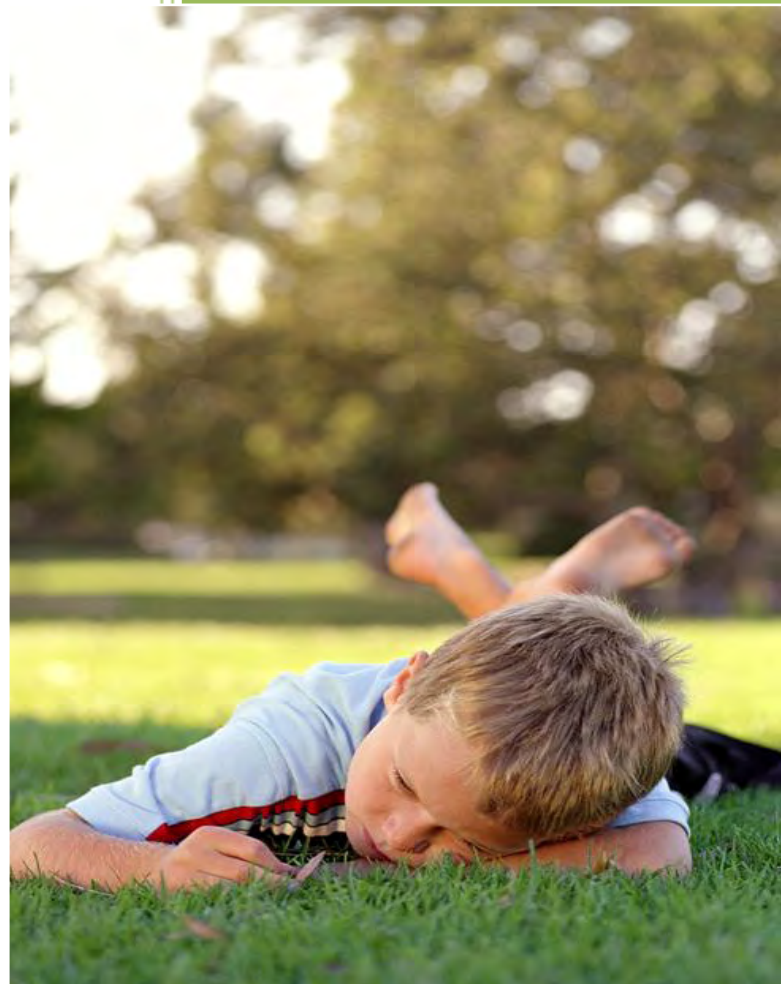




Public Open Space Strategy Volume 1: Strategy and Recommendations



INSIGHT
Leisure Planning

Final Report

March 2013



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1. Executive Summary

Latrobe City Council currently owns and manages a diverse range of public parks and reserves in numerous locations across the municipality. It is therefore important that the City has a strategic vision and framework to assess community needs and guide future public open space priorities.

A well planned and connected network of open space contributes to the liveability of a municipality and provides opportunities for active transport and passive recreation activities including walking, jogging and cycling. Open space reserves also provide venues for a range of formal sports clubs and groups to facilitate active participation in organised sports and physical activities. Effective open space provision is therefore integral to the promotion of healthy communities.

For the purposes of this project, open space is defined as:

Publically accessible land that is set aside for recreation, leisure, sport, conservation and/or associated environmental and urban design functions.

The scope of the project concentrates on the four major townships within the municipality (i.e. Morwell, Traralgon, Moe/Newborough and Churchill) along with a review of the seven smaller townships (i.e. Glengarry, Toongabbie, Boolarra, Yinnar, Yallourn North, Tyers, Traralgon South). Furthermore, the focus of the project is primarily on open space within residential areas (current and proposed) as opposed to commercial and industrial regions, the latter being adequately covered through existing *Activity Centre Plans* and the Council's proposed *Industrial Land Strategy*.

The key intent of this project is to review Council's previous *Public Open Space Plan (2007)* and to provide an easily understood strategic vision for the future planning and improvement of public open spaces across Latrobe City. The project will result in the development of a new *Public Open Space Strategy* with individual actions to be implemented as funding becomes available.

In preparing this Strategy significant community and stakeholder consultation has been undertaken (refer to Volume 2: Appendices and Supporting Information). The following vision is drawn from the consultation results and seeks to capture the community and stakeholder aspirations for open space provision, management and development in Latrobe City:

Latrobe City will plan, provide and manage a diverse range of attractive, appealing and sustainable public open space facilities that are welcoming, accessible, and enhance the character of individual townships or neighbourhoods.

Key priorities to emerge from the consultation activities included the following themes:

- Linkages and connections (including those used for active transport).
- Physical accessibility.
- Sustainability – standards, maintenance and acquisition.
- Increase activation and appeal of existing spaces.
- Way-finding signage.
- Enhance what we already have.
- Improve service / maintenance levels.
- Improve public toilets.
- Promote / market what we have.
- Additional car parking.
- Enhance planning provisions within the Planning Scheme and local planning policy.

Recommendations in this Strategy have been developed having regard to the results from a review of the existing supply and demand for open space, site analysis and consultation findings, including the community's vision and suggested priorities. A total of fifty-two individual recommendations have been made and are presented under five themes as well as township/area specific directions. The recommendation themes are:

- Planning;
- Enhance what we already have;
- Community partnerships;
- Open space activation; and
- Linkages and connections.

Recommendations are presented in Section 7 along with maps for each township.

A major theme to emerge from the research has been a desire to improve open space linkages and connections. The township maps provide an overview of strategic opportunities to enhance existing networks and establish a broader system of paths, trails, walking loops and linear reserves. Additional strategic planning may be required in order to fully scope and plan for these connections, and hence development of a Municipal Pathways Strategy is recommended.

A draft Open Space Policy is presented in Section 10 for incorporation into Council's MSS/Planning Scheme which outlines a strategic basis to guide future developer contributions. The policy recommends new residential subdivisions be levied at 10% of the net developable area as total open public space, of which a minimum of 5% must be unencumbered and where required, suitable for active open space development.

The policy also provides direction on open space siting, design and when to consider cash versus land contributions.

The demand assessment has confirmed that the majority of existing residential areas are generally well serviced and have adequate access to open space facilities. However, consistent with the community identified priorities, the quality and appeal of many of the existing sites could be significantly improved.

Despite recent population growth and planned increases in residential land availability¹ the demand assessment identified that the forecast annual growth rate (i.e. 0.86% or approximately 2,500-3,000 additional people over the next five years across the entire municipality²) is unlikely to significantly increase demand for access to new/additional open space during the life of this plan (i.e. next five years). However, the provision of locally accessible open space for informal recreation will remain important in future residential developments. It also reinforces the importance of providing appropriate connections and linkages to existing open space parks, reserves and facilities.

Staged implementation of the recommendations contained in this report will help achieve the overall vision for open space, address community priorities and improve open space planning and development outcomes for Latrobe City Council.

¹ Council recently successfully rezoned 232 hectares for residential development with a further 584 hectares planned across the City which will eventually provide for an additional 8,160-12,240 lots. *Source: Latrobe City: Business Connect, Autumn Edition 2011, p 4.*

² Latrobe City Population Estimates: <http://forecast2.id.com.au/Default.aspx?id=294&pg=5000>

2. Introduction

Latrobe City Council currently owns and manages a diverse range of public parks and reserves in numerous locations across the municipality. It is therefore important that Latrobe City establish a strategic vision and framework to assess community needs and guide future public open space management priorities.

The Latrobe City Council Municipal Strategic Statement, within the Latrobe Planning Scheme, highlights the principles of good urban design. In particular the *Healthy Urban Design Good Practice Guideline – Meeting Healthy by Design Objectives* provides policies and guidelines aimed at promoting an active and healthy lifestyle for residents in Latrobe City.

A well planned and connected network of open space contributes to the liveability of a municipality and provides opportunities for active transport and passive recreation activities including walking, jogging and cycling. Open space reserves also provide venues for a range of formal sports clubs and groups to facilitate active participation in organised sports and physical activities. Effective open space provision is therefore integral to the promotion of healthy communities.

2.1 Project Purpose

The key objective of this project is therefore to review Council's previous *Public Open Space Plan (2007)* and provide an easily understood strategic vision for the future planning and improvement of public open spaces across Latrobe City. Specific objectives (in summary) include:

- Define what is *Public Open Space*.
- Evaluate usage, capacity and distribution of existing public open space.
- Assess indicative demand and supply of open space across the City.
- Consider opportunities for additional provision (where appropriate), including possible *regional or district* open space.
- Consider opportunities for rationalisation of underutilised or surplus open space.
- Enhance linear linkages and connections.
- Strengthen Council's Planning Scheme provisions for open space contributions and acquisition.

2.2 Report Format

The *Public Open Space Strategy (2013)* is presented in two volumes. Specifically this document presents a summary of key research findings, strategic directions and recommendations. The remaining volume provides more detailed background information, appendices and consultation results. The report volumes are as follows:

- Volume 1: Public Open Space Strategy (2013)
- Volume 2: Appendices and Supporting Information.

3. Situation Analysis

The following section provides a summary of key implications for the Public Open Space Strategy from a review of selected information including the strategic planning context, values and benefits of open space provision, background reference material, industry trends and population / demographic profile of the community. The situation analysis helps to inform the planning context for the study. More detailed source material is provided in Volume 2: Appendices and Supporting Information.

3.1 Open Space Definition

Open space has had a variety of definitions used by different Local Government Authorities, however there are distinct consistencies related to public accessibility and the primary purpose of the land. Examples of definitions used by other LGA's include:

Open space refers to public and Council land accessible to the public and set aside for recreation and/or conservation. Surf Coast Shire Open Space Strategy 2004.

Open space refers to public land owned and/or managed by the Shire of Yarra Ranges or another public agency. Shire of Yarra Ranges Open Space Strategy 2008.

Open space is defined as public land that has a leisure function and or is zoned or reserved for public parks or conservation purposes. Open space may include sports fields, conservation areas, playgrounds, recreation trails as well as public land that may be provided for drainage, or utility purposes, and is used or valued for leisure. It is acknowledged that open space may not always be green, as it may also be paved, such as in a town square, mall or plaza. City of Casey, Draft Open Space Strategy 2011.

The Victorian Environmental Assessment Council (VEAC) was established in 2001 under the *Victorian Environmental Assessment Council Act 2001*. It provides the State Government of Victoria with independent advice on protection and management of the environment and natural resources of public land. The VEAC defines public open space as:

Those areas of public land and local council land that have an accepted and ongoing community use for outdoor recreation and informal activities, and that are freely accessible to the public. Victorian Environmental Assessment Council (VEAC), 2011.

Latrobe City Council's *Public Open Space Plan (2007)* defined public open space as:

Any publicly accessible land that is set aside for active recreation, passive recreation, community amenity space or nature conservation. This may include Council, Government or private land available for community use.

The 2007 definition remains largely relevant and therefore for the purposes of this project open space can be defined as:

Publically accessible land that is set aside for recreation, leisure, sport, conservation and/or associated environmental and urban design functions.

The scope of the project concentrates on the four major townships within the municipality (i.e. Morwell, Traralgon, Moe/Newborough and Churchill) along with a review of the seven smaller townships (i.e. Glengarry, Toongabbie, Boolarra, Yinnar, Yallourn North, Tyers, Traralgon South). Furthermore, the focus of the project is primarily on open space within residential areas (current and proposed) as opposed to commercial and industrial regions, the latter being adequately covered through existing *Activity Centre Plans* and the Council's proposed *Industrial Land Strategy*.

3.2 Planning Context/Framework

The City already has a number of strategic planning documents which provide direction and influence open space provision and management, these include (but not limited to):

- Latrobe 2026: The Community Vision for Latrobe Valley.
- Council Plan 2011-2015: Council's response to Latrobe 2026.
- Strategic Resource Plan 2011-2015.
- Municipal Strategic Statement (MSS) & Latrobe Planning Scheme.
- Precinct/Area Specific Structure Plans.
- Healthy Urban Design Good Practice Guideline Meeting Healthy by Design® Objectives (2009).
- Latrobe City Council Residential and Rural Residential Land Assessment (2009).
- Recreation and Leisure Strategy (2006).
- Recreation /Sport Specific Strategies (e.g. Bicycle Plan 2007, Playground Strategy 2010).
- Site Specific Master Plans (e.g. Recreation Reserve Master Plans, such as Gaskin Park).
- Township and Rural Area Outdoor Recreation Plans.

3.3 Values and Benefits

Latrobe City recognises the benefits of leisure, recreation and open space in contributing to the culture, lifestyle and character of the region. In particular it is acknowledged that the City has a natural environment that facilitates a high level of participation in a range of physical activities, including aquatic sports (lakes and waterways), informal recreation, environmental appreciation and a range of traditional formal sports.

The range of recreation and leisure opportunities available in the City, supported by the physical character of the Latrobe Valley, lakes, bushland areas and rural open spaces contribute to the liveability of the municipality and enhance the region's economic sustainability through tourism, events and population retention/attraction.

Hence open space and the natural environment form an integral part of the City's character, including as settings for a range of sport and recreation activities. The benefits associated with participating in sport and physical activity include personal enjoyment, social interaction, physical and mental health, personal achievement, community involvement ('social capital'), community resilience and opportunities for expression of community pride³.

The health benefits of participation in regular physical activity have been well documented⁴ and include:

- Reduced incidence of cardiovascular disease, stroke, obesity and other preventable illnesses.
- Increased life expectancy.
- Reduced incidence of bowel cancer and certain other cancers.
- Reduced incidence of stress, anxiety, depression and improved overall mental health.
- Reduced incidence of chronic conditions such as diabetes, arthritis and asthma.

Participation in a broad range of leisure activities has the potential to improve physiological and mental health, contribute to personal development, improve well-being and assist in social learning (e.g. tolerance, respect, cooperation, leadership etc).

Participation may also contribute to a reduction in anti-social behaviour, assist in the improvement of educational performance, promote a sense of community belonging and reduce incidences of social isolation.

Hence parks, reserves and open space play an important role in promoting a sense of community, social inclusion and community well being. Recreation and open space facilities are recognised as important physical assets that contribute to providing a social focus and influencing people's perception of their community. Quality facilities assist broad community

³ Parks & Leisure Australia: Literature review of industry research.

⁴ Various research reports from Vic Health, Sport & Recreation Victoria and other agencies.

use, events, tourism and contribute to overall economic sustainability of the communities in which they exist.

The Victorian Environmental Assessment Council (VEAC) undertook an investigation into the provision of public land in metropolitan Melbourne, releasing a Final Report in August 2011. In its report, the VEAC identified that public open space contributes to:

- Physical health (including addressing obesity) by providing opportunities for physical activity and children's play in parks, beaches, sportsgrounds, playgrounds and along walking and cycling paths.
- Mental health by providing opportunities to undertake informal activities such as relaxing and being in natural environments.
- Social capital by providing opportunities for group gatherings (such as picnics and barbecues), socialising and meeting new people and integrating new members of the community in parks, beaches and playgrounds and sports venues.
- Stimulated and sustainable economies by providing a venue for a variety of community, tourism and commercial activities in city squares and promenades, beaches and parks, which in turn generate employment.
- Environmentally sustainable urban areas through the protection of nature values in parks, provision of ecosystem services and reduction in the urban heat island effect.
- Artistic expression and cultural diversity through the provision of venues for community, sporting and cultural events and festivals in city squares and promenades, parks, beaches and sportsgrounds, which contribute to the diversity and liveliness of urban areas.

Source: VEAC, Metropolitan Melbourne Investigation, August 2011.

3.4 Background Reference Material

Volume 2 Appendices and Supporting Information provides an overview of a selection of key documents reviewed as part of the planning process for this project. Key findings include:

- Overall existing levels of demand for open space is likely to be a good indicator of future demand, given the limited anticipated population growth within the next five years and existing land supply. However, future subdivisions (particularly in Traralgon, Moe/Newborough, Morwell and Churchill) will need to consider provision of adequate local open space and appropriate off-road linkages to existing facilities.
- Consideration must be given to opportunities to improve the appeal and capacity of existing open spaces to encourage active lifestyle choices and community recreation.
- There is support for ongoing partnerships with Reserve Committees and relevant community groups in the management and enhancement of public open space.
- There may be a need to establish a regional tracks and trails strategy (or similar), supported by local township walking trails. This may include a review of the existing 2007

Bicycle Strategy to incorporate a Footpath Audit and Pedestrian/Shared Trail Network Plan.

- The *Walkability Toolkit*⁵ provides a valuable resource for Planners in assessing subdivision requests. Application of the Balance Sheet assessment template should form part of Council's subdivision assessment process. The design guidelines can also be applied to existing path and open space linear links in order to improve walkability outcomes.
- Healthy by Design^{®6} encourages:
 - Walkable neighbourhoods, including safe and attractive pedestrian and cycle routes to all key local destinations;
 - Design of legible street networks that are clear and easy to navigate;
 - Open space that incorporates a range of shade, shelter, seating and signage opportunities;
 - Building design that maximises natural surveillance and active street frontages;
 - Maximised public transport options and connections to all key destinations;
 - Community spaces or buildings that incorporate a variety of uses;
 - Avoiding opportunities for concealment and entrapment along paths and in community spaces; and
 - Minimal fencing and walls, with maximum lighting, windows, doors, articulation to facades and use of low walls and transparent fencing.

More specifically the Council Plan (2012-2016) contains a number of strategic objectives that are directly relevant to the Public Open Space Strategy, for example:

- Promote and support the development of the tourism and events sector.
- Protect and enhance bushland parks and reserves for the benefit of native flora and fauna.
- Promote a collaborative approach to the management of weed infestations on private and public land, including weed control initiatives.
- Develop high quality community facilities that encourage access and use by the community.
- Protect and respect the historical character of Latrobe City.
- Promote and support high quality urban design within the built environment.
- Promote the integration of roads, cycling paths and footpaths with public transport options and public open space networks to facilitate passive recreation and enhance the liveability and connection of Latrobe City.

⁵ Clause 56 Walkability Toolkit: The toolkit was developed by the City of Greater Geelong (CoGG) and the Department of Planning and Community Development (DPCD) and other stakeholders representing the fields of walkable infrastructure provision, health promotion and strategic & statutory planning. In addition to CoGG and DPCD, other organisations that participated in the development of the toolkit were; The Department of Human Services, Department of Transport and the City of Whittlesea.

⁶ Heart Foundation's Healthy By Design[®] Guide (original version 2004, updated 2006 & 2008).

- Ensure proposed developments and open space areas are complementary to their surrounds.
- Enhance the quality and sustainability of streetscapes and parks across the municipality through the provision and maintenance of trees that are appropriate to their surroundings.
- Adequately identify and plan for future maintenance costs of assets and infrastructure to reduce the asset renewal gap in allocated funding.
- Ensure public infrastructure is maintained in accordance with community aspirations.
- Promote community participation and volunteerism to support improved health and wellbeing through all stages of life.
- Facilitate and support events, community festivals and arts programs that reflect and celebrate cultural diversity and heritage.
- Plan, facilitate, develop and maintain public infrastructure and assets that strengthen the cultural vitality of the municipality.
- Align open space requirements of the community with useable public open space.

3.4.1 Public Open Space Plan (2007)

A comprehensive review of the previous *Public Open Space Plan (2007)* was undertaken as part of this project. Council has made considerable progress in implementing the recommendations from the previous strategy, including the development of township specific Outdoor Recreation Plans.

The previous plan provided effective operational direction for Council over the last five years. However, opportunities now exist to improve open space planning provisions, including enhanced integration with the Planning Scheme.

Despite a strong operational focus of the previous plan, the six guiding principles and four key recommendation themes remain relevant and will continue to inform this current Public Open Space Strategy. Specifically the **key principles** (in summary) are:

- i. Latrobe City is committed to providing a variety of high quality public open space facilities.
- ii. Open space provision/distribution in residential areas should be guided by:
 - Local - The majority of houses in residential areas should have access to a minimum of 0.5 hectares of public open space within a 500 metre radius.
 - District - The majority of houses in residential areas should have access to district level public open space within a 3 km radius.
 - Regional - Each town with a population of over 5,000 should have regional level public open space within the township boundaries.
- iii. Council recognises that in rural areas larger land holdings and town based recreation facilities meet the local level needs of rural residents.
- iv. All public open space should have a clearly identified use (i.e. role, purpose, function).

- v. Community accessible public open space should be managed by the most appropriate governing body (e.g. this may be Council, Reserve Committee or other agency).
- vi. Council is committed to ensuring future residential areas maximise the community benefit and functionality of public open space provision and development.

Using the guiding principles outlined above, the previous Public Open Space Plan presented recommendations under the following four themes:

- Diversity,
- Accessibility,
- Connecting the community, and
- Sustainability.

The 2012 version of the Public Open Space Strategy will reflect the key principles outlined above, however the recommendation themes will be broadened in order to reflect contemporary needs and consultation outcomes.

3.4.2 Victorian Planning Provisions & Municipal Strategic Statement

The Latrobe Planning Scheme consists of a number of State and Local Policies that are known as the Victorian Planning Provisions (VPPs). Contained within this, is the Municipal Strategic Statement (MSS) that outlines the vision for the City, as well as numerous objectives and aims. The Planning Scheme is the principle mechanism from which Council can actively negotiate and seek to extend its open space, either through the provision of land in subdivision developments or a cash equivalent.

In addition, there a number of documents at State level that have shaped the development of Latrobe's open space network. These documents include:

- The Native Vegetation Management – A Framework for Action (NRE 2002) was developed to implement the objectives of Australia's Biodiversity Conservation Strategy (2010-2030) and the National Strategy for the Conservation of Australia's Biological Diversity (DSE 1997).
- Various Management Policies of Crown Land that outline the powers and responsibilities of a Committee of Management are outlined under the Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978.
- Department of Sustainability and Environment "Responsibilities and Good Practice Guidelines" for Committees of Management to guide the management of Crown land.
- West Gippsland Native Vegetation Plan 2003 (WGCMA).

The Latrobe Planning Scheme MSS is intended to be a concise statement of the key strategic planning, land use and development objectives for the municipality and the strategies and actions for achieving the objectives. It must be compatible with State Planning Policy. It provides the strategic basis for the application of the zones, overlays, the development of schedules to the particular provisions in the planning scheme and decision making by the

responsible authority. Planning and responsible authorities must take account of the MSS when preparing amendments to planning schemes and before making decisions about permit applications.

Contained within the Latrobe Planning Scheme MSS are the following references and influences on open space:

- Clause 21.04-5 Urban Design Overview which states that the community is increasingly demanding high quality architectural and urban design outcomes for built form and open spaces.
- 21.05-2 Main Towns Overview - Encourage well designed, infill residential development throughout the existing urban area, especially in locations close to activity centres, areas of open space and areas with good public transport accessibility. Ensure various parcels of land are transferred to complete certain links.
- 21.06-2 Maintain and enhance existing public open space reserves and implement the recommendations of the Latrobe City Public Open Space Plan.
- 21.06-6 Implementation - Apply Public Park and Recreation Zone or Public Conservation and Recreation Zone to public open space areas and conservation areas, as appropriate.
- 21.08-3 Healthy Urban Design Overview - Healthy Urban Design Good Practice Guideline – Meeting Healthy by Design Objectives is an initiative of Latrobe City Council which aims to accommodate the community, pedestrians and cyclists as a first priority in street, building and open space design.
 - To provide for walkable neighbourhoods, ensuring public transport, shops, public open space and mixed-use community centres are close to all dwellings.
 - To co-locate neighbourhood centres with complementary uses, such as public open space or schools.

Finally, Clause 11.03-1 of the Latrobe Planning Scheme indicated that the objective for open space planning is to assist creation of a diverse and integrated network of public open space commensurate with the needs of the community.

3.4.3 Clause 52.01 and the Subdivision Act (1988)

The *Subdivision Act 1988* provides local government authorities with the opportunity to require contributions for open space as a result of the subdivision of land. Under the provisions of Section 18 of the Act, if a requirement for public open space is not specified in the planning scheme at clause 52.01 (Public Open Space Contribution and Subdivision), Council can require any applicant for a planning permit for subdivision of land to either;

- (i) set aside part of the land to be subdivided for public open space (up to 5%), or
- (ii) pay Council a percentage of the site value of all of the land in the subdivision intended to be used for residential, industrial or commercial purposes (up to 5%), or a combination of the two.

These requirements can only be imposed if Council considers that there will be need for more open space as a result of the proposed subdivision, based on the potential for increased demand for open space and any Council policies on public open space. In most cases, a requirement for public open space contribution may only be made once in relation to any particular land.

Council's can specify a mandatory requirement for a public open space contribution in the Planning Scheme at Clause 52.01, Public Open Space Contribution and Subdivision. The planning scheme may specify classes of subdivision that are exempt from public open space contributions. Under Clause 52.01 of the Victoria Planning Provisions (VPPs), the following subdivisions are exempt from public open space requirements:

- a) The subdivision of a building used for residential purposes provided each lot contains part of the building, if the building was constructed or a planning permit was issued to construct the building before 30 October 1989.
- b) The subdivision of a commercial or industrial building provided each lot contains part of the building.
- c) Subdivision for the purpose of transferring land to a public authority, Council or a Minister for a utility installation.
- d) Subdivision of land into two lots, if the Council considers it unlikely that each lot will be further subdivided.

Under the provisions of Section 20 of the *Subdivision Act 1988*, a Council must use any payment it receives towards public open space for one of the following:

- To buy land to be used for public open space;
- To improve land already set aside, zoned or reserved (by the Council, the Crown, a planning scheme or otherwise) for public open space;
- Only with the approval of the Minister administering the Local Government Act 1989, to improve land that is already used for public open space (whether set aside or not).

Section 20 also specifies that public open space can either be used for municipal purposes or sold (only if the Council has provided for replacement public open space).

It is important to note that typical lot sizes have decreased in size since the drafting of the *Subdivision Act 1988*, yet the standard contribution percentage has remained in the order of 5%.

3.4.4 Development Plan Overlays

A Development Plan Overlay (DPO) is a flexible tool within the Planning Scheme that can be used to guide the future development of land that may be subject to future subdivision or development.

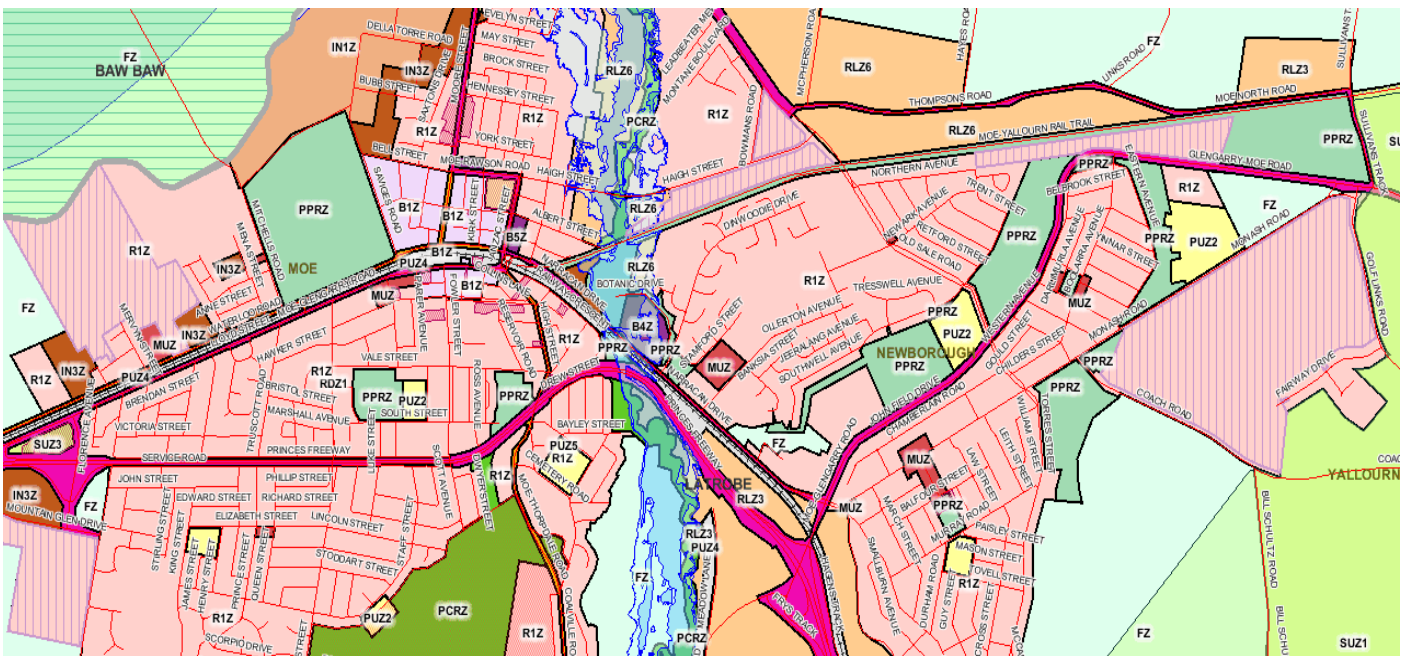
The overlay generally has two purposes:

- To identify areas that require the form and conditions of future use or development to be shown on a plan before a permit can be granted to use or develop the land and;
- To exempt a planning permit application from notice and review if it is generally in accordance with an approved plan.

DPOs 5 and 6 of the Latrobe Planning Scheme relate to Residential Growth Areas, introduced by way of Amendment C47 (2011) and C64 (2012) to the Planning Scheme.

The DPOs apply to growth areas defined by the extent of the DPO Schedules.

DPO 5 covers a wide number of areas in the Moe and Newborough area and is denoted with cross hatching shown below.



Source DPCD <http://services.land.vic.gov.au/maps/pmo.jsp>

used as a tool to assess public open space and contributions. However, it is only once the Public Open Space Strategy undergoes a planning scheme amendment process and is approved, that it will become a *Reference Document* and have force and effect, as it will be listed at Clause 21.08-6 of the Planning Scheme.

The amendment will also update the Schedule to Clause 52.01 (Public Open Space and Subdivision) in the Particular Provisions of the Latrobe City Planning Scheme. The new schedule introduces a percentage for public open space contributions for all subdivisions, including residential, commercial and industrial zoned land. The draft schedule proposed is set out in Section 10.2 of this report.

Once the amendment for the Public Open Space Strategy is approved, Clause 52.01 and its new percentages will apply to all current and future DPOs.

3.4.5 Growth Areas Authority Guidelines

The provision of open space differs between growth areas and existing developed urban areas. The Growth Areas Authority (GAA), a Statutory Authority dealing in declared growth areas under the Planning and Environment Act (1987) has prepared guidelines and standards for the provision of what they define as 'Active Open Space'. The GAA guidelines are provided as reference material only, as Latrobe City Council is not a designated growth area, nor does it fall under GAA jurisdiction, however the GAA guidelines provide a useful *benchmark* reference point for consideration. Specific GAA requirements include:

- In residential areas, approximately 10% of the net developable area as total open public space, of which 6% is active open space.
- In major employment areas, approximately 2% of net developable area as public open space usually with a passive recreation function.
- In meeting this standard, encumbered land should be used productively for open space. Encumbered land usually includes land retained for drainage, electricity, biodiversity and cultural heritage purposes. The parkland created by such sharing and integration should be suitable for the intended open space function/s, including maintenance.
- Active Open Space is defined as being of an appropriate size i.e. sufficient to incorporate two football / cricket ovals, but small enough to enable regular spacing of active open provision across the precinct. This would generally require at least 8ha:
 - appropriate for its intended open space use in terms of quality and orientation;
 - located on flat land (which can be cost effectively graded);
 - located with access to, or making provision for a recycled or other sustainable water supply;
 - designed to achieve sharing of space between sports; and
 - linked to pedestrian and cycle paths.

The GAA Standards have been applied by Council in the recent preparation of the draft Traralgon North Development Plan and Development Contributions Plan. However this Public Open Space Strategy recommends applying similar principles but not direct replication of GAA guidelines. This is because the provision of open space in Metropolitan growth areas does not necessarily directly apply to growth in major regional centres such as Latrobe City due to differences in residential densities, levels of use, infrastructure requirements and access to non-urban areas (including State and National Parks).

Also, as cited in a recent Victorian Planning and Environmental Law Association article, “the provision of open space for biodiversity protection establishes barriers as generally these areas have limited accessibility and is only provided for one purpose.”⁷ In essence the findings point to the issue of ‘usability’ and ‘primary function/purpose’ of public open space and that flexibility is required in negotiations to ensure appropriate open space is provided to address community recreation needs.

The draft Open Space Policy (Section 10) proposed for new residential areas in Latrobe City Council vary from the GAA guidelines in two subtle areas related to active open space and encumbered versus unencumbered land. The proposed Latrobe Open Space Policy is designed to afford greater flexibility in contribution negotiations to ensure sites are ‘fit for purpose’ and usable. The GAA requirements also reflect stronger pressures on active open space provision experienced in high density urban areas.

The key differences between the GAA Guidelines and proposed draft Open Space Policy (refer to Section 10) for Latrobe City are highlighted in the table below:

Component	GAA Guidelines	Latrobe Proposed Policy
Active Open Space	6% minimum	5% minimum, where required
Passive Open Space	4% maximum	Up to 10%
Encumbered Land	No specific targets, could be entire 10%	5% maximum
Unencumbered Land		5% minimum
Total Open Space Contribution	10%	10%

⁷ Gilfedder G VPELA Newsletter March 2012 pg:30

3.5 Industry Trends

Two important elements have been considered when identifying broad industry trends that are likely to influence future open space provision in Latrobe City. Specifically (i) sport and recreation participation trends⁸ help to provide direction on likely future demand pressures for open space utilisation and (ii) open space design and development trends will influence how future open space is provided, used and developed.

Examples of likely impacts for future open space planning from the review of industry trends are summarised below.

Participation Demand:

- Greater consideration may need to be given to opportunities to enhance informal recreation participation opportunities within open space as these account for the largest proportion of overall physical activity participation by the community including walking, cycling, running, golf, tennis etc. This reinforces the importance of quality walking paths, trails and accessible open space facilities and programs.
- It can be expected that the use of parks and open space by personal trainers is likely to increase associated with a growing preference for 'pay as you go' activities and increasing recognition of the health benefits of regular physical activity participation.
- Demand for organised sport opportunities, particularly for children aged 5-15 years and young adults aged 15-24 years, will remain significant (and growing), including soccer, football, cricket, netball, basketball and aerobic/fitness.
- Demand for organised tennis and golf is likely to continue to decline. Participation in tennis (in Victoria) has declined significantly between 2001 and 2010 (down by 24%), therefore future facility provision may not need to reflect historical levels of provision or previous benchmarks.
- Despite a growing preference for informal (non-club based) physical activity participation, opportunities for participation in sports such as soccer, cricket, football, basketball, netball, lawn bowls and aerobic/fitness will still need to be considered.

Facilities and Infrastructure:

- Future facility and service provision will need to be cognisant of recent industry trends in terms of design, operation and open space development (e.g. maximising opportunities for multi-use, the development of 'service hubs', partnerships with developers, establishment of a hierarchical approach to facility provision that is linked to defined service levels and asset management planning etc).

⁸ Data sources include ABS Exercise, Recreation and Sport Survey (ERASS, 2010) and Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities (2009). These are the latest results available.

- Facility and infrastructure developments will need to consider an improved emphasis on quality, not just quantity of facilities.
- New and refurbished facility provision should consider opportunities to support social gathering spaces, multi-use and incorporating a high degree of environmental sustainability in design, development and operation.
- Ensure future residential areas 'embrace' open space reserves and encourage casual surveillance and design outcomes.
- Plan, provide and maintain linear connections to/from open space reserves and destinations as a high priority.
- Ensure open space provision and initial standards of development are operationally sustainable for Council.

Programs and Services:

- Greater consideration will need to be given to initiatives that support participation in formal sport and club based physical activities by women and girls, including those from non-English speaking backgrounds.
- In addition, supporting non-organised physical activities (through infrastructure, services and programs) will help facilitate increased physical activity participation by the community, in particular by women and older age groups (both genders).
- Greater consideration will also need to be given to opportunities that encourage, promote and facilitate increased participation by children in organised sports and activities, particularly by 5-8 year olds and those from non-English speaking backgrounds (the latter being almost 50% less likely to participate than those from English speaking backgrounds).
- An emerging issue from community is the need to plan spaces for local food production to increase access to fresh, nutritious and affordable food, e.g. community gardens and neighbourhood orchards.

*(Source: Food Alliance and National Heart Foundation (Victorian Division).
Planning for food: Towards a prosperous, resilient and healthy food system
through Victoria's Metropolitan Planning Strategy, 2012).*

3.6 Population and Demographics

The *Public Open Space Strategy* Appendices present a review of relevant population projections and demographic profile of the community. Relevant open space planning implications that can be drawn from the demographic and population analysis for Latrobe City include:

- The annual growth rate (i.e. 0.86% or approximately 2,500-3,000 additional people over the next five years across the entire municipality)⁹ is unlikely to significantly increase demand for access to new/additional open space during the life of this plan (i.e. next five years). However, this reinforces the importance of providing appropriate connections and linkages to existing open space parks, reserves and facilities.
- The provision of locally accessible open space for informal recreation will remain important to future residential development.
- Existing open space should be improved and enhanced in order to better address informal recreation needs and improve the overall appeal and functionality of spaces.
- The age profile of the City remains relatively 'young' (i.e. by 2021 20% of the entire population will be aged under 15 years), therefore demand for formal junior sports participation opportunities will remain high. In addition, demand for open space which supports family gatherings, children's play and informal recreation can be expected to grow.
- Conversely, the proportion of older adults (i.e. 65+ years) is also increasing, therefore open space infrastructure including accessible walking paths, seating, drinking taps and shelter facilities will be important in meeting community needs.
- Despite a higher proportion of residents from non-English speaking backgrounds compared to the Gippsland Statistical Division, the vast majority of residents remain Australian-born, this characteristic is expected to continue, therefore a continued emphasis on the provision of facilities for "traditional" Australian sports, such as Australian football, cricket, tennis, netball and soccer remains relevant.
- Opportunities to enhance the cultural relevance of existing open space areas may need to be explored in order to encourage greater use by residents from non-English speaking backgrounds.
- The high incidence of social disadvantage experienced in a number of sections across the municipality highlights the importance of low cost, locally accessible parks, reserves and recreational opportunities, in particular infrastructure and facilities that support and encourage informal physical activity participation (e.g. walking paths, fitness equipment, half-court basketball/netball, free access tennis courts, playgrounds etc).

⁹ Latrobe City Population Estimates: <http://forecast2.id.com.au/Default.aspx?id=294&pg=5000>

4. Consultation

Volume 2 Appendices and Supporting Information provides a detailed record of the initial consultation activities undertaken leading to the development of this report, including:

- Councillor workshop.
- Government agency workshop.
- Youth and CALD representative workshop.
- Development community workshop.
- Reserve Committees workshop.
- Community meetings.
- Public submissions.
- Community survey results.

A summary of the key themes to emerge from the consultation activities are outlined below. Theme numbers are for reference purposes only and are not intended to reflect relative priority or order of importance.

Theme 1: Planning

- The importance of strategic open space planning was recognised by the community and stakeholders alike. Desired planning outcomes for the Public Open Space Strategy were expressed as follows:
 - Preserve / protect what we have.
 - Enhance what we have.
 - Proactive Strategic Planning to guide future development.
 - Establishment of clear guidelines for open space acquisition and development.
 - Address site /topic specific planning gaps (e.g. Master Plans, Pathways Strategy).

Theme 2: Enhance what we already have

- A key theme consistently represented in the consultation was a desire to improve and enhance what we already have, specifically in relation to:
 - Improve the appeal of existing sites, including road reserves and undeveloped parks.
 - Upgrade / replace ageing infrastructure.
 - Improve linkages and connections.
 - Improve physical access and mobility – implement Universal access principles.
 - Improve wet weather management to minimise ground closures (management and infrastructure implications).
 - Provide / upgrade public toilets, playgrounds and gathering spaces.
 - Improve maintenance standards and consistency (common issues highlighted include vegetation management, mowing frequency, tree litter and broken glass).

- Proactively identify reserves that are suitable for off-leash dog exercise areas.
- Council's capacity to sustainably manage what we have to appropriate standards was questioned, particularly in light of additional pressures created by expanding residential areas and additional open space acquisition. Additional management resources may be required.

Theme 3: Community

- The benefits of collaborative partnerships and a high degree of community involvement are recognised by all parties. Opportunities to enhance existing arrangements and establish broader community involvement should be explored and encouraged. A sample of positive examples include Recreation Reserve Committees, Morwell Centenary Rose Gardens Advisory Committee and Victory Park Precinct Advisory Committee and associated volunteers.
- Council's role and capacity to provide additional support to these groups and to encourage additional 'community stewardship' should be explored.
- Open spaces are recognised as vital in facilitating community interaction, social inclusion and community health and well being.

Theme 4: Activation

- Associated with Theme 2: Enhance what we already have, there is a strong desire to encourage more use and appreciation of what we already have. This relates to marketing, promotion and community pride, however it also relates to activation of spaces through:
 - Enhanced design (walk-ability, landscaping, maintenance, appeal, visibility etc),
 - Safety (lighting, physical access),
 - Core infrastructure including paths, seating, drinking taps, fitness stations, way finding signage and interpretive information.
 - Facilitation of physical activity programming,
 - Use of parks for community events, markets and activities.

Theme 5: Linkages and connections

- Maximising linkages and connections has emerged as a major theme. This relates not only to paths and trails within reserves, but more importantly the capacity to utilise open space corridors to connect neighbourhoods, suburbs, points of interests, common destinations (including parks and reserves) and across/between townships.
- The appeal, safety and usability of a number of existing open space corridors could be enhanced.
- There are gaps in open space connections and linkages.
- There is a desire to establish more/better walking tracks and trails.
- There is inadequate signage and way finding information.

- There is a desire to establish walking maps and brochures.
- Township specific Walking Tracks, Trail and Pathway Strategies may be needed in order to confirm network gaps, priorities and scope indicative implementation costs.

Theme 6: Open space settings and functions

- Consultation results highlighted the importance of ensuring variety in open space settings and functions, ranging from bush/conservation areas through to active sport reserves.
- Whilst formal sports clubs and recreation activities were acknowledged as significant users of open space, it was stressed that the majority of users are individuals and families participating in informal, non-organised activities.
- Future open space acquisition and enhancement activities must reflect the need for a variety of functions, settings and development standards for open space across the City.

5. Demand Assessment

The following section provides an overview of the demand assessment which has helped inform the Public Open Space Strategy recommendations.

5.1. Open Space Roles and Functions

Section 3.1 identifies the definition of open space as “*publically accessible land that is set aside for recreation, leisure, sport, conservation and/or associated environmental and urban design functions.*”

It is acknowledged that there is a considerable range and variety in open space types, functions, settings and character across the City. Therefore in order to assist the assessment of open space, all reserves have been assigned a category which reflects the primary purpose or function of the land. In order to maximise user friendliness of the information, the number of categories used has been restricted to eight in total.

It is further acknowledged that some reserves may service more than one function, for examples *Sports* reserves are also often sites for community playgrounds; *Conservation* reserves may also contain BBQ or picnic facilities; such uses are considered complementary to the primary purpose or function of the reserve, and hence the primary function is considered the priority when assigning categories for each site.

Each of the eight categories are described below.

Category	Description / Primary Function	Example/s
Sport	Open space reserves set aside primarily to accommodate active sports use. This may include indoor sport facilities such as stadiums, as well as outdoor facilities including sports grounds and courts, or a combination of both. Sports reserves may also contain facilities or amenities that support the primary sports use of the reserve.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boolarra Memorial Park. • Morwell Netball Centre. • Morwell Recreation Reserve. • Traralgon West Sporting Complex.
Community facilities	Open space reserves set aside primarily to accommodate a range of community facilities. This may include pre-schools, kindergartens, libraries, community centres, scouts, guides, art galleries and other civic functions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Latrobe Regional Gallery. • Morwell Central Preschool. • Carinya Child Care Centre. • Morwell Senior Citizens Centre.
Parkland – General use	Open space reserves set aside primarily to accommodate a range of recreational uses by the community. These are not formal sports venues. However, they are likely to include playgrounds, neighbourhood parks and areas offering urban relief, landscape amenity and opportunities for informal physical activity participation. In some instances these sites may be undeveloped pending future enhancement opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apex Park, Moe. • Howitt Court Reserve, Moe. • Glendonald Park, Churchill. • Charles Bond Park, Yinnar.

Category	Description / Primary Function	Example/s
Parkland – Linear link	Open space reserves set aside primarily to provide off-road connections between points of interest, urban areas and key destinations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newman Park, Traralgon. • Waterhole Creek Reserve, Morwell. • Ikara Reserve, Churchill.
Parkland – Special use	Open space reserves set aside to accommodate a range of special uses. Uses will vary depending on individual site requirements, however may range from specialist horticulture (e.g. botanic gardens, nursery), ornamental/amenity functions, memorial sites and the like, through to caravan parks and specialised community clubs/groups etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Toners Lane Reserve, Morwell. • Norman Sharpe Reserve / Morwell Centenary Rose Garden. • Traralgon Botanic Park.
Waterway/drainage	Open space reserves set aside primarily to cater for waterway conservation, access and/or drainage management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lake Narracan foreshore reserve. • Gabo Way Reserve, Morwell. • Eel Hole Creek Reserve, Churchill.
Conservation/environment	Open space reserves set aside primarily for environmental conservation and management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crinigan Bushland Reserve, Morwell. • Traralgon Railway Conservation Reservoir. • Edward Hunter Heritage Bush Reserves, Moe.
Road reserve / utilities	Open space reserves set aside primarily to accommodate a range of utilities, services, easements and road reservations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Switchback Road Reserve, Churchill. • Joy Street Reserve, Morwell. • Kay Street, Traralgon.

The application and distribution of each open space category is presented in the mapping which follows this section. Indicative infrastructure guidelines for each category are provided in Appendix 9.2.

5.2. Open Space Hierarchy

In order to provide a sustainable basis for open space provision and operational management it is appropriate to establish a hierarchical approach to open space provision. The hierarchical approach recognises that not all reserves can, or should, be developed to the same standard and that it is desirable to provide a selection of higher quality parks and reserves that provide an enhanced level of amenity, appeal and infrastructure available for community use.

The *2007 Public Open Space Plan* advocated the following catchments for each level of the defined hierarchy for residential areas. These guidelines remain largely relevant (*refer to notation below*) and have been considered in undertaking a review of the current level of open space provision. The hierarchy and desired distribution for residential areas is defined as follows:

- **Local** - The majority of houses in residential areas should have access to a minimum of 0.5 hectares of public open space within a 500 metre radius.
- **District** - The majority of houses in residential areas should have access to district level public open space within a 3 km radius.
- **Regional** - Each town with a population of over 10,000* people should have access to regional standard public open space venue/s.

**NB: Council recognises that in rural areas larger land holdings and town based recreation facilities tend to meet the local and district level open space needs of rural residents. Furthermore, the relatively close proximity and distribution of larger settlements surrounding rural areas in Latrobe City means that accessing higher order (i.e. regional) venues is achievable and more likely to be operationally sustainable for Council.*

Therefore, the catchment guidelines for provision of 'regional' facilities has been increased from 5,000 people as suggested in the 2007 Public Open Space Plan to 10,000+ people in this document.

