

# Metropolitan Open Space Network

## Provision and Distribution



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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Metropolitan Melbourne's vibrant open space network includes gardens and heritage parks, neighbourhood and pocket parks, sports fields, regional and national parks, trails, beaches, wetlands, waterways, piers, jetties, rooftop gardens, plazas, squares and civic areas. Each type of open space holds its own unique values and provides a range of social, economic and environmental outcomes that contribute to the overall liveability of the city's metropolitan area.

In order to understand Melbourne's open space network, the VPA reviewed existing data, and the many definitions and categories of open space that are utilised by state and local governments. From this the following work was produced:

- A clear definition of open space alongside a hierarchy and categorisation system;
- The production of a comprehensive GIS based open space network map based on quality assured data from state and local government sources for the entire Melbourne metropolitan area;
- The creation of an online portal for interactive use of the map, including the potential for users to access and utilise the primary data that generates the map;
- Updated provision statistics down to LGA level, but with adaptability to any scale; and
- The first walkable access mapping for the entire metropolitan area to test distribution of the network and to identify areas of relative under-provision.

This document provides a summary overview of results from the VPA's analysis of open space provision and distribution throughout the Melbourne metropolitan region.

### 1.1 Open space definitions

Open space can include parks, pathways, roadway greens, land for recreation, environmental purposes, visual amenity, golf courses, cemeteries and other types of alternative use open space. Indeed, the definition of open space depends on the context – in a highly urban area, a narrow cycling trail or small vacant lot can be open space, while in areas with less built form it might take the shape of a lake, national park or set of playing fields.

Building on a range of concepts and definitions for open space, the VPA has developed a multi-tiered definition of open space, reflecting the range of land types and their diversity of functions and roles.

#### 1.1.1 Open space

**Land that provides outdoor recreation, leisure and/or environmental benefits and/or visual amenity.**

This definition can be disaggregated into component parts as follows:

#### 1.1.2 Public open space

Publicly owned land that:

1. Is accessible to the community;
2. Is set aside for the primary purpose of outdoor recreation and leisure, conservation, waterways, and/or heritage; and
3. Provides one or more of outdoor recreation, leisure and environmental benefits and/or visual amenity.

#### 1.1.3 Restricted public land

Publicly owned land:

1. Where public access and/or use is restricted;
2. That is set aside for the primary purpose of outdoor recreation, conservation, heritage and/or services including transport, education, water, health or utilities; but
3. That provides one or more of outdoor recreation, leisure and environmental benefits and/or visual amenity.

### 1.1.4 Private open space

Land that is privately owned or leased on a long term basis to private operators, and where public access is prohibited or significantly restricted, but that may still contribute environmental benefits and visual amenity.

## 2.0 NETWORK PLANNING PRINCIPLES

The VPA has identified a series of six fundamental network planning principles to guide assessment of open space provision across the metropolitan region, and to assist in identifying and prioritising potential interventions. The principles / pillars rest on the foundation objective of optimising access to, and use of, all practically available publicly owned land (inclusive of Restricted Public Land) for net community benefit.

The principles are based on the contention that no one element or factor in isolation can deliver a high quality open space network. Instead there are a range of universal “ingredients” that can be mixed and matched and used in different proportions to underpin spatial planning solutions that are responsive to local or regional circumstances.

The principles have been crafted to:

- Provide direction and strategic planning for the metropolitan open space network as a whole;
- Provide a framework for local governments as they review and revise their existing open space strategies;
- Complement the guidance contained in the PSP guidelines, where specific quantitative provision standards are in place; and
- Inform the process to arrive at an appropriate open space contribution rate in established areas where there are no pre-determined open space development contribution rates.

The overarching goal of the network planning principles 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.



## 2.1 The six pillars

The six network planning principles (or the 'six pillars') are as follows.

### EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION

Deliver a network of open spaces that are located to ensure community access within a safe 5 minute walk (approximately 400m) of 95% of residents.



### ACCESS & CONNECTIVITY

Create a network of open spaces that are accessible to all, free of charge and connected by safe pedestrian and cycle links, public transport options and where practicable co-located with community infrastructure.



### QUALITY

Design, build and maintain open spaces to optimise their capacity and resilience, and to enhance community appreciation.



### QUANTITY

Provide an appropriate amount of open space to cater for a range of community uses.



### DIVERSITY

Deliver a network of open space types (pocket, neighbourhood, community, district, municipal and regional parks) that provide for a range of uses, functions and differing levels of amenity.



### SUSTAINABILITY

Create a network that is planned and managed to support biodiversity and city amenity which is also fit for purpose, fiscally responsible and resource efficient.

## 3.0 OPEN SPACE PROVISION AND DISTRIBUTION

### 3.1 Quantifying access to open space

Historically, open space distribution and access has been assessed by drawing an ‘as the crow flies’ radius from open space and then assessing the resultant coverage and gaps. This approach (in its crudest form) does not assess physical barriers and connectivity issues that often exist between residents and parks, resulting in a distorted and overly optimistic assessment of the network.

To address this, the VPA has undertaken a rigorous mapping exercise of actual walkable access via the available path and trail networks across Melbourne. The result is a far more accurate assessment of open space network coverage which in turn will assist state and local government planners and designers to better target interventions and improvements. The benchmark used for this mapping is a 400m walking distance to a public open space feature.

