10,000 Hobsons Bay residents of all ages participate in a diverse range of sporting activities on a weekly basis, using local sporting clubs and venues across the municipality. Another 10,000+ residents from neighbouring municipalities (particularly Wyndham and Maribyrnong) visit Hobsons Bay facilities to participate in regular sporting activities.

As highlighted in the Sports Needs Analysis, formalised sport is an integral part of the local community and has a strong future focus across the inner western region of Melbourne. Many opportunities for active recreation and formalised sport occur within Hobsons Bay's broader passive open space network.

There are fewer designated parks catering for active recreation than passive open space, meaning that opportunities for formal sport are more sparsely distributed across the municipality.

The *Sports Needs Analysis* found (see Executive Summary at Appendix E):

- » There is a good range and variety of formal sporting and competition opportunities via established club networks.
- » Local clubs, venues and providers currently offer a good range of competition levels across the mix of available sports, with most sports providing pathway opportunities from introductory levels through to semi-professional sport.
- » In general terms, the quality of community and club level sporting venues is adequate to service the basic needs of clubs and sports.

The *Sports Needs Analysis* also found that many of Hobsons Bay's active open space reserves are clustered in precincts with multiple sports fields in the one location, such as Paisley Park, J. T. Gray Reserve, Donald McLean Reserve, J. K. Grant Reserve, and AB Shaw Reserve. Typically, the clustering of these spaces has been centred around facilities and community infrastructure to enhance accessibility to a range of services and facilities in one place. However, the implication of this is that the distribution of active open spaces has gradually become unequal.

According to the *Sports Needs Analysis*, spatial distribution of active open spaces is not the only factor influencing sports facility need.

Factors such as transport connections, socio-cultural influences and team performance all influencing decision making in sports participation. While this is the case, the need for additional spaces for active recreation remains to be an important part of recreation needs for Hobsons Bay residents, workers and visitors.

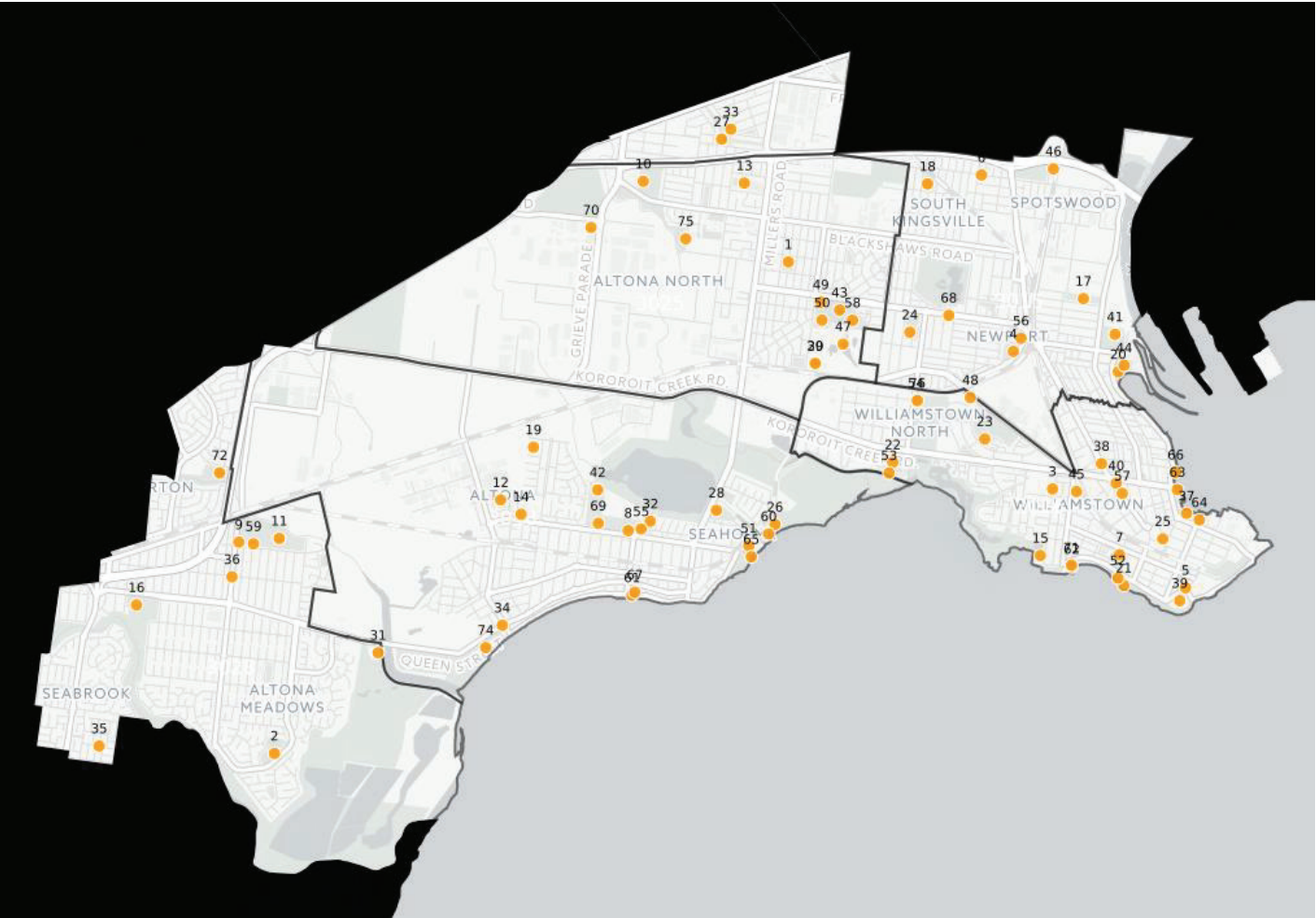
Areas with less access to active open space than other precincts within the municipality were found to be Laverton and Altona North.

Other areas with generally good provision of active open space but some less well-connected areas are Newport, Spotswood, Williamstown and Altona Meadows.

Of particular relevance to this strategy was the *Sports Needs Analysis* finding that, over time there may be demand for more outdoor sports facilities to cater for soccer, AFL and cricket (refer to full report at Appendix E).

When implementing the recommendations of this Open Space Strategy with the *Sports Needs Analysis*, it will be important to explore opportunities to deliver active open spaces that address formal sports needs, while also creating shared use of space, particularly in areas with less overall access to open space (active or passive).

Figure 8. Active Open Space Distribution



Hobsons Bay Facilities

- 1 LANGSHAWS RESERVE
- 2 ALTONA GREEN PARK
- 3 BAYSIDE SECONDARY COLLEGE
- 4 BRYAN MARTYN OVAL
- 5 WILLIAMSTOWN CRICKET GROUND
- 6 DW MCLEAN RESERVE
- 7 FEARON RESERVE
- 8 J.K. GRANT RESERVE
- 9 LAVERTON PARK
- 10 CROFTS RESERVE
- 11 A.B. SHAW RESERVE
- 12 A.H. FORD RESERVE
- 13 A.W. BOND RESERVE
- 14 ALTONA COLLEGE P-9
- 15 BAYVIEW SECONDARY
- 16 BRUCE COMBEN RESERVE
- 17 DIGMAN RESERVE
- 18 EDWARDS RESERVE
- 19 F. RUSH RESERVE
- 20 GREENWICH RESERVE
- 21 HATT RESERVE
- 22 J.T. GRAY RESERVE
- 23 K.C. WHITE RESERVE
- 24 LOFT RESERVE
- 25 MAX ROBERTSON RESERVE
- 26 PA BURNS RESERVE (ALTONA SP...)
- 27 DUANE RESERVE
- 28 HC KIM RESERVE
- 29 PAISLEY PARK
- 30 S.J CLEMENT RESERVE
- 31 ALTONA SPORTS CENTRE
- 32 ALTONA TENNIS CLUB
- 33 BROOKLYN TENNIS CLUB
- 34 HD GRAHAM RESERVE
- 35 HOMESTEAD RUN RESERVE
- 36 LAVERTON TENNIS CLUB
- 37 LISTON TENNIS CLUB
- 38 POWER STREET TENNIS CLUB
- 39 WILLIAMSTOWN BEACH TENNIS ...
- 40 WILLIAMSTOWN CENTRAL TENN...
- 41 NEWPORT PARK ATHLETICS TRA...
- 42 GEORGE NEVITT ATHLETICS TRA...
- 43 ALTONA BADMINTON CENTRE
- 44 GREENWICH RESERVE
- 45 WILLIAMSTOWN CROQUET CLUB
- 46 WESTGATE GOLF CLUB
- 47 ALTONA LAKES GOLF CLUB
- 48 LIFESTYLE FOR KIDS
- 49 BAYFIT LEISURE CENTRE
- 50 PJ LYNCH RESERVE
- 51 HOBSONS BAY SPORT & GAME ...
- 52 WILLIAMSTOWN AND NEWPORT...
- 53 KOROROIT CREEK ANGLING CLUB
- 54 WILLIAMSTOWN HORSE & PON...
- 55 ALTONA BOWLING CLUB
- 56 NEWPORT BOWLS CLUB INC.
- 57 WILLIAMSTOWN BOWLING CLUB
- 58 ALTONA NORTH BOWLS CLUB
- 59 LAVERTON BOWLING CLUB
- 60 ALTONA SPORTS CLUB
- 61 ALTONA LIFESAVING CLUB
- 62 WILLIAMSTOWN SWIMMING & L...
- 63 HOBSONS BAY YACHT CLUB
- 64 ROYAL YACHT CLUB OF VICTORIA
- 65 ALTONA YACHT CLUB
- 66 WILLIAMSTOWN SAILING CLUB
- 67 WESTERN SUBURBS TRIATHLON...
- 68 NEWPORT CALISTHENICS CLUB
- 69 ALTONA YOUTH CLUB CALISTHE...
- 70 WESTGATE SPORTS & LEISURE C...
- 71 WILLIAMSTOWN LIFESAVING CL...
- 72 LAVERTON SWIM & FITNESS CE...
- 73 KOORINGAL GOLF CLUB
- 74 BMX TRACK
- 75 MALTESE BOCCIE, SOCIAL & REC...
- 76 WILLIAMSTOWN HORSE & PON...

The map above illustrates the existing spread and distribution of sporting facilities across Hobsons Bay.

A photograph of a park scene. In the foreground, a gravel path leads towards a gazebo. To the left of the path is a black metal bench. The gazebo has a red roof and white walls with brown trim. In the background, there are trees and a body of water with boats. A large, colorful geometric overlay made of various triangles in shades of blue, green, and yellow covers the left side of the image. A dark grey square is positioned over the path, containing a large white number '2'. Below this square, a dark grey horizontal bar contains the word 'Context' in white text.

2

Context

1.1 DEMAND FOR PUBLIC OPEN SPACE

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

CENSUS DATA

The current and future community needs presented in this strategy are derived from the Hobsons Bay Community Profile prepared by .id Consulting, using 2011 Census data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).

As new data has recently been released based on the 2016 Census, it is recommended that the demographic profile information be updated and relevant recommendations reviewed prior to commencing a planning scheme amendment process to ensure the strategy's actions remain relevant.

POPULATION GROWTH

As highlighted earlier in this document, Hobsons Bay is expected to experience 10% population growth by 2030 from 2011 figures. The precincts most impacted by population change will be Spotswood/South Kingsville and Altona North, where population growth is projected to be high as a result of strategic redevelopment. In those areas, both the resident and worker populations are forecast to grow.

DEMAND DRIVERS

Demand for public open space is driven by a number of factors. Broadly, there are two types of demand for open space:

- » Demand generated by the ordinary daily needs of people
- » Demand generated by open spaces with special features or attractions which encourage people to visit an open space.

As the population grows, the reasons people want to use open spaces will diversify and change, and existing infrastructure will be placed under a greater burden.

In addition, it is well understood that key sporting facilities or passive open spaces with particular cultural significance (e.g. the Altona foreshore, the Williamstown Botanic Gardens) already attract visitors from outside Hobsons Bay, and will continue to do so in future. These types of spaces therefore have much larger catchments and maintenance requirements associated with their popularity.

Demand for existing public open spaces is influenced by many factors, including:

- » Functions/uses
- » Proximity of a space to home or workplaces

- » Scale (e.g. size proportionate to desired use)
- » Cultural significance
- » Urban design (including accessibility, lighting, perceptions of safety)
- » Services.

It is also noted that the nature of local demand will likely change over time as the population grows and demographic profile changes, meaning it will be more important than ever to ensure spaces are designed with multi-functionality in mind.

Based on the existing provision of public open spaces (e.g. each space's function, design, size, location and cultural significance), the demand for open space and different open space typologies differs across the municipality. The detailed audit of open spaces has also revealed that some areas may have good access to open space, while the quality or level of maintenance of that space will need to be improved in future as the demand increases or changes.

To better understand nuances between demand drivers across the municipality, the study area is broken into precincts. This provides clarity between local, district and regional demands on public open space (refer to **Figure 8** Precincts Map).

To ensure the municipality is prepared for a population increase of 10% by 2030, a municipal rate of open space provision needs to be determined that can be used to levy open space contributions and guide Council acquisition of land.

For new subdivisions, Council is legislated to request a contribution for open space from subdivision applicants under the Subdivision Act (1988). Decisions that the Council makes now in this regard will leave a legacy for future generations.

Three key factors are considered in determining how much open space is needed to meet the current and future recreation needs of the community:

1. Land area – The proportion of the catchment the open space is serving
2. Population density – How many people will use the open space
3. Usage requirements – The level of development and subsequent land area required to meet the needs of the community.

POPULATION DENSITY

The combined resident and worker population of Hobsons Bay was estimated at 124,238 in 2015. The worker population, not including residents who work in Hobsons Bay, is approximately 30%.

Hobsons Bay has an average 7.1% open space provision rate. The level of accessible (i.e. unencumbered) open space varies substantially across the precincts, where five have more than 8% accessible open space, while others sit below the municipal average. The lowest provision is in Spotswood/South Kingsville, with 2.9%.

As highlighted above, the next version of this report will include an open space provision rate (%) to establish a benchmark for all precincts.

Due to significant challenges in acquiring new land in Hobsons Bay, the recommendations will also include other ways to address gaps in particularly challenged areas. Establishing a figure alone will not give an accurate indication of the impacts that the current and future population may have on the availability of open space, or the quality, type and function of open space that is likely to be required.

Hobsons Bay already has an open space provision rate is higher than the metropolitan average of 2.5ha/1000 people or 25m² per person, with a local average of 34m² per person. However, as outlined above, the spatial distribution of open spaces is not equitable.

State, National and International benchmarks vary considerably (e.g. in the US 4ha of open space per 1000 people is considered the norm, compared to 2.83ha per 1000 in the UK).

Australian standards vary again, with the National Capital Commission (Canberra, 1981) giving a standard of 4ha per 1000, Queensland having 4-5ha/1000 people and the Victorian Government provision for growth areas being 2.6ha/1000 people. This variation highlights the need for a locally derived open space contribution rate that is relevant to the needs of the Hobsons Bay community.

Based on the current Hobsons Bay and metropolitan population figures, six of the eleven precincts have below-average provision of 34m² per person.

The maps over the following page illustrate the open spaces that are accessible within a 400m safe walking distance to open space or 200m for a Micro Park as discussed over page (approximate 5 minute walk, according to the Heart Foundation *Healthy by Design* benchmarks).

1.1 OPEN SPACE GAPS

CAN PEOPLE WALK THERE?

A walkable catchment has been applied to all publicly accessible open spaces in Hobsons Bay. The purpose of this analysis is to identify areas where people live or work beyond easy and safe walking distance of open space (i.e. gap analysis). This analysis primarily seeks to identify issues relating to provision and access and establish a baseline level of open space provision, rather than identify issues relating to quality and function.

WALKABILITY METHODOLOGY

A catchment of 200 metres has been applied to open spaces identified as Micro Parks with all other open spaces in the proposed open space hierarchy having a 400 metre walkable catchment applied (as shown in **Figure 9**).

The distance of 400 metres is established at Clause 56 of the Planning Scheme as the preferred maximum walking distance to open space for minimum/baseline open space provision. Micro Parks have a smaller walkable catchment applied to reflect different expectations in terms of length of stay and the role of these spaces in the open space network.

Using a geographic information system (GIS) analysis a detailed and accurate 'on the ground' walkable catchment using the road and trail network has been created.

Walkability is affected by factors such as freeways, major roads, railway lines and high pressure oil pipelines, all of which can form physical barrier. The analysis took into account major arterial roads that act as barriers to safe and convenient pedestrian access to open space.

This method has been used in order to provide an accurate representation of access to open space as opposed to an 'as the crow flies' buffer, which does not take into account circuitous road networks, or barriers which limit or prevent easy access to open space.

Only publicly accessible public open space has been included in this analysis. Open space has been excluded from the analysis on the following basis:

- » Where public access is prohibited or where an entire open space is inaccessible through fencing or other natural or constructed barriers. Including areas such as: conservation grasslands; creek corridors without paths or restricted by fencing; and swamp, wetland or drainage areas.
- » Where an open space area is a buffer or roadway median
- » The Altona Memorial Park has been excluded as its primary function as a cemetery is not consistent with the objectives of open space.

Semi-restricted or partly accessible open space such as areas set aside for conservation and drainage purposes have been included on the following basis:

- » Where an open space area fulfils a coastal, drainage or conservation function but is partly or fully accessible to the public (through the provision of a stopping point, path, trail or boardwalk). Generally the edge closest to residential land is publicly accessible and won't skew the walkability analysis.
- » Open space land not owned by Hobsons Bay (Melbourne Water, DELWP or Parks Victoria) that is fully or partly accessible to the public and not used purely for conservation or drainage purposes (e.g. has a recreational function).
- » Open space associated with schools where Council has a Joint Service Agreement (e.g. Bayview College - Williamstown).

OVERALL DISTRIBUTION

The analysis shows that Hobsons Bay generally has a good level of distribution and access to public open space, with 87% of residential lots being within 400m safe walking distance to open space. The majority of the municipality is within a safe walking distance to open space, however there are some pockets of the municipality without safe and convenient walkable access to open space. Residential areas with significant open space gaps include:

- » Altona Meadows
- » Altona (north and south of the railway)
- » Altona North (west of Millers Road and surrounding The Circle Neighbourhood Centre)
- » Spotswood-South Kingsville
- » Brooklyn.

Non-residential areas with significant gaps in open space provision include the industrial areas in the following places:

- » Altona
- » Brooklyn
- » Williamstown North.

ACCESSIBILITY

The accessibility of open space in Hobsons Bay was compared with the guidance of the Planning Scheme (Clause 56) which outlines that 95% of all residents should be within a 400 metre walking distance to open space. Residential lots within Hobsons Bay (Commercial 1 Zone, General Residential Zone, Mixed Use Zone & Comprehensive Development Zone) were identified and the proportion of these lots falling within the walkable catchment areas were calculated.

There are 44,786 lots within Hobsons Bay allowing for residential development. Of these lots 39,042 (87%) are within a walkable catchment of public open space, the remaining 5,744 lots (12%) are not within a walkable catchment to open space. This is approximately 8% lower than the guidance set out in Clause 56 of the Planning Scheme.

Table 9. Residential areas outside a safe walking distance to public open space

| PRECINCT | TOTAL NUMBER OF RESIDENTIAL (RES.) LOTS | NO. RES. LOTS OUTSIDE WALKABLE CATCHMENT | % RES. LOTS OUTSIDE WALKABLE CATCHMENT |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Altona North | 5662 | 1423 | 25.13% |
| Altona Meadows | 9600 | 1974 | 20.56% |
| Spotswood-South Kingsville | 2605 | 522 | 20.04% |
| Brooklyn | 1169 | 229 | 19.59% |
| Altona-Seaholme | 6988 | 1335 | 19.10% |
| Laverton | 2477 | 109 | 4.40% |
| Seabrook | 1864 | 29 | 1.56% |
| Newport West | 4296 | 59 | 1.37% |
| Williamstown-North Williamstown | 8084 | 80 | 0.99% |
| Newport East | 2039 | 0 | 0.00% |
| TOTAL | 44786 | 5760 | 12.86% |

Figure 10. Open Space Walkable Catchment Map

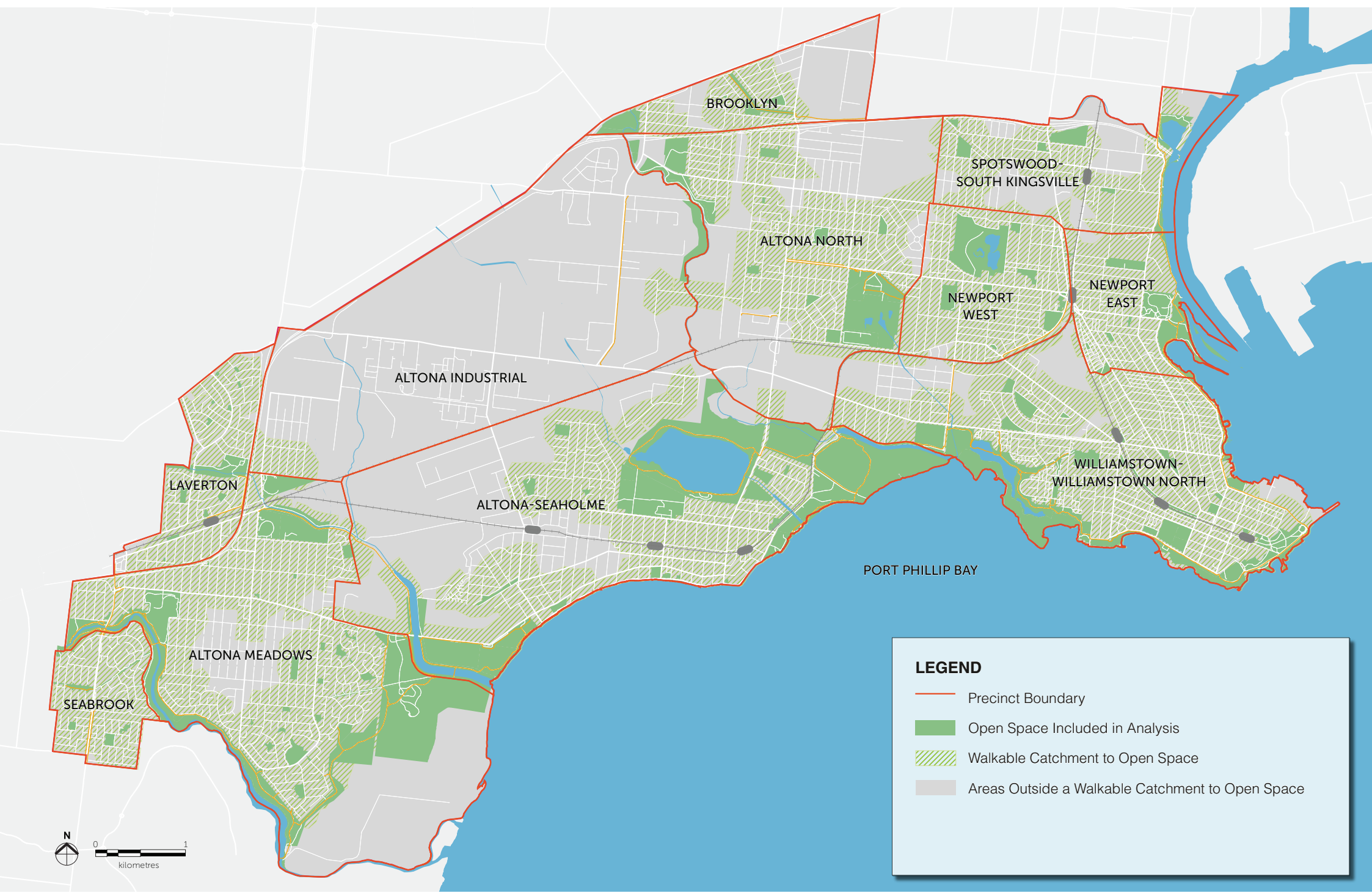
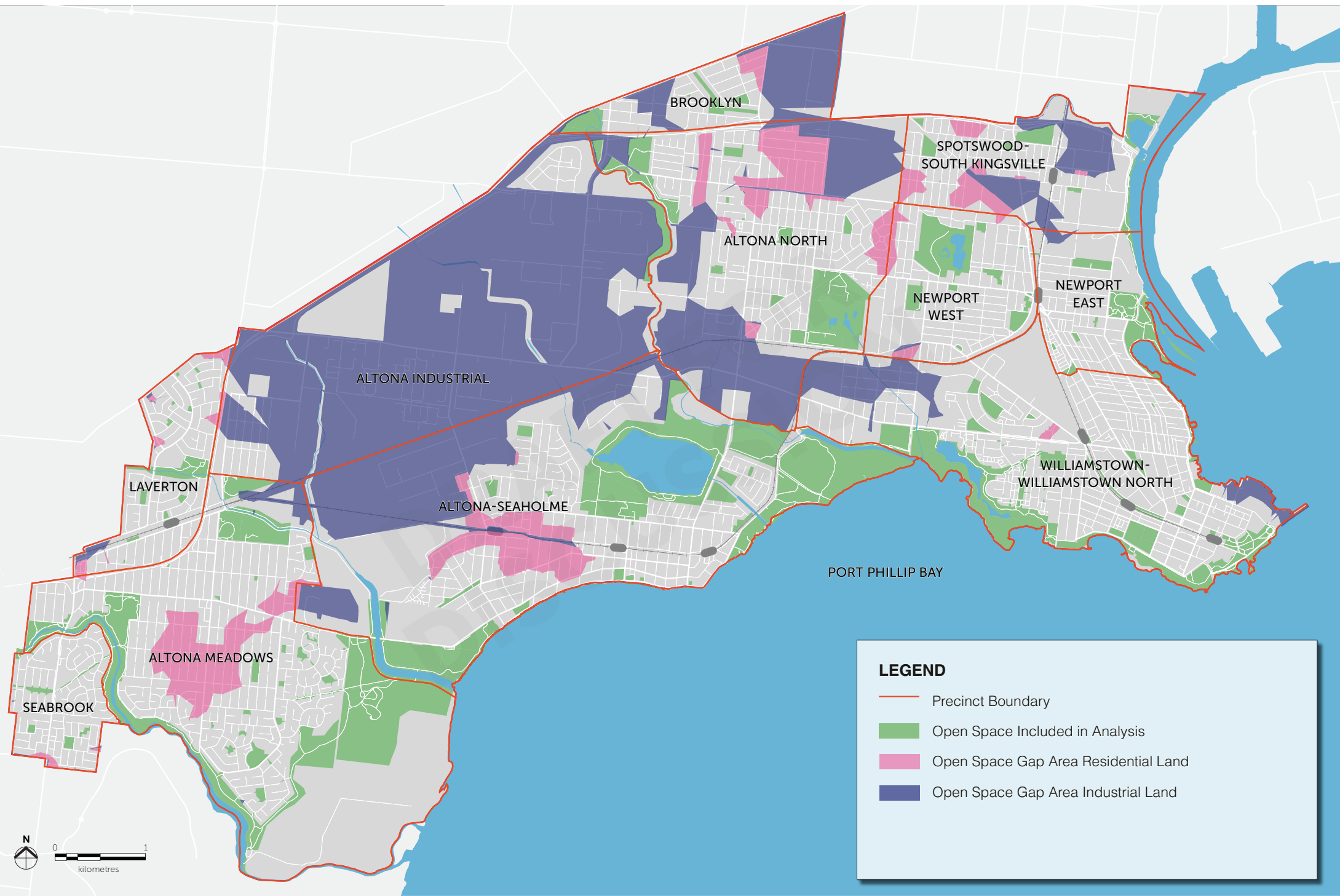


Figure 11. Residential and Industrial Open Space Gap Areas



1.1 CHALLENGES AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

Hobsons Bay is expected to experience approximately 10% population growth by 2030. The established nature of existing residential areas means that few new growth areas are available to accommodate this population change. As a result, most residential growth may occur via the subdivision of existing lots. This will provide one or two additional dwellings in already established residential areas, rather than new strategic redevelopment/growth area sites identified by Council for more appropriate densification over time.

If greater ad hoc subdivision occurs as described above, there is potential for a net loss of private open space. Poor design and limited private green space will lead to an increased demand for access and use of public open spaces.

This section provides an overview of challenges and future directions relevant to open space in Hobsons Bay. Many of these challenges and future directions have been identified in Council's *Municipal Strategy Statement* (MSS) within the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme, in the *Community Plan*, Hobsons Bay 2030, *Biodiversity Strategy 2017-2022* and other strategic documents.

It is noted that the OSS cannot specifically address building facilities, as it recommends changes and improvements to the open space network. However, it can identify conflicts and the need for expansion to accommodate change.

CHALLENGES

COMMUNITY VALUES

- » The amount of available land per person will decrease over time as population grows
- » There are a number of privately owned open spaces (e.g. golf courses) that Council's can't control/improve
- » There is spatial inequity with the current distribution of open spaces
- » Changing patterns development of some areas (particularly in areas that are transitioning from industrial to residential) poses a particular challenge where a legacy of open space provision is not present
- » Environmentally sensitive conservation areas such as wetlands require additional investment and protection beyond general open spaces
- » The rate of change within the municipality has occurred at a rate faster than the monitoring and delivery of upgraded/new open spaces.

LAND USE/FUNCTION

- » Lack of multi-functional spaces and implementation of service standards to ensure consistent level of amenity is provided across all spaces

- » 25% of residents feel existing open spaces do not appeal to them or their family and 29% reported feeling unsafe (Source: 2014 survey conducted by Hobsons Bay CC)
- » Some multi-use spaces see conflict between different groups (e.g. cyclists and pedestrians, dogs and children), while limited offer of specialised (e.g. dog parks) spaces create overflow issues and competition for space
- » Maintenance issues exacerbated by high and ongoing demand for popular open spaces (e.g. overflowing bins, run down facilities)

URBAN DESIGN

- » Many spaces in Hobsons Bay have not been upgraded to contemporary design and amenity standards, risking underutilisation
- » The regional nature of many landmark open spaces within Hobsons Bay such as the swimming beaches and recreational boat ramps require greater investment from Council and its owner/manager partner authorities
- » The urban heat island effect (UHI) caused by large areas of urban development without sufficient trees and green spaces is contributing to higher temperatures in Hobsons Bay open spaces
- » Safety standards that support feelings of safety (e.g. lighting or visibility through spaces) are not always evident

- » Park furniture and paths are degraded or lacking in some areas and require upgrading to meet universal design principles
- » Pedestrian spaces are not always clean and usable.

BUILT FORM AND INFRASTRUCTURE

- » Some highly used spaces lack amenities such as shade, drinking water and public toilets
- » Poor condition of noisewalls exposes some open spaces beside major roads/ freeways to reduced amenity due to traffic noise
- » Ageing infrastructure, paired with increasing and diverse demands for multi-functions, puts greater pressure on already ageing facilities
- » Not all existing buildings and pathways to and within existing open spaces comply with the accessibility needs of all residents
- » Rate capping and other resource demands creates difficulty for Council in setting capital works priorities
- » Some buildings and spaces have been designed for single uses; they are vulnerable to under-use if an activity becomes less popular/ or cannot be easily adapted
- » Pressure from residents in neighbouring municipalities can put pressure on existing infrastructure, particularly if already limited for local residents.

LANDSCAPE

- » Drainage, flood mitigation, dense vegetation and conservation, mean 43% of open space within Hobsons Bay is encumbered and cannot be further developed
- » There is a risk of physical loss of open space from climate change-related erosion and loss of sand in vulnerable foreshore areas
- » Water scarcity as a result of climate change will increase maintenance burden on significant spaces such as historical landscapes, turf sportsfields and irrigated parks, as well as threatening tree health
- » Pressure on the biodiversity of Hobsons Bay open spaces like the Cheetham Wetlands due to increasing human access and pests (both plants and animals)
- » Fragmented natural vegetation makes it difficult to maintain and extend ecological connectivity and habitat linking
- » Inappropriate waste dumping, inappropriate construction and inappropriate planting encroaches into usable open spaces.

MOVEMENT

- » Cycling network connections missing in a number of areas; this disadvantages areas where rail lines and freeways make it difficult to access open spaces

- » Some open spaces like the beach are not accessible for people of all abilities (Residents' feedback in Council survey, 2014)
- » Some residents do not have access to open space that they can comfortably walk to, and as a result rarely visit them.

OPEN SPACE CONTRIBUTIONS

- » Hobsons Bay currently has no set percentage of open space contributions specified in its Planning Scheme (Clause 52.01)
- » At present, assessments for contributions occur on a case-by-case basis, making the process more resource-intensive
- » Although the planning scheme sets a default rate of up to 5%, this can be varied at VCAT through an appeal, increasing uncertainty about future open space provision
- » Without a locally-tailored contributions rate, Hobsons Bay may get a lower contribution than it otherwise may need, particularly for areas expected to experience major urban renewal that will need more open spaces.

SPORTS FACILITIES

For detailed information regarding the sports facilities challenges, please refer to **Appendix E** (*Sports Needs Analysis*, 2017).

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

COMMUNITY VALUES

- » Use principles of connectivity, diversity, Universal Design and multi-functional spaces to explore innovative ways to improve access to open space in areas that have limited land available for new spaces
- » Explore opportunities to partner with private facilities (e.g. schools, sports clubs and community organisations) to increase the offering of public spaces in areas with less available open space
- » Identify opportunities to include the community in the design and development of new open spaces
- » Embed best-practice principles in new developments to encourage open spaces to be delivered ahead of time, where possible, to foster social interaction and community-building.

LAND USE/FUNCTION

- » Review the demand and suitable development locations for different uses in open space including: community horticulture and community gardens, organised formal sports and event spaces.

- » Avoid co-location of less-compatible uses such as dog off-leash areas and play spaces or conservation areas / habitat
- » Investigate the potential for physical responses to use conflicts such as including buffers between competing uses
- » Invest significantly to ensure open space sites are well-maintained, fit for use and multi-functional (where possible)
- » Explore opportunities for new open space sites to be special use or for the co-location of specific, complimentary uses that face conflict elsewhere
- » Explore best-practice models for open space design to reduce the potential for conflict between open space user groups (e.g. path widths or dedicated path areas for cyclists and pedestrians)

URBAN DESIGN

- » Use water sensitive urban design (WSUD) treatments wherever possible, and minimise use of dark surfaces to address the UHI effect
- » Ensure best-practice benchmarks for open space accessibility are used, including the principles of universal design
- » Use open space catchments based on a benchmark accessibility to 95% of residents

within a 400m comfortable walking distance

- » Use the Heart Foundation's Healthy By Design guidelines to ensure people are able to access open spaces within safe walking distances
- » Use the crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) principle to address public perceptions on safety; avoid solid fencing or perimeter walls and encourage visibility and accessibility
- » Align edges of new parks with streets to facilitate passive surveillance from nearby housing, businesses or people passing by
- » Identify and plan for multiple visible entry and exit points to enhance accessibility and promote parks as part of a wider, safe, pedestrian network
- » Locate clustered activities within or on the edge of parks or open space
- » Enhance visitor comfort by providing drinking fountains, well-spaced seating and other park furniture, secure trip-end bicycle parking facilities, and assessing the need for public toilet provision
- » Use best practice urban design techniques to mitigate any amenity impacts from busy roads and freeways where spaces are exposed.

BUILT FORM AND INFRASTRUCTURE

- » Use benchmarking to identify the minimum service and infrastructure requirements within open spaces (refer to Hierarchy in **Chapter 3**)
- » Identify key opportunity sites where infrastructure can be upgraded, or requires replacing and prioritise works accordingly (refer to recommendations in **Chapter 3**)
- » Ensure new buildings within open spaces are designed to be flexible and multi-purpose (e.g. integrate multiple sporting clubs/codes, or traditional sports with passive recreation)
- » As part of the Open Space Strategy's implementation, monitoring and review program, regularly review the service standards and local benchmarks and update actions as required
- » Explore opportunities for self-sustaining infrastructure initiatives (e.g. solar panels and water reuse) to reduce maintenance costs.

LANDSCAPE

- » Investigate a range of protective strategies for maintaining vulnerable open space and significant cultural landscapes.
- » Protection strategies should include mitigation of climate change impacts, selection of drought tolerant vegetation and responsible

selection of building materials.

- » Implement findings of the *Biodiversity Strategy* to enhance management and protection of areas of significant environmental values.
- » Identify sites for potential enhancement of ecological connectivity and habitat linking through careful placement and selection of plant and tree species.
- » Investigate best practice management of enforcement of encroachment laws and public education regarding local laws
- » Create a greening and street landscape strategy with prioritised actions for both street and park trees (e.g. an urban forest strategy)
- » Ensure all landscape design incorporates principles that parks should be pleasant places for people to sit, meet and talk as well as having active recreation areas (as relevant)
- » Plant tall trunk, broad leaf, broad canopy trees to provide useful shade for park users and an aesthetically pleasing environment
- » Avoid planting trees that require frequent watering and pruning and choose low-maintenance plant varieties
- » Select appropriate species and locate trees to maximise access to shade through the day, in both winter and summer

- » Provide natural shade within open spaces to promote sitting, meeting and talking and to maintain a comfortable micro-climate for human activity.

MOVEMENT

- » Continue to implement the shared trails currently being constructed (e.g. the Laverton Creek Trail and the Kororoit Creek Trail) to help fill in missing cycle network connections
- » Implement the relevant open space design from the Council's *Universal Design Policy*.
- » Improve walkability by creating safe, dedicated pedestrian priority crossing points to overcome identified barriers such as roads and railway lines, creating walkable streets along identified priority walking routes
- » Provide off road cycling connections; and implementation of wayfinding treatments, including signage.
- » Work with City Strategy and Transport (Traffic) to implement safe on road cycle networks within neighbourhoods and districts.

OPEN SPACE CONTRIBUTIONS

The following options for introducing a new rate into Clause 52.01 of the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme have been identified:

- » A flat rate across the municipality;
- » A variable rate by suburb;
- » A variable rate for high-growth or urban renewal areas;
- » A variable rate for different types of land use (i.e. industrial); or
- » A combination of the above.

For more information regarding proposed methodologies that can be used to determine an appropriate open space contribution for Hobsons Bay, refer to **Appendix F** (*Contributions Framework Report*, Urban Enterprise).

SPORTS FACILITIES

For detailed information regarding the sports facilities future directions, please refer to **Appendix E** (*Sports Needs Analysis*, InsideEdge 2017).





3

Open Space Framework

1.1 THE VISION

THE VISION

Council's 2030 Community Vision highlights that residents in Hobsons Bay want to embrace local heritage, environment and diversity. According to the plan, the community will be an inclusive, empowered, sustainable and visionary community led and supported by a progressive Council of excellence. The following priorities relate directly to Councils Open Space Strategy:

- » **Priority 1:** Urban planning is visionary, vibrant and accountable, and a key consideration under this priority is the provision of open community spaces.
- » **Priority 2:** Community wellbeing and connection, where services are accessible and visible for all.
- » **Priority 4:** Proactive environmental and urban enrichment, expansion and conservation will occur. This includes a Council commitment to responsive and timely promotion of an active quality of life, beautification, equity, safety and wellbeing. Critically, in achieving this priority, integrated green initiatives into urban access corridors and around local industry are to be sought.
- » **Priority 5:** Activate sustainable practices that address climate change and other environmental management concerns.

In mid 2017 the Council Plan 2017-2021 was also released. Work undertaken to prepare the plan further emphasised that the Hobsons Bay community loves the area for its beaches, parks and green spaces, its vibrant atmosphere and sense of community, as well as the proximity to Melbourne's Central Business District, its character housing and its people.

Fundamentally, the local community and the organisation has identified that Hobsons Bay is a great place to live, work and visit. In the context of the 2030 Community Vision, developed by the Community, and the Council Plan for 2017-2021, the for the Hobsons Bay Open Space Strategy has been recast, as follows:

Hobsons Bay open spaces are accessible, connected, safe and inviting places.

The network is well-maintained, well-designed and environmentally sustainable. It is recognised, protected and enhanced for its heritage and cultural importance, its contribution to human recreation and wellbeing, and its biodiversity and conservation values.

Equity and diversity underpin the design and location of open spaces at every scale across the municipality, enabling all Hobsons Bay residents, workers and visitors to delight in local open spaces.

1.1 PRINCIPLES FOR OPEN SPACE PLANNING

The Open Space Strategy will guide delivery of new open spaces, maintenance and improvement of existing open spaces for the next 20 years, and will be regularly reviewed by Council; this process of monitoring and review will be set out in the implementation plan in the next stage of the project.

The principles outlined in **Figure 11** provide a framework upon which the implementation and action plan has been developed. They have been informed by Council's work for the *Open Space Discussion Paper*, the *Council Plan*, and the *Community 2030 Vision*, as well as planning for the *Metropolitan Open Space Strategy*.

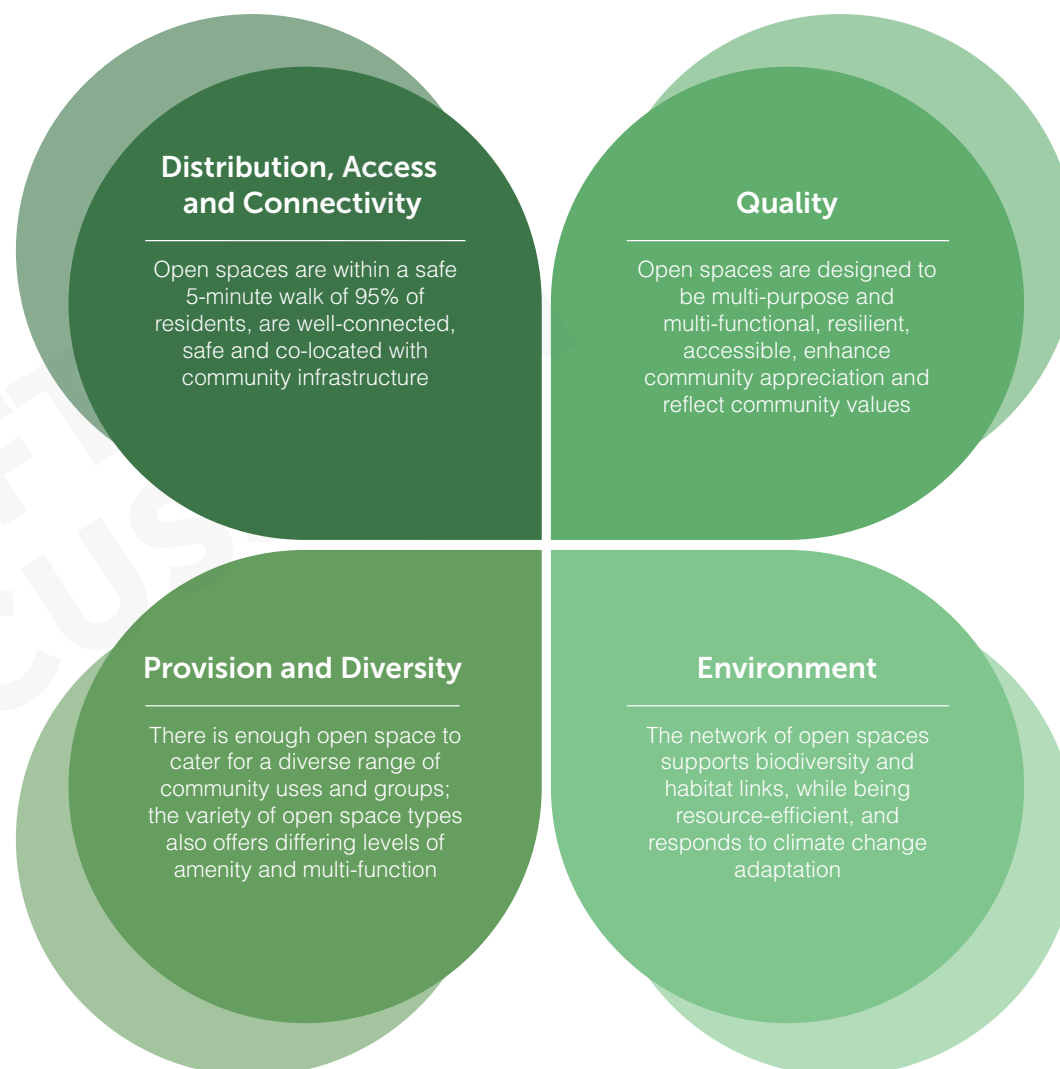
The principles are:

- » Distribution, Access and Connectivity
- » Quality
- » Provision and Diversity
- » Environment.