The reserve hierarchy and distribution is presented on the maps which follow this section.

5.3. Open Space Levels of Use

An understanding of the level of use of existing open space reserves is critical to informing the overall demand assessment. Evidence of overuse of selected reserves, or reserve categories, can be an indicator of unmet community demand.

Consultation with Council officers has informed the assessment of current usage which has been categorised as either High, Medium or Low.

Levels of use for individual reserves are presented on the maps which follow this section.

5.4. Open Space Mapping

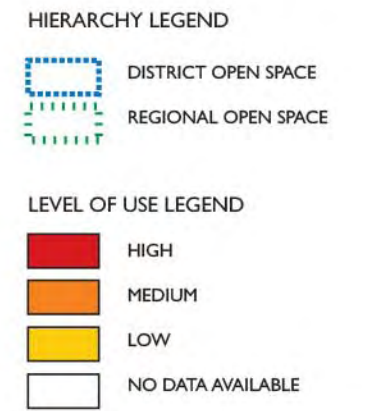
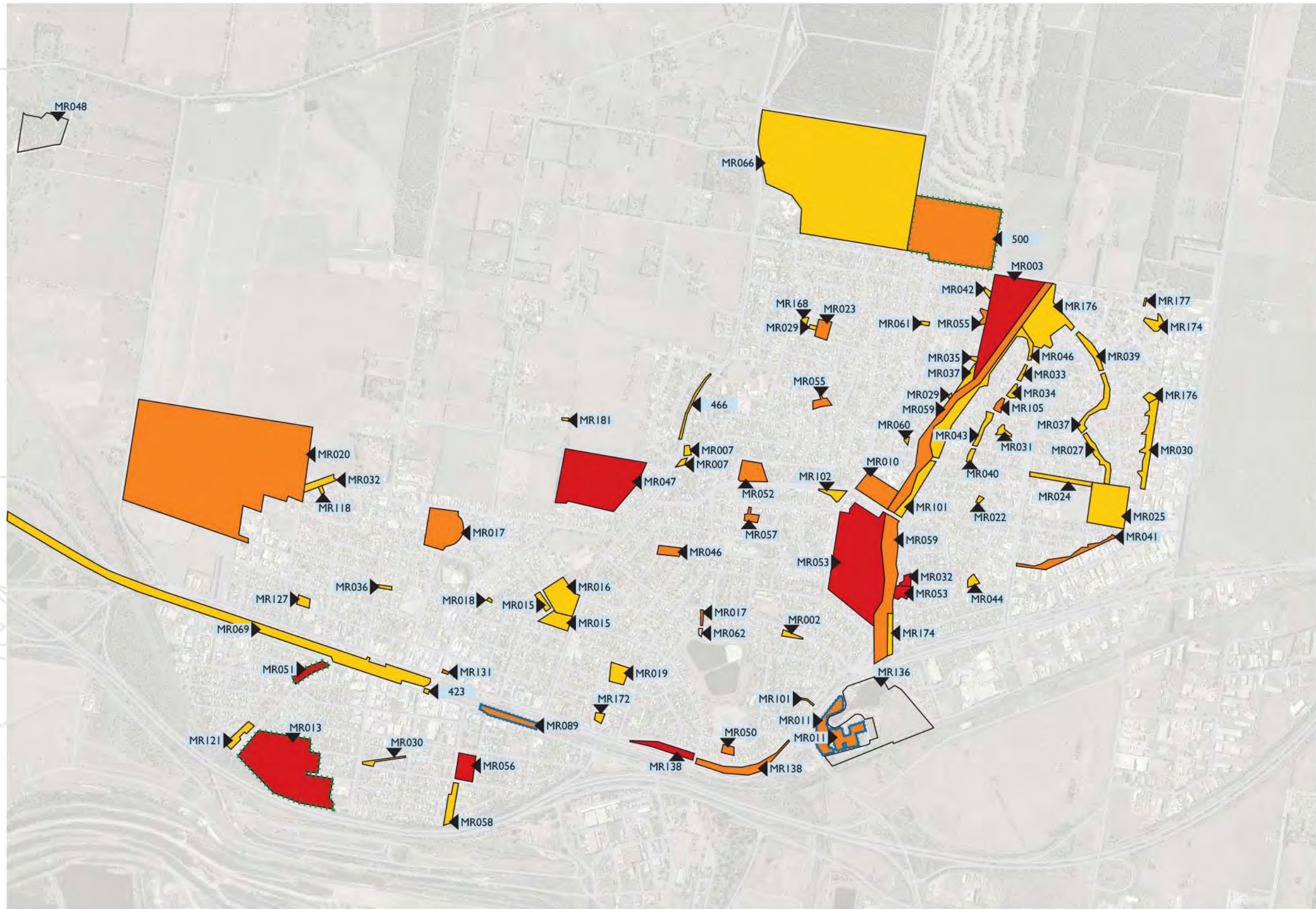
The following maps are provided for each major township and summary maps for rural areas:

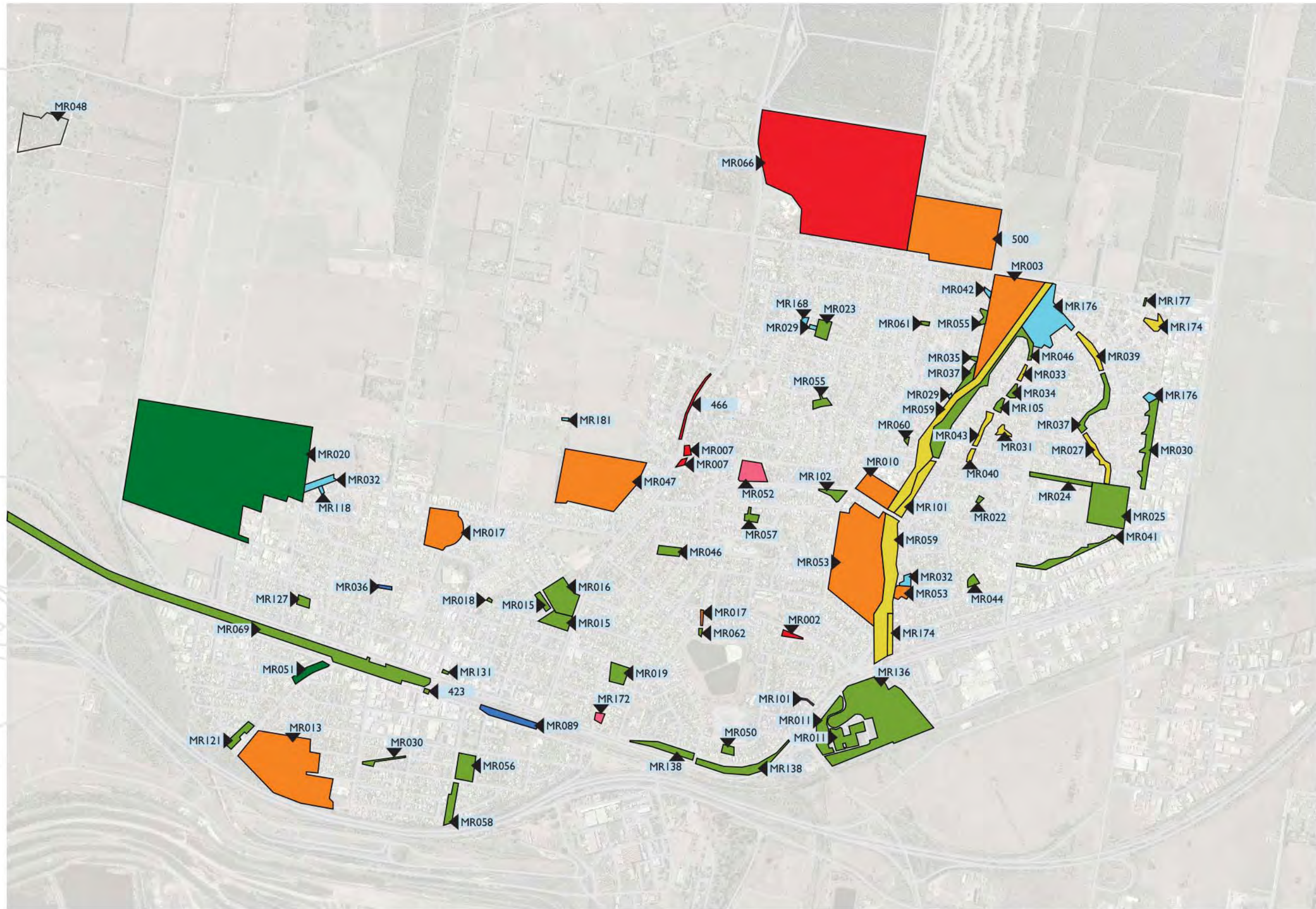
- Overall provision, including hierarchy and level of use.
- Open space category distribution.
- Current planning scheme zoning for identified open space.

MORWELL

Reserves by code

423	Legacy Place	Commercial Road	MR069	Commercial Road Gardens	Commercial rd, Morwell
466	Tree Reserve	Tree Reserve	MR089	Alexanders Park	South of railway line, north of Commercial Road, between White St. And McDonald Between 5 & 6 Connan St, Morwell
500	Latrobe City Sports Stadium	107-111 Crinigan Rd W, Morwell	MR101	Connan Street-Walkway, Morwell	
MR002	Churchill Rd Plantation Reserve	Churchill Rd, Morwell	MR102	Toora Street, Reserve	Cnr Hourigan Rd, Vary St, Toora St, Morwell
MR003	Crinigan Road South Reserve	Crinigan Rd/ Waterhole Creek	MR105	Waratah Dve Reserve	Between 43 & 45 Waratah Drive, Morwell
MR007	Vincent - Hourigan Reserve	Cnr Granya Grove & Maryvale Rd, Watt St, Urbhans Cres, Morwell.	MR118	Bet 58 - 60 Bellarine CCT	Bet 58 - 60 Bellarine CCT
MR010	Morwell Netball Park	Cnr Vary & Hourigan Rd, Morwell	MR121	Ivan Madden Reserve	Maryvale Cres, Langford St, Elgin St, Morwell
MR011	80 Princes Drive, Reserve.	Land adjacent to Civic Centre (80 Princes Drive) Morwell	MR127	Helen St, Morwell	Helen Street, Morwell
MR013	Morwell Recreation Reserve Precinct	Travers St Morwell	MR131	Church St Park	Church St, behind Post Office
MR015	Sir Norman Brookes Park.	McDonald Street, Morwell.	MR136	Morwell Civic Gardens	Kernot Lake
MR016	Norman Brookes Park (pool site) Morwell leisure Centre	McDonald Street, Morwell.	MR138	Princes Drive - Lions Club, Car Park / Playground.	Princes Drive, Morwell
MR017	Northern Reserve	Holmes Rd, Collins Rd, Church St, Morwell	MR168	Lot 3 Bruton Street Morwell	Bruton Street Morwell
MR018	Papyrus Street Reserve	Cnr Papyrus St & Margaret St, Morwell.	MR172	Airlie Bank Homestead	33 The Boulevard Morwell
MR019	Spry St Reserve	30 Spry St, Morwell btwn Spry & Booth St's.	MR174	22 Glenrowan Street (Unnamed Reserve)	Between Glenrowan Street and Angela Court Morwell
MR020	Toners Lane Reserve	Toners Lane, Morwell	MR176	11 Bemm Drive (Unnamed Reserve)	Bemm Drive Morwell
MR021	Tulloch Street Reserve	Tulloch St Morwell	MR177	Unnamed Reserve	St George Terrace & Crinigan Road Morwell
MR022	Wattletree Crescent Reserve	14 Wattle Tree Crescent, Morwell	MR178	Unnamed Reserve	St George Terrace Morwell
MR023	Well Street Reserve	Well Street Morwell	MR180	Unnamed Reserve	Bridle Road, Morwell
MR024	Airlie Bank Road Reserve	Airlie Bank road Morwell	MR181	Unnamed Reserve	16 Josie Place, Morwell
MR025	Airlie Bank Reserve - adjacent to Maryvale high	99-109 Airlie Bank Road, Morwell			
MR027	Airlie Bank Road East 2	Airlie Bank Road East & Nindoo Drive, Morwell			
MR029	Beattie Crescent Floodway Reserve	Rear 20 - 42 Beattie Crescent, Morwell			
MR030	Berg Street Reserve	Berg Street, Morwell			
MR031	Bulga Reserve	Bulga Crt & Devon Crt, Morwell.			
MR032	Catherine St Reserve, Bellarine Circuit Reserve	40 Catherine St, & between 58 - 60 Bellarine Circuit, Morwell,			
MR033	Dargo Crescent Reserve	Between 6 & 8 Dargo Crescent and 30 & 32 Wyung Drive, Morwell			
MR034	Wyung Drive Reserve	Between 7 & 9 Dargo Crescent & 8 & 10 Wyung Drive, Morwell			
MR035	Dwyer Court Reserve	Between 6 & 7 Dwyer Crt, & Beattie Crescent, Morwell			
MR036	"Joy Street Reserve (Denby St Reserve Easement Drain File R510182/3)"	Joy Street, Morwell			
MR037	Nindoo Drive Reserve	Nindoo Drive, Airlie Bank Road Morwell			
MR039	Noonga Place / Bridle Road Reserve	Bridle Road, & Noonga Place, east of Wingan Way, Morwell			
MR040	Tambo Crescent Reserve	Between 5 & 7 Tambo Crescent, Morwell			
MR041	Park Avenue Reserve	Bridle Rd, Park Ave, Spring Crt, Morwell			
MR042	Symons Crescent Reserve	Between 22 & 24 Symons Crescent Morwell			
MR043	Tambo Crescent Reserve	Bown 6-8 Tambo Crescent, Morwell,			
MR044	The Avenue Reserve	The Avenue, Morwell			
MR046	Barry St Reserve Morwell	Cnr Barry St & Cynthia St, Morwell			
MR047	Maryvale Recreation Reserve Grant Street Reserve	Grant St, Morwell			
MR048	Kaye Road Reserve	Kaye Rd, Morwell			
MR050	Mcmillan St Reserve	10 - 14 McMillan St, Morwell			
MR051	Norman Sharpe Reserve / Morwell Centenary Rose Garden	Avondale Crescent, Commercial Rd, Maryvale Cres, Morwell			
MR052	Robertson St Reserve	Robertson St, Morwell			
MR053	Ronald Reserve	Vary St, Morwell			
MR055	Savige St Reserve	39 - 47 Savige St, Morwell			
MR056	Morwell Town Common	Elgin St, White St, Chapel St and McLean St, Morwell			
MR057	Tulloch St Reserve	17-21 Tulloch St, Morwell			
MR058	Wallace Street Reserve	Wallace Street Morwell			
MR059	Waterhole Creek reserve	West of The Boulevard, Morwell			
MR060	Fraser(Frazer) Court Reserve	2 Fraser Court, Morwell			
MR061	Junier St Reserve	32 Junier St, Morwell			
MR062	Livingstone Street Reserve	Bown 2 - 4 Livingston St, Morwell			
MR066	Crinigan Bushland Reserve (formerly Crinigan Road Bushland Reserve)	Crinigan Rd, Fairway Dve, Morwell			





- PRIMARY FUNCTION LEGEND
- CONSERVATION AND ENVIRONMENT
 - COMMUNITY FACILITIES
 - SPORT
 - PARKLAND - SPECIAL USE
 - PARKLAND - GENERAL USE
 - PARKLAND - LINEAR LINK
 - ROAD RESERVE / UTILITIES
 - WATERWAY / DRAINAGE
 - NO DATA AVAILABLE

TRARALGON

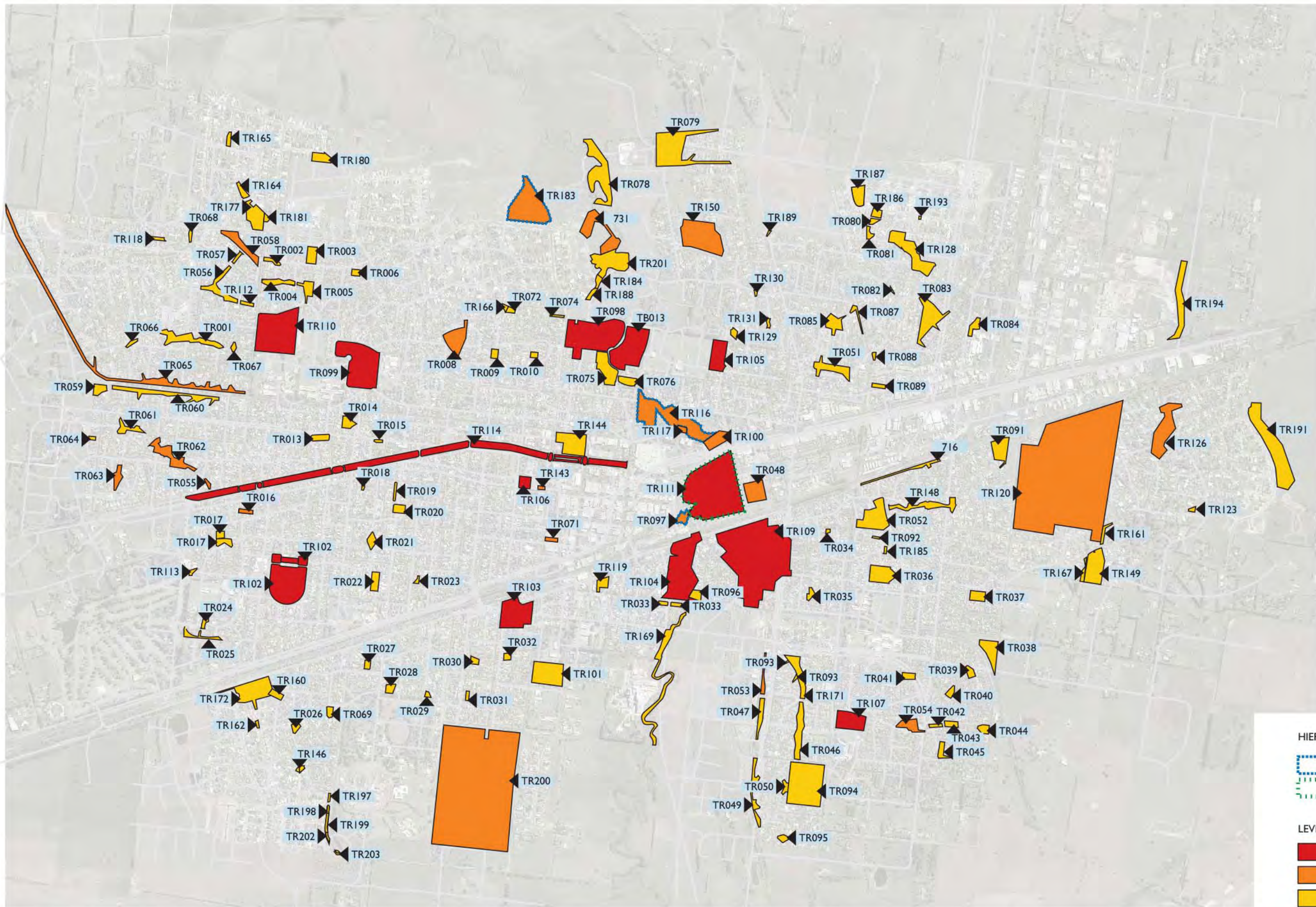
Reserves by code (1 of 2)

716	Railway Reserve	Rimfire Court	
731	Unnamed Reserve	Bradman Boulevard, Traralgon	
TB013	Traralgon Tennis Club (Skate Park)	Harold Preston Park Franklin Street and Davidson Street Traralgon	
TR001	RANGEVIEW PARK	5th side Rangeview Dr, btwn Bindi close, Buller court, Alpine close Ellery place, Everard Court, Birregun Court, Claire Court, Traralgon	
TR001	RANGEVIEW PARK	5th side Rangeview Dr, btwn Bindi close, Buller court, Alpine close Ellery place, Everard Court, Birregun Court, Claire Court, Traralgon	
TR001	RANGEVIEW PARK	5th side Rangeview Dr, btwn Bindi close, Buller court, Alpine close Ellery place, Everard Court, B	
TR002	AITKEN PARK	Grubb Avenue, nth of Greenvalley Crt & James Pde, Traralgon	
TR003	ANN PARK	James Pde, Josephine Crt, Bernadette Crt, Traralgon	
TR004	BODYCOMB PARK	Between Grubb Ave & Inverness Way Traralgon	
TR005	FRED HAWLEY PARK	Between Inverness Way, Douglas Pde, Traralgon.	
TR006	WEST PARK	3 & 4 West Crt, Traralgon	
TR008	MASKREY PARK	Barker Cres, Chenhall Cres, Traralgon	
TR009	GILWELL PARK, Pax Hill Playground	Btwn Gilwell Ave & Somers Pl, Traralgon.	
TR010	GRANT PARK	Grant Crt, Traralgon	
TR011	To Remain Unnamed	25A Grubb Ave, 30 Elizabeth St, Traralgon	
TR013	BLANCK PARK	Pollock Ave, & Finlayson Cres, Traralgon	
TR014	GUIDES PARK Reserve No.15	19A Cumberland St Traralgon	
TR015	QUEENS PARK	Between 2A Blundell Crt & Coronation St, Traralgon	
TR016	To Remain Unnamed	12 Dawn Grove & 83 Kosciusko St, Traralgon	
TR017	WOOD PARK	Between 5 Field Crt, 9 - 13 Laurence Gve, & b/n lots 20 & 21 Coster Circle, Traralgon	
TR018	BRUCE PARK	Neville St, Broadford Crt Traralgon	
TR019	FRANKLAND PARK	Brookes St, Traralgon	
TR020	DYER PARK	Brookes St, & Denison St, Traralgon	
TR021	DIAMOND PARK	Between Williams Crt, & Breen Crt, Traralgon	
TR022	BURGE PARK	7 to 8 Hicks Crt, Traralgon	
TR023	TRIANGLE PARK	2 Glenlee Crt Traralgon	
TR024	LLOYD PARK	Between lots 27 & 28 Sunderland Circuit, Traralgon	
TR025	GRAMBLING PARK	Between lots 8 & 9 Sunderland Circuit	
TR026	MYRTLE PARK	8 Myrtle Crescent, Traralgon	
TR027	JUDD PARK	Ray St, & Mervyn St, Traralgon	
TR028	BLAKE PARK	24 Elliott St, Traralgon	
TR029	COURT PARK	5 Hugh Crt, Traralgon	
TR030	CHAPPELL PARK	8 - 10 Orr Brien Crescent, Traralgon	
TR031	To Remain Unnamed	26 Charles St, Traralgon	
TR032	CONSIDINE PARK	11 & 13 Bennett Crt, Traralgon	
TR033	TEMPLETON PARK	South West Corner of Shakespeare Street and Traralgon Creek. Crosses Atherley Close. Adjoins north west bank of Traralgon Creek.	
TR034	CRISP PARK	Between Dowling St, & Tanjil St, Traralgon	
TR035	CAUSER PARK	4 Coulson Crt, & between 3 & 5 Mayne Crt, Traralgon	
TR036	LAYTON PARK	Between Maguire Crt, & Robert's St, Traralgon	
TR037	MACEY PARK	Between Lyndon Cres, & Brereton St, Traralgon	
TR038	HYLAND PARK	Shakespeare St, Hyland Way (Stuart St), McNaim Rd, Traralgon	
TR039	MILLIGAN PARK	Between 22 - 24 Murphy Cres & between 4 - 5 Milligan Court, Traralgon	
TR040	COLEMAN PARK	Between 27 Murphy Cres, & Taylor Cres, Traralgon	
TR041	FORD PARK	24A Maskrey Street, & Cameron Street, Traralgon	
TR042	GILBERT PARK	19 Thexton St, & 50 Cameron St, Traralgon	
TR042	GILBERT PARK	19 Thexton St, Traralgon	
TR043	GROUT PARK	12 Thexton St, Traralgon	
TR044	GRIST PARK	Between Welch Court & Stuart Street Traralgon	
TR045	DONALD PARK	Jakobi Court, Farrington Pde, Donald Court, Traralgon	
TR046	HOURIGAN PARK	Between Ormond Rd & Hunter Rd, west of Coman Crt & Nixon Court, Traralgon	
TR047	CUMMING PARK	East side Traralgon Creek Rd, between Hunter Road & Ormond Road, Traralgon	
TR048	DOORTY PARK	2 Peterkin St, & 8 Peterkin St, Couch's La, Traralgon	
TR049	CUMMING PARK	East side of Traralgon Creek Rd, south of Hunter Road, Traralgon abuts Barbor Crt, O'Hehir Crt, Car	
TR050	O'MARA PARK	Farren Crt, Kennedy Crt, Traralgon	
TR051	BOND PARK	Christensen Cl, Firmin St, & Conway Crt, Traralgon	
TR052	THINK BIG RESERVE	Liddiard Rd, Glenview Dr, Tulloch Way, Carbine Crt, Traralgon	
TR053	CUMMING PARK	East side Traralgon Creek Road, north of Ormond St, Traralgon	
TR054	PRIESTLY PARK	between the eastern end of Priestly Crt, & McDonald Crt & Cameron St, Traralgon	
TR055	MCCARTHY PARK	Eastern end of Raven Crt, North of Kay St, Traralgon	
TR056	MEADOW PARK	Meadow Park Dr, Stirling Ave, Farina Crt, Sunset Pl, Cloverlea Crt, Parkwood Way, Traralgon	
TR057	THE DOWNS	Between 20 & 22 Parkwood Way, to the Downs, Traralgon	
TR058	THE DOWNS	Grubb Ave to Crosses Rd & Grey St, Traralgon	
TR059	PENDLEBURY PARK	South West corner Swallow Gve, & Grey St, Traralgon	
TR060	PENDLEBURY PARK	South east corner Grey St, & Swallow Gr, Christopher Crt, Trent Crt, Traralgon	
TR061	FREEMAN PARK	Willaroo Crt, Lamprey Crt, Wylah Crt, Rialto Crt Phillip St, Traralgon	
TR062	FREEMAN PARK	Phillip St, to Brolga Boulevard, Kestrel Cl, Lorikeet Pl, Traralgon	
TR063	JACK HARRISON PARK Ibis Court Reserve	Ibis Crt, Toucan Crt, Bellbird Way, Quail Crt, Traralgon	
TR064	HANETON PARK	Between 41 & 43 Swallow Grove, Traralgon	
TR065	ROD DUNBAR PARK	North side of Grey St, west of Grubb Ave, to Kimberley Drive, Traralgon. Abuts Boola Crt, Selwyn Pl, Selma Crt, Bendock Crt, Nugong Dr & Broome Tce.	
TR066	LITTLETON PARK	Between Wirilda Cres, & Parslow Crt, Traralgon	
TR067	SEEAR PARK	Between Maryvale Crt, & Walhalla Crt, Traralgon	
TR068	HEGARTY PARK	Between 58 & 60 Parkwood Way, to Cross's Road, Traralgon	
TR069	CAMPIGLE PARK	Between 3 & 5 Fernlea St, Traralgon	
TR071	DEAKIN STREET RESERVE	Between Breed St and Deakin St, Traralgon	
TR072	TANNER PARK	Michael Crt, near Chenhall Cres, Traralgon	
TR074	SKEELS PARK	Between Michael Crt, & Breed St, Traralgon	
TR075	Un named Reserve	110 Church St, Northern end of St, west of Traralgon Creek, Traralgon.	
TR076	Unnamed Reserve	213 Franklin St, Traralgon	
TR078	RENWICK RESERVE	South of Marshalls Road East side of Traralgon Creek.	



TRARALGON

Reserves by code (2 of 2)




TR079	Northgate Reserve	Marshalls Rd, Green Field Dr, Traralgon	TR123	Un named Reserve	Between 6 & 7 Ryeburn Close, Traralgon.
TR080	WATSON PARK	Between 7 & 8 Mayfair Crt, Traralgon	TR125	Un named Reserve	Merindah Crt, Springfield Crt, Sandalwood Crt, Stirling Ave
TR081	ROBINSON PARK	Between Mayfair Crt & Regency Crt Traralgon	TR126	ROBERT FARMER PARK	Ellavale Dr, Jack Farmer Way, Malibu Place, Traralgon
TR082	SYKES PARK	Pepperdine Crt, Park Lane, Morgan Dr, Traralgon	TR128	Sanctuary Lake	The Avenue, Lakeset Dr, Traralgon AGL address: 6 Waterrun Close a/c 5042 2020 3260
TR083	MEDEW PARK	Morgan Dr, Pepperdine Crt, Strathcole Dr, Traralgon	TR129	Un named Reserve	Alfred Close, Traralgon
TR084	LYONS PARK	Ilyarrie Crt, to Nefertiti Crt, Traralgon	TR130	LCC Reserve	Ambler Place, Traralgon
TR085	PRATT RESERVE	Blair Athol Drive Traralgon	TR131	Un named reserve	Between Central Park Avenue & William Cuthill Court, Traralgon
TR085	Pratt Reserve	Blair Athol Drive	TR143	Traralgon Croquet Club	43 Breed Street, Traralgon.
TR087	WHITE PARK	Blair Athol Drive Traralgon	TR144	Traralgon Civic Centre	34-38 Kay Street, Church Street, Grey Street, Breed Street, Traralgon
TR088	ADAIR PARK	Intersection of Park Lane, Strathcole Dve, Traralgon	TR146	Ash Court	Ash Court, Traralgon
TR089	Unnamed Reserve	10 Park Lane, Traralgon	TR147	Franklin Street Park Reserve	Franklin Street, Traralgon
TR091	CEC BEATON RESERVE	Eastern end of Archer Crt, to railway line, Traralgon	TR148	Glenview Drive Reserve	Glenview Drive, Traralgon
TR092	POSEIDON PARK	Between Wotan Crt, & Trivalve Crt, Traralgon	TR149	Anzac Memorial Park	Ellavale Drive, Traralgon East
TR093	EFFENBERG PARK	Ormond Rd, Keith Crt, Bonighton Crt, Traralgon	TR150	Explorers Park	Franklin Street, Castlereagh Court, Wentworth Place Traralgon
TR094	O'CONNOR PARK	Between 18 & 20 Bayley Drive Traralgon	TR154	Road Reserve McNairn Road, Traralgon	Frontage of Lots 1-7 PS 218002 McNairn Road
TR095	BONNIE VISTA RESERVE	Between Bayley Dve, & Blake Crt, Traralgon	TR160	Unnamed Reserve	10 Oak Avenue, Traralgon
TR096	JOHN TURNBULL RESERVE	Whittakers Rd, Shakespeare St north east corner of Shakespeare St and Traralgon creek	TR161	Unnamed Reserve	Between Winston Court and Ellavale Drive Traralgon
TR097	McLEAN PARK	Princes Hwy, Whittakers Rd, 2 - 8 Hotham Street, Traralgon	TR162	Unnamed Reserve	Cagney Court Traralgon (Between Nos. 9 & 11)
TR098	AGNES BRERETON PARK	Between Breed Street and Traralgon creek north of Church St, Traralgon	TR164	Unnamed Reserve	104 Riverslea Boulevard, Traralgon
TR099	APEX PARK	Johnson Cres, Gilmour St, Pentland Crt, Traralgon	TR165	Unnamed Reserve	16 Wellington Drive Traralgon
TR100	BERT THOMPSON RESERVE	Between Princes Highway and behind Red Rooster Traralgon	TR166	Unnamed Reserve	13 Sherwood Court, Traralgon
TR101	BURNET PARK	Hickox St, Dunbar Rd Traralgon	TR167	Anzac Memorial Park	Ellavale Drive Traralgon
TR102	Catterick Crescent Reserve.	Catterick Cres, Garibaldi St, Traralgon	TR169	Unnamed Reserve	Traralgon Creek - Harney Place subdivision
TR103	Duncan Cameron Memorial Park	2 - 12 Francis St, Bank St, Hickox St, Traralgon	TR171	Unnamed Reserve	Lawn Avenue Traralgon
TR104	ERIC TAYLOR RESERVE	Shakespeare St, Queens Pde Western side of Traralgon Creek, Traralgon	TR172	Unnamed Reserve	Oak Avenue Traralgon (Northern side between 20 and 24)
TR105	HAROLD PRESTON PARK	Franklin St, Davidson St, Phelan St, Latrobe Cres, Traralgon	TR177	Unnamed Reserve	Between Cross's Road and Riverslea Boulevard
TR106	HUBERT OSBORNE MEMORIAL PARK	Kay St, Breed St, Seymour St, Mabel St, Traralgon	TR180	Unnamed Reserve	18 - 22 Graduate Place
TR107	KEVIN LYTHGO RESERVE	Liddiard Rd, Furlonger St, Gathercole Dr, Traralgon	TR181	Unnamed Reserve	Independent Way
TR109	Traralgon Recreation Reserve / Showgrounds	Howitt St, Whittakers Rd, Shakespeare St 5 Howitt St, Traralgon	TR183	Unnamed Reserve	Bradman Boulevard
TR110	Traralgon West Sporting Complex: Includes; Jack Maskrey Oval, Gil Blythman Oval, Stoddart Oval, Jack Canavan Ovals 1 & 2.	Grubb Ave, Douglas Pde, Traralgon	TR184	Unnamed Reserve	Traralgon Creek, at the rear of 22 & 23 Hedges Avenue, Traralgon
TR111	VICTORY PARK AND NEWMAN PARK	Princes Hwy & Whittakers Rd Traralgon	TR185	Unnamed Reserve	Between 16 & 18 Newman Crescent, Traralgon
TR112	PLANT RESERVE	Between 79 & 81 Grubb Ave, Traralgon.	TR186	Unnamed Reserve	141-145 Hammersmith Circuit Traralgon
TR113	HANDLEY PARK	Between 21 & 23 Coster Close Traralgon	TR187	Unnamed Reserve	Hammersmith Circuit, Elise Terrace and Hawksburn Rd Traralgon
TR114	KAY STREET GARDENS	Central Median Strip in Kay St, between Breed St, & Franklin St, Traralgon	TR188	Unnamed Reserve	Traralgon Creek, at the rear of 24 to 26 Hedges Avenue, Traralgon
TR116	FRANKLIN STREET RESERVE	Franklin St, south of Traralgon Creek, Traralgon	TR189	Unnamed Reserve	Flinders Place, Traralgon
TR117	SPRING PARK	Wright Street and Traralgon Creek, between Bert Thompson Reserve & Franklin St, Reserve	TR191	Unnamed Reserve	Southdown Way, Traralgon East
TR118	SYMONS PARK	Between 8 & 9 Hillcrest Cres & Greendale Crt, Traralgon	TR193	Unnamed Reserve	Hammersmith Crt Traralgon
TR119	To Remain Unnamed	Queens Pde, Collins St, Traralgon	TR194	Unnamed Reserve	Princes Highway, Traralgon East
TR120	Glenview Park Traralgon Racecourse	McNairn Rd, Princes Hwy, Traralgon	TR197	Unnamed Reserve	Donegal Avenue, Traralgon
			TR198	Unnamed Reserve	Donegal Avenue, Traralgon
			TR199	Unnamed Reserve	Hazelwood Rd Traralgon
			TR200	Traralgon Railway Reservoir Conservation Reserve	
			TR201	Unnamed Reserve	4 Windsor Court, Traralgon
			TR202	Unnamed Reserve	Hazelwood Road, Traralgon
			TR203	Unnamed Reserve	Hazelwood Road, Traralgon



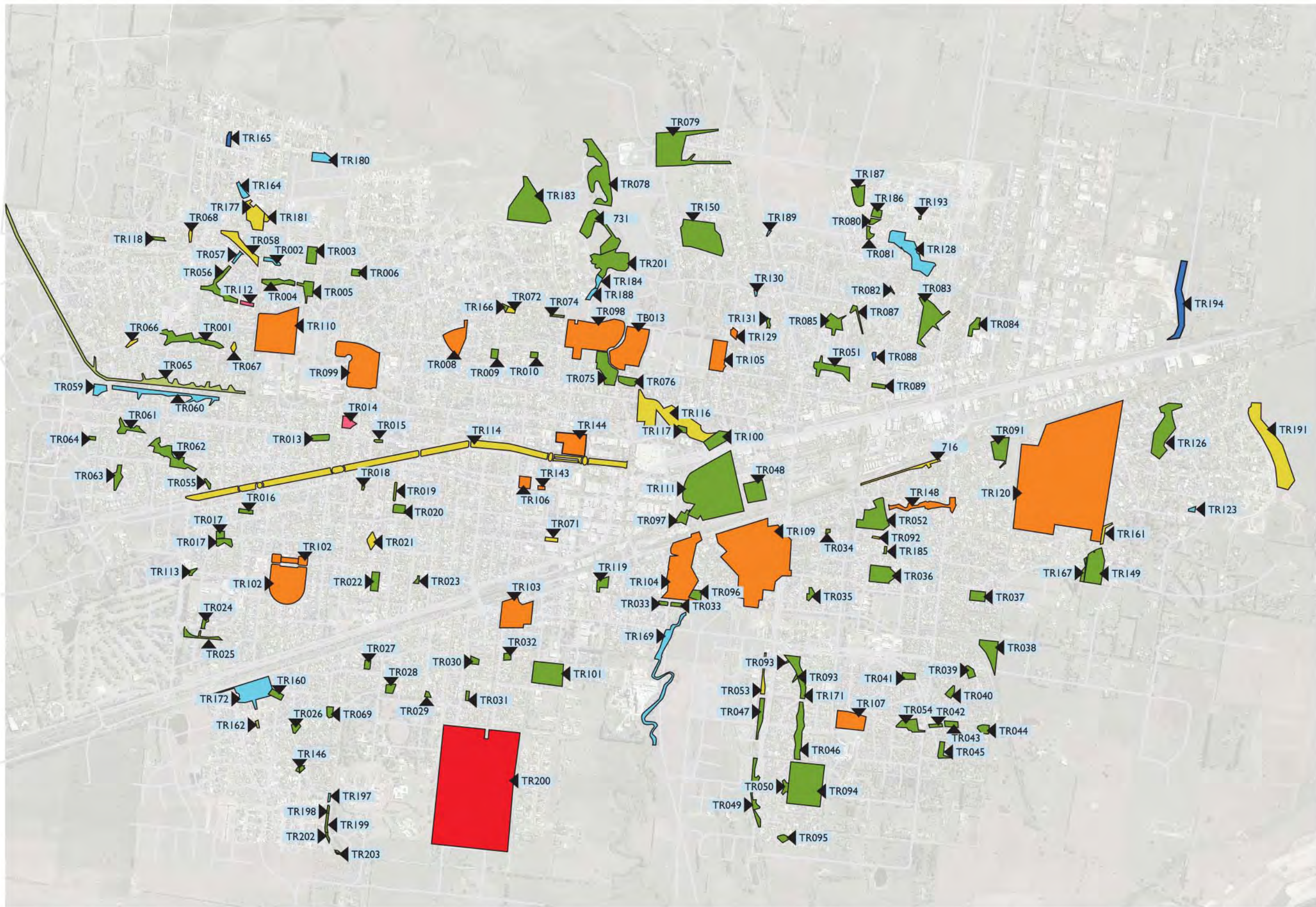
HIERARCHY LEGEND

-  DISTRICT OPEN SPACE
-  REGIONAL OPEN SPACE

LEVEL OF USE LEGEND

-  HIGH
-  MEDIUM
-  LOW

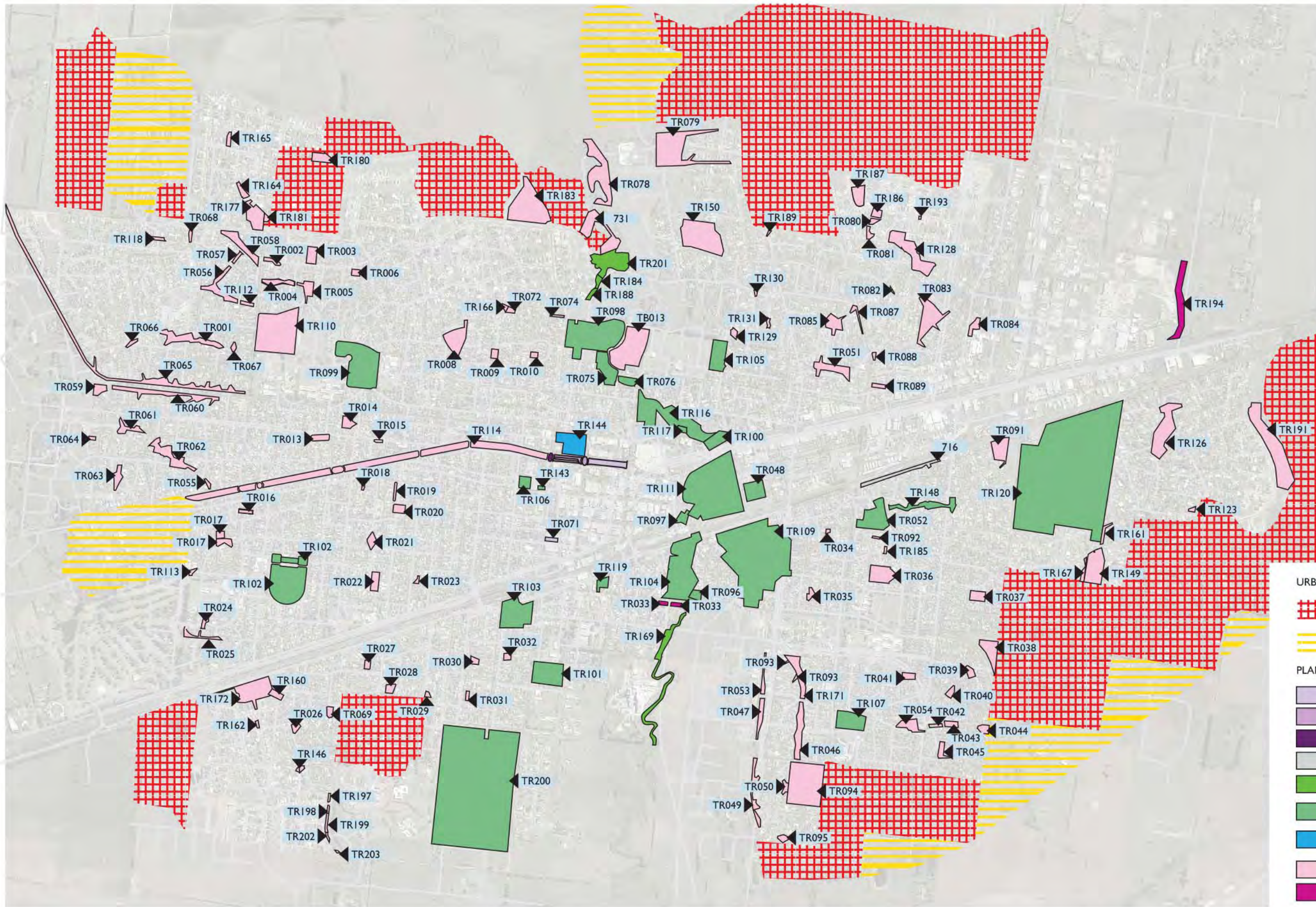




PRIMARY FUNCTION LEGEND

- CONSERVATION AND ENVIRONMENT
- COMMUNITY FACILITIES
- SPORT
- PARKLAND - SPECIAL USE
- PARKLAND - GENERAL USE
- PARKLAND - LINEAR LINK
- ROAD RESERVE / UTILITIES
- WATERWAY / DRAINAGE





- URBAN GROWTH ZONES**
-  EXISTING RESIDENTIAL OPPORTUNITY
 -  POTENTIAL FUTURE RESIDENTIAL GROWTH AREAS
- PLANNING SCHEME ZONES**
-  B1Z - BUSINESS 1
 -  B2Z - BUSINESS 2
 -  B5Z - BUSINESS 5
 -  PUZ4 - TRANSPORT
 -  PCRZ - PUBLIC CONSERVATION AND RESOURCE
 -  PPRZ - PUBLIC PARK AND RECREATION
 -  PUZ6 - PUBLIC USE ZONE (LOCAL GOVERNMENT)
 -  R1Z - RESIDENTIAL 1
 -  RDZ1 - ROAD (CATEGORY 1)



MOE / NEWBOROUGH

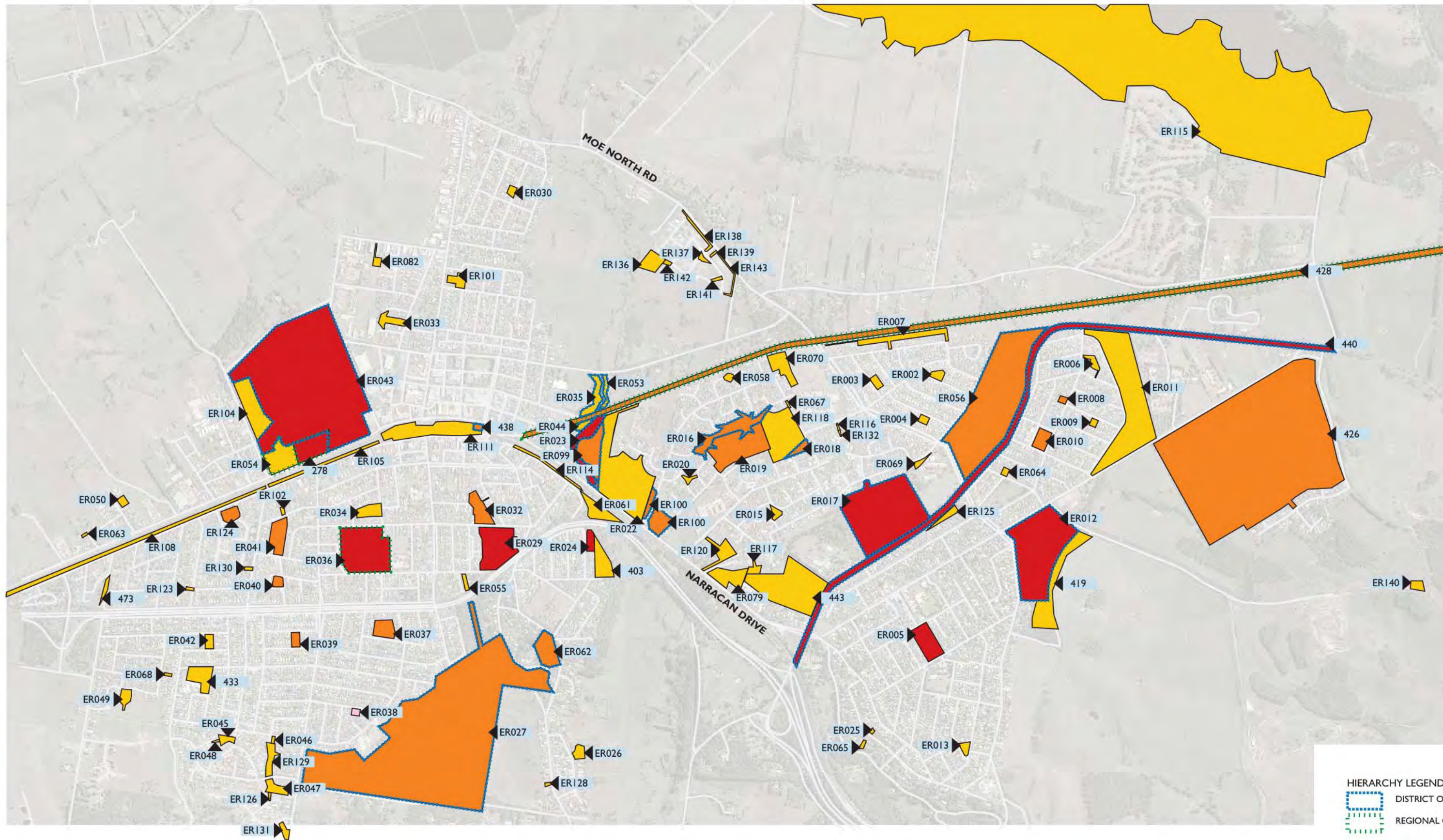
Reserves by code (1 OF 2)