### 3.2 Results of the analysis

The VPA has extracted and analysed data for two main quantitative measures:

- Distribution of open space; and
- Physical access and connection to open space.

Note that for all tables:

1. Figures are draft and subject to further quality assurance checks;
2. Figures are based on the area within the contiguous metropolitan Urban Growth Boundary;
3. Results are derived from analysis of data at a specific point in time. Analysis conducted following subsequent data updates will produce different results;
4. Figures showing open space provision per square metre may be skewed in outer metropolitan municipalities, where there are large areas of undeveloped land; and
5. Results are produced from data classified according to one particular interpretation of open space, of which there are many. Application of varying classification methodologies would generate different results.



### 3.3 Data tables

Table 1 Distribution of public open space types per municipality

MUNICIPALITY	AREA (HA)							TOTAL
	CIVIC SQUARES & PROMENADES	CONSERVATION RESERVES	NATURAL & SEMI-NATURAL OPEN SPACE	PARKS & GARDENS	RECREATION CORRIDORS	SPORTSFIELDS & ORGANISED RECREATION	TRANSPORT RESERVATIONS	
Banyule	-	0.2	512.8	127.3	3.0	244.1	2.4	890
Bayside	2.0	2.3	159.6	52.3	0.1	109.1	1.5	327
Boroondara	-	9.7	264.0	171.8	0.5	174.8	1.8	623
Brimbank	-	242.7	845.6	386.4	38.7	179.8	3.4	1,697
Cardinia	-	1.8	251.0	84.2	9.6	80.8	1.2	429
Casey	0.1	29.1	805.0	947.7	58.2	407.0	4.3	2,251
Darebin	0.1	95.0	147.7	199.1	8.8	197.4	0.6	649
Frankston	-	108.7	285.6	149.3	34.3	198.7	0.5	777
Glen Eira	-	-	-	43.7	0.3	122.0	4.7	171
Greater Dandenong	0.04	-	263.4	93.3	31.8	182.9	0.1	572
Hobsons Bay	-	87.6	601.7	105.8	7.9	186.5	2.9	992
Hume	-	197.7	818.3	199.0	26.5	144.6	0.2	1,386
Kingston	0.01	1.7	479.5	147.2	8.7	169.4	0.5	807
Knox	0.1	3.1	777.8	102.3	53.9	258.8	4.6	1,200
Manningham	-	34.3	655.3	222.1	5.2	142.5	0.6	1,060
Maribyrnong	0.2	-	150.3	97.9	5.9	94.5	0.4	349
Maroondah	-	28.5	179.1	108.2	7.0	303.4	2.8	629
Melbourne	12.3	-	251.3	419.4	2.0	100.1	3.1	788
Melton	1.0	140.7	624.1	162.3	26.0	111.5	4.4	1,070
Mitchell	-	-	16.9	22.7	2.3	18.8	-	61
Monash	-	-	324.3	154.7	5.0	229.2	3.3	716
Moonee Valley	-	-	224.4	117.7	6.5	178.4	0.1	527
Moreland	0.1	-	215.0	143.7	21.5	143.4	1.2	525
Mornington	-	-	68.8	17.1	0.1	4.1	-	90
Nillumbik	-	21.8	118.8	138.3	26.9	46.6	-	352
Port Phillip	-	-	150.2	90.7	0.2	162.4	7.9	411
Stonnington	-	-	26.7	62.9	3.3	58.5	-	151
Whitehorse	-	0.9	301.9	132.3	12.1	158.7	1.0	607
Whittlesea	11.1	411.3	459.0	367.5	32.2	202.1	7.0	1,490
Wyndham	-	22.5	775.7	229.7	71.3	299.4	5.7	1,404
Yarra	-	-	109.3	91.0	0.3	99.3	0.7	301
Yarra Ranges	0.9	5.9	136.5	159.3	26.0	91.8	0.1	420
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1,445</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>5,547</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>5,100</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>23,723</b>



Table 2 Distribution of public open space types per subregion - inclusive of growth areas

SUBREGION	AREA (HA)							TOTAL
	CIVIC SQUARES & PROMENADES	CONSERVATION RESERVES	NATURAL & SEMI-NATURAL OPEN SPACE	PARKS & GARDENS	RECREATION CORRIDORS	SPORTSFIELDS & ORGANISED RECREATION	TRANSPORT RESERVATIONS	
Central	13	0	688	762	12	515	12	2,001
Western	1	494	3,072	1,002	150	955	16	5,690
Northern	11	726	2,289	1,198	121	997	11	5,353
Eastern	1	82	2,639	1,051	110	1,359	14	5,256
Southern	2	144	2,313	1,535	143	1,274	13	5,423
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1,445</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>5,547</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>5,100</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>23,723</b>

Table 3 Distribution of public open space types per subregion - excluding growth area LGAs

SUBREGION	AREA (HA)							TOTAL
	CIVIC SQUARES & PROMENADES	CONSERVATION RESERVES	NATURAL & SEMI-NATURAL OPEN SPACE	PARKS & GARDENS	RECREATION CORRIDORS	SPORTSFIELDS & ORGANISED RECREATION	TRANSPORT RESERVATIONS	
Central	13	0	688	762	12	515	12	2,001
Western	0	330	1,672	610	53	545	6	3,216
Northern	0	117	994	608	60	631	4	2,416
Eastern	1	82	2,639	1,051	110	1,359	14	5,256
Southern	2	115	1,508	587	85	867	8	3,172
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>7,501</b>	<b>3,618</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>3,917</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>16,060</b>