There are areas within the existing open space network that will require further investigation under the open space planning principles. For example, areas within Hobsons Bay that do not have sufficient access to distribution, quality, quantity, or diversity of open spaces. The principles also address:

- » Strategies to maximise resources for best results
- » Improving planning and development processes, asset management and service standards
- » Urban cooling functions of open space
- » Habitat and biodiversity values.

Figure 12. Principles of Open Space Planning for Hobsons Bay



1.1 CELEBRATING UNIQUE OPEN SPACE VALUES

Hobsons Bay is fortunate to have many special places and landscape values that are highly valued by the community and visitors. Preserving and promoting these values through education and reinvention is an important way of creating interesting and diverse spaces. Additional benefits can include economic growth for local businesses from tourism, enhancement of community pride and ultimate protection of these values through stewardship.

SIGNIFICANT VALUES TO PROTECT AND ENHANCE

The following values are identified by both the Council and the community for protection and enhancement:

VIEWS AND VISTAS

61% of people surveyed in 2014 for the background OSS said they value open spaces for their views of the sea and coastline. 'Availability of views and vistas' was also listed among the main reasons people will visit open spaces that are beyond walking distance from their home.

As identified in the key themes and principles for this Strategy, planning and design guidelines should identify when and how these views can be protected and enhanced.

PLACES OF HERITAGE AND ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE

There are numerous sites and features throughout Hobsons Bay with indigenous cultural heritage and post-settlement heritage values. Many of these are identified in the *Hobsons Bay Heritage Study* (reviewed 2015).

Places and features of heritage significance can range from a lamp, fountain, indigenous midden site or group of trees to a whole site or place, for example Commonwealth Reserve in Williamstown.

Heritage significance can include natural values such as geomorphological features or remnant vegetation communities and trees. Truganina Explosives Reserve is an example of a place that has a range of natural and cultural heritage values, as well as biodiversity and conservation values (identified in the *Biodiversity Strategy, 2017-2022*).

Some trees or groups of trees of local significance were recognised in the Heritage Study, however people can also develop an emotional relationship to trees over time.

Environmental values should also be recognised and celebrated for their cultural significance. They can be different to natural heritage significance as they can be introduced to a landscape that was previously degraded or of little conservation

or biodiversity value. For example, a constructed wetland system can attract frogs, insects, birds and other fauna as well as improving water quality. Biodiversity and environmental values are discussed in the principles of open space planning (refer to **Section 3.1**), taking reference from the Goals within the Biodiversity Strategy 2017-2022.

One of the main threats to heritage, environmental and conservation values in Hobsons Bay is inadvertent damage due to lack of awareness. This is demonstrated at sites such as Doug Grant Reserve, where dog owners may let animals access the foreshore where they disturb sensitive shorebird habitat. Another instance is dirt bike riders damaging coastal vegetation.

If values are not identified and recorded, evidence of a place's history can be inadvertently lost when sites are altered or developed.

IDENTIFICATION AND PROTECTION OF SIGNIFICANT PLACES

As highlighted in the open space hierarchy discussion (**Section 3.4**, over the following pages), the start of a recognition and conservation process is to identify these values within a space's open space classification. The values can then be maintained, protected and enhanced through future works within those open spaces.

Complementary strategies such as the Biodiversity Strategy will also assist in preservation and enhancement of the unique and significant values that many of Hobsons Bay's open spaces possess.

An effective way of protecting values is through education and awareness-raising. In the first instance, research and planning such as the development of cultural heritage management plans need to be undertaken to ensure the extent of values are recognised and recorded. Following this, interpretation of these values can be enhanced in a variety of ways, including:

- » Storytelling
- » Reinvention of sites to tell the story of their past (e.g. changing the use in a way that reflects past uses)
- » Landscape treatments (e.g. using materials and stencils in paths that reference past uses)
- » Public art installations and performance art
- » Local events
- » Signage
- » Guided tours
- » Displays (e.g. at community centres and libraries)
- » Online information and interactive tools.



Truganina Park

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

Landscapes vary considerably from place to place but have a number of common characteristics. The interplay of geology, topography, vegetation, water bodies and other natural features combined with the effects of land use, built form and various cultural influences make one landscape differ from another. In an urban context, landscapes may include cityscapes or 'natural spaces' such as parks and gardens, as well as specially identified heritage areas based on built form character.

The process of identifying character helps to:

- » Understand the various layers which contribute to defining an area;
- » Understand where sensitivity to change through modifications to the landscape or development may exist; and
- » Assist to inform the conditions required to manage future change.

Character can be identified through a study of key landscape character elements including landform, waterform, vegetation and land use and built form, together with a detailed field survey. For the purpose of the open space strategy, the character will be understood based on the context of different open spaces and the form and function within.

CONTACT WITH NATURE

'Contact with nature' is regarded as a critically important requirement of urban landscapes, as reinforced by the Hobsons Bay community's key values, acknowledging that 'access to nature through local parks and open spaces is vital for everyone's health and wellbeing' (2030 Community Vision Plan).

As part of the open space strategy, the role, character and function of each open space within Hobsons Bay will be identified, providing Council and the community with direction regarding areas that require greater input into the natural character and values of open spaces.

'Natural' values may relate to:

- » The idea of 'pristine' wilderness (e.g. conservation reserves, creek corridors and protected parts of the foreshore);
- » Cultural landscapes (e.g. urban areas, parks identified as having heritage significance); and
- » Parks and gardens in general (e.g. green spaces as having a natural form or function).

The notion of nature and function will play a role in the future design and maintenance of open spaces, and may have implications for Council where a function or context is recommended for change, upgrading or reclassification through public works.



Cherry Lake Parklands

1.1 OPEN SPACE CLASSIFICATION

PROPOSED HIERARCHY

The proposed Hobsons Bay open space hierarchy builds on objectives from Clause 56.05-2 (Public Open Space Provision), *Planning Practice Note 70* (PPN70: Open space planning), and the *Precinct Structure Planning Guidelines* (Victorian Planning Authority). The proposed hierarchy provides a detailed framework for open space classification by drawing on categories of open spaces from existing policy guidance and other adopted strategies (as outlined in the discussion above).

The proposed hierarchy of open spaces in Hobsons Bay is generally reflective of the requirements of Clause 56.05-2 (Standard C13), and contains:

- » Linear/Link/Buffer: Open space that may be adjacent to a road reserve or create connectivity between streets and reserves
- » Local (includes Micro/Pocket): Open space less than 1ha in size with a catchment between 200-400m
- » Neighbourhood: Open space with a minimum area of 1ha and 500-800m catchment
- » District: Open space (with a focus on active recreation) with a size of 5-15ha and a catchment of 2km

- » Regional: Open space (defined by multiple uses and functions, larger playgrounds and sometimes cultural significance) with a size of 15-50 hectares and a catchment of 5km.

An open space hierarchy with five categories is proposed. The hierarchy is a tool that can be used to capture the unique features and attributes of the Hobsons Bay existing open space network, while also establishing benchmarks for maintenance and service standards that need to be provided in each open space within the municipality.

The categorisation of open spaces into the hierarchy enables the analysis of the spatial distribution of open space, the development of appropriate types of activity and the appropriate management of open space.

Each category includes a description of each classification, likely functions/use for that type of space, its size and catchment (see diagram at Figure 12). In summary, the elements of classification are outlined in the list below.

FACTORS INFLUENCING A SPACE'S ROLE IN THE HIERARCHY

- » Size: The total land area of an open space is not the only determining factor in determining an open space area's place in the hierarchy. For instance, a neighbourhood sized oval with higher order infrastructure may fulfil the role of a district or regional open space.
- » Function/uses: A description of the role of the open space in facilitating activity
- » Catchment: The distance open space patrons are expected to be willing to travel to a type of open space.
- » Length of stay: The length of time patrons are likely to spend within an open space guided by the range of uses and service standards.
- » Example open space: Example of an open space area in Hobsons Bay
- » Definition: Description of the key attributes and defining features of each category of open space
- » Typical Service Standards: Outlines the type of facilities or infrastructure that might be contained within an open space based on its role in the hierarchy.

CLASSIFICATION

The classification of each open space within the hierarchy takes into account all elements (see list above) and is not determined by one factor alone. For example, while the Williamstown Botanic Gardens may not be of a size that automatically means it is classified as a 'regional' open space. However, its cultural and heritage significance, function, service standards and catchment do align with the regional scale of open space.

It is noted that the designation 'regional' could signify a catchment from the western region of Melbourne, or a catchment that only extends to adjoining municipalities.

Factors such as conservation values, environmental significance, biodiversity hotspots may also be identified as other factors that would contribute to the final individual classification for an open space as part of the audit of existing spaces.

The classification of open spaces may also be affected by the role certain facilities play within the space. For example, some open spaces may have a limited range of uses within the passive open space portion of the land (i.e. land accessible to everyone and without access restrictions).

Meanwhile, a sports facility within the public open space area may be part of a regional, State or even national competition, drawing players and spectators from other municipalities, the western region, or even from around Australia. Where this is the case, the classification of an open space more broadly may be elevated to acknowledge such a role.

Classification of each open space that was audited as part of the open space strategy is included at Appendix G to this report. This illustrates how the categories were applied and help Council make funding or infrastructure decisions on a nuanced, case-by-case basis.

OPEN SPACE PROVISION

While the hierarchy is useful to determine an appropriate mix of open spaces and gaps in provision, it does not, in itself, enable an assessment of the appropriateness of various open types, quality or locations.

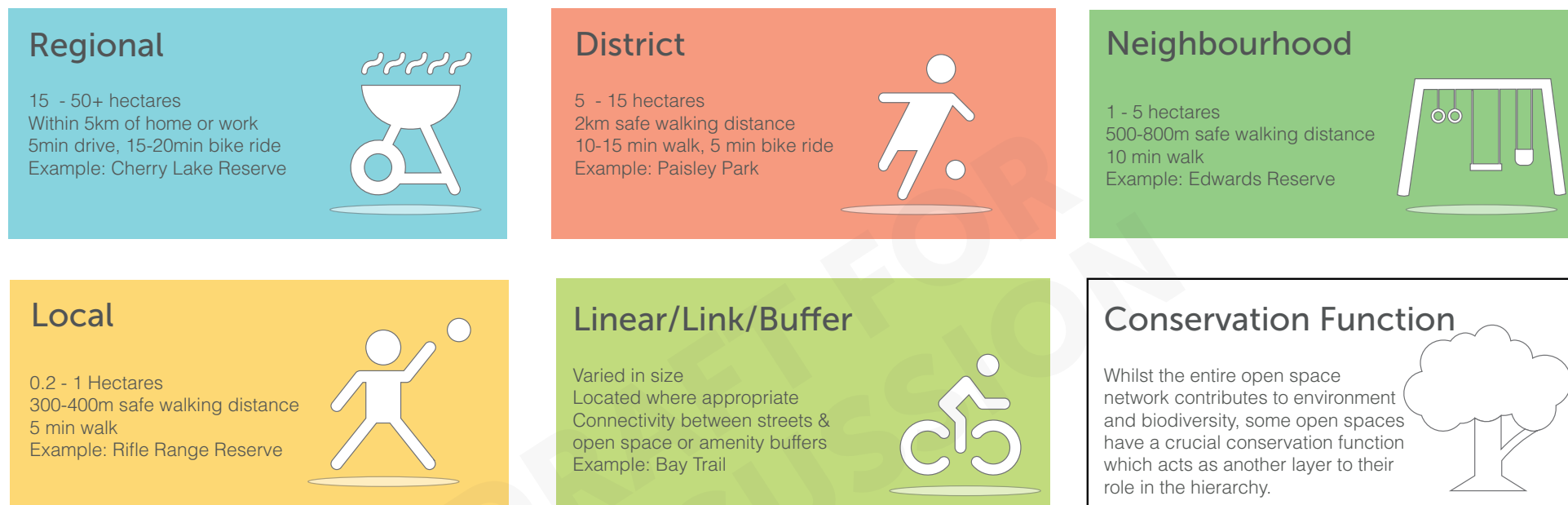
It does enable a common language that can be used throughout this report, and which can flow on to be used across Council's other related strategic and service-provision documents as relevant.

CONSERVATION AREAS

Conservation areas and areas of environmental or biodiversity significance are included in the hierarchy and are generally categorised as Regional open space. Designations for special conservation areas will be allocated under the landscape setting, public access and use classifications.

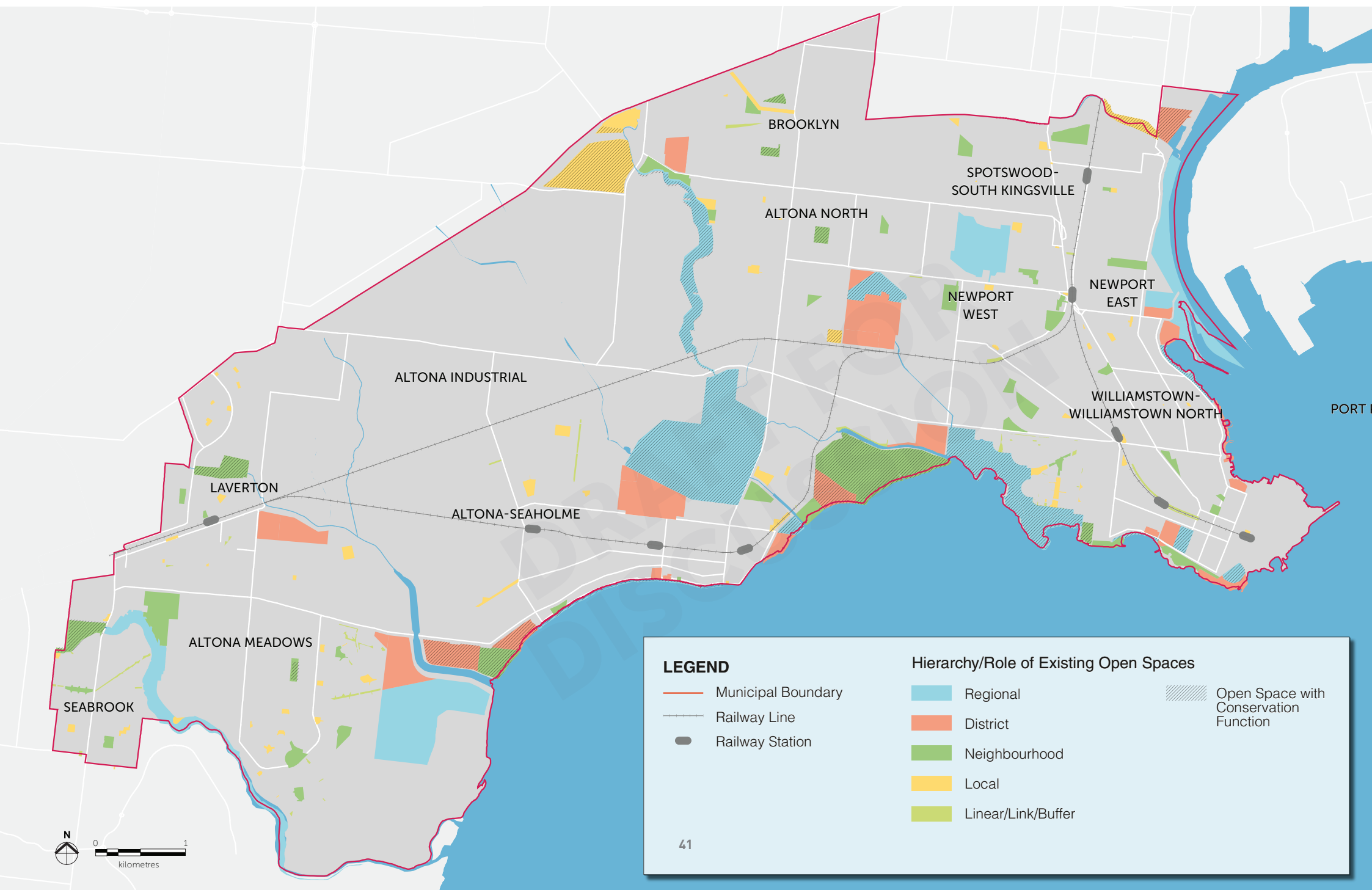
Where areas are not available for public use, this is noted, and these areas are not then included in any public open space calculations. This does not undermine the contribution such spaces make to biodiversity or habitat links within the municipality, but acknowledges that such spaces should be managed based on implementing the key actions from the *Biodiversity Strategy 2017-2022*.

Figure 13. Proposed Hobsons Bay Open Space Hierarchy



NB: Colours Relate to **Figure 12**: Open Space Hierarchy Map, overpage

Figure 14. Proposed Open Space Hierarchy



1.1 PRIORITY-SETTING AND MAINTENANCE

EXISTING PRIORITY-SETTING

Workshops with Council staff in various departments engaged in delivery and maintenance of open spaces, identified four key factors influence open space maintenance/upgrades:

- » Condition (i.e. ageing infrastructure, worn out?)
- » Participation (i.e. popular location, popular feature requiring more regular attention or regional destination?)
- » Risk (i.e. broken/dangerous features, hazard)
- » Public demand.

In future, the open space hierarchy will be used to guide decision-making, while working with a matrix to assess:

- » Which works have the highest priority
- » Timeframe for implementation
- » Responsibility for implementation.

When the above is set, the framework will be applied to the existing open spaces audit conducted as part of the preliminary Open Space Strategy work. This will enable Council to consider the scale of 'major' and 'minor' upgrades required across the municipality.

In Council's previous work, it was recommended that Council focuses on the following priorities:

- » Address immediate renewal priorities (backlog areas)
- » Implement a program of hard-surface walking paths and connections within reserves, with tree planting and wayfinding signage to be provided at the same time, to create a comfortable and user-friendly path network
- » Work towards equitable distribution of good quality, walkable open space that addresses renewal priorities as well as improving accessibility and opportunities for social interaction and self-directed activities.

MAINTENANCE

It is important to note that ongoing maintenance associated with open spaces, including botanic features, also needs to be considered by Council. Increased facilities and works triggered within open spaces (i.e. to upgrade them to play a higher-order function in the hierarchy) will create a higher maintenance requirement. Accordingly, consideration must be given to understanding the impacts regarding:

- » Frequency: Will the recommended changes affect how often maintenance needs to occur?
- » Extent: Will the recommended changes affect how much work is required on each site?
- » Specificity: Are there additional features recommended that require a special type of maintenance?
- » Consideration of the above will enable the Maintenance team to assess the resources required to implement and manage the implications of the Strategy.
- » Operational maintenance costs need to be factored into the annual and projected budget.

SERVICE STANDARDS

Council currently uses the following service standards:

- » Australian Standard (AS) (includes Accessibility Standards, and specifications for infrastructure)
- » Play Space Strategy 2013-2023 (2013)
- » Urban design guidelines
- » Infrastructure design manual.

The Play Space Strategy classifies play spaces into two types (see **Figure 14**). In addition to the play space hierarchy, the Strategy includes the features, planting/ landscape, access and facilities/ amenities expected in a local or destination play space. The service standards are divided into four considerations: 'must have', 'might have', 'should not have', and 'must not have'.

Figure 15. Play Space Strategy Hierarchy

| CLASSIFICATION/ DESCRIPTION | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Local Play Space | |
| » | Small in scale with simple play opportunities targeting a specific age group and their carers. |
| » | Provide basic facilities that cater for short duration and more frequent visits. |
| » | Primarily service a 500 metre catchment. |
| » | Local residents will primarily walk or ride to the play space. |
| » | A diversity of local play spaces should be planned for within each precinct. |
| » | Budget Estimate \$50-70,000. |
| Destination Play Space | |
| » | Larger in scale with a diversity of play opportunities for children of all ages and abilities. |
| » | Provide facilities and amenities that cater for a large number of long duration visits. |
| » | Provide facilities and amenities to meet the needs of parents and carers. |
| » | Primarily service a 2 kilometre or precinct catchment. |
| » | Parents, carers and older children will use local transport, their car, walk or ride to the play space. |
| » | The budget allocation for these spaces will reflect their increased scope of provision and may well be developed in a staged manner over a period of years. |
| » | Budget Estimate \$150,000 - \$500,000. |



Commonwealth Reserve

1.1 SETTING NEW STANDARDS FOR OPEN SPACE

OVERVIEW

As highlighted earlier in the report, Council last drafted an open space strategy in 2005. The population is projected to grow by 10% by 2030. Accordingly, current planning activities are already underway to identify the most appropriate places for new development to occur that will cater for new residents by 2030.

This open space strategy will enable Council to ensure that existing gaps in the open space network are addressed in the short-term, while also identifying opportunities and delivering projects that will also cater for the projected future population.

Planning, development and maintenance of open space should consider:

- » Whole of life asset management across all areas of design, construction, maintenance and disposal
- » Climate change and adverse effects on the environment
- » Council's resource capacity in the future
- » Changing community needs over time, demographics, leisure participation and leisure trends.

With these considerations in mind, it is recommended that the following high-level process be followed for determining when works are required:

1. Assess open space against existing hierarchy and related service standards
2. If the standards are not met, assess whether this is related to backlog works or future demand
3. Identify whether a gap can be addressed through partnerships
4. If there are no partnership options, identify what extent of works, or whether acquisition and establishment of a new space, is required
5. Apply the nominated service standard (determined by the space's role in the hierarchy)
6. Cost the project.

A flow chart illustrating this process is included overpage (see **Figure 15**).

PRIORITY-SETTING

Given the above, it is recommended that decision-making for works and facilities should use the following principles to prioritise the delivery of actions from this strategy:

- » Existing demand (i.e. backlog)
- » Opportunities to improve linkages and access to more people
- » Equity of distribution
- » Long-term need or demand
- » Cost and cost-recovery method.

Given the considerations above, the flow-chart at **Figure 17** (overpage) illustrates how priority setting should occur for works upgrades to existing open spaces.

OTHER FACTORS

PRINCIPLES OF OPEN SPACE PLANNING

The Open Space Strategy contains four key principles for open space planning. The principles should also be used to inform high-level actions when implementing open space, as follows:

- » Access and Connectivity – Is the distribution of open space equitably distributed, can everyone access open space easily and are the spaces physically well-connected?
- » Quality – Does the open space design support multi-use and multi-functionality, is it accessible and connected, does it enhance community appreciation and reflect community values?
- » Quantity and Diversity – Is there enough open space to cater for a diverse range of community uses, and is there a variety of open space types that offer differing levels of amenity?
- » Environment – Does the network of open space support biodiversity and habitat links, is it resource-efficient?

EXISTING DEMAND

Works previously identified by another Council strategy, previous open space upgrades. Managing existing parks and infrastructure and the renewal of assets is considered a high priority. Accordingly, 'works request' is also in this category as an urgent request may be received to address a safety issue or hazard.

FUTURE DEMAND

Future demand is anticipated population (total number) and demographic (population profile) changes that will have an effect on existing spaces in future, or may trigger the need for new spaces. These priorities may be medium- to long-term but require resourcing and incorporation in a robust implementation plan as they will also cater for the existing population as they are delivered.

INTERVENING OPTIONS

Intervening options are opportunities that may address an open space need that cannot be filled by Council acquiring new land where it is needed – either due to an unreasonable cost impost or lack of suitable options for acquisition. Here, opportunities for public-private or public-public partnerships should be explored in the area – for example, public use of school grounds and ovals outside school hours.

DEGREE OF UPGRADE REQUIRED

This consideration refers to 'major' or 'minor' upgrades:

- » A major upgrade may be a large extent of works required, either to:
 - Elevate the role of an existing park in a hierarchy to the tier above (i.e. local to neighbourhood) responding to few local spaces available, or future population growth/change;
 - To address a deficit of works in the past that has led to the open space being significantly degraded; or
 - In response to another Strategy's direction, such as implementing a 'Neighbourhood Play Space'.
- » A minor upgrade would be less significant works required to maintain a park at its current status, for example repairing, replacements and minor landscape works.

DETERMINING 'QUALITY'

Several factors influence perceptions about the quality of open space. 'Quality' of open space relates to the service standards Council wishes to achieve in each space based on its role in the hierarchy, which should be established as benchmarks in a similar way to the Play Space Strategy. Council's approach to determining, and subsequently enhancing, the quality of open spaces will be based on a number of factors, which include:

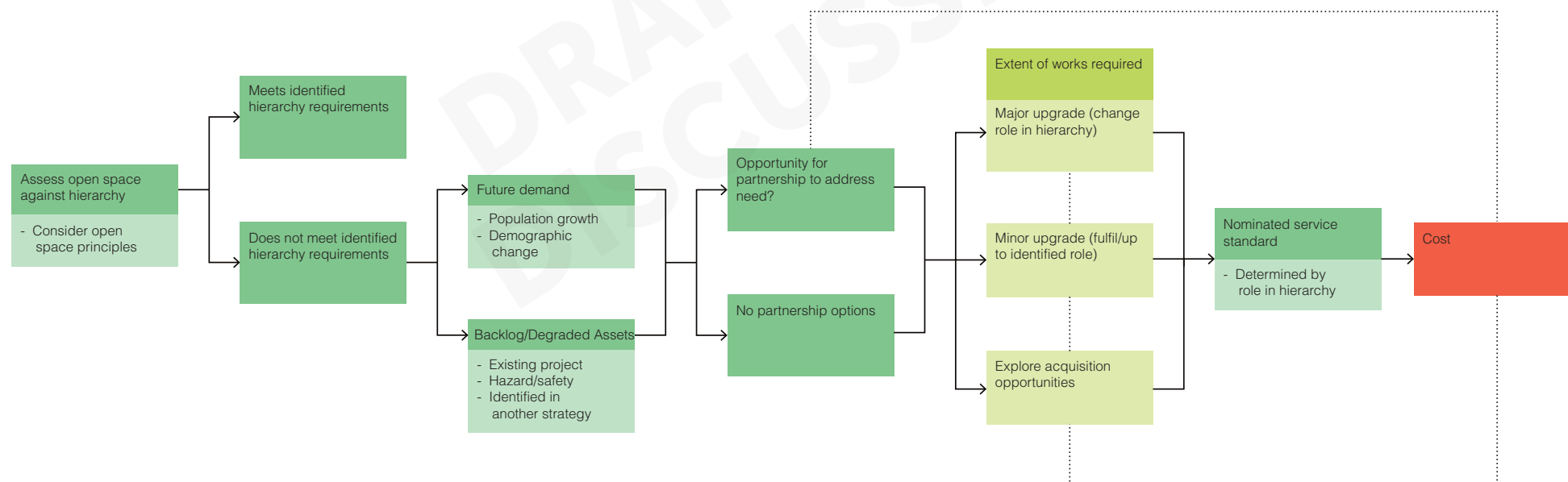
- » Natural features
- » Provision of opportunities for social interaction
- » Addressing competing demands for open space and reducing the potential for conflict.
- » Increasing amount of outdoor activities, especially aimed at young and older people.

The factors above can also be linked to the principles within the Open Space Strategy, and wherever possible, those principles should underpin decision-making as considerations about how park design, location and connectivity are addressed, for example.

Factors affecting quality in open spaces include:

- » Traffic
- » Business activity
- » Evidence of anti-social behaviour and crime
- » Poor design
- » Conflicting roles
- » Privatization of the public realm (including perceived).

Figure 16. Proposed Decision-Making Framework



1.1 DRAFT SERVICE STANDARDS

The draft service standards overpage were proposed in Council's past work. When the Open Space Contributions Framework is prepared in the next stage, these service standards will be refined to accord with an agreed level of service to be provided to each type of open space based on its role in the open space hierarchy and overall Hobsons Bay network. In addition, each tier of open space within the open space hierarchy will be allocated particular service standards, such as:

- » Paths (circuit, informal or hard surface with minimum widths)
- » Trees and other planting, garden beds
- » Park furniture (bins, seating, BBQs, picnic tables, drinking fountains)
- » Playgrounds/play spaces (including natural or structural shade)
- » Signage (reserve name, wayfinding, maps or other information)
- » Lighting (may need to be addressed in an additional strategy due to cost and potential amenity impacts)
- » Point of difference and reason to visit.

It is noted that the provision of public toilets is not included in this study, and the Public Toilet Strategy will be renewed and updated in 2018/19

BUILDING ON DIVERSITY

In each action recommended in the strategy, there are also opportunities for Council to build on the diversity of open spaces provided in Hobsons Bay. 'Diversity' in an open space context can be described as the range of experiences created for visitors in terms of the activities (both passive and formal) that can be undertaken as well as the landscape settings provided.

The service standards are based on industry standards and community feedback from Council's work over 2014-present. The targets act as a benchmark against which existing facilities and open spaces can be compared.

Examples of each type of open space within the hierarchy have been identified to set the standard for the level of amenity that Council will commit to delivering in each space, over time; examples of which can be found in the appendices of this document.

The cost of achieving these targets has been calculated to inform the Open Space Contributions Framework. The benchmarks can also be used to inform guidelines for the development of new open space.

ESTABLISHING BENCHMARKS

According to the Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE) in the UK, quality standards should relate to the criteria used in the quality audit carried out on-site. The audit scores can be used to establish a local benchmark of quality, based on the score of a site deemed to be good quality. Considerations include:

- » Is there any evidence of vandalism in particular neighbourhoods?
- » Are the poorest quality parks grouped or dispersed across the area?
- » Are larger parks generally considered to be of a higher quality than smaller parks?
- » Is there any correlation between areas of multiple deprivation and supply or quality of open spaces?

A high quality open space can be considered to 'do everything well' in the context of the Hobsons Bay open space hierarchy outlining the role for each space, and with consideration given to the principles for open space planning.

A 'high-quality open space' will therefore be a space which, through its visual appearance, range of facilities, standards of maintenance and ease of access, makes people feel that they are in a cared- for place.

Figure 17. Service Standards

The audit collected information regarding:

- » Level of maintenance
- » Level of design resolution
- » Evidence of wear and tear
- » Potential for conflicts (i.e. between user groups).

By identifying an 'exemplar' meeting the high level benchmarks observed on site for each tier within the hierarchy, Council can decide whether each open space becomes the benchmark for that type of space, or whether further information is required.

It is noted that the benchmarks act as a baseline for service standards, so that a park meeting the benchmark is considered high-quality. Any works required that are outside, or 'above and beyond', the benchmark, should be identified as part of the masterplanning process for that site and facilities or works delivery.

| USE/ ACTIVITY/ LANDSCAPE SETTING | MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARD | (ASPIRATIONAL TARGET) |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Universal Design Minimum standards of Universal Design principles are exceeded to ensure open spaces and assets within them are fully accessible and inclusive | Achieve Universal Design principles in all open spaces within the public realm, addressing the following features as set out in the <i>Universal Design Policy Statement</i> (2017), for: Parks and reserves: » Connections » Park approach and entry » Pathways » Scenic vista and observation areas » Furniture and resting places » Barbecues » Shade and shelters » Toilets » Drinking water access » Park signage Play spaces: » Equity and inclusion » Smart » Independent » Safe » Active » Comfortable | |
| Walking | » Hard surface/ accessible pathways within all links, local, neighbourhood and regional parks » Circuits within open space to encourage walking and exercise (minimum within all Neighbourhood and Regional park developments) | |
| Cycling - Shared trails | » Access to an off-road shared trail connection within 1km of every residence » Continuous links on priority off-road routes (i.e. Laverton Creek Trail, Skeleton Creek Trail, Kororoit Creek Trail, Point Cook Road, Central Avenue, Maddox Road/Market Street) | |
| Children’s play Varying types of spaces: nature, imaginative, active/challenging, adventure, etc. | » A play space within 500m of every residence » No repetition of a type of play experience within 1.5km » At least one space designed to Universal Access Standards within each ward | |
| Community gathering spaces Including grass kick-about spaces of minimum 50x25m, play space and public amenities | » Within 500m-1km of every resident (40 proposed) | |
| Dedicated youth spaces Can include: skate, BMX, cycle sports and other challenging activities for young adults with integrated seating, wifi, gathering/ hang-out spaces and amenities | » At least one in each ward | |

| USE/ ACTIVITY/ LANDSCAPE SETTING | MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARD (ASPIRATIONAL TARGET) |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Dedicated dog off-leash areas Unrestricted | » At least one within 2km of every residence (without the need to cross a railway line or freeway) |
| Places to relax and unwind Quiet places within existing reserves or in new parks - e.g. to take advantage of views, natural or creation of attractive landscape settings | » At least one every 2km |
| High quality landscape settings Can be hired for functions, weddings or special occasions | » Five key sites to provide alternatives and relieve impacts and demand at the Williamstown Botanic Gardens |
| Facilities that encourage exercise or self-directed activity E.g. public use tennis courts, hit-up walls, multi-purpose courts, fitness equipment, giant chess boards, ping pong tables, parkour, climbing walls, mazes, etc. | » In every neighbourhood park » In some regional parks |
| Events and festival spaces At least 1ha with 3 phase power, car parking and good quality grass areas | » At least 1 to service each precinct (within 2km) |
| Places with water in the landscape Waterway, foreshore, lake or water play | » Access to water as an open space feature within 1km of every home (without the need to cross a railway line or freeway) |

Figure 18. Service Standards by Open Space Type (Role in the hierarchy)

| ITEM | MICRO | LINK | LOCAL | NEIGHBOURHOOD | REGIONAL | CONSERVATION |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Paths informal | x | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Paths (hard surface minimum 2m wide) | ✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓ |
| Circuit path | x | x | ✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓ |
| Trees (min 50/hectare) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓ |
| Bin/s | x | X | ✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | x |
| Fencing to prohibit vehicle access | ✓ | ✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ |
| Open grass areas (min dimensions/area 50m x 25m) | x | ✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | x |
| BBQ | x | x | x | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| Paved/ hard surface areas (other than paths) | x | x | ✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | x |
| Bike racks | x | x | ✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓ |
| Shelter | x | x | ✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓ |
| Shade sails (Playspaces only) | x | x | x | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| Seating (min 1 per 100m of path) | ✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓ |
| Signage – Reserve name | ✓ | ✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ |
| Signage – Wayfinding | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ |
| Signage – Maps and/or other user information | x | x | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ |
| Lighting | x | ✓ (Only if providing a link to Activity Centre or public transport) | ✓ (Only if providing a link to Activity Centre or public transport) | ✓ | ✓✓ (Unless sensitive conservation values) | x |
| Picnic tables | x | x | ✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓ |
| Irrigated grass areas | x | x | ✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | x |

Key:

✓ Might have ✓✓ Must have x Must not have

| ITEM | MICRO | LINK | LOCAL | NEIGHBOURHOOD | REGIONAL | CONSERVATION |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|------|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------|
| Garden beds | x | x | ✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | x |
| Drinking fountain | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓ |
| Public Toilet (refer also Toilet Strategy) | x | x | x | ✓ | ✓✓ | x |
| Viewing areas/boardwalks | x | x | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Off street or indented car parking | x | x | x | ✓ | ✓✓ | ✓ |
| Play space (refer also Play Space Strategy) | x | x | ✓ (up to \$200k) | ✓✓ (\$200k-1m) | ✓✓ (\$1m +) | x |
| Point of difference and reason to visit (special landscape character or self-directed activity – can be play space) | x | x | ✓✓ (\$50k-150k) Minimum 2 reasons to visit | ✓✓ (\$150-300k) 3+ reasons to visit | ✓✓ (300k +) 10 + reasons to visit | ✓ |
| Establishment maintenance (minimum 12 months) | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | n/a |

Key:

✓ Might have ✓✓ Must have x Must not have



4

Recommendations

1.1 MUNICIPAL-WIDE RECOMMENDATIONS

The vision and open space principles outlined in **Chapter 3** of this report are basis for setting out recommendations that will inform preparation of the Open Space Strategy for Hobsons Bay. The principles are:

- » Distribution, Access and Connectivity
- » Quality
- » Provision and Diversity
- » Environment.

In addition to overarching recommendations that will result in actions for Council (see table at **Page 52** onwards), there are precinct-level recommendations are presented in the following section (see **Section 4.3**).



1.1 GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations presented in this section respond to the four key principles for open space planning that underpin this Strategy:

- » Distribution, access and connectivity
- » Provision and diversity
- » Quality
- » Environment.

| PRINCIPLE | GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS | CURRENT DEPARTMENT | PARTNER |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| Distribution, Access and Connectivity Open spaces are within a safe 5-minute walk of 95% of residents, are well-connected, safe and co-located with community infrastructure | Develop a Footpath Policy and review Council's new and replacement footpath program to align with priority walking routes. | Assets and Civil | Open Space Integrated Transport |
| | Review Council's new and replacement street tree planting program to align with priority walking routes. | Operations Arboriculture | Open Space and City Design Civic Works |
| | Undertake an analysis of hazardous pedestrian crossing points to identify priorities for improvement | Traffic Management | Integrated Transport Open Space and City Design |
| | Investigate the viability of improving open space access to identified residential gap areas, including but not limited to: Altona; Altona North; Altona Meadows; Spotswood; and South Kingsville. | Open Space | Strategic Planning Property Services Active Communities |
| | Increase open space access to identified industrial gap areas, including but not limited to: Williamstown and Brooklyn. | Open Space | Property Services Active Communities |
| | Create a network of public spaces that are accessible to all, free of charge, and connected by safe, high quality streetscapes, pedestrian and cycle links, and public transport at key locations. | Open Space | Property Services Active Communities |
| | Develop a criteria to determine the suitability of land for earmarked for new open space in appropriate locations, considering: Accessibility, Amenity, Conservation, Cost-efficiency and Network. | Open Space | Property Services Active Communities |
| | Develop a 10 year local community park upgrade program based on condition of asset, level of amenity, function and accessibility. | Open Space | Property Services Active Communities |

| PRINCIPLE | GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS | CURRENT DEPARTMENT | PARTNER |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| Environment The network of open spaces supports biodiversity and habitat links, while being resource-efficient, and responds to climate change adaptation | Support the development of a Coastal Management Plan to guide the management and maintenance of highly valued and environmentally significant coastal environments | Strategic Planning (Coastal Planner) | Active Communities Open Space Parks |
| | Incorporate Council's Storm Water Management with the development of Open Space Planning and Design guidelines to ensure opportunities for Water Sensitive Urban Design are captured | Sustainability Open Space City Design | Operations Sustainability |
| | Develop and implement conservation management plans for conservation open spaces that contain biodiversity and habitat values of identified significance. | Conservation | Open Space Sustainability |
| | Incorporate the principles of water sensitive cities into the designs of new and upgraded open space; | Open Space | Active Communities |
| | » Provide for a blue-green mix of open spaces that celebrate the creeks, rivers and waterbodies of Hobsons Bay | Parks | Open Space |
| | » Identify opportunities to implement recycled water and stormwater harvesting systems | Sustainability | Parks |
| | » Develop turf management plans for established sports reserves and use warm season grasses | Active Communities | |
| | » Develop a policy on water management in open spaces, detailing when open space or passive parkland areas are to be irrigated and under what circumstances (Open Space lead) | | |
| | » Continue to upgrade irrigation systems within parks and reserves and link to Council's Central Control Irrigation System (multi-site irrigation system) (Parks lead) | | |
| | In alignment with the Hobsons Bay Biodiversity Strategy, identify and develop potential biodiversity links through Hobsons Bay | Open Space Conservation | Sustainability |
| | Develop a Street Landscape Strategy (Urban Forest Strategy) to guide the planning, management and protection of trees and other green infrastructure and identify strategies for urban cooling. | Open Space Parks Operations | Operations Sustainability |
| | Support the implementation actions of the Biodiversity Strategy as they relate to the management and protection of significant open space conservation areas. | Open Space Conservation | Sustainability |
| | Advocate for a 'third pass' assessment and shared responsibility for foreshore assets and the construction of seawalls and revetments. | Open Space Conservation Sustainability | Civil Melbourne Water DELWP |

| PRINCIPLE | GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS | CURRENT DEPARTMENT | PARTNER |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Provision and Diversity There is enough open space to cater for a diverse range of community uses and groups; the variety of open space types also offers differing levels of amenity and multi-function | Identify all parcels of inappropriately zoned open space and undertake a group amendment to rezone them to PPRZ or PCRZ where appropriate. | Strategic Planning | Open Space and City Design |
| | Review and update the Play Space Strategy to ensure priorities and development standards align with the recommendations in the Open Space Strategy. | Open Space and City Design | Active Communities |
| | Continue and complete development and delivery of the Property Strategy, regarding the sale and acquisition of Council-owned open space. | Property Services | Open Space and City Design |
| | Investigate and develop a policy position on shared use of open space. | Active Communities | |
| | Adopt the proposed hierarchy of open space to ensure a diverse mix of open spaces of varying sizes from regional open space through to micro park. | Open Space | |
| | Adopt service standards linked to the open space hierarchy for open spaces in Hobsons Bay to guide the development of open space. Measure these standards against open space in each precinct and current asset data to determine the percentage of standards achieved and those areas that need those need to be improved. | Open Space | |
| | Maximise the use of existing active recreation facilities ahead of constructing new active recreation facilities. Consider upgrades such as; improved lighting, enhanced maintenance, synthetic surfaces, change rooms to maximise capacity of active open spaces. | Active Communities | |
| | Investigate the viability of increasing the provision of active recreation areas, particularly where there is long -term demand for sport and where existing facilities even with upgrades are unable to accommodated projected demand. | Active Communities and other relevant community organisations | |
| | Investigate the viability of joint service agreements with schools to enable public and community use of sporting facilities during evenings and weekends. | Active Communities | |
| | Enhance the quality and utilisation of existing open space ahead of investing in new open spaces (in areas accessible to open space). | Open Space and City Design | |
| | Explore and identify suitable spaces for the development of designated dog parks for each ward, particularly in precincts that are already under-served by open spaces. Renew and revise off lead dog zones in accordance with the community consultation process outlined in Councils Local Laws | Open Space and Parks Operations | Property Services Active Communities |
| | Review the current Shared Trails/ Bicycle Strategy and update actions for the next 5 years | Active Communities | |
| | Implement the Shared Trails program connecting Kororoit Creek Trail, Skeleton Creek Trail, Coastal Trail and Laverton Creek Trail across all relevant precincts | Open Space and City Design Parks Active Communities | Property Services Civil |

| PRINCIPLE | GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS | CURRENT DEPARTMENT | PARTNER |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Provision and Diversity (Cont'd) There is enough open space to cater for a diverse range of community uses and groups; the variety of open space types also offers differing levels of amenity and multi-function | Renew and amend the local law to strengthen protection of vulnerable habitats and reduce conflicts in open space use - particularly in relation to play spaces, shared trails and sports ovals. | Sustainability Conservation | |
| | Develop open space areas in alignment with the draft service standards | Open Space Active Communities | Parks Conservation |
| | Incorporate a open space contribution rate on subdivisions in Hobsons Bay | Strategic Planning | Open Space |
| | Identify locations where a Development Contribution Plan would be an appropriate mechanism to garner open space contributions | Open Space Active Communities | Strategic Planning |
| | Adopt an opportunity-based approach to land acquisition that is based on a combination of preferred sites and flexible requirements in order to allow for changing circumstances as they arise | Open Space Active Communities | Strategic Planning Property Services |
| | Continue to work with DET, DELWP, DEDJTR, Melbourne Water, Parks Victoria, Port of Melbourne Corporation, VicRoads and VicTrack to enable open space access to vacant or underutilised where practicable and financially viable | Active Communities | Strategic Planning Property Services |
| | Continue to work with the Victorian Government in relation to the use and development of public land for future regional open spaces including regional trails. | Active Communities | Strategic Planning Parks Conservation |
| | Engage with schools, peak sporting associations and the private sector in the planning, development and management of open space | Active Communities | Parks Conservation |
| | Work with adjoining municipalities to advocate for and partner on mutually beneficial open space initiatives. | Active Communities | Strategic Planning Parks Conservation |
| | Community gardens/urban horticulture - Identify suitable open space locations for the potential development of community gardens. Develop a policy and endorsed Council process for the establishment and resourcing of a community gardens program. | Open Space Active Communities | Parks |
| | Implement trial for outdoor exercise equipment per Council's <i>Outdoor Exercise Equipment Program</i> and explore opportunities for municipal-wide roll-out, as appropriate | Open Space Active Communities | Parks Assets |

| PRINCIPLE | GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS | CURRENT DEPARTMENT | PARTNER |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Quality Open spaces are designed to be multi-purpose and multi-functional, resilient, accessible, enhance community appreciation and reflect community values | Develop an Integrated Design Manual for Open Space and City Infrastructure and include Review the standard suite of furniture, way finding signage and other assets to explore low cost/low maintenance options in line with park categories. | Open Space and City Design | Operations and Engineering |
| | Progressively review current maintenance service standards in line with proposed open space development standards and identify associated costs. | Operations Parks - Arboriculture Conservation | Open Space and City Design |
| | Develop policies and service standards on drinking water provision; shade provision; and use and lighting provision in open space. | Various | Various |
| | Investigate monitoring and evaluation tools for open space usage. | | |
| | Continue to implement the priority actions from the Hobsons Bay Foreshore Review (2015). | Active Communities | Open Space and Coastal Planner |
| | Review and update the Public Toilet Strategy to ensure priorities and development standards align with the recommendations in the Open Space Strategy. | Property Services Assets | Open Space and City Design |
| | Incorporate the recommendations of the a Hobsons Bay Sports Needs Gap Analysis and associated sports facilities needs investigations, to guide and prioritise future investment in sporting facilities | Active Communities | |
| | Adopt and incorporate the principles for open space and play spaces as outlined in Council's <i>Universal Design Policy Statement</i> (September 2017). | Open Space and City Design | |
| | Incorporate findings of Paisley Park Wayfinding Trial and develop and adopt appropriate wayfinding for significant public places such as Major Activity Centres. | Open Space and City Design | Communications and Cultural and Economic Development |
| | Support the actions and recommendations of Council's <i>Arts and Culture Plan</i> and advocate for the inclusion of public art in new and revitalised open spaces. Develop public realm masterplans - for the enhancement and revitalisation of Council's key activity centres - particularly Newport, Spotswood and Altona Beach. | Open Space and City Design 'Art in Public Places' Team | |

1.1 PRECINCT-BASED ACTIONS

OVERVIEW

This section identifies trends in open space demand and need by precinct. It provides an overview of the existing provision of open space, the community profile and future trends in open space.