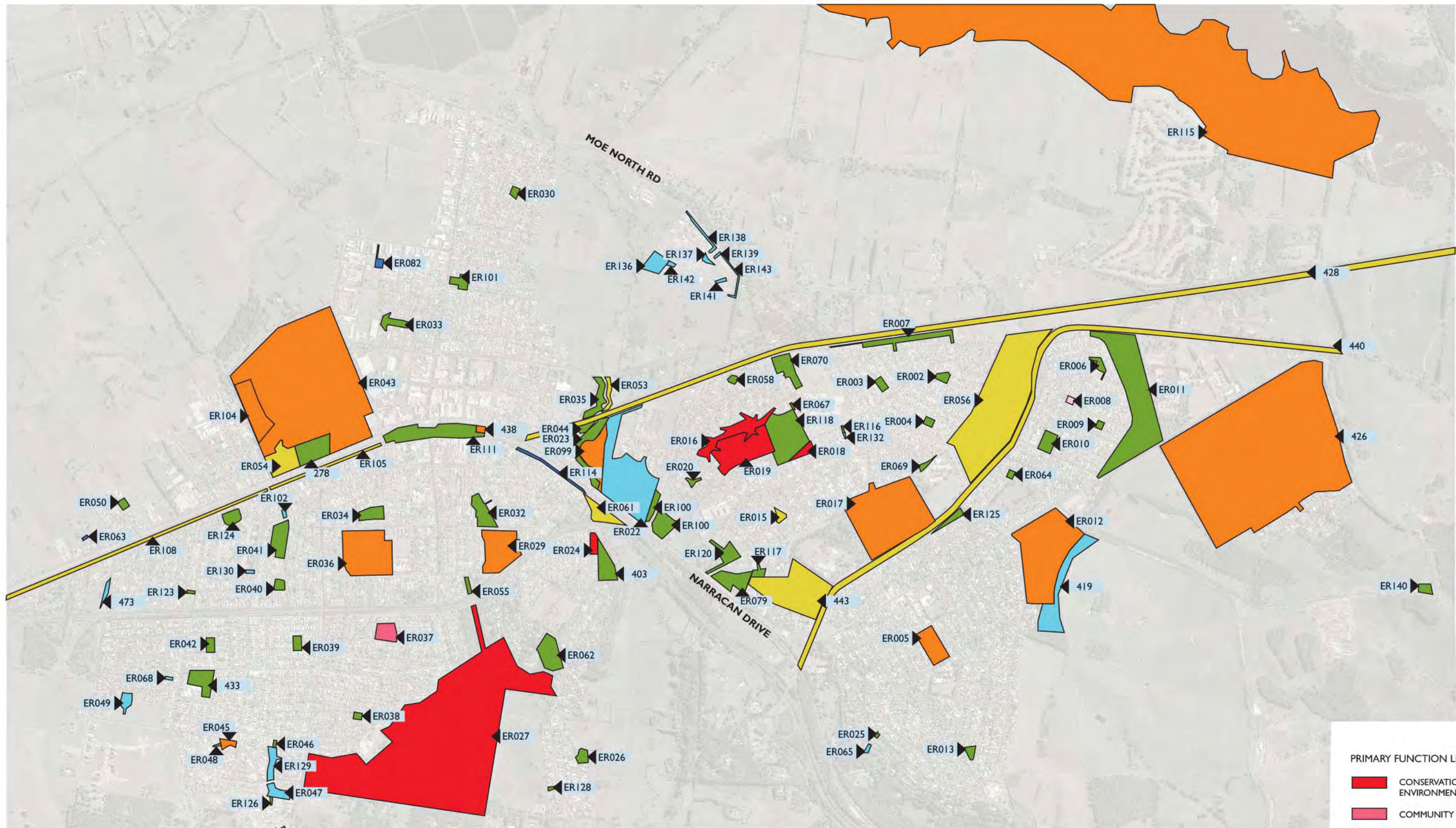
278	APEX PARK	North of Waterloo Road, west and south of Saviges Road, Moe.		ER032	H.G. STODDART Park	North of Vale Street, west of Burrage Street, Moe. Opposite Olympic Park
403	Unnamed Reserve Mann Street	East of Mann Street, west of Narracan Creek.		ER033	Unnamed Reserve	West of Saxtons Drive between Paul St and O'Rielly Crt Moe
419	SEC Reserve.	792 Coach Road		ER034	Un named Reserve Hinkler Street	West of Kingsford Street east of Hinkler St, Moe.
426	Yallourn Golf Club	50 Golf Links Road		ER035	Narracan Creek Reserve	West of Narracan Creek between railway line and Haigh Street extension, Moe.
428	Moe - Yallourn Rail Trail			ER036	Ted Summerton Reserve, Vale Street Reserve	Between Vale Street, and South Street, Moe. Abuts Barwick Place
433	Elizabeth Street Primary School Community Playground	Cnr Elizabeth and King St.		ER037	Un named Reserve Scott Avenue	North side of Scott Avenue, Moe.,
438	Moe Skate Park	George Street.		ER038	Un named Reserve Stoddart Street	10 - 14 Stoddart Street, Moe.
440	Vicroads Pathway	John Field Drive		ER039	Un named Reserve Phillip Street	North of Richard Street, south of Phillip Street, Moe.
443	Unnamed Reserve	John Field Drive		ER040	Un named Reserve Marshall Avenue	Marshall Avenue, West of Caldwell Street, Moe.
473	Unnamed Reserve	2 Watsons Road		ER041	Village Green. Bristol St & Hawker St Reserve	Between Bristol St and Hawker Street, east of Truscott Road, Moe.
ER 028	Edward Hunter Bushland Reserve	Coalville Road		ER042	Un named Reserve John Street	South of John Street, north of Edward Street, Moe.
ER 105	Herbert Martin Gardens	George Street		ER043	Joe Tabuteau Reserve Moe Race Course	North of Waterloo Road, west and south of Saviges Road, Moe.
ER002	Newstead Street, Reserve	18 Newstead Street, Newborough		ER044	Creek Reserve	West of Narracan Creek, west of Botanic Park south of Railway north of Narracan Drive.
ER003	Steadman Street, Reserve	2 - 8 Steadman Street, Newborough.		ER045	Prince Street, Moe	South of St, between Elizabeth St, Prince St, Queen St and Margaret St, Moe
ER004	Retford Street, Reserve	9 - 13 Retford Street, Newborough.		ER046	23 Margaret Street, Moe	Margaret Street
ER005	Northern Reserve Newborough	John Field Drive Newborough		ER047	Un named reserve	North & South of Scorpio Drive, Moe.
ER006	Un named Reserve. 65 Boolarra Avenue, Newborough	65 Boolarra Avenue, Newborough		ER048	Un named Orion Court Reserve	Between Prince Street & Orion Court, Moe
ER007	Un named Reserve. Northern Avenue, along railway line east of O	North of Northern Avenue, east of Old Sale Road, south of railway easement		ER049	Un named Reserve	Randall Crescent, Moe
ER008	Un named Reserve 50 - 52 Boolarra Avenue, Newborough	50 - 52 Boolarra Avenue, Newborough		ER050	Unnamed Reserve	East of Mervyn St opposite Morgan Crt Moe
ER009	Un named Reserve. 9 - 11 Yinnar Street, Newborough	9 - 11 Yinnar Street, Newborough.		ER051	College Park Eastern Avenue Newborough	Includes from John Field Drive south to Monash Road, Newborough dissected by Sandy Creek
ER010	Newborough Square	Darlimurla Avenue, Wooreen Street, Ellinbank Street, Boolarra Avenue, Newborough		ER053	Creek Reserve.	South of Haigh St Extension, north of railways, east of Narracan Creek Moe
ER011	John Field Reserve	John Field Drive, west of Ellinbank Street, Newborough		ER054	Lions Park	Corner Waterloo Rd & Mitchells Rd Moe
ER012	Monash Reserve	South of Monash Road east of Torres Street, Newborough.		ER055	Un named Reserve Halden Crescent	Halden Crescent between South St and Princes Freeway, Moe.
ER013	Cross Street Reserve	Cross Street, north corner with Harvey Street, Newborough.		ER056	John Field Reserve	Between John Field Drive, Old Sale Road, Southwell Avenue, and Railway Line, Newborough.
ER015	Un named Reserve	Between Tarwin Grove and Jeeralang Avenue, Banksia Street, Newborough.		ER058	Howitt Court Reserve	North of Hall Street; opposite Gould Street between Howitt Court and McDonald Court
ER015	Un named Reserve	Between Tarwin Grove and Jeeralang Avenue, Banksia Street, Newborough.		ER061	Unnamed Reserve	South of Railway Crescent, east of Brownbill St Moe
ER016	Ollerton Avenue Bushland Reserve	Crombe Crt, Norris Crt, McMillan Crt, Phelps Crt, Crowe Crt, Merton Crt, dudley Crt Moe		ER062	T B Drew Park	South west of Cemetery Rd Moe
ER017	Burrage Reserve	John Field drive, South of Southwell Avenue, Newborough		ER063	end of Brian Street Road Reserve	Brian Street, Moe
ER018	Ollerton Avenue Bush Reserve	Ollerton Avenue behind Hostel		ER064	Hallston Street Reserve	16-18 Hallston Street, Newborough
ER019	Ollerton Avenue Bushland Reserve	Ollerton Ave, West of Jeeralang Ave Moe		ER065	55 Haunted Hills Road, Newborough	55 Haunted Hills Road, Newborough,
ER020	Dudley Court Reserve	East of Varcoc Street west of Dudley Street, Moe.		ER067	Unnamed Reserve	Gunn Street & Shelton Street, Newborough
ER022	Un named Reserve	South of Fern Close, East of Narracan Creek.		ER068	19 Stirling Street, Moe	19 Stirling Street, Moe
ER023	Botanic Gardens & Narracan Creek Reserve	East of Narracan Creek, north of Narracan Drive, south of Railway easement Moe.		ER069	Southwell Avenue Newborough	Southwell Avenue Newborough
ER024	Unnamed Reserve Mann Street.	East of Mann Street, west of Narracan Creek, Moe.		ER070	4 Wilkur Court Newborough	4 Wilkur Court Newborough
ER025	16 Smallburn Ave, Newborough	16 Smallburn Avenue, Newborough.		ER079	Unnamed Reserve	114 - 130 Narracan Drive Newborough
ER026	Unnamed Reserve	21 - 23 Wirrana Drive Moe		ER082	Moe Outfall Drain, Della Torre Road, Moe	Della Torre Road, Moe
ER027	Edward Hunter Reserve	Coalville Rd Moe		ER097	Shanahan Parade, Newborough	Shanahan Parade, Newborough
ER029	Olympic Park	East of Keith Avenue, south of Vale St, Moe.		ER098	Narracan Drive Moe	Narracan Drive Moe
ER030	Un named Reserve Ferguson Street, Moe	Ferguson Street, North of Hyland Street, Moe.		ER099	Moe Tennis Courts	Narracan Drive Moe
				ER100	Unnamed Reserve	Narracan Drive Moe

MOE / NEWBOROUGH

Reserves by code (2 OF 2)

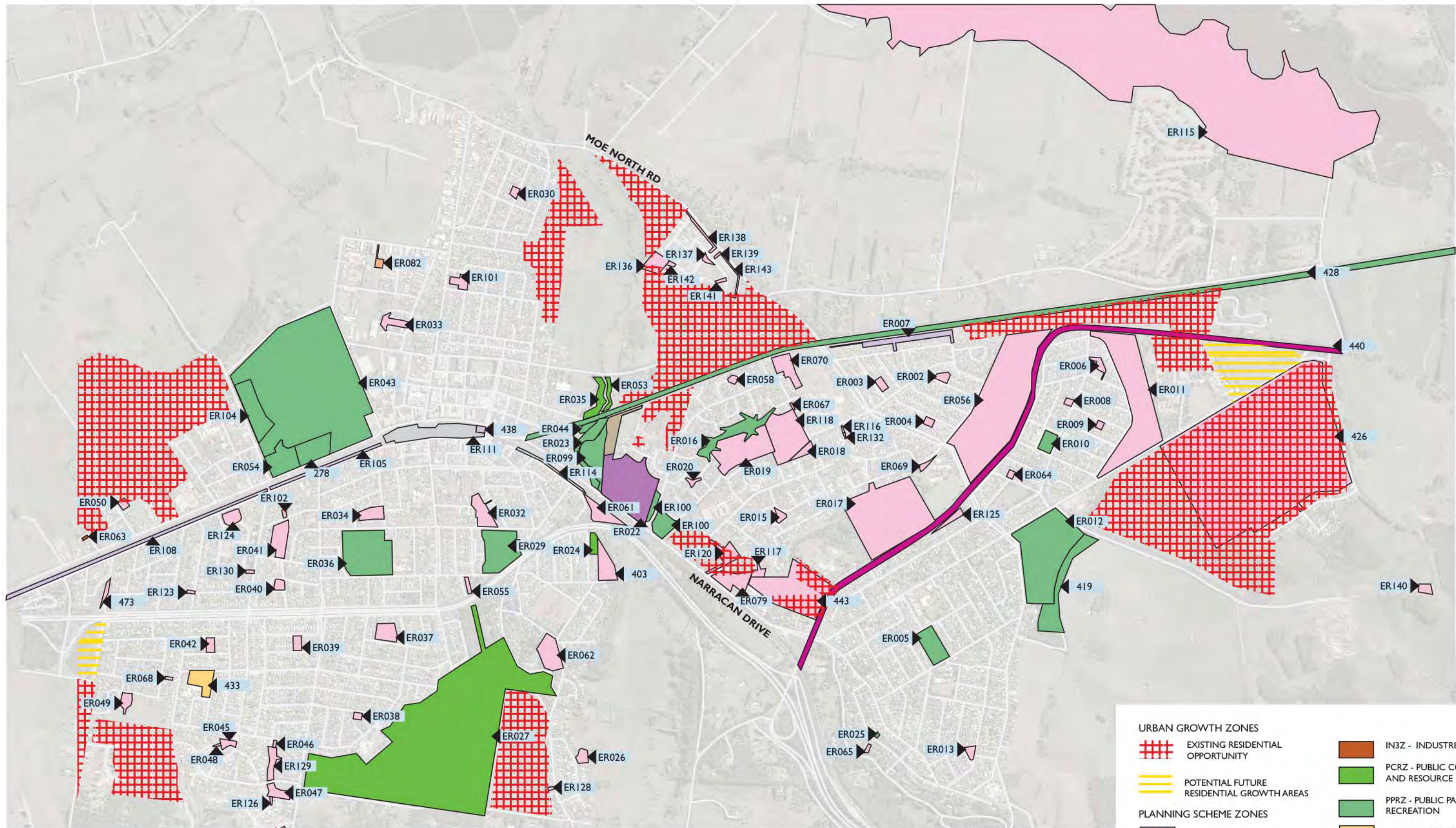
ER111	VicRail Reserve	10 Lloyd Street
ER114	Railway Reserve 24	South side Narracan Drive, from Narracan Dve to High Street
ER115	Lake Narracan Foreshore	South Shore Road & North Shore Road, Newborough.
ER116	Unnamed Reserve	Newark Avenue, Newborough
ER117	Unnamed Reserve	Colli Drive Newborough
ER118	Unnamed Reserve	Matlock Street, Newborough
ER120	114-130 Narracan Drive Newborough	114 - 130 Narracan Drive Newborough
ER120	114-130 Narracan Drive Newborough	114 - 130 Narracan Drive Newborough
ER123	Alexander Avenue Reserve	Alexander Avenue, Moe
ER124	Unnamed Reserve	Lloyd Street & Parkside Drive, Moe
ER125	Unnamed Reserve	John Field Drive, Newborough
ER126	Unnamed Reserve	Between 2 & 3 Billingsley Court, Moe
ER128	Unnamed Reserve	Coalville Road Moe
ER129	Unnamed Reserve	Leonis Court / Scorpio Drive
ER130	Unnamed Reserves	Truscott Road / Parkside Drive, Moe
ER131	Unnamed Reserve	Wirraway St Moe
ER132	Unnamed Reserve	Tresswell Avenue, Moe
ER136	Leadbeater Mews	6 Leadbeater Mews
ER137	Unnamed Reserve	Montane Boulevard
ER138	Drainage Reserve	Old Sale Road
ER139	Unnamed Reserve	Old Sale Road
ER140	Coach Road Lookout	Coach Road, Yallourn
ER141	Drainage Reserve	Copperhead Court
ER142	Unnamed Reserve	Montane Boulevard, Newborough
ER143	Drainage Reserve	Montaine Boulevard newborough





- PRIMARY FUNCTION LEGEND**
- CONSERVATION AND ENVIRONMENT
 - COMMUNITY FACILITIES
 - SPORT
 - PARKLAND - SPECIAL USE
 - PARKLAND - GENERAL USE
 - PARKLAND - LINEAR LINK
 - ROAD RESERVE / UTILITIES
 - WATERWAY / DRAINAGE



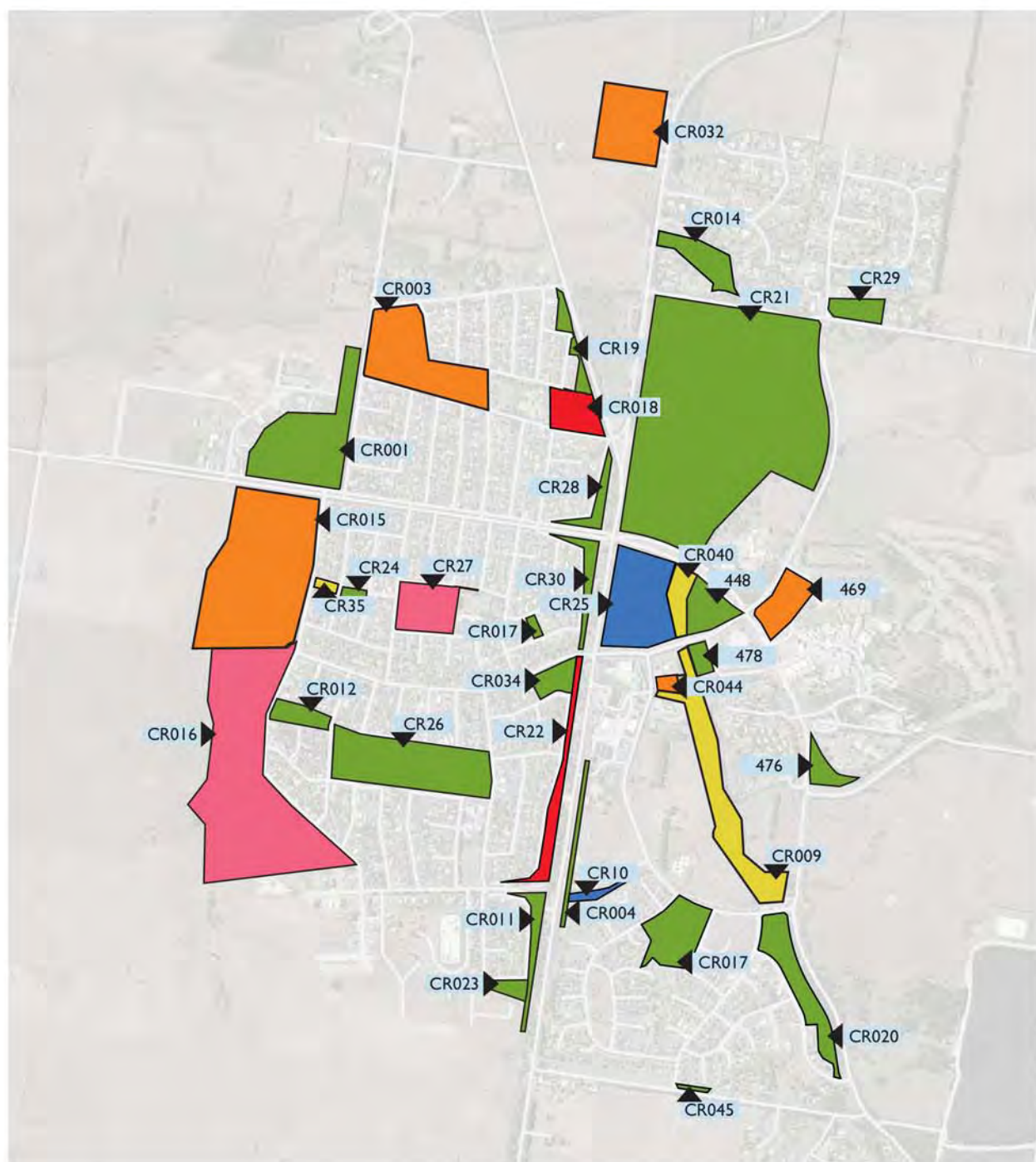


- URBAN GROWTH ZONES**
- EXISTING RESIDENTIAL OPPORTUNITY
 - POTENTIAL FUTURE RESIDENTIAL GROWTH AREAS
- PLANNING SCHEME ZONES**
- B1Z - BUSINESS 1
 - B4Z - BUSINESS 4
 - IN1Z - INDUSTRIAL 1
 - RLZ6 - RURAL LIVING 6
 - IN3Z - INDUSTRIAL 3
 - PCRZ - PUBLIC CONSERVATION AND RESOURCE
 - PPRZ - PUBLIC PARK AND RECREATION
 - PUZ2 - PUBLIC USE ZONE EDUCATION
 - PUZ4 - PUBLIC USE TRANSPORT
 - R1Z - RESIDENTIAL 1
 - RDZ1 - ROAD (CATEGORY 1)

CHURCHILL

Reserves by code

469	Monash Synthetic Surface	55-111 Northways Road
476	LCC Road reserve	Lawless Road
478	Monash Uni Open Space LCC Managed	McDonald Way
CR001	Amaroo Park	btwn 40 & 42 Amaroo Dve, Barooga Cres, Bunyarra Crt, Condowie Crt, Churchill
CR003	Andrews Park - West	Birch Dve, Acacia Way, Coolabah Dve, Hawthorn Cres, Banksia Cres, Maple Cres, Churchill
CR004	Ashman Park	58 Switchback Rd, Birch Dve, Churchill
CR009	Churchill Linear Reserve	McDonald Way, Switchback Rd East, Phillip Pde Churchill
CR011	Cutler Crescent Reserve	8 Cutler Cres, Monash Way, Canterbury Way, Churchill
CR012	English Reserve	Manning Drive, McLean Ave, Eli Crt, Vary Crt Churchill
CR014	Fraser Crescent Reserve	34-36 Fraser Cres, White Pde, Churchill
CR015	Gaskin Park	Manning Drive, Switchback Rd Churchill
CR016	Gaskin Park - South	Manning Drive, Churchill
CR017	Glendonald Park	6 - 8 Amaroo Dve, Phillip Pde, Churchill
CR018	Glendonald Road Plantation	Glendonald Rd, Churinga Dve, Churchill
CR020	Ikara Reserve	Northways Road
CR023	Reservoir Park	Cutler Cres, McCarthy St, Churchill
CR032	Hazelwood South Recreation Reserve	760 Tramway Road Churchill
CR034	Unnamed Reserve	McDonald Way Churchill
CR040	Eel Hole Creek Reserve	Phillip Parade Churchill
CR043	Andrews Park - East	Wattle Cres, Monash Way, Churchill
CR044	Skate Park	Phillip Parade, Churchill
CR10	Plantation Reserve	Canterbury Way & Phillip Pde Churchill
CR19	Mimosa Cres, Churchill	Mimosa Cres, Monash Way, Churchill
CR21	Mathison Park	Tramway Rd, Switchback Rd, McDonald Way, Mackeys Rd, Churchill
CR22	Monash Way Plantation Reserve	Monash Way, Walker Pde, McDonald Way, Canterbury Way, Catterick Ave, Churchill
CR24	Shaw Street Reserve	Shaw St, Manning Dve, Kelleher St, Churchill
CR26	Walkley Park	McLean Ave, Williams Ave, Mulcare Cres, Rae Cres, Quigley Cres, Auchterlonie Cres, Churchill
CR27	Watson Park	Firmin Rd, Coleman Pde, Heesom Cres, Churchill
CR28	Wattle Crescent Reserve	Wattle Cres, Monash Way, Churchill
CR29	Winchester Way Reserve	Winchester Way, Mackeys Rd, Hazelwood South
CR30	White Parade Reserve	White Pde, Monash Way, Switchback Rd, McDonald Way, Churchill
CR35	Manning Dve, Churchill	Manning Dve, Churchill



- PRIMARY FUNCTION LEGEND
- CONSERVATION AND ENVIRONMENT
 - COMMUNITY FACILITIES
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 - PARKLAND - LINEAR LINK
 - ROAD RESERVE / UTILITIES
 - WATERWAY / DRAINAGE

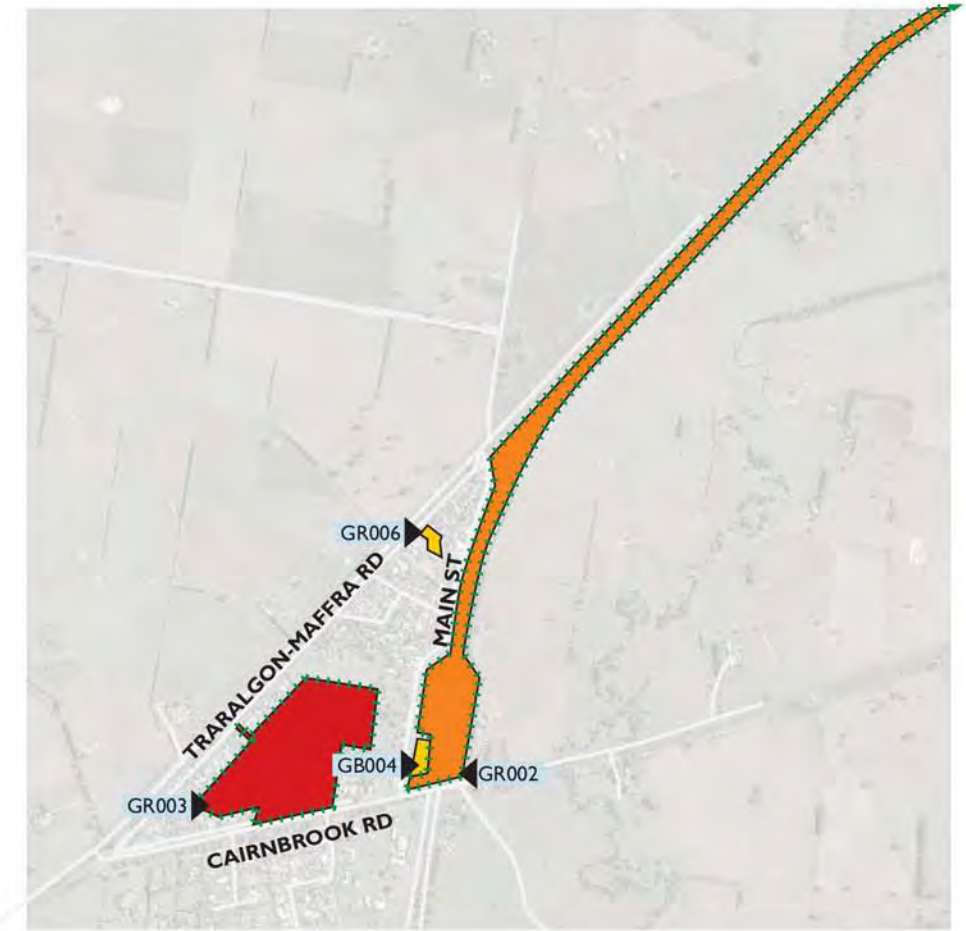
RURAL OTHER

Reserves by code

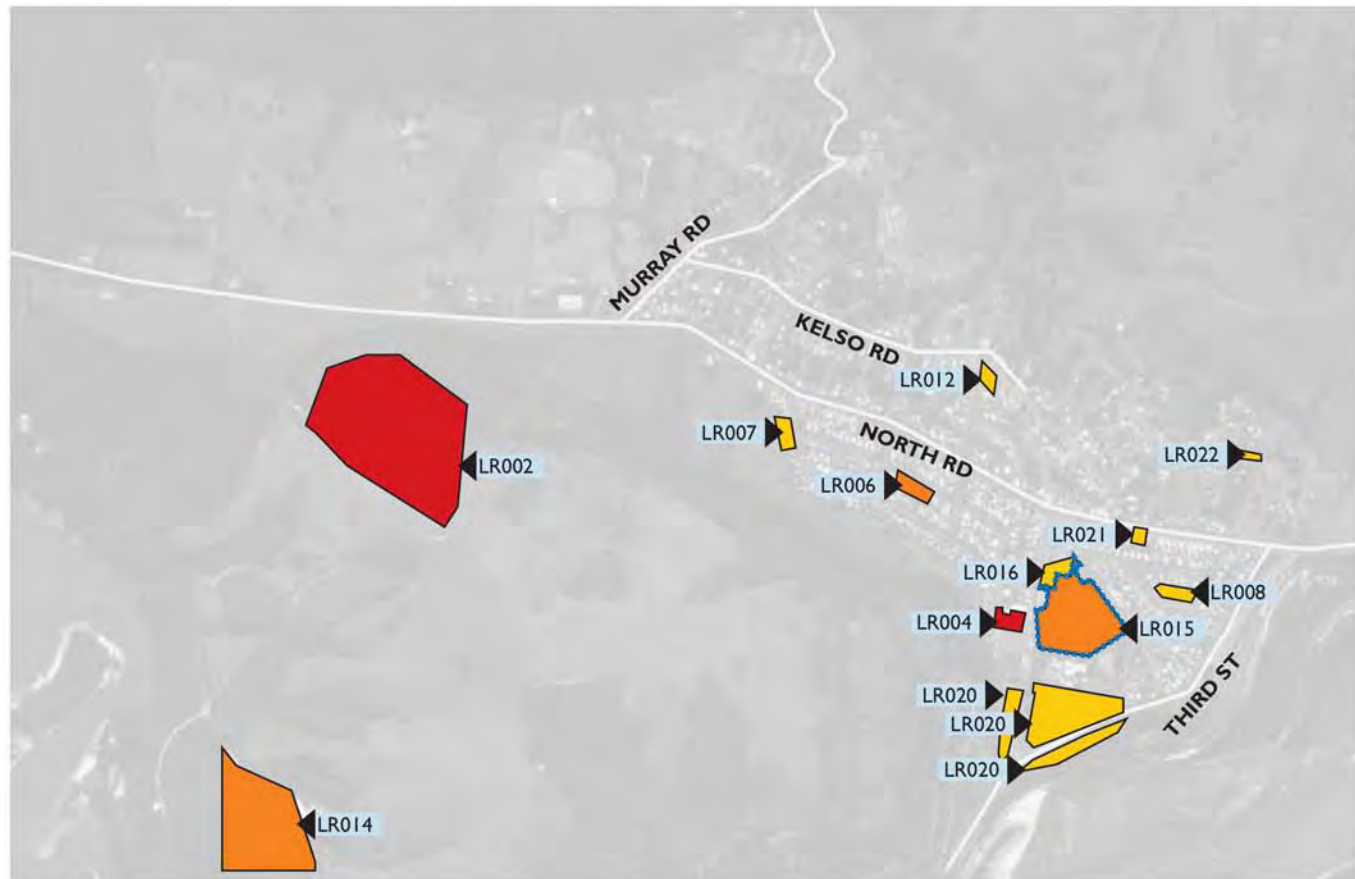
150	rail trail	Toongabbie	OR004	Toongabbie Recreation Reserve	Main Street
420	DSE - Rail Trail	97 Cairnbrook Road	OR006	9 Victoria Street Toongabbie	Victoria Street, Scott Street Toongabbie
424	Unnamed Reserve	Main Street	RB002	Hall	Grandridge Rd, Boolarra Foster Rd, Boolarra South
427	Boolarra - Mirboo North Rail Trail	Boolarra	RR002	Wirilda National Park Tyers River Reserve.	Tyers Road Yallourn North
429	Callignee Recreation Reserve	426 Old Callignee Road	RR003	Hazelwood North Tennis Court Reserve	Church Road, Hazelwood North
430	Flynn Recreation Reserve	7 Widdis Way	RR004	Darlimurla Road, Boolarra	Darlimurla Rd, Boolarra
442	Traralgon South shared pathway	Traralgon Creek road	RR005	Martin Walker Park	Middle Creek Rd, Gilberts Rd, Yinnar South
446	Traralgon South Recreation Reserve	3-7 Keith Morgan Drive	RR006	Boolarra South Tennis Courts & Hall Reserve	Grand Ridge Rd Mirboo
447	Callignee Recreation Reserve	440 Old Callignee Road	RR009	Billy's Creek, Reserve. Junction Picnic Reserve	Junction Road, Jeeralang
453	Toongabbie Village Green	Cowen Street	RR010	Jeeralang West Road Quarry Reserve	Jeeralang West Road, Jeeralang Junction
480	Callignee Recreation Reserve	Old Callignee Road	RR011	Lindners Rd Sandpit	Lindners Rd & Sargeant Dve Jeeralang Junction
AR003	Un named plantation	Off Traralgon Creek Rd, Traralgon South.	RR013	MacIntoshs Road Boolarra	MacIntoshs Road Delburn
AR023	Unnamed Reserve	Immediately north of Traralgon South Recreation	RR015	Morwell River Falls Reserve	Morwell River Rd, Budgeree
BR001	DSE Reserve - Mechanics Institute Reserve	Church Street, Boolarra	RR018	Olsens Bridge Reserve Morwell River Bushland Camping & Picnic Reserve	Olsens Rd, Morwell River Rd, Hatchery Rd, Boolarra South
BR002	1 Church St, Boolarra	1 Church St, Boolarra	RR020	Outlook Way Reserve	Outlook Way, Hearnas Oak
BR004	DSE Reserve - Railway Reserve	Duke Street, Boolarra	RR022	Arwon Dve Reserve	Arwon Dve, Hearnas Oak
BR005	Boolarra Recreation Reserve	Park Rd, Hirsts Rd, Boolarra	RR024	Ebie Falls Reserve	Watkins Rd, Boolarra South / Wonyip
BR006	Penaluna St, Boolarra	Between 55 & 57 Penaluna St, Boolarra	RR027	Whitelaws Track flora & Fauna Reserve	Whitelaws Track Yinnar Sth
BR008	Boolarra Gardens Reserve	31 Tarwin St, Boolarra	RR031	Church Reserve Callignee	Neaves Rd Calignee
BR011	Limonite Road Reserve	Limonite Road, Bastin St, Mirboo - Morwell Rd, Boolarra	RR032	Koornalla Park Farm	Taylor's Road, Traralgon Creek Road, Koornalla.
BR013	Boolarra Railway Reserve		RR034	Site of old Koornalla School	north east cnr of i/s Traralgon Creek Rd and Taylor's Rd, Koornalla
GB004	Glengarry Pre School & Infant welfare centre	Main Street, Glengarry	RR037	Flynn Recreation Reserve	Widdis Way Flynn
GR002	Apex Park and Gippsland Plains Rail Trail Glengarry	Main St, Glengarry	RR041	Hazelwood North Recreation Reserve	Warren Terrace, Hazelwood North
GR003	Glengarry Recreation Reserve	31-39 Cairnbrook Road	RR047	Junction Road / Old Jumbuk Road Reserve	Junction Road, Old Jumbuk Road, Yinnar
GR004	Mavis Whateley Park	Glengarry North Road, Cemetery Road Toongabbie South	RR051	Abuts Morwell National Park	Kerry Road, Yinnar
GR006	Unnamed Reserve	106-108 Traralgon Maffra Road Glengarry	RR052	Land at Hazelwood Pondage Power Boat Club & Aquatic Centre	Yinnar Road Hazelwood
LR002	George Bates Reserve	Howlett Track, Yallourn North	RR053	Yinnar South Tennis Club	195 Middle Creek Rd, Yinnar
LR004	Lions Park	Reserve Street, Yallourn North	RR054	Hazelwood Pondage properties leased from SECV by Latrobe Council	Yinnar Rd, Yinnar
LR006	Anderson Ave Playground	Anderson Ave, Yallourn North	RR057	Unnamed Reserve	Cnr. Middle Creek Road and Brewsters Road Yinnar South
LR007	Playground	57 - 61 Boundary Rd, Yallourn North	RR060	Old Budgeree School Site	36 Roys Road, Budgeree
LR008	Playground	Low Rd, East St Yallourn North	SR001	Flora and Fauna Reserve	Fitzgibbons Rd, Tyers
LR012	Playground	21-23 Rossmore Avenue, Yallourn North	SR002	Land adjacent to mechanics institute	Mount Hope Road & Tyers Rd, Tyers. Tyers Township.
LR014	Latrobe Valley Water Ski Club	Hall Rd, Yallourn North, Lake Narracan	SR003	Unnamed reserve	Mount Hope Rd, Tyers
LR015	Yallourn North Recreation Reserve	Reserve Street, Yallourn North	SR004	Jean Galbraith Flora Reserve Tyers	Mount Hope Rd, Tyers
LR016	Yallourn North Tennis Club	Reserve St & Gooding St, Yallourn North	SR005	Sandbank Reserve	Tyers Rd, Tyers
LR020	Yallourn North Historical Society (formerly Yallourn North Youth Group)	unmade section of Third Ave between School Ave & Reserve Road, Yallourn North	SR006	Tyers Recreation Reserve	Tyers Recreation Reserve
LR021	Unnamed Reserve	Between 85 & 87 North Rd Yallourn North	SR007	Bert Christensen Reserve	Tyers Walhalla Rd, & Tyers Rd, Tyers
LR022	Unnamed Reserve	Marshall Ave Yallourn North	SR008	Tyers Lookout	Tyers Walhalla Rd, Tyers
MR063	Hazelwood Pondage - caravan park	Hazelwood Pondage, Hazelwood	SR009	Tyers Walking Track	Mt Hope Road, Tyers
MR064	Aquatic centre-hazelwood pondage	Yinnar Rd, Hazelwood	YB010	Old Butter Factory, ARC	
MR065	LV Yacht Club-Hazelwood pondage	Yinnar Rd, Hazelwood	YR001	Nardino Reserve	Albert St, Alfred Dve, Yinnar
OR002	Edward Stringer Memorial Site Toongabbie	O'Meara Street, Toongabbie	YR002	Charles Bond Park	Wicks Street, Yinnar
OR003	Recreation Reserve adjacent Thomson River at Cowarr	Weir Road Cowarr	YR003	Un named reserve	Creamery Rd, Yinnar
			YR005	Yinnar Public Park CWA Park	Main St, Yinnar
			YR006	Yinnar Centenary Gardens	Main St Yinnar
			YR008	Yinnar Recreation Reserve	Jumbuk Road, Yinnar
			YR009	Jumbuk Rd, Yinnar adjacent Recreation reserve	Jumbuk Road, Yinnar
			YR010	Yinnar Stockroute	Main Road, Yinnar



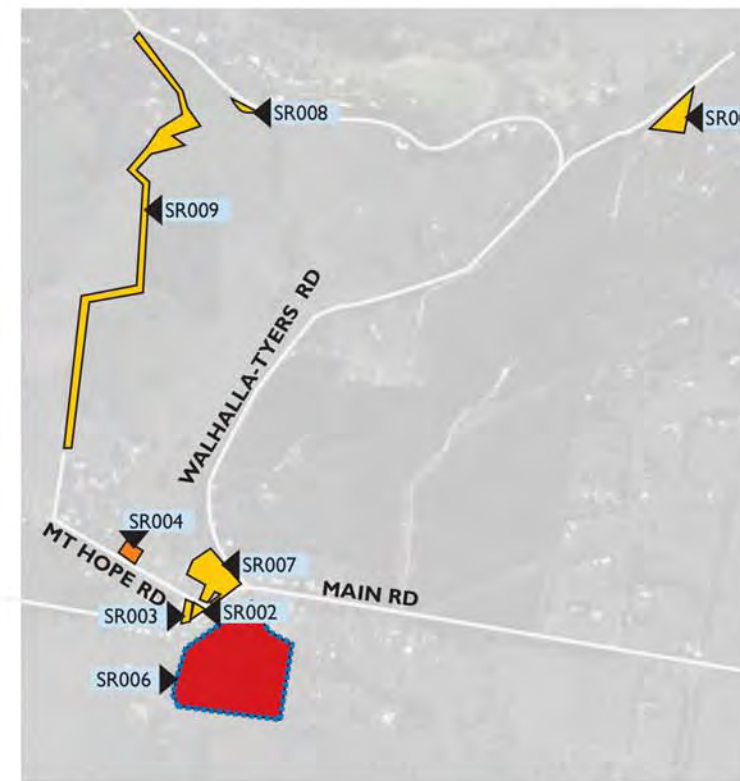
TOONGABBIE



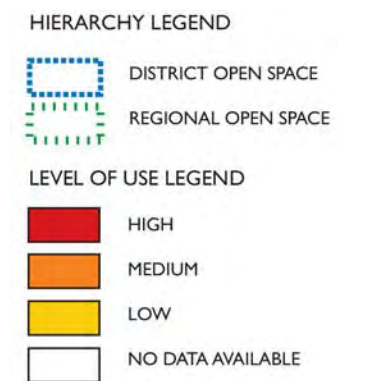
GLENGARRY



YALLOURN NORTH



TYERS

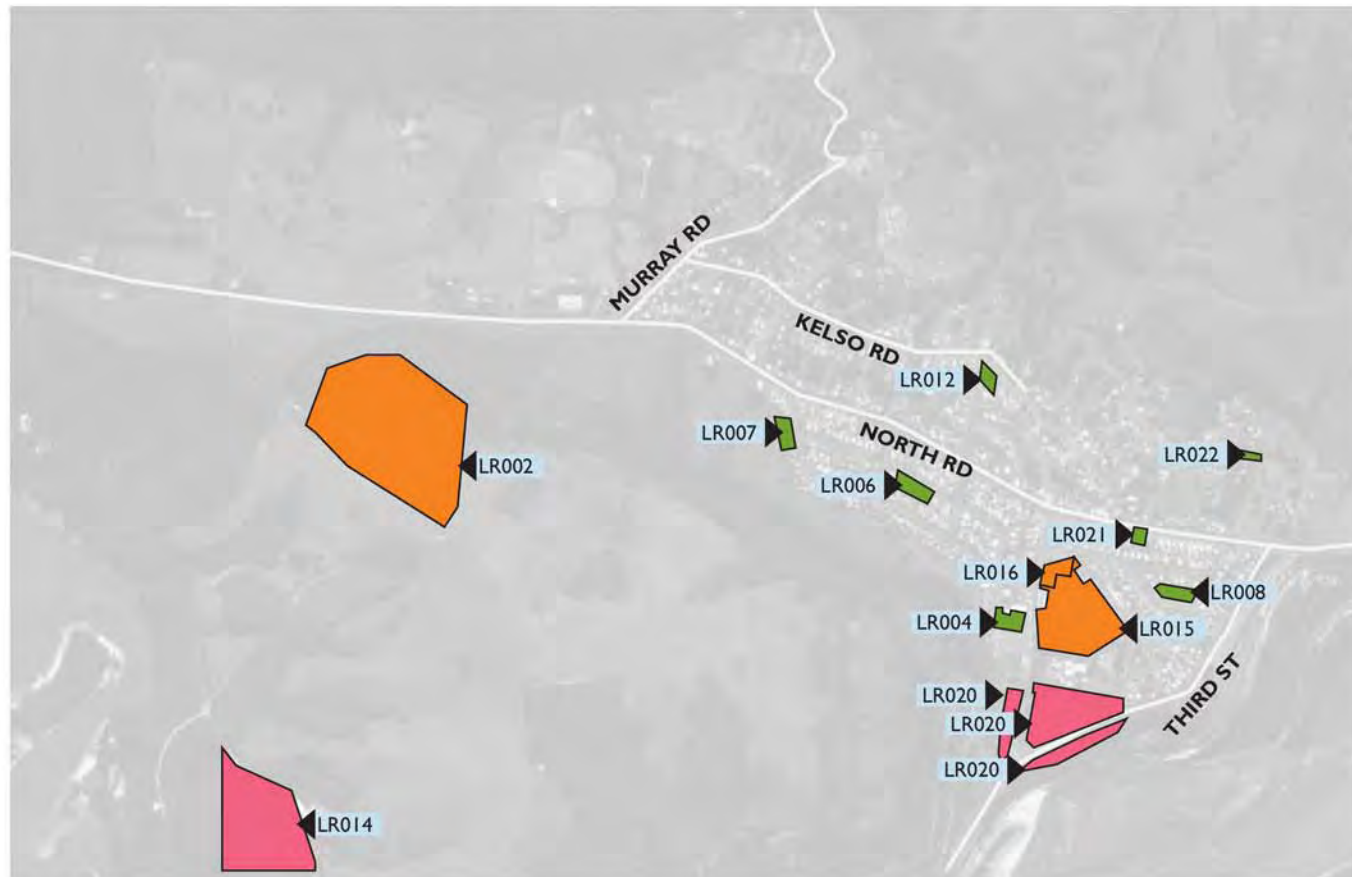




TOONGABBIE



GLENGARRY



YALLOURN NORTH



TYERS

PRIMARY FUNCTION LEGEND

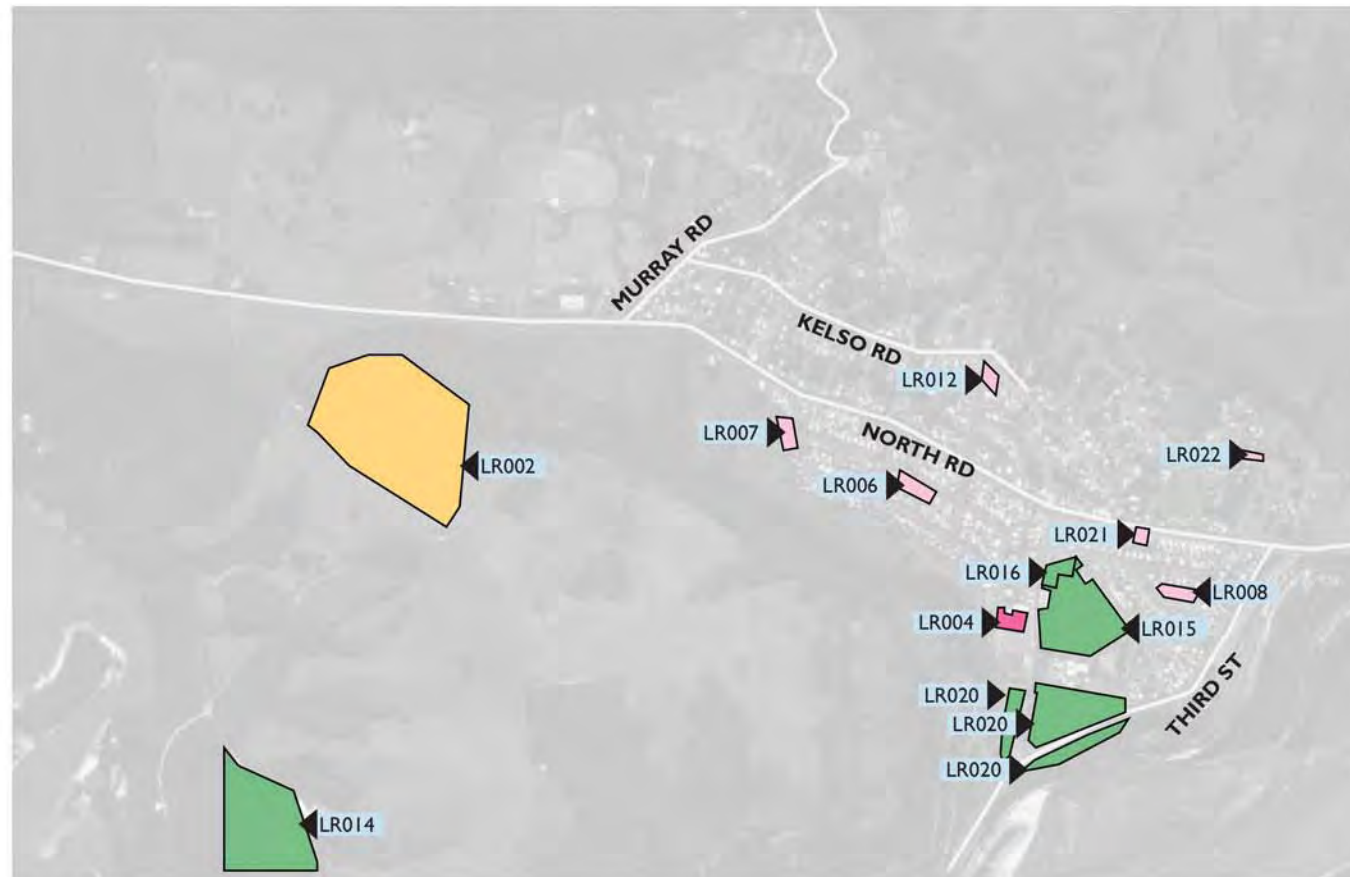
- COMMUNITY FACILITIES
- PARKLAND - GENERAL USE
- SPORT
- CONSERVATION AND ENVIRONMENT
- PARKLAND - LINEAR LINK
- NO DATA AVAILABLE