**Table 4** Distribution of restricted public land types per municipality\*

MUNICIPALITY	AREA (HA)									
	CEMETERIES	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS	NATURAL & SEMI-NATURAL OPEN SPACE	PARKS & GARDENS	PUBLIC HOUSING RESERVES	SERVICES & UTILITIES RESERVES	SPORTSFIELDS & ORGANISED RECREATION	TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS	TRANSPORT RESERVATIONS	TOTAL
Banyule	4	105	-	-	-	7	42	6	32	196
Bayside	21	50	9	2	-	4	138	-	2	225
Boroondara	13	51	1	-	-	1	42	7	13	127
Brimbank	13	164	1	0.1	-	51	-	45	15	289
Cardinia	2	38	-	-	-	3	51	-	53	148
Casey	9	212	-	-	-	228	201	75	227	952
Darebin	20	84	-	-	-	27	96	185	6	419
Frankston	3	122	10	0	-	59	1	17	19	232
Glen Eira	12	43	-	2	-	3	56	6	1	122
Greater Dandenong	181	114	53	0	-	17	5	10	49	429
Hobsons Bay	63	70	-	4	-	5	37	6	16	202
Hume	9	107	689	-	-	52	62	12	66	998
Kingston	-	84	53	0	-	26	13	8	10	193
Knox	2	117	234	1	-	12	174	9	148	698
Manningham	7	66	-	-	-	16	38	-	38	166
Maribyrnong	11	39	-	-	-	-	7	8	20	84
Maroondah	-	95	0	11	-	27	11	6	78	227
Melbourne	43	21	25	22	-	-	205	55	9	381
Melton	2	71	0	1	-	25	150	10	23	284
Mitchell	3	13	24	-	-	-	5	-	2	47
Monash	1	136	11	3	-	14	64	108	22	360
Moonee Valley	-	60	3	0.5	0.5	10	16	6	8	105
Moreland	203	71	11	3	-	20	11	9	10	339
Mornington	-	16	0	-	-	3	1	-	1	21
Nilumbik	5	31	1	0	-	40	6	4	9	97
Port Phillip	8	14	-	1	-	2	61	-	3	89
Stonnington	-	13	-	0	-	-	39	10	4	66
Whitehorse	18	102	23	2	-	22	77	35	36	315
Whittlesea	2	128	-	1	-	81	-	63	175	450
Wyndham	7	128	2	-	-	154	38	75	33	437
Yarra	-	20	-	-	10	1	59	19	0	109
Yarra Ranges	4	86	-	-	-	30	-	11	68	200
<b>Total</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>2,474</b>	<b>1,149</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>1,707</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>1,196</b>	<b>9,006</b>

\* Note:

Only selected public housing estates have been included in the data and analysis.

Table 5 Public open space as a proportion of municipal area\*

MUNICIPALITY	MUNICIPAL AREA (HA)	PUBLIC OPEN SPACE (HA)	PERCENT PUBLIC OPEN SPACE
Banyule	6,263	890	14.2%
Bayside	3,745	327	8.7%
Boroondara	6,019	623	10.3%
Brimbank	11,122	1,697	15.3%
Cardinia	7,739	429	5.5%
Casey	22,889	2,251	9.8%
Darebin	5,347	649	12.1%
Frankston	8,482	777	9.2%
Glen Eira	3,869	171	4.4%
Greater Dandenong	8,951	572	6.4%
Hobsons Bay	5,835	992	17.0%
Hume	15,459	1,386	9.0%
Kingston	7,091	807	11.4%
Knox	9,480	1,200	12.7%
Manningham	7,029	1,060	15.1%
Maribyrnong	3,125	349	11.2%
Maroondah	5,939	629	10.6%
Melbourne	3,767	788	20.9%
Melton	20,701	1,070	5.2%
Mitchell	8,135	61	0.7%
Monash	8,147	716	8.8%
Moonee Valley	4,312	527	12.2%
Moreland	5,104	525	10.3%
Mornington	1,657	90	5.4%
Nillumbik	3,436	352	10.3%
Port Phillip	2,107	411	19.5%
Stonnington	2,563	151	5.9%
Whitehorse	6,427	607	9.4%
Whittlesea	19,060	1,490	7.8%
Wyndham	22,789	1,404	6.2%
Yarra	1,956	301	15.4%
Yarra Ranges	5,652	420	7.4%
<b>Overall</b>	<b>254,196</b>	<b>23,723</b>	<b>9.3%</b>

**Table 6** Public open space as a proportion of subregion area - inclusive of growth areas\*

SUBREGION	SUBREGION AREA (HA)	PUBLIC OPEN SPACE (HA)	PERCENT PUBLIC OPEN SPACE
Central	13,518	2,001	14.8%
Western	64,758	5,690	8.8%
Northern	62,804	5,353	8.5%
Eastern	48,694	5,256	10.8%
Southern	64,421	5,423	8.4%
<b>Overall</b>	<b>254,196</b>	<b>23,723</b>	<b>9.3%</b>