Preliminary actions for each precinct have been made identifying potential actions, advocacy opportunities and strategic actions.

TIMEFRAME FOR IMPLEMENTATION

The precinct-based actions have been presented in terms of priorities, as well as advocacy, special or ongoing actions that should be undertaken throughout the plan's implementation. As the plan has been designed based on a 10-year budget, the actions are recommended for implementation as follows:

- » Short-term: 0-2 years
- » Medium-term: 2-5 years
- » Long-term: 5-10 years+.

It is noted that achievement of the actions above over the recommended timeframe will be contingent on capital raised through various avenues including developer contributions, rates revenue and special budget allocations for particular projects.



Altona Beach, Altona-Seaholme (Image: Hobsons Bay City Council)



Brooklyn Reserve, Brooklyn (Image: Hobsons Bay City Council)

1.1 ALTONA-SEAHOLME PRECINCT

OVERVIEW

The Altona-Seaholme precinct has a high proportion of open space per person. Some upgrades will be required to ensure good provision of open space continues in the face of an ageing population and increased density in some parts of the precinct.

| PRECINCT FEATURES | | |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Current population (2017) | 13,710 | |
| Forecast population (2036) | 15,320 | |
| Amount of open space per person | 8.4% | 6.1ha per 1000 people |
| Total precinct area | | 1,310ha |
| Passive open space | 5.5%, or | 71.66ha |
| Formal open space (e.g. Sports fields) | 2.9%, or | 38.10ha |
| Encumbered open space accessible to the public | 0.8%, or | 10.19ha |
| Other open space (e.g. Not accessible to the public) | 27.7%, or | 363.2ha |
| Strategic or key development sites | Ajax Road redevelopment sites | |
| Types of open space (Hierarchy classification) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » 2 buffer » 8 district » 1 linear » 1 link » 8 local » 6 neighbourhood » 4 regional | |

| EXISTING OPEN SPACES | CURRENT/PROPOSED HIERARCHY |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Altona Beach Front Reserve | Regional |
| Altona Boat Ramp Reserve | Regional |
| Altona Coastal Park | Neighbourhood |
| Altona Sports Club Reserve | Neighbourhood |
| Apex Park | District |
| Burns, P.A. Reserve | District/Regional |

| EXISTING OPEN SPACES | CURRENT/PROPOSED HIERARCHY |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Cherry Lake Reserve | Regional |
| Cresser, W. G. Reserve | District |
| Den Dulk, G. Reserve | Local |
| Doug Grant Reserve | Neighbourhood/ Neighbourhood/District |
| Emery, F. A. Reserve | Local |
| Fell Reserve | Local/Neighbourhood |
| Ford, A. H. Reserve | Local/Neighbourhood |
| Frazer, R. Reserve | Local |
| Grant, J. K. Reserve | District |
| Grieve Parade Median Reserve | Buffer |
| Kim, H. C. Reserve | Neighbourhood |
| Lee, H. W. Reserve | Neighbourhood |
| Logan Reserve | District |
| McIntosh, S.G. Reserve | Local |
| Nevitt, G. K. Athletics Ground | District |
| Norah McIntyre Reserve | Local |
| Ransom, G. H. Reserve | Neighbourhood/ Neighbourhood/District |
| Rush, F. Reserve | Local |
| Simmons Drive Walkway | Link |
| Slough Road Median Reserve | Buffer |
| The Pines Scout Camp | District |
| Truganina Explosives Reserve | District/ Neighbourhood/District |
| Weaver Reserve | District (with local function) |
| Kororoit Creek Shared Trail (Part) | Regional with District function |

PRECINCT FEATURES

The Altona-Seaholme precinct is a premier regional destination for the west of Melbourne, largely due to its significant open spaces, including; Altona Beach, Cherry Lake Reserve, Altona Dog Beach, Altona Sports Precinct and Altona Safe Boat Harbour. The precinct contains significant conservation areas with a range of natural and cultural heritage values such as Truganina Explosives Reserve, Truganina Swamp and Altona Coastal Park.

Residents and workers in this precinct have the highest amount of open space per capita in Hobsons Bay (6.1ha per 1000 people) and provision is well above the municipal and metropolitan average at 8.4%. Similarly to Altona Meadows, despite the overall high amount of open space, there are some significant gap areas for residents in the west of the precinct and workers in the industrial areas.

Improving connections (particularly the Kororoit Creek Trail and pedestrian crossings on major roads) and standards of development will help reduce these gaps significantly, however new open space will be needed in the future industrial development west of Ajax Road.

CURRENT PROFILE

Altona Seaholme has an older population with a high proportion of retirement age residents. However due to infill development and increased diversity in housing, the neighbourhood has started to attract younger residents.

FUTURE TRENDS

Altona Seaholme is expected to continue to attract visitors to its foreshore and other key open spaces such as Cherry Lake. It will be important to manage impacts on open space as well as protection of biodiversity and important cultural heritage areas from expected visitation pressures (such as dogs off leash).

Population forecasts indicate a continued increase in families and younger children.

Improving the quality and diversity of local and neighbourhood parks to provide for the changing population as well as the long term aging residents will be a priority over creation of more regional attractors.

Priorities in this precinct relate to managing areas of high use. The Coastal Trail provides an important regional connection, however areas where it intersects with popular destinations and dog off leash areas, require solutions involving education and enforcement as well as a built response.

There are opportunities to disperse the impacts of regional visitation by creating a greater diversity of opportunities along the Altona foreshore.

This precinct is one of the lowest lying areas in Melbourne and popular foreshore areas are unprotected and vulnerable to flood, storm damage and recession. Advocating for a Third Pass assessment and shared responsibility for foreshore assets and construction of seawalls and revetments will be a priority.

The following spaces have been highlighted as particular opportunities for upgrades:

- » Cherry Lake Reserve
- » Cresser, W. G. Reserve
- » Den Dulk, G. Reserve
- » Grant, J. K. Reserve
- » Kim, H. C. Reserve
- » Logan Reserve
- » McIntosh, S.G. Reserve
- » Ransom, G. H. Reserve
- » Rush, F. Reserve
- » Weaver Reserve.

Refer to the actions table over the following pages for more detail and in Appendix E and G.

Figure 19. Altona-Seaholme Precinct Map



ALTONA-SEAHOLME PRECINCT ACTIONS

| PRIORITY | ACTION |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Short-term 0-2 years | <p>Advocate for funding to implement priority foreshore protection works, including boat ramp improvements with definition of seasonal and permanent parking areas.</p> <p>Prepare an action plan based on relevant Council studies and strategies for improvements to the Altona Beach Precinct nodal parks (Logan, HW Lee, Weaver and Ransom Reserves including Esplanade and the south end of Pier Street).</p> <p>Advocate for funding to implement Stages 4 and 5 of the Kororoit Creek Trail, including creation of a connection to the industrial area north of Cherry Lake.</p> <p>Construct an off road shared path connection adjacent to Queen Street over Laverton Creek</p> <p>Implement the staged upgrade to the Seaholme Foreshore (Dog Beach/ PA Burns) precinct via a staged capital works upgrade program.</p> <p>Reinforce habitat protection for significant migratory bird populations (Altona Coastal Park, west end of Altona Beach and Apex/Doug Grant Reserves) through changes to dog off lead status, provision of alternatives (i.e. dog beach), habitat fencing, interpretive signage, promotion and education.</p> |
| Medium-term 2-5 years | <p>Implement priority improvements identified in the Altona Beach Precinct action plan.</p> <p>Undertake assessments and condition audits at Ford Reserve, G. Den Dulk Reserve to determine priorities for upgrade to a Neighbourhood Park to help address gap areas and develop park improvement plans</p> <p>Investigate installation of a pedestrian crossing on Queen Street at Ransom Reserve to help improve connections and help address the gap area</p> <p>Prepare a Conservation Management Plan for Altona Coastal Park</p> <p>Upgrade the ford crossing on Altona Road (Coastal Trail)</p> <p>Investigate the feasibility of creating an off road cycling connection from Fell Reserve to the Altona Boat Ramp</p> <p>Complete the Cherry Lake Development plan and advocate for funding to upgrade the picnic area and playspace, exercise equipment and completed shared trails network</p> |

| PRIORITY | ACTION |
|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Medium-term 2-5 years | <p>Assess and develop a park improvement plans for S.G. McIntosh Reserve and J. K. Grant Reserve</p> <p>Review the Cresser Reserve master plan including consideration of a new youth space.</p> |
| Long-term 5-10 years+ | <p>Undertake a feasibility study for the construction of a shared trail connection from the Laverton Creek Trail to the future Kororoit Creek trail including connections to Grieve Parade and Cherry Lake</p> <p>Upgrade Norah MacIntyre Reserve to a Neighbourhood Park</p> |
| Advocacy | <p>Advocate to VicRoads for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The installation of priority pedestrian crossings on Civic Parade, Millers Road and Maidstone Street » The provision of an road cycling link on Maidstone Street <p>Advocate for a new open space to be provided as part of the Ajax Road Development, and for the following features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Locate open space centrally within the development to cater to the new worker population. » Ensure connections to future east-west cycling link are established <p>Advocate and work with Melbourne Water to improve access and connectivity to the Truganina swamp lands</p> |
| Special Areas | <p>Where appropriate, provide way-finding signage and celebrate special areas through creative interpretive information linking visitors to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Indigenous cultural heritage, where appropriate (Kororoit Creek) » Conservation values and waterway health (Kororoit Creek and Altona Coastal Park) » Post-settlement history (Logan Reserve. Altona Coastal Park and Truganina Explosive Reserve) |
| Other Actions | <p>Explore the potential for a joint service agreement with Altona Primary School</p> <p>Explore the potential for a joint service agreement with Altona P-9 College</p> |

1.1 ALTONA INDUSTRIAL PRECINCT

OVERVIEW

The Altona Industrial precinct does not have a resident population. The precinct contains part of the Kororoit Creek Reserve, as well as a number of reserves with conservation value that are not owned or managed by Council (e.g. the Laverton Grasslands and the Altona Memorial Park).

| PRECINCT FEATURES | | |
|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------|
| Current population (2017) | - | |
| Forecast population (2036) | - | |
| Amount of open space per person | N/A | |
| Total precinct area | 1,075 ha | |
| Passive open space | - | - |
| Formal open space (e.g. Sports fields) | - | - |
| Encumbered open space accessible to the public | 8.47% | 91.07 ha |
| Other open space (e.g. Not accessible to the public) | 4.8% | 52.27 ha |
| Strategic or key development sites | - | |
| Types of open space (Hierarchy classification) | » 1 local » 1 regional | |

| EXISTING OPEN SPACES | CURRENT/PROPOSED HIERARCHY |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| Kororoit Creek Reserve | Regional |
| The Memorial Park | Local |

PRECINCT FEATURES

The Altona Industrial precinct is located in the northern centre of the municipality. The precinct is defined by large industrial businesses that serve a variety of sectors within and beyond Hobsons Bay. The precinct also houses significant biodiversity hot spots, including protected open grasslands that are not publicly accessible.

There is no residential population within the precinct, and there are development density regulations. The regulations are used to protect nearby residential or other sensitive areas from industrial uses that have high noise, dust, or other emissions resulting from the location of petrochemical industries within the precinct. Where an industrial use may impact people's health or amenity, it is designed and sited to mitigate or remove any harmful impact.

Open spaces within the Altona Industrial precinct are largely unused by the public (due to their relatively remote location or because they are physically inaccessible). They include: Kororoit Creek (western side), the Laverton Grasslands, Altona Nature Conservation Reserve, and Cherry Creek drainage reserve.

CURRENT PROFILE

Altona Industrial Precinct does not currently have a residential population.

The precinct does have a significant worker population, with several large employers operating within the area. The precinct is identified as a Core Industrial Area in the Hobsons Bay Industrial Land Use Strategy and is identified as a State-significant industrial precinct in Plan Melbourne 2017.

Among the industrial uses some businesses employ a large number of people, while others may be intensive uses with specialised but few staff.

Current data regarding the number of people working in the precinct is not well collected, however in future it will be important to ensure people working in the area have access to good quality open spaces.

FUTURE TRENDS

As a key part of the local economy, industrial activities occurring within this precinct should be protected. According to the Hobsons Bay Industrial Land Management Strategy (2008):

- » The Altona Industrial Precinct is identified as 'core industrial' land and is a significant economic centre in and major employment area in Melbourne's west.
- » Further employment opportunities are being considered for vacant blocks of land within the precinct.
- » The remaining supply of vacant industrial land could be developed within 11 years based on the estimated annual take up rate.
- » Opportunities exist to better manage, and in some cases remove conflict between industry and other sensitive land uses.
- » A review of 22 industrial precincts suggested that some areas may be suitable for further investigation regarding alternative land uses.

In future, and contingent on protection from any emissions in the area, the Kororoit Creek reserve may present an opportunity for more active recreation within and through the precinct.

A key challenge for the Altona Industrial precinct will be to ensure workers have improved access to high quality open spaces while protecting local industry for the important role it plays in the local economy, and which some businesses play more broadly within the State.

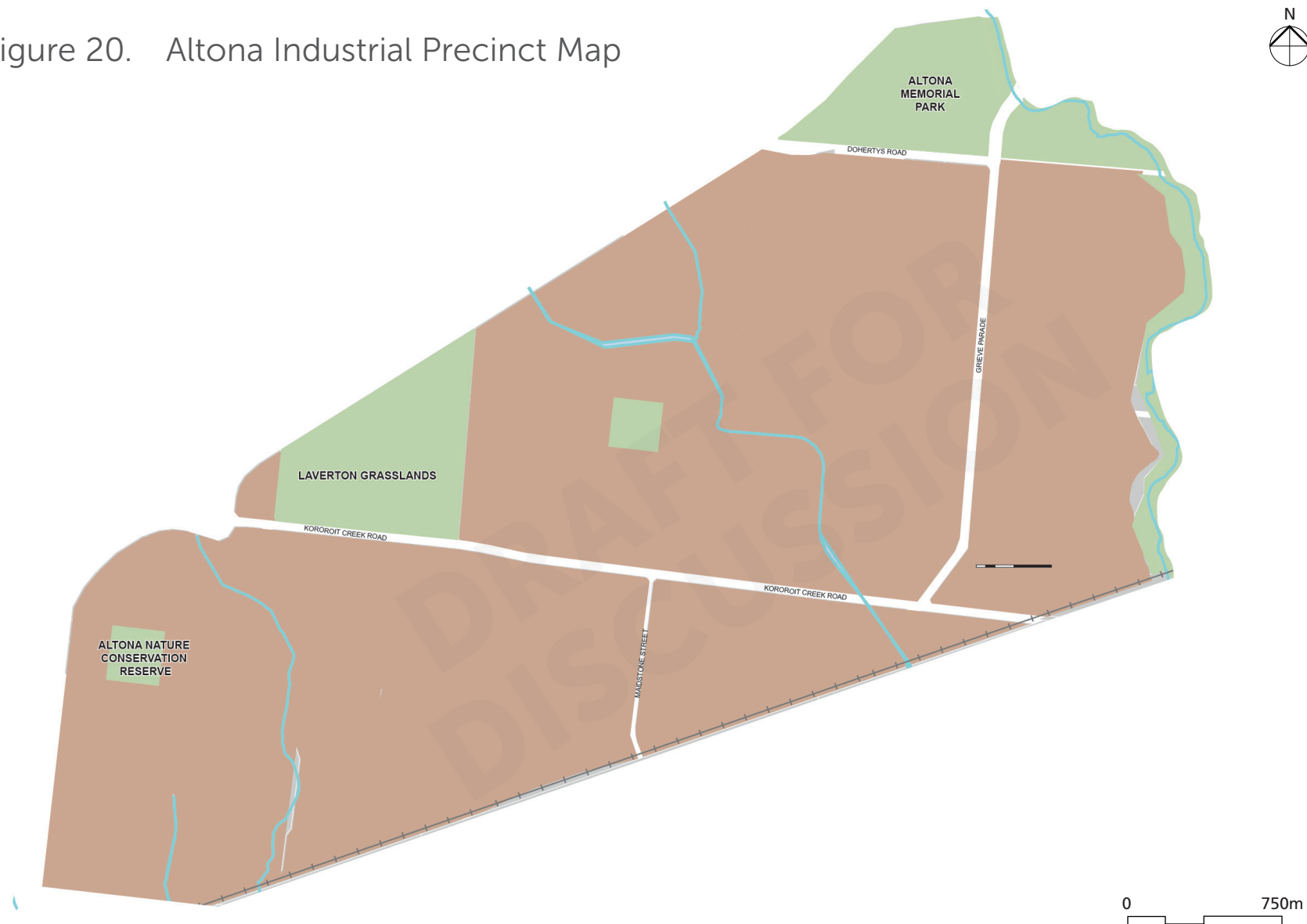
The biodiversity qualities of protected reserves within the precinct should also be protected, while seeking opportunities to link hot spots with a broader network where they are disconnected from linear reserves such as the Kororoit Creek.

The following spaces have been highlighted as particular opportunities for upgrades:

- » Kororoit Creek Shared Trail (Across multiple precincts).

Refer to the actions table over the following pages for more detail and in Appendix E and G.

Figure 20. Altona Industrial Precinct Map



ALTONA INDUSTRIAL PRECINCT ACTIONS

| PRIORITY | ACTION |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Short-term 0-2 years | Review the Industrial Development Guidelines (2008) to strengthen opportunity for improved street and landscape interfaces, habitat corridors and better private open space design for workers and visitors in the Altona Industrial Precinct. Reinforce the conservation actions from Council's Biodiversity Strategy. |
| Special Areas | Where appropriate, provide way-finding signage and celebrate special areas through creative interpretive information linking visitors to the special values of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » North Laverton Grasslands Reserve » Kayes Drain » Cherry Creek. |
| Other Actions | Improve connectivity via walking and cycling between the industrial precinct and surrounding areas of open space. Improve access to shared trail network development (Kororoit Creek) as opportunities arise. |



Laverton Grasslands Reserve

Image credit: Colleen Miller, Victorian Flora: URL <www.victorianflora.com>

4.6 ALTONA NORTH PRECINCT

OVERVIEW

The Altona North precinct has a low proportion of open space per person. With over a third of residents and workers not having access to open space within walking distance, planning will be required to 'unlock' open spaces and ensure good provision of open space in the future.

| PRECINCT FEATURES | | |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Current population (2017) | 12,828 | |
| Forecast population (2036) | 20,211 | |
| Amount of open space per person | | 2.5ha per 1000 people |
| Total precinct area | | 816ha |
| Passive open space | 2.6%, or | 21.54ha |
| Formal open space (e.g. Sports fields) | 2.7%, or | 22.05ha |
| Encumbered open space accessible to the public | 0.2%, or | 2.01ha |
| Other open space (e.g. Not accessible to the public) | 10.7%, or | 87.2ha |
| Strategic or key development sites | Precinct 15 | |
| Types of open space (Hierarchy classification) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » 1 buffer » 4 district » 6 local » 6 neighbourhood » 1 regional | |

| EXISTING OPEN SPACES | CURRENT/PROPOSED HIERARCHY |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Altona Lakes Public Golf Course | District |
| Bond, A. W. Reserve | Neighbourhood |
| Clement, S. J. Reserve | Local |
| Cooper, R. J. Reserve | Neighbourhood |
| Crofts, W. L. J. Reserve | District |
| Duke Street Reserve | Local |
| Floyd, W. L. Reserve | Buffer |
| Ginifer, J. J. Reserve | Local |
| Harris Reserve | Local |
| Hearn, V. L. Reserve | Local |
| Hosken, G. J. Reserve | Neighbourhood |
| Irwin, W. J. Reserve | Neighbourhood |
| Langshaw, A. W. Reserve | Neighbourhood |
| Lynch, P. J. Reserve | District |
| Maltese Bocce Club | Neighbourhood |
| McArthurs Road Reserve | Local |
| Paisley Park | Regional with District function |
| Paisley Park Soccer Complex | District |
| Kororoit Creek Shared Trail (Part) | Regional with District function |
| Precinct 15 (Future open space) | District |

PRECINCT OVERVIEW

In an open space context, Altona North is facing a number of challenges. Altona North is currently well below the municipal average in terms of available open space per capita (2.5ha/1000 people). Availability is expected to decline as the area will see significant pressure from strategic redevelopment sites such as Precinct 15 over the coming years.

Over a third of residents and workers do not have access to open space within walking distance. The construction of the Kororoit Creek Trail (Stage 2 and 3) and advocating for an off road connection along Blackshaws Road as part of Precinct 15 discussions could significantly improve connectivity in the precinct and 'unlock' open spaces that are currently inaccessible.

CURRENT PROFILE

Altona North has the highest proportion of people aged over 65 and is highly vulnerable to heat stress. Subsequently, improved access to facilities, walking paths, seating, drinking water and shade are high priorities.

Installation of irrigation in some neighbourhood parks could also be considered in this precinct to reduce heat and improve open space amenity.

Altona North has a diverse community with

more than 40% of residents from a non English speaking background. It has the second lowest SEIFA index score (910), which is well below the Hobsons Bay and Australian SEIFA average of 1002.

It should be noted that Brooklyn residents access this precinct for formal sporting, shopping (Altona Gate) and the like.

With a high proportion of young adults in Brooklyn combined with the expected influx of young families into Altona North, development of a youth space in the northern section of the precinct should be considered.

FUTURE TRENDS

The predicted trend in this precinct is for an increase in families, particularly young families, and 35-49 year-olds.

It will be important to provide locally accessible, diverse, play and recreation opportunities (formal and informal) for these groups.

A key challenge in this precinct will be the creation of a network of accessible local and neighbourhood parks that provide a range of passive open space opportunities. A number of reserves that could provide these opportunities are currently dominated by formal sporting uses or the level of development and condition of assets are barriers to use.

A strategy to address this may be to consider the purchase of the Department of Education land on Blackshaws Road to build more capacity to meet sporting demands in the precinct as well as implementing improvements to existing reserves.

Negotiations as part of the Precinct 15 development can potentially achieve positive open space outcomes for existing gap areas west of the site if a new Neighbourhood Park is secured to the western edge of the development.

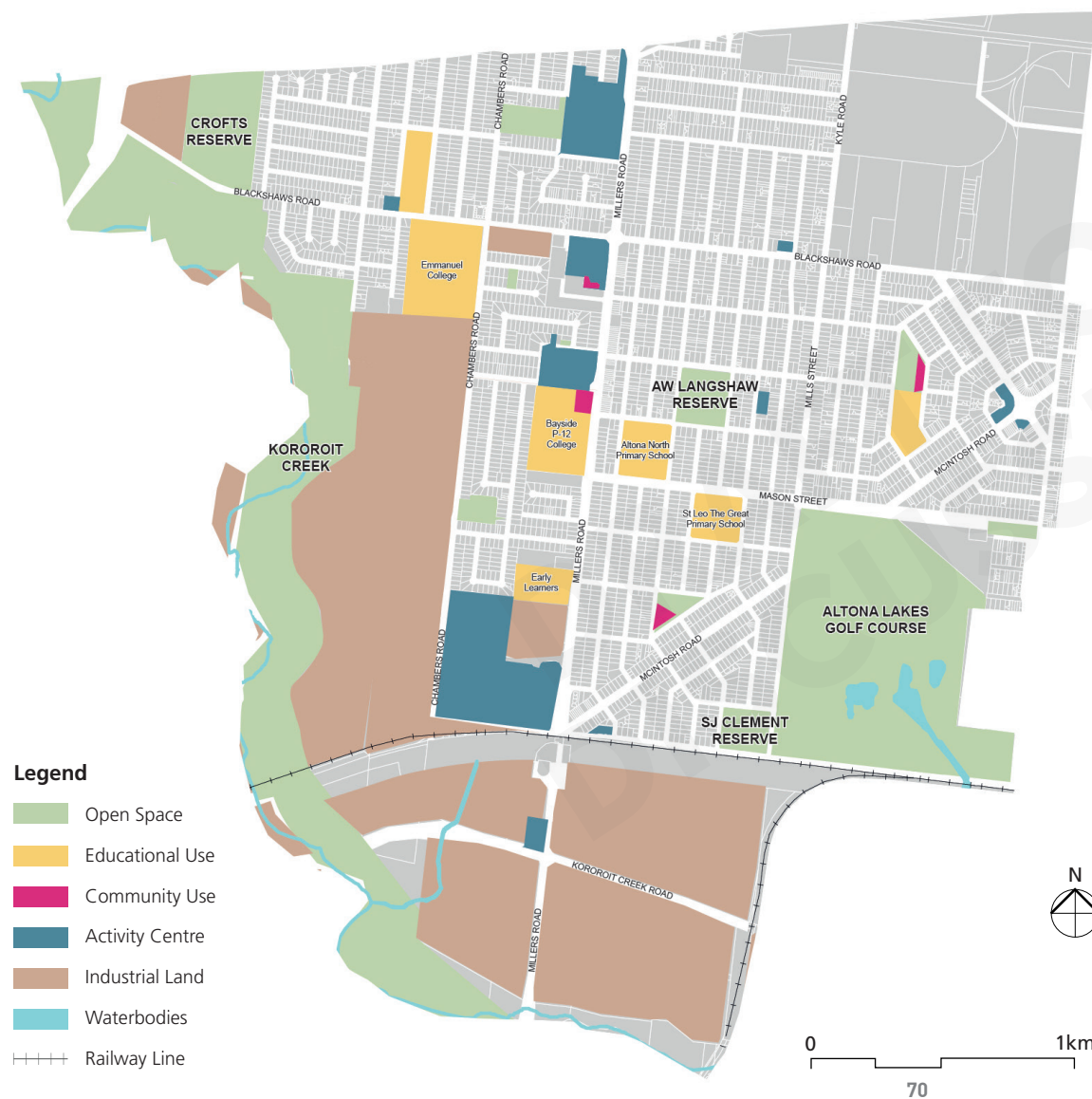
In future, a focus on providing more pedestrian crossings could also help overcome the many road barriers in the precinct.

The following spaces have been highlighted as particular opportunities for upgrades:

- » W. L. J. Crofts Reserve
- » Duke Street Reserve
- » J. J. Ginifer Reserve
- » W. J. Irwin Reserve
- » A. W. Langshaw Reserve
- » P. J. Lynch Reserve
- » Paisley Park and Paisley Park Soccer Complex
- » Kororoit Creek Shared Trail (Across multiple precincts).

Refer to the actions table over the following pages for more detail and in Appendix E and G.

Figure 21. Altona North Precinct Map



Paisley Park, Altona North (Image: Planisphere)

ALTONA NORTH PRECINCT ACTIONS

| PRIORITY | ACTION |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Short-term 0-2 years | <p>Investigate options for additional open space within this precinct including within Precinct 15 and Education Department adjacent to RJ Cooper Reserve to increase provision, address nearby gap areas and accommodate expansion and relocation of sporting uses</p> <p>Advocate for funding to implement Stages 4 and 5 of the Kororoit Creek Trail including way-finding and interpretive treatments and resting places</p> <p>Formalise and better articulate links to KC shared trail from McArthurs Road and Marsh Street</p> <p>Improve the interface of AW Bond Reserve at Beuron Road and Chambers Road</p> <p>Upgrade playspace and passive amenity at AW Langshaw Reserve</p> <p>Complete improvements from Paisley Park Masterplan and upgrade soccer field and community park infrastructure at S. J. Clements Reserve</p> <p>Investigate formalising pedestrian/cycle link on un-constructed section of Rose Road (from Miles Sheer to Blenheim Road, Newport West)</p> |
| Medium-term 2-5 years | <p>Undertake planning for improvements and activation of Harris Reserve to address safety concerns in consultation with the local community</p> <p>Complete upgrade to WJ Irwin Reserve to Neighbourhood Park status</p> <p>Complete improvements in the GJ Hosken Reserve Development Plan</p> <p>Upgrade the play space at VL Hearn Reserve to create a point of difference to nearby reserves</p> <p>Prepare a master plan for WJ Croft Reserve that considers connections to the residential area and Hosken Reserve, improves landscape amenity, rationalises roads and car parking, upgrade to play space, and further supports and addresses the requirements of sporting clubs and sporting needs in the Brooklyn and Altona North area.</p> <p>Undertake renewal works at W. L. Floyd Reserve</p> |

| PRIORITY | ACTION |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Long-term 5-10 years+ | <p>Further improvements to JJ Ginifer Reserve and RJ Cooper Reserve such as BBQs, shelters and drinking water to encourage longer stays</p> <p>JJ Ginifer Reserve - assess and program for remaining park improvements</p> <p>Undertake upgrade works to Duke Street, WJ Irwin and P. J. Lynch Reserves</p> |
| Advocacy | <p>Advocate for a large neighbourhood park to be provided on the western edge of the Altona North Strategic Site (Precinct 15) development</p> <p>Ensure Precinct 15 contains a network of local spaces including one that can accommodate a dog off leash area to cater to a 2 kilometre catchment (enabling off leash areas to be removed from Edwards Reserve) and adequate open space for sporting uses.</p> <p>Advocate to VicRoads to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Provide an off road shared path on Blackshaws Road » Install a new pedestrian crossings at identified locations on Blackshaws Road. |
| Other Actions | <p>Investigate the potential for a joint service agreement between Hobsons Bay City Council and Emmanuel College - St Paul's Campus.</p> <p>Investigate potential for additional soccer pitch development; the Altona Italian Social Club</p> <p>Investigate opportunity to provide open space within future development</p> <p>Improve access to the Kororoit Creek corridor from this area.</p> <p>Investigate implementation of new tennis courts at A. W. Bond reserve, as recommended in the <i>Sports Needs Facility Assessment</i> (InsideEdge, 2017).</p> |

1.1 ALTONA MEADOWS PRECINCT

OVERVIEW

The Altona Meadows precinct has a high proportion of open space per person. Significant central gap areas in the suburb need to be addressed and the facilities within many reserves require improving, offering an opportunity to increase diversity.

| PRECINCT FEATURES | | |
|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Current population (2017) | 19,256 | |
| Forecast population (2036) | 19,513 | |
| Amount of open space per person | 4.4ha per 1000 people | |
| Total precinct area | 1,025ha | |
| Passive open space | 7.3%, or | 74.95ha |
| Formal open space (e.g. Sports fields) | 4.2%, or | 42.67ha |
| Encumbered open space accessible to the public | 10.2%, or | 104.24ha |
| Other open space (e.g. Not accessible to the public) | 31.9%, or | 326.8ha |
| Strategic or key development sites | - | |
| Types of open space (Hierarchy classification) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » 1 buffer » 3 district » 8 linear » 4 link » 15 local » 9 neighbourhood » 2 regional | |

| EXISTING OPEN SPACES | CURRENT/PROPOSED HIERARCHY |
|----------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Alma Avenue Reserve (Altona Meadows) | Local |
| Altona Green Park | Neighbourhood |
| Altona Meadows BMX Park | District |
| Altona Meadows Community Park | Neighbourhood |
| Brown Avenue Reserve | Local |
| Bruce Comben Reserve | Neighbourhood |
| Cameron Avenue Reserve | Local |
| Carinza Reserve | Neighbourhood |
| Carlsson, C. W. Reserve | Local |
| Dickenson Street Walkway | Linear |
| Edina Grove Reserve | Linear |
| Everingham Road Reserve | Linear |
| Featherby Way Reserve | Local |
| Graham, H. D. Reserve | District |
| Grieve, D. Reserve | Local/ Neighbourhood |
| Hoddle Way Reserve | Link |
| Hoise Street Reserve | Link |
| Hubble, W. E. Reserve | Neighbourhood |
| Knight Reserve, A. W. (Altona Meadows) | Local |
| Lady Nelson Reserve | Neighbourhood |
| Laverton Park | District |
| Markham Way Reserve | Local/ Neighbourhood |
| Norval Terrace Reserve | Link |
| O'Brien, J. F. Reserve | Local |

| EXISTING OPEN SPACES | CURRENT/PROPOSED HIERARCHY |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Oakdene Grove Reserve | Local |
| Queen Street Reserve | Buffer |
| Richards, R. K. Reserve | Local |
| Shaw, A.B. Reserve | Neighbourhood/ District |
| Skeleton Creek Linear Parkland | Regional |
| Sommers Drive Walkway | Linear |
| Stewart, J. J. Reserve | Local/ Neighbourhood |
| Stirling, G. F. Reserve | Local |
| Tatman Reserve | Neighbourhood |
| Truganina Park | Regional |
| Victoria Street Reserve | Local |
| Woodyard Court Reserve | Neighbourhood |



Truganina Park, Altona Meadows (Image: Planisphere)

PRECINCT OVERVIEW

Altona Meadows has the most open space and the second highest amount of open space per capita (4.4ha per 1000 people). The precinct also has the highest proportion of encumbered open space that is still accessible to the public such as expansive conservation areas and waterway corridors. Despite the overall amount of open space, there are some significant gap areas central to the suburb, where residents and workers do not have access to any open space within a kilometre of their homes or workplace.

The area has good access to a number of off road cycling connections, however walking paths within reserves and new footpaths on key walking routes are needed to improve access within and to open space.

CURRENT PROFILE

Altona Meadows is the most populated neighbourhood in Hobsons Bay with over 18,000 residents. The suburb has a high number of young families with immediate needs being improved diversity of play spaces and improvements to opportunities for youth.

FUTURE TRENDS

The forecast indicates that the population will remain stable with a large proportion of the community predicted to age in place with the greatest increase in age being people over 60 years old.

The precinct is vulnerable to heat stress. As a result of this trend, provision of shade, accessible walking paths, drinking fountains and seating as well as provision of self directed activities and diversity in landscapes to cater for both young and old will be important.

The condition of facilities requires improvement in many reserves, which offers an opportunity to increase diversity.

The area has a number of open space attractions such as Truganina Park, Cheetham Wetlands, the State Baseball and Softball Centre and HD Graham Skate Park. There are also three large sporting reserves that cater to surrounding areas.

It is of particular importance to continue to celebrate and raise awareness of the significant natural values of the birdlife and habitat of Cheetham Wetlands and the indigenous cultural heritage of the waterways to help protect them from inadvertent damage e.g.: from dogs and vehicles.

The following spaces have been highlighted as particular opportunities for upgrades:

- » WE Hubble Reserve
- » Laverton Park
- » AB Shaw Reserve
- » Truganina Park.

Refer to the actions table over the following pages for more detail and in Appendix E and G.

Figure 22. Altona Meadows Precinct Map



Truganina Coastal Park, Altona Meadows (Image: Hobsons Bay City Council)

ALTONA MEADOWS PRECINCT ACTIONS

| PRIORITY | ACTION |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Short-term 0-2 years | <p>Investigate and implement improvements to several local parks to neighbourhood park status:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Complete park improvements to Altona Meadows Community Park - explore options for designated dog off leash space to the far southern end. » Prepare a concept plan and implement improvements to WE Hubble Reserve to help address current gap in distribution. » Prepare a concept plan to implement new works at JJ Stewart reserve to upgrade to a neighbourhood park. » Prepare a concept plan and implement improvements to Markham Way Reserve to Neighbourhood Park standard (including the play space) to help address the current gap in distribution, or » Complete delivery of a concept plan and implement improvements to Tatman Drive Reserve to improve the accessibility and condition of facilities, or » Prepare a concept plan and implement improvements to Carinza Drive Reserve to better integrate play and picnic facilities, improve accessibility, including an upgrade of the play space to neighbourhood standard. <p>Review the extent and location of car parking areas at AB Shaw Reserve and upgrade to service key destinations.</p> <p>Complete required fencing for ovals and explore alternative dog off lead area in proximity to Laverton Park and AB Shaw Reserve.</p> <p>Undertake upgrade works at Truganina Park to maintain regional park status and cater for existing and future demand.</p> <p>Upgrade bridge over Laverton Creek along Queen Street to enhance bicycle access.</p> |
| Medium-term 2-5 years | <p>Complete the master plan for Bruce Comben Reserve to enhance regional recreation opportunities and implement remaining works</p> <p>Revise the master plan for HD Graham Reserve including a review of access and car parking arrangements, future expansion of sporting facilities and creation of a dedicated youth space with enhanced cycling facilities.</p> <p>Investigate options to establish a dog off leash area in the identified gap area to service a 2km catchment</p> <p>Complete footpath/cycle links from residential streets to shared trail networks (Laverton Creek, Skeleton Creek)</p> |

| PRIORITY | ACTION | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Medium-term 2-5 years | Undertake feasibility to prioritise and implement renewal works at: | | |
| | Brown Avenue Reserve | Featherby Way Reserve | Queen Street Reserve |
| | Cameron Avenue Reserve | H. D. Graham Reserve | R. K. Richards Reserve |
| | | D. Grieve Reserve | Sommers Drive |
| | CW Carlsson Reserve | Hoddle Way Reserve | Walkway |
| | Edina Grove Reserve | A. W. Knight Reserve | G. H. Stirling Reserve |
| | Dickenson Street Walkway | Norval Terrace Reserve | Victoria Street Reserve |
| | Everingham Road Reserve | J. F. O'Brien Reserve | Woodyard Court Reserve |
| | Oakdene Grove Reserve | | |
| Long-term 5-10 years+ | Undertake planning for groups of local reserves in identified diversity gap areas to create a point of difference between each | | |
| | Prepare a concept plan and implement improvements to Lady Nelson reserve to create a point of difference to nearby reserves including a new neighbourhood play space | | |
| | Continue to improve AB Shaw Reserve to regional standard, especially to address sporting needs of the Laverton and Altona Meadows community. | | |
| | Expand sporting facilities at HD Graham Reserve including car parking and connections | | |
| Advocacy | Advocate to VicRoads to provide an off road cycling connection along Central Avenue from Laverton Creek Trail and over the Point Cook Road overpass to Laverton. | | |
| | Advocate to VicRoads for the installation of priority pedestrian crossings at Central Avenue in the vicinity of Skehan Blvd and Newland Street in the vicinity of Hall Avenue | | |
| Other actions | Explore potential to utilise land associated with the water treatment plant as public open space. | | |

1.1 BROOKLYN PRECINCT

OVERVIEW

The Brooklyn precinct has a low proportion of open space per person. The precinct should create new and improved connections and facilities to encourage more walking and exercise as well as connect workers and residents to other surrounding areas.

| PRECINCT FEATURES | | |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Current population (2017) | 1,838 | |
| Forecast population (2036) | 2,056 | |
| Amount of open space per person | | 3.7ha per 1000 people |
| Total precinct area | | 216ha |
| Passive open space | 3.8%, or | 8.25ha |
| Formal open space (e.g. Sports fields) | 0.5%, or | 1.00ha |
| Encumbered open space accessible to the public | 2.2%, or | 4.79ha |
| Other open space (e.g. Not accessible to the public) | 10.4%, or | 22.5ha |
| Strategic or key development sites | - | |
| Types of open space (Hierarchy classification) | » 1 linear » 4 local » 2 neighbourhood | |

| EXISTING OPEN SPACES | CURRENT/PROPOSED HIERARCHY |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Brooklyn Reserve | Neighbourhood |
| Duane, D. N. Reserve | Neighbourhood |
| Historical Bridge Reserve | Local |
| Lynch Road Reserve | Linear |
| Pipeline Res (Millers Rd to Geelong Rd) | Local |
| Rowan Avenue Reserve | Local |
| The Memorial Park | Local |



Brooklyn Reserve, Brooklyn (Image: Planisphere)

PRECINCT OVERVIEW

Due to a range of improvements over the past five years, open space in Brooklyn has improved significantly with more diversity of facilities and landscape settings and enhanced connectivity.