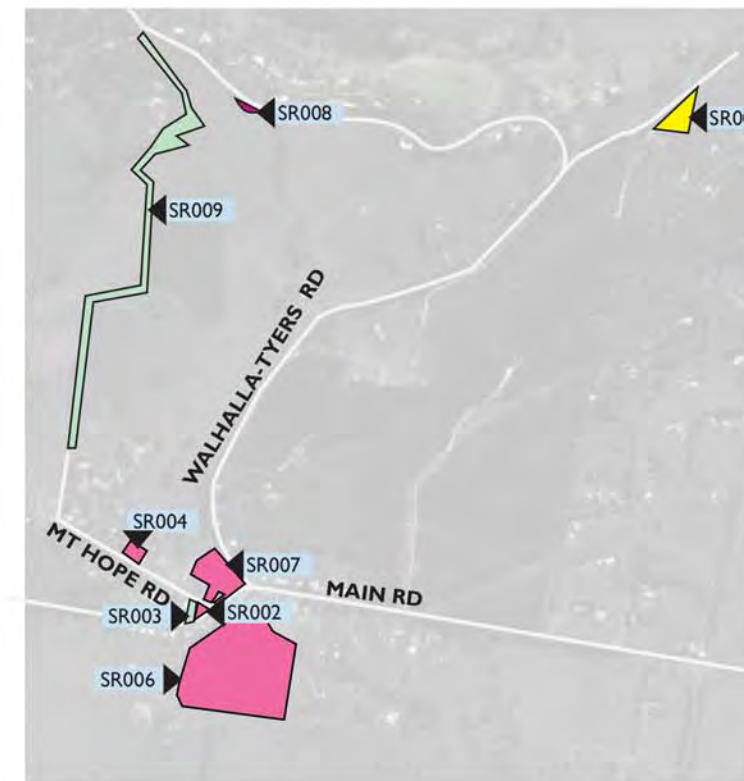
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GLENGARRY



YALLOURN NORTH



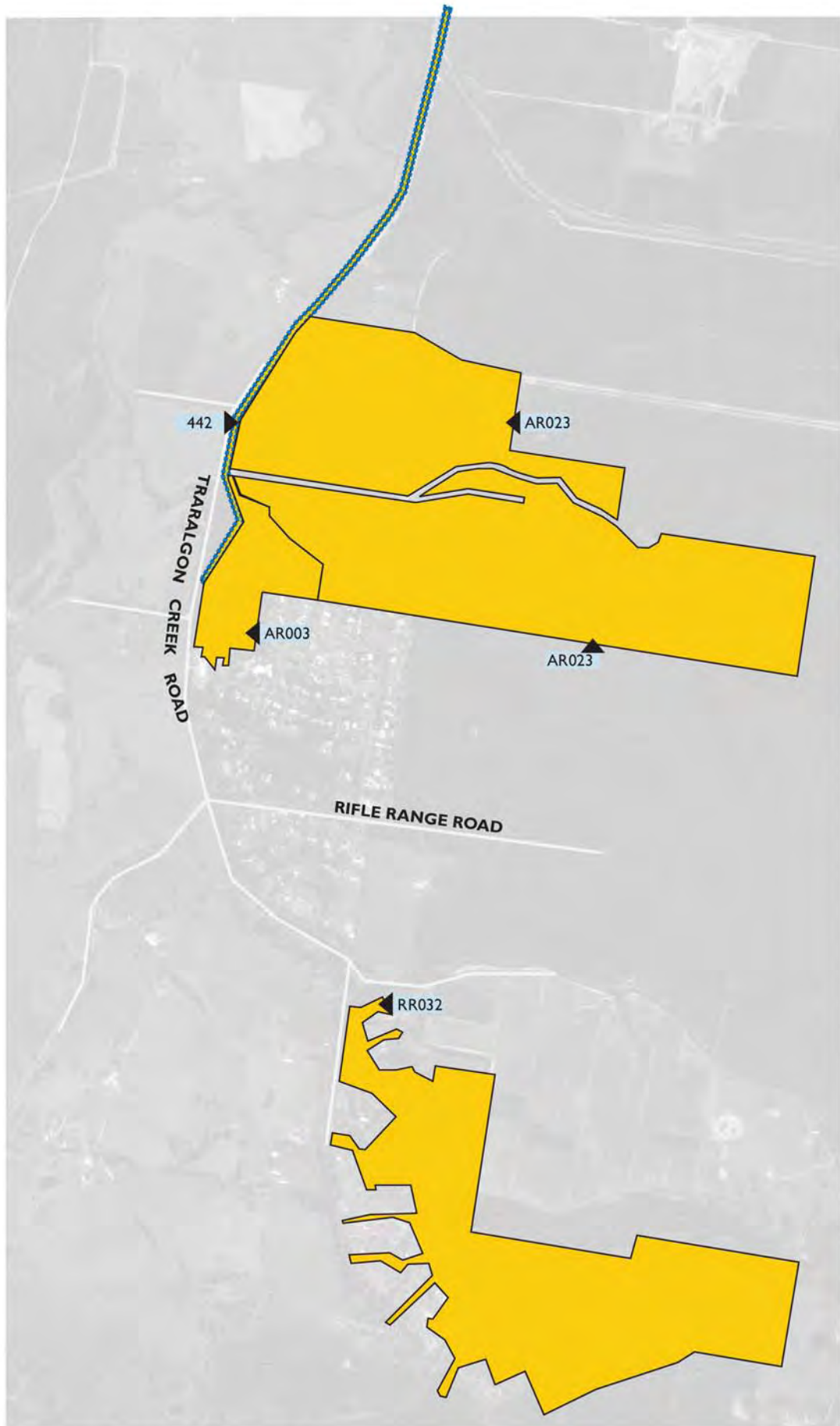
TYERS

URBAN GROWTH ZONES

- POTENTIAL FUTURE RESIDENTIAL GROWTH AREAS

PLANNING SCHEME ZONES

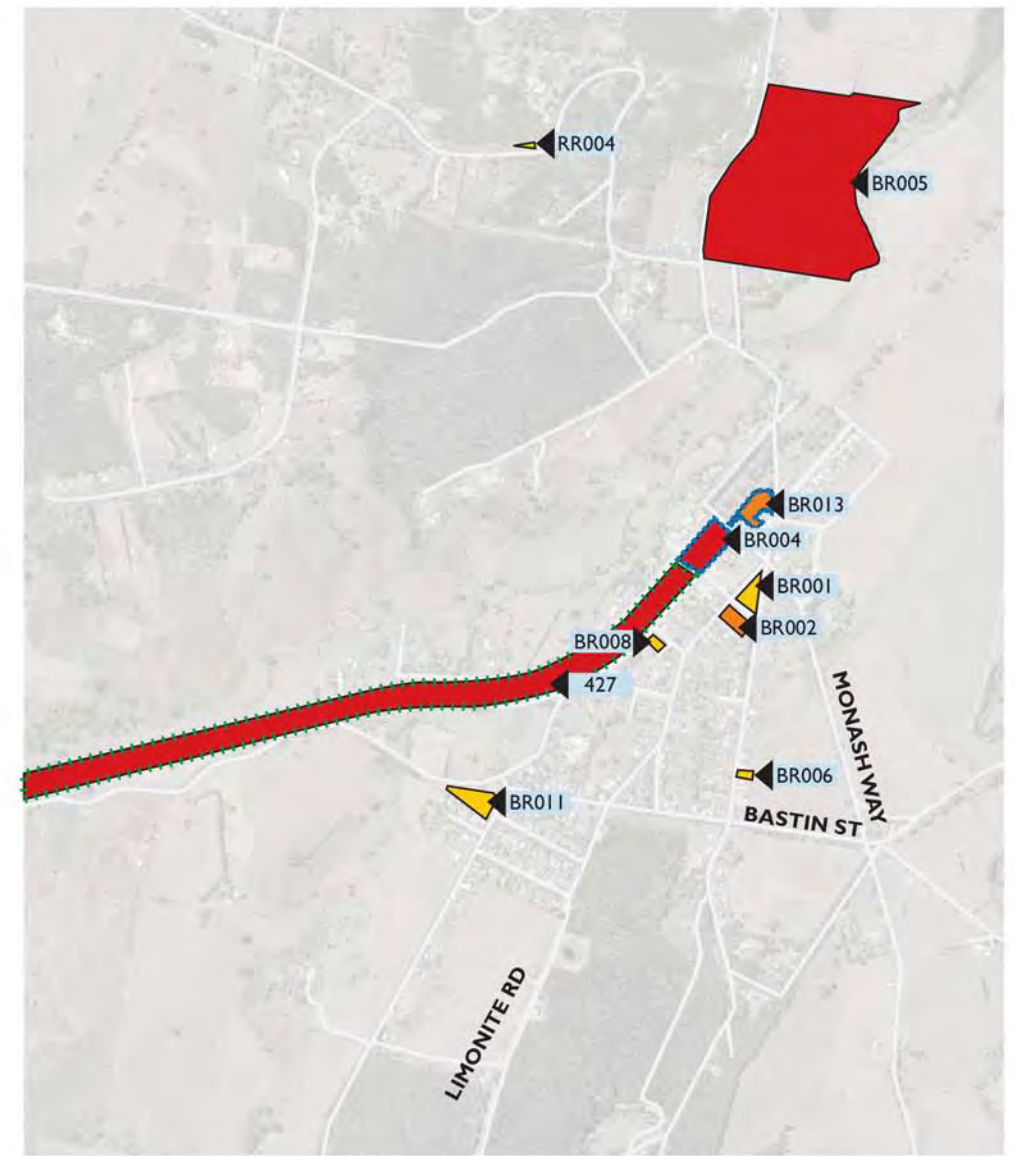
- FZ - FARMING
- PPRZ - PUBLIC PARK AND RECREATION
- R1Z - RESIDENTIAL 1
- RLZ4 - RURAL LIVING 4
- PUZ2 - PUBLIC USE ZONE 2
- TZ - TOWNSHIP ZONE
- RDZ1 - ROAD ZONE - CATEGORY 1



TRARALGON SOUTH


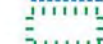


YINNAR



BOOLARRA

HIERARCHY LEGEND

-  DISTRICT OPEN SPACE
-  REGIONAL OPEN SPACE

LEVEL OF USE LEGEND

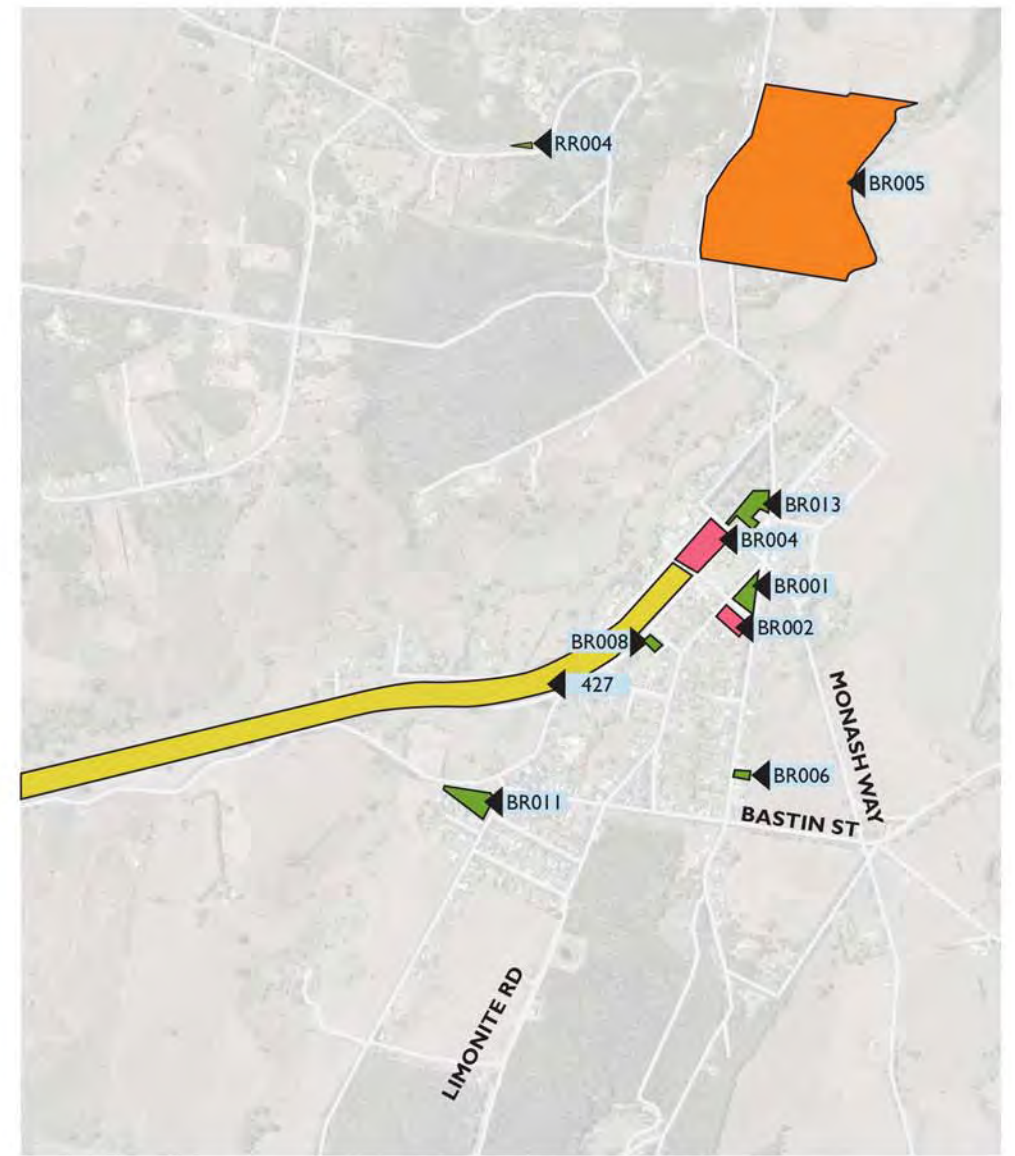
-  HIGH
-  MEDIUM
-  LOW



TRARALGON SOUTH



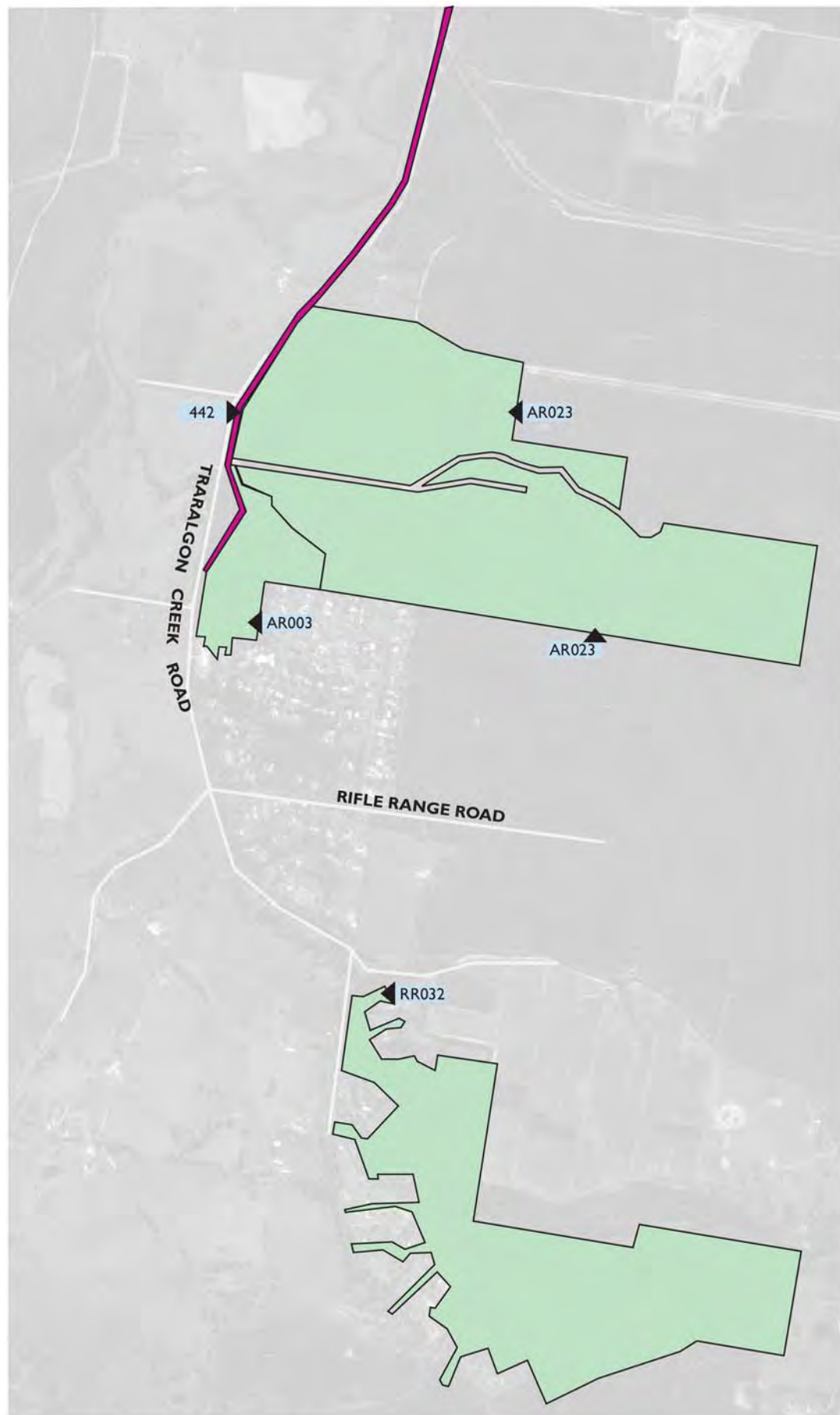
YINNAR



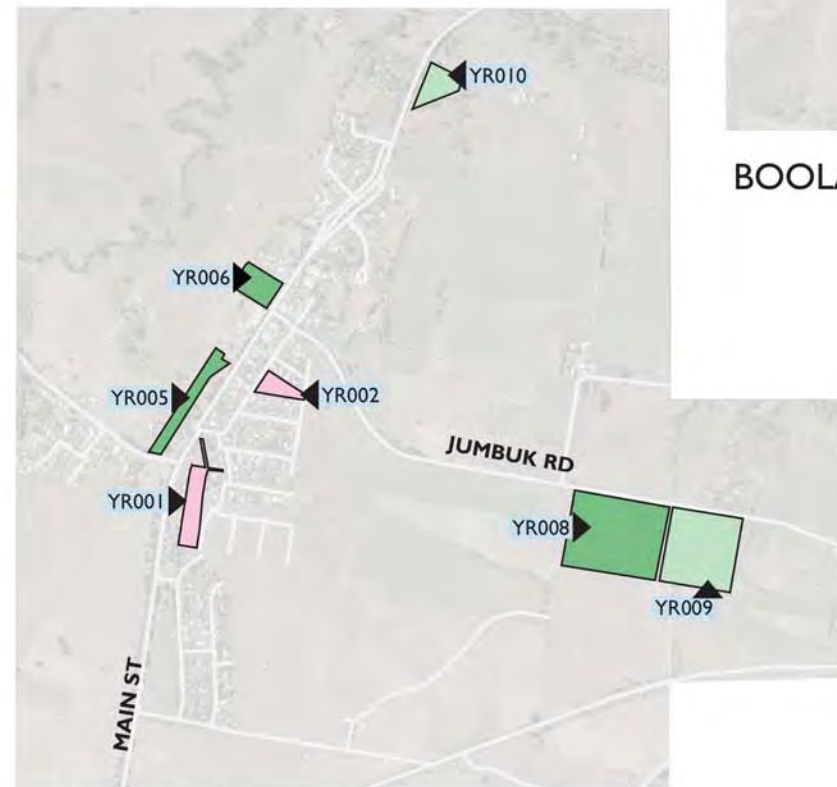
BOOLARRA

PRIMARY FUNCTION LEGEND

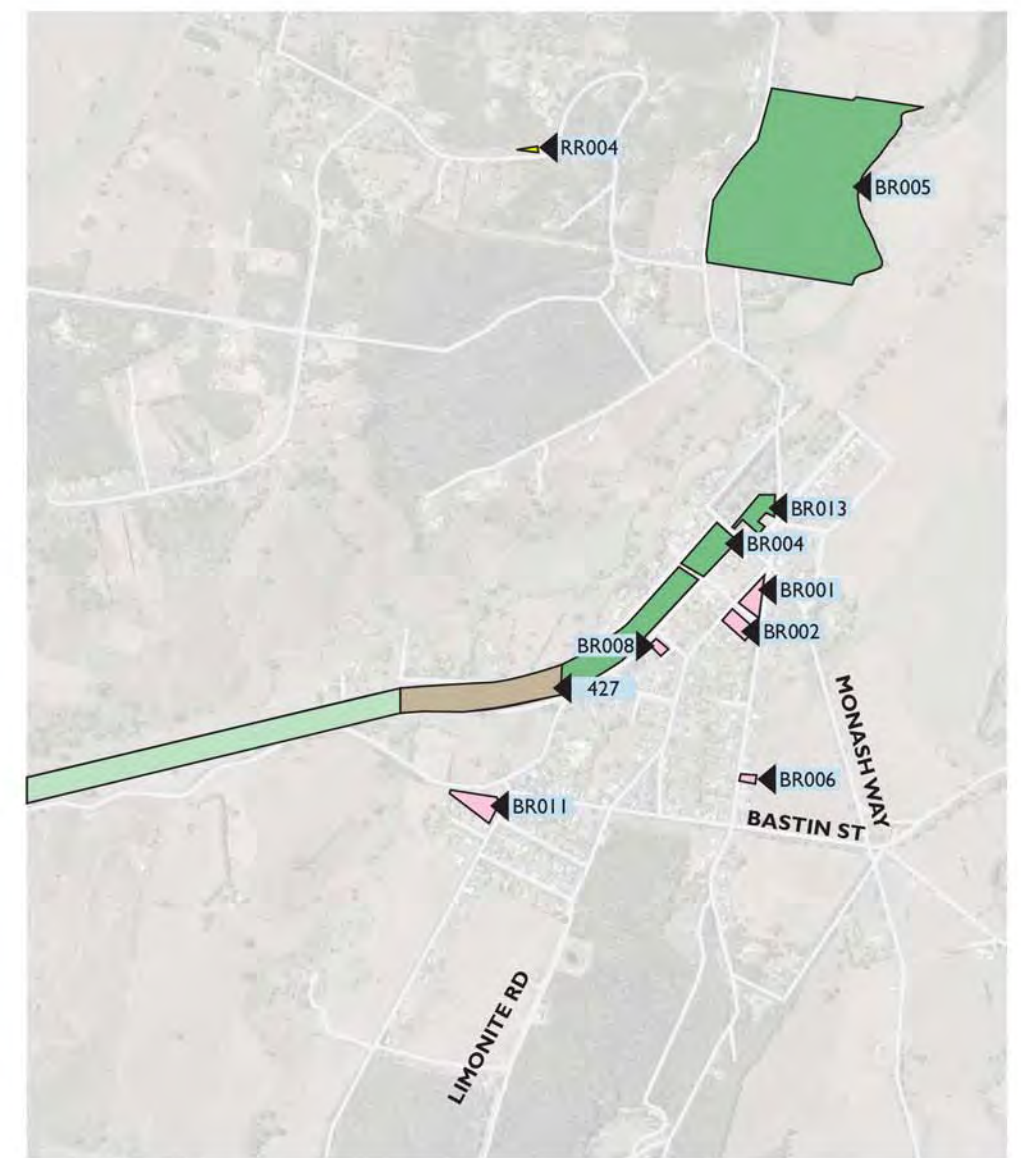
- COMMUNITY FACILITIES
- SPORT
- PARKLAND - GENERAL USE
- PARKLAND - LINEAR LINK
- WATERWAY / DRAINAGE



TRARALGON SOUTH



YINNAR



BOOLARRA

- PLANNING SCHEME ZONES
- RLZ4 - RURAL LIVING 4
 - FZ - FARMING
 - PPRZ - PUBLIC PARK AND RECREATION
 - RIZ - RESIDENTIAL 1
 - RDZI - ROAD ZONE - CATEGORY 1
 - RLZ6 - RURAL LIVING 6

5.5. Analysis of Current Open Space Provision

The following section provides an analysis of the current open space provision in the City. The data does not include future proposed open space as contained in City Structure Plans or Development Plans, however these have been considered when determining recommendations for future action.

5.5.1 Quantity of Open Space Provision

Broad benchmarks for minimum total open space provision that reflect population densities are typically expressed as hectares per 1,000 people. Such benchmarks should be used as a planning guide only and not taken to be definitive indicators of open space needs. Provision benchmarks should always be used in conjunction with a review of quality, function and distribution measures to determine overall open space needs.

The Victorian Environmental Assessment Council (VEAC) undertook an investigation into the provision of public land in metropolitan Melbourne, releasing a Final Report in August 2011. According to the results from this report, metropolitan Melbourne Council's average between 5ha-10ha of public open space per 1,000 people. Whilst data collection and analysis varies, Latrobe City Council has considerably more open space per 1,000 people compared to metropolitan Melbourne Council's. Specifically Latrobe has approximately 33.17ha of open space per 1,000 people¹⁰.

This reflects not only the lower total population, including lower residential densities, but also incorporates large parcels of land set aside for conservation/environment and large waterways which are unlikely to be available in metropolitan Melbourne.

The quantity of Latrobe's current open space provision is summarised below.

Township	Approx. Total Open Space (Hectares)	Approx. Hectares/1,000 people ¹¹
Morwell	160	10.72
Traralgon	245	8.99
Moe / Newborough	552	31.65
Churchill	181	36.03
Rural Other	1,406	116.46
Total	2,545	33.17

Discounting the 'rural other' areas, the average open space provision in established residential areas is **17.62ha/1,000 people**.

Therefore, concentrating on the established residential settlements, analysis of the table reveals that all areas, aside from Traralgon and Morwell, have more open space than the

¹⁰ NB: Sizes were not available for all reserves in Council's data base and hence figures are considered indicative only.

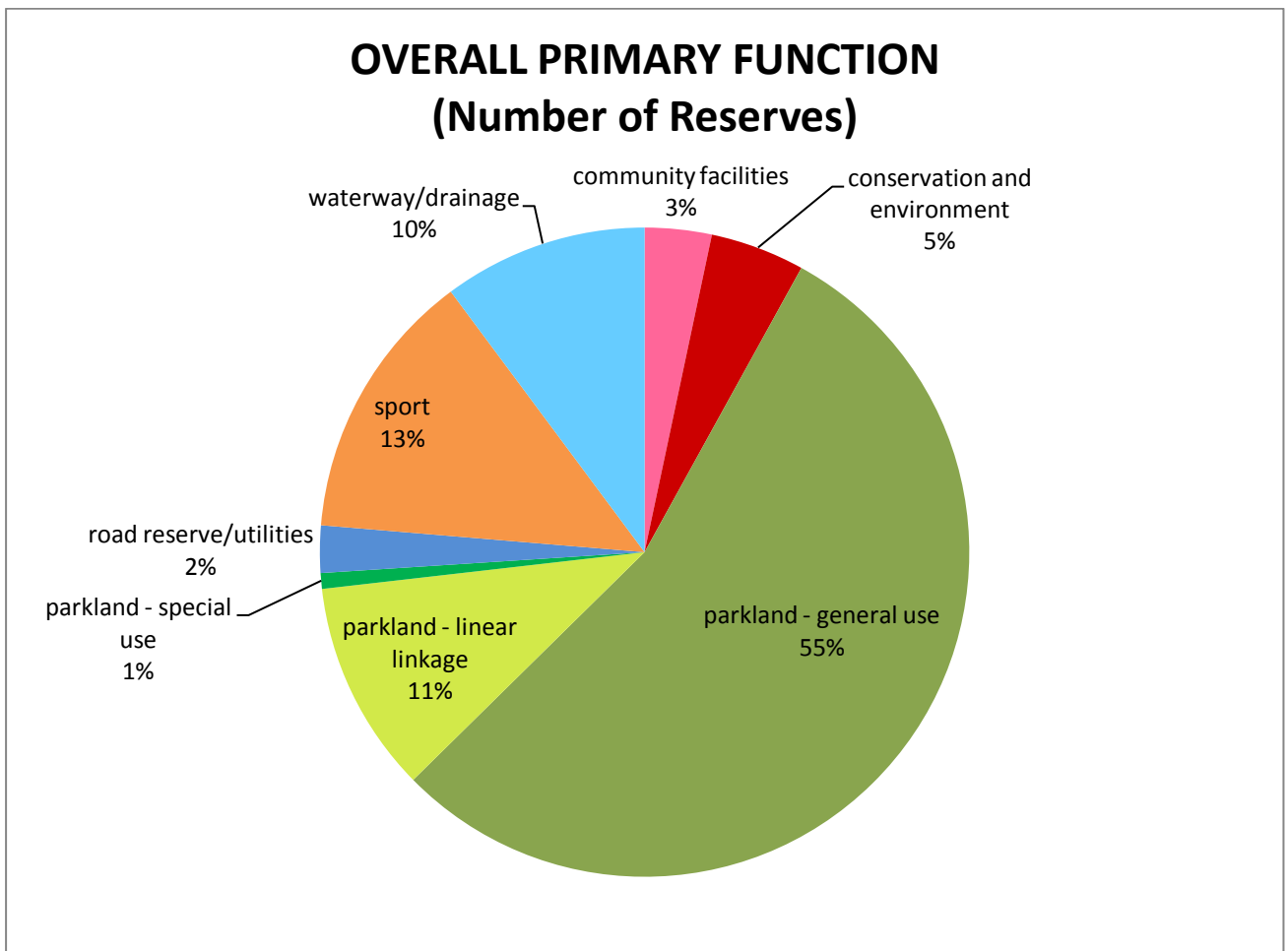
¹¹ Latrobe City estimated resident population figures for 2011 have been used.

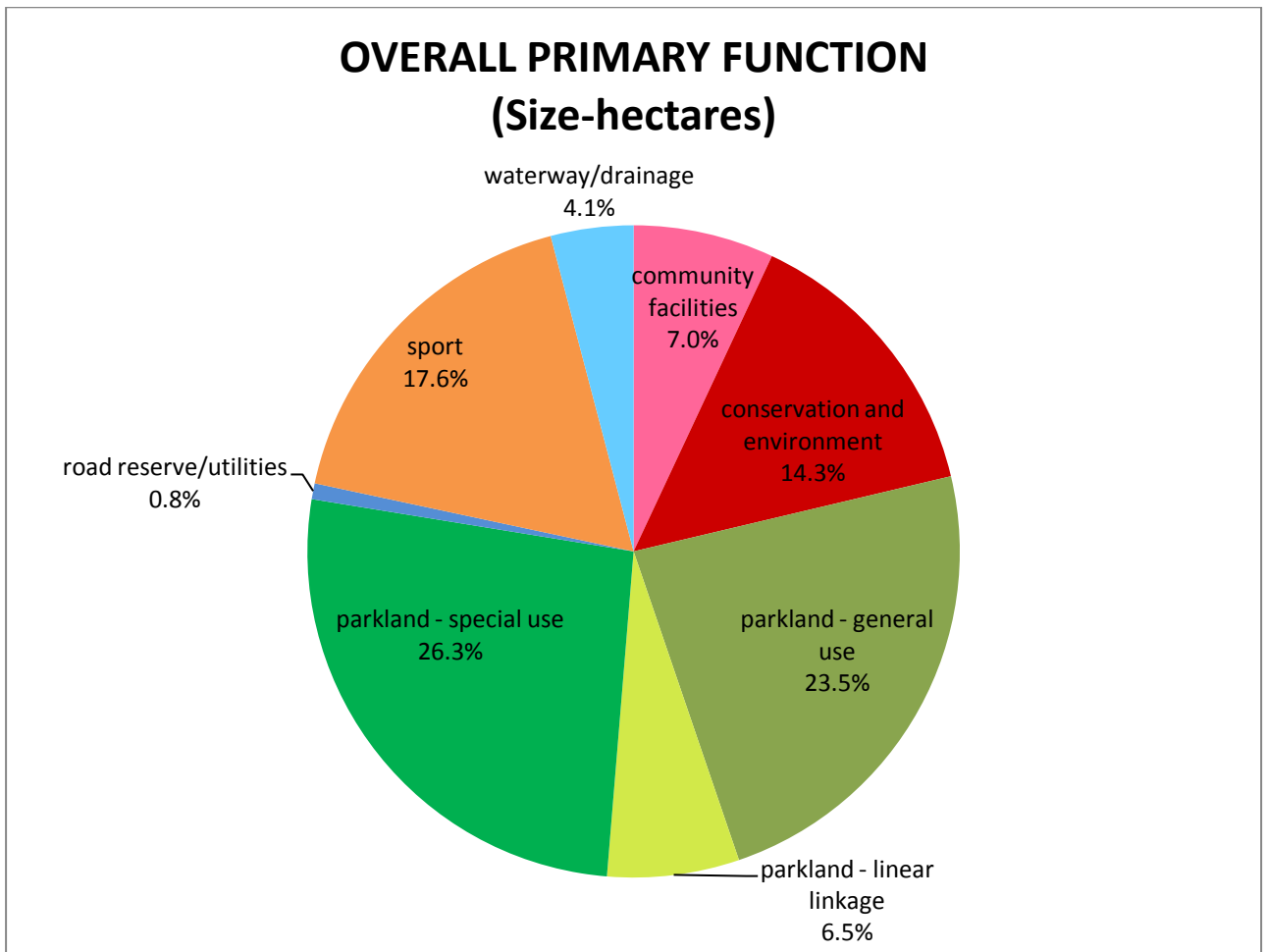
municipal average. In particular, Churchill has in excess of double the Latrobe City average open space provision (i.e. 36.03ha/1,000 compared to municipal residential average of 17.62ha/1,000).

The table highlights that Traralgon has almost half the average quantity of open space per 1,000 people compared to the City average (i.e. 8.99ha/1,000), despite the fact that Traralgon accounts for over one third of the total City population.

5.5.2 Open Space Categories

The graphs below highlight the proportion of open space within each category for each settlement, however commences with a summary of provision for the City as a whole.

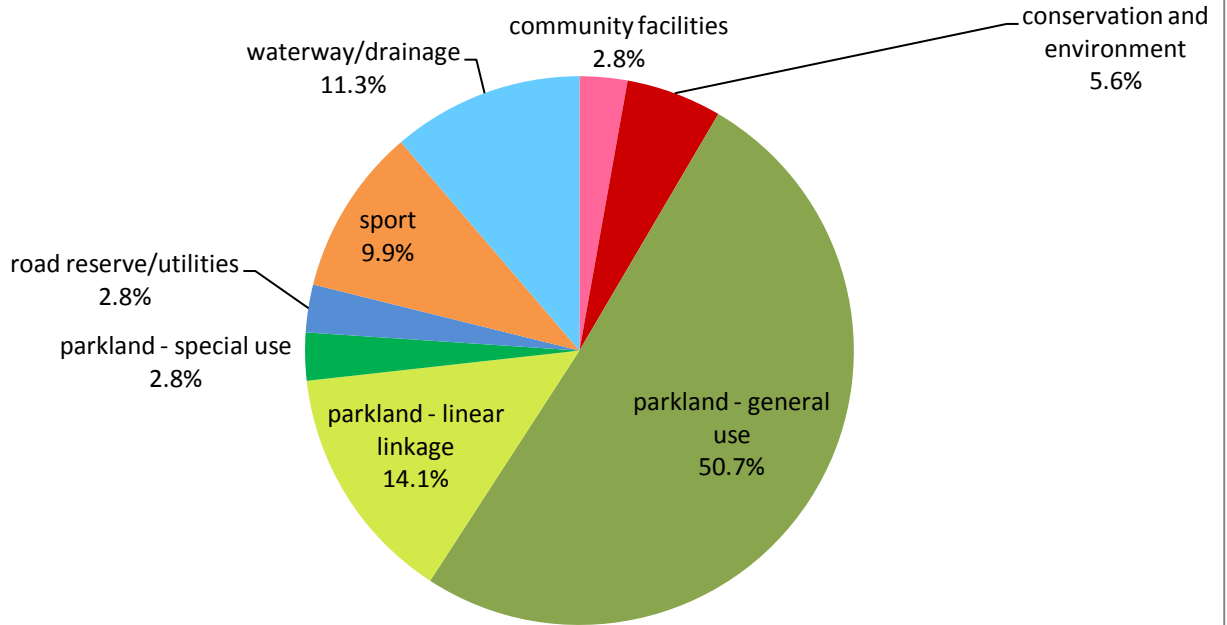




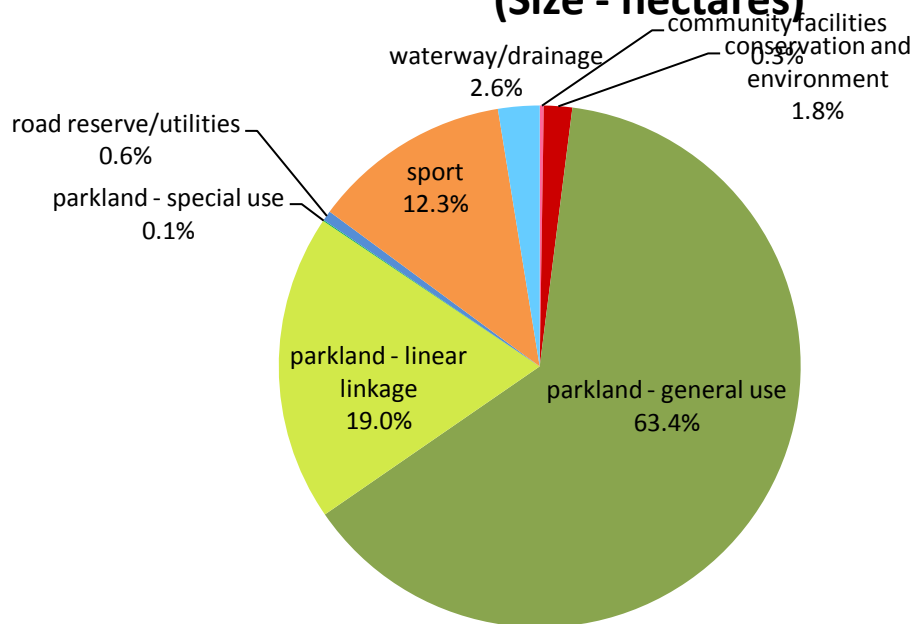
Analysis of the graphs for the City as a whole reveals:

- Approximately half of all open space sites are classified as ‘Parkland- General Use’, however in terms of overall size, these sites account for around one quarter (23.5%) of all open space provision.
- Whilst there are only a limited number of ‘Parkland – Special Use’ sites (i.e. 4), these account for the majority of open space provision in terms of overall size (i.e. 26.3% of total hectares of open space).
- Parkland – Linear Link accounts for around 11% of the total number of sites. However, not surprisingly, only accounts for around 6.5% of the total hectares of open space.
- Sports open space accounts for around 13% of all sites and 17.6% of the total hectares of open space.
- Conservation and Environment open space accounts for only 5% of total sites (i.e. 24 sites in total), which contribute 14.3% of the total hectares available.
- Waterway/drainage reserves contribute 10% of all open space reserves, however account for only 4.3% of total hectares available.

MORWELL PRIMARY FUNCTION (Number of Reserves)

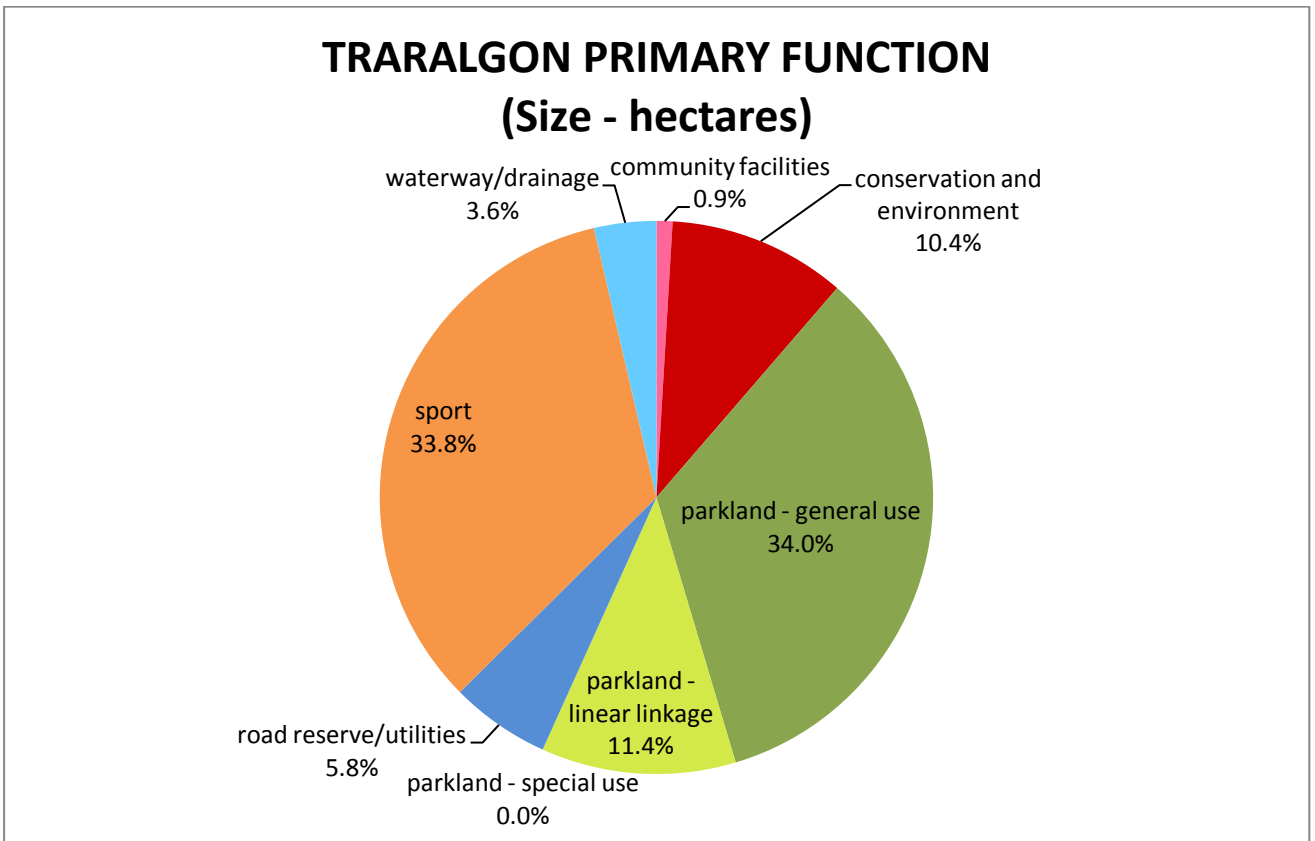
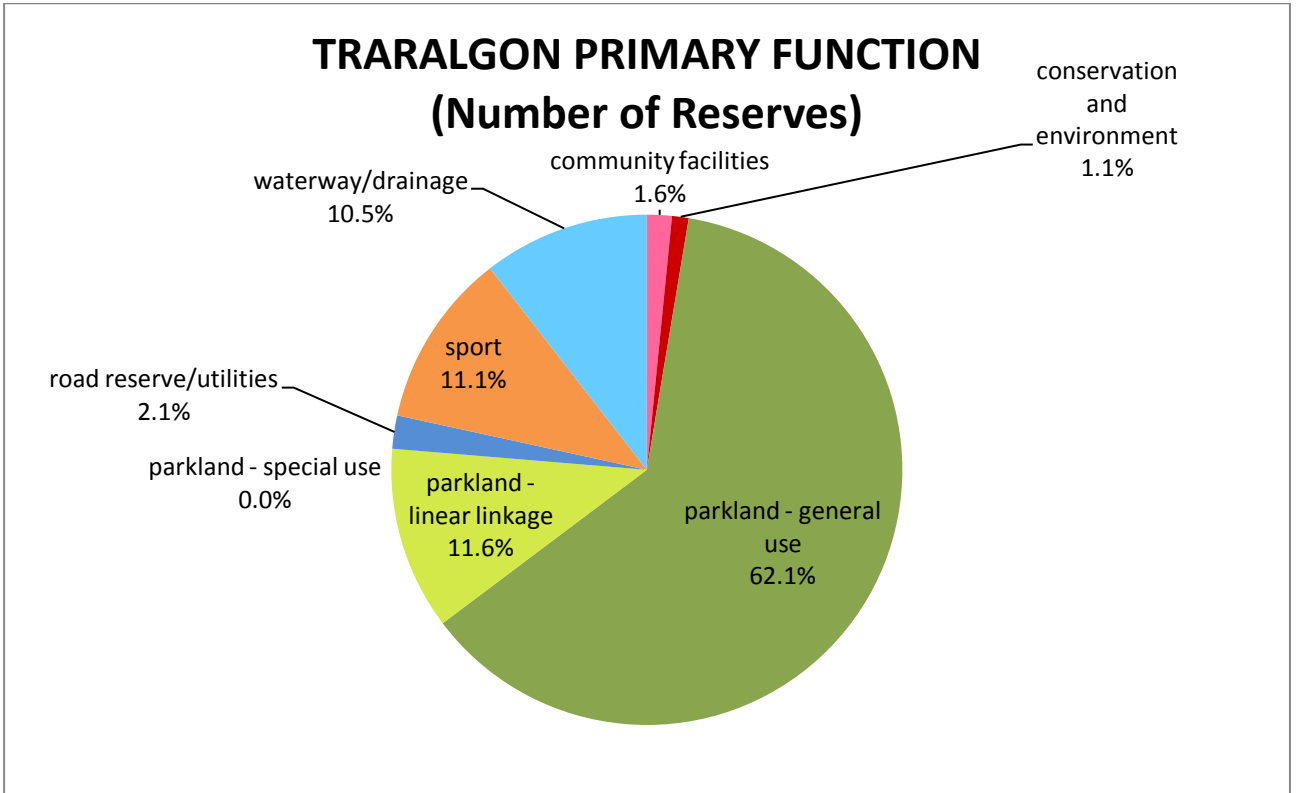


MORWELL PRIMARY FUNCTION (Size - hectares)



Analysis of the graphs for Morwell reveals:

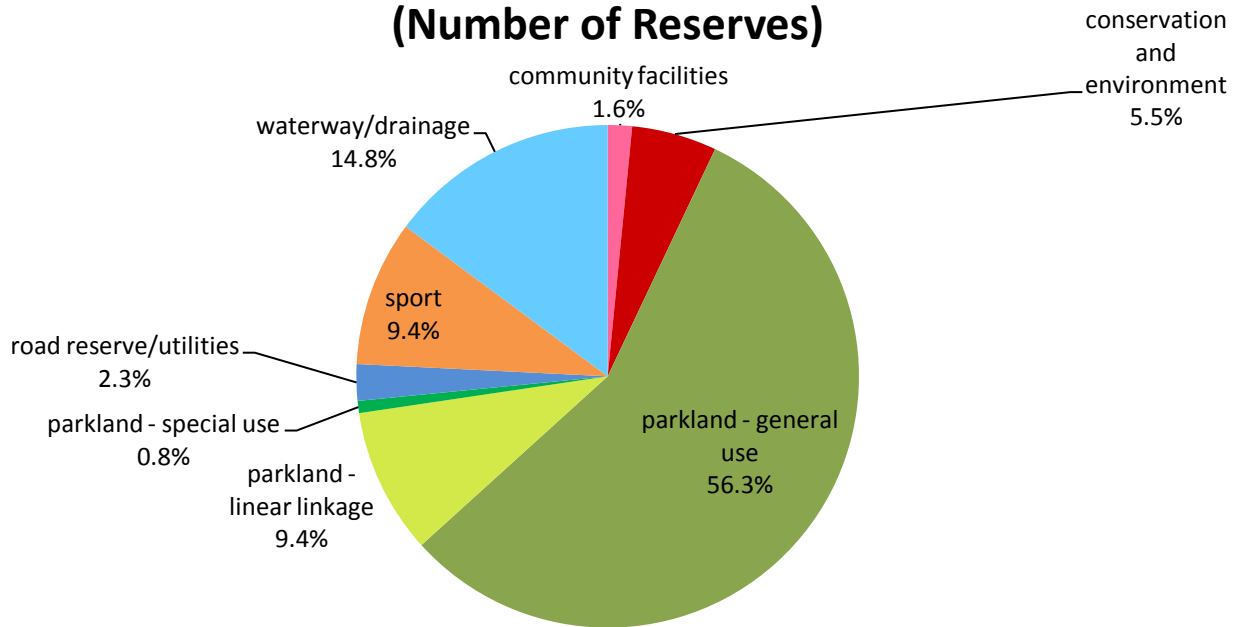
- The majority of open space sites are classified as Parkland – General Use, accounting for 50.7% of all sites and 63.4% of the total hectares available in Morwell.
- There is a relatively high proportion (number and size) of open space sites categorised as Parkland – Linear Link (14.1% and 19.0% respectively).
- There are few sites classified as Waterway/Drainage (8 sites or 11.3% of total), which account for less than 3% of total hectares provided. The useability of some of these sites for community recreation may be limited.
- Sport open space accounts for a small proportion of total open space provision (number and size i.e. 9.9% and 12.3% respectively).
- There is limited provision of Conservation/Environment open space in Morwell (i.e. 4 sites, which account for less than 5.6% of total hectares provided).