**Table 7** Public open space as a proportion of subregion area - excluding growth area LGAs\*

SUBREGION	SUBREGION AREA (HA)	PUBLIC OPEN SPACE (HA)	PERCENT PUBLIC OPEN SPACE
Central	13,518	2,001	14.8%
Western	41,931	3,412	8.1%
Northern	29,841	2,684	9.0%
Eastern	48,694	5,256	10.8%
Southern	56,683	4,995	8.8%
<b>Overall</b>	<b>190,668</b>	<b>18,347</b>	<b>9.6%</b>

\* Notes:

- Figures in the north, west and southern subregions are lower in part due to the growth areas not yet being developed – and therefore no open space exists to be measured.
- New overall open space provision (of around 20%) in the growth areas, is expected to lift the overall proportion of open space in the western, northern and southern subregions over time.
- Care must be taken when comparing percentages in this table as municipal areas include non-residential (e.g. industrial, commercial, special use etc.) zones. This may have the effect of reducing the relative percentage of open space for those municipalities with significant non-residential areas.

Table 8 Area of public open space per person\*

MUNICIPALITY	ESTIMATED POPULATION	PUBLIC OPEN SPACE (HA)	PUBLIC OPEN SPACE PER PERSON (M <sup>2</sup> )
Banyule	126,220	890	70.5
Bayside	101,316	327	32.3
Boroondara	174,772	623	35.6
Brimbank	198,726	1,697	85.4
Cardinia	48,989	429	87.5
Casey	278,817	2,251	80.7
Darebin	150,875	649	43.0
Frankston	133,908	777	58.0
Glen Eira	146,293	171	11.7
Greater Dandenong	151,041	572	37.8
Hobsons Bay	92,742	992	107.0
Hume	151,881	1,386	91.3
Kingston	152,800	807	52.8
Knox	154,529	1,200	77.7
Manningham	114,612	1,060	92.5
Maribyrnong	83,520	349	41.8
Maroondah	112,020	629	56.2
Melbourne	128,979	788	61.1
Melton	127,578	1,070	83.9
Mitchell	1,113	61	546.0
Monash	187,259	716	38.3
Moonee Valley	119,588	527	44.1
Moreland	166,771	525	31.5
Mornington	18,512	90	48.6
Nillumbik	46,912	352	75.1
Port Phillip	107,125	411	38.4
Stonnington	107,935	151	14.0
Whitehorse	165,532	607	36.7
Whittlesea	185,751	1,490	80.2
Wyndham	206,295	1,404	68.1
Yarra	89,148	301	33.7
Yarra Ranges	80,644	420	52.1
<b>Overall</b>	<b>4,112,202</b>	<b>23,723</b>	<b>57.7</b>

**Table 9** Area of public open space per person - inclusive of growth areas\*

SUBREGION	ESTIMATED POPULATION	PUBLIC OPEN SPACE (HA)	PUBLIC OPEN SPACE PER PERSON (M <sup>2</sup> )
Central	516,708	2,001	38.7
Western	744,929	5,690	76.4
Northern	829,521	5,353	64.5
Eastern	989,368	5,256	53.1
Southern	1,031,676	5,423	52.6
<b>Overall</b>	<b>4,112,202</b>	<b>23,723</b>	<b>57.7</b>

**Table 10** Area of public open space per person - excluding growth area LGAs\*

SUBREGION	ESTIMATED POPULATION	PUBLIC OPEN SPACE (HA)	PUBLIC OPEN SPACE PER PERSON (M <sup>2</sup> )
Central	516,708	2,001	38.7
Western	430,199	3,412	79.3
Northern	443,669	2,684	60.5
Eastern	989,368	5,256	53.1
Southern	982,687	4,995	50.8
<b>Overall</b>	<b>3,362,630</b>	<b>18,347</b>	<b>54.6</b>

\* Note:

Population figures have been extrapolated from Regional Population Growth data for 2015 (ABS, 2015). Assumes mesh block population spread across each LGA is unchanged from 2011.

Table 11 Population within 400m walkable distance of public open space (POS) per municipality

MUNICIPALITY	ESTIMATED POPULATION	ESTIMATED POPULATION WITHIN 400M OF POS	PROPORTION OF POPULATION WITHIN 400M OF POS
Banyule	126,220	102,899	81.5%
Bayside	101,316	69,299	68.4%
Boroondara	174,772	130,894	74.9%
Brimbank	198,726	167,203	84.1%
Cardinia	48,989	41,122	83.9%
Casey	278,817	236,677	84.9%
Darebin	150,875	115,905	76.8%
Frankston	133,908	110,812	82.8%
Glen Eira	146,293	85,666	58.6%
Greater Dandenong	151,041	116,537	77.2%
Hobsons Bay	92,742	77,138	83.2%
Hume	151,881	131,778	86.8%
Kingston	152,800	126,567	82.8%
Knox	154,529	125,616	81.3%
Manningham	114,612	96,459	84.2%
Maribymong	83,520	65,422	78.3%
Maroondah	112,020	88,438	78.9%
Melbourne	128,979	120,561	93.5%
Melton	127,578	111,958	87.8%
Mitchell	1,113	733	65.9%
Monash	187,259	146,280	78.1%
Moonee Valley	119,588	91,734	76.7%
Moreland	166,771	135,124	81.0%
Mornington	18,512	13,453	72.7%
Nillumbik	46,912	39,457	84.1%
Port Phillip	107,125	97,634	91.1%
Stonnington	107,935	78,224	72.5%
Whitehorse	165,532	136,300	82.3%
Whittlesea	185,751	153,571	82.7%
Wyndham	206,295	177,229	85.9%
Yarra	89,148	77,454	86.9%
Yarra Ranges	80,644	60,846	75.5%
<b>Overall</b>	<b>4,112,202</b>	<b>3,328,989</b>	<b>81.0%</b>