As Brooklyn has the highest number of residents in Hobsons Bay who do not own a car, walking and transport connections are critical. Recently created links between Cypress Avenue and the Federation Trail have connected two previously disconnected sections of the community and a new perimeter path at Brooklyn Reserve will encourage more walking and exercise.

CURRENT PROFILE

Brooklyn also has a higher than municipal average of people aged over 70. Couples with families have been moving out of the area and there has been a recent increase in single parent families, group households and lone person households.

FUTURE TRENDS

Brooklyn is expected to go through a process of regeneration of the ageing population, with younger families expected to move into the area.

There are limited infill development opportunities in existing residential areas with the majority of

development expected in the industrial areas.

Establishing good quality open space within industrial areas as development occurs will be a challenge and a focus should be on improving facilities and links to nearby open space in the first instance as a priority for parks in the area.

Creating new and improved pathways to link to Altona Gate as well as the future Kororoit Creek Trail will connect workers and residents to open space and surrounding areas. Advocating to other agencies to improve the condition of the Federation Trail is also a high priority.

Brooklyn's residential areas have a high provision of and good access to open space however, overall the precinct has the second lowest proportion of open space at 4.4% and significant gap areas in the industrial parts of the precinct. This shortfall could be enhanced by improving connections and facilities at nearby reserves (Historic Bridge Reserve/ Kororoit Creek environs and Almond Avenue Reserve) and through levying new open space through future development in industrial areas.

There is a low rate of population growth expected and availability of open space per capita is above the municipal average at 3.7 hectares per 1000 people.

Open space values to celebrate and enhance in

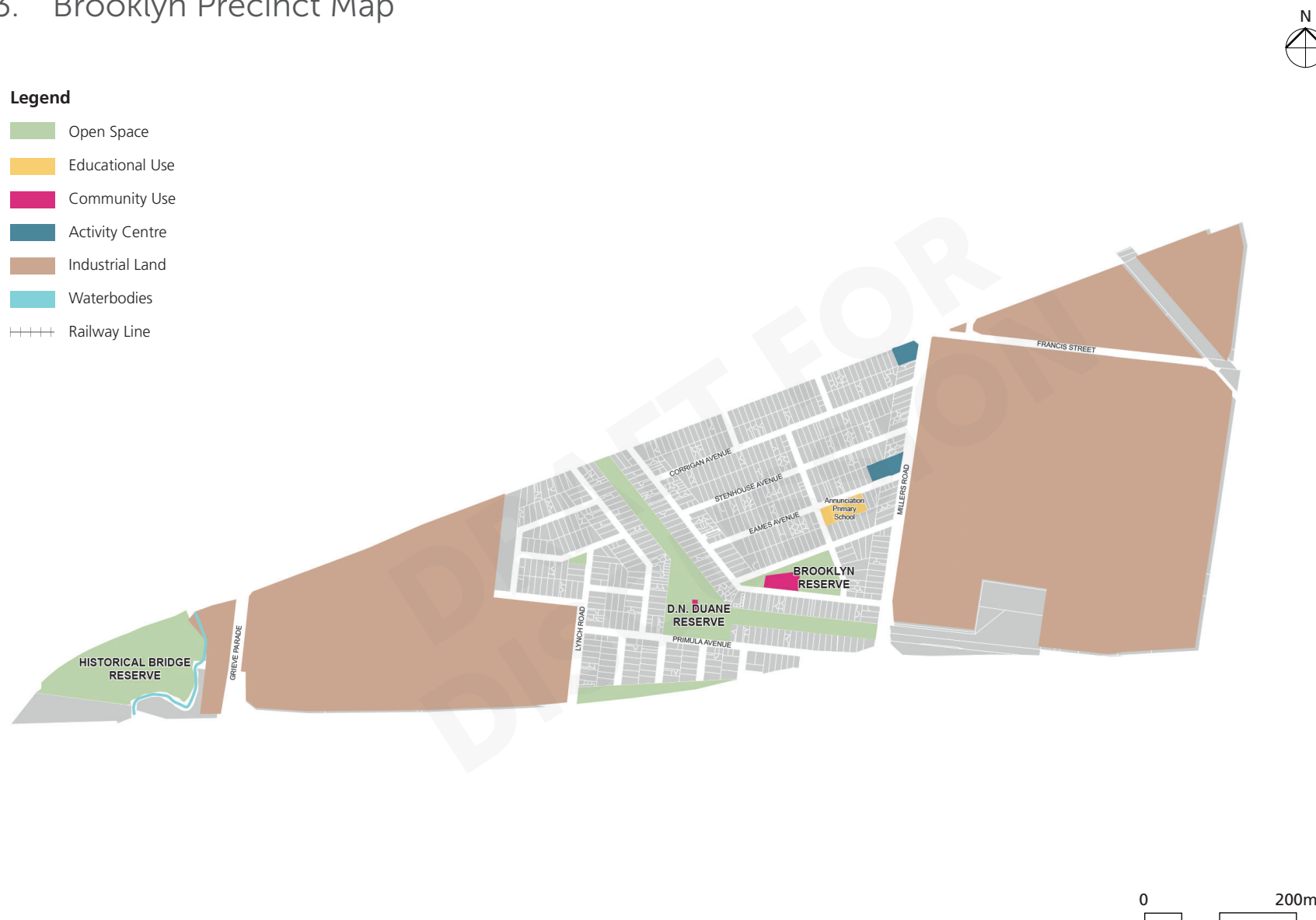
this precinct are the natural landscape character and indigenous cultural heritage of the Kororoit Creek and interpretation of the Historic Bluestone Bridge and Melbourne Water outfall sewer.

The following spaces have been highlighted as particular opportunities for upgrades:

- » Brooklyn Reserve
- » DN Duane Reserve
- » Pipeline Reserve (Millers Road to Geelong Road)
- » Rowan Avenue Reserve.

Refer to the actions table over the following pages for more detail and in Appendix E and G.

Figure 23. Brooklyn Precinct Map



BROOKLYN PRECINCT ACTIONS

| PRIORITY | ACTIONS |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Short-term 0-2 years | <p>Undertake detailed design and implement stage one of the Kororoit Creek Trail (West Gate Freeway to Princess Freeway)</p> <p>Implement new dog park at Brooklyn Reserve</p> <p>Undertake feasibility study and prepare plans for renewal works that will address existing demand for open space at the Pipeline Reserve (Millers Road to Geelong Road) and Rowan Avenue Reserve.</p> |
| Medium-term 2-5 years | <p>Investigate opportunities to encourage self directed activity in open space in consultation with the community (in particular local youth) and implement.</p> <p>Install seating at key open space locations throughout Brooklyn</p> <p>Resolve the future use of Francis Sullivan Kindergarten building at Brooklyn Reserve</p> <p>Investigate on road cycling connections and wayfinding signage following the construction of the Kororoit Creek Trail.</p> <p>Undertake renewal works to address existing demand for open space at the Pipeline Reserve (Millers Road to Geelong Road) and Rowan Avenue Reserve.</p> |
| Long-term 5-10 years+ | <p>Investigate the feasibility of upgrading the soccer pavilion and facilities at DN Duane Reserve</p> <p>Upgrade Rowan Avenue Reserve and playground</p> <p>Install a public toilet at Brooklyn Reserve and complete any minor upgrades to complete this Neighbourhood Park</p> <p>Investigate the potential for installation of a public toilet at Brooklyn Reserve and complete any minor upgrades to complete this Neighbourhood Park</p> |
| Advocacy | <p>Advocate for community benefits compensation for the loss of open space at Lynch Road Reserve as a result of the Western Distributor Project</p> |



Pipeline Reserve, Brooklyn (Image: Planisphere)

1.1 LAVERTON PRECINCT

OVERVIEW

The Laverton precinct has a below average proportion of open space per person. Laverton should advocate for the continuation of an off road shared trail and upgrade smaller parks that currently lack diversity to ensure the good provision of open space.

| PRECINCT FEATURES | | |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Current population (2017) | 5,024 | |
| Forecast population (2036) | 5,823 | |
| Amount of open space per person | | 2ha per 1000 people |
| Total precinct area | | 213ha |
| Passive open space | 6.1%, or | 13.07ha |
| Formal open space (e.g. Sports fields) | 0.0%, or | 0ha |
| Encumbered open space accessible to the public | 1.7%, or | 3.59ha |
| Other open space (e.g. Not accessible to the public) | 0.0%, or | 0ha |
| Strategic or key development sites | - | |
| Types of open space (Hierarchy classification) | » 1 buffer » 9 local » 3 neighbourhood | |

| EXISTING OPEN SPACES | CURRENT/PROPOSED HIERARCHY |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Alma Avenue Reserve (Laverton) | Buffer |
| Beverley Anton Reserve | Local |
| Bladin Street Reserve | Local |
| Bruce Street Reserve | Local |
| Cropley Reserve | Local |
| Dick Murdoch Reserve | Local |
| Frank Gibson Reserve | Neighbourhood |

| EXISTING OPEN SPACES | CURRENT/PROPOSED HIERARCHY |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Henderson Street Reserve | Local |
| Jamison Street Reserve | Buffer |
| Laverton Netball Courts | Local |
| Lohse Street Reserve | Neighbourhood |
| McCormack Park | Neighbourhood |
| Whittaker Avenue Reserve | Local |
| Woods Street Reserve (Laverton) | Local |

PRECINCT OVERVIEW

Laverton has a good distribution of open spaces compared to other precincts with the recent purchase of the former Laverton School site on Epsom Street completing provision in the gap area south of the railway line.

Overall the amount of open space in this precinct is marginally below average for Hobsons Bay at 6.1%, however the current and future population will continue to place pressure on available open space with only 2 hectares of open space per 1000 people.

Although somewhat segregated by the freeway and railway line, the suburb has good public transport connections with two train stations and the Laverton Creek Trail under the freeway providing access to nearby sporting facilities and open space in Altona Meadows.

CURRENT PROFILE

Laverton also has the lowest rate of English proficiency with the highest population of people born overseas in Hobsons Bay.

A combination of socio-economic disadvantage and a lack of established trees in the area contribute to a higher level of vulnerability to heat stress in this precinct.

FUTURE TRENDS

The number of young children in Laverton is currently similar to the average in other areas in Hobsons Bay. However in future, these numbers are expected to grow, primarily due to the (current) high proportion of young couples without children in the area.

Creating diversity in play experiences for a range of age groups should be explored in this precinct over the coming period.

Key opportunities to enhance connectivity in this precinct are through advocacy for the continuation of an off road shared trail connection along Laverton Creek via the RAAF base in adjacent Wyndham City Council and the future grade separation of the level crossing at Aviation Road.

Recent upgrades have improved the quality of some key spaces (Lohse Street Reserve and McCormack Park), however many of the smaller parks lack diversity in facilities and landscape settings.

Landscape values to celebrate and enhance in this precinct are the natural landscape character and indigenous cultural heritage of the Laverton Creek. References to post-war settlement and aviation history could also be included in way-finding signage and design interpretations in future.

Tree planting and other cooling initiatives along key walking routes and within open space should be explored as a priority.

The following spaces have been highlighted as particular opportunities for upgrades:

- » Dick Murdoch Reserve
- » Laverton Netball Courts
- » Lohse Street Reserve
- » McCormack Park
- » Laverton Creek Trail.

Refer to the actions table over the following pages for more detail and in Appendix E and G.

Figure 24. Laverton Precinct Map

Legend

- Open Space
- Educational Use
- Community Use
- Activity Centre
- Industrial Land
- Waterbodies
- Railway Line
- Railway Station

0 400m



Bladin Street Reserve, Laverton (Image: Planisphere)



Henderson Street Reserve, Laverton (Image: Planisphere)

LAVERTON PRECINCT ACTIONS

| PRIORITY | ACTION |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Short-term | Continue to implement priority improvements to local and neighbourhood parks: |
| 0-2 years | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Alma Avenue Reserve (Laverton) (Local/buffer) » Beverley Anton Reserve » Bladin Street Reserve (Local/micro) » Bruce Street Reserve » Cropley Reserve » Dick Murdoch Reserve » Frank Gibson Reserve » Henderson Street Reserve » Laverton Netball Courts » McCormack Park » Whittaker Avenue Reserve » Woods Street Reserve (Laverton). |
| | Implement findings of the Aquatic Strategy in regards to the future of the Laverton Swim Centre, continue to implement new pathway connections as identified in the master plan, and shared trail alignment requirements |
| | Continue development of the Epsom Street Masterplan (former Laverton Primary School site), including construction of a new public open space (Neighbourhood designation) after community consultation and design finalisation (community consultation planned for Feb-April 2018) |
| | Over the short- to medium-term, undertake upgrade works to address existing demand for open spaces and facilities at the following Neighbourhood spaces: |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Jamison Street Reserve » Laverton Netball Courts » Lohse Street Reserve. |

| PRIORITY | ACTION |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Medium-term | Review local spaces in the precinct and prepare improvement plans that create a diverse range of play and other passive activities. Implement priority improvements at two reserves |
| 2-5 years | <p>Following on from a comprehensive community consultation process, implement the staged construction for a new neighbourhood park at Epsom Street.</p> <p>Undertake upgrade works along the Laverton Creek Trail to cater for existing and future populations.</p> |
| Long-term | Upgrade the Werribee Rail Linear Reserve, including the out door netball court. |
| 5-10 years+ | <p>Work with Vic Track to improve the amenity of Road Reserve in Maher Road</p> <p>Explore potential to expand the Laverton Community Garden function to the Laverton Community Hub - outdoor garden space.</p> |
| Advocacy | <p>Advocate for key off road connections and gateway improvements to be undertaken as part of the grade separation at Aircraft Station</p> <p>Work with Wyndham City Council to gain in principle approval from RAAF for a shared path connection via Laverton Creek and the RAAF base to Lawrie Emmins Reserve and the Federation Trail.</p> <p>Investigate potential for shared use of sports fields, courts and facilities at the Laverton RAAF Base.</p> |

1.1 NEWPORT EAST PRECINCT

OVERVIEW

The Newport East precinct has a high proportion of open space per person. Addressing gaps in distribution of open space away from the foreshore and an under-supply of passive open space in the north will ensure good provision of open space continues.

| PRECINCT FEATURES | | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Current population (2017) | 4,443 | |
| Forecast population (2036) | 4,345 | |
| Amount of open space per person | | 3.4ha per 1000 people |
| Total precinct area | | 241ha |
| Passive open space | 4.8%, or | 11.59ha |
| Formal open space (e.g. Sports fields) | 3.7%, or | 8.93ha |
| Encumbered open space accessible to the public | 4.8%, or | 11.54ha |
| Other open space (e.g. Not accessible to the public) | 8.2%, or | 19.7ha |
| Strategic or key development sites | | |
| Types of open space (Hierarchy classification) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » 2 district » 4 local » 1 neighbourhood » 5 regional | |

| EXISTING OPEN SPACES | CURRENT/PROPOSED HIERARCHY |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| Aphrasia Lane Reserve | Local |
| Armstrong Reserve | Local |
| Charles Bates Reserve | Regional |
| Coronation Reserve | Local |
| Digman Reserve | Neighbourhood |
| Greenwich Reserve | District |
| Newport Athletics Track | Regional |

| EXISTING OPEN SPACES | CURRENT/PROPOSED HIERARCHY |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Newport Park | District |
| Sandy Point Nature Reserve | Regional |
| The Spit Nature Reserve | Regional |
| Warmies Boat Ramp | Regional |
| Williamstown Junction Reserve | Local |



Sandy Point Nature Reserve, Newport East (Image: Planisphere)

PRECINCT OVERVIEW

Newport East has very good open space provision at 6.5%, primarily due to the group of reserves located on the foreshore. The amount of open space available per capita is only marginally below the municipal average at 3.4 hectares per 1000 people.

There are some gaps in the distribution of open space away from the foreshore, which can primarily be addressed with improved pedestrian connections and standards of development, mostly at Digman and Armstrong Reserves. There is also an under-supply of local and neighbourhood passive open space in the northern section of the precinct.

Newport East is connected to the Williamstown area and CBD by the Coastal Trail and across the railway line to Newport West via Kohry Reserve and Newport Station, however the condition of these connections needs improvement.

There is a great diversity of open spaces with sporting facilities, skate park, children's play, dog walking, fishing and boating, conservation areas and coastal environs.

CURRENT PROFILE

Newport East's population has a higher than average number of couples with children (37.1% compared to the average of 31.7% for Hobsons Bay), and an increase since 2006 in single parent families. There are significantly lower numbers of 18-34 year olds in this neighbourhood and higher numbers of older workers and pre-retirees.

This population is the least disadvantaged community in Hobsons Bay with a SEIFA score of 1087.

A focus for this community, with its spectrum of age ranges, will be providing connected and accessible open spaces with diverse play opportunities and landscape settings and opportunities for self directed exercise.

FUTURE TRENDS

There is limited to no large scale development potential in this precinct and the population is predicted to see minimal growth. There is however potential for the larger open spaces and facilities in the precinct to play an increasing role in addressing the formal sporting needs of surrounding areas.

The key challenge for this precinct will be to address condition, quality and access at the 'Newport Waterfront Parklands' and resolving land ownership and management arrangements in this area.

The following spaces have been highlighted as particular opportunities for upgrades:

- » Digman Reserve
- » Greenwich Reserve
- » Newport Athletics Track
- » Newport Park
- » Sandy Point Nature Reserve
- » The Spit Nature Reserve
- » Coastal Trails within Newport East
- » Newport Angling Club Jetties.

Refer to the actions table over the following pages for more detail and in Appendix E and G.

Figure 25. Newport East Precinct Map



Newport Park, Newport East (Image: Hobsons Bay City Council)

NEWPORT EAST PRECINCT ACTIONS

| PRIORITY | ACTION |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Short-term 0-2 years | Finalise a master plan for Digman Reserve that considers balancing the passive and sporting uses at the reserve. |
| | Implement priority improvements, including a shared path connection on the north boundary that can link the Kohry Reserve (Newport West) rail underpass to High Street and through to the Bay Trail Network. |
| | Undertake assessments to prioritise renewal and upgrade works at Aphrasia Lane Reserve, Charles Bates Reserve to cater to existing demand in the precinct. |
| Medium-term 2-5 years | Prepare a parkland development plan with extensive consultation for the Newport Riverside Park (refer to actions in Spotswood-South Kingsville) |
| | Undertake assessments and condition audits to identify and implement improvements to Williamstown Junction Reserve and Coronation Reserve |
| | Continue to implement priority improvements at the Newport waterfront parklands (Riverside Park and Greenwich Reserve) |
| | In consultation with the local community prepare a park development plan for Armstrong Reserve to lift its status and amenity level to a Neighbourhood park. |
| | Ensure an appropriate landscape buffer is designed and implemented to delineate the park from the three-storey town house development on the southern boundary of the park. |
| | Implement the actions from the Foreshore Infrastructure Upgrade Plan (2015) as related to the open space network |
| | Implement the actions from the Foreshore Infrastructure Upgrade Plan (2015) as related to the open space network at Greenwich Reserve |
| | Upgrade playspace and amenity at The Strand |
| | Implement the Hall Street street and landscape improvements as part of the broader implementation of public space upgrades as identified in the Newport Structure Plan. |
| | Upgrade the playspace and general amenity at Greenwich Reserve (The Strand), Newport and investigate shade tree planting along The Strand |

| PRIORITY | ACTION |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Long-term 5-10 years | Undertake upgrade works to Newport Park and Newport Athletics track to cater for existing and future demand. |
| | Undertake upgrades to the Newport Angling Club Jetties, Warmies Boat Ramp and Coastal Trails through the precinct to cater for existing and future demand, and to ensure these assets retain their unique character and function as district and regionally-significant spaces. |
| Advocacy | Advocate to VicRoads for the installation of priority pedestrian crossings on Melbourne Road |
| | Work with PoMC, Parks Victoria and DELWP to clarify foreshore management responsibilities and improved open space outcomes |
| | Advocate to the POMA for improved amenity and access to parcels of open space land along the foreshore - and a full upgrade to the Bay Trail Shared Path Network |
| Special Areas | Where appropriate, provide way-finding signage and celebrate special areas through creative interpretive information linking visitors to: |
| | » The conservation values at Sandy Point and The Spit |

1.1 NEWPORT WEST PRECINCT

OVERVIEW

The Newport West precinct has a good proportion of open space per person. Upgrades throughout the precinct will improve walkability, connectivity and ensure good provision of open space continues as the precinct experience high growth.

| PRECINCT FEATURES | | |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Current population (2017) | 8,478 | |
| Forecast population (2036) | 9,287 | |
| Amount of open space per person | 2.5h per 1000 people | |
| Total precinct area | 275ha | |
| Passive open space | 7.3%, or | 20.14ha |
| Formal open space (e.g. Sports fields) | 3.0%, or | 8.22ha |
| Encumbered open space accessible to the public | 0.4%, or | 1.03ha |
| Other open space (e.g. Not accessible to the public) | 7.0%, or | 19.3ha |
| Strategic or key development sites | | |
| Types of open space (Hierarchy classification) | » | 2 link |
| | » | 5 local |
| | » | 4 neighbourhood |
| | » | 1 regional |

| EXISTING OPEN SPACES | CURRENT/PROPOSED HIERARCHY |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Bryan Martyn Oval | Neighbourhood |
| Ducrow Reserve | Local |
| Fowler Crescent Reserve | Local |
| Jack Madigan Reserve | Local |
| Knight, A. W. Reserve (Newport) | Local |
| Kohry Reserve | Link |

| EXISTING OPEN SPACES | CURRENT/PROPOSED HIERARCHY |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Leo Hoffman Reserve | Neighbourhood |
| Loft Reserve | Neighbourhood |
| Market Street Reserve | Link |
| Newport Lakes | Regional |
| Paine Reserve | Neighbourhood to Neighbourhood/District |
| Ross Street Reserve | Local |
| Blenheim Road (Future open space) | Local to Regional |



Fowler Crescent Reserve, Newport West (Image: Planisphere)

PRECINCT OVERVIEW

There is much more open space in Newport West (10.3%) than other precincts in Hobsons Bay, however the population density brings the amount of open space per capita in line with the metropolitan average (2.5 hectares per 1000 people).

A range of passive and sporting reserves are relatively well distributed throughout the neighbourhood. Newport Lakes is one of the most popular open spaces in Hobsons Bay offering a unique natural landscape setting and escape from the urban environment.

CURRENT PROFILE

This precinct is experiencing high growth due to medium density development (which is forecast to continue).

Gentrification is also occurring at a rapid rate due to Newport West's location to services, infrastructure and public transport. The precinct has the highest population of pre-school aged children (0-4 years) in Hobsons Bay and increasing numbers of young people aged 12-24 years.

Improvements to the diversity of play and recreation experiences, particularly for very young children and young adults will be of particular benefit to this community.

Other priority improvements include: creation of greater diversity between landscape settings and activities in local and neighbourhood spaces in the north-eastern and south-western sections of the precinct and improved accessibility of spaces and facilities.

FUTURE TRENDS

Growth of young families is expected to steady in coming years with increasing numbers of 18-34 year-olds and those aged 70-84.

Walkability and its connectivity to the railway station, Newport East, Williamstown and the beach are key challenges for Newport West. It is recommended that a key focus be placed on providing safer walking routes and pedestrian crossings to overcome the barriers within the precinct.

The area has some on road and off road cycling connections, however there are missing links between Champion Road and Maddox Road and north-south through Newport Lakes.

The following spaces have been highlighted as particular opportunities for upgrades:

- » Bryan Martyn Oval
- » Ducrow Reserve
- » Fowler Crescent Reserve
- » AW Knight Reserve (Newport)
- » Kohry Reserve
- » Loft Reserve
- » Newport Lakes
- » Paine Reserve.

Refer to the actions table over the following pages for more detail and in Appendix E and G.

Figure 26. Newport West Precinct Map



Newport Lakes, Newport West (Image: Wikimedia Commons)

NEWPORT WEST PRECINCT ACTIONS

| PRIORITY | ACTION |
|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Short-term 0-2 years | <p>Undertake assessments and condition audits to determine and implement priority neighbourhood park improvements, for example; Loft Reserve or Leo Hoffman Reserve.</p> <p>Construct the remaining off road shared path link from Newport Station to Maddox Road (Market to Railway Parade)</p> <p>In consultation with the community prepare a park design for Blenheim Road Park and implement a staged 2 year development</p> <p>Implement priority improvements, including a shared path connection on the north boundary that can link the Kohry Reserve rail underpass to High Street and through to the Bay Trail Network (Newport East and beyond).</p> |
| Medium-term 2-5 years | <p>Review the master plan for Paine Reserve and include AW Knight Reserve. Include improved play opportunities, accessibility and connections to Bryan Martyn Oval, The Substation, Newport Train Station and bus interchange. Consider interpretation of heritage value and commemorative function.</p> <p>Implement these upgrades in the context of the Newport Structure Plan and identify opportunities for revitalisation of the public realm.</p> <p>Explore opportunities to implement upgrades at Jack Madigan Reserve and Market Street Reserve to respond to existing and future demand.</p> |
| Long-term 5-10 years+ | <p>Review the Newport Lakes Master Plan with a focus on improved car parking, access and path connection, interfaces with adjacent residents, perceptions of safety, interpretation and protection of conservation values and development of a regional play space. Implementation of identified priority works.</p> <p>Explore opportunities to improve Fowler Crescent Reserve for social gathering in consultation with the local community</p> <p>Continue to implement priority improvements to Newport Lakes</p> <p>Explore opportunities to improve Ducrow Reserve and create a point of difference to surrounding spaces in consultation with the local community, particularly in light of increased densities; Precinct 16 development</p> <p>Investigate options for shared use agreements and upgrade to sports ground and facilities; Bayside College (Paisley Park Campus)</p> <p>Investigate potential dog off lead/dog park space in Newport West Area</p> |

| PRIORITY | ACTION |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Long-term 5-10 years+ | <p>Investigate opportunity to improve amenities at North Williamstown Rail Reserve (Newport West)</p> <p>Implement lighting works and upgrades at Bryan Martin oval as outlined in sports 10-year capital expenditure plan</p> <p>Investigate redevelopment on north oval of Loft Reserve and creation of accessible path network for whole reserve. Construct the car park and develop a better sense of place and interface from Mason Street, Loft Reserve Road (off Maddox) and Carmen Street.</p> |
| Advocacy | <p>Advocate to VicRoads for the installation of priority pedestrian crossings at Mason Street and Blackshaws Road.</p> <p>Work with VicTrack to deliver improvements to the condition of Kohry Reserve and lighting/amenity improvements to the underpass.</p> |
| Special Areas | <p>Where appropriate, provide way-finding signage and celebrate special areas through creative interpretive information linking visitors to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Conservation values of Newport Lakes » Post settlement history of Jack Madigan Reserve |
| Other Actions | <p>Investigate opportunity for a joint service agreement with Newport Gardens Primary School</p> |

1.1 SEABROOK PRECINCT

OVERVIEW

The Seabrook precinct has a low proportion of open space per person. The condition of existing infrastructure and facilities is below average and requires significant upgrades. The diversity of passive opportunities and landscape settings would greatly improve open space provision within the precinct.

| PRECINCT FEATURES | | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Current population (2017) | 4,927 | |
| Forecast population (2036) | 4,652 | |
| Amount of open space per person | | 1.2ha per 1000 people |
| Total precinct area | | 162ha |
| Passive open space | 5.3%, or | 8.53ha |
| Formal open space (e.g. Sports fields) | 0.0%, or | 0ha |
| Encumbered open space accessible to the public | 1.1%, or | 1.78ha |
| Other open space (e.g. Not accessible to the public) | 0.1%, or | 0.2ha |
| Strategic or key development sites | - | |
| Types of open space (Hierarchy classification) | » 1 buffer » 3 linear » 3 link » 4 local » 2 neighbourhood | |

| EXISTING OPEN SPACES | CURRENT/PROPOSED HIERARCHY |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Barry Jones Park | Local |
| Dunnings Road Drainage Reserve | Buffer |
| Homestead Run Reserve | Neighbourhood |
| John Lecky Reserve | Local |
| Point Cook Rd to Shane Rd Reserve | Neighbourhood |

| EXISTING OPEN SPACES | CURRENT/PROPOSED HIERARCHY |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Sandstone Point Reserve | Local |
| Seabrook Bvd to Bowood Ct Reserve | Linear |
| Seabrook Bvd to Gowrie Ct Reserve | Linear |
| Seabrook Bvd to Point Cook Rd Reserve | Linear |
| Shane Avenue Reserve | Link |
| St Anthony Court Reserve | Local |
| St Anthony Court Reserve (East) | Link |
| St Anthony Court Reserve (West) | Link |



Barry Jones Park, Seabrook (Image: Planisphere)

PRECINCT OVERVIEW

Seabrook is the most densely populated suburb in Hobsons Bay and has the least amount of open space available per capita with 1.2 ha per 1000 people however the population is predicted to decline slightly in the next 20 years.

Although well distributed, the amount of open space is below the municipal average at 5.3%. With enhanced walking and cycling connections, people living and working in Seabrook will have good access to nearby facilities at Bruce Comben Reserve, Carinza Drive Reserve, Point Cook and Sanctuary Lakes.

Seabrook is above the SEIFA average for Hobsons Bay in terms of disadvantage and with high employment rates.

The area is vulnerable to heat stress with few or immature street trees and pipeline infrastructure that presents a challenge to tree planting for shade along key routes.

CURRENT PROFILE

Seabrook has the highest number of families with children under 15 in Hobsons Bay. The provision of at least one neighbourhood park and play space is a high priority.

FUTURE TRENDS

The population profile has changed since the last census period with more seniors and pre-retirees moving into the area and families moving out. Therefore investment in accessible connections and reducing heat stress should be a priority for the current and future community.

Traffic on Point Cook Road presents a significant barrier to connectivity in the precinct, so improved pedestrian crossings are a priority.

The area could have good access to the Skeleton Creek Trail, however the condition of existing off road paths is generally below average and there are a number of missing links.

The condition of facilities and diversity of passive opportunities and landscape settings requires improvement in this precinct.

The natural and indigenous cultural heritage values of Skeleton Creek should be celebrated and enhanced through conservation activities and interpretation.

The following spaces have been highlighted as particular opportunities for upgrades:

- » Homestead Run Reserve
- » Skeleton Creek Trail.

Refer to the actions table over the following pages for more detail and in Appendix E and G.

Figure 27. Seabrook Precinct Map



Carinza Reserve, Seabrook (Image: Planisphere)

SEABROOK PRECINCT ACTIONS

| PRIORITY | ACTIONS |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Short-term 0-2 years | <p>Complete pathway links in reserves on priority routes including connections to the Skeleton Creek Trail and Wyndham. Include tree planting, pedestrian ramps and crossings on local roads and wayfinding treatments</p> <p>Upgrade the Skeleton Creek Trail from Lan Avenue Bridge to Point Cook Road (south side)</p> <p>Investigate and implement priority improvements to a neighbourhood parks Prepare concept plans</p> <p>Implement park upgrades and improvements to the following parks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Barry Jones Park » Carinza Reserve » John Lecky Reserve » Point Cook Reserve to Shane Road Reserve (Upgrade from Local) » Sandstone Point Reserve » Seabrook Bvd to Bowood Ct Reserve » Seabrook Bvd to Gowrie Ct Reserve » Seabrook Bvd to Point Cook Reserve » St Anthony Ct Reserve East & West » Tatman Reserve |
| Medium-term 2-5 years | <p>Continue to implement priority improvements to local and neighbourhood parks including Homestead Run Reserve, to cater for existing and future demand.</p> |

| PRIORITY | ACTIONS |
|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Long-term 5-10 years+ | <p>Improve the environmental function of the Dunnings Road Drainage Reserve</p> <p>Investigate potential and appropriate locations for a designated dog park space - bearing in mind the high population and lack of park provision</p> <p>Implement the recommendations of the sports 10 year capital program</p> |
| Advocacy | <p>Advocate to VicRoads for the installation of priority pedestrian crossings and the continuation of an on road cycling link on Point Cook Road</p> |
| Special Areas | <p>Where appropriate, provide way-finding signage and celebrate special areas through creative interpretive information linking visitors to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Indigenous cultural heritage (Skeleton Creek) » Conservation values and waterway health (Skeleton Creek) |

1.1 SPOTSWOOD-SOUTH KINGSVILLE PRECINCT

OVERVIEW

The Spotwood-South Kingsville precinct has a low proportion of open space per person. Improving gap areas and making more open space for passive uses is recommended to optimise the open space available to residents and workers within the precinct.

| PRECINCT FEATURES | | |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Current population (2017) | 5,027 | |
| Forecast population (2036) | 7,835 | |
| Amount of open space per person | 1.8ha per 1000 people | |
| Total precinct area | 371ha | |
| Passive open space | 1.1%, or | 4.25ha |
| Formal open space (e.g. Sports fields) | 1.8%, or | 6.72ha |
| Encumbered open space accessible to the public | 0.0%, or | 0.14ha |
| Other open space (e.g. Not accessible to the public) | 10.3%, or | 38.2ha |
| Strategic or key development sites | Precinct 16 Former Caltex Site | |
| Types of open space (Hierarchy classification) | » 2 district » 6 local » 3 neighbourhood » 1 regional | |

| EXISTING OPEN SPACES | CURRENT/PROPOSED HIERARCHY |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Craig Street Park | Neighbourhood |
| Donald McLean Reserve | Neighbourhood to District |
| Edwards Reserve | Neighbourhood |
| Fred Goldsmith Oval | Local to Neighbourhood |
| Mary Street Reserve | Local to Neighbourhood |
| Riverside Park | Regional to Regional with Neighbourhood Function |
| Smith, E.G. Reserve | Local |

| EXISTING OPEN SPACES | CURRENT/PROPOSED HIERARCHY |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Stony Creek | Local to District with Local Function |
| The Avenue Reserve | Local |
| Veteran Reserve | Local to Neighbourhood |
| Walkers Corner (Vernon Street Reserve) | Local |



Stony Creek, Spotwood-South Kingsville (Image: Planisphere)

PRECINCT OVERVIEW

The precinct has the lowest rate of overall provision (less than 3%) and increasing pressure from development which is anticipated to see the population almost double in 20 years, particularly in Precinct 16. The precinct also has the second lowest open space per capita ratio at 1.8ha per 1000 people.

There are many gap areas, where residents and workers do not have access to open space within walking distance, particularly the area between the Newport-Sunshine freight train line and the Williamstown suburban train lines and within industrial areas.

Connectivity within the precinct is inhibited by a range of road and rail barriers.

CURRENT PROFILE

Spotswood-South Kingsville has a diverse mix of age groups. There have been increasing numbers of very young children (0-4 years) and adults aged 35-69 since the last census in 2006.

There are very high numbers of young adults 24 to 34 (19.9% compared to 14.5% average for Hobsons Bay) and 60% of households do not have children.

The area also has a higher than average number of group households. The precinct has seen change in cultural diversity with a significant increase in English speaking households.

FUTURE TRENDS

The most noticeable growth in this precinct is expected in the numbers of young and maturing families. Private open space is also likely to diminish, placing greater pressure on the existing low provision of open space.

Provision of a diverse range of self directed activities, landscape settings, dog off leash areas, play spaces and social gathering spaces should be a priority for this community.

Securing more open space when the opportunity arises, such as through purchasing surplus government agency land or as an open space contribution through large subdivisions, should be pursued to ensure that population increase does not impact on the livability of the area.

The trend for higher numbers of young couples and lone person households is also expected to continue as further high density development occurs.

Addressing the gap areas for Spotswood-South Kingsville involves securing new open space as part of large new developments (e.g.: Precinct 16) and potential acquisition of open space. A review of open space restricted by buildings, fenced areas and fee paying uses (e.g.: Mary Street Reserve) is recommended to identify opportunities to make more open space available for passive use.

It is not recommended that more sporting facilities are developed in this precinct, rather at nearby sporting precincts in Newport and Altona North. This is to ensure that what little open space there is can be optimised to meet the passive recreation needs of the community and more viable sporting areas can be created where more open space is available.

Advocacy with Port of Melbourne Corporation is required to improve the amenity of coastal open space for this community.

Consideration of pedestrian crossings, over or underpasses, an east west cycling connection and potential off road connection along Blackshaws Road could significantly improve access to open space within and surrounding this precinct.

The following spaces have been highlighted as particular opportunities for upgrades:

- » Craig Street Park and Fred Goldsmith Oval
- » Donald McLean Reserve
- » Edwards Reserve
- » Mary Street Reserve
- » Stony Creek Backwash
- » Veteran Reserve.

Refer to the actions table over the following pages for more detail and in Appendix E and G.



Figure 28. Spotswood/South Kingsville Precinct Map



SPOTSWOOD-SOUTH KINGSVILLE PRECINCT ACTIONS

| PRIORITY | ACTION |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Short-term 0-2 years | <p>Upgrade Donald McLean from a local park to a neighbourhood park, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Renewal of the play, skate and picnic spaces » Major sports field upgrade works <p>Develop a concept plan for Mary Street Reserve to improve passive recreation opportunities and implement priority improvements, that incorporate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » An assessment of all public space within the precinct including the Spotswood RSL and Veterans Reserve » An investigation about the potential to collaborate with Spotswood RSL to develop improved activation and integration with the nearby parks. <p>Complete the priority improvements at Edwards Reserve including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Installation of public toilets » Pathway and fencing improvements » Complete playground upgrades/renewal » Sports grounds improvements under the 10-year capital works program. <p>Develop Craig Street Reserve from local to neighbourhood park status, including the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Incorporate Fred Goldsmith oval into the precinct » Work with the local community to rename Craig Street Reserve to a more suitable choice reflecting the park's improvement and an opportunity for local collaboration <p>Implement improved street scape and public realm improvement works in Hudsons Road as identified in the Spotswood Structure Plan.</p> <p>Undertake works to implement minor asset renewal works in Walkers Corner (Vernon Street Reserve) to cater for existing demand.</p> |

| PRIORITY | ACTION |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Medium-term 2-5 years | <p>Implement new works proposed at Riverside Park (refer also to actions for Newport East precinct) and upgrades at Stony Creek Backwash to cater for existing and future demand.</p> <p>Undertake works to renew assets in E. G. Smith Reserve and The Avenue Reserve to cater for existing demand</p> |
| Advocacy | <p>Advocate to VicRoads for the installation of priority pedestrian crossings on Melbourne Road</p> <p>Advocate for east-west off road cycling connection and a large new neighbourhood space as part of Precinct 16 development.</p> <p>Advocate for improvements to soundwalls and noise attenuation as part of the West Gate Tunnel Project advocate for no loss of open space as part of the project. Advocate for enhanced cycle routes from the Federation Trail extension to key open spaces and Spotswood Train Station as part of the project.</p> <p>Advocate for community compensation and funds to improve McLean Reserve as a result of the Western Distributor Project.</p> <p>Advocate to the PoMC for improved access and quality of open space:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Refer to Newport East recommendations to advocate for improved access, connectivity and amenity for Bay Trail/Yarra River Interface and top section of Riverside Park. |
| Special Areas | <p>Where appropriate, provide way-finding signage and celebrate special areas through creative interpretive information linking visitors to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Stony Creek Backwash |
| Other Actions | <p>Provide open space as part of the former Caltex Terminal on Blackshaws Road (Precinct 16).</p> <p>Advocate for access and development of open space for the Birmingham Section of the Spotswood Rail Depot redevelopment.</p> |

1.1 WILLIAMSTOWN-WILLIAMSTOWN NORTH PRECINCT

OVERVIEW

The Williamstown-Williamstown North precinct has a good proportion of open space per person. There is a lack of open space in the north of the precinct and the condition and accessibility of paths require improvements, particularly with an ageing population to ensure good provision of open space continues.

| PRECINCT FEATURES | | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Current population (2017) | 16,470 | |
| Forecast population (2036) | 18,200 | |
| Amount of open space per person | 2.9ha per 1000 people | |
| Total precinct area | 739ha | |
| Passive open space | 5.4%, or | 40.17ha |
| Formal open space (e.g. Sports fields) | 3.2%, or | 23.34ha |
| Encumbered open space accessible to the public | 3.6%, or | 26.5ha |
| Other open space (e.g. Not accessible to the public) | 5.5%, or | 40.4ha |
| Strategic or key development sites | Former Port Phillip Woollen Mills Winky Pop Site | |
| Types of open space (Hierarchy classification) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » 6 buffer » 8 district » 2 linear » 9 link » 13 local » 11 neighbourhood » 5 regional | |



Williamstown Botanic Gardens, Williamstown (Image: Hobsons Bay City Council)

| EXISTING OPEN SPACES | CURRENT/PROPOSED HIERARCHY |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Bates Drive Reserve | Link |
| Bayview Reserve | Neighbourhood |
| Burgoyne Court Reserve | Linear |
| Burgoyne Reserve | District |
| Caspian Terrace Reserve | Link |
| Clough Street Reserve | Local |
| Commonwealth Reserve | District |
| Crofton Drive Accessway | Local |
| Crofton Drive Reserve | Local |
| Cyril Curtain Reserve | District |
| Dennis Reserve | Local to Neighbourhood |
| Edina Street Reserve | Local |
| Farrell Court Reserve | Local |
| Fearon Reserve | Neighbourhood to District |
| Gloucester Reserve | Neighbourhood to District |
| Gray, J. T. Reserve | District |
| Gray, W.G. Reserve | Local |
| Hatt Reserve | Neighbourhood to District |
| Hoffman Terrace Easement | Buffer |
| Jackson Reserve | Neighbourhood |
| Jawbone Conservation Reserve | Regional |
| Jawbone Reserve | Regional |
| John Morley Reserve | District |

| EXISTING OPEN SPACES | CURRENT/PROPOSED HIERARCHY |
|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Kingshott Close Reserve | Link |
| Kokoda Road Reserve | Link |
| Long, R. V. Reserve | Neighbourhood |
| MacLean Reserve | Neighbourhood |
| McGuire Crescent Reserve | Buffer |
| Merrett Drive Median | Buffer |
| Nth Williamstown Railway Station Reserve | Local |
| Parker, L. A. Reserve | District |
| Proctor Street Reserve | Link |
| Quarry Reserve | Neighbourhood |
| Queen Street Reserve | Local |
| Ralph Willis Reserve | Neighbourhood |
| Rifle Range Drive Reserve | Buffer |
| Rifle Range Reserve | Local |
| Robertson Reserve | Neighbourhood |
| Rotary Park | Local |
| Sadler Reserve | District with Regional Destination Function |
| Sandpiper Place Accessway | Link |
| Sandpiper Place Easement | Buffer |
| Sea Breeze Lane Reserve | Link |
| Smith Avenue Reserve | Link |
| Teal Court Reserve | Link |
| Tregutha Road Reserve | Local |
| White, K. C. Reserve | Neighbourhood |

| EXISTING OPEN SPACES | CURRENT/PROPOSED HIERARCHY |
|----------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Williams Bay Grove Reserve | Linear |
| Williamstown Beach | Regional |
| Williamstown Botanic Gardens | Regional |
| Williamstown Cricket & Football Ground | Regional |
| Williamstown Croquet Club | Local |
| Williamstown Railway Reserve | Buffer |
| Williamstown Rotunda Gardens (Sirens) | District |



Commonwealth Reserve, Williamstown
(Image: Hobsons Bay City Council)

WILLIAMSTOWN- WILLIAMSTOWN NORTH

Williamstown is Hobsons Bay's most popular tourist destination, characterised by its heritage landscapes, established mature trees and coastal setting. Key open space attractors in this precinct are the Williamstown Botanic Gardens, Commonwealth Reserve, Williamstown Beach, Williamstown Cricket Ground and Point Gellibrand Coastal Park.