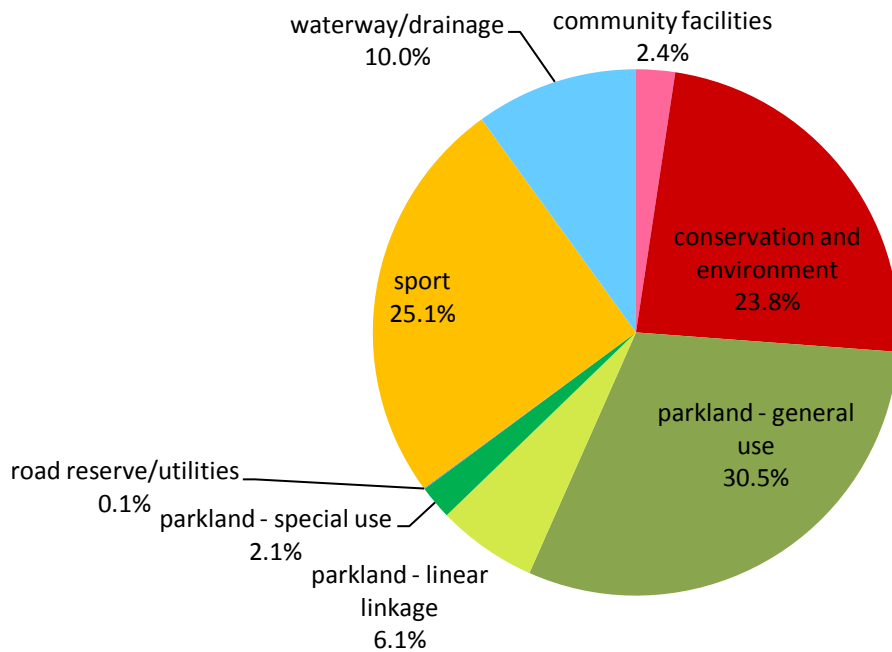
Analysis of the graphs for Traralgon reveals:

- Although Parkland – General Use account for almost two thirds of total sites provided (62.1%), they contribute only around one third of the total size of all open space in Traralgon (34.0%).
- Sports open space account for around 11.1% of the number of all sites, however contribute approximately one third (33.8%) of the total size of all open space.
- Therefore, Parkland – General Use and Sports open space account for over two thirds of all hectares of open space available in Traralgon.
- Traralgon has two Conservation/Environment open space sites which account for approximately 10.4% of the total open space land provided.
- Approximately 11.6% of all open space sites in Traralgon are Parkland - Linear Link, which is in line with the average for the City as a whole (i.e. 11%).

MOE/NEWBOROUGH PRIMARY FUNCTION (Number of Reserves)

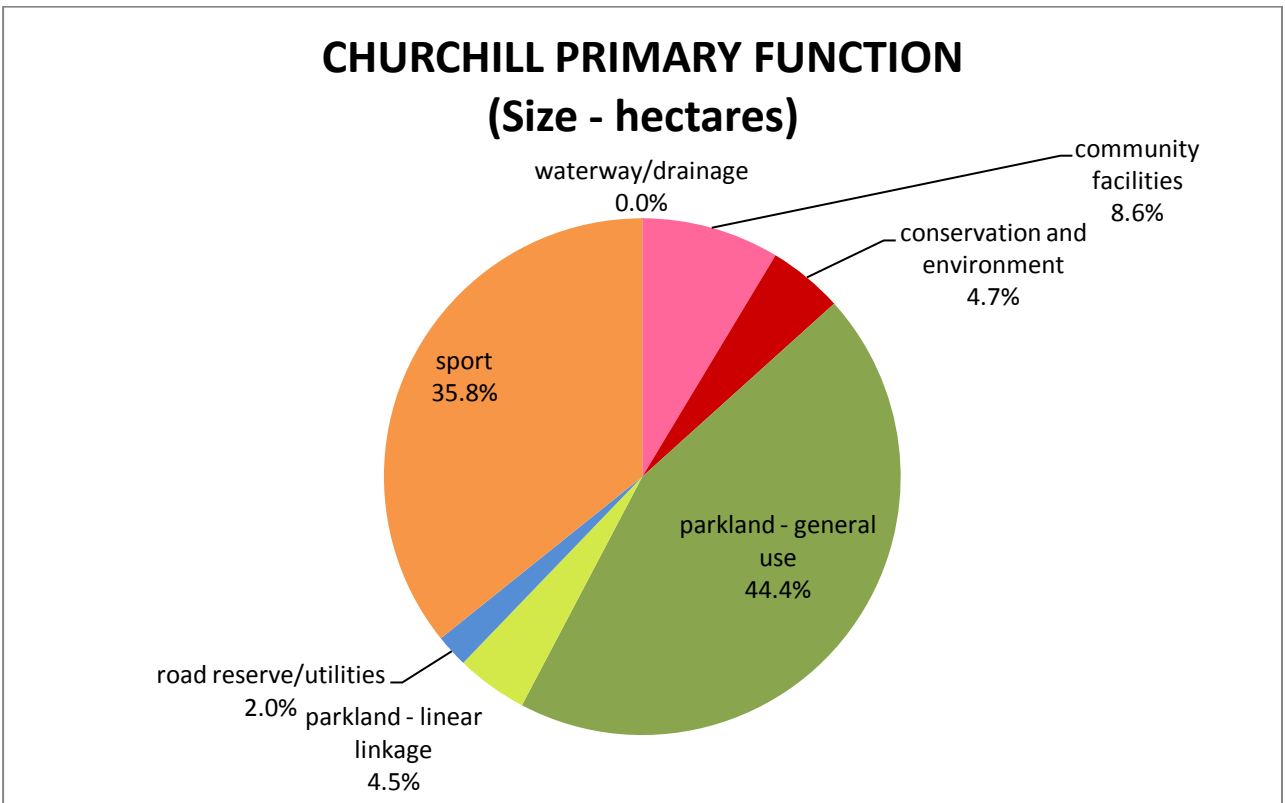
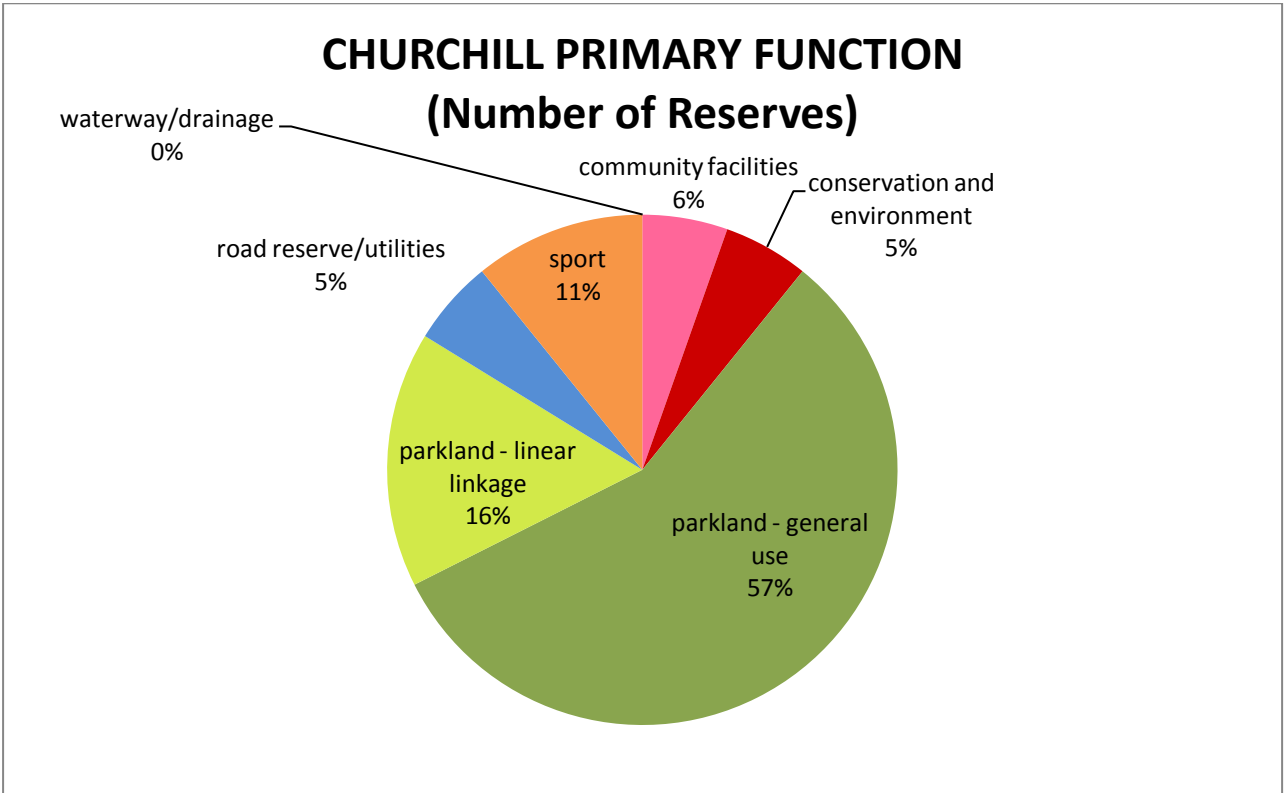


MOE/NEWBOROUGH PRIMARY FUNCTION (Size - hectares)



Analysis of the graphs for Moe/Newborough reveals:

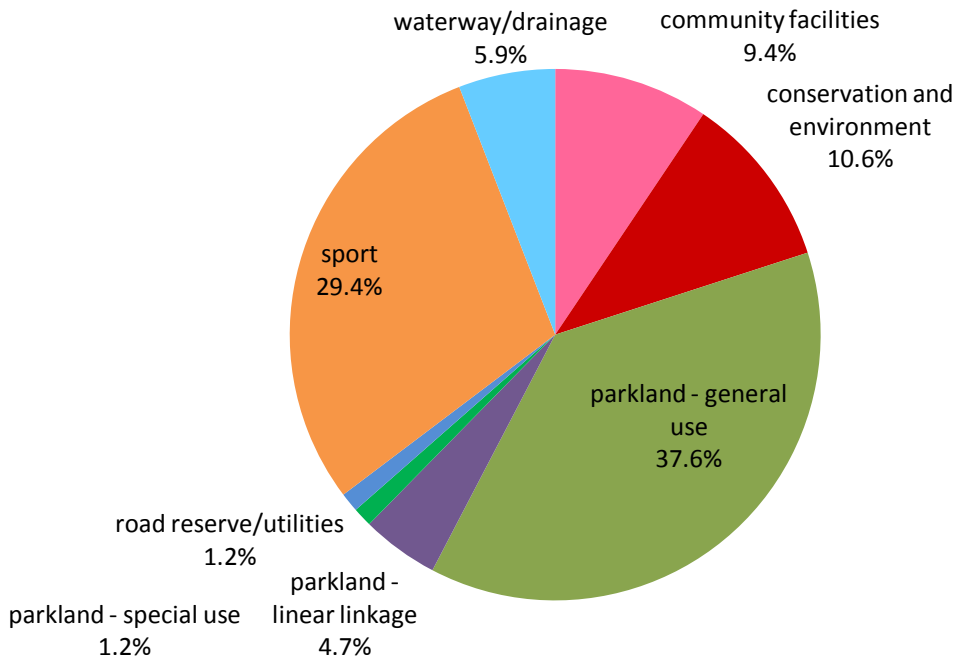
- Parkland – General Use and Waterway/Drainage reserves account for a large proportion of total sites provided in Moe/Newborough (i.e. combined 71.1% of all sites), however this contributes only 40.5% of the total area provided.
- Sports open space accounts for only 9.4% of the total number of sites, which is below the City as a whole (i.e. 13%), however Sports open space in Moe/Newborough accounts for 25.1% of the total land area provided (compared to 17.6% for the City as a whole).
- There are 7 Conservation and Environment sites in Moe/Newborough which account for around one quarter of all hectares of open space (23.8%).
- Waterway/drainage reserves account for 10% of the total size of open space available, which is significantly higher than the average for the City as a whole (i.e. 4.1%).



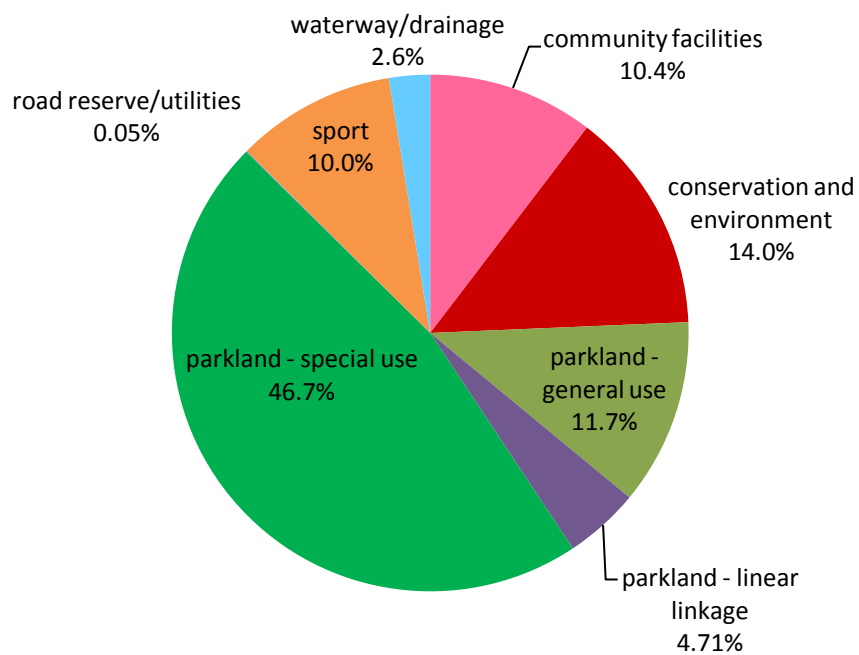
Analysis of the graphs for Churchill reveals:

- Parkland – General Use reserves account for the majority of open space provision in Churchill (i.e. 57% of all sites and 44.4% of total area provided).
- Sports open space accounts for 11% of all sites and contributes over one third of total hectares available (35.8%).
- Churchill has a high proportion of Linear Link reserves (i.e. 16% compared to the City average of 10.6%), however these account for only 4.5% of total hectares available in Churchill, compared to 6.5% in the City as a whole.
- Churchill only has 2 Conservation and Environment open space reserves, which contribute 4.7% of the total hectares available. This is significantly lower than the average for the City as a whole (i.e. 14.3%).

RURAL OTHER PRIMARY FUNCTION (Number of Reserves)



RURAL OTHER PRIMARY FUNCTION (Size - hectares)



Analysis of the graphs for Rural Other areas reveals:

- Parkland – General Use reserves account for the majority of sites (i.e. 37.6%), however these only contribute 11.7% of the total hectares available.
- Although there are only 1 Parkland – Special Use site (i.e. Hazelwood Pondage Caravan Park), this site accounts for almost half of the total hectares available (46.7%)
- Sports open space accounts for a high proportion of all sites (29.4%), however these only contribute 10% of the total hectares available.
- Conservation/Environment open space provides around 10% of all sites and 14% of all hectares available.
- Community Facility open space is well represented in Rural Other areas (i.e. 9.4% of all sites and 10.4% of the total area available).

5.5.3 Open Space Hierarchy Distribution

The table below presents the number and percentage of *Regional* and *District* open space sites across Latrobe City. Percentage figures relate to the proportion of total open space provision within each town/area.

Township	Regional	District	Local	Total Sites
Morwell	3 (3%)	9 (11%)	73 (86%)	85
Traralgon	5 (2%)	8 (4%)	181 (93%)	194
Moe/Newborough	5 (5%)	10 (11%)	75 (83%)	90
Churchill	1 (3%)	6 (20%)	30 (81%)	37
Rural Other	3 (4%)	16 (23%)	50 (72%)	69
Total Sites	17 (4%)	49 (10%)	409 (86%)	475

Analysis of the table reveals:

- The balance between total *Regional*, *District* and *Local* open space appears appropriate (i.e. 4%, 10% and 86% respectively).
- The hierarchy distribution of open space across Latrobe City appears relatively consistent, with the following possible exceptions:
 - Traralgon has fewer *Regional* and *District* open space sites and more *Local* sites compared to the Latrobe City average.
 - Churchill and Rural Other has a higher proportion of *District* standard open space reserves (i.e. double the average).

Individual sites are identified in the table below:

Township	Reserve	Hierarchy	Primary Function
Morwell	Morwell Centenary Rose Garden	Regional	Parkland - Special Use
	Latrobe City Sports & Entertainment Stadium	Regional	Sport
	Morwell Recreation Reserve	Regional	Sport
	Ronald Reserve	District	Sport
	Crinigan Road South Reserve	District	Sport
	Morwell East Reserve	District	Sport
	Maryvale Reserve	District	Sport
	Morwell Town Common	District	Parkland
	Immigration Park	District	Parkland
	Crinigan Bushland Reserve	District	Conservation & Environment
	Northern Reserve Morwell	District	Sport
Waterhole Creek	District	Linear Linkage	
Traralgon	Newman Park	Regional	Parkland
	Victory Park	Regional	Parkland
	Traralgon Recreation Reserve & Showgrounds	Regional	Sport
	Traralgon Tennis Centre	Regional	Sport

Township	Reserve	Hierarchy	Primary Function
	Glenview Park	Regional	Sport
	Traralgon West Sporting Complex	District	Sport
	Harold Preston Park	District	Sport
	Agnes Brereton Park	District	Sport/Parkland
	Duncan Cameron Memorial Park	District	Sport
	Sir Frank Macfarlane Burnett Reserve	District	Parkland
	Traralgon Railway Reservoir Conservation Reserve	District	Parkland – Special Use
	Hubert Osborne Memorial Park	District	Parkland
	Traralgon Creek	District	Linear Linkage
Moe	Moe Racecourse	Regional	Sport
	AAA/Apex/Lions Park	Regional	Parkland
	Ted Summerton Reserve	Regional	Sport
	Moe/Yallourn Rail Trail	Regional	Parkland – Linear Linkage
	Edward Hunter Heritage Bush Reserves	District	Conservation & Environment
	Moe Olympic Reserve	District	Sport
	Moe Botanic Gardens	District	Parkland/Sport
	Joe Tabuteau Reserve	District	Sport
Newborough	Joe Carmody Reserve	Regional	Sport
	Burrage Reserve	District	Sport
	Balfour Street Reserve	District	Parkland
	Northern Reserve	District	Sport
	Monash Reserve	District	Sport
	Lake Narracan	District	Parkland – Special Use
	John Field Drive	District	Linear Linkage
Churchill	Latrobe City Synthetic Sports Facility	Regional	Sport
	Mathison Park	District	Parkland
	Gaskin Park Reserve	District	Sport/Parkland
	Andrews Park West Reserve	District	Sport
	Glendonald Park	District	Parkland
	Hazelwood Pondage	District	Parkland – Special Use
	Eelhole Creek	District	Linear Linkage
Glengarry	Gippsland Plains Rail Trail	Regional	Parkland – Special Use
	Glengarry Recreation Reserve	District	Sport
	Apex Park Glengarry	District	Parkland
Toongabbie	Gippsland Plains Rail Trail	Regional	Parkland – Special Use
	Toongabbie Village Green	District	Sport/Parkland
	Toongabbie Recreation Reserve	District	Sport/Parkland
Tyers	Tyers Recreation Reserve	District	Sport
	Bert Christensen Reserve	District	Parkland
	Jean Galbraith Flora Reserve	District	Conservation & Environment
	Wirilda Park Tyers	District	Conservation & Environment

Township	Reserve	Hierarchy	Primary Function
Yallourn North	George Bates Reserve	District	Sport
	Yallourn North Town Oval	District	Sport
	Lions Park Yallourn North	District	Parkland
Traralgon South	Traralgon South Recreation Reserve	District	Sport/Parkland
	Traralgon South Shared Pathway	District	Linear Linkage
Callignee	Callignee Recreation Reserve	District	Sport
Boolarra	Grand Ridge Rail Trail	Regional	Parkland – Special Use
	Boolarra Memorial Park	District	Sport
	Centenary Park	District	Parkland
	Railway Reserve	District	Parkland
Yinnar	Yinnar Recreation Reserve	District	Sport
	Yinnar Centenary Park	District	Parkland
	CWA Park	District	Parkland

5.5.4 Open Space Levels of Use

Consultation with Council officers has informed the assessment of current usage. The table below provides an indication of the level of use of existing public open space reserves. Percentages relate to the proportion within each individual settlement.

Township	High	Medium	Low	Total
Morwell	11%	23%	66%	100%
Traralgon	21%	11%	68%	100%
Moe/Newborough	19%	16%	65%	100%
Churchill	19%	56%	25%	100%
Rural Other	8%	26%	66%	100%
Average Total	17%	20%	63%	100%

Analysis of the table reveals:

- Traralgon (21%) has the highest proportion of ‘High’ use reserves, closely followed by Moe/Newborough and Churchill (both 19%).
- Churchill (56%) has the highest proportion of ‘Medium’ use reserves, followed by Rural Other (26%) and Morwell (23%).
- Churchill (25%) also has the lowest proportion of ‘Low’ use reserves, whereas all other townships have around two thirds of their reserves rated as ‘Low’ use.
- Despite - or indeed due to - the fact that Churchill has the second highest proportion of open space per capita in the City (36.03ha/1,000 people), the levels of use appear greater than in other townships.
- Traralgon has the lowest proportion of total open space per capita (8.99ha/1000 people) and therefore not surprisingly has the highest proportion of ‘high use’ reserves (21%). However, it also has the highest proportion of ‘low use’ reserves (68%). This may suggest

that the quality and appeal of open space in Traralgon needs to improve in order to attract greater utilisation by residents.

- Across the City as a whole (and within individual townships, except for Churchill) around two-thirds of existing open space is considered 'low use'. This suggests that there is considerable scope within existing venues to accommodate greater levels of use. However, the existing low levels of use may reflect the poor quality and appeal of many sites.
- The majority of 'high use' sites are categorised as Sports reserves (i.e. 48%). This suggests that there may be demand for additional active open space across the City and/or consideration may need to be given to improving the capacity of existing sites to accommodate ongoing high levels of use (i.e. review of maintenance standards, core infrastructure such as drainage and irrigation, turf management and/or consideration of synthetic surfaces that can cater for higher usage levels).

6. Vision

Throughout the consultation activities the community and stakeholders were asked to consider what would be an appropriate vision to guide future open space provision, management and development within Latrobe City.

Key suggestions, themes and characteristics of the visioning included:

- Establishment / improvement of environmental corridors.
- Enhance linkages and connections.
- Enhance tree planting, habitat and food sources for wildlife.
- Effective / attractive signage (way finding and interpretive).
- Improve urban design outcomes in new residential areas (i.e. casual surveillance).
- Improve the quality and appeal of existing parks, including lighting.
- Preserve and enhance existing parks.
- Welcoming spaces for young people.
- Attractive places for family gatherings.
- Selection of higher quality parks and reserves – destinations.
- Embrace water ways as open space corridors.
- Township linkages.
- Synthetic soccer pitch / multi use synthetic training facility for use by all sports.
- Expansion / enhancement of 'Sports Precincts'.
- Continuous improvements.
- Access for all.
- No dog litter.

In addition to the general themes, there were also specific suggestions for two individual townships:

- Traralgon:
 - Refocus the Traralgon CBD to embrace the creek and open space corridor through town. Consider development of the opposite bank for mixed residential / commercial developments.
 - Establish a new park corridor in Traralgon from the freeway by-pass to (north-western) flood plain. Incorporate way finding, rest stops, places of interest, botanical gardens, wetlands, educational garden zone, linkages, community gardens, partnerships etc.
- Glengarry:
 - Establish and promote a Glengarry Heritage Walk.

6.1 Open Space Vision

The following vision is drawn from the consultation results and captures the community and stakeholder aspirations for open space provision, management and development in Latrobe City:

Latrobe City will plan, provide and manage a diverse range of attractive, appealing and sustainable public open space facilities that are welcoming, accessible, and enhance the character of individual townships or neighbourhoods.

6.2 Priorities

The consultation process was also used to help identify community priorities for open space provision, management and development. The following key themes were suggested, which have been used to guide identification of priority recommendations for the *Public Open Space Strategy*.

- Linkages and connections.
- Physical accessibility.
- Sustainability – standards, maintenance, acquisition.
- Increase activation and appeal of existing spaces.
- Way finding signage.
- Improve what we already have first.
- Improve service / maintenance levels.
- Improve public toilets.
- Promote / market what we have.
- Additional car parking (e.g. Newman Park, Traralgon).
- Enhance planning provisions within the Planning Scheme and local policy.

7. Recommendations

The following recommendations have been developed having regard to the demand assessment results, site analysis and consultation findings, including the community's vision and suggested priorities.

Recommendations are presented under five key themes as well as township/area specific directions. The key themes are:

- Planning;
- Enhance what we already have;
- Community partnerships;
- Open space activation; and
- Linkages and connections.

7.1 Planning

Summary of issues:

- Council's Planning Scheme provisions for open space could be improved, including an integrated Open Space Local Policy:
 - Instruments such as specifying a minimum amount of open space via Clause 52.01 provide a way for the Council to support the growth and development of the open space network (refer to Chapter 3). It is therefore imperative that following adoption of this Strategy by Council, that the Strategy is formally recognised in the Planning Scheme in order to effectively and proactively negotiate with developers. Failure by Councils to include specified amounts of open space contributions in Clause 52.01 results in considerable uncertainty in requests for review that can end up at the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal.
- There is a high proportion of Council owned or managed 'open space' reserves that are not appropriately zoned in the Planning Scheme (i.e. not currently Public Park and Recreation Zone – PPRZ; or Public Park and Conservation Zone - PCRZ). Inappropriate zoning does not reflect the primary function or importance of the open space and may not provide adequate protection from future development. Zoning may also influence other planning requirements including planning permits and development processes. Rezoning to PPRZ or PCRZ provides a higher level of protection for the land and enables management and development consistent with the primary purpose of the land (i.e. public park, recreation and/or conservation).
- There are gaps in Council's strategic planning to guide specific open space outcomes (e.g. selected park specific Master Plans, Municipal Pathways Strategy).
- Council's existing database and information systems are limited and may not provide for effective asset management.

Recommendations:

1. Adopt the draft Open Space Policy and Guidelines as outlined in Section 10 as integrated components of the MSS/Planning Scheme in order to guide future open space acquisition and development, including direction on when to accept land and/or cash contributions.
2. Review existing Planning Scheme zones for all sites identified as public open space (refer to attached maps) and rezone as appropriate to reflect their primary role/purpose (i.e. PPRZ or PCRZ).
3. Continue to develop site specific reserve Master Plans for high-profile/high-use public open space reserves in order to avoid ad-hoc developments and improve asset management, usage and amenity outcomes.
NB: Site specific recommendations for Master Plans are included under each Township section. Development of 'Local' reserves should be guided by the indicative infrastructure guidelines provided in Volume 2: Appendices and Supporting Information.
4. Develop a municipal-wide Pathways, Tracks and Trail Strategy which identifies gaps, opportunities and infrastructure requirements, including establishment of township specific walking trails and loops, as well as connections between townships (where feasible). The Pathways Strategy should be supported by appropriate promotional material including maps, brochures and establishment of a consistent suite of way-finding signage. Refer to attached township maps for preliminary route directions.
5. Review Council's GIS management system in order to improve information management and data base systems. Consideration should be given to including sites that function as public open space, including Crown Land, even if management is undertaken by other groups or agencies. Clarification of internal roles and responsibilities may be required in order to ensure one consistent point of control for future database management.
6. Establish Open Space Asset Management Plans (linked to the GIS system) for all classes/types of open space assets and park furniture. This could be undertaken as one large project or divided into asset classes. The aim of the Asset Management Plan is to not only improve corporate knowledge of what already exists, but to implement a costed, systematic approach to asset replacement, renewal and maintenance.
7. Undertake a Feasibility Study to investigate demand and options for the possible establishment of a Regional multi-use Sports reserve, inclusive of multi-use synthetic surfaces, to operate (in part) as a municipal overflow training venue thereby reducing usage pressures and improving wet-weather management at existing sports turf venues.
8. Inclusion of public art in open space reserves can significantly add to the amenity and appeal of existing sites as well as facilitating opportunities for cultural interpretation, expression, community involvement and pride. Greater priority needs to be given to implementing Council's *Public and Urban Art Policy (adopted Feb 2011)*, including negotiations with developers to incorporate a visual arts component into all major construction and refurbishment projects.

9. Undertake a separate planning exercise to audit existing open space sites in order to identify possible opportunities for rationalisation. Identification of possible sites is to be guided by:
 - Sites with a low level of use.
 - Existing undeveloped sites.
 - Planning scheme zoning (i.e. not currently PPRZ or PCRZ).
 - Availability of alternative open space to service the catchment.
 - Suitability of the site for possible future development.

7.2 Enhance What We Already Have

Summary of issues:

- With the exception of designated future residential growth areas (which are subject to their own Development Plans), the demand analysis and consultation results confirm that Council's focus should be on improving the quality and appeal of existing open space reserves as opposed to new open space acquisition to service existing populations.
- There is a strong community desire to improve and enhance what we already have, specifically in relation to:
 - The appeal of existing sites, including road reserves and undeveloped parks.
 - Upgrade / replace ageing infrastructure.
 - Improve linkages and connections.
 - Improve physical access and mobility – implement Universal access principles.
 - Provide / upgrade public toilets, playgrounds and gathering spaces (including access to drinking water).
 - Improve maintenance standards and consistency (common issues highlighted include vegetation management, mowing frequency, tree litter, broken glass).
- Council's capacity to sustainably manage what we have to appropriate standards may need to be reviewed, particularly in light of additional pressures created by emerging residential areas and additional open space acquisition.
- Council has an adopted planning hierarchy to guide the provision and maintenance of playgrounds and active sports reserves, however this does not extend to other categories of open space.

Recommendations:

NB: Recommendations #3 (Master Plans), #4 (Pathway Strategy), and #6 (Asset Management Plans) will help improve what we already have. In addition...

10. Adopt the Open Space Category Indicative Infrastructure Guidelines (refer to Volume 2: Appendices and Supporting Information) as operational policy to guide future reserve developments.

11. Ensure future reserve development (and acquisition) demonstrates a high degree of consistency with *Healthy By Design Principles* and *Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)* principles.
12. Formalise a hierarchical approach to open space asset maintenance which reflects that different standard of facilities and maintenance activities that may be undertaken depending on the reserve hierarchy (i.e. Regional, District or Local) and/or reserve category (Primary Function). Establish defined maintenance standards and schedules for each hierarchy and category of reserve.
13. Review maintenance activities to reflect a 'place based approach' where reserves are considered in their entirety on each maintenance visit (i.e. not just confined to separate individual tasks e.g. mowing, litter, vegetation, path clearing etc).
14. Continue to implement Council's *Playground Strategy* and *Public Toilet Plan*. When upgrading or improving playgrounds consider opportunities for enhanced integration with the surrounding environment and use of natural features to increase play space opportunities and overall appeal.
15. Consider opportunities to improve the appeal of existing spaces for young people and families, including installation of multi-use half-court areas, park seating, drinking taps, shade/shelter, public toilets and informal gathering spaces where appropriate.

7.3 Community Partnerships

Summary of issues:

- The benefits of collaborative partnerships and a high degree of community involvement are recognised by all parties. Council already has well established partnerships with a range of Advisory Committees, including:
 - Yallourn North Recreation Reserve.
 - Tyers Recreation Reserve.
 - George Bates Reserve.
 - Edward Hunter Heritage Bush Reserves.
 - Jean Galbraith Flora Reserve.
 - Traralgon Railway Reservoir Conservation Reserve.
 - Moe Yallourn Rail Trail.
 - Callignee & Traralgon South Sporting Facilities User Group.
 - Toongabbie Recreation Reserve.
 - Boolarra Memorial Reserve.
 - Morwell Centenary Rose Garden.
 - Mathison Park Advisory Committee.
 - Criningan Bushland Reserve.
 - Yinnar Recreation Reserve.
 - Morwell Croquet Club.
 - Friends of Toongabbie Wetlands.

- Gippsland Plains Rail Trail.
- Ollerton Avenue Bushland Reserve.
- Hazelwood South Warren Terrace Recreation Reserve.
- Gippsland Immigration Park Inc.
- Traralgon Recreation Reserve and Showgrounds User Group Committee.
- Victory Park Precinct Advisory Committee.
- Traralgon Railway Reservoir Conservation Reserve.
- Opportunities to enhance existing partnership arrangements and establish broader community involvement in park stewardship should be explored and encouraged.
- Open spaces are recognised as vital in facilitating community interaction, social inclusion and community health and well being. Infrastructure which supports community use and gathering should be considered a priority.

Recommendations:

16. Council's role and capacity to provide (or facilitate) additional support to community volunteer reserve committees and groups to encourage additional community stewardship should be explored, examples may include:
 - Engage with communities to establish new reserve committees, recruit additional volunteers for established groups and/or establish new reserve groups – including multi-cultural representation.
 - Meet with and/or survey existing volunteer committees and groups in order to identify common areas of need and priorities.
 - Establish an annual calendar of training and support events for existing committees.
 - Establish an annual awards program and celebration to recognise volunteer efforts within the community (e.g. annual community BBQ and Fun Day or similar).
17. Ensure future planning (e.g. Master Plans) and reserve improvements consider opportunities to integrate community gathering spaces and infrastructure that supports social interaction.

7.4 Open Space Activation

Summary of issues:

- There is a high proportion of existing open space sites (i.e. approximately 63%) which receive a 'low' level of use.
- The health, economic and community benefits of participation in a range of physical activities has been well documented. Improvements to existing parks and reserves may facilitate increased physical activity participation.
- There may be a lack of community awareness (and community pride) in existing open space opportunities.

- Council is currently in the process of reviewing its *Events Strategy*, which is likely to include a number of key initiatives located in public parks and reserves that will contribute to overall activation.

Recommendations:

NB: Recommendations #4 (Pathway Strategy) and #11 implement Healthy by Design and CPTED principles will help increase open space activation. In addition...

18. Call for expressions of interest for providers to facilitate physical activity programming in parks and reserves (e.g. personal trainers, State Sporting Associations, commercial providers).
19. Review Council's recreation/leisure/health promotion staff roles and responsibilities in order to increase the focus on physical activity programming and facilitation in the City's parks and reserves, including off-site programming from existing leisure centres (e.g. walking groups, off-site fitness/yoga classes etc in parks).
20. Actively pursue external funding opportunities that may support physical activity programming and activation of open spaces (e.g. Vic Health, SRV).
21. Increase installation of outdoor fitness stations and exercise equipment at selected 'District' reserves across the City (sites to be determined by Council, however aim for at least one site per major township integrated with defined walking trails as per the proposed Pathway Strategy).
22. Improve provision of infrastructure that supports increased physical activity participation including paths, seating, drinking taps, fitness stations, way finding signage, interpretive information, half-court facilities etc. Consideration should also be given to proactively identifying reserves that are suitable for off-leash dog exercise and establishment of community gardens or neighbourhood orchards.

7.5 Linkages and Connections

Summary of issues:

- Maximising linkages and connections has emerged as a major theme. This relates not only to paths and trails within reserves, but more importantly the capacity to utilise open space corridors to connect neighbourhoods, suburbs, points of interests, common destinations (including parks and reserves) and across/between townships.
- The appeal, safety and usability of a number of existing open space corridors could be enhanced.
- There are gaps in open space connections and linkages.
- There is a desire to establish more/better walking tracks and trails.
- There is inadequate signage and way finding information.

Recommendations:

NB: Recommendations #4 and # 6 will contribute to achieving an effective network of open space linkages and connections.

Specifically Recommendation #4: Develop a municipal-wide Pathways, Tracks and Trail Strategy which identifies gaps, opportunities and infrastructure requirements, including establishment of township specific walking trails and loops, as well as connections between townships (where feasible). The Pathways Strategy should be supported by appropriate promotional material including maps, brochures and establishment of a consistent suite of way-finding signage.

Recommendation #6: Establishment of Open Space Asset Management Plans (i.e. footpaths and path infrastructure) will also contribute to addressing this theme. In addition...

23. Consider partial credit for open space development contributions for encumbered land where such land contributes to the 'walkability' of neighbourhoods and townships (refer to the Draft Open Space Policy, Section 10).

7.7 Township/Area Specific Recommendations

In addition to the City-wide recommendations outlined under each theme in the previous section, the following chapter presents strategic recommendations for each major township. Illustrative maps highlighting these opportunities are also provided.

7.7.1 Morwell

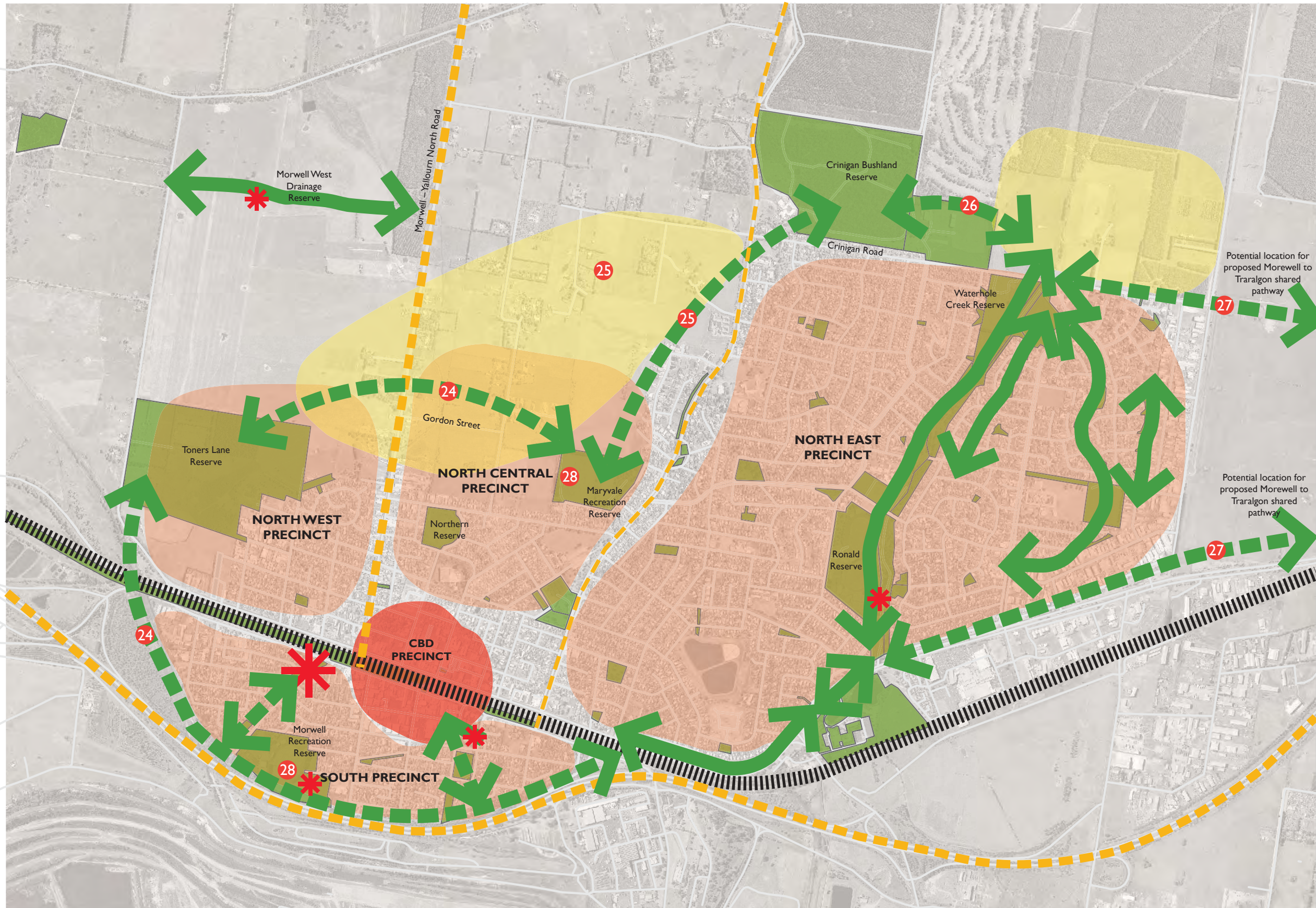
Summary:

- Morwell has less open space (10.72ha/1,000 people) than the average within residential areas of the City (i.e. 17.62ha/1000 people).
- Open space appears appropriately distributed across Morwell. However, there are gaps in linkages connecting to the CBD.
- The future residential growth area north east and west of Morwell – Latrobe Road presents a further opportunity for establishment of a District reserve.
- There may be opportunities to extend Waterhole Creek linear pathway to the north (future residential area, north of Crinigan Road), including a connection to Crinigan Bushland Reserve.
- The form of the town is severely constrained by the mining operations to the south of the CBD, which means that growth is, and will continue to be asymmetrical.
- There are opportunities to establish defined walking trails / open space corridors around the town (refer to maps which follow this section, i.e. p58).

Recommendations:

24. Use the proposed Pathway Strategy (*i.e. Recommendation #4*) to identify and address gaps in current open space linkages and define a preferred route for establishment of a network of open space pathways around the entire township (refer to maps which follow this section, i.e. p58, for preliminary directions).
25. Ensure future open space outlined in the Morwell North West Development Plan provides attractive and appealing linear linkages connecting Toners Lane Reserve and Maryvale Reserve (contributing to a broader network of integrated pathways/trail around the town). The path network / open space trail should continue north from Maryvale Reserve to provide a connection to Crinigan Bushland Reserve.
26. Extend Waterhole Creek linear pathway to the north of Crinigan Road, including an open space connection to Crinigan Bushland Reserve.
27. Consider opportunities to implement the recommendations of the *Morwell-Traralgon Shared Pathway Feasibility Study*, in order to achieve an off-road connection between the two townships.
28. Develop site specific Master Plans to guide the future use and development of the following reserves:









- Morwell Recreation Reserve (including the former Caravan Park site, Eric Lubke Yarra Gum Conservation Reserve and Keegan Street oval).
- Maryvale Reserve (including integrating the reserve with the new residential subdivision to the north and proposed wetlands (i.e. Heritage Boulevard Estate)).