Notes:

- Results have been derived from assessment of those areas which fall within a 400 metre walkable catchment, or 'ped-shed', of public open space features, excluding areas classified as green buffers and local links, except where those areas adjoin other public open space. Walkable catchments have been created around accessible points along the boundaries of public open space, created by generating points at 30 metre intervals along those edges of open space which fall within 5 metres of the road casement. The catchments comprise areas falling within 400 metres (approximately five minutes' walk) of public open space, travelling along the road network, using road centrelines as a proxy for pedestrian routes. The enhanced road network excludes freeways and includes many informal pedestrian links.
- Population within these areas has been extrapolated from Regional Population Growth data for 2015 (ABS, 2015). Assumes mesh block population spread across each LGA is unchanged from 2011.
- Care must be taken when comparing percentages in this table as municipal areas include non residential (e.g. industrial, commercial, special use etc.) zones. This may have the effect of reducing the relative percentage of open space for those municipalities with significant non residential areas.

**Table 12** Summary of public open space ownership per municipality

MUNICIPALITY	CROWN	FEDERAL GOV	LOCAL GOV	PUBLIC AUTHORITY	STATE GOV	NO DATA	TOTAL (HA)
Banyule	300.3	0.1	540.1	14.5	-	34.8	890
Bayside	184.4	-	140.8	1.6	-	0.1	327
Boroondara	204.1	-	385.5	18.6	2.6	11.8	623
Brimbank	677.8	-	823.0	121.1	9.1	65.5	1,697
Cardinia	54.3	-	326.0	45.0	0.4	2.9	429
Casey	486.2	-	1,141.7	606.0	1.6	15.8	2,251
Darebin	253.5	-	359.4	26.5	0.9	8.4	649
Frankston	310.5	-	396.9	56.6	5.8	7.3	777
Glen Eira	43.3	-	119.7	0.5	-	7.2	171
Greater Dandenong	95.0	-	322.6	134.0	-	20.0	572
Hobsons Bay	375.9	-	358.7	188.5	-	69.2	992
Hume	225.8	-	893.2	217.8	11.1	38.5	1,386
Kingston	183.8	-	300.1	297.4	2.0	23.6	807
Knox	464.9	-	563.2	138.2	-	34.2	1,200
Manningham	503.4	-	532.0	24.2	-	0.4	1,060
Maribyrnong	121.9	-	168.7	18.5	-	40.1	349
Maroondah	71.4	-	535.4	21.4	-	0.7	629
Melbourne	670.7	-	26.1	16.0	-	75.4	788
Melton	207.8	-	750.5	41.1	-	70.5	1,070
Mitchell	5.4	-	53.4	-	-	1.9	61
Monash	257.9	-	416.5	41.4	0.2	0.5	716
Moonee Valley	156.9	1.6	310.6	21.1	7.6	29.3	527
Moreland	46.1	-	367.4	66.8	0.4	44.2	525
Mornington	18.9	-	62.1	3.7	-	5.3	90
Nillumbik	99.5	-	226.3	19.9	-	6.8	352
Port Phillip	373.6	-	8.5	13.6	10.6	5.1	411
Stonnington	18.7	-	111.2	6.2	0.3	15.0	151
Whitehorse	73.3	-	331.9	38.7	2.7	160.3	607
Whittlesea	453.8	-	859.6	169.6	-	7.3	1,490
Wyndham	242.4	-	916.4	105.4	10.5	129.6	1,404
Yarra	242.2	-	25.2	2.4	0.2	30.7	301
Yarra Ranges	49.0	-	346.0	17.5	-	7.8	420
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,473</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12,719</b>	<b>2,494</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>23,723</b>



**Table 13** Summary of public open space ownership per subregion - inclusive of growth areas

SUBREGION	CROWN	FEDERAL GOV	LOCAL GOV	PUBLIC AUTHORITY	STATE GOV	NO DATA	TOTAL (HA)
Central	1,427	0	340	57	11	166	2,001
Western	1,661	2	3,159	477	27	364	5,690
Northern	1,384	0	3,299	515	12	142	5,353
Eastern	1,624	0	3,110	300	5	216	5,256
Southern	1,376	0	2,810	1,145	10	82	5,423
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,473</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12,719</b>	<b>2,494</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>23,723</b>

**Table 14** Summary of public open space ownership per subregion - excluding growth area LGAs

SUBREGION	CROWN	FEDERAL GOV	LOCAL GOV	PUBLIC AUTHORITY	STATE GOV	NO DATA	TOTAL (HA)
Central	1,427	0	340	57	11	166	2,001
Western	1,211	2	1,492	331	17	164	3,216
Northern	699	0	1,493	128	1	94	2,416
Eastern	1,624	0	3,110	300	5	216	5,256
Southern	890	0	1,668	539	8	66	3,172
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,851</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8,104</b>	<b>1,354</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>16,060</b>