Although open space provision is higher than the municipal average at 8.6% population density brings the amount of available open space down below the municipal average to 2.9 hectares per 1000 people.

Most open space is concentrated in the coastal areas, where the local community competes with seasonal and regional visitors.

In the northern parts of this Williamstown and some industrial areas of Williamstown North, there is a lack of open space; particularly space for passive recreation.

The Coastal Trail provides a regional cycling and walking link, however the condition and accessibility of walking paths within reserves and local streets requires significant improvement, particularly as the precinct has a high proportion of residents over 60.

CURRENT PROFILE

Williamstown and Williamstown North comprise of a comparatively high proportion of school aged children and the highest number of secondary school students (12-17 years). The area also has a large cohort of adults aged between 35-69 years and couples with young children. The number of young children and young people under 18 years and those aged 35-69 years increased in numbers over the census period.

Compared to other parts of Hobsons Bay, Williamstown residents have higher than average wages, are well educated and have low unemployment (3.7% is considerably lower than the 5.7% average for Hobsons Bay).

A focus for this precinct is creating quality passive open space with a range of settings and facilities to cater to the diverse local community, particularly older people, people with a disability and school aged children including teenagers.

FUTURE TRENDS

Population forecasts to 2016 anticipate all age ranges will increase, particularly the 50-69 age group.

Small scale infill development is predicted to continue in this precinct (i.e.: less than 3 lot subdivisions) with few sites identified for larger scale development.

A likely by-product of increased small-scale development, is an incremental loss of private open space and an increase in the demand for locally accessible open space.

A priority in this precinct is also managing areas of high use, particularly on the shared trail near dog off leash areas and distributing open space uses to minimise impacts e.g.: Williamstown Botanic Gardens and Williamstown Beach.

This precinct has significant conservation areas and heritage values that should be interpreted, protected and celebrated as part of open space improvements and activities.

Numerous upgrades are proposed in this precinct. The following spaces have been highlighted as particular opportunities for upgrades that will cater to existing demand:

- » Clough Street Reserve
- » Long, R. V. Reserve
- » Parker, L. A. Reserve
- » Proctor Street Reserve
- » Quarry Reserve
- » White, K. C. Reserve.

Refer to the actions table over the following pages for more detail and in Appendix E and G.



Figure 29. Williamstown-Williamstown North Precinct Map



WILLIAMSTOWN-WILLIAMSTOWN NORTH PRECINCT ACTIONS

| PRIORITY | ACTION |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Short-term | Complete a master plan for Dennis Reserve that considers the passive and active recreation needs of the local community. |
| 0-2 years | |
| Medium-term | Prepare a master plan for the Williamstown Beach Precinct (Gloucester Reserve, Sadler Reserve, Williamstown Beach and Hatt Reserve) with a focus on improving immediate asset renewal priorities (e.g. the historic seawall), creating a comfortable and attractive environment, distribution of use through the creation of diverse facilities and improved access. Implement priority improvements. |
| 2-5 years | Investigate and implement priority improvements at local and neighbourhood reserves: |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Bates Drive Reserve » Bayview Reserve » Burgoyne Court Reserve » Caspian Terrace Reserve » Clough Street Reserve » Crofton Drive Accessway » Crofton Drive Reserve » Dennis Reserve » Edina Street Reserve » Farrell Court Reserve » Gray, W. G. Reserve » Jackson Reserve » Long, R. V. Reserve » MacLean Reserve » Nth Williamstown Railway Station Reserve » Quarry Reserve » Ralph Willis Reserve » Rifle Range Reserve » Robertson Reserve » Rotary Park » White, K. C. Reserve » Williamstown Croquet Club |
| | Undertake assessments and condition audits at RV Long Reserve and the Rifle Range Reserve and implement priority improvements. |
| | Review the master plan for the Strand Foreshore Reserves (Burgoyne Reserve and Charles Hatt Reserve) including review of 4 existing play spaces to create diversity and improve access and amenity. Implement priority improvements. |

| PRIORITY | ACTION |
|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Long-term | Investigate options to activate Commonwealth Reserve at night with decorative lighting and other treatments/activities. |
| 5-10 years+ | Investigate the feasibility of purchasing new open space in the area north of Ferguson Street |
| | Adopt and implement the Williamstown Botanic Garden Master Plan and fund a rolling capital works program to deliver on all actions listed for upgrades. |
| | Complete sports capital improvements at Fearon Reserve, KC White Reserve and Hatt Reserve. |
| | Implement the recommended oval reconstruction works at Williamstown Cricket Ground |
| | Work with Williamstown Seagulls Football Club to potentially activate the rear of the pavilion to Cyril Curtain Reserve. |
| | Implement the recommended infrastructure upgrade actions from the Foreshore Improvements Plan as they relate to the open space network along the Esplanade and Strand. |
| | Continue to work with Bayside College to achieve shared use outcomes for sport. |
| | Continue to implement public space improvements as per the Nelson Place action plan |
| | Review and amend fees charged for weddings in Botanic Gardens and surrounding parklands. |
| | Implement the conservation actions from the Biodiversity Strategy including weed and pest control, habitat fencing, interpretive signage, decommissioning of informal tracks and re iteration of resting places/viewing locations. |
| | Continue to upgrade the Bay Trail network and develop a suite of way finding signage at key locations |
| | Review of lead zones and strengthen responsible dog management through the amendment of the local law. |

| PRIORITY | ACTION |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Long-term 5-10 years+ | <p>Investigate and implement priority improvements at local and neighbourhood reserves (and consider elevation to medium-term actions as relevant):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Gloucester Reserve » JT Gray Reserve » Hatt Reserve » Hoffman Terrace Easement » Jackson Reserve » Jawbone Conservation Reserve » Jawbone Reserve » John Morley Reserve » Kingshott Close Reserve » Kokoda Road Reserve » LA Parker Reserve » Proctor Street Reserve » Sandpiper Place Accessway » Sandpiper Place Easement » Smith Avenue Reserve » Teal Court Reserve » Tregutha Road Reserve |
| Advocacy | <p>Advocate to Level Crossings Removal Authority (LXRA) as part of the grade separation at Williamstown North Station for improved pedestrian and cycling connections; no loss of open space; no negative impacts on the amenity of open space; and new ancillary open space west of the station.</p> <p>Work with Parks Victoria and DELWP to clarify foreshore management responsibilities and gain improved management and outcomes for Marine Park, Point Gellibrand Coastal Heritage Park and Jawbone Reserve.</p> |
| Special Areas | <p>Where appropriate, provide way-finding signage and celebrate special areas through creative interpretive information linking visitors to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Conservation values at Jawbone Reserve and Point Gellibrand Coastal Park » Heritage values in open spaces with a Heritage Overlay (HO) |
| Other Actions | <p>Improve access and connectivity across Kororoit Creek Road to open space to the south and east.</p> <p>Provide open space in this area as part of any future development of this site.</p> |



Edwards Reserve, South Kingsville (Image: Hobsons Bay City Council)



5

**Implementation, Monitoring
and Review**

1.1 OVERVIEW

The projects in this strategy will be implemented over the next 10 years. To achieve major works outlined in Chapter 4, Hobsons Bay will work in partnership with the State government, various government authorities with public open space ownership in Hobsons Bay, private organisations and the development industry.

The planning for major upgrades and delivery of sports facilities as identified in the *Sports Facilities Needs Analysis* (refer to Appendix E) needs to occur early in the planning process for urban renewal areas (e.g. strategic redevelopment sites identified in Chapter 4) to ensure that adequate land area is set aside.

Where possible and as the opportunity arises, smaller open spaces should be created through site redevelopment, conversion of government land, or upgraded through works identified to ensure they can meet increased demand in existing areas where acquisition is less likely over the short-term.

RESPONSIBILITIES

Hobsons Bay City Council will take a leading role in implementation of the Open Space Strategy. Successful implementation will require the following:

- » Relevant State government authorities contribute to the future of regionally significant spaces that form part of the open space network but are not owned or managed by Hobsons Bay City Council.
- » The development industry provides open space contributions on behalf of the forecast population towards additional land area and capital works to achieve the strategy's recommended actions.
- » Hobsons Bay City Council provides facilities and open space land area on behalf of the existing community's open space needs.

NEXT STEPS

To ensure successful implementation of this open space strategy, the following steps are recommended:

- » Implement the recommended open space contribution rate of (TBC) using the planning scheme amendment process.
- » Undertake detailed investigations into the provision of additional open spaces identified in the strategy in identified strategic redevelopment sites as well as those areas expected to undergo significant population change towards 2036.
- » Continue to prepare and implement master plans for major parks, including upgrade works.
- » Plan for and upgrade existing open spaces as identified in the precinct recommendations.

1.1 IMPLEMENTATION

PRIORITY PROJECTS

As highlighted in Chapter 4, actions in each precinct have been allocated a timeframe for recommended commencement. It is crucial that the timeframe be reviewed and updated on a regular basis, to ensure that longer-term actions are not seen as less important than those identified for commencement over the next 2 years.

The following timeframes have been suggested:

- » Short-term: 0-2 years
- » Medium-term: 2-5 years
- » Long-term: 5-10 years+.

Again, it is noted that achievement of the actions above over the recommended timeframe will be contingent on capital raised through various avenues including developer contributions, rates revenue and special budget allocations for particular projects.

For special areas, other actions and advocacy projects, these are works that should be part of Council's ongoing activities and relate to works that support the overall improvement of Hobsons Bay's open space strategy.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

The priorities identified in this Strategy provide guidance on the order in which actions are intended to be implemented. Informed by the Strategy's vision and principles for open space planning, they are broadly based on the following:

- » Forecast trends in population growth and demographic change
- » Land use changes, including strategic redevelopment sites
- » Community consultation from 2014-present for open space priorities, the Community Vision and Council Plan
- » Gap areas where people have to travel further than a safe walking distance to public open space
- » Other current masterplans, strategies and plans that relate to this Strategy.

Many of the actions presented in Chapter 4 are in response to forecast development trends and population growth. Changes associated with forecast trends and growth (such as the release of 2016 Census data) will require priorities to be adjusted to respond to these changes.

Factors likely to influence a change to priorities for action over the next 10 years include:

- » Changes in land use trends including market trends and directions
- » Changes to forecast population growth or the demographic profile
- » Allocation of adequate resources, budgets and funding to implement the proposed actions
- » Other unexpected changes that arise and cannot be foreseen at this stage.

As highlighted above, priorities have been assigned to the Strategy's actions and recommendations by precinct. The priority indicates the timeframe within which each priority should commence. Completion of the action will be dependent on its complexity, the rate of forecast change, growth and funding.

Figure 30. Overview of Approach for Priority-Setting

| | |
|---|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Existing gap or under-provision <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Open space is beyond comfortable walking distance- Area per capita below municipal average- Existing project/master plan requiring completion |
| 2 | Known change <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Land use change due to strategic redevelopment site- Community priority project identified through stakeholder engagement and related to future need |
| 3 | Forecast change <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Trends in population growth- Trends in demographic change |

1.1 COST OF IMPLEMENTATION

FUNDING

Council will need to continue to allocate, and to increase as appropriate, resources for open space improvements to the Hobsons Bay open space network, to ensure existing inequities are addressed, and to ensure future communities do not experience disadvantage in the network.

As part of the works proposed, it is also crucial that an adequate and ongoing budget for maintenance, asset renewal and landscape works is allocated to ensure maximum lifespan of investments can be achieved to the benefit of all Hobsons Bay residents, workers and visitors.

Funding for the capital works and any future land acquisition (if available) required for the projects identified in this strategy will be sourced from a combination of:

- » Council revenue;
- » External grants and partnerships with other State and Federal Government agencies; and
- » Open space contributions with rates set at a percentage (TBC) to be established in the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme. The contributions will be required as a land and/or cash contribution at Council's discretion.

COST OF IMPLEMENTING THE STRATEGY

The estimated cost of implementation for all proposed works, including implementation of the significant works proposed by the *Sports Facilities Needs Assessment*, will continue to be funded through existing programs within Council, including the budgeted key capital works programs for:

- » Sportsfields
- » Foreshore
- » Shared Trails
- » Play Spaces
- » Local Open Space Upgrades
- » Conservation Upgrades
- » Open Space Hierarchy Change/New Open Space Development.

Applying the findings of the base line analysis together with the provision guidelines and service standards, the costs established reflect the core 10-year open space capital works program for Council.

The cost is based on meeting the current and future requirements of the community, including the need for upgrades and new open space provision for each precinct and a change of hierarchy classification based on demand, function and setting.

The specific costs identified for each site are based on the current established rates for typical public open space infrastructure works and upgrades, i.e.:

- » Council's *Urban Design Guidelines* (Standard furniture, fixtures and infrastructure technical notes, costs and rates)
- » The cost of new play spaces based on the hierarchy classification in Council's *Play Space Strategy*
- » Known estimated costs associated with sports infrastructure, such as complete ground renewals, training lights and irrigation systems
- » Fully costed shared trails program
- » Fully costed foreshore space projected program
- » Estimated costs of new park development for neighbourhood and regional passive parklands.

1.1 MONITORING AND REVIEW

The programs on the previous page are funded using existing revenue streams including Council revenue, external grants/partnerships and open space contributions collected through the standard rate of 5% currently in the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme (or as varied on a case-by-case basis through legal agreements).

In order to maintain and provide a quality open space network that upholds the vision and principles for open space planning presented in this strategy, while responding to increased pressure from climate change, an ongoing maintenance budget will also be required. The cost of maintaining the network and managing new open spaces within strategic redevelopment sites and other locations must be factored into annual operational budgets by Council now and into the future.

The proposed budget for the next 10 years provides for works in open spaces that are new, renewal (e.g. asset replacement), or upgrades. The works proposed respond to existing or future demand, based on current needs and future population projections.

Monitoring of the Strategy will aim to:

- » Establish an appropriate system of planning, documenting and recording the works completed from the Strategy.
- » Regularly monitor the implementation of the Strategy to assess the progress and success of the recommendations and actions.
- » Regularly report on the Strategy progress including the open space contributions program (annually).
- » Review the Strategy at each key implementation threshold of 2, 5 and 10 years for the duration of its operation.
- » Integrate implementation of the Strategy with other existing and future Council plans.

Community satisfaction with Hobsons Bay's parks and reserves should also be regularly monitored as part of information gathered for Customer Satisfaction Surveys by Council.

Progress in implementation of this Strategy should be monitored and reported annually to Council and to the community via Council's annual reporting process. It should also be reported internally to the group of key internal stakeholders responsible for implementing the strategy.



A

Project Purpose & Methodology

THE STRATEGY

The Hobsons Bay Open Space Strategy (OSS) will guide the provision, protection, planning, design and management of open space in the municipality.

The *Future Directions Paper*, prepared in May 2017, contained an analysis of the existing supply and demand to inform preparation of this open space strategy. The project collated information from several projects undertaken by Council from 2014-present, to confirm the vision, principles and actions for this Strategy, as well as the proposed capital works and key projects (to be confirmed in the next version of this document).

WHY DO WE NEED AN OPEN SPACE STRATEGY?

The Open Space Strategy (OSS) is Council's key strategic document guiding the provision, protection, planning, design and management of open space in Hobsons Bay.

Hobsons Bay City Council last developed an Open Space Strategic Plan in 2005. Over the past decade the community has grown, demographics and recreation trends have changed and climate change impacts are better understood.

Over the past two years, Council has undertaken a range of investigations and research to ensure that the new strategy reflects current open space challenges, strategic directions and the needs of the Hobsons Bay community.

BACKGROUND

In December 2015, Council prepared an *Open Space Strategy Discussion Paper* about existing open space provision in Hobsons Bay and the need to prepare for the future of existing and new spaces across the municipality.

The *Discussion Paper* reported on findings from a detailed public consultation period that was conducted over 18 months in 2014-15. The discussion paper outlined a draft organisational vision, goals and service standards for Hobsons Bay and proposes municipal-wide actions, and precinct-focussed actions responding to local conditions. This project has built on that work to deliver the draft OSS.

THIS PROJECT

Planisphere has been engaged by Council to finalise the Open Space Strategy, in partnership with InsideEdge and Urban Enterprise. The project has been conducted over the following stages:

1. Baseline analysis to review existing work and undertake an audit of existing Council-owned open spaces within the municipality.
2. Future Directions Paper
3. Draft Open Space Strategy (this document)
4. Final Open Space Strategy.

While this work was underway, InsideEdge conducted an audit of all existing active open spaces (e.g. sports facilities, ovals and stadiums) to understand the sports needs for Hobsons Bay.

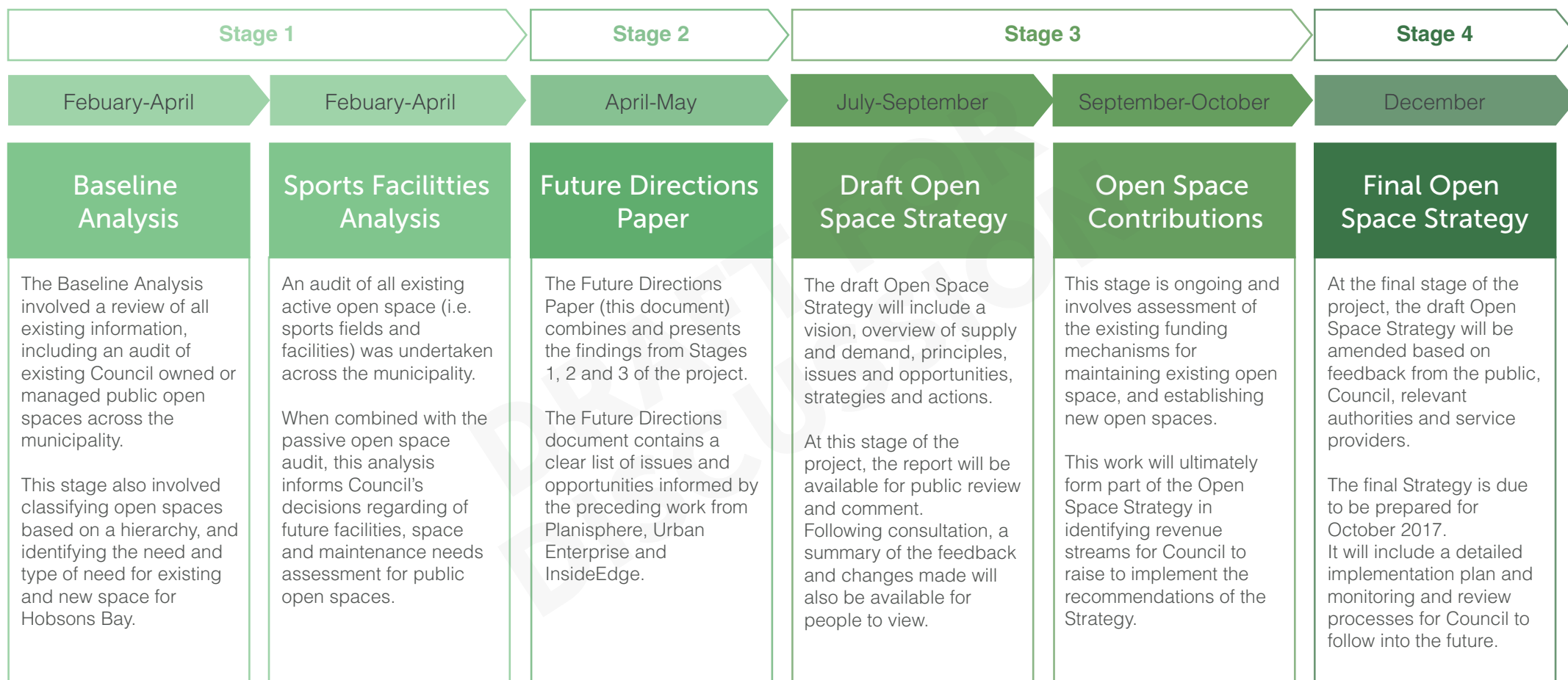
At the same time, Urban Enterprise reviewed the existing development contributions framework, to help Council plan a way to manage and fund existing or new open spaces into the future, using planning policy mechanisms. A draft open space contributions framework will be presented in the next stage of this document.

The Open Space Strategy:

- » Determines how much open space is needed and where it should be located,
- » Determines the level and standard of development and maintenance required to make spaces attractive and accessible,
- » Guides the successful planning and management of spaces,
- » Guides the protection and appreciation of open space values,
- » Recognises the environmental function and potential of open spaces, and
- » Guides the responsible and equitable investment of Council funds in open space.

Importantly, the Open Space Strategy provides the strategic justification for open space contributions to ensure the network meets the needs of the future population.

Figure 31. Project Methodology



Current Stage



Commonwealth Reserve, Williamstown (Image: Hobsons Bay City Council)



B

Community Profile

COMMUNITY PROFILE

HOBSONS BAY TODAY

Council's background research for the HBOSS Discussion Paper (2015) used population projections and a demographic profile based on 2011 Census data. This section updates the community profile for Hobsons Bay based on data prepared by Population .id forecasts. Population .id uses Census and other State and local government data to better understand demographic information relevant to an area. However, it is noted that the updated projections continue to be based on data collected in 2011.

In June 2017, it is anticipated that updated data from the 2016 Census will be released, at which point the OSS to be revised to reflect the most recent data trends. Where possible, additional information collected for the 2030 Community Vision Plan (February 2017) has also been added to this discussion, however many figures are also based on 2011 data.

HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE THERE?

According to the Hobsons Bay 2030 Community Vision Plan (February 2017), the current population is estimated at 92,761. If current trends continue, by 2030 the municipality will grow to 103,531 people; an additional 10,770 people.

Altona North, Spotswood and South Kingsville are expected to experience the largest proportion of population growth across the municipality. Currently, Altona Meadows has the highest share of population (22%), while Brooklyn has the lowest (3%).

In addition to migration (e.g. people moving into the municipality) and births, population increases can also be affected by the release of new land for development (i.e. strategic redevelopment sites). This, coupled with an existing trend towards population growth in the municipality will mean greater demand for high quality open spaces now and into the future.

Figure 33. Population Profile (x5,000)

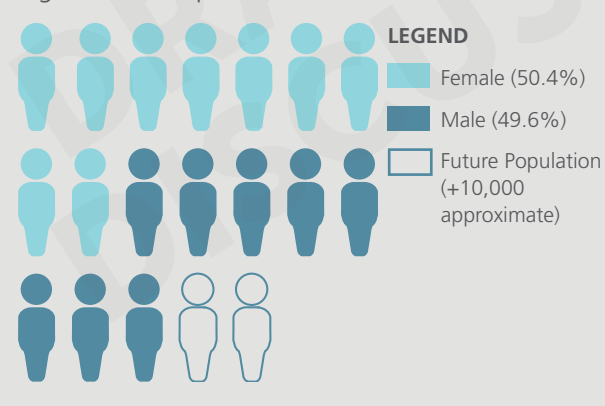
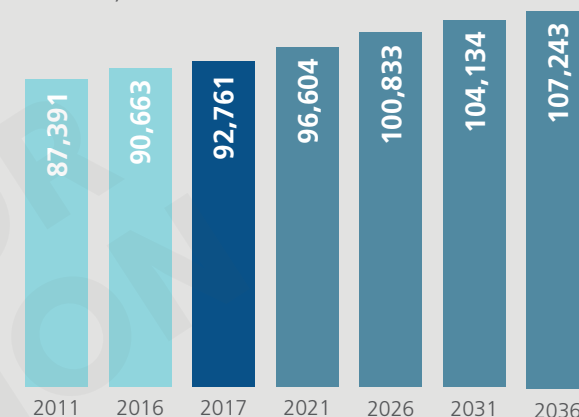


Figure 32. Estimated Population Growth (2011 Census)



LEGEND

- Current population estimate
- Past population
- Future population projection

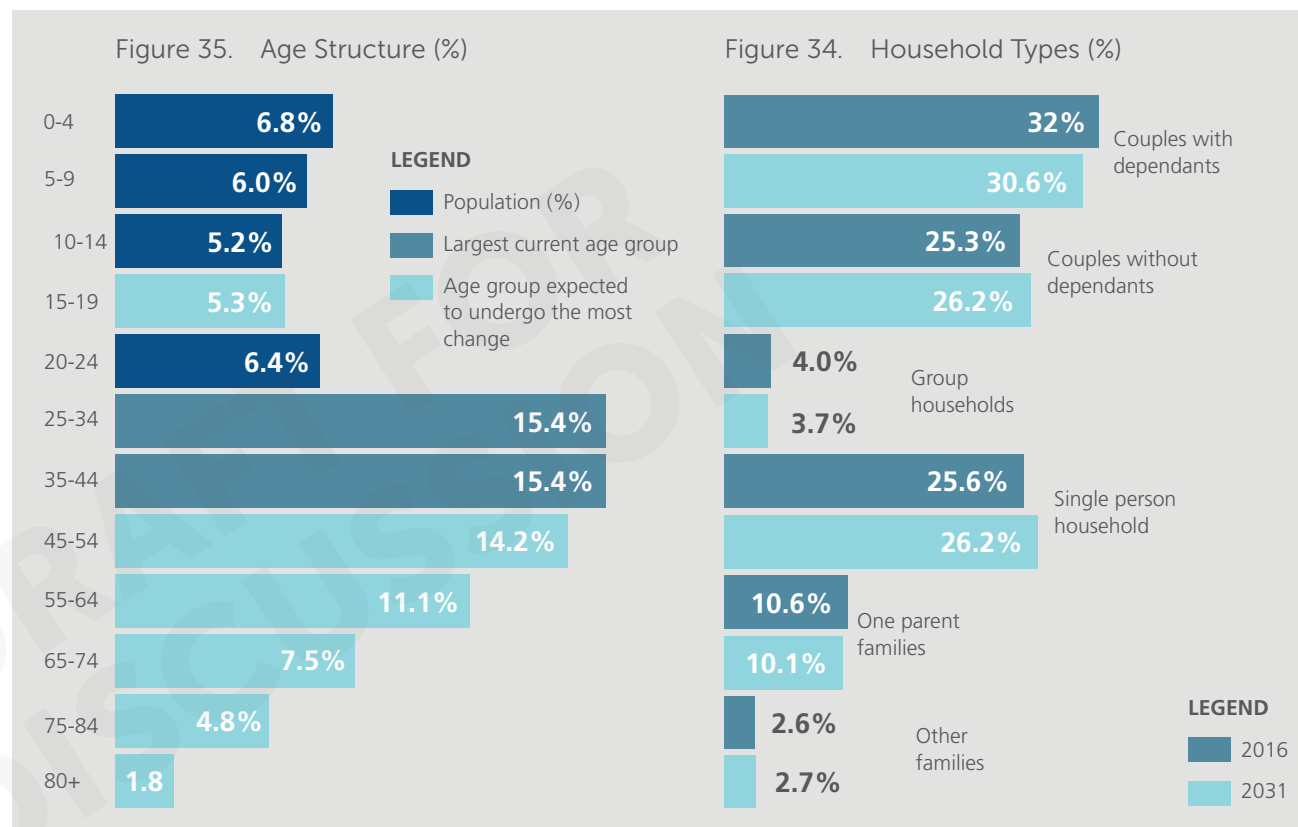
HOW OLD ARE PEOPLE IN HOBSONS BAY?

The Hobsons Bay community is made up of a larger proportion of middle age and senior age ranges than Metropolitan Melbourne more broadly. The region has a smaller proportion of young workers and students than the Greater Melbourne average.

Notably, the largest changes in age structure from 2011-2016 occurred in the 50+ age ranges. This increase consisted of older workers and pre-retirees along with empty nesters and retirees.

Into the future, Hobsons Bay residents will place a different demand on services and facilities than currently occurs. For example, 1,700 additional people were aged 50 to 59 in 2011 when compared to 2006, and 1,150 fewer people were aged between 15-17. This will have implications for the design of open spaces and the public realm more broadly across the municipality, as well as placing a different demand on services and facilities.

As the community ages, Hobsons Bay will need to ensure its open spaces are safe and accessible to cater for these changes.



HOW DO PEOPLE LIVE?

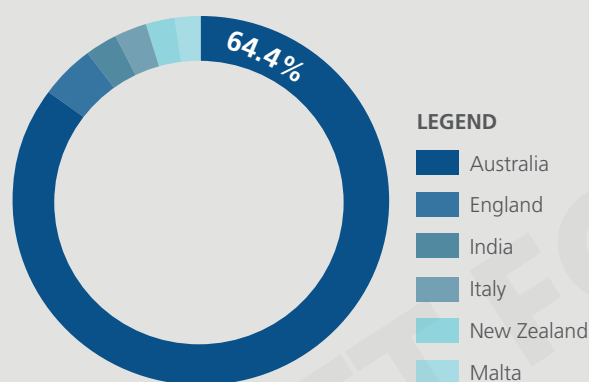
The most common household types within Hobsons Bay are couples with dependents (#1), single occupant households (#2) and couple households (#3).

It is forecast that from 2016-2031, the fastest growing household type will be the 'single occupant'.

By 2031, the predominant household type will continue to be couples with dependents, suggesting that open spaces will need to continue to meet the needs of families, despite an ageing population and fewer young people. However, as the single person household type increases, open spaces will also need to provide flexible recreation opportunities for a variety of people's needs.

Council's current projections suggest that an additional 5,561 houses will be needed to cater for an additional 13,471 people by 2031 (Community 2030 Plan). If the single person household continues to grow as projected and smaller or more medium-density houses are built to cater for this trend, a greater demand for public open spaces may emerge.

Figure 36. Country of Birth (%)



WHERE WERE PEOPLE BORN?

The majority (64.4%) of people living in Hobsons Bay were born in Australia, while 46.3% of residents have parents who were both born overseas. This diversity in people's backgrounds forms the basis of a culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) community.

Public open spaces in Hobsons Bay must be designed to ensure that they are accessible to people from CALD backgrounds, to provide safe and welcoming spaces for all residents and visitors.

WHAT DO PEOPLE EARN?

Hobsons Bay has a median weekly income of \$595, slightly higher than the median for both Victoria and Australia. Family incomes are significantly higher at \$2,292 than both the Victorian and Australian averages. However, it is important to highlight that socio-economic situations vary across the municipality, with some areas being more vulnerable than others. It is important that all areas benefit from the same level of access to a variety of well-designed public open spaces.

Figure 37. Median Weekly Income



WHAT DO PEOPLE DO?

Hobsons Bay has a larger percentage of residents who work full time (61.75%) than the Victorian (59.2%) and Australian (59.7%) averages.

The unemployment rate for Hobsons Bay (5.4%) is in line with the State average, but just below the national average of 5.6%.

The following is a breakdown of the type of work people do in Hobsons Bay (five most common occupations):

- » Professionals (22.8%)
- » Clerical and administrative workers (15.9%)
- » Technicians and trades workers (13.5%)
- » Managers (12.4%)
- » Labourers (8.8%)

Figure 38. Journey to Work

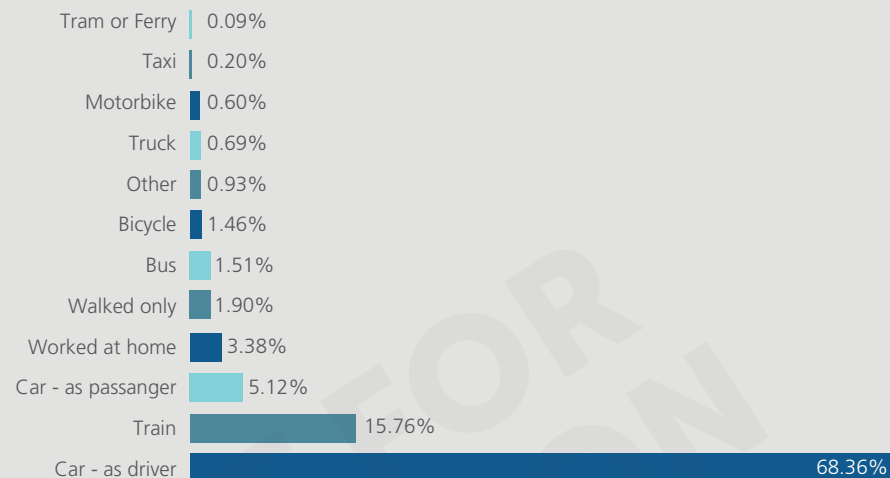
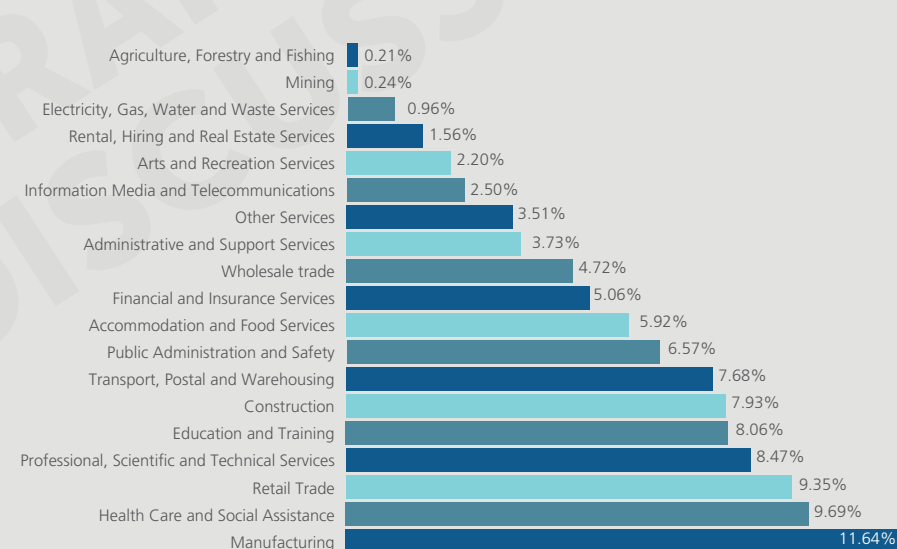


Figure 39. Type of Work (By Sector)



DRAFT FOR
DISCUSSION



C

Policy Framework

PLANNING FRAMEWORK

STRATEGIC AND LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

Hobsons Bay's Local Planning Policy provisions (LPP) set out the local and regional strategic policy context for Hobsons Bay. The policy comprises a Municipal Strategic Statement (MSS) and specific local planning policies. The current MSS contains an extensive statement about open space and environmental values, and also notes the need to review the 2005 Open Space Plan. The open space and environment sections of the MSS will be updated once the final Open Space Strategy is adopted by the Council.

Development of an Open Space Strategy is also a key action in the delivery of Council's Community Health and Wellbeing Plan and Council Plan (2017-2030), which sets out Council's statutory obligations to 'protect, improve and promote public health and well-being' under the Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008. It is also part of the delivery of State policy at Clause 11 of the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme, which requires councils to plan for the existing and future open space needs of the community.

The Open Space Strategy has strong links to many other Council policies and strategies relating to public art, economic development, play, sport and recreation, ageing well, access

and inclusion, youth and climate change adaptation (see **Figure 34** on the following page). Those most relevant to the current project are outlined over the following pages.

PLANNING PRACTICE NOTE 70: OPEN SPACE STRATEGIES (PPN70)

This is a practice note provided by the Department of Transport, Planning and Local Infrastructure to provide guidance to councils on preparing an Open Space Strategy (OSS). It covers the reasons for preparing an OSS and the possible inputs and outputs of the process.

PLAN MELBOURNE (2017)

An updated Plan Melbourne was released in February 2017. It is the State government's key metropolitan planning strategy to guide the city's growth towards 2050.

The plan has an aim to achieve 20-minute neighbourhoods with good access to open space within walking distance and support for protection of native vegetation and water sensitive cities. For new development, Plan Melbourne highlights the need to achieve value uplift from rezonings and new residential developments (Policy 2.3.4), where:

Urban renewal precincts and sites offer significant opportunities to deliver tangible broader public benefit through their rezoning for social or affordable housing, as well as local assets such as open space and community facilities.

While Hobsons Bay does not have any specifically identified 'growth areas', it does have strategic redevelopment sites where such value uplift could be captured. Part of this project is to also identify ways that Council can harness such uplift potential to capture space or financial contributions from new development for its public open spaces.

Plan Melbourne also highlights the need to protect and enhance metropolitan water's edge parklands, such as those open spaces around Port Phillip Bay (Policy 4.1.4); some of which are a key open space asset for Hobsons Bay.

VICTORIAN COASTAL STRATEGY (2014)

The Victorian Coastal Strategy was developed under the Coastal Management Act 1995. It is a key strategic document relevant to the management of the foreshore and development of any facilities. A focus of the strategy is improving access and managing climate change impacts.

Healthy Waterways Strategy (2013)

The Healthy Waterways Strategy articulates Melbourne Water's role in managing rural and urban runoff. Together with the Stormwater Strategy (Melbourne Water) this plan focuses on integrated water cycle management to achieve multiple outcomes for the community including healthy waterways and bays, improved wellbeing and amenity, alternative water supply and public health benefits.

Metropolitan Open Space Strategy (Currently under development)

This document is currently being prepared by the Victorian Planning Authority (VPA). The aim of the strategy is to:

Achieve an integrated and accessible open space network that facilitates high quality and affordable communities, maximises the community benefit of all available public land and underpins and strengthens Melbourne's liveability, resilience and biodiversity.

The Metropolitan Open Space Strategy will:

- » Identify opportunities for new open space and new connections.
- » Clarify government roles and responsibilities.
- » Set out principles for good network design.

- » Identify sustainable and appropriate funding arrangements for open space.

To achieve the aim and objectives outlined above, the strategy will contain six key principles:

- » Equitable Distribution: Ensuring open spaces are within a safe 5 minute walk of 95% of residents.
- » Access and Connectivity: Ensuring open spaces are well connected, safe and co-located with community infrastructure where practical.
- » Quality: Ensuring that open spaces are designed to optimise capacity and resilience, along with enhancing community appreciation.
- » Quantity: Providing enough open space to cater to a diverse range of community uses.
- » Diversity: Delivering a variety of open space types that provide for a range of uses, and offer differing levels of amenity.

- » Sustainability: Creating a network of open space that supports biodiversity and is resource efficient.

RELEVANT LEGISLATION

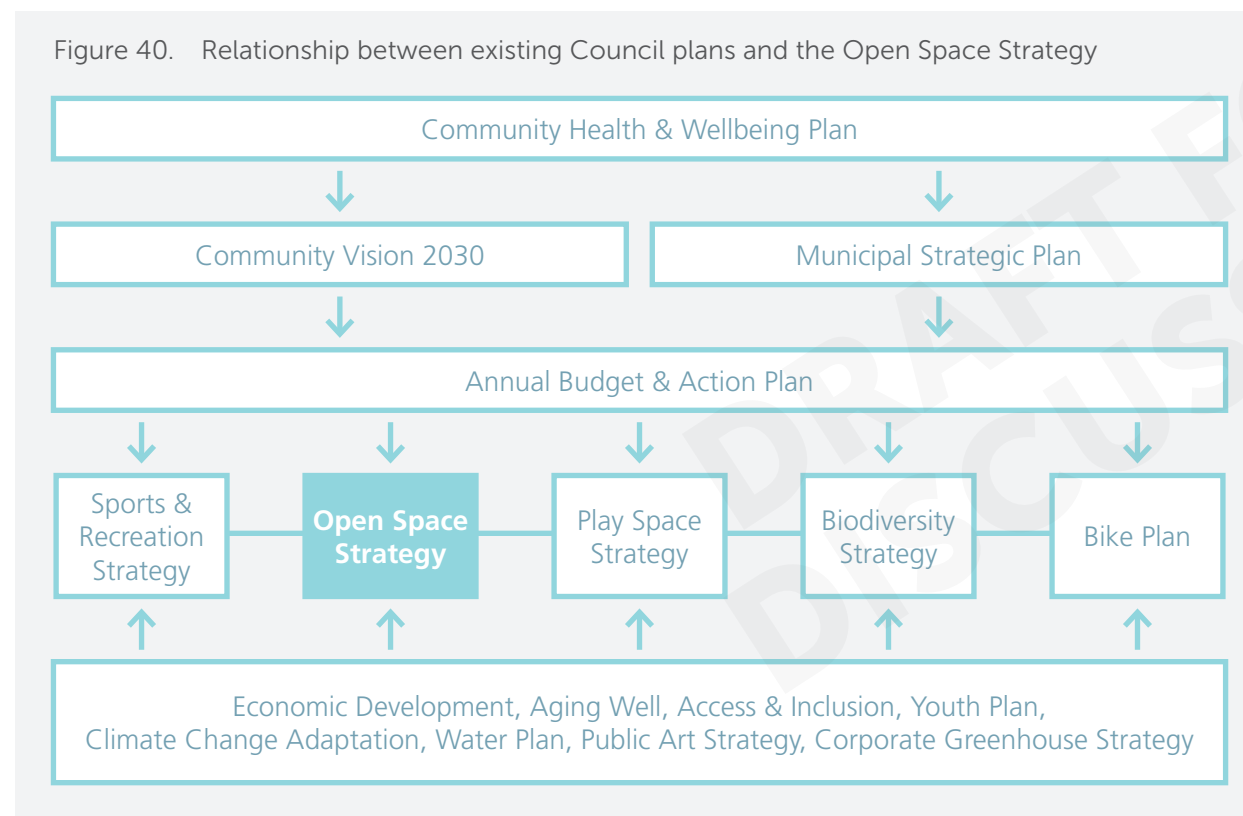
The following Victorian government Acts will also affect the open space strategy in the long-term, by influencing how policies and decisions are made regarding subdivision, expenditure and implementation of planning policies.

- » Planning and Environment Act (1987)
- » Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999)
- » Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act (1988)
- » Catchment and Land Protection Act (1994)
- » Aboriginal Heritage Act (2006)
- » Subdivision Act (1988)
- » Local Government Act (1989)

More detail on the strategic context of the Open Space Strategy can be found at Appendix 1 Background Research and Discussion Paper (2013).

COUNCIL STRATEGIES

As outlined on the previous page, there are a number of Council strategies that have direct implications for the Hobsons Bay Open Space Strategy. A summary is outlined below.



HOBSONS BAY 2030 COMMUNITY VISION (2017)

This plan contains a long term community vision for the municipality, along with six priorities for achieving that vision. They are:

- » Smarter urban planning;
- » Community wellbeing and interconnection;
- » Growth through innovation;
- » Expansion and enrichment of the natural and urban environment;
- » Sustainable practices; and
- » An accessible and connected community.

The vision notes the importance of public open spaces when it comes to creating safe and vibrant spaces for shared community activities. Community satisfaction with provision and maintenance of open space is identified as a key indicator of the success of Council meeting its goals.

The plan places a strong focus on proactive enrichment, expansion and conservation of the natural and urban environment. This includes diversifying flora and fauna in open spaces and providing more shared bike/walkways between natural areas. It also emphasises the importance of linking bike paths with community

and transport hubs. The vision notes a direct connection between walking paths and recreation opportunities to preventing many health issues currently experienced by Hobsons Bay Residents.

Climate change is identified as a potential threat to unique flora and fauna of Hobsons Bay.