RECOMMENDATIONS

- 24 Use the proposed Pathway Strategy to identify and address gaps in current open space linkages and define a preferred route for establishment of a network of open space pathways around the entire township.
- 25 Ensure future open space outlined in the Morwell North West Development Plan provides attractive and appealing linear linkages connecting Toners Lane Reserve and Maryvale Recreation Reserve (contributing to a broader network of integrated pathways/trail around the town). The path network / open space trail should continue north from Maryvale Recreation Reserve to provide a connection to Crinigan Bushland Reserve.
- 26 Extend Waterhole Creek Reserve to the north of Crinigan Road, including an open space connection to Crinigan Bushland Reserve.
- 27 Consider opportunities to implement the recommendations of the Morwell-Traralgon Shared Pathway Feasibility Study in order to achieve an off-road connection between the two townships.
- 28 Develop site specific Master Plans to guide the future use and development of the following reserves:
 - Morwell Recreation Reserve.
 - Maryvale Recreation Reserve.

LEGEND

-  EXISTING RAILWAY
-  MAJOR ROADS
-  EXISTING OPEN SPACE LINKAGES
-  POTENTIAL OPEN SPACE LINKAGES
-  EXISTING REGIONAL OPEN SPACE
-  EXISTING DISTRICT OPEN SPACE
-  EXISTING RESIDENTIAL AREA
-  POTENTIAL RESIDENTIAL GROWTH AREA

7.7.2 Traralgon

Summary:

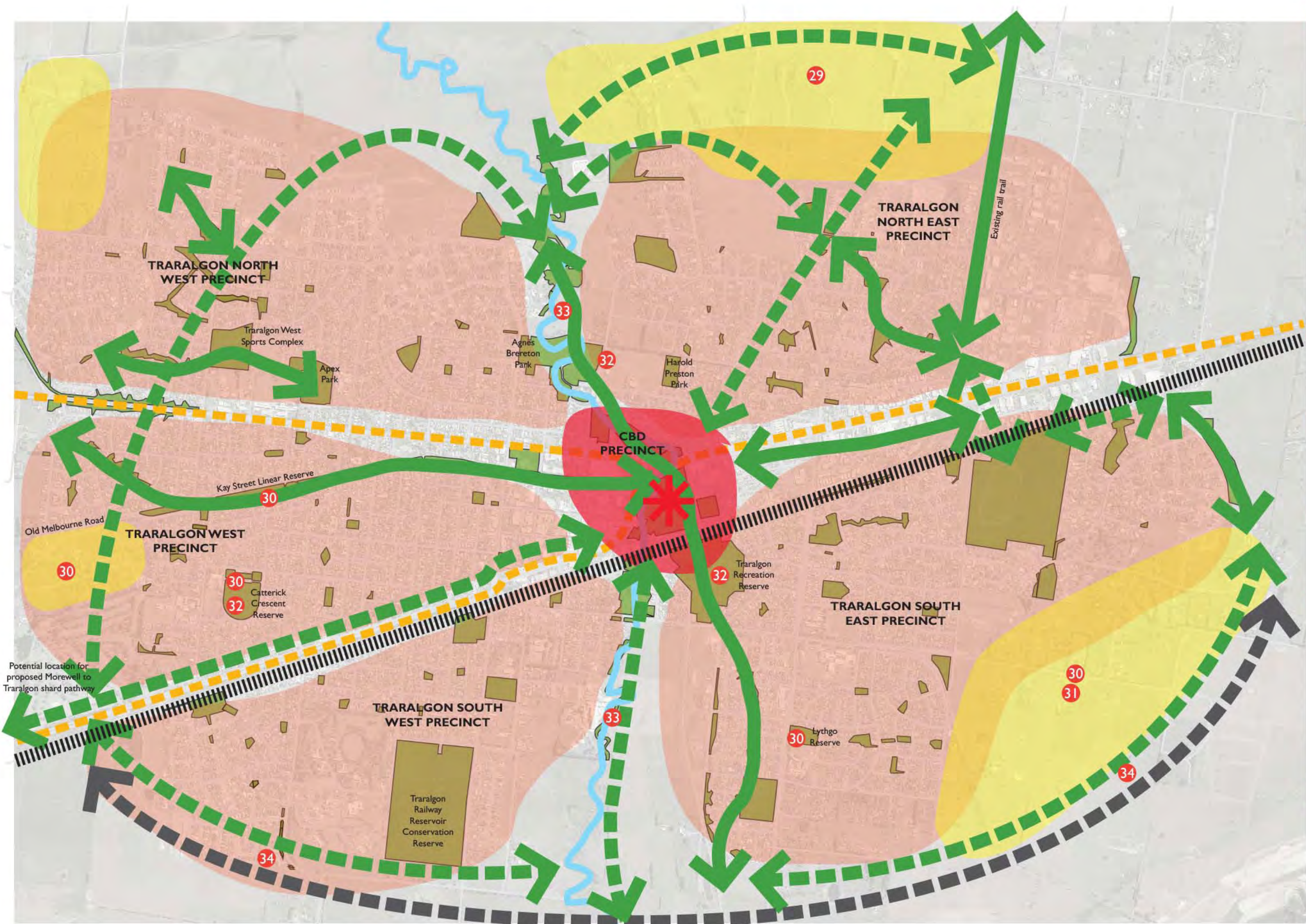
- Traralgon has almost half the average quantity of open space per 1,000 people compared to the City residential average (i.e. 8.99ha/1,000 people compared to 17.62ha/1000 average) despite the fact that Traralgon accounts for over one third of the total City population. Therefore not surprisingly, Traralgon has the highest proportion of 'high use' reserves (21%), but also the highest proportion of 'low use' reserves (68%). This may suggest that the quality and appeal of open space in Traralgon needs to improve in order to attract greater utilisation by residents.
- Future residential growth areas will require access to adequate locally accessible open space. Open space in these areas could also be used to contribute to and enhance a network of linear linkages and open space corridors throughout the town.
- There may be opportunities to establish additional District standard open space sites.
- Despite a high proportion of Sports open space (in terms of size), there may be demand to establish an additional Sports reserve as a Regional overflow venue (refer to Recommendation #7).
- There is no overarching strategic document (e.g. Master Plan) to guide the future use and enhancement of the Agnes Brereton Park/Harold Preston Park Sports Precinct.

Recommendations:

29. In accordance with the Traralgon North Development Plan acquire (via developer contribution) open space to provide an active Sports reserve (i.e. possible site for regional training venue, refer to Recommendation #7), local parks and to contribute to an integrated network of linear trails, including connection to the Gippsland Plains Rail Trail and proposed link to the CBD.
30. Identify preferred sites for upgrade of existing reserves to District standard venues, options could include:
 - Traralgon West: Kay Street Linear Reserve, Catterick Crescent Reserve, or within the possible future growth area south west of Old Melbourne Road.
 - Traralgon South East: Kevin Lythgo Reserve, or within future residential growth areas.
31. Ensure open space in the Traralgon South East growth area contributes to an integrated network of linear trails and local parks. Contributions to be guided by the draft Open Space Policy (Section 10). Consideration may also need to be given to acquisition/development of a District standard site within this area.
32. Develop site specific Master Plans to guide the future use and development of the following reserves:
 - Traralgon Recreation Reserve & Showgrounds.

- Agnes Brereton Park/Harold Preston Park Sports Precinct.
 - Catterick Crescent Reserve.
33. Undertake a Feasibility Study to investigate options for the establishment of a new open space/environmental corridor along the length of the Traralgon Creek running north-south through the town which provides a linear link to the CBD, connections into surrounding neighbourhoods, key destinations and points of interest (refer to attached map).
 34. Advocate for inclusion of an off-road shared trail corridor as part of any possible future Traralgon By-pass, with connections into the existing and proposed network of paths and trails (including proposed Traralgon Creek corridor and others to be determined as part of the proposed municipal Pathways Strategy).
 35. Review the open space recommendations to ensure consistency and/or implications from additional Council strategic planning which is currently in progress or planned, including Traralgon Growth Area Review and Traralgon Activity Centre Plan.










NB: Implement findings from the *Morwell-Traralgon Shared Pathway Feasibility Study*, as per recommendation #28.



RECOMMENDATIONS

- 29 In accordance with the Traralgon North Development Plan acquire (via developer contribution) open space to provide an active Sports reserve (i.e. possible site for regional training venue, refer to Recommendation #7), local parks and to contribute to an integrated network of linear trails in accordance with the Open Space Policy.
- 30 Identify preferred sites for upgrade of existing reserves to District standard venues. Options could include:
 - Traralgon West: Kay Street Linear Reserve, Catterick Crescent Reserve, or within the possible future growth area south west of Old Melbourne Road.
 - Traralgon South East: Kevin Lythgo Reserve, or within future residential growth areas.
- 31 Ensure open space in the Traralgon South East growth area to contribute to an integrated network of linear trails and local parks. Contributions to be guided by the Open Space Policy. Consideration may also need to be given to acquisition/development of a District standard site within this area (refer to Recommendation #31).
- 32 Develop site specific Master Plans to guide the future use and development of the following reserves:
 - Traralgon Recreation Reserve.
 - Agnes Brereton Park/Harold Preston Park Sports Precinct.
 - Catterick Crescent Reserve.
- 33 Undertake a Feasibility Study to investigate options for the establishment of a new open space/environmental corridor along the length of the Traralgon Creek running north-south through the town which provides a linear link to the CBD, connections into surrounding neighbourhoods, key destinations and points of interest.
- 34 Advocate for inclusion of an off-road shared trail corridor as part of any possible future Traralgon By-pass, with connections into the existing and proposed network of paths and trails (including proposed Traralgon Creek corridor and others to be determined as part of the proposed municipal Pathways Strategy).
- 35 Review the open space recommendations to ensure consistency and/or implications from additional Council strategic planning which is currently in progress or planned, including Traralgon Growth Area Review and Traralgon Activity Centre Plan.

LEGEND

-  EXISTING WATERWAY
-  EXISTING RAILWAY
-  MAJOR ROADS
-  EXISTING OPEN SPACE LINKAGES
-  POTENTIAL OPEN SPACE LINKAGES
-  FUTURE BYPASS CORRIDOR (SHOWN INDICATIVELY ONLY)
-  EXISTING REGIONAL OPEN SPACE
-  EXISTING RESIDENTIAL AREA
-  POTENTIAL RESIDENTIAL GROWTH AREA



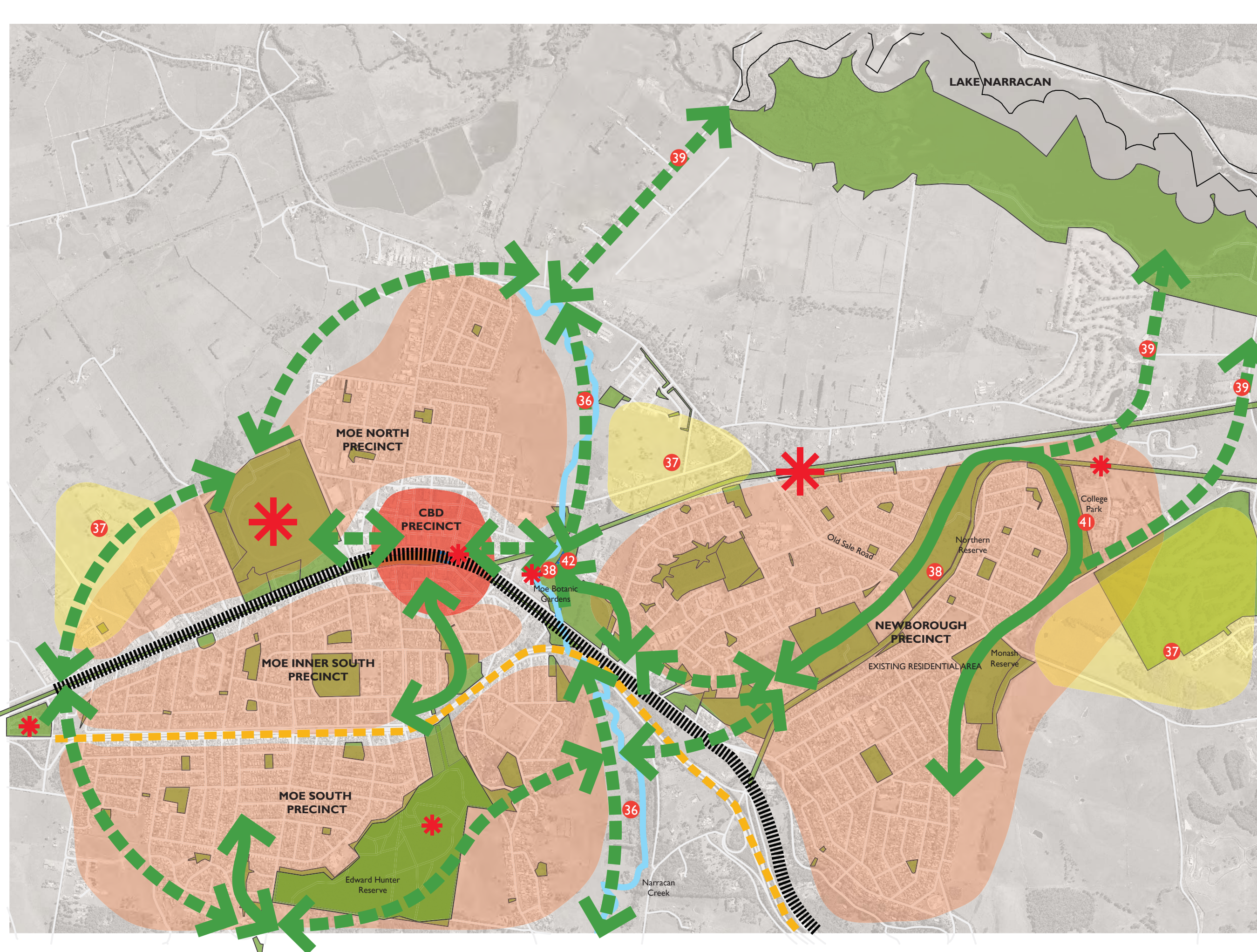
7.7.3 Moe/Newborough

Summary of issues:

- Moe/Newborough has considerably more open space than the residential average (i.e. 31.65ha/1,000 people compared to the average of 17.62ha/1,000 people). However, a large portion of this is accounted for by Lake Narracan.
- Parkland – General Use and Waterway/Drainage reserves account for a large proportion of total sites provided in Moe/Newborough (i.e. combined 71.1% of all sites), however this contributes only 40.5% of the total area provided.
- Sports open space accounts for only 9.4% of the total number of sites, which is below the City as a whole (i.e. 13%), however Sports open space in Moe/Newborough accounts for 25.1% of the total land area provided (compared to 17.6% for the City as a whole).
- There are 7 Conservation and Environment sites in Moe/Newborough which account for around one quarter of all hectares of open space (23.8%).
- Waterway/drainage reserves account for 10% of the total size of open space available, which is significantly higher than the average for the City as a whole (i.e. 4.1%).
- Northern Reserve lacks a strategic plan (i.e. Master Plan) to guide the future development and enhancement of the precinct.
- There are limited open space linkages providing connections to the CBD.

Recommendations:

36. Undertake a Feasibility Study to investigate options for the establishment of a new open space/environmental corridor along the length of the Narracan Creek running north-south through the town which provides a linear link to the CBD, connections into surrounding neighbourhoods, key destinations and points of interest (refer to attached map).
37. Ensure open space in future residential growth areas contributes to an integrated network of linear trails and local parks (refer to attached maps). Contributions to be guided by the draft Open Space Policy (Section 10).
38. Develop site specific Master Plans to guide the future use and development of the following reserves:
 - Northern Reserve Newborough, including Joe Carmody Reserve and the linear connection that runs from Old Sale Rd.
 - Moe Botanic Gardens.
39. Ensure the proposed Pathways Strategy (i.e. Recommendation #4) considers opportunities for off-road connection to Lake Narracan.
40. Implement the Moe Activity Centre Plan recommendations for establishment of open space assets, gathering spaces and skate park.
41. Investigate options for the improvement and beautification of College Park, Newborough.
42. Explore opportunities for establishing an Advisory Committee for the Moe Botanic Gardens and establish a master plan to guide future development of the precinct.



- RECOMMENDATIONS**
- 36** Undertake a Feasibility Study to investigate options for the establishment of a new open space/environmental corridor along the length of the Narracan Creek running north-south through the town which provides a linear link to the CBD, connections into surrounding neighbourhoods, key destinations and points of interest.
 - 37** Ensure open space in future residential growth areas contributes to an integrated network of linear trails and local parks. Contributions to be guided by the Open Space Policy.
 - 38** Develop site specific Master Plans to guide the future use and development of the following reserves:
 - Northern Reserve Newborough, including the linear connection that runs from Old Sale Rd.
 - Moe Botanic Gardens.
 - 39** Ensure the proposed Pathways Strategy (i.e. Recommendation #4) considers opportunities for off-road connection/s to Lake Narracan.
 - 40** Implement the Moe Activity Centre Plan recommendations for establishment of open space assets, gathering spaces and skate park.
 - 41** Investigate options for the improvement and beautification of College Park, Newborough.
 - 42** Explore opportunities for establishing an advisory committee for the Moe Botanic Gardens.

- LEGEND**
- EXISTING WATERWAY
 - EXISTING RAILWAY
 - MAJOR ROADS
 - EXISTING OPEN SPACE LINKAGES
 - POTENTIAL OPEN SPACE LINKAGES
 - EXISTING REGIONAL OPEN SPACE
 - EXISTING DISTRICT OPEN SPACE
 - EXISTING RESIDENTIAL AREA
 - POTENTIAL RESIDENTIAL GROWTH AREA



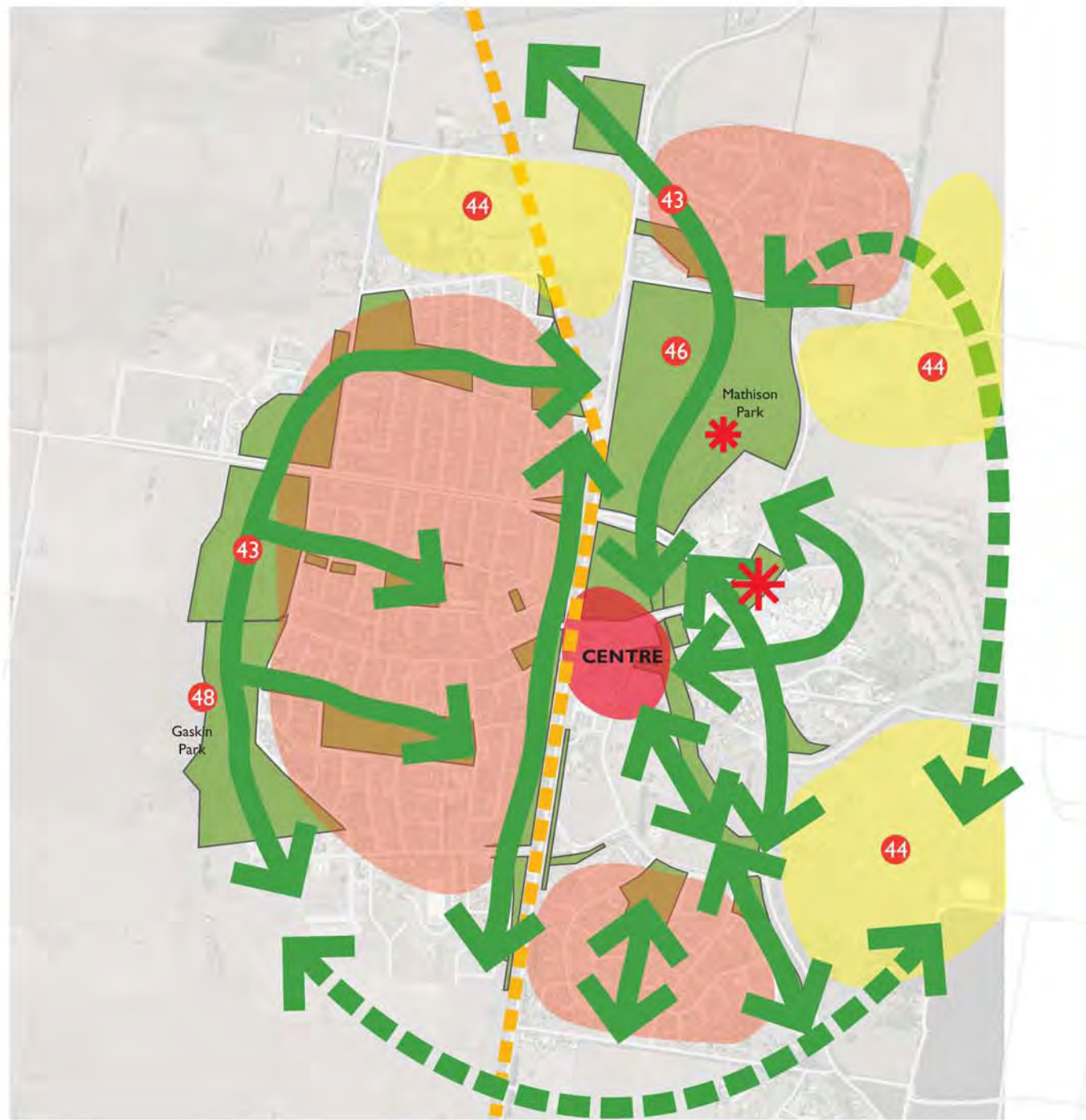
7.7.4 Churchill

Summary:

- Churchill has considerably more open space than the residential average (i.e. 36.03ha/1,000 people compared to the average of 17.62ha/1,000).
- Parkland – General Use reserves account for the majority of open space provision in Churchill (i.e. 57% of all sites and 44.4% of total area provided).
- Sports open space accounts for 11% of all sites and contributes over one third of total hectares available (35.8%).
- Churchill has a high proportion of Linear Link reserves (i.e. 16% compared to the City average of 10.6%), however these account for only 4.5% of total hectares available in Churchill, compared to 6.5% in the City as a whole.
- Churchill only has 2 Conservation and Environment open space reserves, which contribute 4.7% of the total hectares available. This is significantly lower than the average for the City as a whole (i.e. 14.3%).
- Despite - or indeed due to - the fact that Churchill has the highest proportion of open space per capita in the City, the levels of use appear greater than in other townships.

Recommendations:

43. Ensure the proposed Pathways Strategy (i.e. Recommendation #4) considers opportunities to establish defined walking loops/trails linking key destinations and existing open space sites throughout Churchill (refer to attached map for preliminary directions).
44. Ensure open space in future residential growth areas contribute to an integrated network of linear trails and local parks (refer to attached map). Contributions to be guided by the draft Open Space Policy (Section 10).
45. Continue to upgrade and improve the quality and appeal of existing open space sites having regard to the indicative infrastructure guidelines for each open space category (refer to Volume 2: Appendices and Supporting Information) and maintenance standards aligned to the hierarchy of provision.
46. Review and update the Mathison Park Management Plan (2002), inclusive of a site Master Plan to guide future use and improvement opportunities. The Master Plan should reinforce Mathison Park as a District standard venue to service the informal recreation needs of the Churchill community.
47. Review the open space recommendations to ensure consistency and/or implications from additional Council strategic planning which is currently in progress or planned, including Churchill Town Centre Plan.
48. Implement recommendations from the recently adopted (October 2011) Master Plan for Gaskin Park, including upgrade to *District* standard venue.



RECOMMENDATIONS

- 43 Ensure the proposed Pathways Strategy (i.e. Recommendation #4) considers opportunities to establish defined walking loops/trails linking key destinations and existing open space sites throughout Churchill.
- 44 Ensure open space in future residential growth areas contribute to an integrated network of linear trails and local parks. Contributions to be guided by the Open Space Policy.
- 45 Continue to upgrade and improve the quality and appeal of existing open space sites having regard to the indicative infrastructure guidelines for each open space category and maintenance standards aligned to the hierarchy of provision.
- 46 Review and update the Mathison Park Management Plan (2002), inclusive of a site Master Plan to guide future use and improvement opportunities. The Master Plan should reinforce Mathison Park as a District standard venue to service the informal recreation needs of the Churchill community.
- 47 Review the open space recommendations to ensure consistency and/or implications from additional Council strategic planning which is currently in progress or planned, including Churchill Town Centre Plan.
- 48 Implement recommendations from the recently adopted (October 2011) Master Plan for Gaskin Park, including upgrade to District standard venue.
- 49 Support implementation of the Churchill Art and Culture Pathway.

LEGEND

-  MAJOR ROADS
-  EXISTING OPEN SPACE LINKAGES
-  POTENTIAL OPEN SPACE LINKAGES
-  EXISTING RESIDENTIAL AREA
-  POTENTIAL RESIDENTIAL GROWTH AREA
-  EXISTING REGIONAL OPEN SPACE
-  EXISTING DISTRICT OPEN SPACE

7.7.5 Rural Other

Summary:

- Rural areas are well serviced by public open space (i.e. 116.46ha/1,000 people, compared to the municipal average of 33.17ha/1,000).
- Parkland – General Use reserves account for the majority of sites (i.e. 37.6%), however these only contribute 11.7% of the total hectares available.
- Although there are only 1 Parkland – Special Use site (i.e. Hazelwood Pondage Caravan Park), this site accounts for almost half of the total hectares available (46.7%)
- Sports open space accounts for a high proportion of all sites (29.4%), however these only contribute 10% of the total hectares available.
- Conservation/Environment open space provides around 10% of all sites and 14% of all hectares available.
- Community Facility open space is well represented in Rural Other areas (i.e. 9.4% of all sites and 10.4% of the total area available).
- The majority of open space sites in rural areas receive a ‘low’ level of use (i.e. 66% of all sites).

Recommendations:

49. Continue to support and recognise the efforts of volunteer reserve committees and groups. Support to include continuation of Council’s grant funding, reserve planning, specialist vegetation management, volunteer training and access to Council resources as appropriate.
50. Continue to upgrade and improve the quality and appeal of existing open space sites having regard to the indicative infrastructure guidelines for each open space category (refer to Volume 2: Appendices and Supporting Information) and maintenance standards aligned to the hierarchy of provision.
51. Develop a Master Plan to guide the future use and development of Hazelwood North Recreation Reserve.
52. Ensure the proposed municipal-wide *Pathways, Tracks and Trail Strategy (Refer to Rec #4)* considers appropriate connections from township business areas to respective recreation reserves including:
 - Yallourn North township to George Bates Reserve.
 - Glengarry township to Glengarry Recreation Reserve.

8. Implementation Plan

The following section presents a summary of the recommendations within a prioritised implementation framework. It is acknowledged that there are similarities and overlap between a number of recommendations and hence where appropriate these have been grouped together.

The table below identifies the following elements:

- Summary of each individual recommendation (numbered in accordance with the previous section).
- Implementation priority based on High, Medium or Low rating.
- Identification of which town or towns the recommendation mainly refers to.
- Identification of desired outcomes.

Whilst an indicative priority rating for implementation has been applied (i.e. High, Medium or Low) to guide operations, actual timing of implementation will be subject to Council's budget capacity, external funding and/or other partnership opportunities as appropriate. Individual actions will be considered on an annual basis as part of Council's overall budget preparations. A review of the organisations capacity to implement these recommendations within existing staff resources may need to be considered.

Ref. #	Recommendation Summary (# and Description)	Indicative Priority	Mainly applies to...	Desired Outcomes
1	Recommendation #1 & 23. Adopt the Draft Open Space Policy and Guidelines as outlined in Section 10 as integrated components of the MSS/Planning Scheme in order to guide future open space acquisition and development, including direction on when to accept land and/or cash contributions. Consider partial credit for open space development contributions for encumbered land where such land contributes to the 'walkability' of neighbourhoods and townships (refer to the Draft Open Space Policy, Section 10).	High	City wide	Enhanced clarity and direction regarding the City's public open space contribution requirements and guidelines.
2	Recommendation #4, 24, 25, 26, 27, 31, 34, 37, 39, 43, 44, & 52. Develop a municipal-wide Pathways, Tracks and Trail Strategy which identifies gaps, opportunities and infrastructure requirements, including establishment of township specific walking trails and loops, as well as connections between townships (where feasible). The Pathways Strategy should be supported by appropriate promotional material including maps, brochures and establishment of a consistent suite of way-finding signage. Refer to attached township maps for preliminary route directions.	High	City wide	Development of a plan to guide future improvements to walking/cycling paths, tracks and trails for each township.

Ref. #	Recommendation Summary (# and Description)	Indicative Priority	Mainly applies to...	Desired Outcomes
3	Recommendation #10, 45 & 50. Adopt the Open Space Category Indicative Infrastructure Guidelines (refer to Volume 2: Appendices and Supporting Information) as operational policy to guide future reserve developments.	High	City wide	Provide better direction and clarity regarding facilities and infrastructure that may be considered in public open spaces.
4	Recommendation #12. Formalise a hierarchical approach to open space asset maintenance which reflects that different standard of facilities and maintenance activities that may be undertaken depending on the reserve hierarchy (i.e. Regional, District or Local) and/or reserve category (Primary Function). Establish defined maintenance standards and schedules for each hierarchy and category of reserve.	High	City wide	Improved maintenance outcomes, consistency and application of maintenance resources.
5	Recommendation #13. Review maintenance activities to reflect a 'place based approach' where reserves are considered in their entirety on each maintenance visit (i.e. not just confined to separate individual tasks e.g. mowing, litter, vegetation, path clearing etc).	High	City wide	Improved maintenance outcomes for public reserves.
6	Recommendation #8. Greater priority needs to be given to implementing Council's Public and Urban Art Policy (adopted Feb 2011), including negotiations with developers to incorporate a visual arts component into all major construction and refurbishment projects.	High / Ongoing	City wide	Enhancement of public spaces through the inclusion of visual arts.
7	Recommendation #11. Ensure future reserve development (and acquisition) demonstrates a high degree of consistency with Healthy By Design Principles and Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles.	High / Ongoing	City wide	Improved design and amenity outcomes for public spaces.
8	Recommendation #14, 15 & 17. Continue to implement Council's Playground Strategy and Public Toilet Plan. When upgrading or improving playgrounds consider opportunities for enhanced integration with the surrounding environment and use of natural features to increase play space opportunities and overall appeal. Consider opportunities to improve the appeal of existing spaces, including installation of multi-use half-court areas, park seating, drinking taps, shade/shelter and public toilets where appropriate. Ensure future planning (including Master Plans) and reserve improvements consider opportunities to integrate community gathering spaces and infrastructure that supports social interaction.	High / Ongoing	City wide	Improve the appeal and use of public open spaces.

Ref. #	Recommendation Summary (# and Description)	Indicative Priority	Mainly applies to...	Desired Outcomes
9	<p>Recommendation #16 & 49.</p> <p>Explore Council's role and capacity to provide (or facilitate) additional support to community volunteer reserve committees and groups to encourage additional community stewardship (refer to suggestions on page 54).</p>	High / Ongoing	City wide	Improved support and recognition of volunteers and encouragement of ongoing involvement in public open space.
10	<p>Recommendation #18, 19, 20, 21 & 22.</p> <p>Call for expressions of interest for providers to facilitate physical activity programming in parks and reserves (e.g. personal trainers, State Sporting Associations, commercial providers).</p> <p>Review Council's recreation/leisure/health promotion staff roles and responsibilities in order to increase the focus on physical activity programming and facilitation in the City's parks and reserves, including off-site programming from existing leisure centres.</p> <p>Actively pursue external funding opportunities that may support physical activity programming and activation of open spaces (e.g. Vic Health, SRV).</p> <p>Increase installation of outdoor fitness stations and exercise equipment at selected 'District' reserves across the City (sites to be determined by Council, however aim for at least one site per major township integrated with defined walking trails as per the proposed Pathway Strategy).</p> <p>Improve provision of infrastructure that supports increased physical activity participation including paths, seating, drinking taps, fitness stations, way finding signage, interpretive information, half-court facilities etc. Consideration should also be given to proactively identifying reserves that are suitable for off-leash dog exercise and establishment of community gardens or neighbourhood orchards.</p>	High / Ongoing	City wide	Increased use of public open spaces for physical activity participation.
11	<p>Recommendation #3 & 28.</p> <p>Develop a Master Plan to guide the future use and development of Morwell Recreation Reserve (including the former Caravan Park site, Eric Lubke Yarra Gum Conservation Reserve and Keegan Street oval).</p>	High	Morwell	Prioritised plan to guide future improvements and development of the reserve.
12	<p>Recommendation #29.</p> <p>In accordance with the Traralgon North Development Plan acquire (via developer contribution) open space to provide an active Sports reserve (i.e. possible site for regional training venue, refer to Recommendation #7), local parks and to contribute to an integrated network of linear trails, including connection to the Gippsland Plains Rail Trail and proposed link to the CBD.</p>	High (NB:As development allows)	Traralgon	Acquisition of new open space and connections to existing path networks from emerging residential growth areas.

Ref. #	Recommendation Summary (# and Description)	Indicative Priority	Mainly applies to...	Desired Outcomes
13	Recommendation #3 & 32. Develop a Master Plan to guide the future use and development of Traralgon Recreation Reserve & Showgrounds.	High	Traralgon	Prioritised plan to guide future improvements and development of the reserve.
14	Recommendation #35. Review the open space recommendations to ensure consistency and/or implications from additional Council strategic planning which is currently in progress or planned, including Traralgon Growth Area Review and Traralgon Activity Centre Plan.	High	Traralgon	Council is currently undertaking additional strategic planning in Traralgon. These plans may present opportunities for establishment of new open space and/or connections that are currently not available. Such opportunities should be reflected in any future review of the Open Space Strategy and ensure consistency with the planning directions and principles contained in this document.
15	Recommendation #3 & 38. Develop a Master Plan to guide the future use and development of Northern Reserve Newborough, including Joe Carmody Reserve and the linear connection that runs from Old Sale Rd.	High	Moe / Newborough	Prioritised plan to guide future improvements and development of the reserve.
16	Recommendation #48. Implement recommendations from the recently adopted (October 2011) Master Plan for Gaskin Park, including upgrade to District standard venue.	High	Churchill	Improved use and appeal of Gaskin Park.
17	Recommendation #7. Undertake a Feasibility Study to investigate demand and options for the possible establishment of a Regional multi-use Sports reserve, inclusive of multi-use synthetic surfaces, to operate (in part) as a municipal overflow training venue thereby reducing usage pressures and improving wet-weather management at existing sports turf venues.	Medium	City wide	Assessment of options to establish a multi-use synthetic surface capable of accommodating soccer, football and cricket (as a minimum) as a regional training hub.
18	Recommendation #9. Undertake a separate planning exercise to audit existing open space sites in order to identify possible opportunities for rationalisation (refer to guiding criteria on page 52).	Medium	City wide	Confirmation of potentially surplus Council managed public land.
19	Recommendation #2. Review existing Planning Scheme zones for all sites identified as public open space (refer to attached maps) and rezone as appropriate to reflect their primary role/purpose (i.e. PPRZ or PCRZ).	Medium	City wide	Ensure all public open space is correctly zoned.

Ref. #	Recommendation Summary (# and Description)	Indicative Priority	Mainly applies to...	Desired Outcomes
20	Recommendation #5. Review Council's GIS management system in order to improve information management and data base systems.	Medium	City wide	Improved internal management systems.
21	Recommendation #6. Establish Open Space Asset Management Plans (linked to the GIS system) for all classes/types of open space assets and park furniture.	Medium	City wide	The aim of the Asset Management Plan is to not only improve corporate knowledge of what already exists, but to implement a costed, systematic approach to asset replacement, renewal and maintenance.
22	Recommendation #3 & 28. Develop a Master Plan to guide the future use and development of Maryvale Reserve (including integrating the reserve with the new residential subdivision to the north and proposed wetlands (i.e. Heritage Boulevard Estate).	Medium	Morwell	Prioritised plan to guide future improvements and development of the reserve.
23	Recommendation #30. Identify preferred sites for upgrade of existing reserves to <i>District</i> standard venues in Traralgon West and Traralgon South East. Options could include: Traralgon West: Kay Street Linear Reserve, Catterick Crescent Reserve, or within the possible future growth area south west of Old Melbourne Road. Traralgon South East: Kevin Lythgo Reserve, or within future residential growth areas.	Medium	Traralgon	Identification of preferred sites to upgrade to <i>District</i> standard reserves.
24	Recommendation #3 & 32. Develop a Master Plan to guide the future use and development of Catterick Crescent Reserve.	Medium	Traralgon	Prioritised plan to guide future improvements and development of the reserve.
25	Recommendation #33. Undertake a Feasibility Study to investigate options for the establishment of a new open space/environmental corridor along the length of the Traralgon Creek running north-south through the town which provides a linear link to the CBD, connections into surrounding neighbourhoods, key destinations and points of interest (refer to attached map).	Medium	Traralgon	Identification of options and actions required to establish a new open space corridor along the length of Traralgon Creek.
26	Recommendation #36. Undertake a Feasibility Study to investigate options for the establishment of a new open space/environmental corridor along the length of the Narracan Creek running north-south through the town which provides a linear link to the CBD, connections into surrounding neighbourhoods, key destinations and points of interest (refer to attached map).	Medium	Moe / Newborough	Identification of options and actions required to establish a new open space corridor along the length of Narracan Creek.

Ref. #	Recommendation Summary (# and Description)	Indicative Priority	Mainly applies to...	Desired Outcomes
27	Recommendation #3, 38 & 42. Explore opportunities for establishing an Advisory Committee for the Moe Botanic Gardens and establish a master plan to guide future development of the precinct.	Medium	Moe / Newborough	Prioritised plan to guide future improvements and development of the reserve.
28	Recommendation #40. Implement the Moe Activity Centre Plan recommendations for establishment of open space assets, gathering spaces and skate park.	Medium (NB:As development allows)	Moe / Newborough	Establishment of new open space gathering spaces in the Moe business district.
29	Recommendation #41. Investigate options for the improvement and beautification of College Park, Newborough.	Medium	Newborough	Improved use and appeal of College Park.
30	Recommendation #46. Review and update the Mathison Park Management Plan (2002), inclusive of a site Master Plan to guide future use and improvement opportunities. The Master Plan should reinforce Mathison Park as a District standard venue to service the informal recreation needs of the Churchill community.	Medium	Churchill	Prioritised plan to guide future improvements and development of the reserve.
31	Recommendation #47. Review the open space recommendations to ensure consistency and/or implications from additional Council strategic planning which is currently in progress or planned, including Churchill Town Centre Plan.	Medium	Churchill	Council is currently undertaking additional strategic planning in Churchill, including the Churchill Town Centre Plan. These plans may present opportunities for establishment of new open space and/or connections that are currently not available. Such opportunities should be reflected in any future review of the Open Space Strategy and ensure consistency with the planning directions and principles contained in this document.
32	Recommendation #51. Develop a Master Plan to guide the future use and development of Hazelwood North Recreation Reserve.	Medium	Hazelwood North	Prioritised plan to guide future improvements and development of the reserve.
33	Recommendation #3 & 32. Develop a Master Plan to guide the future use and development of Agnes Brereton Park/Harold Preston Park Sports Precinct.	Low	Traralgon	Prioritised plan to guide future improvements and development of the reserve.

9 Conclusion

The Public Open Space Strategy highlights the importance of open space in contributing to the character of urban areas and the liveability of the City. It is recognised that open space is also important for the contribution it makes to community health and wellbeing, including sites for participation in a range of sport, recreation and physical activities.

The Public Open Space Strategy has reviewed and built upon the previous plan (2007) to provide strategic policy direction to guide the planning, management and development of open space across the City.

Staged implementation of the recommendations will help achieve the overall vision for open space, address community priorities and improve open space planning and development outcomes for Latrobe City Council.

10 Sample Draft Latrobe City Public Open Space Policy

This policy is divided into the following two sections:

1. Guidelines for considering planning permit applications for subdivision and the assessment of the percentage contribution to open space (whether by levy or land).
2. Recommended planning scheme changes to Clause 21.01 and the schedule to Clause 52.01 of the Latrobe Planning Scheme.

It should be noted that for the guidelines in this section to be successfully implemented, changes to the Latrobe Planning Scheme are required generally in the form of the recommended planning scheme amendment changes provided in section 10.2.

10.1 Guidelines for planning permit applications and Development Plans

Policy Basis

Latrobe City currently owns and manages a diverse range of public parks and reserves across the municipality. A well planned and connected network of open space contributes to the liveability of a municipality and provides opportunities for formal sport and passive recreation. Effective open space provision is therefore integral to the promotion of health and wellbeing outcomes for communities. There is a need to improve the existing open space system so that it is more effective in meeting the needs of the Latrobe community. There is demand for parcels of new open space with an emphasis on completing missing open space links in key areas and ensuring locally accessible reserves in emerging urban growth areas.

The open space levies on subdivision contributions in accordance with the *Subdivision Act 1988* and Clause 52.01 of the planning scheme, provide an important source of revenue for funding new acquisition and capital improvement of open space. Open space requirements may also be outlined in adopted structure plans, urban design frameworks, development and contribution plans, activity centre plans and other relevant strategic planning documents. This policy stems from the Municipal Strategic Statement which directs Council to actively seek funding towards new or improved open spaces and recreation facilities.

The *Latrobe Public Open Space Strategy (2013)* provides a comprehensive framework for the management, use and development of open space assets. The strategy establishes guidelines to ensure that open space areas are attractive, sustainable and contribute to the liveability of the community.

The percentage amounts identified in the policy have been informed by a recent Victorian and Civil Administrative Tribunal (VCAT) decision and an investigation into open space contributions in growth areas. The determination made by VCAT regarding open space contributions in *Stupak v Hobsons Bay CC (2011 VCAT 618)* has significant consequences for

Victorian Councils. Similarly, the Growth Areas Authority (GAA) has sought in the order of 10 – 12% of open space contributions in Melbourne’s growth areas which are similar lot sizes to those developing in some parts of Latrobe City.

Open Space Policy

It is policy that:

- In residential areas, new subdivision be levied at 10% of the net developable area as total open public space, of which a minimum of 5% must be unencumbered and where required, suitable for active open space development.
- In major commercial and industrial employment areas, approximately 2% of net developable area must be provided as a public open space contribution (cash or land) usually with a passive recreation function.
- In meeting this standard, encumbered land should be used productively for open space. Encumbered land usually includes land retained for drainage, electricity, biodiversity and cultural heritage purposes. The parkland created by such sharing and integration should be suitable for the intended open space function/s, including maintenance.
- A diversity of open space and recreational opportunity must be pursued.
- Active Open Space is defined as being of an appropriate size i.e. sufficient to incorporate two football / cricket ovals, but small enough to enable regular spacing of active open provision across residential areas. This would generally require at least 8ha of land that is:
 - a) Appropriate for its intended open space use in terms of quality and orientation;
 - b) Located on flat land (which can be cost effectively graded);
 - c) Located with access to, or making provision for a recycled or other sustainable water supply;
 - d) Designed to achieve sharing of space between sports (where appropriate);
 - e) Linked to pedestrian and cycle paths;
 - f) Environmental issues such as heritage and local culture can be taken into account in the location and development of open space;
 - g) Open space has potential for a high degree of accessibility and Universal Access; and
 - h) Open space provision in residential areas is based on the objectives of Clause 56.

Location Considerations

Guidelines to inform the location of open space in residential areas include:

- Requirements as outlined in Council adopted Structure Plan, Urban Design Frameworks or other relevant strategic planning documents.
- Open space areas and facilities should be provided in locations that maximise accessibility for all users, including people with poor mobility, such as older adults and people with a physical disability, and parents with prams and strollers.

- Local open spaces should not be located on major roads, however, there should be good sightlines into an open space area from neighbouring streets, houses, schools or other buildings.
- Local parks and playgrounds should have active frontages on at least two dominant sides to provide surveillance, and where possible should avoid bordering rear yards.
- Local parks shall generally comprise a minimum area of 0.75 – 1.0 hectare. Exceptions may include small linear link reserves that may be required to provide vital connections between areas.
- Aside from open space whose primary function is to create linear links, long narrow areas should be avoided as open space contributions.
- Isolated pockets of land within a park (i.e. “dead” spaces) or those areas which cannot be overlooked, should be avoided.
- The provision of public open space should not be considered separate from the design of a subdivision. Rather, open space should be a primary consideration in the design of new subdivisions, rather than open space being simply provided after the housing and roadway layers have been prepared.
- Designed to protect native remnant vegetation and other significant natural features.

Guidelines to inform the location of open space in commercial and industrial areas include:

- Requirements as outlined in Council adopted Structure Plan, Urban Design Frameworks or other relevant strategic planning documents.
- Open space areas and facilities should be provided in locations that maximise accessibility for all users, including people with poor mobility, such as older adults and people with a physical disability, and parents with prams and strollers.
- Located so as to maximise opportunities for personal safety and security in siting and design, including consideration of sightlines.
- Located in areas of high pedestrian activity.
- Whilst there are no minimum or maximum sizes required, open spaces must be of an appropriate size (and design) to be attractive, appealing, usable and fit for purpose.
- Have regard to overshadowing, orientation and weather patterns (i.e. avoid siting open space in cold, dark, windy locations).
- Aside from open space whose primary function is to create linear links, long narrow areas should be avoided as open space contributions.
- Isolated pockets of land within a park (i.e. “dead” spaces) or those areas which cannot be overlooked, should be avoided.

Design Considerations

In considering applications for use and development the responsible authority will take into account:

- Any adopted structure plan, urban design framework, development and contribution plan, activity centre plan and other relevant strategic planning documents that may require public open space.
- The need for a variety of open space areas (categories, functions, character and standard) in the context of broader municipal open space and recreation provision.
- Healthy Urban Design Good Practice Guidelines and other relevant planning guides (e.g. Food-sensitive Planning and Urban Design, National Heart Foundation, March 2011).
- Changing community standards and expectations for recreation.
- Co-location of open space with other community facilities.
- The usability of the space for its intended purpose.
- The desire for passive surveillance of open space areas, including streets/housing to front open space reserves.
- *Universal Access* design principles, including accessibility by pedestrians to open space.
- Utilisation of natural features in the design of open space.

Additional considerations include:

- No linear open space area provided to carry a path should be less than 10m wide, and where practical locate paths along routes where clear sightlines are possible to assist navigation, to enhance security, and to provide visibility of potential hazards (i.e. people and cars).
- Avoid dense shrubbery along linear paths and set plantings well back from path edges.
- The minimum width of shared paths should be not less than 2.5m and for pedestrian paths the minimum width should be not less than 1.5m.
- Linear paths should primarily be provided to add to and/or link to a broader trail/path system, and should be located to connect residential areas with community facilities, shopping/commercial areas, other residential areas, or other key destinations/attractions.
- Where possible, circuits of varying lengths should be considered to maximise the opportunity for people to utilise linear paths for exercise.
- Developers shall be required to either fund or undertake basic development works in parks and open space areas (in order to render the site usable by the community and fit for its intended purpose) as part of their contribution, over and above the contribution of the land.
- Where Developers undertake the works to develop open space areas provided as part of their contribution, a concept plan showing the park plan should firstly be approved by Council as part of the subdivision approvals process.

- The landscape design and standard of development of new open space areas provided by Developers shall be at a level that is able to be sustained by Council after the responsibility for maintaining the site is passed onto Council.

Developer Contributions: Cash & Land

The following shall be considered by Council when assessing requirements for land or cash contributions.