**Table 15** Summary of public open space ownership by percentage of ownership type per municipality

MUNICIPALITY	CROWN	FEDERAL GOV	LOCAL GOV	PUBLIC AUTHORITY	STATE GOV	NO DATA	TOTAL (HA)
Banyule	33.75%	0.01%	60.70%	1.62%	-	3.92%	100.00%
Bayside	56.41%	-	43.06%	0.50%	-	0.03%	100.00%
Boroondara	32.79%	-	61.92%	2.99%	0.41%	1.89%	100.00%
Brimbank	39.95%	-	48.51%	7.14%	0.54%	3.86%	100.00%
Cardinia	12.67%	-	76.05%	10.51%	0.10%	0.67%	100.00%
Casey	21.59%	-	50.72%	26.92%	0.07%	0.70%	100.00%
Darebin	39.08%	-	55.40%	4.08%	0.13%	1.30%	100.00%
Frankston	39.95%	-	51.07%	7.28%	0.75%	0.95%	100.00%
Glen Eira	25.39%	-	70.10%	0.31%	-	4.20%	100.00%
Greater Dandenong	16.61%	-	56.45%	23.44%	-	3.50%	100.00%
Hobsons Bay	37.88%	-	36.15%	19.00%	-	6.98%	100.00%
Hume	16.29%	-	64.42%	15.71%	0.80%	2.78%	100.00%
Kingston	22.78%	-	37.19%	36.85%	0.25%	2.93%	100.00%
Knox	38.73%	-	46.91%	11.51%	-	2.85%	100.00%
Manningham	47.50%	-	50.19%	2.28%	-	0.03%	100.00%
Maribyrnong	34.91%	-	48.29%	5.31%	-	11.49%	100.00%
Maroondah	11.35%	-	85.12%	3.40%	-	0.12%	100.00%
Melbourne	85.09%	-	3.31%	2.03%	-	9.57%	100.00%
Melton	19.43%	-	70.14%	3.84%	-	6.59%	100.00%
Mitchell	8.85%	-	87.97%	-	-	3.18%	100.00%
Monash	35.99%	-	58.13%	5.78%	0.03%	0.06%	100.00%
Moonee Valley	29.77%	0.30%	58.91%	4.01%	1.45%	5.56%	100.00%
Moreland	8.78%	-	70.00%	12.73%	0.07%	8.42%	100.00%
Mornington	20.99%	-	69.00%	4.15%	-	5.86%	100.00%
Nillumbik	28.23%	-	64.22%	5.63%	-	1.92%	100.00%
Port Phillip	90.81%	-	2.06%	3.30%	2.58%	1.25%	100.00%
Stonnington	12.34%	-	73.45%	4.08%	0.23%	9.91%	100.00%
Whitehorse	12.07%	-	54.69%	6.38%	0.44%	26.42%	100.00%
Whittlesea	30.45%	-	57.68%	11.38%	-	0.49%	100.00%
Wyndham	17.26%	-	65.26%	7.50%	0.75%	9.23%	100.00%
Yarra	80.55%	-	8.39%	0.79%	0.07%	10.20%	100.00%
Yarra Ranges	11.65%	-	82.31%	4.17%	-	1.87%	100.00%
<b>Overall</b>	<b>31.50%</b>	<b>0.01%</b>	<b>53.61%</b>	<b>10.51%</b>	<b>0.28%</b>	<b>4.09%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

**Table 16** Public open space ownership by percentage of ownership type per subregion - inclusive of growth areas

SUBREGION	CROWN	FEDERAL GOV	LOCAL GOV	PUBLIC AUTHORITY	STATE GOV	NO DATA	TOTAL (HA)
Central	71.32%	0.00%	16.98%	2.83%	0.56%	8.32%	100.00%
Western	29.19%	0.03%	55.52%	8.39%	0.48%	6.40%	100.00%
Northern	25.86%	0.00%	61.63%	9.62%	0.23%	2.65%	100.00%
Eastern	30.90%	0.00%	59.18%	5.71%	0.10%	4.10%	100.00%
Southern	25.38%	0.00%	51.81%	21.11%	0.18%	1.51%	100.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>31.50%</b>	<b>0.01%</b>	<b>53.61%</b>	<b>10.51%</b>	<b>0.28%</b>	<b>4.09%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

**Table 17** Public open space ownership by percentage of ownership type per subregion - excluding growth area LGAs

SUBREGION	CROWN	FEDERAL GOV	LOCAL GOV	PUBLIC AUTHORITY	STATE GOV	NO DATA	TOTAL (HA)
Central	71.32%	0.00%	16.98%	2.83%	0.56%	8.32%	100.00%
Western	37.64%	0.05%	46.40%	10.28%	0.52%	5.10%	100.00%
Northern	28.95%	0.00%	61.81%	5.28%	0.05%	3.90%	100.00%
Eastern	30.90%	0.00%	59.18%	5.71%	0.10%	4.10%	100.00%
Southern	28.07%	0.00%	52.59%	16.99%	0.26%	2.09%	100.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>36.43%</b>	<b>0.01%</b>	<b>50.46%</b>	<b>8.43%</b>	<b>0.27%</b>	<b>4.40%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