DRAFT HOBSONS BAY BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY, 2017-2022 (FEBRUARY 2017)

In 2014, Council prepared a discussion paper for the Biodiversity Strategy. Through the draft Strategy (February 2017), Council has committed to the following actions over the next five years:

- » Strengthen land use planning practices to better protect connectivity and biolinks as well as other biodiversity values within the planning scheme.
- » Utilise mapping and monitoring tools to enhance Council's capacity to effectively deliver biodiversity management.
- » Strengthen partnerships with neighbouring land managers to better coordinate weed and pest animal management activities.
- » Strengthen the connection between biodiversity management and open space planning, through the Open Space Strategy, to preserve both biodiversity and recreational values and manage conflicting uses.

- » Review Council's conservation engagement events to ensure maximum value for the natural environment and local community.
- » Engage with traditional owners and incorporate the actions identified in the draft Reconciliation Action Plan into conservation activities.

Consultation with the community, undertaken as part of the development of the Hobsons Bay 2030 Community Vision, Council Plan 2013-17, draft Open Space Strategy and in preparation for the Biodiversity Strategy, has shown that Hobsons Bay's coastline, waterways and natural environment are important to the community and should be conserved and protected for current and future generations.

The draft strategy directly references the current and previous Open Space Strategy work, and highlights that the two strategies will work together to achieve common goals.

HOBSONS BAY SPORTS & RECREATION STRATEGY (2014)

The Sports and Recreation Strategy (2014) guides the planning, development and delivery of sport and recreation infrastructure, services and programs for the Hobsons Bay community.

Community consultation revealed that

maintenance and improvement of existing open space should be a key focus of the sports and recreation strategy. The strategy also identified that the quality of open spaces used for sports and recreation a key factor in encouraging participation in sports and recreation across the municipality.

The strategy highlights that the community of Hobsons Bay highly value open spaces that are considered to be key sports and recreation destinations such as the Altona Coastal Park, Cherry Lake Reserve and Williamstown Botanic Gardens.

According to the discussion paper (2014), 14% of Council's 10-year capital works program (2014-2019) is allocated to play spaces, open spaces and foreshore works (\$2,356,343).

Importantly for the current project, the strategy notes that the significant ageing community will place increased demand on passive recreation areas, meaning that improvements to park pathways, furniture and shelter will be required.

It also highlights the importance of connecting cycling and walking trails, particularly along Kororoit and Laverton Creeks. The strategy identifies the installation of outdoor gym equipment along trails or in parks as a way to increase the diversity of uses within them.

The Sports and Recreation Strategy contains a number of detailed appendices which look at the state of play for certain sports, feasibility for new facilities, and the status of masterplanning for some reserves.

HOBSONS BAY STRATEGIC BICYCLE PLAN 2013-2017 (2013)

The Hobsons Bay Strategic Bicycle Plan is an operational plan that was established to guide future capital and operational works programs and deliver on- and off-road bicycle infrastructure.

The plan outlines projects of high priority including completion of the Bay Coastal Trail, Laverton Creek Trail and Skeleton Creek Trail. It notes that inadequate directional and user etiquette signage on shared trails is a key issue in linear open spaces. It also highlights that there is has been an increase in the number of cyclists using the Hobsons Bay bicycle network, which has led to come conflicts between cyclists and other open space users in shared spaces.

The plan seeks to build on the existing bicycle path and trail assets to develop a highly connected bicycle network. It notes that the busiest cycling routes/sites in 2012 were the Bay Trail in two sections: adjacent to Douglas Parade in Spotswood, and adjacent to The Strand/ Ferguson Street in Williamstown.

The plan notes that there is some variation in open space quality for cycling routes:

- » Some asphalt sections of the Hobsons Bay Coastal trail are in poor condition;
- » Skeleton Creek requires resurfacing around the Lan Ave footbridge;
- » Laverton Creek Trail requires resurfacing and a new trail connection; and
- » Kororoit Creek trail yet to be constructed to an appropriate standard.

HOBSONS BAY PLAY SPACE STRATEGY 2013-2023 (2013)

Council's current Play Space Strategy (2013) assessed all play spaces in Hobsons Bay, including playgrounds, skate and BMX facilities, fitness equipment and other informal sporting facilities such as multi-sport courts. Its scope was limited to Council-owned or managed land.

The Play Space Vision for Hobsons Bay is:

Hobsons Bay City Council is committed to providing a diverse range of accessible, attractive, challenging and well maintained play spaces offering experiences to residents and visitors of all ages and abilities within a sustainable natural setting.

The plan is underpinned by the values of accessibility, quality, diversity, equity, safety and

sustainability. It sets out design and development guidelines for spaces based on a classification of "local" or "destination" play space and includes a budget estimate for expenditure on spaces based on their classification.

A detailed implementation plan is included in the report, and the document also defines the play features, planning/landscape, access arrangements, facilities and amenities that should be provided based on whether a space is planned to be "local" or "destination".

The Play Space Strategy will need to be revised following the completion of the Open Space Strategy to ensure consistency across documents.

STRATEGIES AND REPORTS

OTHER STRATEGIES

A range of other documents relevant to the Hobsons Bay Open Space Strategy have been reviewed and are summarised in the table below:

| DOCUMENT | CONTEXT | IMPLICATIONS |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Hobsons Bay 2030 Community Vision (2017) | Provides a long term community vision for the municipality, along with 6 priorities for achieving that vision. These include; smarter urban planning, community wellbeing and interconnection, growth through innovation, expansion and enrichment of the natural and urban environment, sustainable practices and an accessible and connected community. | <p>Notes the importance of public open spaces when it comes to creating safe and vibrant spaces for shared community activities.</p> <p>Community satisfaction with provision and maintenance of open space a key indicator of the success of Priority 1 (smarter urban planning) & 4 (expansion and enrichment of the natural and urban environment).</p> <p>Strong focus on proactive enrichment, expansion and conservation of the natural and urban environment in priority 4. This includes diversifying flora and fauna in open spaces and providing more shared bike/walkways between natural areas.</p> <p>Priority 6 (accessible and connected community) outlines the importance of linking bike paths with community and transport hubs.</p> <p>Notes that climate change poses a threat to unique flora and fauna of Hobsons Bay</p> <p>Outlines a direct connection between walking paths and recreation opportunities to preventing many health issues currently experienced by Hobsons Bay Residents.</p> |
| Foreshore Infrastructure Discussion Paper (2016) | <p>This paper defines the existing foreshore infrastructure and property governance arrangements as understood by Council.</p> <p>The purpose of this paper was to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define current foreshore issues Establish a prioritised capital works program to address immediate risks and Collate property management arrangements for the purposes of further advocacy to state government and the respective agencies. | <p>Bates reserve foreshore at risk of erosion, protective works will be required.</p> <p>Notes that sections of the Altona Coastal Park are of national significance due to the diversity of birdlife, regional significance due to the salt marsh and mangrove vegetation.</p> <p>Altona Boat Ramp of regional significance, and currently over capacity during peak season.</p> <p>Highlights a key precinct issue in that the management responsibilities of many open spaces are not fully known.</p> <p>Contains detailed list of required infrastructure works for foreshore open spaces.</p> |
| Open Space Strategy 2016-2036 (2016) Volume 1: Discussion Paper and Community Open Space Survey Outcomes | <p>This documents includes two sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open Space Strategy Discussion Paper which defines the role of or vision of open space in Hobsons Bay, goals and precinct actions. Community open space survey outcomes which details outcomes from each of the consultation and research methods. | <p>Notes that an open space strategy is integral in meeting the needs of the future population.</p> <p>Outlines the need to diversify the uses of many existing open spaces</p> <p>Emphasises removing barriers to encourage more usage of open space</p> <p>Establishes a hierarchy of different open space catchments</p> <p>Notes that there are significant gaps in current open space distribution</p> <p>Identifies opportunities for open space to contribute to improving biodiversity</p> |

| DOCUMENT | CONTEXT | IMPLICATIONS |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Western Metropolitan Region Football Facilities Strategy (2016) | Outline a process for advocating the outcomes and recommendations of the Western Metropolitan Region Football Facilities Strategy to key stakeholders to assist in the delivery of the facility recommendations. | <p>Establishes a hierarchy of classifications for AFL facilities.</p> <p>Increase in participation will put pressure on existing facilities.</p> <p>State level facilities such as Chirnside Park and Whitten Oval require improvements to amenities to bring them in line with state level standards.</p> <p>W.L.J. Crofts Reserve is currently considered to be below the regional standard.</p> <p>Findings indicate that the region has the lowest provision of facilities per head of population in the metropolitan area.</p> <p>Key objective in the need to plan for and develop new facilities in key growth areas to cater for rising demand.</p> <p>Outlines the positive social, health, community and economic outcomes that investment into football clubs can achieve.</p> |
| Outdoor Sports Facilities – Levels of Service Guiding Principles Discussion Paper (2016) | Guide Council's future investment in the capital development of sporting reserves, this discussion paper proposed Council establish defined levels of service or standards. | <p>Identifies an escalation of investment into sporting reserves over the next 10 years.</p> <p>Defines 'core' and 'non-core' infrastructure for sporting reserves.</p> <p>Notes that many sports clubs significantly contribute to the costs of maintaining the facilities.</p> <p>Outlines the guiding principles that have been established as a framework to guide the design of the new JT Gray Reserve pavilion. These guidelines support the development of an integrated facility that is capable of catering to multiple different uses.</p> |
| Precinct 15 – An analysis of active sports ground use and capacity (2016) | Provides current usage data, future demand and capacity of all sportsgrounds in Hobsons Bay within a 10 minute drive of Precinct 15, providing the justification for the recommended development of two sports grounds to service Precinct 15. | <p>Notes that a number of sports reserves within Hobsons Bay are not fit for purpose for different levels of sports, e.g. under 11 – 13 cricket, senior cricket. This results in limited capacity to increase participation within certain age groups/skill levels.</p> <p>Outlines the projected population growth for all suburbs within Hobsons Bay. Notes that there will be insufficient capacity to cater for demand in sports such as football unless significant investment is made into the improvement of the sports reserves.</p> <p>Also notes the importance of sports reserves being able to cater to multiple user types.</p> |
| Capital Works and Asset Management Progress Report (2015) | This Council Briefing Report provided an update on Council's Asset Management and planning status to inform the development of the 2016/2017 capital works program. | <p>Notes that sections of the Skeleton Creek trail are located within the 1:10 year flood level.</p> <p>A number of public toilets within open spaces that need to be replaced or upgraded including Burgoyne Reserve, Ransom Reserve and Fearon Reserve. Funding issues are obstructing this.</p> <p>Capital works provision for sporting clubs is not keeping pace with either club expansion plans or the deterioration of assets.</p> <p>Playgrounds should be significantly renewed after 15 years.</p> <p>Open space development allocated an approximate \$800 000 annually.</p> |

| DOCUMENT | CONTEXT | IMPLICATIONS |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Reserve Master Plan Status Spreadsheets (2015) | The updated collated master plan status report for all sportsgrounds and other reserves identifies the actions as defined in the reserve master plans, completed and outstanding works. | Multiple open spaces throughout Hobsons bay are listed within these tables, along with their relevant master plans. From this it can be seen what kinds of improvements are scheduled to be constructed within the open spaces, and what improvements are yet to be started (as of 2015). |
| Western Metropolitan Region Trails Strategic Plan Draft Report (2015) | A strategic project defining regional shared trails to service the Western Metropolitan Melbourne region, comprising the six local government areas, of Brimbank, Hobsons Bay, Maribyrnong, Melton, Moonee Valley and Wyndham. This plan provides the priority trail gaps for the region together with strategic direction to develop and establish a regional approach to trail branding and marketing. | <p>Kororoit Creek Trail improvement listed at number 6 out of 10 top priorities, along with other trails throughout the western metropolitan area.</p> <p>Outlines the health benefits to communities that regional trails can have.</p> <p>Suggests that a well located and well connected trail can provide great opportunity for people to integrate healthy transport into their lives.</p> <p>Identifies factors that are likely to positively influence trail usage.</p> <p>Community identified issues with the trails that mostly concerned poor connections between trails, and poor directional signage.</p> <p>Details trail infrastructure standards and guidelines that are appropriate for regional level open space trail networks.</p> <p>Details the communications and marketing strategies for trail networks that could also be applicable to other types of open space. These strategies include a social media presence, a hard copy regional trails map, a hard copy brochure and smart phone applications.</p> <p>Notes that there is currently no agreement on classification of regional trails, or their definition or function as being key issues.</p> <p>Highlights another key issue in that existing open space networks are not comprehensively integrated.</p> |
| Sport and Recreation Strategy (2014) Appendix 1 – Discussion Paper June 2014 | The Sport and Recreation Strategy 2014 guides the planning, development and delivery of sport and recreation infrastructure, services and programs for the Hobsons Bay community supported by guiding principles. | <p>Identifies that outdoor spaces including parks, the foreshore, sports fields and reserves are the primary settings for sports and recreation activities.</p> <p>Community consultation revealed that maintenance and improvement of existing open space should be a key focus of the sports and recreation strategy.</p> <p>Outlines that the community of Hobsons Bay highly value open spaces considered to be key sports and recreation destinations such as the Altona Coastal Park, Cherry Lake Reserve and Williamstown Botanic Gardens</p> <p>Physical geographical barriers such as highways and rail lines, individual mobility and public transport availability identified as factors that impact on participation in sports and recreational activities.</p> <p>Ageing facilities in open spaces not able to cater for a diversity of uses.</p> <p>Quality of open spaces used for sports and recreation a key factor in encouraging participation.</p> <p>14% of 10 year capital works program (2014-2019) allocated to play spaces, open spaces & foreshore (\$2,356,343)</p> |

| DOCUMENT | CONTEXT | IMPLICATIONS |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sport and Recreation Strategy (2014) Appendix 2 – State of Play of Tennis in Hobsons Bay June 2014 Appendix 3 – State of Play of Netball in Hobsons Bay June 2014 | The Strategy is supported by a range of State of Play Reports which review the status of specific sporting codes and defines the sports future infrastructure and operational priorities. These SOP reports are referenced in Appendixes 2-3. | Flags the potential development of two additional tennis courts at Dennis Reserve to meet the needs of the WCTC. Bryan Martyn Oval and Railway Avenue Netball courts identified as key training areas for netball. Netball clubs expressing concern at the cost of hiring courts at venues such as the Altona Sports Centre |
| Sport and Recreation Strategy (2014) Appendix 4 – Hobsons Bay Parks and Reserves Master Plans June 2014 Appendix 5 – Hobsons Bay Sport and Recreation Master Plans June 2014 | The Status of Master Plans collates the formal master plans completed for major sporting precincts and reserves within Hobsons Bay defining works completed or outstanding as outlined in the respective master plans. | Multiple open spaces throughout Hobsons bay are listed within this table, along with their relevant master plans. From this it can be seen what kinds of improvements are scheduled to be constructed within the open spaces, and what improvements are yet to be funded (as of 2014). |
| Sport and Recreation Strategy (2014) Appendix 6 – Synthetic Sports Fields Feasibility Study 2013 | The Synthetic Sports Surfaces Feasibility Study is to provide strategic direction for the future provision and management of synthetic sports surfaces in Hobsons Bay. | The effects of climate change including prolonged drought and recent heavy rainfalls have negatively impacted many natural turf playing fields. Mentions the development of a fully costed plan to renew and install floodlighting across council reserves and sports grounds that prioritise winter sports. |

| DOCUMENT | CONTEXT | IMPLICATIONS |
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| Sport and Recreation Strategy (2014) Appendix 7 – Preface to Sport and Recreation State of Play Report, 2013 | This preface updates the information contained in the Sport and Recreation State of Play Report (SOPR) and should be read in conjunction with the SOPR. | Suggests that grouping the Council Area into smaller precincts will help to better understand the sport and recreation provision and demand. |
| Sport and Recreation Strategy (2014) Appendix 8 –Sport and Recreation Strategy 2013 | The Sport and Recreation Strategy evidence document includes the findings from the consultation, identified gap analysis, precinct based recommendations and action plan. | <p>Mentions Healthy Parks Healthy People, and that it emphasises the link between the health of people and the health of open spaces. Notably; Parks are integral to healthy people and a healthy environment, human health depends on healthy ecosystems, parks conserve healthy ecosystems, parks contribute to economic health and wellbeing, parks contribute to cohesive, vibrant and healthy societies.</p> <p>Mentions that children who do not have a park near to their home were less likely to walk or cycle in their local neighbourhood.</p> <p>Notes that the significant ageing community will place increased demand on passive recreation areas, meaning that improvements to park pathways, furniture and shelter will be required.</p> <p>Notes that the inter relationship between open space and sport and recreation cannot be overstated.</p> <p>Highlights the importance of connecting cycling and walking trails, particularly along Kororoit and Laverton Creeks.</p> <p>Identifies the installation of gym equipment along trails or in parks as a way to increase the diversity of use within them.</p> <p>Notes that most of the Kororoit Creek trail is set within the industrial area, meaning limited passive surveillance. This leads to the perception that the trail is a safety risk.</p> |
| Hobsons Bay Biodiversity Strategy Discussion Paper (2014) | Discusses key biodiversity assets and identifies the ongoing challenges for managing biodiversity within the urban context. | <p>Notes that protecting wildlife habitats within conservation areas is not enough, and sustainable use and management of all land and water bodies will need to be ensured to protect the biodiversity of Hobsons Bay.</p> <p>Identifies a lack of clear enforceable guidelines for open space contributions from industrial estates to provide a buffer from residential areas.</p> <p>Highlights a number of bushfire prone areas within Hobsons bay that include Cherry Lake Reserve, Laverton Grassland and Skeleton Creek.</p> <p>Notes that the municipality's network of open space provides health benefits to both the community and to tourism.</p> <p>Discusses the importance of understanding which open space sites are of high conservation significance, and whether they would benefit from becoming restricted access sites.</p> <p>Notes that the open space strategy currently under development will need to provide a hierarchy of sites based on the values that they provide to the community.</p> |

| DOCUMENT | CONTEXT | IMPLICATIONS |
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| Hobsons Bay Strategic Bicycle Plan 2013-2017 (2013) | <p>The Hobsons Bay Strategic Bicycle Plan is an operational plan that was established to guide future capital and operational works programs that deliver on bicycle infrastructure both on and off-road.</p> <p>The plan seeks to further build on the existing bicycle network to develop a highly connective bicycle network.</p> | <p>Notes that inadequate directional and user etiquette signage on shared trails is a key issue.</p> <p>Also notes the increase of cyclists using the network as a key issue, due to conflicts between cyclists and other users.</p> <p>Outlines projects of high priority including: completing the Bay Coastal Trail, the Laverton Creek Trail and the Skeleton Creek Trail.</p> <p>Highlights issues with funding the development of missing bicycle connections, mostly due to the many stakeholders that would be involved.</p> <p>Notes that busiest cycling routes/sites in 2012 were: the Bay Trail adjacent to Douglas Parade Spotswood and the Bay Trail adjacent to The Strand/Ferguson Street Williamstown.</p> <p>Varying level of quality in open space cycling routes: Hobsons Bay Coastal trail features certain sections asphalt surfaces that are in poor condition, Skeleton Creek trail requiring surface replacement around the Lan Ave footbridge, Laverton Creek Trail requiring resurfacing and a new trail connection and the Kororoit Creek trail yet to be constructed to an appropriate standard.</p> |
| <p>Hobsons Bay Open Space Plan (2005)</p> <p>This plan will be superseded by the Open Space Strategy in 2017.</p> | <p>Outlines the priority actions for open space in Hobsons Bay, along with a list of issues and an overarching vision.</p> <p>Proposes to provide one accessible, high quality park in each neighbourhood:</p> <p>McCormack Park (Laverton)</p> <p>Newport Lakes Reserve (Newport West)</p> <p>Homestead Run (Seabrook)</p> <p>Cherry Lake (Altona Industrial)</p> <p>McLean Reserve & Edwards Reserve (Spotwood/South Kingsville)</p> <p>Community Centre Reserve (Altona Meadows)</p> <p>Long Reserve (Williamstown North)</p> <p>Paisley Park (Altona North)</p> <p>Logan Reserve (Altona)</p> <p>Brooklyn Reserve (Brooklyn)</p> <p>Williamstown Beach & Hatt Reserve (Williamstown)</p> <p>Armstrong Reserve (Newport East).</p> | <p>Actions include encouraging participation, providing a linked system of open space, encouraging native flora and fauna to flourish and incorporate environmentally sustainable design into parks.</p> <p>Outlines the health benefits of open space</p> <p>Discusses key open space network issues including:</p> <p>Variable amount of equitable, accessible and well distributed parks and open spaces within the municipality</p> <p>Many parks lacking basic facilities including seating, paths and shelter</p> <p>There is a need to provide recreation opportunities for a greater diversity of users and for growth in particular sports</p> <p>Many people unaware of the number and diversity of parks in Hobsons Bay.</p> <p>Vision for Hobsons Bay open space includes linking network of open space, recognition of habitats of conservation significance, high quality and accessible parks to enable participation and the protection of significant conservation areas.</p> |

| DOCUMENT | CONTEXT | IMPLICATIONS |
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| Hobsons Bay Play Space Strategy 2013-2023 (2013) | <p>Council's current <i>Play Space Strategy</i> (2013) assessed all play spaces in Hobsons Bay, including playgrounds, skate and BMX facilities, fitness equipment and other informal sporting facilities such as multi-sport courts. Its scope was limited to Council-owned or managed land.</p> <p>The Play Space Vision for Hobsons Bay is: <i>Hobsons Bay City Council is committed to providing a diverse range of accessible, attractive, challenging and well maintained play spaces offering experiences to residents and visitors of all ages and abilities within a sustainable natural setting.</i></p> <p>The plan is underpinned by the values of accessibility, quality, diversity, equity, safety and sustainability. It sets out design and development guidelines for spaces based on a classification of "local" or "destination" play space and includes a budget estimate for expenditure on spaces based on their classification.</p> <p>The plan proposes five new play spaces, in Seabrook, Altona Meadows, Altona, and Altona North (x2).</p> | <p>A detailed implementation plan is included in the report, and the document also defines the play features, planning/landscape, access arrangements, facilities and amenities that should be provided based on whether a space is planned to be "local" or "destination". The definitions are:</p> <p>Local play space:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small in scale with simple play opportunities targeting a specific age group and their carers. Provide basic facilities that cater for short duration and more frequent visits. Primarily service a 500 metre catchment. Local residents will primarily walk or ride to the play space. <p>A diversity of local play spaces should be planned for within each precinct.</p> <p>Budget Estimate \$50-70,000.</p> <p>Destination play space:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Larger in scale with a diversity of play opportunities for children of all ages and abilities. Provide facilities and amenities that cater for a large number of long duration visits. Provide facilities and amenities to meet the needs of parents and carers. Primarily service a 2 kilometre or precinct catchment. Parents, carers and older children will use local transport, their car, walk or ride to the play space. <p>The budget allocation for these spaces will reflect their increased scope of provision and may well be developed in a staged manner over a period of years. Budget Estimate \$150,000 - \$500,000.</p> |

HOBSONS BAY PLANNING SCHEME

The planning scheme manages land use and development planning in Hobsons Bay. It contains a number of State-wide policies, as well as locally tailored regulations designed to address specific issues within Hobsons Bay.

STATE PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK

Clause 11.03-1 (Activity Centre Network) sets out ways to create diverse and integrated networks of services and facilities, including providing public open spaces that meet the needs of the community. This should be achieved by:

- » Planning for regional and local open space networks for both creation and conservation of natural environments
- » Ensuring that open spaces are linked through walking and cycling trails, and incorporate links between other major parks and activity areas
- » Ensuring that land use adjoining regional, national and conservation open spaces are complementary in terms of visual and environmental impacts.
- » Improving the quality and distribution of open space

- » Ensuring that open space is designed to accommodate people of all abilities, ages and cultures
- » Provide new parkland in growth areas and in areas that have an under-supply of parkland.

For open space management and new development, the State policy also encourages:

- » Management plans or explicit statements of management objectives for urban parks to be developed
- » Provision of buildings and infrastructure that is consistent with the management objectives of the park.
- » Public access to open space that is not prevented by development.

LOCAL PLANNING PROVISIONS

Within the local planning provisions for Hobsons Bay there are a number of objectives that reference public open space, how Council plans to manage with current spaces and provide new spaces into the future. Policy objectives for new developments include:

- » Provide adequate open space and continue to develop a variety of open spaces to provide for a range of experiences and leisure opportunities that are accessible for all people
- » Enhance the quality of diverse leisure opportunities available in the open space system throughout the municipality'
- » Develop the Kororoit Creek corridor as a major focus for recreation and community activities.

The Open Space Strategy will add to this local policy by identifying where new open space and recreation/leisure opportunities should be located, and establishing a framework for their implementation. According to its policy, Council must also:

- » Ensure effective open space assessments are undertaken in the process of changing uses, assessing development proposals and the potential rationalisation of open space in the municipality

- » Allocate and spend the open space funds collected under the subdivision act in accordance with the open space needs of future residents, opportunities to link existing open space and improving the usability and quality of open space
- » Provide open space in areas identified as having a deficiency
- » Develop a range of active and passive open space throughout the municipality based on needs
- » Provide facilities to encourage greater usage by people of all age groups and abilities.

ZONES AND OVERLAYS

There are a variety of planning zones and overlays in the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme that are used to identify open space, manage land use within open space and to provide development mechanism for new and improved open space.

Open spaces are generally be zoned Public Parks and Recreation Zone (PPRZ), open spaces with a conservation focus are generally be zoned Public Conservation and Resources Zone (PCRZ). Land used for open space may also have a variety of other zoning provisions applied, including but not limited to: the Special Use Zone (SUZ), Public Use Zone (PUZ) and Urban Floodway Zone (UFZ).

A number of overlays are applied to open spaces in Hobsons Bay to identify and manage the environmental and biodiversity significance; social and cultural heritage; and drainage functions of open spaces, these include the Environmental Significance Overlay (ESO), Heritage Overlay (HO), Land Subject to Inundation Overlay (LSIO) and Special Building Overlay (SBO).

The Development Contributions Plan Overlay (DCPO) and Development Plan Overlay (DPO) seeks to manage the impacts of new development in Hobsons Bay.

PARTICULAR PROVISIONS

Under Clause 52.01 contributions towards open space must be made by a person who proposes to subdivide land. As part of this policy, two-lot subdivisions are exempt from public open space contribution if council considers further subdivision to be unlikely.

As highlighted earlier in this document, a specific public open space contribution can be sought under Clause 52.01 when new subdivisions are proposed, based on local needs. At present, as Council has not set a specific rate, the State-wide default applies and the open space contribution for new subdivision is calculated on a case-by-case basis.

Figure 41. Existing Hobsons Bay Zones

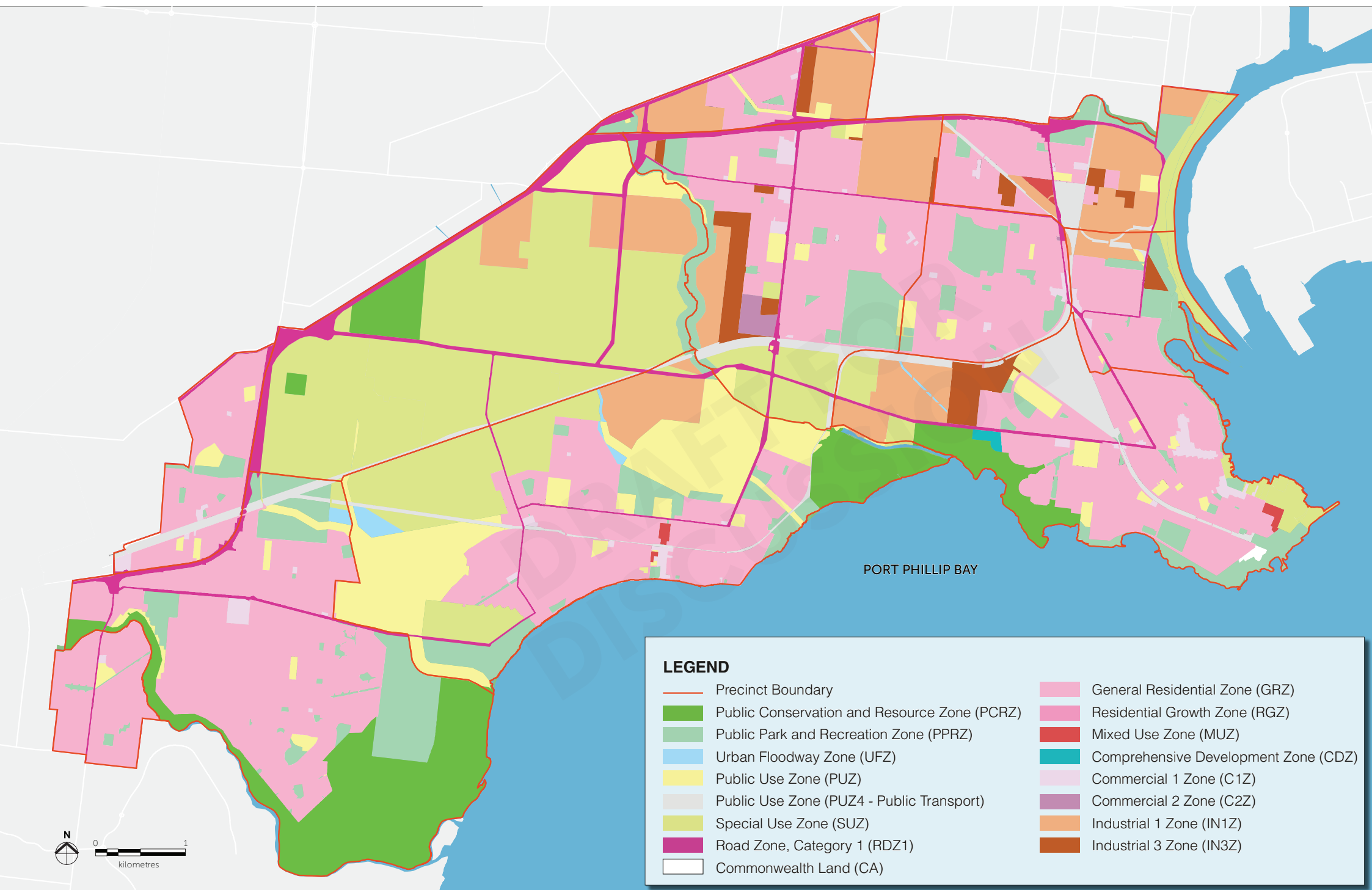
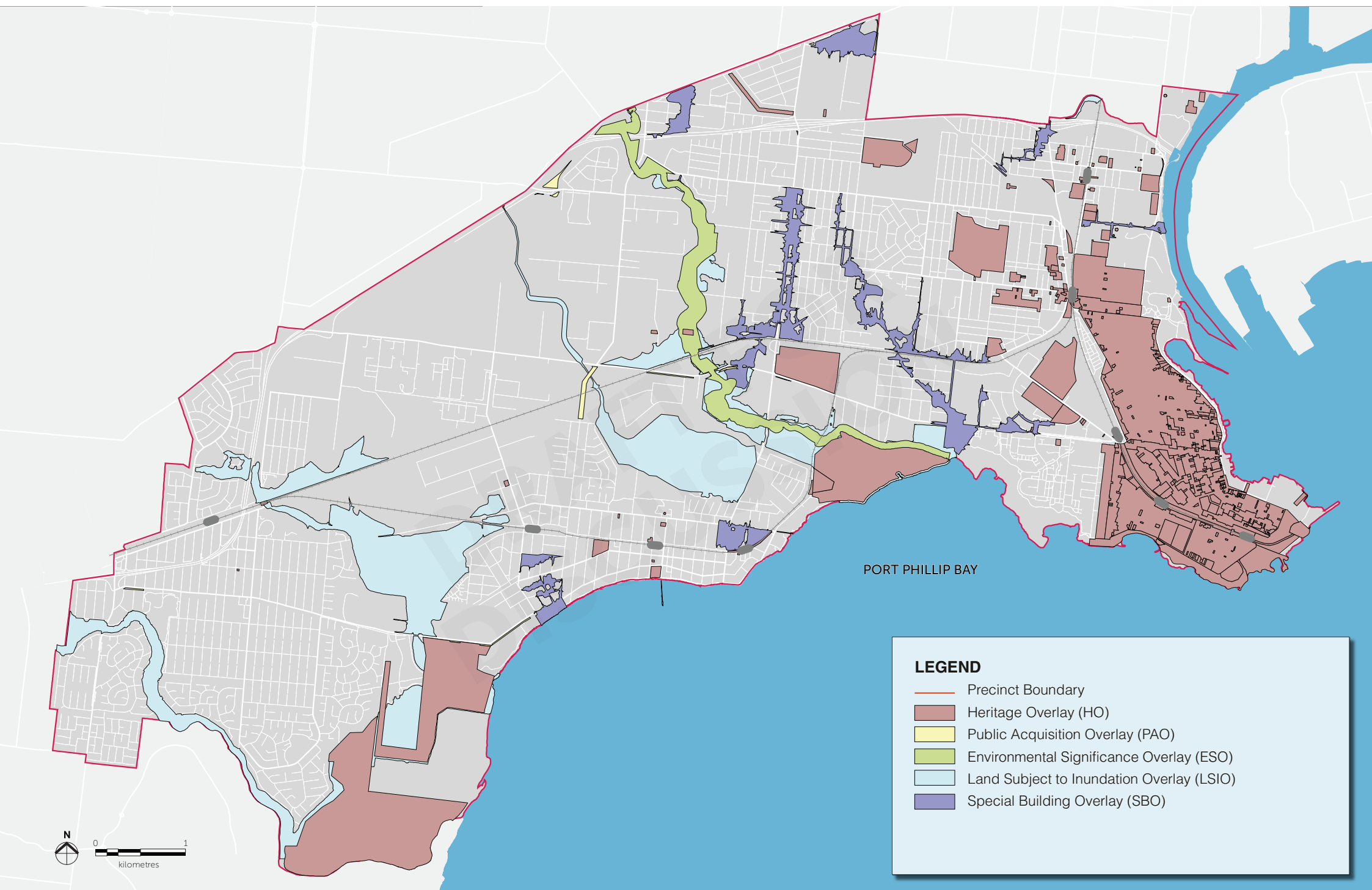


Figure 42. Existing Hobsons Bay Overlays



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DISCUSSION



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Consultation Summary

CONSULTATION SUMMARY

COMMUNITY SURVEY

In 2014, Council surveyed its residents and workforce, seeking input to preparation of the OSS. The purpose of the survey was to understand:

- » What people value about open spaces in Hobsons Bay;
- » Existing patterns of use; and
- » Key issues that the community would like addressed in open space.

In total, 966 residents and workers were surveyed, from a variety of age groups (see **Figure 37**).

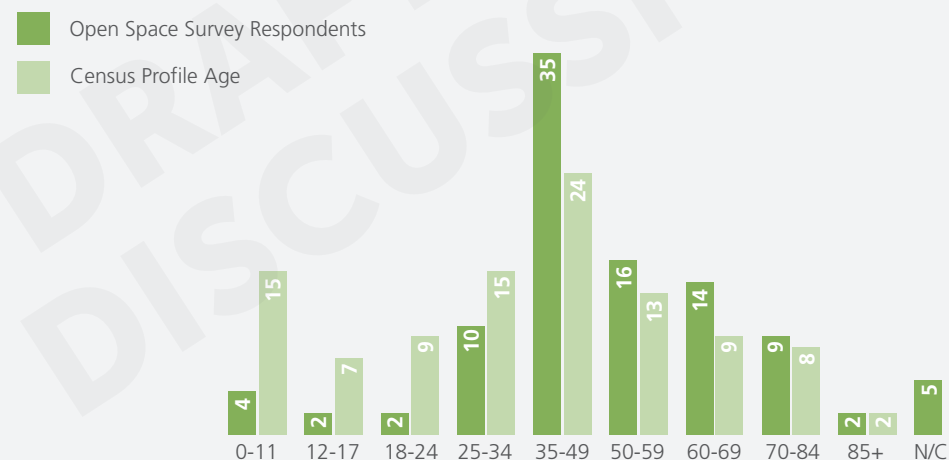
The key findings were:

- » People value spaces that are close to home or work and have flexible functions.
- » The spaces people were most likely to visit frequently were located within walking distance from their homes or workplaces.
- » People were most likely to use open spaces for walking (20%) or dog walking (15%).
- » Other popular reasons for visiting included for “views and vistas” (10.5%), exercising or cycling (both 8%), playgrounds or relaxation (both 8%).

- » For spaces located beyond walking distance from home or work, people’s reasons for visiting were similar to the above, with dog walking and walking among the most popular attractors.
- » People’s top reasons for not visiting open spaces were a lack of time, lack of facilities, a lack of safety or that spaces seemed ‘uninviting’.

According to the survey results, Hobsons Bay residents valued close by (proximate) local open spaces that have flexible functions associated with them. The diagrams over the following pages show top results that may influence the Hobsons Bay Open Space Strategy.

Figure 43. Survey Respondent Age Range (%)



Most Popular Open Spaces

People were asked the spaces they would most like to visit but can't, their favourite spaces, and those they visit the most. Among these three questions, survey respondents highlighted Altona Beach Reserve, Cherry Lakes Reserve and Newport Lakes as three key spots they like visiting, or want to visit. Kororoit Creek and Trugagnina Park were also places people want to visit more but have difficulty accessing.

Figures 38 and 39 show that waterfront open spaces such as the Altona Beach Front Reserve, Williamstown Beach and Foreshore, and the Commonwealth Reserve are among the most visited open spaces beyond walking distance.

Figure 45. Most frequently visited open spaces beyond walking distance (top 10 responses)

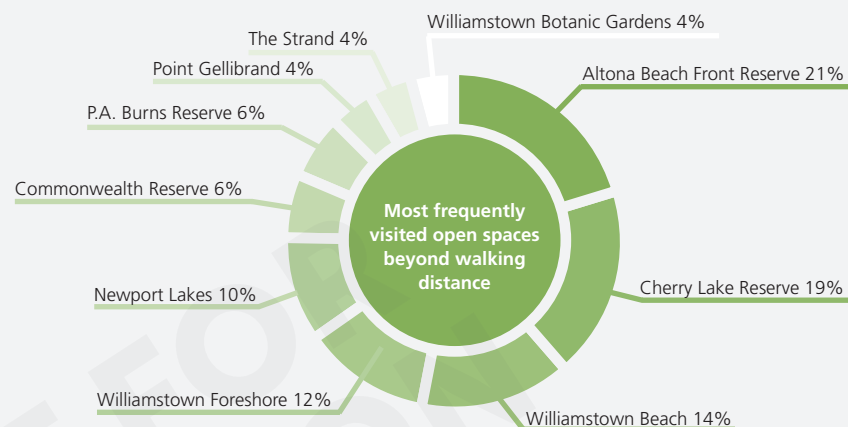
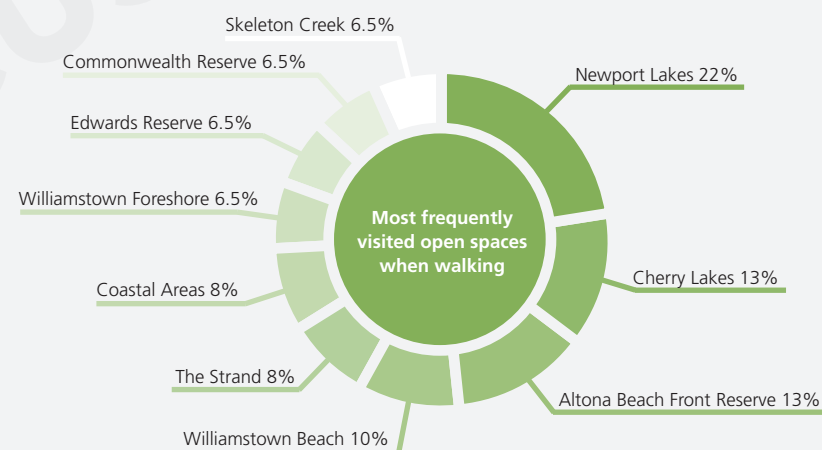


Figure 44. Most frequently visited open spaces (top 10 responses)



Reasons for Visiting Public Open Spaces

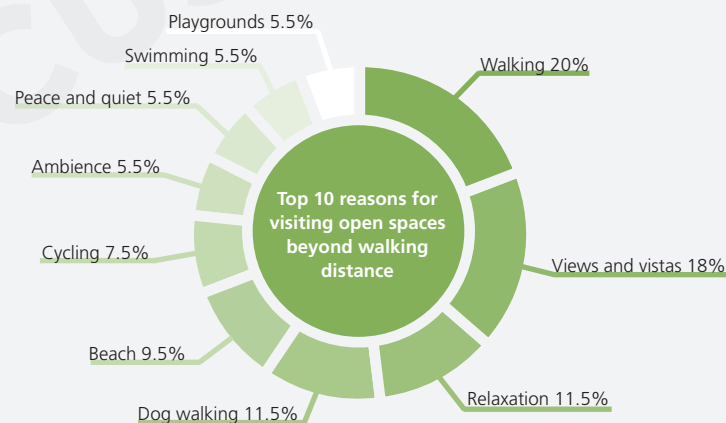
The survey results shown in **Figure 40** suggests that local open spaces are used for a wide range of activities, including for playgrounds, walking and cycling. The reasons shown in the diagram relate to functions sought out by people within walking distance from their house or workplace.

Figure 41 shows a similar range of functions is sought out by people visiting open spaces that are beyond walking distance. When accessing spaces that are further away (e.g. beyond walking distance), people indicated that they are prepared to travel to open spaces that provide “unique qualities and uses.” The diagram also shows that unique qualities like views and vistas, and uses such as swimming at the beach are special activities that will entice people to travel to access an open space that is further away or less convenient to access.

Figure 46. Reasons for Visiting open spaces within Walking Distance from home or work (top 10 responses)



Figure 47. Reasons for visiting open spaces that are Beyond walking distance (top 10 responses)



Reasons for Not Visiting Public Open Spaces

As part of the survey, people identified a number of open spaces that they would like to visit but are unable to, and listed reasons why they will not visit an open space.

Figure 42 identifies spaces such as Newport Lakes, Cherry Lake Reserve and the Kororoit Creek Trail as being among the open spaces respondents would most like to visit.

Reasons for not visiting open spaces as outlined in **Figure 43** included having a lack of time, feeling unsafe or uninviting, or a perception that the spaces are too far away from where they live or work.

Specific access issues are also detailed in the survey outcomes, with busy roads and railways identified as a significant access barrier for some. The responses also highlight that spaces being closed to the public (e.g. requiring membership fees) is another significant barrier to access.