- Any adopted structure plan, urban design framework, development and contribution plan, activity centre plan and other relevant strategic planning documents that may require land for public open space or a cash contribution.
- Land should be taken in preference to a cash contribution in instances where:
 - There is demand for open space in that location (having regard to the proximity, accessibility and capacity of surrounding open space) and the proposed site will enhance the overall network of open space available to the community.
 - An existing open space corridor could be enhanced.
 - There is a strategically important link required with adjoining open space or other land uses.
 - There are mature trees, or features of regional (or greater) environmental or cultural significance. Such sites may be considered encumbered and provide limited usability for the community. In such instances, only partial contribution credit may be considered by Council.
 - The nature and condition of the land is compatible with the preferred end use/purpose, and its development for that purpose can be cost effective.
 - New residential areas, or undeveloped land residentially zoned in Development Plan areas, should look to achieve 10% provision for open space in land contributions.
 - New commercial or industrial areas, or undeveloped commercial or industrial land zoned in Development Plan areas, should look to achieve 2% provision for open space in land contributions.
- Cash should be accepted from a Developer in lieu of land where:
 - The size of the subdivision does not allow sufficient land to be taken as open space to meet the demand for identified functions and setting types within the boundaries of the subdivision.
 - An adequate range of functions and setting types are already available within the locality.
 - Resources are needed to develop a regional recreational resource.
 - It is possible that the cash taken in lieu of open space land can be used to enhance an alternative site in the vicinity of where it was taken to service that communities needs.

10.2 Recommended changes to the Latrobe Planning Scheme

The recommended changes to existing Clause 21.08 Liveability are highlighted in yellow below.

21.08 **DRAFT LIVEABILITY**

14/01/2010

21.08-1 **Council Vision**

14/01/2010

Latrobe City Council will consider planning applications and make decisions in accordance with the following vision:

- To promote and support social, recreational, cultural and community life by providing both essential and innovative amenities, services and facilities within the municipality.
- To enrich the vibrancy and diversity of community life through promoting and supporting recreational services and facilities.
- To enhance the quality of residents' lives by encouraging positive interrelated elements including safety, health, education, quality of life, mobility and accessibility, and sense of place.
- To support arts and cultural opportunities that contribute to the vibrancy and diversity of community life.

21.08-2 **Liveability Overview**

14/01/2010

Latrobe City's strong sense of community continues to be a prime factor in attracting people to live and work in the region. Latrobe City offers families and individuals high quality health care, education, and housing affordability, as well as recreational, cultural and sporting facilities. Allied to this is a diverse range of employment opportunities. Community liveability includes a number of interrelated elements, including community safety, provision of health services, education services, mobility and accessibility and a 'sense of place'. Community liveability is a concept that relates to the unique combinations of these community assets, the provision of services and the ways in which they make a positive contribution to the community's quality of life.

Latrobe City is a thriving multi-cultural municipality with 15% of residents born in countries other than Australia. Its people have come from many parts of the world and have chosen to make Latrobe City their home. The Cultural and Linguistic Diversity Action Plan outlines ways and means of supporting Latrobe City family and social life, while promoting individual rights and respecting diversity. Strategies have already been developed to improve the health and level

of health and wellbeing support for older people, young people, the koorie community, people with a disability, people with mental illness and those who are economically disadvantaged, including the *Latrobe Health and Wellbeing Plan 2011 - 2014* which has a focus on improving population health and wellbeing through local action on the social determinants of health.

The outcomes of these strategies need to be monitored and continually refined to ensure they are addressing the aspirations of the community.

Objective 1 – Liveability

- To enhance the quality of residents' lives by encouraging positive interrelated elements including safety, health, education, quality of life, mobility and accessibility, and sense of place.

Strategies

- Reduce the impact of gaming on community well-being.
- Promote the development of public infrastructure to enhance Latrobe Valley's cultural liveability.
- Promote and support an increase in the level of inclusion for older people, young people, the koorie community, and people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds and people with a disability or mental illness.
- Support the multi-agency approach to enhancing the health and well-being of residents in Latrobe City through the development and implementation of the *Latrobe Public Health and Wellbeing Plan 2013-2017* (and as amended).

21.08-3 Healthy Urban Design Overview

14/01/2010

Healthy Urban Design Good Practice Guideline – Meeting Healthy by Design Objectives is an initiative of Latrobe City Council which aims to accommodate the community, pedestrians and cyclists as a first priority in street, building and open space design. The *Healthy Urban Design Good Practice Guideline* has been developed for guidance in designing and developing healthy lifestyles for the community. *Healthy Urban Design Good Practice Guideline* supports state government legislation such as the *Victorian Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008*, by encouraging:

- Walkable neighbourhoods, including safe and attractive pedestrian and cycle routes to all key local destinations.
- Design of legible street networks that are clear and easy to navigate.
- Open space that incorporates a range of shade, shelter, seating and signage opportunities.
- Building design that maximises natural surveillance and active street frontages.
- Maximised public transport options and connections to all key destinations.
- Community spaces or buildings that incorporate a variety of uses.

- Avoiding opportunities for concealment and entrapment along paths and in community spaces.
- Minimal fencing and walls, with maximum lighting, windows, doors, articulation to facades and use of low walls and transparent fencing.

Issues associated with liveability and **residential** development include:

- The main towns of Latrobe City are experiencing growth. As these towns continue to grow, new residential development is located further from town centres, and therefore access to services and community facilities is reduced.
- Residents of Latrobe City have a lower average life expectancy due to higher incidences of cancer, cardiovascular disease and mental disorders. Council therefore recognises the need to influence health outcomes through the built environment by encouraging active living and social interaction for residents.

Issues associated with liveability and **community centres** include:

- New residential development on the fringe of expanding main towns within Latrobe City are at risk of being disconnected from community services and facilities without walkable access to local hubs.
- Street lighting, particularly in laneways, needs to be improved within Latrobe City to increase safety and amenity of community areas at night.

Issues associated with liveability and **open space** and path networks include:

- Public transport opportunities, walking and cycling paths, and linkages between small and main towns in Latrobe City are not always available.
- Currently Latrobe City lacks appropriate alternatives for walking/cycle paths that provide both leisurely and direct routes. Providing paths that allow both recreational opportunities and destination based routes would benefit residents and visitors by enabling journey choice.

Objective 1 – Healthy Urban Design

- To provide for walking and cycling neighbourhoods, ensuring public transport, shops, public open space and mixed-use community centres are close to all dwellings.

Strategies

- Promote active lifestyles and avoid social isolation by designing new dwellings to be close to user-friendly pedestrian and cycle paths that incorporate shade, toilet facilities, drinking taps, cycle racks, seating and directional signage where possible.
- Promote walkability within new developments, community centres or buildings (appropriate to the scale of development) of approximately 400-800 metres from all dwellings.

Objective 2– Healthy Urban Design

- To increase and maximise public transport opportunities between towns and within corridors to support the networked city.

Strategies

- Improve existing linear open spaces and public parks by applying Healthy Urban Design Good Practice Guideline principles through minor adjustments to infrastructure. This could include planting new shade trees, maintaining clear sightlines and bridging missing linkages to create a network of well-lit, walking and bicycle paths.

Objective 3– Healthy Urban Design

- To encourage articulation of building facades and street integration to provide for safe and active neighbourhoods.

Strategies

- Support the Universal Housing Alliance Policy Platform and support the need for a state-wide approach to Universal Housing Design.
- All users of a path or park are encouraged to be able to see and be seen in their surroundings at all times.
- The use of lighting has the potential to encourage or discourage use and therefore should be carefully designed in all parks and linear open spaces, especially along walking and cycling paths.

Objective 4 – Healthy Urban Design

- To encourage all retail to provide active street frontages to foster a community spirit and promote community involvement.

Strategies

- Encourage retail areas that are commonly accessed community centres to be walkable spaces that promote physical activity and provide infrastructure such as bicycle racks.
- Encourage high quality community art in public spaces to foster community spirit, as well as provide attractive, quality neighbourhood designs.
- Encourage community centres to be designed to ensure active street frontages and promote 'eyes on the street' for natural surveillance. Provision of a mix of uses and programs that allow users to socialise. These spaces are encouraged

to be located near schools, public transport, civic areas and parks which will also assist in ensuring a viable community heart.

Objective 5 – Healthy Urban Design

- To co-locate neighbourhood centres with complementary uses, such as public open space or schools.

Strategies

- Assess and evaluate future recreational and open space opportunities by ensuring that these needs are provided in accordance with Latrobe City's Public Open Space Strategy.
- Encourage a well designed open space and path network needs to include regular intervals of well arranged seating that promotes opportunities for social interaction, provides public amenities and shelter.

Objective 6 – Healthy Urban Design

- To promote physical activity and walkability in all towns by ensuring all dwellings are within close walking distance of a community centre.

Strategies

- Encourage residential developments to plan for maximum connectivity of open space networks, local services and facilities to avoid predictive route movements and encourage residents to walk within and around the greater neighbourhood.
- Ensure all subdivision housing developments in townships include community spaces or buildings that are provided within a walkable distance (approximately 400-800 metres) where appropriate.

21.08-4 Public Open Space Overview

??/??/??

Latrobe City currently owns and manages a diverse range of public parks and reserves across the municipality. A well planned and connected network of open space contributes to the liveability of a municipality and provides opportunities for formal sport and passive recreation. Effective open space provision is therefore integral to the promotion of health and wellbeing outcomes for communities which is a key requirement of local government through the *Victorian Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008*. There is a need to improve the existing open space system so that it is more effective in meeting the needs of the

Latrobe community. There is demand for parcels of new open space with an emphasis on completing missing open space links in key areas and ensuring locally accessible reserves in emerging urban growth areas.

The open space levies on subdivision contributions in accordance with the *Subdivision Act 1988* and Clause 52.01 of the planning scheme, provide an important source of revenue for funding new acquisition and capital improvement of open space. Open space requirements may also be outlined in adopted structure plans, urban design frameworks, development and contribution plans, activity centre plans and other relevant strategic planning documents.

Objective 1 – Public Open Space

- To improve the provision and quality of public open space.

Strategies

- Encourage the development and maintenance of public open space in accordance with the Latrobe Public Open Space Strategy, acknowledging the hierarchy of provision and variety in open space categories.
- Support new subdivision levy contributions on a fair and equitable basis to provide funding towards the provision of adequate open space proportionate to the needs of any intensified use which will arise from new residential, commercial and industrial subdivisions.
- Encourage the development of linear reserves, habitat corridors and linkages between key open spaces and community destinations.
- Extend open space corridors along major waterways where existing or future open space linkages can be achieved.
- Ensure that sustainable approaches for landscaping and irrigating the open space network are employed.
- Encourage the provision of a well-connected open space system that extends from urban to rural areas and has both north-south and east-west linkages.
- Encourage the development of existing and future open space through the provision of public art, park furniture and infrastructure in appropriate areas, which encourages informal recreation, social inclusion and activity for all ages.

Objective 2 – Public Open Space

- To improve the accessibility of public open space.

Strategies

- Encourage residential, commercial and industrial subdivision proposals to be linked with existing and proposed pedestrian and bicycle paths and trails.

- Encourage the development of open space linkages and improve connectivity to open space areas and destination points, within precincts and to connecting precincts.
- Promote the concepts of Universal Access in the design of open space areas which encourages use by residents and workers of all abilities, ages and interests, for both formal and informal open space activities.

21.08-5 Implementation

??/??/??

The objectives and strategies identified in this Clause will be implemented by;

Using zones and overlays

- Apply Development Plans to undeveloped residential land which incorporate Urban Design Good Practice principals and the provision of infrastructure and community services through developer contribution plans if required.

Further Strategic Work

- Develop sustainable design standards for urban and industrial areas.
- Develop a Gaming Strategy.
- Prepare Development Plans.
- Prepare Development Contribution Plans.
- Monitor the application and efficacy of public open space contributions for new residential, commercial, and industrial subdivisions.

21.08-6 Reference Documents

??/??/??

The following strategic studies have informed the preparation of this planning scheme. All relevant material has been included in the Scheme and decisions makers should use these documents for background research only.

- Community Plan (2004-2008).
- Public Open Space Strategy (2013).
- Traralgon Outdoor Recreation Plan (2006).
- Recreation and Leisure Strategy (2005).
- Cultural and Linguistic Diversity Plan (2006).
- Disability Action Plan (2007/2008).
- Municipal Public Health Plan (2004) (or as amended).
- Healthy Urban Design Good Practice Guideline (2008).
- Childcare Strategy (2006 - 2011).
- Older Persons Strategy (2007 – 2021).
- Morwell Outdoor Recreation Plan (2008).
- Moe/Newborough Outdoor Recreation Plan (2007).
- Southern Towns Outdoor Recreation Plan (2009).
- Northern Towns Outdoor Recreation Plan (2010).
- Soccer Plan (2008).
- Tennis Plan (2008).
- BMX/Skate Plan (2009).
- Public Toilet Strategy (2010).
- Playground Strategy (2006 – 2021).

The recommended changes to the schedule of Clause 52.01 Public Open Space Contribution and Subdivision are highlighted in yellow below.

—/—/20—
C

DRAFT SCHEDULE TO CLAUSE 52.01

Type or location of subdivision	Amount of contribution for public open space
Residential Subdivision	<p>Land Contribution</p> <p>10% of the net developable area of which a minimum of 5% must be unencumbered.</p> <p>Cash Contribution</p> <p>10 % of the site value of the net developable area.</p> <p>Combination: Cash and Land Contribution</p> <p>A combination of cash and land contribution can be negotiated up to the value of 10% of net developable area. In such instances, the first 5% of any land provided must be unencumbered.</p>
Industrial Subdivision	<p>2% of the net developable area in cash or land contribution. Land provided must be unencumbered.</p>
Commercial Subdivision	<p>2% of the net developable area in cash or land contribution. Land provided must be unencumbered.</p>



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Public Open Space Strategy Volume 2: Appendices and Supporting Information



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1. Summary of Consultation Key Themes

The following section provides a snap-shot of the key themes to emerge from the consultation activities undertaken to date, including:

- Councillor workshop,
- Government agency workshop,
- Youth and CALD representative workshop,
- Development community workshop,
- Reserve Committees workshop,
- Community meetings,
- Public submissions, and
- Community survey results.

Theme numbers are not intended to reflect relative priority or order of importance.

Theme 1: Planning

- The importance of strategic open space planning was recognized by the community and stakeholders alike. Planning outcomes should consider:
 - Preserve / protect what we have.
 - Enhance what we have.
 - Proactive Strategic Planning to guide future development.
 - Establishment of clear guidelines for open space acquisition and development.
 - Address site /topic specific planning gaps (e.g. park Master Plans, Pathways Strategy).

Theme 2: Enhance what we already have

- A key theme consistently represented in the consultation was a desire to improve and enhance what we already have, specifically in relation to:
 - Improve the appeal of existing sites, including road reserves and undeveloped parks.
 - Upgrade / replace ageing infrastructure.
 - Improve linkages and connections.
 - Improve physical access and mobility – implement Universal access principles.
 - Improve wet weather management to minimise ground closures (management and infrastructure implications).
 - Provide / upgrade public toilets, playgrounds and gathering spaces.
 - Improve maintenance standards and consistency (common issues highlighted include vegetation management, mowing frequency, tree litter, broken glass).
- Council's capacity to sustainably manage what we have to appropriate standards was questioned, particularly in light of additional pressures created by expanding residential areas and additional open space acquisition. Additional management resources may be required.

Theme 3: Community

- The benefits of collaborative partnerships and a high degree of community involvement are recognised by all parties. Opportunities to enhance existing arrangements and establish broader community involvement should be explored and encouraged. A sample of positive examples include Recreation Reserve Committees, Morwell Rose Garden Committee, Newman/Victory Park Committee and associated volunteers.
- Council's role and capacity to provide additional support to these groups and to encourage additional 'community stewardship' should be explored.
- Open spaces are recognised as vital in facilitating community interaction, social inclusion and community health and well being.

Theme 4: Activation

- Associated with *Theme 2: Enhance what we already have*, there is a strong desire to encourage more use and appreciation of what we already have. This relates to marketing, promotion and community pride, however it also relates to activation of spaces through:
 - Enhanced design (walk-ability, landscaping, maintenance, appeal, visibility etc),
 - Safety (lighting, physical access),
 - Core infrastructure including paths, seating, drinking taps, fitness stations, way finding signage, interpretive information etc.
 - Facilitation of physical activity programming,
 - Use of parks for community events, markets and activities.

Theme 5: Linkages and connections

- Maximising linkages and connections has emerged as a major theme. This relates not only to paths and trails within reserves, but more importantly the capacity to utilise open space corridors to connect neighborhoods, suburbs, points of interests, common destinations (including parks and reserves) and across/between townships.
- The appeal, safety and usability of a number of existing open space corridors could be enhanced.
- There are gaps in open space connections and linkages.
- There is a desire to establish more/better walking tracks and trails.
- There is inadequate signage and way finding information.
- There is a desire to establish walking maps and brochures.
- Township specific *Walking Tracks, Trail and Pathway Strategies* may be needed in order to confirm network gaps, priorities and scope indicative implementation costs.

Theme 6: Open space settings and functions

- Consultation results highlighted the importance of ensuing variety in open space settings and functions, ranging from bush/conservation areas through to active sport reserves.
- Whilst formal sports clubs and recreation activities were acknowledged as significant users of open space, it was stressed that the majority of users are individuals and families participating in informal, non-organised activities.
- Future open space acquisition and enhancement activities must reflect the need for a variety of functions, settings and development standards for open space across the City.

Vision:

Common characteristics of the visioning include:

- Establishment / improvement of environmental corridors.
- Enhance linkages and connections.
- Enhance tree planting, habitat and food sources for wildlife.
- Effective / attractive signage (way finding and interpretive).
- Improve urban design outcomes in new residential areas (i.e. casual surveillance).
- Improve the quality and appeal of existing parks, including lighting.
- Preserve and enhance existing parks.
- Welcoming spaces for young people.
- Attractive places for family gatherings.
- Selection of higher quality parks and reserves – destinations.
- Embrace water ways as open space corridors.
- Township linkages.
- Synthetic soccer pitch / Multi use synthetic training facility for use by all sports.
- Expansion / enhancement of '*Sports Precincts*'.
- Continuous improvements.
- Access for all.
- No dog litter.

There were also a number of township/site specific visions including the following examples:

- Refocus the Traralgon CBD to embrace the creek and open space corridor through town. Consider development of the opposite bank for mixed residential / commercial developments.
- Establish a new park corridor in Traralgon from the freeway by-pass to (north-western) flood plain. Incorporate way finding, rest stops, places of interest, botanical gardens, wetlands, educational garden zone, linkages, community gardens, partnerships etc.
- Establish and promote a Glengarry Heritage Walk.

Priorities:

Common priorities included:

- Linkages and connections.
- Access and sustainability.
- Increase activation and appeal of existing spaces.
- Way finding signage.
- Improve what we already have first.
- Improve service / maintenance levels.
- Improve public toilets.
- Promote / market what we have.
- Additional car parking.

2 Consultation Workshops

The following section provides a record of key comments, issues and suggestions from a range of individual workshops with Councillors, staff, key agencies and other stakeholders.

a. Councillor Workshop

Councillors were invited to a workshop held on 22nd February 2012. Seven Councillors attended, a summary of the key comments, suggestions and themes to arise from discussions are outlined below.

Summary of Key Comments, Issues or Suggestions	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theme: Planning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Review LCC Planning Scheme in order to strengthen open space provisions and guidelines. ○ Review opportunities for possible rationalisation of underutilised open space areas e.g. pocket parks, where appropriate. ○ As residential densities increase, reliance/importance of open space increases. ○ Improve guidelines / outcomes for Developer Contributions for open space provision (i.e. usable open space). ○ Concern about sustainability of ageing infrastructure and maintaining new assets and open space areas. ○ May need to consider increasing open space contribution rates if population densities increase. ○ Plan for staged development and acquisition (enhancement) of open space corridors and linkages. ○ Identify priority areas for enhanced mobility access (may need a rating scale for park mobility access, with links to Council website for visitors). 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theme: Community <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Consider committees of management for broader open space areas. Not just reserves. Joint partnership/stewardship model. Encourage community ownership. Rose Garden, Morwell model ○ Minimise red-tape for community groups to use open space, including establishment of community gardens. ○ Whilst supporting community stewardship, minimise open space 'capture' by sports clubs which prevents informal community access. ○ Governance model – freedom for Community involvement but protects Council's interests. ○ Create an environment that supports more integrated community committees and stewardship. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theme: Improvements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Need to consider the cost / sustainability of improving maintenance standards. ○ Safety perceptions are evident in some parks, consider lighting and design improvements. ○ Improve promotion of what we already have. ○ Improve linkages and connections throughout each town. ○ Improve design quality, including signage and way finding. ○ Match core infrastructure to community catchments. ○ Ensure designs maximize usage flexibility. ○ Increase appeal of undeveloped sites, or rationalize if not needed. ○ Improve access and appeal of the Moe Botanic Gardens, possible site for community café? ○ Improve marketing and appeal of existing opportunities. ○ Support development of a walking path around Lake Narracan. ○ Enhance linkages and corridors. ○ Careful siting and design of infrastructure, maximize usage flexibility. ○ Remove unnecessary fencing in and around reserves. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theme: Activation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Consider opportunities to activate open spaces for use by individuals, community groups and/or festivals/events activities, even commercial where appropriate (e.g. café) etc. ○ Give greater consideration to the needs of less formal/passive recreational users, not just formal sports. ○ Aim for greater utilisation of existing open space. ○ Consider alternative uses of existing sites e.g. community market on weekends at Council car park in Morwell. ○ Mobile youth spaces / activities ○ Consider opportunities for occasional road closures to support night-time activation in CBD areas for community events and activities. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theme: Other Comments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Acknowledge that this is a long-term plan and that improvements to overall park standards will require a long-term commitment. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Linkages – key destinations, shared paths, off-road between townships etc. ○ Connectivity, access and sustainability. ○ Increase activation and appeal of existing spaces. ○ Increase Universal / mobility access. ○ Way finding signage for tracks and trails. ○ Community ownership / governance involvement. ○ Upgrade / provide core levels of park infrastructure. ○ Review / provide dog off-lead areas, including dog litter dispensers/bins. ○ Protection of possible future open space needs via the Planning scheme. 	

b. Government Agency Workshop

Seven people attended the Government Agency workshop, including representatives from Department of Sustainability and Environment (DSE), Catchment Management Authority, Monash University and the Health sector. A summary of the key comments, suggestions and themes to arise from discussions are outlined below.

Summary of Key Comments, Issues or Suggestions	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theme: Working well now... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Committee of Management for major recreation reserves generally work well. ○ Referrals process to CMA, relationships and communication between agencies is good. ○ Provision partnerships e.g. buffer zones, path networks. ○ Contribute to the character and livability of townships. ○ Highly values spaces for active and passive recreation, including physical activity. ○ Protection of waterways. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theme: Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ageing infrastructure and asset maintenance/ replacement issues. ○ DSE has no (or limited) funding to support volunteer committees, therefore the long-term sustainability of these groups may be an issue. Increasing reliance on Council support for volunteers may be needed. ○ Undeveloped land in Churchill (private) detracts from the amenity and appeal of the town and should be developed prior to new/additional land releases. ○ Litter in Eel Hole Creek – impact on habitat. ○ Rationalise underused and surplus open space, particularly dysfunctional pocket parks. ○ Encourage in-fill development, not just urban spread. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theme: Improvements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improve opportunities for casual surveillance through urban design (i.e. not back fences fronting reserves). ○ Support integrated links and corridors. ○ Consider defining rest stops in smaller townships, however consider policy and management context to prevent short-term stays (i.e. caravanning). 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theme: Vision <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Establishment / improvement of environmental corridors. ○ Enhance linkages and connections. ○ Enhance tree planting, habitat and food sources for wildlife. ○ Effective / attractive signage, way finding and interpretive. ○ Improve urban design outcomes in new residential areas (i.e. casual surveillance). ○ Improve the quality and appeal of existing parks. ○ Preserve and enhance existing parks. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theme: Other Comments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Encourage more interaction/connection with environmental areas. ○ Partial recreational use of drainage reserves is acceptable (e.g. walking paths), however only limited open space credit should be applied for developers. ○ Generally good working relationship with DSE, however can be some reserve user confusion regarding roles and responsibilities of each group, in particular owner consent prior to improvement works. ○ Council's recent planning process, approach and outcomes for individual township recreation plans was very effective and supported. It is encouraged these be reviewed every five years. 	

c. Youth and CALD Representative Workshop

Invitations were sent to a selection of agencies representing the interests of young people and CALD communities. Unfortunately only one representative attended the workshop (i.e. Council's Youth Development Officer). A summary of the key comments, issues and suggestions are outlined below.

Summary of Key Comments, Issues or Suggestions	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Comments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Needs differ between townships. ○ Skate parks mainly cater for younger age groups 12-16 years. Options for 17-25 year olds are limited. ○ Traralgon youth would like the skate park relocated and upgraded. Consider options for a more active youth precinct zone. ○ The proposed Moe/Newborough Youth Precinct (Revitalisation Project) will benefit the town. ○ Need to provide better guidance on defining skate park location criteria in order to prevent future inappropriate locations. ○ Support the concept of 'linear skate park' to activate paths and encourage multi use. ○ Improve path connections and linkages within and between towns. ○ Improve trail signage and way finding. ○ Discouraging trail-bike usage is an issue. ○ Better use of Hazelwood Pondage as a recreational asset. ○ Walking path on both sides of Traralgon Creek, bridge crossing and loop trail. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Establish a Traralgon youth space. ○ Improve connections within and to/from Churchill to Morwell. 	

Summary of Key Comments, Issues or Suggestions

- Retaining young families in the City.
- Create welcoming spaces for young people.
- Promote better what we have now, including National parks and water ways.
- More events and programmed activities.
- Way finding signage.
- Community gathering spaces for Sudanese community.

d. Development Community Representatives Workshop

Invitations were sent to a selection of significant land developers in the City. Five representatives attended the workshop. A summary of the key comments, issues and suggestions are outlined below.

Summary of Key Comments, Issues or Suggestions

- General Comments:
 - Water Hole Creek is very good and could be further enhanced.
 - Need to balance requirements for new open space against pressures to improve maintenance of existing spaces. What is sustainable for Council (it may not always be 5%).
 - Developers may want to provide open space to a higher standard than Council can effectively maintain. There is clear and strict guidance in relation to Street Development standards, however similar standards are not provided for open space.
 - CMA requirements for buffers should be considered open space contributions (i.e. full credit).
 - Improve connections to existing open spaces.
 - Council needs to consider if it has any surplus open space and rationalise as required.
 - Need clarity on management responsibility for CMA buffer reserves, especially if these have an open space function, is it Council or CMA?
 - Council staff change over hinders relationship building and effective communication.
- Theme: Planning Guidelines / Comments
 - Clearer guidelines are needed outlining Council's requirements for open space contributions.
 - Need a better understanding of when cash is required in lieu of land contribution. Also better communication on where/what the money is spent on.
 - Need a strategic overall open space Master Plan for each township, including opportunities for improving connections.
 - There is support for the development of Developer Contribution Plans (DCP's) for entire townships/precincts as they add certainty to the process and infrastructure efficiencies. The DCP's must be clear about their requirements and include a rationale for decisions/requirements.
 - Developers need clearer guidance/policy on level of credit for encumbered open space (i.e. level of credit and when permitted).
 - Council has been more approachable and collaborative in recent years, however decisions and actions have not always been recorded and therefore directions can change along the way. This can be frustrating and costly for developers.
 - Need to improve consistency in decision making.
 - The planning process should be more clearly defined and include Pre-Application Meetings with representatives from relevant Council departments so that preliminary directions and requirements can be articulated from the outset.
 - Examples of items new guidelines should cover include:
 - Vegetation.
 - Infrastructure requirements.
 - Style guidelines.
 - Path requirements.
 - Lighting – when, where, styles etc.
 - Statements defining the purpose and function of open space types.
 - A hierarchy definition, related to standards.
 - Urban design requirements (themes for individual areas).
 - Street trees – strategy, themes, guidelines etc.
- Vision:
 - Quality, usable open space.
 - Network of paths, trails and connections.
 - Selection of higher quality parks and reserves – destinations.
 - Activate open spaces, make more usable and appealing.
 - Embrace water ways as open space corridors.
 - Township linkages.
- Priorities:
 - Linkages and connections (specific vision/master plan required).
 - Better collaboration and consistency between management authorities (e.g. Council, DSE and CMA).
 - Consider Council's overall capacity to maintain what we have.
 - Ongoing communication and consistency in decision making (and staff).
 - Better use of what spaces we already have.
 - Realistic expectations of developers.

e. Reserve Committees Workshop

Invitations were sent to Council's recreation reserve committees, six representatives attended the workshop. A summary of the key comments, issues and suggestions are outlined below.

Summary of Key Comments, Issues or Suggestions	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Value: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Open spaces support community health and wellbeing, sport and recreation (active and passive). ○ Support social interaction and community building. ○ Add to the character and amenity of townships and suburbs. ○ Open to all members of the community. ○ Dog walking. ○ Safety. ○ Urban relief / stress relief. ○ Traralgon – proximity to CBD. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Can be parking congestion and traffic management issues at sports reserves, particularly during sport/age change over. ○ Need to improve disability and mobility access to parks and facilities/venues (provide information on Universal design principles). ○ Smaller clubs / venues should not be forgotten or left behind. ○ There are enough soccer pitches for summer use, but not in winter because grounds are often closed due to wet conditions (may need to consider a regional synthetic facility). ○ Protect / enhance greenbelts /corridors, including maintenance levels. ○ Winter access to grounds is an issue for all sports (i.e. capacity of turf surfaces to cope with levels of use required, poor surface conditions). ○ Poor condition and limited access to public toilets (i.e. often closed). 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggestions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Enhance the Traralgon 'Sports Precinct' – needs an overall site Master Plan to guide future improvements. Could also consider establishing a single Management Committee for the precinct with representatives of individual groups. ○ Improve sports lighting, car parks and oval drainage. ○ Improve paths, trails and connections including around Traralgon Hospital). ○ Township specific Pathway Strategy may be needed. ○ Dog litter bins and bags. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vision: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Synthetic soccer pitch / Multi use synthetic training facility for use by all sports. ○ Implementation of Universal access principles and design outcomes. ○ Additional sports grounds – ovals and pitches. ○ Expansion / enhancement of the Traralgon 'Sports Precinct'. ○ Protection /enhancement of open space corridors / greenbelts. ○ Improved linkages and connections. ○ Increased focus on hosting Victorian regional sports events. ○ More sheltered spectator viewing facilities, grandstands. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improve what we already have first. ○ Improve service / maintenance levels. ○ AAA / Universal design. ○ Communication between sports clubs/committees as well as with Council (aim to better use what we already have, sharing ideas etc). ○ Improve basic infrastructure – toilets, car parking (sealed), shelter, seating. ○ Establish a Master Plan for the Traralgon Sports Precinct. ○ Continuous improvements. 	

3. Record of ‘Other’ Consultation Activities

The following section provides a summary of key findings from ‘other’ consultation activities undertaken to date.

3.1 Community Meetings

A total of seven community meetings were held throughout the municipality in February 2012. The table below provides a summary of the key comments, suggestions and themes to arise from the discussions.

Meeting	Summary of Key Comments, Issues or Suggestions
Morwell Monday 13th Feb Attendance: 1 person	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further recognize the value and success of the Rose Garden Committee and volunteers. • Need to move the storage container, may require Council grant support. • Very good working relationship with Council. • Need to continue to beautify entrances to the City, including north side of the rail line and views from train arrivals. • Improve path connections throughout the town, including to/from the Rose Gardens, Midvalley Shopping precinct, Commercial Road. • Support public fitness equipment installations. • Consider increased use of public art / sculptures / historic interpretation etc. • Beautify / landscape road reserves. • Develop a Master Plan for the Morwell Recreation Reserve, including the former caravan park site and tree reserve. • Increase promotion of the regions golf courses to attract tourism. • Upgrade/promote the ‘Waterhole Creek Walking Track’, consider additional lighting, fitness stations, seating, water taps. • Consider establishing a Latrobe City Walking Guide, with maps of each township and points of interest (with Smart phone App). • Improve way finding signage, including to/from Rose Garden.
Churchill Tuesday 14th Feb Attendance: 7 people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Would like the strategy to reflect a desire for no loss of public open space. • Protect open space from inappropriate development. • Reserves lack dog litter bins and bag dispensers. • Open space connections are important for wildlife corridors. • Although larger parks are generally preferred, don’t underestimate the value of small local pocket parks and playgrounds to local communities. • Restrict vehicles from inappropriate access to reserves. • It was suggested Council should take over management of Walker Park and establish as a township park for Churchill including focus for up-coming 50th year anniversary. • Consider a location for ‘Farmers Market’. • Improve vegetation management, including tree clearing from paths. • Vision: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Access for all (aged, mobility). ○ Areas for relaxation. ○ Improved park furniture, including seating. ○ Incorporate interpretive information (environmental, historical etc). ○ No dog poo. ○ Places for families and community gatherings. ○ Safe places, including lighting. ○ Improve walking paths. • Priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improve public toilets. ○ Provide toilet (on unisex toilet is OK) and BBQ facilities at larger parks. ○ Promote / market existing open space. ○ Improve park safety though CPTED principles. ○ Improve existing maintenance.
Yinnar/Boollarra Wednesday 15th Feb Attendance: 2 people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New subdivisions need to make allowance for open space provision, not just drainage reserves. • Concern about use of drainage reserves as open space – they become unusable and are a safety concern for children when in flood. • Consider options for establishment of a township trail walking loop, including connection to the Recreation Reserve. • Explore option for a Yinnar-Boollarra link using the former rail line and water pipe easement. • Improve connections from the town to Stock Route Park and <i>Charles Bond Park</i> (check reference). • Priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Path connection to Stock Route Park. ○ Improve Charles Bond Park (including drainage). ○ Establish Rail Trail link to Boollarra and township trail loop.

Meeting	Summary of Key Comments, Issues or Suggestions
<p>Traralgon Thursday 16th Feb Attendance: 7 people</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Value: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Walking, cycling. ○ Contribution to health and wellbeing. ○ Peace, relaxation. ○ Social interaction. ○ Family recreation. ○ Volunteerism. ○ Contribution to regions character – <i>“Great Cities have great parks”</i> ○ Linear connections – importance of rail and road reserves. • Issues & Comments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Drainage / creek litter. ○ Security / safety. ○ Vandalism. ○ General maintenance – mowing and up-keep (TLC). ○ Poor location of existing skate park. ○ Importance of wildlife habitat and bush conservation. ○ Take more care in placement and planning of infrastructure to not limit open space usage flexibility, including informal recreation. ○ Improve litter control / dumping of rubbish in open space. ○ Need more parking at Newman Park. ○ Upgrade footpath/bridge between Newman Park and Victory Park. ○ Improve walking paths. ○ Ensure any new subdivisions are connected, integrated with existing areas. ○ Upgrade play equipment. ○ Install 1/2 court basketball/netball areas. • Vision: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Refocus the Traralgon CBD to embrace the creek and open space corridor through town. Consider development of the opposite bank for mixed residential / commercial developments. ○ Establish a new park corridor from the freeway by-pass to (north-western) flood plain. Incorporate way finding, rest stops, places of interest, botanical gardens, wetlands, educational garden zone, linkages, community gardens, partnerships etc. ○ Seating and taps. ○ Walking loops. ○ Connections to public transport. • Priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Additional car parking at Newman Park. ○ More seating. ○ Improve drainage (e.g. active recreation reserves). ○ Bridge over creek at Marshals Road end for pedestrian access to the CBD. ○ Identify land for future open space acquisition and establishment of new open space corridor / vision.
<p>Glengarry / Toongabbie Thursday 23rd Feb Attendance: 5 people</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Value: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Heritage towns, legacy of previous planning and design. ○ Contribution of open space to township character. ○ Contribution to community pride. ○ Council maintenance and assistance. • Issues & Comments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Difficulties associated with multi-agency communication regarding the Rail Trail (Council, DSE, Vic Roads etc), including confusion regarding roles and responsibilities (access to help). ○ Improve Council communication with township Committees regarding scheduled and planned works in each town, so that the community can be kept informed. ○ Would like more footpaths around town (to/from key destination points). ○ Assistance in restricting trail bike access to the Rail Trail (education, policing, signage). ○ Improve maintenance of road reserve drainage e.g. weed control and clearing. ○ Need Council assistance to improve manageability of the Rail Trail maintenance – the bush is too dense now for volunteers. ○ Current support provided by Council is considered very good. ○ Consider options for an annual community working bee with Council and DSE specialist equipment support. ○ Concern regarding the depth of some road side open drains, may be a drowning hazard (e.g. Campbell Street, Toongabbie). ○ Need more or bigger rubbish bins at the Glengarry shops as they often overflow. Support beautification of shopping/commercial areas (attractive rest stops). ○ Establish a path around the Glengarry oval. ○ Increasing vandalism is an issue. ○ Improve park lighting including Hall (must match heritage requirements) and Apex Park. ○ Upgrade gravel path on Victoria Street to asphalt, existing path gets washed out. • Vision: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Maintain current high level of Council support and involvement.

Meeting	Summary of Key Comments, Issues or Suggestions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Establish better footpath networks within each town. ○ Establish a 'Heritage Walk' and brochure in Glengarry. ○ Signage, way finding. ○ Improve drainage areas within reserves. ○ Maintain family focus. ○ Constant improvements to open space. ○ Ensure any new subdivisions have wide street frontages to reflect existing township character.
<p>Moe/Newborough Thursday 23rd Feb Attendance: 11 people</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Value: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The fact that it (open space) is there. ○ Locations for recreation and exercise. ○ Social connection. ○ Urban relief. ○ Formal sports. ○ Contribution to character. ○ Venues for community gatherings and events, functions etc. ● Issues & Comments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Retain Narracan Creek open space and establish a connection to Narracan Lake. ○ Establish a Lake circuit. ○ Improve footpaths and walking trails. ○ Install public toilet at Lake Narracan. ○ Link / improve connection from the Rail Trail to Lake Narracan. ○ Desire for outdoor beach volleyball courts at the Leisure Centre. ○ Junior football club would like to establish another playing field at the recreation reserve. ○ Consider options to relocate netball to the Recreation Reserve. ○ Establish a new 2-storey sports pavilion at the Recreation Reserve to service all users, including relocated netball. ○ May need a new Master Plan for the Recreation Reserve to address suggestions above, also include options for multi-use athletics, fire brigade, cycling club, Leisure Centre expansion, multi use activities and community spaces (NB: Gippsland TAFE have already provided preliminary architectural concept options for a new sports pavilion). ○ Rail Trail Committee needs support to establish a strategic plan to guide future volunteer activities and development priorities. ○ Consider need // opportunities to relocate single use sports / activities that may be in existing ageing infrastructure to new multi-use facilities at the Recreation Reserve (e.g. table tennis). ○ Improve communication with community groups and involve in planning. ○ Rationalize disused / excess facilities, venues and open space sites. ● Vision: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Establishment /reinforcement of a 'Central Sports Precinct' at the Recreation Reserve, guided by a new site Master Plan and management structure. ○ Rail trail extension from Yallourn North to Moe/Newborough. ● Priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Establish Central Sports Precinct. ○ Maintain and improve what we already have. ○ Improve safety, usability, accessibility (paths trails and Universal access). ○ Update ageing park assets. ○ Better linkages and connections between spaces. ○ Promotion of what we have (e.g. Rail Trail and Botanic Gardens). ○ Implement previous plans / priorities for Lake Narracan. ○ Improve Rail Trail surface and vegetation management. ○ Maintain / protect biodiversity.
<p>Yallourn North Thursday 23rd Feb Attendance: 11 people</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Value: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Places for community interaction, gathering. ○ Recreation – formal and informal. ○ Places / spaces for children. ○ Wildlife protection and environment. ● Issues & Comments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Need to clarify land ownership and management responsibilities for some open space areas (e.g. Yallourn Environment Park). ○ Skate park – poor standard and frequency of maintenance. Skate Park lacks appeal. ○ Concerned about erosion at the south and west entrances to the recreation reserve. ○ Would like the road around the oval sealed. ○ Need more litter bins. ○ Support Rail Trail connection, but need to address gaps, e.g. bridge infrastructure. ○ Need to upgrade oval support facilities and park furniture. ○ Consider options for Council to mow George Bates oval. ○ Consider rationalizing open space (for example) on North Road / Boundary Road to help fund other improvement initiatives.

Meeting	Summary of Key Comments, Issues or Suggestions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ● Vision: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Protect views to bush and agricultural land. ○ Protection of environmental assets. ○ Improve connections between open space sites and key destinations. ○ Safe / universal access. ○ Better connection to George Bates Recreation Reserve. ○ Council involvement in management of the Wirilda Wildlife Park (i.e. provide support to the existing Committee). ● Priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improve appearance / image / appeal of the town. ○ Provide options for young people. ○ Encourage community involvement and 'ownership'. ○ Upgrade oval support facilities and playing surface. ○ Improve linkages and path connections. ○ Improve the overall standard of maintenance, including vegetation and town entrances. ○ Connection to the Rail Trail. ○ Establish a 'Pioneer Track' - link and interpret town history and heritage.

3.2 Submissions:

The following six submissions were received as part of the initial consultation process.

Submission	Summary of Key Comments, Issues or Suggestions
Terry Killalea-Hore, resident Traralgon East	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Detailed submission providing photographs of poorly maintained parks, paths and infrastructure in Traralgon East parks. Key issues included vegetation maintenance (grass and tree litter), high incidence of broken glass, poorly maintained gazebo (which has become a focus for anti social behavior) and poorly designed paths (location and tree litter issues, drainage). ● Concerned that past reporting of issues to Council has not been acted upon. ● Suggested that better maintenance of what we have should be a high priority for Council.
David Mackenzie, resident Traralgon.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Detailed submission outlining a comprehensive vision for establishment of new parks in Traralgon. Key extracts include: <p><i>Firstly I would like to congratulate Latrobe City on their management of the parks and gardens in Traralgon. As a regular walker through these parks I take particular note of the condition of the parks and with only a few exceptions I am satisfied with the level of maintenance.</i></p> <p><i>Great Cities have great parks. New York has Central Park (843 acres), London Hyde Park and Paris has its Bois de Boulogne (2000 acres). These parks have not developed by accident – they are a result of people with vision and governments being able to commit land to our future generations.</i></p> <p>Vision <i>To create a public open space for the entire length of the Traralgon Creek from the proposed freeway bypass to the flood plain of the Latrobe River that will form the backbone of development through the urban area.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Botanical Garden could be located at the southern end of Traralgon.</i> ● <i>Educational garden off Shakespeare St (Liddiard Rd Primary School, High School, Pre-school, Flinders College).</i> ● <i>Gardens representing various ethnic groups within Latrobe Valley could be developed at particular locations along the park.</i> ● <i>Creation of water features would be an asset to the parklands.</i> ● <i>Whilst the creek through the centre of Traralgon effectively divides the community there needs to be a strengthening of links between both sides, including residential and commercial development.</i>
Ian Norwood, Hazelwood North Resident	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Highlighted the issue of diminishing indigenous vegetation and our need to replenish this and beautify the City's open spaces with more trees/plants. ● Suggested an internal working group could meet monthly to plan and implement tree planting initiatives, including community involvement. ● Suggested Council could demonstrate more leadership in environmental stewardship and enhancement.
Alan Scarlett Campus Manager Monash University Gippsland Campus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Detailed submission highlighting the importance of open space and its contribution to the character of Churchill. Key extracts include: <p><i>Monash University values highly its relationship with Latrobe City in working together to improve the public amenity of Churchill through development of sporting facilities and open space.</i></p> <p><i>The interface between Monash's land and facilities and Latrobe City's public parks, reserves and walking paths helps define the culture and lifestyle for Monash Gippsland students as a very</i></p>

Submission	Summary of Key Comments, Issues or Suggestions
	<p><i>different space to live and study. It is also crucial factor in defining the liveability of Churchill for all its citizens. These valuable open space assets are under-utilized and under-appreciated. To realise the full potential requires open space, public parks, reserves and footpaths to be well connected, maintained to a high standard, properly signed and promoted.</i></p> <p><i>Churchill has a great network of walking paths linking its many open spaces and reserves. However for the network to reach its full potential there are key missing links which need to be "filled in". Of particular concern for Monash are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Monash to Mathieson Park</i> • <i>Monash Art & Design to Eel Hole Creek via Lawless Road (to be part of Arts & Culture Pathway)</i> • <i>Eel Hole Creek Ponds western path</i> • <i>And further afield, between Lake Hyland and Tramway Rd.; Eel Hole Creek up stream of Philip Pde.</i> <p><i>Paths need to be maintained to a higher standard. There is erosion on paths and the pea gravel has been muddied and rutted in poorly drained areas, e.g. from the Leisure Centre car park to Eel Hole Creek; Hub to Monash Residences across the Eel Hole Creek bridge.</i></p> <p><i>The network of paths in Churchill needs much better information and promotion. Way finding signs are a must. It would also be desirable to produce a map of the walking paths as a brochure to be available on-line, or in hard copy at Council services centres, libraries and community centres.</i></p> <p><i>A vision for the Latrobe City Open Space Strategy is to make the open spaces of Churchill a key feature of the city, something that all within Latrobe City, and beyond, will be proud of and want to visit. The challenge is to do this in a planned staged way that is financially responsible but doesn't leave large areas half developed. The Strategy needs to address the missing links in the open space network, especially the east west divide formed by Monash Way,</i></p> <p>Specific suggestions were also made for improvements to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eel Hole Creek. • Safety and security (application of CPTED principles). • Review of undeveloped land. • East West link – planning and integration. Importance of open space connections. • Mathison park - agricultural land between Lake Hyland and McDonald Way should be incorporated into the park. • Improve footpath connections, including footpaths on road reserves. • Improve open space 'entrances' to the town – landscape, paths, design.
Ruth Place, resident Churchill.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concerns were raised regarding tree management and lack of tree planting. Comments included: • <i>Many trees in Watson Park Churchill have fallen over, died or lost significant branches.</i> • <i>Two areas have been planted with trees and shrubs but these are small, and in one area there is a 'rust-like infection' of leaves which has resulted in a loss of leaves. One tree has fallen over. This rust-like infection is invading trees in the school ground also.</i> • <i>Suggest that more tree planting be undertaken in Watson Park as was done in Walkley Park a few years ago.</i> • <i>Regular inspection of the park would be good to take note of fallen limbs/trees and arrange removal. This would also help the mowing contractors.</i>
Margaret Guthrie President, Churchill District Community Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acknowledges the importance of developing a guide for the future maintenance and development of the municipality's diverse range of public parks and reserves. • CDCA wishes to emphasise to Council the importance of having a network of paths, pedestrian/bicycle tracks and green corridors that link larger public open spaces (reference is directed to 'Recreational Paths & Corridors in Churchill' 1999). • The maintenance of existing local (neighbourhood) green public spaces and the development of new local open space areas is an essential element of supporting the health and well-being of residents. • The submission acknowledges the importance of the maintenance and development of larger (town & regional) parks & reserves and the role these play in sport, entertainment and tourism, but wish to emphasise that these facilities should not be developed at the expense of local/smaller spaces and a network of pathways.

4. Community Survey Results

The following section provides a summary of the key results from the Community Survey administered as part of this project. The survey was available on-line as well as hard copies available at selected Council Customer Service and support facilities. In addition, paper copies of the survey were completed as part of the Community Listening Posts conducted in Morwell, Churchill, Traralgon and Moe.