**Table 18** Summary of restricted public land ownership per municipality

MUNICIPALITY	CROWN	FEDERAL GOV	LOCAL GOV	PUBLIC AUTHORITY	STATE GOV	NO DATA	TOTAL (HA)
Banyule	13.7	-	51.5	29.4	101.2	0.3	196
Bayside	82.3	-	105.0	1.3	36.6	-	225
Boroondara	28.2	-	36.5	8.2	52.7	1.0	127
Brimbank	13.5	-	52.5	12.6	208.7	1.9	289
Cardinia	13.9	-	65.6	38.9	15.0	14.3	148
Casey	197.8	-	176.1	211.8	208.5	158.0	952
Darebin	85.0	-	28.2	30.1	263.7	12.4	419
Frankston	18.1	-	12.9	63.7	136.4	0.9	232
Glen Eira	66.8	-	1.4	3.0	44.5	6.5	122
Greater Dandenong	200.9	-	36.7	64.5	123.6	3.3	429
Hobsons Bay	108.9	-	14.2	9.7	67.8	1.5	202
Hume	8.7	-	110.0	713.3	164.4	1.2	998
Kingston	3.8	-	15.7	82.9	88.6	2.2	193
Knox	191.1	-	236.5	131.5	125.7	13.1	698
Manningham	11.8	-	64.7	22.9	65.7	0.9	166
Maribyrnong	30.8	-	4.0	19.7	28.4	0.8	84
Maroondah	18.1	-	11.2	99.2	99.0	0.0	227
Melbourne	334.2	-	0.4	0.1	38.1	8.0	381
Melton	13.0	-	67.7	11.0	187.8	4.2	284
Mitchell	12.5	-	25.9	0.0	8.1	0.0	47
Monash	6.2	-	75.6	38.7	239.0	0.1	360
Moonee Valley	11.5	0.1	26.4	8.5	57.8	0.7	105
Moreland	206.4	1.3	24.5	27.0	77.9	1.7	339
Mornington	0.2	-	1.6	3.2	16.1	0.2	21
Nillumbik	9.4	-	30.0	22.5	33.1	1.7	97
Port Phillip	82.9	-	0.4	2.6	2.8	0.0	89
Stonnington	4.4	-	35.8	3.7	22.6	0.0	66
Whitehorse	34.7	-	6.1	61.5	132.8	80.2	315
Whittlesea	7.9	-	43.2	182.5	188.4	27.9	450
Wyndham	234.3	-	28.2	27.5	144.7	2.0	437
Yarra	66.8	-	1.0	0.3	41.3	-	109
Yarra Ranges	5.7	-	11.2	85.1	92.4	5.1	200
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,123</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1,401</b>	<b>2,017</b>	<b>3,113</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>9,006</b>

**Table 19** Summary of restricted public land ownership per subregion - inclusive of growth areas

SUBREGION	CROWN	FEDERAL GOV	LOCAL GOV	PUBLIC AUTHORITY	STATE GOV	NO DATA	TOTAL (HA)
Central	519	0	42	27	133	9	729
Western	381	0	189	69	667	10	1,317
Northern	344	1	313	1,005	837	45	2,545
Eastern	296	0	442	447	807	101	2,093
Southern	584	0	415	469	669	185	2,323
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,123</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,401</b>	<b>2,017</b>	<b>3,113</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>9,006</b>

**Table 20** Summary of restricted public land ownership per subregion - excluding growth area LGAs

SUBREGION	CROWN	FEDERAL GOV	LOCAL GOV	PUBLIC AUTHORITY	STATE GOV	NO DATA	TOTAL (HA)
Central	519	0	42	27	133	9	729
Western	134	0	93	31	334	4	596
Northern	314	1	134	109	476	16	1,051
Eastern	296	0	442	447	807	101	2,093
Southern	386	0	239	258	461	27	1,371
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,649</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>2,211</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>5,839</b>

## 4.0 APPENDIX - OPEN SPACE CLASSIFICATION AND HIERARCHY

Open Space Types and Categories	Sub-Categories									
	Names	Core Open Space					Typical Access Classification Range			
		Local Network				Regional Network				
		Pocket	Neighbourhood	Community	District	Municipal	Metropolitan	Open	Limited	Highly Limited
Typical size / sub-descriptor	Less than 0.2ha	0.2-1ha	1.0-5.0Ha	5-15Ha	15-50Ha	Greater than 50ha				
Typical catchment/ length	200m-400m	400m	800m	1200m	> 0-5km	up to 15km				
<b>Public Open Space</b>										
Parks and gardens	✓	✓	x	x						
Civic squares and promenades	✓	✓	x	x						
Natural and semi-natural open space	✓	✓	x	x						
Sportsfields and organised recreation	✓	✓	x	x						
Recreation corridor	✓	✓	x	x						
Median parks	✓	✓	x	x						
Conservation reserves / protected areas	✓	✓	x	x						
<b>Restricted Public Land (with open space potential)</b>										
Services and utilities reserve	✓	x	✓	✓						
Government schools	x	✓	✓	x						
Tertiary institutions	x	✓	✓	x						
Cemeteries	✓	✓	x	x						
Transport reservations	✓	x	x	✓						
Public golf courses	x	x	✓	x						
Public race courses	x	x	✓	x						
Sportsfields and organised recreation	x	x	✓	✓						
Public housing reserves	x	x	✓	✓						
Natural and semi-natural open space	x	x	✓	✓						
Conservation reserves / protected areas	x	x	✓	✓						
<b>Private Open Space</b>										
Non government schools	x	x	✓	✓						
Private sportsfields	x	x	✓	✓						
Private golf courses	x	x	✓	✓						
Private race courses	x	x	✓	✓						
Private conservation	x	x	✓	✓						
Private outdoor shopping centre forecourts / plazas / malls	x	✓	✓	✓						

