

Metropolitan Open Space Network

Provision and Distribution



Contents

| | | |
|------------|---|-----------|
| 1.0 | INTRODUCTION | 4 |
| 1.1 | Open space definitions | 4 |
| 1.1.1 | Open space | 4 |
| 1.1.2 | Public open space | 4 |
| 1.1.3 | Restricted public land | 4 |
| 1.1.4 | Private open space | 5 |
| 2.0 | NETWORK PLANNING PRINCIPLES | 5 |
| 2.1 | The six pillars | 6 |
| 3.0 | OPEN SPACE PROVISION AND DISTRIBUTION | 7 |
| 3.1 | Quantifying access to open space | 7 |
| 3.2 | Results of the analysis | 7 |
| 3.3 | Data tables | 8 |
| 4.0 | APPENDIX - OPEN SPACE CLASSIFICATION AND HIERARCHY | 22 |

TABLES

| | | |
|-----------------|---|----|
| Table 1 | Distribution of public open space types per municipality | 8 |
| Table 2 | Distribution of public open space types per subregion - inclusive of growth areas | 9 |
| Table 3 | Distribution of public open space types per subregion - excluding growth area LGAs | 9 |
| Table 4 | Distribution of restricted public land types per municipality | 10 |
| Table 5 | Public open space as a proportion of municipal area | 11 |
| Table 6 | Public open space as a proportion of subregion area - inclusive of growth areas | 12 |
| Table 7 | Public open space as a proportion of subregion area - excluding growth area LGAs | 12 |
| Table 8 | Area of public open space per person | 13 |
| Table 9 | Area of public open space per person - inclusive of growth areas | 14 |
| Table 10 | Area of public open space per person - excluding growth area LGAs | 14 |
| Table 11 | Population within 400m walkable distance of public open space (POS) per municipality | 15 |
| Table 12 | Summary of public open space ownership per municipality | 16 |
| Table 13 | Summary of public open space ownership per subregion - inclusive of growth areas | 17 |
| Table 14 | Summary of public open space ownership per subregion - excluding growth area LGAs | 17 |
| Table 15 | Summary of public open space ownership by percentage of ownership type per municipality | 18 |
| Table 16 | Public open space ownership by percentage of ownership type per subregion - inclusive of growth areas | 19 |
| Table 17 | Public open space ownership by percentage of ownership type per subregion - excluding growth area LGAs | 19 |
| Table 18 | Summary of restricted public land ownership per municipality | 20 |
| Table 19 | Summary of restricted public land ownership per subregion - inclusive of growth areas | 21 |
| Table 20 | Summary of restricted public land ownership per subregion - excluding growth area LGAs | 21 |

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 |
| Total | 28 | 1,445 | 11,000 | 5,547 | 536 | 5,100 | 67 | 23,723 |

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 |
| Total | 28 | 1,445 | 11,000 | 5,547 | 536 | 5,100 | 67 | 23,723 |

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 |
| Total | 16 | 644 | 7,501 | 3,618 | 320 | 3,917 | 45 | 16,060 |

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 |
| Nillumbik | 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 |
| Total | 669 | 2,474 | 1,149 | 56 | 11 | 939 | 1,707 | 806 | 1,196 | 9,006 |

* 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% |
| Overall | 254,196 | 23,723 | 9.3% |

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% |
| Overall | 254,196 | 23,723 | 9.3% |

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% |
| Overall | 190,668 | 18,347 | 9.6% |

** 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 ²) |
|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------|--|
| 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 |
| Overall | 4,112,202 | 23,723 | 57.7 |

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 ²) |
|----------------|----------------------|------------------------|--|
| 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 |
| Overall | 4,112,202 | 23,723 | 57.7 |

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 ²) |
|----------------|----------------------|------------------------|--|
| 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 |
| Overall | 3,362,630 | 18,347 | 54.6 |

* 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% |
| Overall | 4,112,202 | 3,328,989 | 81.0% |

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 |
| Total | 7,473 | 2 | 12,719 | 2,494 | 66 | 970 | 23,723 |

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 |
| Total | 7,473 | 2 | 12,719 | 2,494 | 66 | 970 | 23,723 |

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 |
| Total | 5,851 | 2 | 8,104 | 1,354 | 43 | 707 | 16,060 |

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% |
| Maribymong | 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% |
| Overall | 31.50% | 0.01% | 53.61% | 10.51% | 0.28% | 4.09% | 100.00% |

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% |
| Total | 31.50% | 0.01% | 53.61% | 10.51% | 0.28% | 4.09% | 100.00% |

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% |
| Total | 36.43% | 0.01% | 50.46% | 8.43% | 0.27% | 4.40% | 100.00% |

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 |
| Total | 2,123 | 1.3 | 1,401 | 2,017 | 3,113 | 350 | 9,006 |

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 |
| Total | 2,123 | 1 | 1,401 | 2,017 | 3,113 | 350 | 9,006 |

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 |
| Total | 1,649 | 1 | 950 | 871 | 2,211 | 157 | 5,839 |

4.0 APPENDIX - OPEN SPACE CLASSIFICATION AND HIERARCHY

| Open Space Types and Categories | Sub-Categories | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| | Core Open Space | | | | | | Typical Access Classification Range | |
| | Names | Local Network | | | Regional Network | | | |
| | | Pocket | Neighbourhood | Community | District | Municipal | Metropolitan | |
| | | 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 | |
| | | Open | Limited | Highly Limited | Closed | | | |

| Public Open Space | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 |
| Restricted Public Land (with open space potential) | | | | |
| 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 orgnaised recreation | x | x | ✓ | ✓ |
| Public housing reserves | x | x | ✓ | ✓ |
| Natural and semi-natural open space | x | x | ✓ | ✓ |
| Conservation reserves / protected areas | x | x | ✓ | ✓ |
| Private Open Space | | | | |
| 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 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

Metropolitan Open Space Strategy - Key Definitions

Primary and Secondary Categories

| | |
|--|---|
| Parks and gardens | 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. |
| Sportsfields and organised recreation | 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. |
| Golf courses | Public and private golf courses and driving ranges. |
| Race courses | Public and private race courses. |
| Natural and semi-natural open space | 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. |
| Recreation corridors | 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. |
| Metropolitan links | 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. |
| Regional links | 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. |
| Neighbourhood links | 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. |
| Local links | 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. |
| Conservation reserves (protected areas) | 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. |
| Civic squares and promenades | 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. |
| Public housing reserves | 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

| | |
|--|--|
| Transport reservations | 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). |
| Green buffers | Areas within or adjacent to the road reserve/ easement 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. |
| Median parks | 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). |
| Services and utilities reserves | Areas used primarily for service delivery purposes, often containing a reticulated utility. They may also have a secondary recreational use or amenity values. |
| Tertiary institutions | Universities and TAFE campuses. Access for public recreation will vary from campus to campus and is dependent on local access and management practices. |
| Government schools | 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. |
| Non-government schools | 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. |
| Cemeteries | 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

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