Figure 48. Open spaces respondents would like to visit but are unable to (top 10 responses)

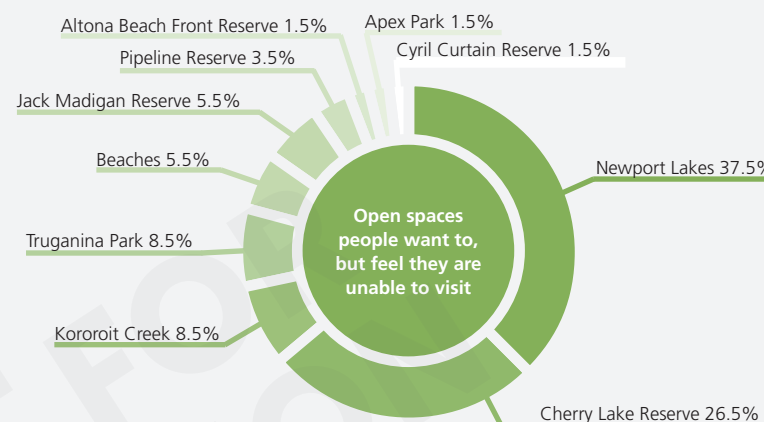
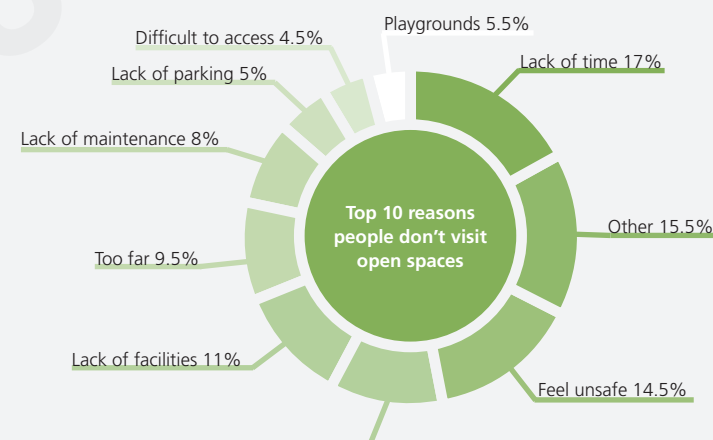


Figure 49. Reasons for not visiting open space (top 10 responses)



COMMUNITY VISION PLAN: HOBSONS BAY 2030

Council has recently prepared its latest community plan, called the Hobsons Bay 2030 Plan. The plan is a long-term vision for Hobsons Bay and explores everything from sport to the environment, health to the economy. Key findings from the community engagement undertaken for the plan have been outlined below, adding to the open space and recreation consultation from 2014. Engagement took place from February until June 2016 and overall, 2,500 people participated in various ways during the consultation period.

WHAT DO PEOPLE LIKE ABOUT HOBSONS BAY?

In the survey, people's favourite things about Hobsons Bay relate very strongly to this strategy:

- » Coast, beach or bay (#1)
- » Natural environment and open spaces (#2).

According to the engagement summary report, responses identified the great amount of open space Hobsons Bay has to offer. Key features of the open space mentioned included the coast, parks and gardens and the diverse natural environment.

According to the consultation report, 22% (or 178

people) of those who participated in the Annual Community Survey pointed to parks, gardens and green spaces among the top things (rated fifth overall) they value about living in Hobsons Bay.

Businesses engaged through the Economic Development Strategy 2015-20 consultation also identified the natural environment as one of the main advantages of doing business in Hobsons Bay, with particular mention of the beaches, parks and open space.

WHAT DO PEOPLE WANT IN THE FUTURE?

In response to the question 'what do you want to see in Hobsons Bay by 2030', top responses included:

- » Have more parks and recreation options (#2)
- » Protect the natural environment (#6)
- » Greater focus on climate change (#8)
- » Preserve heritage/history/neighbourhood character (#12)
- » Walkable (#21).

According to the survey results, 14.6% of people called for more parks, open spaces and recreation options. These primarily related to more sporting facilities including, swimming pools, tennis and basketball courts.

Other recreation options which received a number of mentions included BMX tracks and skate parks.

In relation to parks and open spaces, comments centred around improving playgrounds and planting more trees. A couple of comments called for having more to do at Cherry Lake. Quite a few comments called for more toilet facilities in parks and more dog off-leash parks.

'Put more funding on fixing and updating public places like park and playgrounds'

'Be a healthy and liveable municipality with public open green spaces within neighbourhoods for encouraging a variety of physical activity, such as more active transport, i.e. cycling and dedicated bike paths'

'Have additional significant open spaces for each square metre of development/apartments'

'Have adequate, good standard sporting facilities for our youth'

'An increase in sporting recreational and open spaces seen to be necessary if the population continues to increase'

It should also be noted that 6.4% (or 51 responses) of those who participated in the Annual Community Survey pointed to parks, gardens and open space maintenance and increased provision as the aspect they would most like to see changed about where they live

into the future (rated fifth overall). A further 6% (49 responses) mentioned street trees (rated sixth overall).

Consultation on the Multicultural Policy 2016-20 also highlighted access to sporting facilities and activities as a gap for CALD communities, including for some established and new and emerging communities.

WHAT NEEDS TO CHANGE TO ACHIEVE THE VISION?

Top responses to this question were:

- » Increased investment in parks and recreation (#4)
- » Improvement to public spaces (#8)
- » Greater support for climate change (#10)
- » Preservation of natural environment (#14)

The majority of responses called for revitalization of parks and playgrounds through better investment. In particular, more shade for playgrounds, more seating and trees. A range of suggestions were also put forward for greater recreation options within the municipality including a 50 metre swimming pool, exercise and gym equipment in parks and upkeep of grounds.

'Revitalise community parks and playgrounds.'

'There are no park benches, no tables for picnics nor any shaded areas to be able to stay in these parks for very long. Without seating, new mothers cannot breastfeed their new babies in the parks, or grandparents cannot sit down while taking their grandkids to the park'

'There are many things that could change to make Hobsons Bay more enjoyable for families and children who want to lead an active lifestyle. For example, a new 50 metre swimming pool (I don't think there are ANY in Hobsons Bay Willi/Newport area at present), more play equipment built to utilise green open spaces (currently they are all very outdated and lots of open spaces are bare), add shade sails to parks to make them more usable all year round and to provide protection from the sun (much like many of the new parks in Maribyrnong Council provide)'

'A beach gym, more gym stuff in parks, exciting equipment like the ones in Los Angeles. Then it's free, and inspiring and fits with what I already love about this area. The beach, make exercise part of playing with kids at the park & beach'

'Higher budget for parks and gardens'

The majority of responses put forward suggestions for improvements to public spaces across the municipality. Commonly these included more investment in beautification of certain areas of the municipality, more tree planting and fixing of footpaths.

'Beautification of public spaces - that engages community participation'

'Hobsons Bay should be a green city with robust, cohesive and equitable spending on streetscapes and parks in line with works already done in surrounding municipalities'

'Concentration of investments in the less resourced areas of the municipality'

'Fix the footpaths not with tar with concrete make them wider level continual maintenance'

'Footpaths and nature strips need urgent repairs'

'More investment in public spaces'

ENGAGEMENT WITH CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

Hobsons Bay is a great community but I believe we can make it better

We can make it better by looking after our lakes and beaches and loving our parks

We need plenty of sport and libraries and care for all the animals

We want great food

There are places that children highlighted they love

A healthy, happy community

KEY QUOTES FROM PEOPLE'S FEEDBACK FOR THE 2030 PLAN

'[Hobsons Bay] has fantastic open space with great natural values'

'We have everything, parks, gardens, beach, wetlands, walk and bike paths and not hemmed in by other suburbs, plenty of spaces!'

'It is such a beautiful area to live in as well as explore. Amazing parks and wetlands (reserves) for our native animals as well as being a great place to lose yourself in thought as you take it all in'

'All of the green areas - park lands; the pines along the foreshore plus the beach area and also the bike tracks'

'The wonderful open spaces, Coastal Park, Skeleton Creek, Jawbone Reserve, Newport Lakes, 100 Steps, Altona Coastal Park, Altona Beach, Cherry Lake and they are looked after'

'Lots of public open space, great walks and natural beauty not otherwise found in Melbourne suburbs'

'It affords myself and my family a wonderful lifestyle. We are very lucky to live close to the beach, beautiful parkland, libraries a skate park, playgrounds, primary schools and in a great community'

'I see pelicans and lots of swans when I ride to school along The Strand'

'I'm living in Altona because of its natural open spaces. Because of the close proximity to the city, and because it has good facilities for its residences to live a healthy and active life'

IMPLICATIONS FOR THE OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

The findings from the Hobsons Bay 2030 Plan reinforce the need for protection, maintenance and enhancement of the existing open space assets across the municipality.

Based on the feedback, it is clear residents and workers in Hobsons Bay would like to see:

- » High quality, well-maintained open spaces;
- » Spaces that are beautiful, have scenic qualities and provide opportunities for quiet relaxation;
- » Spaces that are designed for specific uses (e.g. dog off-leash areas, community gardens and various sports facilities);
- » Spaces that are designed for people of all ages and abilities;
- » Spaces that have natural features and enable active recreation (e.g. walking or cycling tracks along the foreshore or rivers);

- » Environmental protection and climate change mitigation.

Over the following sections, a list of issues and opportunities has been drafted based on feedback from community consultation, site visits, background research and discussions with Hobsons Bay Council.

After community engagement has occurred for this report, the issues and opportunities will be refined as the basis for priority-setting within the draft Hobsons Bay Open Space Strategy.



E

Sports Needs Analysis

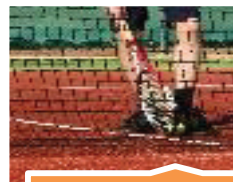
OVERVIEW OF SPORT IN HOBSONS BAY

Hobsons Bay is an active sporting community that offers a range of formal and casual sporting opportunities for its residents. The city also provides a generous provision of open space and natural assets that encourage residents to engage in sport and recreation activities to improve their health and wellbeing.

More than 10,000 local Hobsons Bay residents of all ages participate in a diverse range of sporting activities on a weekly basis via the hundreds of local sporting clubs and venues provided across the municipality. In addition, more than another 10,000 additional residents from neighbouring municipalities (particularly Wyndham and Maribyrnong) visit Hobsons Bay facilities to participate in regular sporting activities.

The focus of the Sports Facility Needs Analysis is to understand the needs of existing sporting clubs and organisations, and to deliver a facility improvement plan for Council owned and managed sporting infrastructure to support clubs and venue operators to deliver sport sustainably and effectively.

26 indoor and outdoor sports and related activities have been considered within the Sports Facility Needs Analysis and form the basis for recommended priorities. A range of information including facility audits, participation analysis, demand assessments and club and peak sporting body consultation have informed strategic directions and recommendations.



54 Tennis Courts



19 Soccer Fields



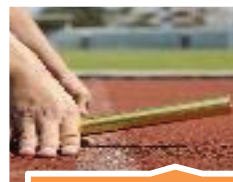
3 Rugby League Fields



6 Indoor Netball Courts



7 Outdoor Netball Courts



2 Athletic Fields



5 Touch Rugby Fields



2 Rugby Union Fields



3 Baseball Diamonds



2 Croquet Lawns



1 Hockey Pitch



2 Calisthenics Venues



6 Lacrosse Pitches



1 Gymnastics Facility



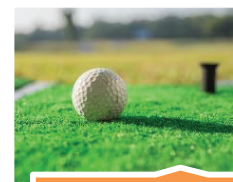
2 Swimming Pools



17 Football Ovals



12 Badminton Courts



3 Golf Courses



14 Lawn Bowl Greens



2 Life Saving Clubs

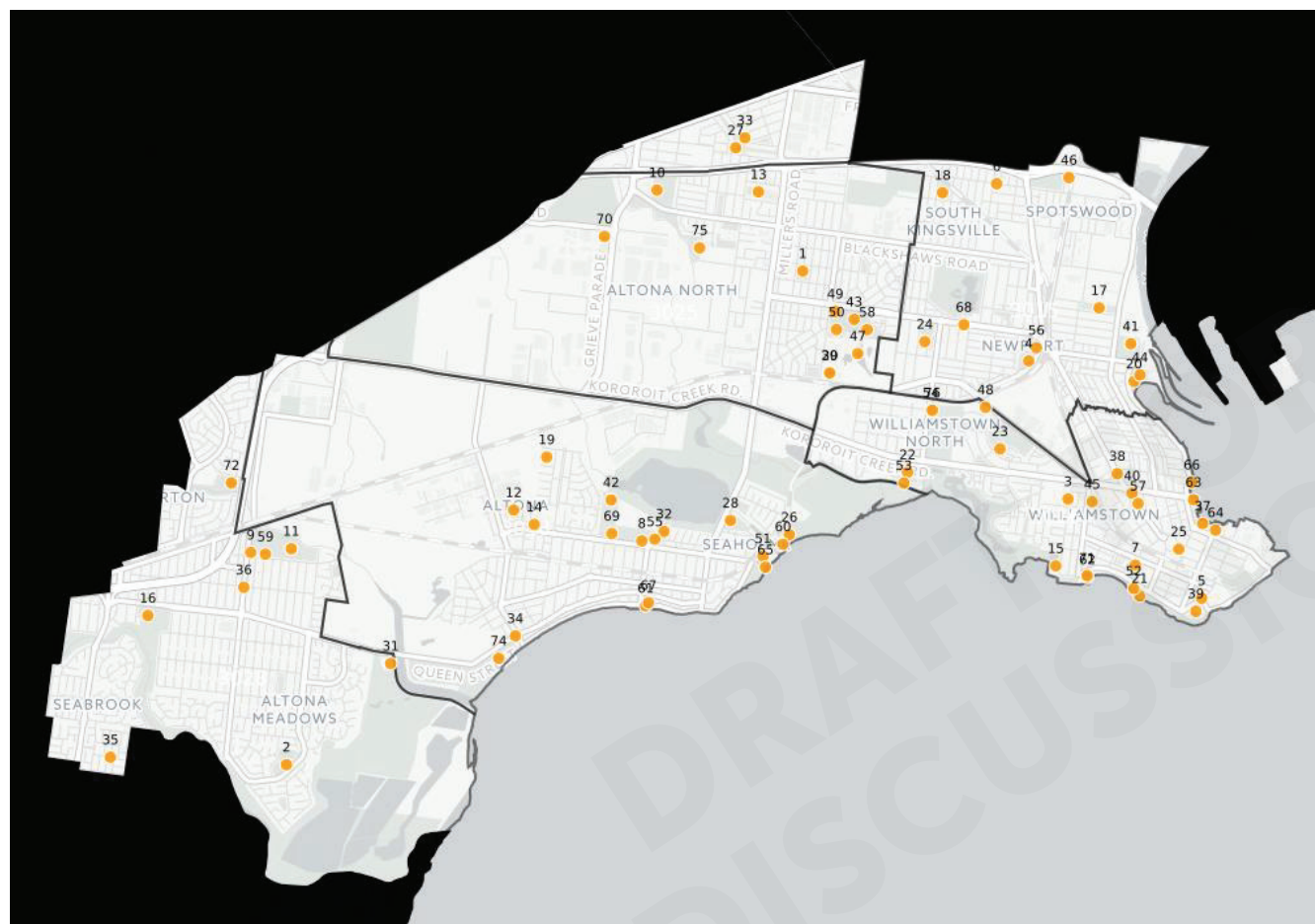


6 Basketball Courts (indoor)



49 Cricket Ovals

EXISTING SPORTING FACILITY DISTRIBUTION



The map above illustrates the existing spread and distribution of sporting facilities across Hobsons Bay.

Hobsons Bay Facilities

- 1 LANGSHAW'S RESERVE
- 2 ALTONA GREEN PARK
- 3 BAYSIDE SECONDARY COLLEGE
- 4 BRYAN MARTYN OVAL
- 5 WILLIAMSTOWN CRICKET GROUND
- 6 DW MCLEAN RESERVE
- 7 FEARON RESERVE
- 8 J.K. GRANT RESERVE
- 9 LAVERTON PARK
- 10 CROFTS RESERVE
- 11 A.B. SHAW RESERVE
- 12 A.H. FORD RESERVE
- 13 A.W. BOND RESERVE
- 14 ALTONA COLLEGE P-9
- 15 BAYVIEW SECONDARY
- 16 BRUCE COMBEN RESERVE
- 17 DIGMAN RESERVE
- 18 EDWARDS RESERVE
- 19 F. RUSH RESERVE
- 20 GREENWICH RESERVE
- 21 HATT RESERVE
- 22 J.T. GRAY RESERVE
- 23 K.C. WHITE RESERVE
- 24 LOFT RESERVE
- 25 MAX ROBERTSON RESERVE
- 26 PA BURNS RESERVE (ALTONA SP...)
- 27 DUANE RESERVE
- 28 HC KIM RESERVE
- 29 PAISLEY PARK
- 30 S.J. CLEMENT RESERVE
- 31 ALTONA SPORTS CENTRE
- 32 ALTONA TENNIS CLUB
- 33 BROOKLYN TENNIS CLUB
- 34 HD GRAHAM RESERVE
- 35 HOMESTEAD RUN RESERVE
- 36 LAVERTON TENNIS CLUB
- 37 LISTON TENNIS CLUB
- 38 POWER STREET TENNIS CLUB
- 39 WILLIAMSTOWN BEACH TENNIS ...
- 40 WILLIAMSTOWN CENTRAL TENN...
- 41 NEWPORT PARK ATHLETICS TRA...
- 42 GEORGE NEVITT ATHLETICS TRA...
- 43 ALTONA BADMINTON CENTRE
- 44 GREENWICH RESERVE
- 45 WILLIAMSTOWN CROQUET CLUB
- 46 WESTGATE GOLF CLUB
- 47 ALTONA LAKES GOLF CLUB
- 48 LIFESTYLE FOR KIDS
- 49 BAYFIT LEISURE CENTRE
- 50 P.J. LYNCH RESERVE
- 51 HOBSONS BAY SPORT & GAME ...
- 52 WILLIAMSTOWN AND NEWPORT...
- 53 KOROROIT CREEK ANGLING CLUB
- 54 WILLIAMSTOWN HORSE & PON...
- 55 ALTONA BOWLING CLUB
- 56 NEWPORT BOWLS CLUB INC.
- 57 WILLIAMSTOWN BOWLING CLUB
- 58 ALTONA NORTH BOWLS CLUB
- 59 LAVERTON BOWLING CLUB
- 60 ALTONA SPORTS CLUB
- 61 ALTONA LIFESAVING CLUB
- 62 WILLIAMSTOWN SWIMMING & L...
- 63 HOBSONS BAY YACHT CLUB
- 64 ROYAL YACHT CLUB OF VICTORIA
- 65 ALTONA YACHT CLUB
- 66 WILLIAMSTOWN SAILING CLUB
- 67 WESTERN SUBURBS TRIATHLON...
- 68 NEWPORT CALISTHENICS CLUB
- 69 ALTONA YOUTH CLUB CALISTHE...
- 70 WESTGATE SPORTS & LEISURE C...
- 71 WILLIAMSTOWN LIFESAVING CL...
- 72 LAVERTON SWIM & FITNESS CE...
- 73 KOORINGAL GOLF CLUB
- 74 BMX TRACK
- 75 MALTESE BOCCIE, SOCIAL & REC...
- 76 WILLIAMSTOWN HORSE & PON...

Hobsons Bay City Council is developing a Sports Facility Needs Analysis that will assist in determining the future planning and development of Council's sporting infrastructure and identify priorities for the effective and sustainable delivery of sport facilities within the municipality. The Needs Analysis will inform a strategic framework to guide improvement, upgrade or renewal of Council's sports facility assets and provides information on the future demand for new and/or improved sporting facilities and infrastructure to meet the needs of the active local community.

The purpose of the Sports Facility Needs Analysis is to provide information to Council on key sport related issues and findings identified from desktop research, stakeholder consultation and facility auditing of existing sports facilities.

This Sports Facility Needs Analysis (Draft Report) has been informed by a sports participation assessment of 29 individual sports, analysis of 68 local online club surveys and feedback from Council and regional and State Sporting Association (SSA) stakeholders. The report has been developed to highlight short, medium and longer-term priorities for identified sports and to seek feedback from Council, the local community and sporting stakeholders on how best to implement priorities. 10-year priorities costed within this Report total an estimated \$75,690,000. When Council's annual sports renewal allocations for sports grounds, floodlights, cricket nets and sports pavilions in its 10-year capital works program are added to this figure, the total investment is estimated to be \$95,500,000.

Formalised sport is an integral part of the local community and has a strong future focus across the inner western region of Melbourne. A review of previous research and current Council documentation has identified that a number of sports are experiencing growth and diversification of their participation.

Netball, Basketball, Tennis, Football (Soccer), Cricket and Australian Rules Football have identified high growth rates, current waiting lists and restrictive competition formats as key indicators of the need for additional or improved infrastructure to support the future demands of their sports.

This expressed demand and identified need is also compounded by the emergence of new sports and activities (e.g. Sepak Takraw) and the sustained participation in other key local sports including Hockey, Baseball, Badminton, Lacrosse, Rugby League, Rugby Union and Touch Football – all highly demanded activities within Hobsons Bay. In addition, more than 56% of online club survey respondents indicated that demand for their sport 'was strong' and projected increases in demand within the next five years.

To ensure an evidence based approach to the future planning and development of sports facilities, detailed audits of all sporting infrastructure has been undertaken. Some audits have been completed directly by the Project Team, while others have been previously facilitated through other local, regional and state-wide planning studies in partnership with the peak bodies of Australian Rules football, Cricket, Soccer, Tennis, Rugby Union, Hockey, Baseball, Basketball and Netball.

The audit process included a mix of physical onsite audits, club meetings and desktop analysis and have confirmed that the majority of local facilities are *generally meeting the minimum or basic requirements of sports to facilitate local level competition and sport specific activities*. Subsequent online club surveys indicated that approximately half of the respondent clubs believe *'capacity is being exceeded'* now, with a further 20% indicating that *'their club/facility is approaching capacity'*. In addition, the quality of playing areas was generally considered by clubs to be *'more adequate in meeting expectations'* than associated off-field amenities such as pavilions and change areas.

34 State Sporting Associations (SSAs) were invited to participate in the project, with extensive participation data collection, cleansing and analysis process undertaken with 29 SSAs to inform the Sports Facility Needs Analysis. The sports included are listed in the adjacent table. These sports were selected based on their participation levels within the local community, as well as their current identified access to Council owned and/or managed sporting facilities.

However, due to varying levels of organisational resources and capacity to respond, four sports and activity providers that were invited to participate have not been able to respond (Angling, Boating and Game Fishing, Bocce, Combat Sports, Equestrian and Sepak Takraw).

A high-level analysis of sports participation data and facility needs has highlighted some interesting and unique findings for local sports:

- Hobsons Bay provides a **good range and variety of formal sporting and competition opportunities** via established club networks.
- Local clubs, venues and providers currently **offer a good range of competition levels across the mix of available sports**, with most sports providing pathway opportunities from introductory levels through to semi-professional sport.
- In general terms, the **quality of community and club level sporting venues is adequate to service the basic needs** of clubs and sports. Individual venue and sport specific needs and issues have been highlighted within Section 3 of this report.

The following sports have had detailed participation analysis conducted to inform the Sports Facility Needs Analysis.

| Sport | Sport |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| Australian Rules Football | Lawn Bowls |
| Athletics | Lifesaving |
| Athletics & Little Athletics | Netball |
| Badminton | Rugby League |
| Baseball | Rugby Union |
| Basketball | Soccer |
| Calisthenics | Softball |
| Cricket | Squash |
| Croquet | Swimming |
| Cycling | Table Tennis |
| Golf | Tennis |
| Gymnastics | Touch Football |
| Hockey | Triathlon |
| Lacrosse | Volleyball |

- Across all sports data available for this study, **51% of registered sporting participants (associated with local clubs) live and play sport within Hobsons Bay.**
- Local clubs and sports are **impacted by resident populations in Point Cook and the southern areas of the City of Maribyrnong.** These areas are also under-provided for in a range of sporting facilities, particularly indoor sports courts.
- Local participation and facility use in all core or traditional competition sports is strong - **Basketball and Netball (indoor sports), Soccer and AFL (winter sports) and Cricket and Tennis (summer sports).** Collectively these sports cater for over 13,000 individual participants weekly during their competition season.
- In addition, **club participation in other sports including Lacrosse, Baseball, Hockey and Athletics is also popular** and the presence of all rugby codes (League, Union and Touch) assists to grow the range of participation options.
- Interestingly, **Hobsons Bay provided 25% of the total number of all registered Lacrosse Victoria players.** The next closest municipality was Boroondara with 6% of total Victorian registrations.
- Junior participation in basketball is significant with **7.5% of Hobsons Bay residents aged 14 and under participating in Basketball.** This is the highest penetration rate of all local sporting activities.
- In terms of junior sports participation, **the top five sports penetration rates for players aged 14 and under in Hobsons Bay** are Basketball (7.484%), Netball (6.403%), Soccer (5.971%), Australian Rules football (4.890%) and Lifesaving (2.885%). **Collectively these five sports provide 4,550 participants in this age group.**
- In terms of overall participation of Hobsons Bay residents, **the top five most participated sports** are Gymnastics (2,522 participants), Netball (2,180), Basketball (2,111), Australia Rules football (1,861) and Soccer (1,410).
- Calisthenics (100% female participation), Netball (93%), Swimming (51%) and Lifesaving (50%) **are the only sports where female participation of local residents is greater than male participation.**
- Respondent clubs via the online club survey identified **'junior' (under 11) and 'youth' (12-17) aged participation activities** were the most likely to experience the strongest future demand and increase within the next five years.
- 17% of clubs responding to the online club survey indicated they **provided formal participation opportunities for people with a disability.**
- **A further 17% of respondent clubs indicated they provided formalised participation opportunities for the CALD community,** with Badminton, Lacrosse, Croquet and Cricket highlighting their provision of activities.
- **Indoor sports courts are identified as the 'most under provided' facility** within the municipality to meet existing and projected future demand, which is significantly impacting participation in Basketball and Netball. The *Altona Sports Centre Feasibility Study* has identified a 4-court expansion of the Altona Sports Centre to provide 10 indoor courts to help address gaps in provision.
- **Outdoor sportsgrounds are also in high demand,** with more grounds identified for Soccer (4-6) and Australian Rules football (1-2) over the next 10 years. Additional synthetic cricket pitches are also required for Cricket in order to balance the high volume of turf wicket grounds provide within the municipality.
- Registered participant numbers in **Squash (23), Table Tennis (21), Softball (21) and Volleyball (20)** are considered very low – none of these sports have access to dedicated facilities within Hobsons Bay.

Hobsons Bay provides a range of indoor and outdoor sporting facilities that cater for a significant number of formal and informal activities and participation opportunities. Council has a responsibility to deliver facilities and services that promote and encourage community interaction and health and wellbeing outcomes through sport.

The Hobsons Bay community places a high value on the provision and participation in local sports and the physical, social and community outcomes it provides. With over 20,000 active registered participants in formal sporting competitions and activities that are conducted weekly at Hobsons Bay clubs and venues, continued investment into sport and associated facilities and venues by Council, users and partners will be essential in supporting their use and facilitating further participation growth.

Community trends and recent shifts towards more informal and social sport over traditional structured sport will be a key consideration for Council when planning for future facilities in Hobsons Bay. Through research into participation, future demand and existing venue utilisation, Hobsons Bay will be well placed to plan for and manage the balance between high levels of demand for formal sporting activity and the community demands for informal activities within local reserves, parks, open spaces, foreshore areas, shared trails and waterways.

Recently documented and projected future growth in female participation and the need to provide more universally designed, programmed and managed facilities that cater for multi-purpose and shared use community sports facilities, will also have a significant influence on future facility development.

There is opportunity for Hobsons Bay to provide quality sporting facilities to meet the expectations of its changing community, and Council, through this project, has recognised the opportunity to align sports infrastructure provision with the identified range and diversity of sporting activities.

STRATEGIC PROJECT DRIVERS

The following key strategic drivers from the Sports Facility Needs Analysis project brief have also been used to develop the future priorities:

- Alignment of a range of municipal and sports planning studies to define direction of facilities, investment and future needs.
- Addressing the outcomes from the 2016 Mayoral Sports Forum.
- Alignment of sports needs research and planning with Council's concurrent Open Space Strategy development.
- Alignment of State and National sporting body standards and requirements for future facility provision and development.
- Supporting joint local government and sport planning to align objectives for servicing and supporting the industry.
- Supporting sporting activity in specific demographics as the community changes, leading to more targeted approaches.
- Acknowledging that a number of existing sports are growing, some remain stagnant and new sports are also emerging, creating demand for resource reallocation.
- Acknowledging that the current funding and resource environment suggests that Council needs to maximise what it currently has as a first priority.
- Acknowledging that new government investment is focused on multi-sport / activity provision, over single sport / focus outcomes.
- Identifying greater opportunities to partner with the education and private sector on shared facility developments where mutual Council, community and user benefits can be achieved.

The following planning and development principles have been used to guide the interpretation, consideration and preparation of strategic directions and will underpin future sports facility development priorities in Hobsons Bay. The principles align with Council's 2030 priority for visionary, vibrant, accountable urban planning for community spaces that cater for shared activities and services.

1. MAXIMISE USE OF EXISTING FACILITIES

- 1.1 Prioritise projects that maximise use of existing assets through more efficient user groups, playing area and building allocation (e.g. club allocation processes, overflow facilities).
- 1.2 Prioritise projects that will have an immediate impact on participation growth, promote year round facility usage and/or increase the existing capacity of playing areas and off-field support amenities (e.g. floodlighting, synthetic surfaces).
- 1.3 Provision and allocation of sporting facilities should maximise shared usage and flexibility to sustainably meet changing Hobsons Bay needs and aspirations (e.g. multi-use indoor courts).
- 1.4 Future sports facilities will be developed to be fit-for-purpose for their intended use (e.g. meeting field-of-play competition dimensions).
- 1.5 Future sporting facilities will be universally designed to provide inclusive opportunities and sustainable buildings and infrastructure.

2. PARTICIPATION AND ACCESS

- 2.1 Promote and facilitate facility improvements that increase participation opportunities for girls and women, young people, older adults and those not traditionally engaged in sport.
- 2.2 Maintain facility distribution that maximises access to all Hobsons Bay residents and reduces travel time for training and competition activities.
- 2.3 Promote facility provision locations and improvement opportunities that support localised demand and catchments.
- 2.4 Continue to plan and develop high quality sporting facilities and amenities that provide and support a diversity of winter and summer sporting activities.

3. FACILITY SUSTAINABILITY

- 3.1 Ensure facility improvement priorities contribute to the viability and sustainability of Hobsons Bay sporting clubs and provide opportunities to improve management and operational efficiencies.
- 3.2 Promote projects that maximise value for money and support the delivery of Hobsons Bay community, peak sporting body and other broader government objectives for sport and physical activity.
- 3.3 Identify shared facility provision and investment opportunities through partnership approaches with neighbouring local government authorities, the education sector, all levels of government and venue users.

SPORTS FACILITY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

The following provides a summary of the short, medium and longer-term development priorities for Hobsons Bay's sporting facilities and related infrastructure.

Priorities have been identified from detailed sport specific summaries and related data analysis, facility audits and online club survey responses. Priorities are provided to assist Council and the local sporting community in their budgeting process, investment attraction activities and future decision making.

Priorities and recommendations are also based on the sports facility development principles provided above and on meeting the overall identified future demands and trends in sport and local Hobsons Bay sporting clubs.

The following guide is provided to support the interpretation of how the project team have determined each priority meets or delivers on identified sports facility development principles.

| MEETS GUIDING PRINCIPLES | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| | | | 1 Column refers to principles of maximising use and access of existing facilities |
| | | | 2 Column refers to principles of participation and access |
| | | | 3 Column refers to principles of facility sustainability |
| | | | Refers to priorities that meet or exceed each of the identified principles |
| | | | Refers to priorities that address most but not all of the identified principles |
| | | | Refers to priorities that can deliver on one or two of the identified principles, but not all |

Priorities reflect key infrastructure directions and projects by sport and are not designed to provide individual recommendations for each and every sporting club venue.

If a sport does not appear in any of the following tables, it can be assumed there is no corresponding short, medium or long-term (i.e. high priority infrastructure priorities) associated with that sport or activity.

Priorities identified are not the sole and only source of sporting infrastructure projects that will be undertaken by Council over the next 10-years. These priorities, along with others identified within Council's *Sports Ground Floodlighting Renewal Program* (\$4.288 million currently budgeted to 2026/27), *Sports Ground Renewal Program* (\$11.480 million budgeted), *Building Sports Pavilion Renewal Program* (\$2.500 million budgeted) and *Cricket Practice Net Renewal Program* (\$1.645 million budgeted) will inform Council's future budgets.

In many cases, more planning, detailed design and master plan works will need to be completed to support the implementation of priorities identified within this report. However, it is anticipated that the actions identified within the collective \$19.9 million worth of allocated funding for these current programs will also provide opportunity to address a range of priorities identified within the following pages.

SPORTS FACILITY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

Priorities have been categorised into the following program types to help identify key areas of responsibility for stakeholders.

| FUNDING PROGRAM | PROJECT DEFINITION AND PROGRAM TYPE |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| PLANNING | An action that requires more consideration, research and consultation in order to identify the best future option(s) to support a relevant sport or infrastructure project. Many of these priorities are not yet budgeted, however some are currently in development or have secured investment. |
| NEW DEVELOPMENT | Construction project that includes the development of new facilities or amenities either at an existing facility location or within a new site. These priorities are not yet budgeted and collective stakeholder funding is required in order to implement priorities. |
| UPGRADE / RENEWAL | <p>Construction project that involves the improvement or expansion of an existing facility or asset. Many minor projects will be funded from Council's existing <i>\$2.5m Building Sports Pavilion Renewal Program</i>, which typically includes the refurbishment of sports pavilions to address gaps in unisex and gender inclusive (i.e. female friendly) player and umpire change rooms, club storage requirements. Items such as multi-use line marking of hard courts for tennis or netball and introduction of automatic gate access technology for tennis venues would also fall into this funding category.</p> <p>Additional identified Cricket practice wicket renewal projects will also be addressed via Council's existing <i>\$1.645m Cricket Practice Nets Renewal Program</i>.</p> <p>Projects that specifically involve the improvement to exiting or installation of new outdoor playing area lighting for training or competition purposes will be funded by Council's existing <i>\$4.288m Sports Ground Floodlighting Renewal Program</i>.</p> <p>Projects that are dedicated to improving sports ground playing surfaces, including drainage, irrigation, surface works and associated sports infrastructure (e.g. cricket pitches) will be funded by Council's existing <i>\$11.48m Sports Ground Renewal Program</i>.</p> |

In the context of this Sports Facility Needs Analysis, the following timeframes have been used to define short, medium and long-term priorities.

- **Short-term** – within 2 years
- **Medium-term** – within 3-5 years
- **Long-term** – within 6-10 years.

SPORTS FACILITY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY COSTS

Costs associated with short, medium and long-term priorities have also been estimated to provide a guide as to the scale and funding required in order to support their implementation.

Costs have been based on previous similar projects conducted by Council, provided via existing designed projects or feasibility studies and from project team expertise. Costs remain a guide only and detailed estimates will need to be obtained at the time of implementation.

Overall estimates have identified a budget in the area of \$75,690,000 will be required to implement all priorities identified in the following pages. The total cost to implement priorities on the following pages, and those allocated in Council's 10-year capital works program for sports grounds, sports ground lighting, sports pavilion and cricket nets renewal programs is \$95,500,000.

The following table provides a breakdown of costs for each of the short, medium and long-term priorities incorporating all estimated budget allocations.

| PRIORITY | ESTIMATED IMPLEMENTATION COST |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| SHORT-TERM | \$32,500,000 |
| MEDIUM-TERM | \$19,500,000 |
| LONG-TERM | \$43,500,000 |
| ALL PRIORITIES TOTAL | \$95,500,000 |

The following table provides a breakdown of the estimated budget costs by program type.

| PROGRAM TYPE | ESTIMATED IMPLEMENTATION COST |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| PLANNING | \$310,000 |
| UPGRADE / RENEWAL | \$44,190,000 |
| NEW DEVELOPMENT | \$51,000,000 |
| ALL PRIORITIES TOTAL | \$95,500,000 |

Attracting investment from external sources must form part Council's future advocacy of the Sports Facility Needs Analysis. Attracting investment also plays a significant role in reducing Council's overall cost of asset renewal and capital development.

A funding and investment strategy for the implementation of priorities will be an important element in the delivery of this strategy. Engaging with other state and local government partners, state and national sporting bodies, clubs, venue operators and schools will form part of the process for implementing recommendations.

To ensure funding opportunities are maximised and aligned with potential partners, review of priorities and available investment should be conducted in alignment with priority timelines, being in 2 years, 5 years and 10 years time.

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DISCUSSION



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Contributions Framework

OVERVIEW

Urban Enterprise was engaged by Planisphere and the City of Hobsons Bay (Council) to prepare an assessment of open space funding to inform the Hobsons Bay Open Space Strategy (HBOSS).

This Open Space Contributions Framework Report (Framework Report) will be followed by a Contributions Report which includes recommendations and calculations relating to open space funding and contributions.

OPEN SPACE FUNDING AND OPEN SPACE CONTRIBUTIONS

Local open space is funded from a range of sources drawn from the public and private sectors. Three main mechanisms are available to Council to levy contributions from the private sector towards the cost of providing

open space as follows:

- Open space contributions collected through a Schedule to Clause 52.01 of the Planning Scheme;
- Open space contributions collected under the Subdivision Act 1988; or
- Development and infrastructure contributions collected through a Development Contributions Plan or Infrastructure Contributions Plan incorporated in a Planning Scheme.

Open space contributions are payments (or a contribution of land or works in lieu of payment) made to Council by a proponent of a subdivision for the purpose of improving the open space network. Contributions are designed to enable Councils to deliver new and improved open spaces to meet the additional demand for open space generated by development. In this way, open space contributions are a form of 'user payment' for public infrastructure.

CURRENT APPROACH TO CONTRIBUTIONS IN HOBSONS BAY

Open space in Hobsons Bay is funded through a mix of open space contributions, development contributions, general rates revenue and contributions from user groups.

The Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme does not currently include a Schedule to Clause 52.01 – therefore, subdivisions are required to make a public open space contribution to Council of up to 5% under the Subdivision Act.

The use of the Subdivision Act to collect open space contributions on a case by case basis can be resource intensive and can result in a degree of uncertainty for Council and the development industry given that individual assessments can be challenged at VCAT.

In 2015/16, Council collected \$2.67m in open space contributions through the Subdivision Act. The Open Space Contributions Reserve had a

balance of \$4.34m at the end of 2015/16. The Contributions Report will assess the extent to which future open space contributions revenue will be able to fund the projects identified in the HBOSS as required to meet the needs of current and future users.

Council currently has one active DCP, and may have the opportunity to apply Infrastructure Contributions Plans to Strategic Redevelopment Areas in the future. Major development areas often require specific assessments of open space needs that warrant exclusion from standard open space contributions rates which could apply to other parts of a municipality.

APPROACH TO CONTRIBUTIONS IN INNER MELBOURNE

Established municipalities in Melbourne are increasingly using Clause 52.01 of the Planning Scheme to collect open space contributions instead of the Subdivision Act. Of the 14 inner Melbourne municipalities, only three do not currently collect open space contributions through Clause 52.01: Hobsons Bay, Banyule and Boroondara.

Most inner municipalities apply a single open space contributions rate to all subdivisions of between 5% and 5.7%. The main exceptions are higher rates of up to 8% that are applied to selected areas expected to experience major urban renewal.

The main options for introducing a new rate into Clause 52.01 include:

- A flat rate across the municipality;
- A variable rate by suburb;
- A variable rate for high growth areas or urban renewal areas;
- A variable rate for different land use types (i.e. industrial); or
- A combination of the above.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR APPLYING A NEW OPEN SPACE CONTRIBUTIONS RATE

There is a lack of guidance specific to the introduction of a new Schedule to Clause 52.01 in the Victorian Planning Scheme. To justify the inclusion of a new rate in the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme, it is considered important that the HBOSS is underpinned by analysis which:

- Quantifies the level of need for open space;
- Identifies gaps in the current network,
- Costs and prioritises works required to ensure a suitable standard of provision over the Strategy period; and
- Equitably apportions those costs to existing and new residents and workers.

The selection of an appropriate method for levying open space contributions and the calculation of an equitable open space contributions rate (or rates) will have regard to a range of considerations and calculations that will draw on the findings of the HBOSS, including:

- The total cost of open space improvements and land acquisition required to implement the HBOSS;
- The catchment areas for proposed open space works and acquisitions;
- The extent to which proposed open space works and acquisitions are required to meet the needs of future residents as opposed to addressing existing backlogs relating to demand by existing residents and other users;
- The need to exclude any specific areas or precincts from open space contributions due to pre-existing arrangements or opportunities for future DCPs or ICPs;
- The likely open space contributions revenue that would be collected under alternative contributions rate options, based on current and projected land values and the number and location of subdivisions expected over the HBOSS planning period; and
- A reasonable apportionment of the cost of delivering the HBOSS between existing and new residents.

These considerations will be investigated and quantified in the Contributions Report, drawing on the findings of the Draft HBOSS.

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DRAFT FOR
DISCUSSION



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**Open Space Works by
Individual Area**

ALTONA INDUSTRIAL PRECINCT UPGRADES

This section presents the complete works proposed, per open space area, across each precinct in Hobsons Bay. It details the action's priority and type of works:

- » Short, medium or long-term
- » Renewal, upgrade or new works
- » Hierarchy/role in the open space network (includes some spaces where the role will be elevated due to existing or future demand).