<b>Metropolitan Open Space Strategy - Key Definitions</b>	
<b>Primary and Secondary Categories</b>	
<b>Parks and gardens</b>	These are generally landscaped areas that provide for a range of non-organised recreation and informal activities. Such areas can also have natural values and may provide pedestrian and or bicycle links between streets to connect into the open space network.
<b>Sportsfields and organised recreation</b>	Areas primarily used for playing organised (often club-based) sport in an outdoor setting. These places can accommodate informal recreation activities, e.g. picnic areas, playgrounds.
<b>Golf courses</b>	Public and private golf courses and driving ranges.
<b>Race courses</b>	Public and private race courses.
<b>Natural and semi-natural open space</b>	Natural and semi-natural areas of remnant native vegetation through to revegetated and semi-landscaped areas. These areas may include land managed for the conservation of their natural and heritage values that are not included in Victoria's protected area system. Natural and semi-natural areas can include long, relatively narrow, interconnected areas of open space which may provide visual buffers, movement corridors for pedestrians, cyclists (where appropriate) and/or flora and fauna. Some Crown and public authority land within this category may have a resource use (e.g. state forests) or drainage function (e.g. stream frontages, drainage lines/reserves, reservoirs, and retarding basins). Recreational uses vary, depending on how compatible they are with the conservation values and other uses of the area. In some areas (e.g. regional parks), recreation may be the primary use.
<b>Recreation corridors</b>	Off-road trails used for walking and/ or cycling that link areas of open space, and provide formal or informal connections between and within neighbourhoods and districts.
<b>Metropolitan links</b>	Areas typically > 5km in length that provide formal or informal linkages at the municipality/ metropolitan scale. These areas can encompass smaller links (local/ neighbourhood/ regional), and will typically have a formal pathway.
<b>Regional links</b>	Areas typically 1 - 5km in length that provide formal or informal linkages between regional districts and open space. These areas may/ may not contain a pathway, and can comprise a network of local/ neighbourhood links.
<b>Neighbourhood links</b>	Areas typically 100m - 1km in length that provide a formal or informal link within the wider neighbourhood street and open space network. These areas may/ may not contain a pathway, and can comprise a network of local links.
<b>Local links</b>	Areas typically < 100m in length that provide a formal or informal link between the local street network and/ or open space. These areas may/ may not contain a pathway.
<b>Conservation reserves (protected areas)</b>	These areas are set aside for the conservation and protection of natural ecosystems, landscape character and/or historical and scenic features. Generally these areas are Crown land and part of Victoria's protected area system, however some private land may be set aside for conservation, such as Trust For Nature reserves. Conservation reserves can be used for some non-organised recreation and informal activities, depending on circumstances and/or in accordance with management plans.
<b>Civic squares and promenades</b>	Major hard-surfaced open areas used for non-organised recreation and informal activities, such as community gatherings. Can include hard edged/ urban sections of waterways.
<b>Public housing reserves</b>	Areas within State-owned land allocated to public housing which have an open space function, such as playgrounds, picnic areas, gardens, and sports fields. Primarily catering to public housing residents these areas may have potential for public access and use.

## Metropolitan Open Space Strategy - Key Definitions

### Primary and Secondary Categories

<b>Transport reservations</b>	Areas of informal open space within or adjacent to an existing or future transport reservation. Such spaces can be of a temporary nature and subject to transformation in response to evolving transport priorities. In some cases their use as open space may be complementary to the primary and long term transport purpose (e.g. a linear path or shared trail).
<b>Green buffers</b>	Areas within or adjacent to the road reserve/ casement that provide (or potentially provide) a visual and/ or noise screen. This can also include nature strips, road reserves and tree reserves, and areas which may contain a formal or informal path.
<b>Median parks</b>	Linear open space on or between road reserves that has been identified as being functionally important to the open space network. These areas may or may not have a formal or informal pathway and are typically located in-between lower speed and lower volume road carriageways (e.g. areas such as Drummond Street, Carlton).
<b>Services and utilities reserves</b>	Areas used primarily for service delivery purposes, often containing a reticulated utility. They may also have a secondary recreational use or amenity values.
<b>Tertiary institutions</b>	Universities and TAFE campuses. Access for public recreation will vary from campus to campus and is dependent on local access and management practices.
<b>Government schools</b>	State-owned primary and secondary schools and colleges. Access for recreation varies from campus to campus and is often dependent on negotiations between the individual school and the local council.
<b>Non-government schools</b>	Privately owned primary and secondary schools and colleges. Access for recreation varies from campus to campus and is dependent on negotiations between the individual school and the local council.
<b>Cemeteries</b>	Land reserved primarily for burial and / or memorialisation. These sites are often fenced and or screened and have clearly defined opening hours. Generally cemeteries will have strict rules regarding acceptable activities and there are strong controls on their design and layout.

### Access Levels

<b>Open access</b>	Freely accessible by the public all of the time.
<b>Limited access</b>	Access is free of charge but may be managed in some way, such as designated opening days / hours.
<b>Highly limited access</b>	Access is more significantly restricted by fees and charges and/ or barrier fencing
<b>Closed access</b>	Access is not possible by the public most of the time.