Allocation of Funding in Altona Industrial



Parks 100%

The table below lists the Council-managed open spaces in the Altona Industrial precinct and extent of upgrades proposed.

| HIERARCHY/ROLE | NAME OF OPEN SPACE | PROPOSED WORKS | TYPE OF WORKS |
|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Regional Open Spaces | Kororoit Creek Reserve* | Renewal | Parks |

* Open space also has conservation values



Historical Bridge Reserve

D. N. Duane Reserve

Crofts Reserve

A. W. Bond Reserve

Altona Memorial Park

Altona North

A. W. Langshaw Reserve

Kororoit Creek Reserve

Altona Lakes Golf Course

S. J. Clement Reserve

Altona Industrial

Laverton

McCormack Park

Frank Gibson Reserve

Woods Street Reserve

A. B. Shaw Reserve

Bruce Comben Reserve

Cherry Lake Reserve

J. G. Grant Reserve

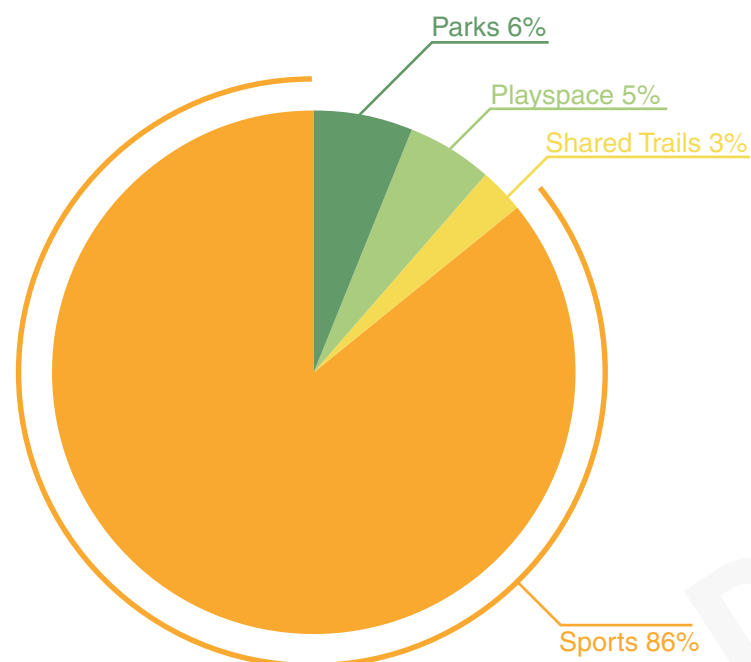
Altona Coastal Park

Altona-Seaholme

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ALTONA MEADOWS PRECINCT UPGRADES

Allocation of Funding in Altona Meadows



The table below lists the Council-managed open spaces in the Altona Meadows precinct and extent of upgrades proposed.

| HIERARCHY/ROLE | NAME OF OPEN SPACE | PROPOSED WORKS | TYPE OF WORKS |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| Regional Open Spaces | Skeleton Park Linear Parkland* | Renewal | Parks |
| | Truganina Park | Upgrade | Parks |
| District Open Spaces | A. B. Shaw Reserve | Upgrade | Sports |
| | Altona Meadows BMX Park | New works | Parks |
| | H. D. Graham Reserve | New works | Sports |
| | Laverton Park | Upgrade | Sports |
| Neighbourhood Open Spaces | Altona Green Park | New works | Sports |
| | Altona Meadows Community Park | New works | Parks, playgrounds |
| | Bruce Comben Reserve | New works | Parks, playgrounds, sports |
| | Carinza Reserve | Renewal | Parks, playgrounds |
| | J. J. Stewart Reserve | New works | Parks |
| | Markham Way Reserve | Renewal | Parks, playgrounds |
| | Tatman Reserve | New works | Parks |
| | W. E. Hubble Reserve | Upgrade | Parks, playgrounds |
| | Woodyard Court Reserve | Renewal | Parks |

| HIERARCHY/ROLE | NAME OF OPEN SPACE | PROPOSED WORKS | TYPE OF WORKS |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| Local Open Spaces | D. Grieve Reserve^ | Renewal | Parks |
| | A.W. Knight Reserve | Renewal | Parks |
| | Alma Avenue Reserve | Renewal | Parks, playgrounds |
| | Brown Avenue Reserve | Renewal | Parks |
| | Cameron Avenue Reserve | Renewal | Parks, playgrounds |
| | C.W. Carlsson Reserve | Renewal | Parks, playgrounds |
| | Featherby Way Reserve | Renewal | Parks |
| | G.F. Stirling Reserve | Renewal | Parks, playgrounds |
| | J. F. O'Brien Reserve | Renewal | Parks |
| | Lady Nelson Reserve ^ | - | - |
| | Oakdene Grove Reserve | Renewal | Parks |
| | R. K. Richards Reserve | Renewal | Parks, playgrounds |
| | Victoria Street Reserve | Renewal | Parks |
| Linear/Links/ Buffers | Dickenson Street Walkway | Renewal | Parks |
| | Edina Grove Reserve | Renewal | Parks |
| | Everingham Road Reserve | Renewal | Parks |
| | Hoddle Way Reserve | Renewal | Parks |
| | Hosie Street Reserve | Renewal | Parks |
| | Norval Terrace Reserve | Renewal | Parks |
| | Queen Street Reserve | Renewal | Parks |
| | Sommers Drive Walkway | Renewal | Parks |

* Open space also has conservation values

^ Open space also plays a Neighbourhood function



Altona
Industrial

Laverton

McCormack
Park

Frank Gibson
Reserve

Woods Street
Reserve

A. B. Shaw
Reserve

Altona-
Seaholme

Cherry Lake
Reserve

J. G. Grant
Reserve

Bruce Comben
Reserve

Altona
Meadows

Skeleton Creek
Reserve

Seabrook

Sandstone Point
Reserve

Homestead Run
Reserve

Skeleton Creek
Reserve

Altona Meadows
Reserve

Truganina
Explosives Reserve

H. D. Graham
Reserve

Tatman
Reserve

Altona Green
Park

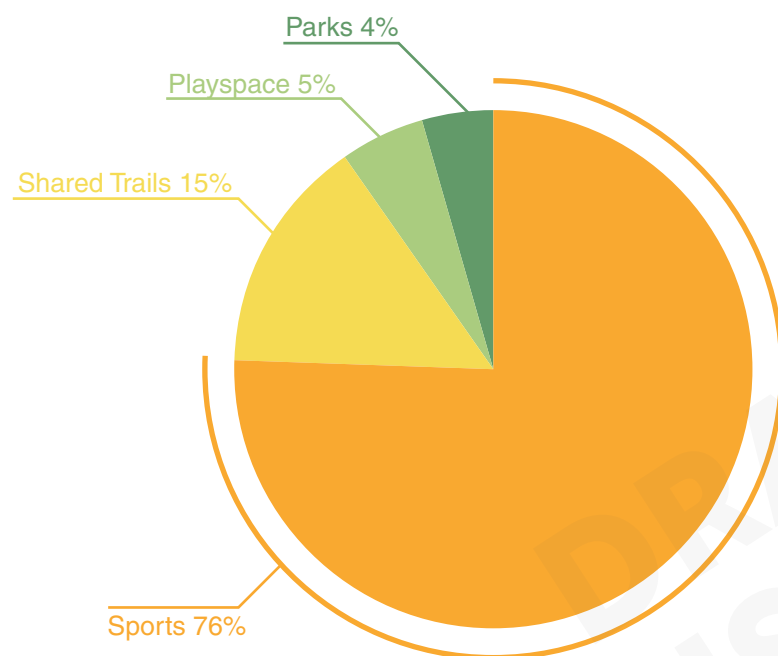
W. E. Hubble
Reserve

Port Phillip Bay

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ALTONA NORTH PRECINCT UPGRADES

Allocation of Funding in Altona North



The table below lists the Council-managed open spaces in the Altona North precinct and extent of upgrades proposed.

| HIERARCHY/ROLE | NAME OF OPEN SPACE | PROPOSED WORKS | TYPE OF WORKS |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| Regional Open Spaces | Paisley Park | Upgrade | Playgrounds, sports |
| District Open Spaces | Altona Lakes Public Golf Course | - | - |
| | Paisley Park Soccer Complex | Upgrade | Sports |
| | P. J. Lynch Reserve | Upgrade | Sports |
| | W. I. J. Crofts Reserve | Upgrade | Parks, playgrounds, sports |
| Neighbourhood Open Spaces | A. W. Bond Reserve | New works | Sports |
| | A. W. Langshaw Reserve | Upgrade | Parks, playgrounds |
| | G. J. Hosken Reserve | New works | Parks |
| | J. J. Giniifer Reserve | Upgrade | Parks, playgrounds |
| | Maltese Bocce Club | - | - |
| | R. J. Cooper Reserve | Renewal | - |
| | W. J. Irwin Reserve | Upgrade | Parks |
| Local Open Spaces | Duke Street Reserve | Upgrade | Parks, playgrounds |
| | Harris Reserve | Renewal | Parks, playgrounds |
| | McArthurs Road Reserve | - | - |
| | S. J. Clement Reserve | New works | Parks, playgrounds, sports |
| | V. L. Hearn Reserve | Renewal | Parks, playgrounds |
| Linear/Links/ Buffers | W. L. Floyd Reserve | Renewal | Parks |



Brooklyn

Brooklyn Reserve

D.N. Duane Reserve

Historical Bridge Reserve

Crofts Reserve

A.W. Bond Reserve

Edwards Reserve

Mary Street Reserve

Donald McLean Reserve

Stony Creek Reserve

Stony Creek Backwash

Altona Memorial Park

Altona North

A.W. Langshaw Reserve

Kororoit Creek Reserve

Newport Lakes

Loft Reserve

Spotswood-South Kingsville

Newport East

Digman Reserve

Riverside Park

Newport Park

Greenwich Reserve

Altona Industrial

Altona Lakes Golf Course

S.J. Clement Reserve

Loft Reserve

Newport West

Bryan Martyn Oval

Jackson Reserve

Williamstown
Williamstown

Dennis Reserve

Botanic Gardens

Cherry Lake Reserve

J.G. Grant Reserve

Altona Coastal Park

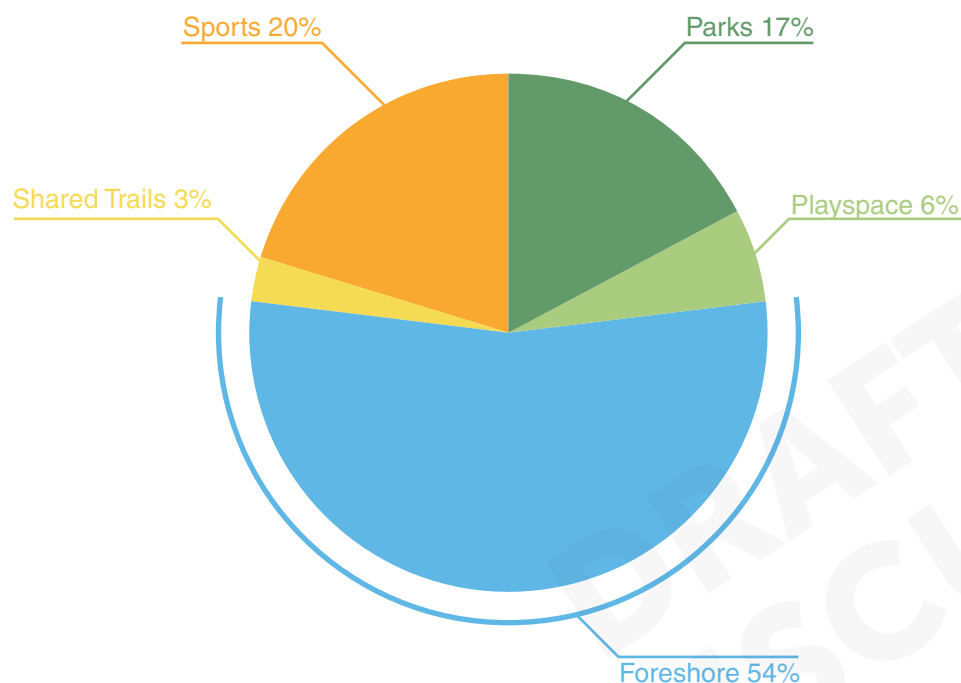
Jawbone Coastal Reserve

Altona-Seaolme

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ALTONA-SEAHOLME PRECINCT UPGRADES

Allocation of Funding in Altona-Seaholme



The table below lists the Council-managed open spaces in the Altona-Seaholme precinct and extent of upgrades proposed.

| HIERARCHY/ROLE | NAME OF OPEN SPACE | PROPOSED WORKS | TYPE OF WORKS |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Regional Open Spaces | Altona Beach Front Reserve* | Renewal | Foreshore, exercise equipment trial program |
| | Altona Boat Ramp Reserve | Renewal | Foreshore |
| | Cherry Lake Reserve* | Upgrade | Parks |
| | P. A. Burns Reserve | New works | Sports |
| District Open Spaces | Apex Park* | New works | Conservation |
| | G. K. Nevitt Athletics Ground | Renewal | Sports |
| | J. K. Grant Reserve | Upgrade | Sports |
| | Logan Reserve | Upgrade | Parks, playgrounds |
| | W. G. Cresser Reserve | Upgrade | Foreshore, playgrounds |
| Neighbourhood Open Spaces | A. H. Ford Reserve | New works | Parks, playgrounds, sports |
| | Altona Coastal Park* | New works | Conservation |
| | Altona Sports Club Reserve | (See works proposed for P. A. Burns Reserve) | |
| | Doug Grant Reserve** | New works | Parks |
| | G. H. Ransom Reserve | Upgrade | Parks, playgrounds |
| | H. C. Kim Reserve | Upgrade | Sports |
| | H. W. Lee Reserve | New Works | Parks |
| | Fell Reserve | Renewal | Sports |
| | Truganina Explosives Reserve** | New works | Parks |

| HIERARCHY/ROLE | NAME OF OPEN SPACE | PROPOSED WORKS | TYPE OF WORKS |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| Local Open Spaces | F. A. Emery Reserve | Renewal | Parks, playgrounds |
| | F. Rush Reserve | Upgrade | Sports |
| | G. Den Dulk Reserve | Upgrade | Parks, playgrounds |
| | Norah McIntyre Reserve | Renewal | Parks, playgrounds |
| | R. Frazer Reserve | New works | Foreshore |
| | S. G. McIntosh Reserve | Upgrade | Parks, playgrounds |
| | Weaver Reserve | New works | Sports |
| Linear/Links/ Buffers | Bay Trail (J. T. Gray Reserve) | Renewal | Shared trails |
| | Grieve Parade Median Reserve | Renewal | Parks |
| | Simmons Drive Walkway | Renewal | Parks |
| | Slough Road Median Reserve | Renewal | Parks |

* Open space also has conservation values

** Open space also plays a District function



Altona
Industrial

Kororoit Creek
Reserve

A. W. Langshaw
Reserve

Newport
Lakes

Loft
Reserve

Newport
West

Altona Lakes
Golf Course

Loft
Reserve

S. J. Clement
Reserve

Altona
Seaholme

Woods Street
Reserve

A. B. Shaw
Reserve

Cherry Lake
Reserve

J. G. Grant
Reserve

Altona Coastal
Park

Jawbone Coastal
Reserve

Altona-
Seaholme

Altona
Meadows

Altona Meadows
Reserve

Truganina
Explosives Reserve

H. D. Graham
Reserve

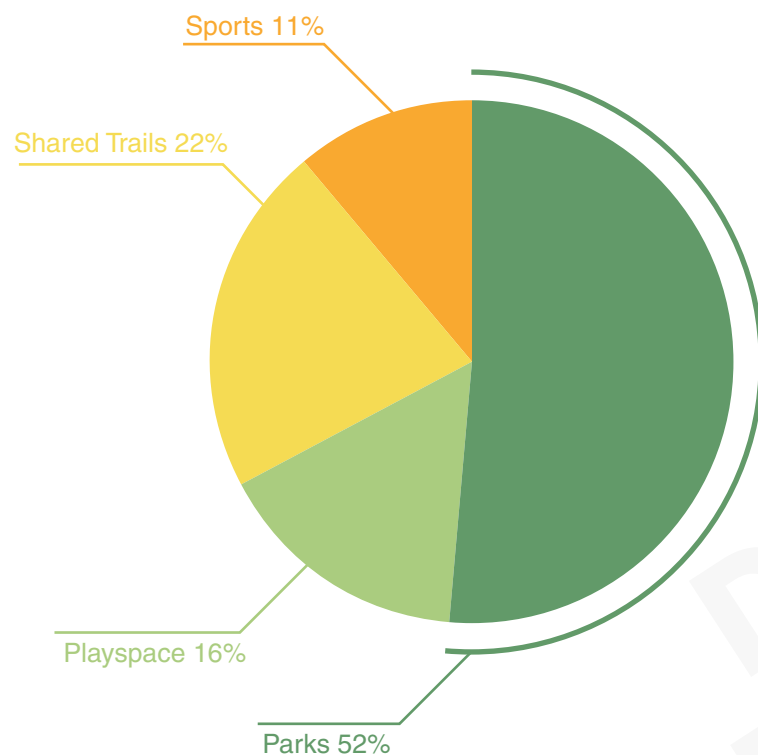
Tatman
Reserve

Altona Green
Park

Port Phillip Bay

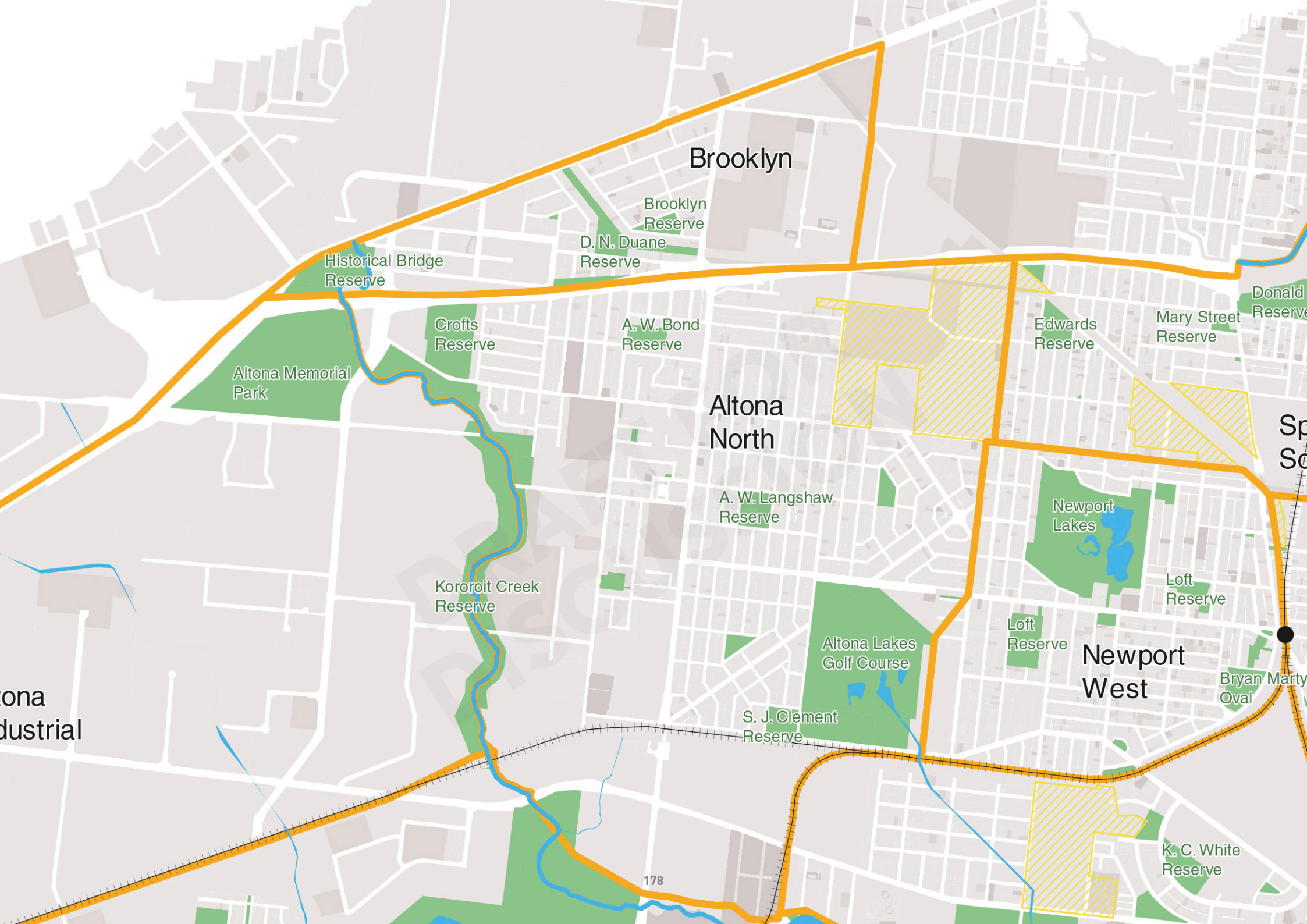
BROOKLYN PRECINCT UPGRADES

Allocation of Funding in Brooklyn



The table below lists the Council-managed open spaces in the Brooklyn precinct and extent of upgrades proposed.

| HIERARCHY/ROLE | NAME OF OPEN SPACE | PROPOSED WORKS | TYPE OF WORKS |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Neighbourhood Open Spaces | Brooklyn Reserve | Upgrade | Parks |
| | D. N. Duane Reserve | Upgrade | Playgrounds, sports |
| Local Open Spaces | Pipeline Reserve (Millers Rd to Geelong Rd) | Renewal | Parks |
| | Rowan Avenue Reserve | Renewal | Parks, playgrounds |
| Linear/Links/ Buffers | Lynch Road Reserve | - | - |



Brooklyn

Brooklyn Reserve

D. N. Duane Reserve

Historical Bridge Reserve

Crofts Reserve

A. W. Bond Reserve

Altona North

A. W. Langshaw Reserve

Kororoit Creek Reserve

Altona Lakes Golf Course

S. J. Clement Reserve

Edwards Reserve

Mary Street Reserve

Donald Reserve

Newport Lakes

Loft Reserve

Loft Reserve

Newport West

Bryan Marty Oval

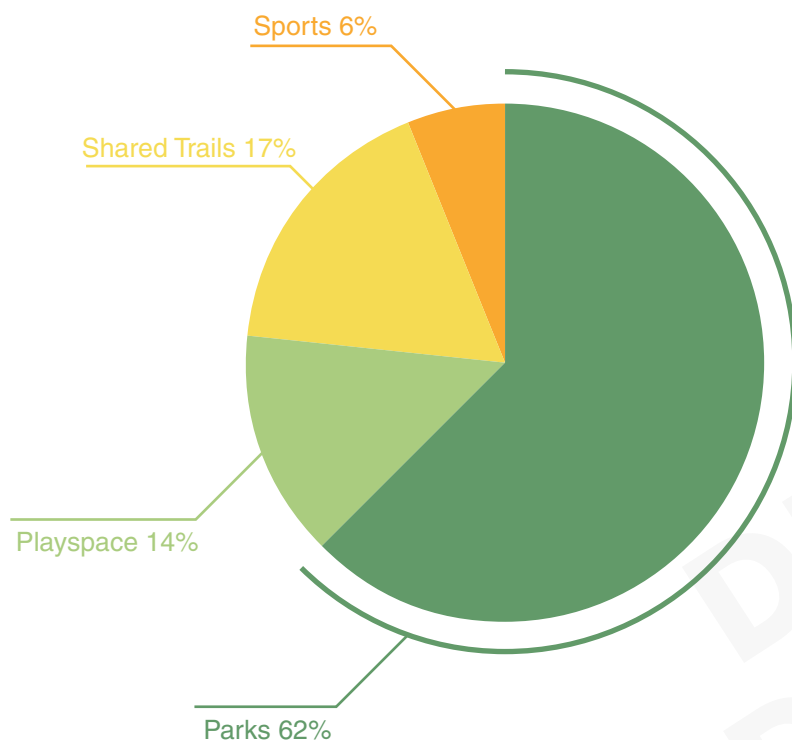
K. C. White Reserve

Altona Industrial

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LAVERTON PRECINCT UPGRADES

Allocation of Funding in Laverton



The table below lists the Council-managed open spaces in the Laverton precinct and extent of upgrades proposed.

| HIERARCHY/ROLE | NAME OF OPEN SPACE | PROPOSED WORKS | TYPE OF WORKS |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| Neighbourhood Open Spaces | Frank Gibson Reserve | Renewal | Parks, playgrounds |
| | Laverton Netball Courts | Upgrade | Parks, sports |
| | Lohse Street Reserve | Upgrade | Parks, playgrounds |
| | McCormack Park | Upgrade | Parks, playgrounds |
| Local Open Spaces | Beverley Anton Reserve | Renewal | Parks |
| | Bladin Street Reserve | Renewal | Parks, playgrounds |
| | Bruce Street Reserve | Renewal | Parks, playgrounds |
| | Cropley Reserve | New works | Parks |
| | Dick Murdoch Reserve | Upgrade | Parks, playgrounds |
| | Henderson Street Reserve | Renewal | Parks |
| | Whittaker Avenue Reserve | Renewal | Parks |
| | Woods Street Reserve | Renewal | Parks, playgrounds |
| Linear/Links/ Buffers | Alma Avenue Reserve | Renewal | Parks |
| | Jamison Street Reserve | Renewal | Parks |



Kororoit Creek Reserve

Altona Industrial

Laverton

McCormack Park

Frank Gibson Reserve

Woods Street Reserve

A. B. Shaw Reserve

Cherry L Reserve

J. G. Grant Reserve

Altona-Seaholme

Bruce Comben Reserve

Skeleton Creek Reserve

Altona Meadows

Altona Meadows Reserve

Truganina Explosives Reserve

H. D. Graham Reserve

Skeleton Creek Reserve

Port Phillip Bay

Seabrook

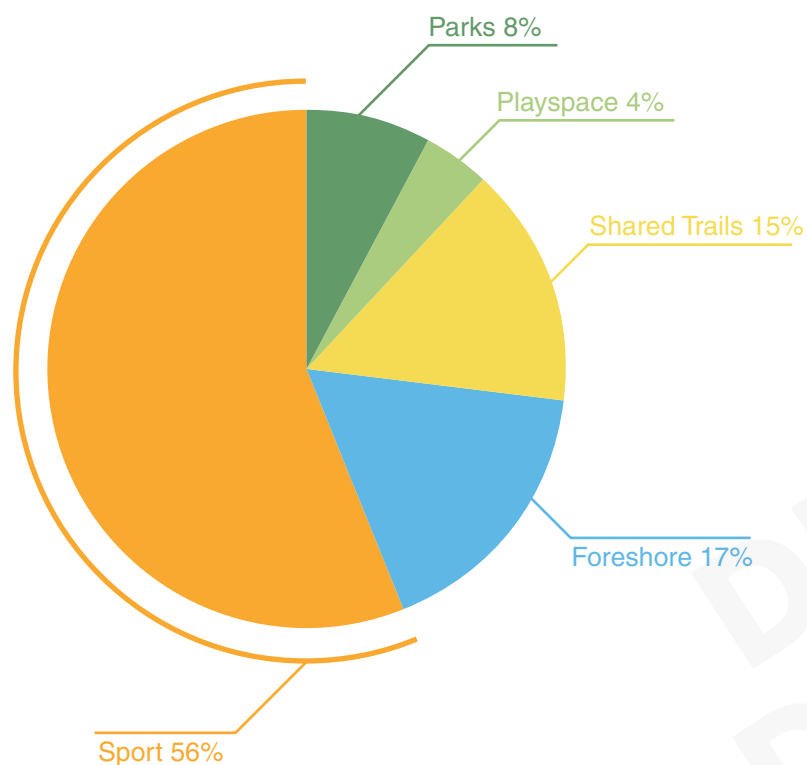
Stone Point
ve

Tatman

180

NEWPORT EAST PRECINCT UPGRADES

Allocation of Funding in Newport East



The table below lists the Council-managed open spaces in the Newport East precinct and extent of upgrades proposed.

| HIERARCHY/ROLE | NAME OF OPEN SPACE | PROPOSED WORKS | TYPE OF WORKS |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| Regional Open Spaces | Warmies Boat Ramp | Renewal | Foreshore, parks |
| | Newport Athletics Track | Upgrade | Sports |
| District Open Spaces | Greenwich Reserve | Upgrade | Parks, sports |
| | Newport Park | Upgrade | Parks, playgrounds |
| | Sandy Point Nature Reserve | Upgrade | Parks |
| | The Spit Nature Reserve | Upgrade | Parks |
| Neighbourhood Open Spaces | Armstrong Reserve | New works | Parks, playgrounds |
| | Digman Reserve | Upgrade | Parks, playgrounds, sports |
| Local Open Spaces | Aphrasia Lane Reserve | Renewal | Parks, playgrounds |
| | Charles Bates Reserve** | New works | Parks, playgrounds |
| | Coronation Reserve | Renewal | Parks, playgrounds |
| | Williamstown Junction Reserve | Renewal | Parks |

** Open space also plays a District function



Brooklyn

Yarra River

Spotswood-South Kingsville

Newport East

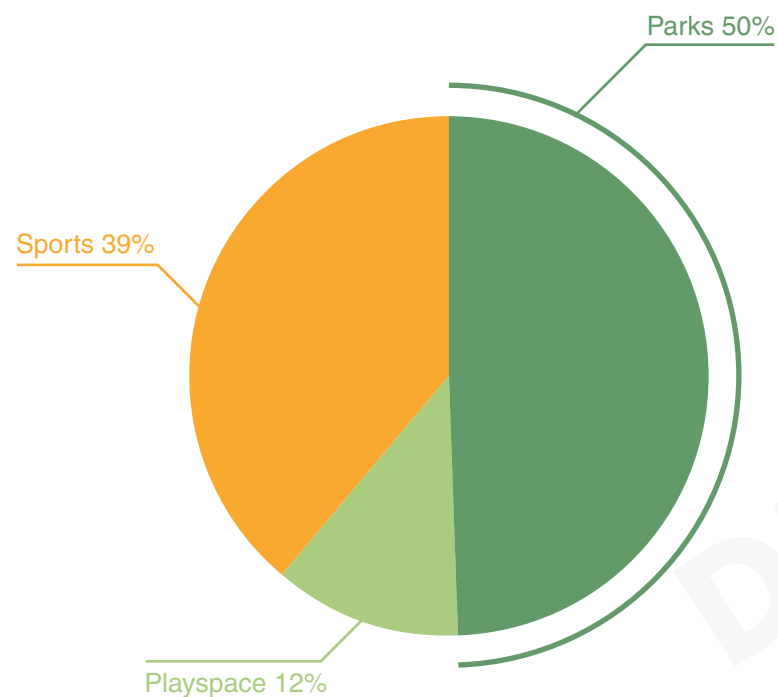
Newport West

Williamstown-Williamstown North

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NEWPORT WEST PRECINCT UPGRADES

Allocation of Funding in Newport West



The table below lists the Council-managed open spaces in the Newport West precinct and extent of upgrades proposed.

| HIERARCHY/ROLE | NAME OF OPEN SPACE | PROPOSED WORKS | TYPE OF WORKS |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| Regional Open Spaces | Newport Lakes | Upgrade | Parks, playgrounds |
| Neighbourhood Open Spaces | Bruce Martyn Oval | Upgrade | Playgrounds, sports |
| | Leo Hoffman Reserve | Upgrade | Parks, playgrounds |
| | Loft Reserve | Upgrade | Parks, playgrounds, sports |
| | Paine Reserve | Upgrade | Parks |
| Local Open Spaces | A. W. Knight Reserve | Upgrade | Parks |
| | Ducrow Reserve | Upgrade | Parks, playgrounds |
| | Fowler Crescent Reserve | Upgrade | Parks |
| | Jack Madigan Reserve | Renewal | - |
| | Ross Street Reserve | - | - |
| Linear/Links/ Buffers | Kohry Reserve | Upgrade | Parks |
| | Market Street Reserve | Renewal | Parks |



Brooklyn

Brooklyn Reserve

D.N. Duane Reserve

Crofts Reserve

A.W. Bond Reserve

Altona North

A.W. Langshaw Reserve

Kororoit Creek Reserve

Altona Lakes Golf Course

S.J. Clement Reserve

Loft Reserve

Newport West

Newport Lakes

Mary Street Reserve

Donald McLean Reserve

Stony Creek Reserve

Stony Creek Backwash

Riverside Park

Digman Reserve

Newport East

Newport Park

Greenwich Reserve

Jackson Reserve

K.C. White Reserve

Williamstown-Williamstown North

Dennis Reserve

Jawbone Coastal Reserve

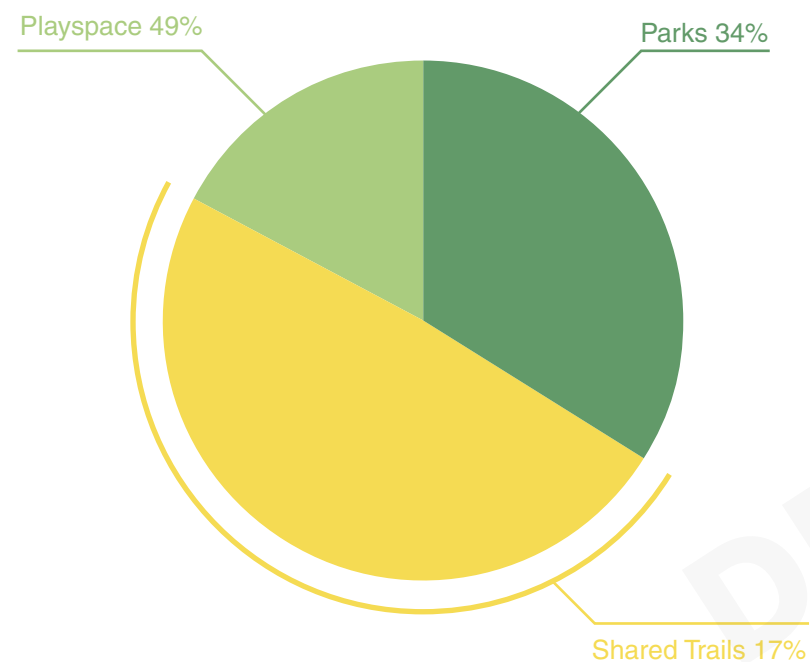
Altona Coastal Park

Cherry Lake Reserve

Yarra River

SEABROOK PRECINCT UPGRADES

Allocation of Funding in Seabrook



The table below lists the Council-managed open spaces in the Seabrook precinct and extent of upgrades proposed.

| HIERARCHY/ROLE | NAME OF OPEN SPACE | PROPOSED WORKS | TYPE OF WORKS |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| Neighbourhood Open Spaces | Homestead Run Reserve | Upgrade | Parks, playgrounds |
| | Point Cook Rd to Shane Rd Reserve | Renewal | Parks |
| Local Open Spaces | Barry Jones Park | Renewal | Parks, playgrounds |
| | John Lecky Reserve | Renewal | Parks |
| | Sandstone Point Reserve | Renewal | Parks, playgrounds |
| Linear/Links/ Buffers | Dunnings Road Drainage Reserve | - | - |
| | Seabrook Bvd to Bowood Crescent Reserve | Renewal | Parks |
| | Seabrook Bvd to Gowrie Crescent Reserve | Renewal | Parks |
| | Seabrook Bvd to Point Cook Road Reserve | Renewal | Parks |
| | Shane Avenue Reserve | Upgrade | - |
| | St Anthony Court Reserve^^ | Renewal | Parks |

^^ Open space also plays a Local function



Laverton

McCormack
Park

Frank Gibson
Reserve

Woods Street
Reserve

A. B. Shaw
Reserve

Altona-
Seaholme

Altona
Meadows

Bruce Comben
Reserve

Skeleton Creek
Reserve

Truganina
Explosives Reserve

H. D. Graham
Reserve

Altona Meadows
Reserve

Skeleton Creek
Reserve

Seabrook

Sandstone Point
Reserve

Homestead Run
Reserve

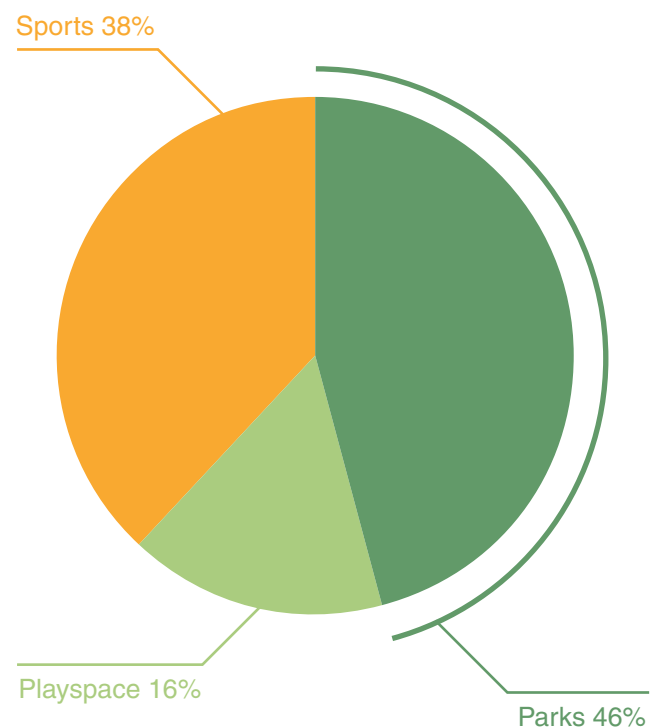
Tatman
Reserve

Altona Green
Park

W. E. Hubble
Reserve

SPOTSWOOD-SOUTH KINGSVILLE PRECINCT UPGRADES

Allocation of Funding in Spotswood-South Kingsville



The table below lists the Council-managed open spaces in the Spotswood-South Kingsville precinct and extent of upgrades proposed.

| HIERARCHY/ROLE | NAME OF OPEN SPACE | PROPOSED WORKS | TYPE OF WORKS |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| District Open Spaces | Donald McLean Reserve | Upgrade | Parks, playgrounds, sports |
| Neighbourhood Open Spaces | Craig Street Park | Upgrade | Parks, playgrounds |
| | Edwards Reserve | Upgrade | Playgrounds, sports |
| | Fred Goldsmith Oval | Upgrade | Parks |
| | Mary Street Reserve | Upgrade | Parks, playgrounds |
| | Veteran Reserve | Upgrade | Parks |
| | Riverside Park*** | New works | Parks |
| Local Open Spaces | Stony Creek** | Upgrade | Parks |
| | The Avenue Reserve | Renewal | Parks |
| | Walkers Corner (Vernon Street Reserve) | Renewal | Parks |
| Linear/Links/ Buffers | E.G. Smith Reserve^^ | Renewal | Parks, playgrounds |

** Open space also plays a District function

^^Open space also plays a Local function

*** Open space also plays a Regional function



Brooklyn

Altona North

Spotswood-South Kingsville

Newport West

Newport East

Williamstown-Williamstown North

Yarra River

Donald McLean Reserve

Mary Street Reserve

Edwards Reserve

Stony Creek Reserve

Stony Creek Backwash

A. W. Langshaw Reserve

Newport Lakes

Digman Reserve

Riverside Park

Loft Reserve

Loft Reserve

Altona Lakes Golf Course

S. J. Clement Reserve

Newport Park

Greenwich Reserve

Bryan Martyn Oval

Jackson Reserve

K. C. White Reserve

Dennis Reserve

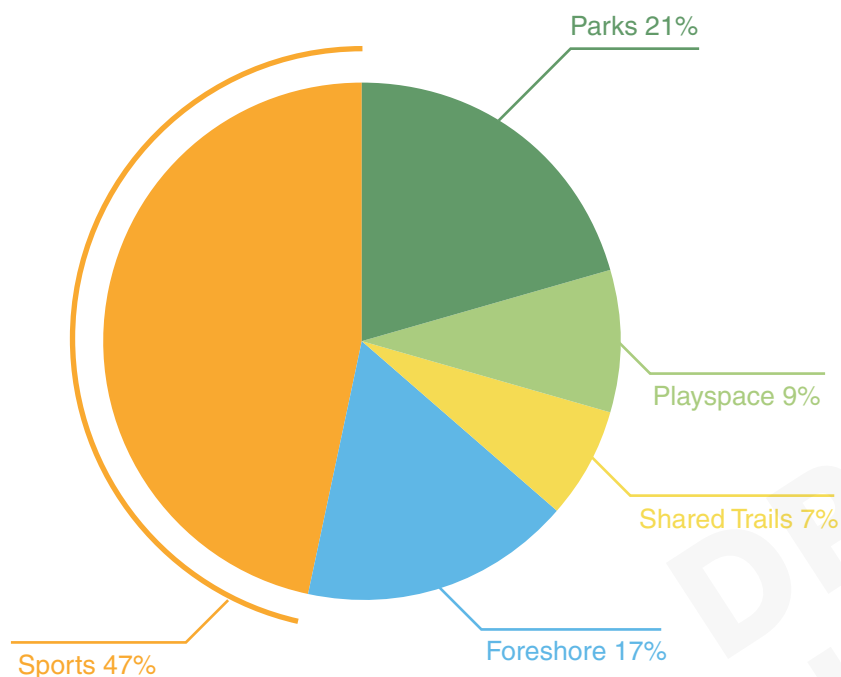
Altona Coastal

Lawhorne Coastal

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WILLIAMSTOWN-WILLIAMSTOWN NORTH PRECINCT UPGRADES

Allocation of Funding in Williamstown-Williamstown North



The table below lists the Council-managed open spaces in the Williamstown-Williamstown North precinct and extent of upgrades proposed.

| HIERARCHY/ROLE | NAME OF OPEN SPACE | PROPOSED WORKS | TYPE OF WORKS |
|----------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|
| Regional Open Spaces | Jawbone Conservation Reserve | - | - |
| | Jawbone Reserve | Renewal | Parks, playgrounds |
| | Williamstown Beach | Upgrade | Foreshore, parks |
| | Williamstown Botanic Gardens | Upgrade | Parks |
| | Williamstown Cricket & Football Ground | Upgrade | Sports |
| District Open Spaces | Commonwealth Reserve | Renewal | Parks, playgrounds |
| | Cyril Curtain Reserve | Upgrade | Foreshore, parks, sports |
| | Fearon Reserve | Upgrade | Parks, sports |
| | Gloucester Reserve | Upgrade | Parks |
| | Hatt Reserve | Upgrade | Foreshore, playgrounds, sports |
| | J. T. Gray Reserve | Upgrade | Sports |
| | L. A. Parker Reserve | Upgrade | Parks |
| | Williamstown Rotunda Gardens (Sirens) | Upgrade | Parks |
| | | | |

| HIERARCHY/ROLE | NAME OF OPEN SPACE | PROPOSED WORKS | TYPE OF WORKS |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------------|
| Neighbourhood Open Spaces | Bayview Reserve | New works | Parks |
| | Dennis Reserve | New works | Sports, playgrounds |
| | Jackson Reserve | Renewal | Parks, Sports, Exercise Equipment Program |
| | K. C. Reserve | Upgrade | Sports |
| | MacLean Reserve | Upgrade | Parks, playgrounds |
| | Quarry Reserve | Upgrade | Parks |
| | R. V. Long Reserve | Upgrade | Parks, playgrounds |
| | Ralph Willis Reserve | Renewal | Parks, playgrounds |
| | Robertson Reserve | Renewal | Parks, sports |
| Local Open Spaces | Burgoyne Reserve** | Upgrade | Foreshore, playgrounds |
| | Crofton Drive Reserve | - | Parks |
| | Edina Street Reserve | Renewal | Parks, playgrounds |
| | Farrell Court Reserve | Renewal | Parks |
| | John Morley Reserve** | Upgrade | Foreshore, playgrounds |
| | North Williamstown Railway Station Reserve | Renewal | Parks |
| | Queen Street Reserve | - | - |
| | Rifle Range Park | Renewal | Parks |
| | Rotary Park | Renewal | Parks, playgrounds |
| | Sadler Reserve** | Upgrade | Parks, playgrounds |
| | Tregutha Road Reserve | Renewal | Parks |
| | W.G. Gray Reserve | Renewal | Parks, playgrounds |
| | Williamstown Croquet Club | - | - |

| HIERARCHY/ROLE | NAME OF OPEN SPACE | PROPOSED WORKS | TYPE OF WORKS |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| Linear/Links/ Buffers | Bates Drive Reserve^^ | Renewal | Parks |
| | Burgoyne Court Reserve^^ | Renewal | Parks |
| | Caspian Terrace Reserve | Renewal | Parks |
| | Clough Street Reserve | Upgrade | Parks, playgrounds |
| | Crofton Drive Accessway | Renewal | Parks, playgrounds |
| | Hoffman Terrace Easement | Renewal | Parks |
| | Kingshott Close Reserve | Renewal | Parks |
| | Kokoda Road Reserve | Renewal | Parks |
| | McGuire Crescent Reserve | - | - |
| | Merrett Drive Median | Upgrade | - |
| | Procter Street Reserve | Upgrade | Parks |
| | Rifle Range Drive Reserve | Renewal | Parks |
| | Sandpiper Place Accessway | Renewal | Parks |
| | Sandpiper Place Easement | Renewal | Parks |
| | Sea Breeze Lane Reserve | - | - |
| | Smith Avenue Reserve | Renewal | Parks |
| | Teal Court Reserve | Renewal | Parks |
| | Williams Bay Grove Reserve | Upgrade | - |
| | Williamstown Railway Reserve | New works | Parks |

** Open space also plays a District function

^^Open space also plays a Local Function