A total of 333 people started the survey, with 317 completing it (i.e. 95%).

1. Do you currently use or visit open space parks or reserves in Latrobe City?

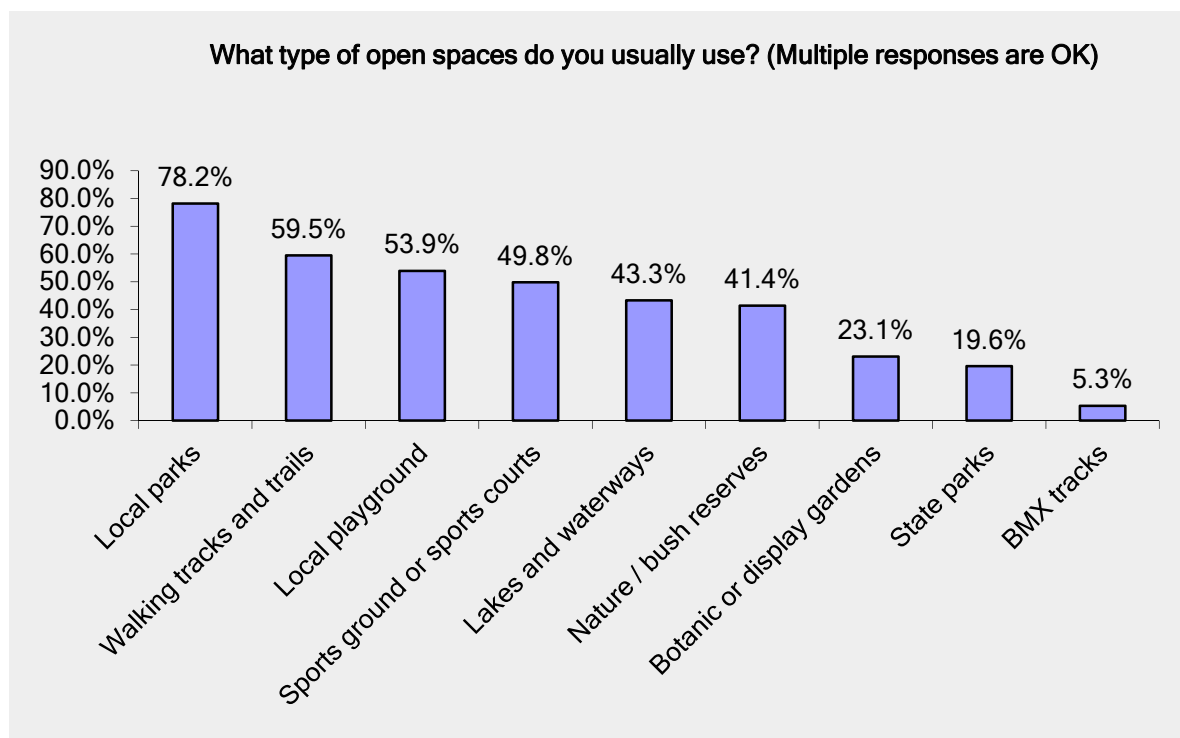
- 94.9% indicated Yes.
- 5.1% indicated No.

2. If you do not currently use or visit open space parks or reserves in Latrobe City, why not?

- 23 individual responses were provided. Most common responses (39%) related to people living out of town (i.e. rural/farm areas).
- Other common reasons (i.e. approx 10% each) included:
 - Not interested.
 - Lack of time.
 - Not aware of what is available.
 - Poor quality of existing parks / lack appeal.
 - Poor maintenance (e.g. broken glass).

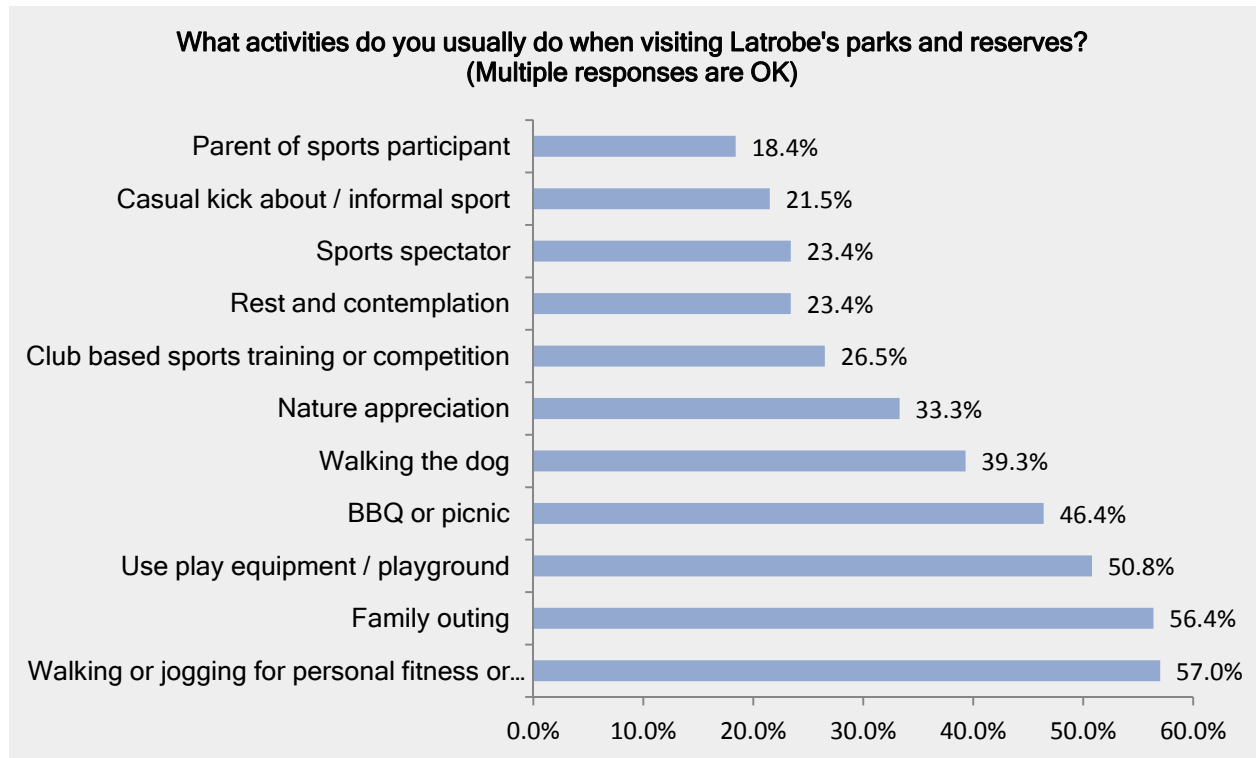
3. What type of open spaces do you usually use?

- Responses highlight the importance of local parks and playgrounds as well as walking tracks and trails.
- The importance of the provision of a variety of open space settings is also evident.



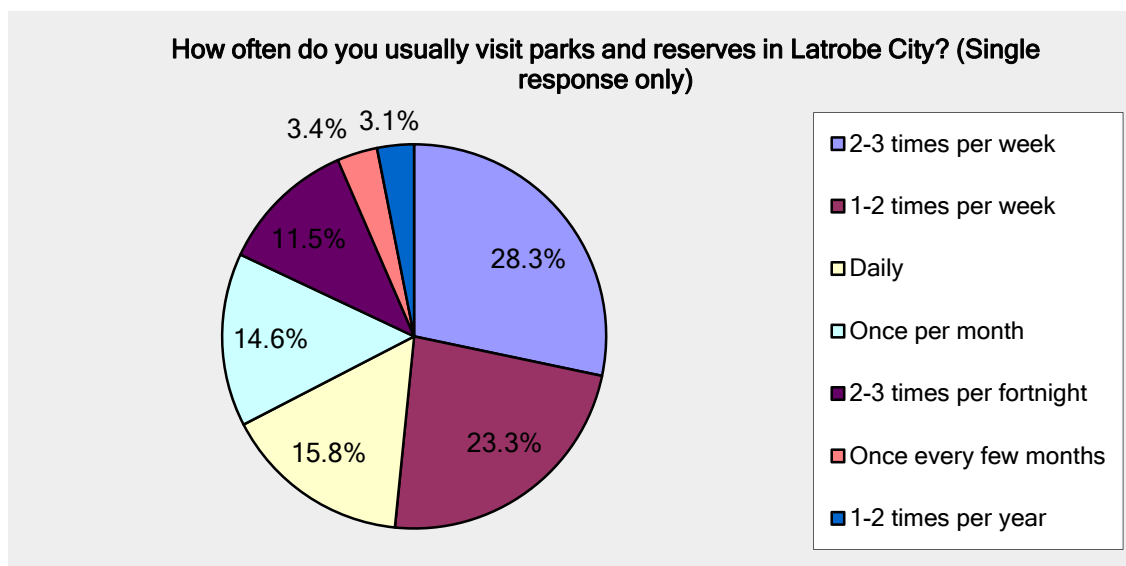
4. What activities do you usually do when visiting Latrobe's parks and reserves? (Multiple responses are OK)

- Eight of the eleven most common responses reflect informal, non-club based recreation activities.
- Responses highlight the importance of facilities and infrastructure to support family use of parks.
- Formal sports use of reserves remains a key activity, including as a spectator (as a parent or individually).
- The use of parks/reserves for their restorative benefits are also reflected in the results (e.g. nature appreciation, rest and contemplation).



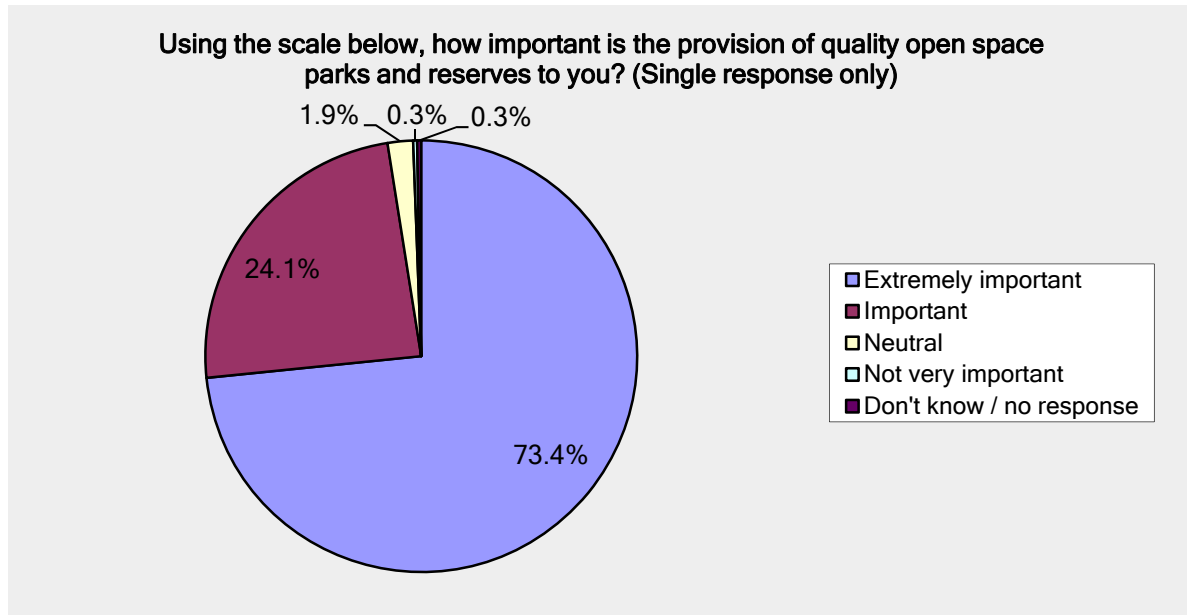
5. How often do you usually visit parks and reserves in Latrobe City? (Single response only)

- The responses indicate that users of parks are most commonly repeat visitors.
- Over two thirds (67.4%) of respondents visit parks and reserves at least once per week.
- The majority (28.3%) visit 2-3 times per week.



6. Using the scale below, how important is the provision of quality open space parks and reserves to you?

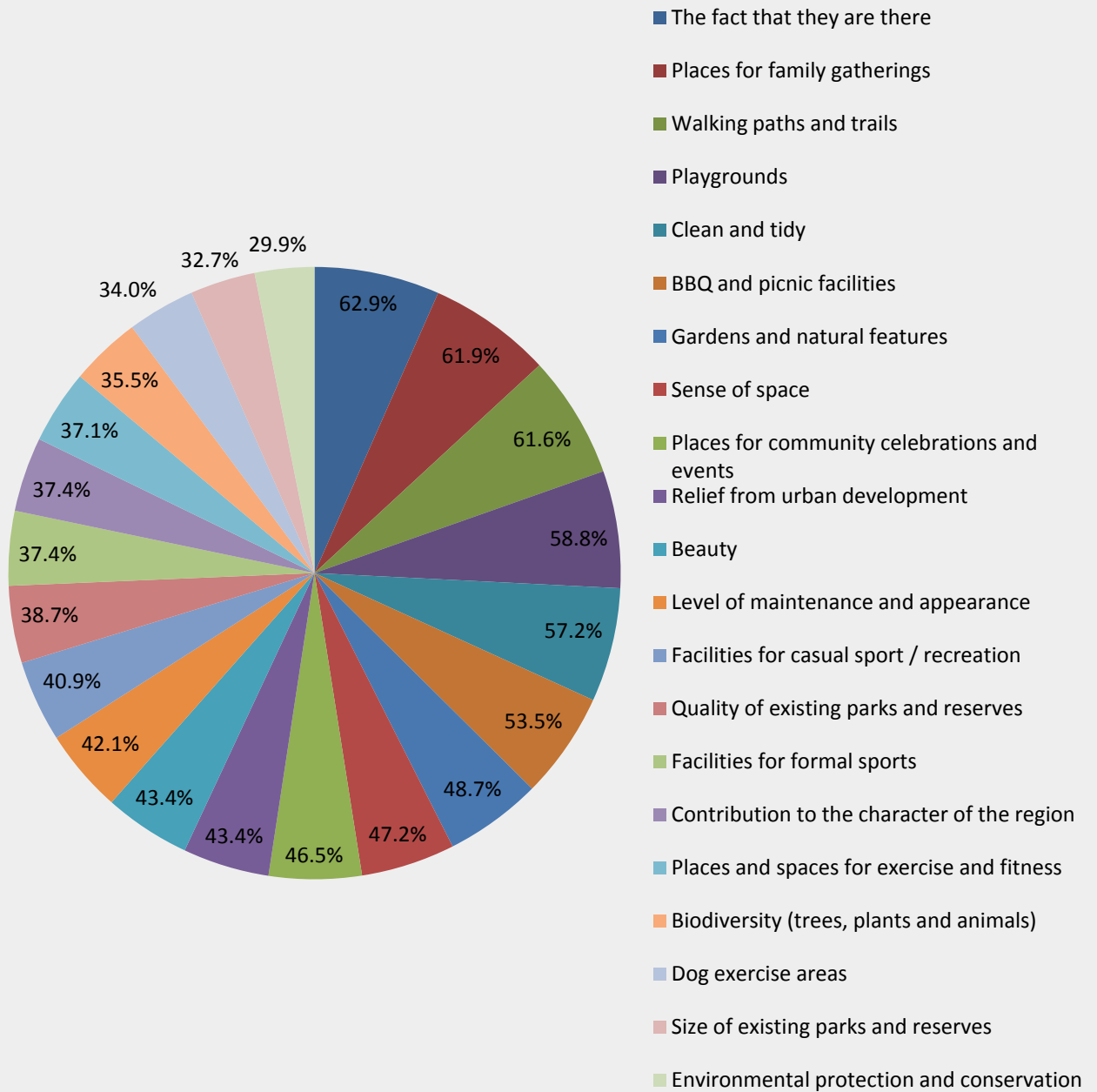
- An overwhelming majority 97.5% of respondents believe the provision of quality open space parks and reserves is either *important* or *extremely important*.
- Almost three quarters of respondents (73.4%) suggested the provision of quality open space parks and reserves is *extremely important*.
- No one indicated that the provision of quality open space parks and reserves is *not important at all* and less than 1% suggested that it was *not very important*.



7. What do you value most about Latrobe's parks, reserves and open space?

- Refer to chart on the following page.
- The responses indicate a considerable range of elements that people value about parks and reserves. However the top 6 responses (all scoring more than 50% of mentions), include:
 - The fact that they are there 62.9%
 - Places for family gatherings 61.9%
 - Walking paths and trails 61.6%
 - Playgrounds 58.8%
 - Clean and tidy 57.2%
 - BBQ and picnic facilities 53.5%
- Consistent with responses to Question 4, the most common responses reflect informal recreational uses undertaken by families and individuals (e.g. gatherings, playgrounds, walking) and the importance of well maintained, safe and accessible parks and reserves (e.g. clean and tidy).

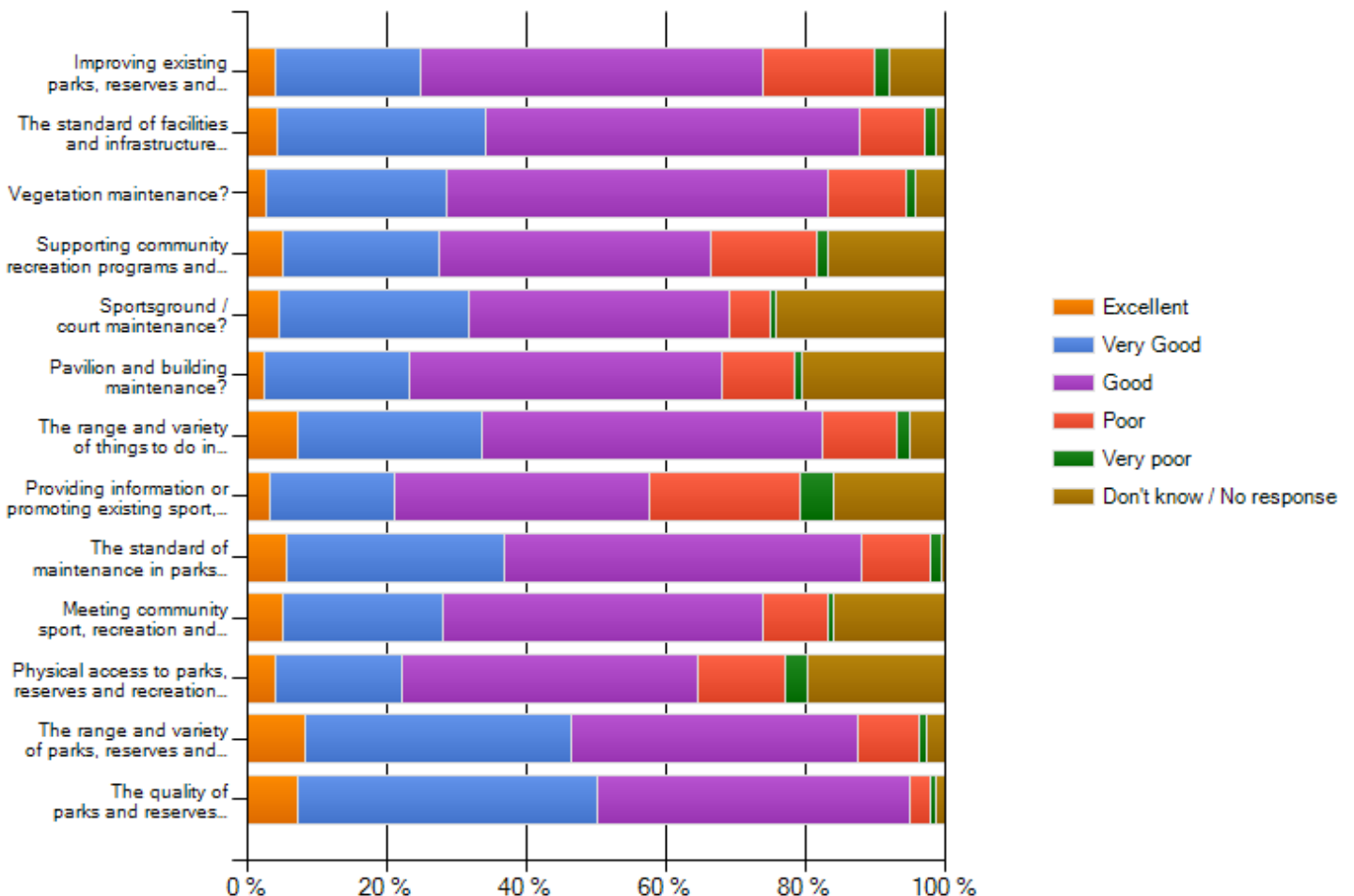
**What do you value most about Latrobe's parks, reserves and open space?
(Multiple responses are OK)**



8. Thinking of the last five years, how would you rate the following items....? (Single response per item only)

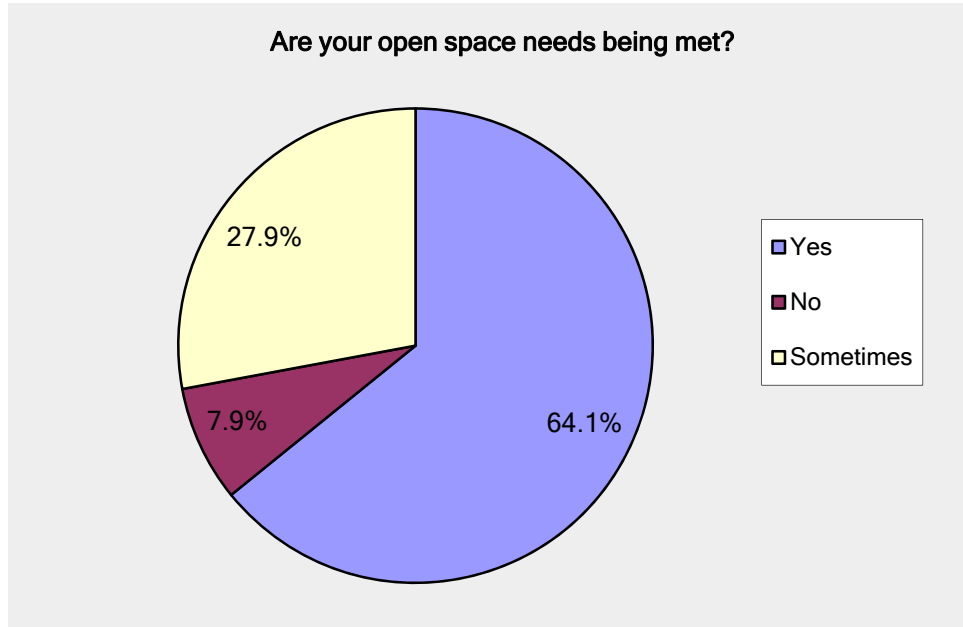
- Overall the items with the highest levels of satisfaction (as indicated by ratings of either *excellent, very good or good*) were:
 - The quality of parks and reserves.
 - The range and variety of parks and reserves.
 - The standard of maintenance in parks and reserves.
 - The standard of facilities and infrastructure.
- Areas to receive the lowest satisfaction levels (based on ratings of either *poor or very poor*) were:
 - Providing information or promoting existing sport, recreation and open space opportunities.
 - Improving existing parks, reserves and recreation facilities.
 - Supporting community recreation programs and encouraging physical activity participation in parks.
 - Physical access to parks, reserves and recreation facilities for people who have a disability or limited mobility.

Thinking of the last five years, how would you rate the following items....? (Single response per item only)



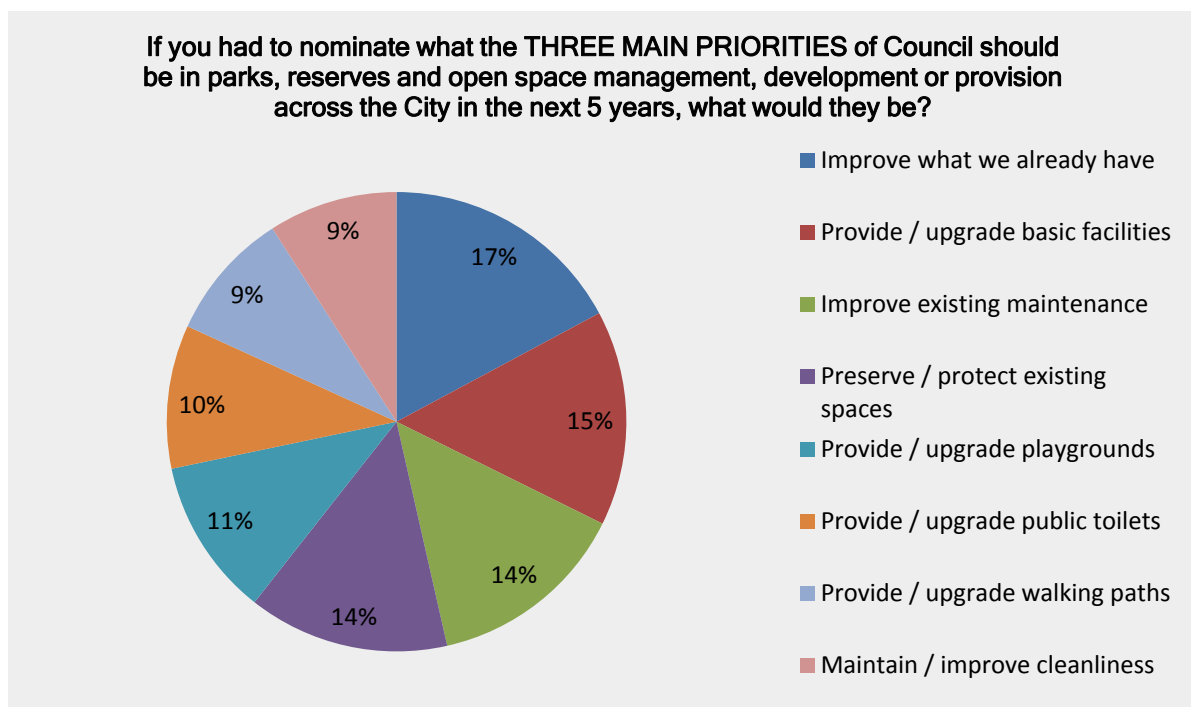
9. Are your open space needs being met? Are your open space needs being met?

- The majority of respondents indicated that their open space needs are being met (64.1%).
- The most common suggestions for *not meeting needs* or only *sometimes* meeting needs related to a desire to improve what we already have, including basic infrastructure such as walking paths, physical access, toilets, car parking and park furniture.



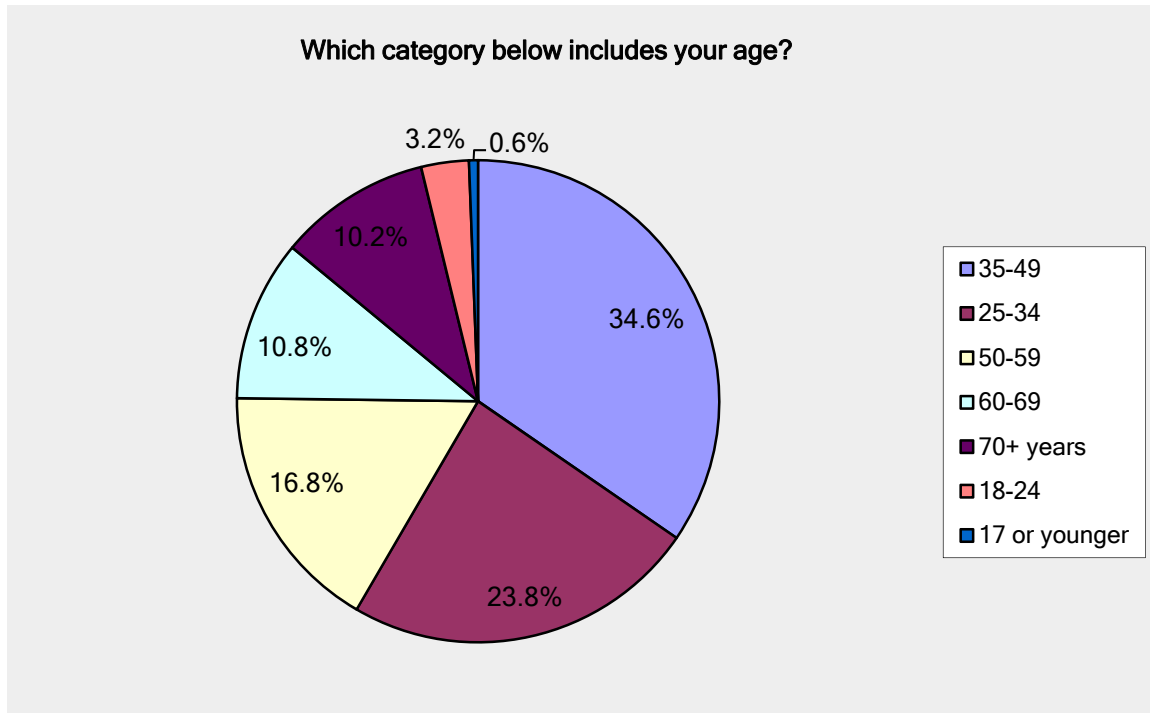
10. If you had to nominate what the THREE MAIN PRIORITIES of Council should be in parks, reserves and open space management, development or provision across the City in the next 5 years, what would they be?

- Over 700 individual suggestions were made. The most common themes suggested are presented in the graph below (NB: percentages are an estimate of the total volume of similar suggestions).
- Improvements to car parking (including at recreation reserves and Newman Park) and vegetation management were also commonly mentioned.



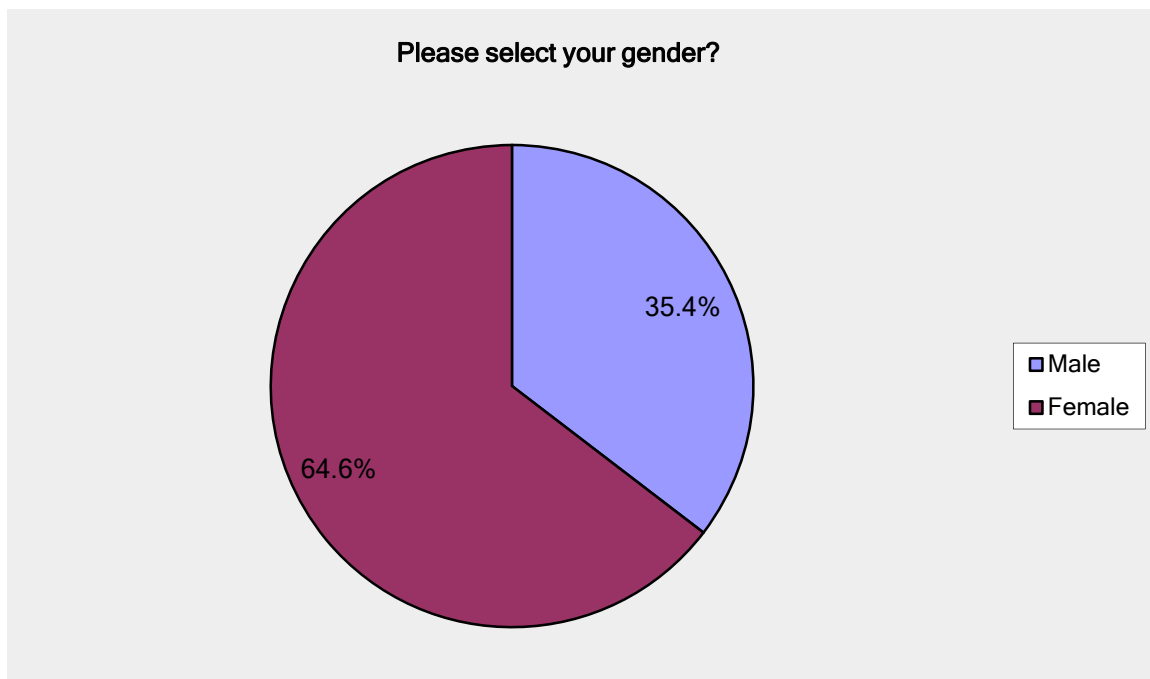
11. Which category below includes your age?

- The majority of respondents were aged 35-49 years, followed by 25-34 years, collectively representing 58.4% of all respondents.
- 37.8% of respondents were aged over 50+ years.
- There proportion of respondents aged younger than 24 years (i.e. 3.8%) was very low, which may under represent the views of young people. However it can be assumed that many of the respondents 25-49 years will have considered the needs of themselves and their families/children in completing the survey (particularly noting the high proportion of female respondents – refer to Q12).



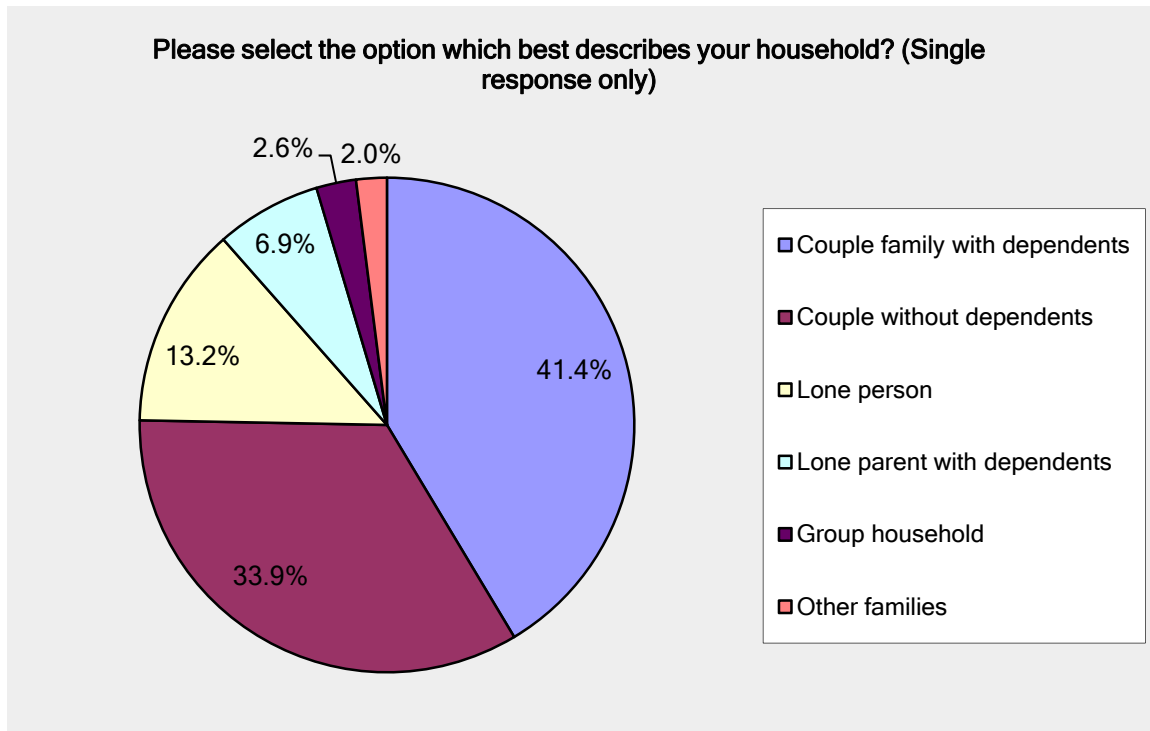
12. Please select your gender?

- The majority of respondents were female.



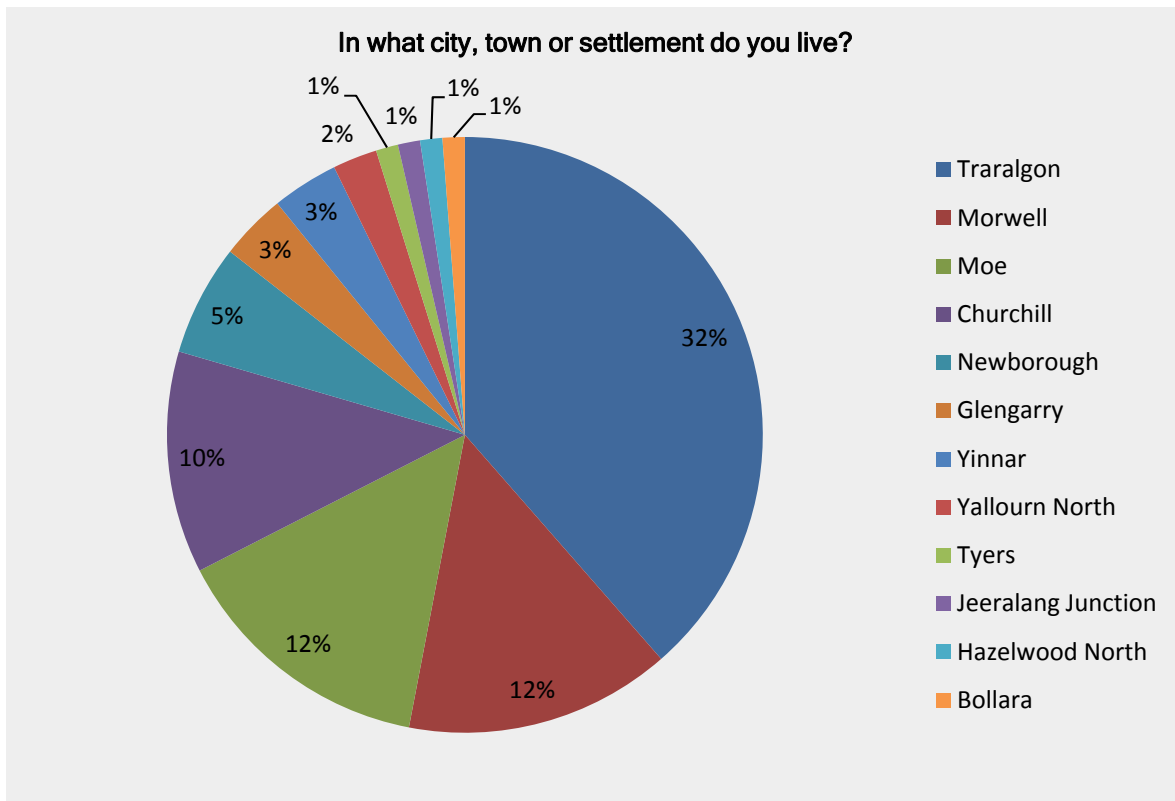
13. Please select the option which best describes your household? (Single response only)

- The majority of respondents were *couple family with dependants* (41.4%), however there was also a high proportion of *couples without dependants* (33.9%).



14. In what city, town or settlement do you live?

- The majority of respondents (32%) were from Traralgon, followed by Morwell, Moe, Churchill and Newborough.



5 Open Space Trends Review

Two important elements have been considered when identifying trends that are likely to influence future open space provision in Latrobe City. Specifically, sport and recreation participation trends help to provide direction on likely future demand pressures for open space utilization; and open space design and development trends will influence how future open space is provided, used and developed.

General recreation participation data has been sourced from:

- ERASS results 2010.
 - The Exercise, Recreation and Sport Survey (ERASS) is a joint initiative of the Australian Sports Commission and State and Territory Departments of Sport and Recreation, conducted on an annual basis.
 - The ERASS collected information on the frequency, duration, nature and type of activities participated in by persons aged 15 years and over for exercise, recreation or sport during the 12 months prior to interview. Participation means active 'playing' participation, and does not include coaching, refereeing, being a spectator or activities related to work, household chores or gardening duties.
 - The latest results relate to the year 2010.
- ABS research results for "Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities".
 - The research results relate to children aged 15 years and younger. The latest survey results relate to the year 2009. Previous surveys were also conducted in 2000, 2003 and 2006.

5.1 General industry trends

There is growing recognition of the health benefits of regular participation in physical activities within the community, including acceptance of the individual and community wellbeing benefits of belonging to sports clubs.

However there is also growing demand for access to informal participation opportunities that can be participated in on a casual basis ('pay as you go') in preference to formal club-based or organised activities. This has increased demand for greater diversity in recreation participation opportunities, both in terms of activities and times available. It has also led to an increase in commercial use of public facilities and open space for leisure participation programs (e.g. personal trainers).

Associated with an emerging preference for participation in informal activities is an increasing reliance on local, low cost participation opportunities, including increased use of the natural environment as a setting for informal recreational activities/pursuits. These trends also impact on opening hours for recreation facilities and programming, including greater reliance on weekday, evening and weekend time-slots.

There is also evidence that participants have higher expectations regarding the standard of facility provision, programming and management which is aligned to more well defined and specific facility standards and requirements imposed by peak sporting bodies and Australian Standards (examples include standards for sports lighting provision, netball court standards and facility requirements for soccer to name a few).

Trends also reflect emerging changes in sports products and programming, for example 20:20 cricket, mid-week night tennis competitions, veterans/masters competitions etc. These changes reflect growth in social sports participation, often combining skill levels in recognition of preferences for social outcomes.

Many sports peak bodies are also increasing the emphasis and delivery of introductory sports participation programs aimed at junior development and recruitment (e.g. Auskick, Small Sided Games (Soccer) etc).

There are also a number of trends impacting on formal sports clubs, most notably declining volunteerism and increasing professionalism (driven by a desire for competitive advantage and

regulatory requirements). Both of these factors impact on the capacity of clubs to provide participation opportunities for the community.

5.2 Facility trends

The general trends noted above are influencing contemporary leisure facility design and development. It is now more common to design facilities that can be configured to meet a variety of different needs and uses (i.e. in-built design flexibility for adaptive reuse over time).

Examples of in-built flexibility include the inclusion of infrastructure to accommodate mixed gender use of facilities, for example cubicle showers (similar to caravan park shower/change cubicles) and removal of urinals in preference for additional toilet pans.

The importance of providing facilities that facilitate a high level of social interaction and engagement are also increasingly being recognised. Examples include the inclusion of under-cover external viewing areas attached to sports pavilions and the design of meeting and social spaces within sports and leisure facilities.

Facility developments are increasingly adopting a hierarchal approach to facility and infrastructure provision which reflects different service levels, usage and standards of provision. This includes the establishment of major regional sport/leisure facility hubs that offer a wide variety of activities/sports and ancillary services.

This may involve co-locating leisure and sports facilities close to other community assets such as retail precincts, arts precincts, libraries and other facilities designed to maximise the visibility, traffic and throughput.

There is also growing evidence of effective public-private partnerships between developers, government and sports clubs to develop sports facilities, including the design of joint-use facilities at school and other educational institutions which allow educational use during daytime periods (weekdays) and community use during the peak evening and weekend periods.

There is strong evidence of ageing infrastructure which requires refurbishment and/or replacement (i.e. high proportion of recreation assets were built in the 1960's and 1970's and are now reaching the end of useful asset life).

Facility developments and renewal are increasingly considering energy efficiency and environmentally sustainable features within the design of sport and leisure facilities as well as greater consideration of climate change impacts, including water use and environmental sustainability.

Finally, there is an emergence of new playing surface technologies which allow Councils to maximise the use of existing assets (e.g. synthetic playing surfaces).

5.3 Open space design / development trends

A number of trends in open space development and acquisition have been noted that are likely to be relevant to this project. A snap-shot of these include:

Residential Development:

- Growing recognition of the importance of open space and direct relationship/correlation to individual property prices.
- Emergence of high-quality, highly-developed landscaped areas in substantial residential subdivisions, including infrastructure provision such as community playgrounds, park furniture (including picnic tables and BBQ's), lighting and even sports pavilions.
- Inclusion of highly developed landscaped open space as key entry features in new land releases (often provided for visual impact as opposed to community usability).
- Increasing use of water and water features in public open space (often questionable in terms of recreational value to the community).
- The use of glossy promotional/sales brochures and concept plans for residential developments that depict significant open space development, which may or may not ultimately be provided.

Acquisition:

- Associated with the above trends, acquisition of open space that may not be usable for active recreation or informal use (i.e. entry features, flood plain areas).
- Growing recognition of the importance of effective and appealing open space connections, linear linkages and off-road trails. At times there is inadequate consideration of connectivity to existing residential areas, key activity nodes and/or likely desired destination points.
- Use of encumbered land, or land with limited usability, to satisfy required developer contributions.
- Increasing recognition of the need to acquire more than the legislated maximum 5% developer contribution (by negotiation) to satisfy community open space needs.

Reserve Development:

- Development of open space (by developers) to an initial standard that promotes land sales however is unlikely to be sustainable for Councils to maintain.
- Increasing community expectations regarding the standard of facilities and maintenance.
- Inclusion of areas for informal activity and casual community use within larger active sports reserves.
- Increasing recognition of risk management and minimisation initiatives, including public safety (e.g. lighting).
- Increasing use of interpretive signage, information and interactive tools (e.g. sensory playgrounds).

5.4 Childrens participation trends

The Australian Bureau of Statistics conducts a survey of children's participation levels (aged 5-14 years) in a range of sport, recreation and cultural activities approximately every three years. The latest results relate to 2009. A selection of key results from the "Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia" follows.

- Sixty-three percent (63%) of children had played a sport outside of school hours which had been organised by a school, club or association (up from 59% in 2000). Participation in organised sport was highest among 9 to 11 year olds at 68% compared with 58% for 5 to 8 year olds and 65% for 12 to 14 year olds.
- Participation rates were higher for boys across all age groups compared with girls, with the greatest difference being between 12 to 14 year olds (boys 74% compared with girls 55%).
- In 2009, the most popular sport for children was swimming with a participation rate of 19%. This was followed by outdoor soccer at 13% and Australian Rules football at 9%.
- However there were notable differences between the sexes. For boys, the most popular sports were outdoor soccer (20%), swimming (17%) and Australian Rules football (16%). In comparison, the sports most popular among girls were swimming (20%), netball (17%) and gymnastics (8%).
- During that two week period prior to the survey 60% of children had been bike riding and 49% had been skateboarding, rollerblading or riding a scooter. However once again there were notable differences between the sexes, for example riding a bike (boys 66% compared with girls 54%) and skateboarding, rollerblading or riding a scooter (boys 56% compared with girls 42%).
- During the 12 months prior to April 2009, 37% of children did not participate in any organised sport outside of school hours. A higher proportion of girls (44%) did not participate in organised sports than boys (30%).
- Rates of participation in organised sports and cultural activities varied between age groups. The highest rates of non-participation were amongst 5 to 8 year olds (32%), followed by 12 to 14 year olds (24%) and 9 to 11 year olds (21%).
- Cultural origins also influenced participation behaviour. For example, children born overseas in non main-English speaking countries were less likely to participate in selected sport or cultural activities (46%) than Australian born children (25%) or children born in other main English-speaking countries (United Kingdom, Ireland, South Africa, Canada, United States of America and New Zealand) (24%).
- Furthermore, children in one-parent families were less likely to participate in selected sport or cultural activities (37%) than children in couple families (23%). In addition, children whose parents were unemployed were less likely to participate in sport or cultural activities (49%) compared to those with at least one parent working (23%).

These results have direct relevance to Latrobe City given the high proportion of CALD communities, lone parent households and unemployment levels.

5.5 Adult participation trends

The Australian Sports Commission (ASC) conduct an annual Exercise, Recreation and Sport Survey (ERASS) to measure Australians participation in physical activity for exercise, recreation and sport (15 years old and over). Key extracts from the latest survey results (2010) are presented in the following section.

Overall participation rates in physical activities are increasing, however there is a strong preference for participation in non-organised/informal physical activities. For example the total participation rate in non-organised physical activity was 70.8% in 2010, whereas the total participation rate in organised physical activity was 40%. The club-based participation rate was 25.7% of the population aged 15 years and over.

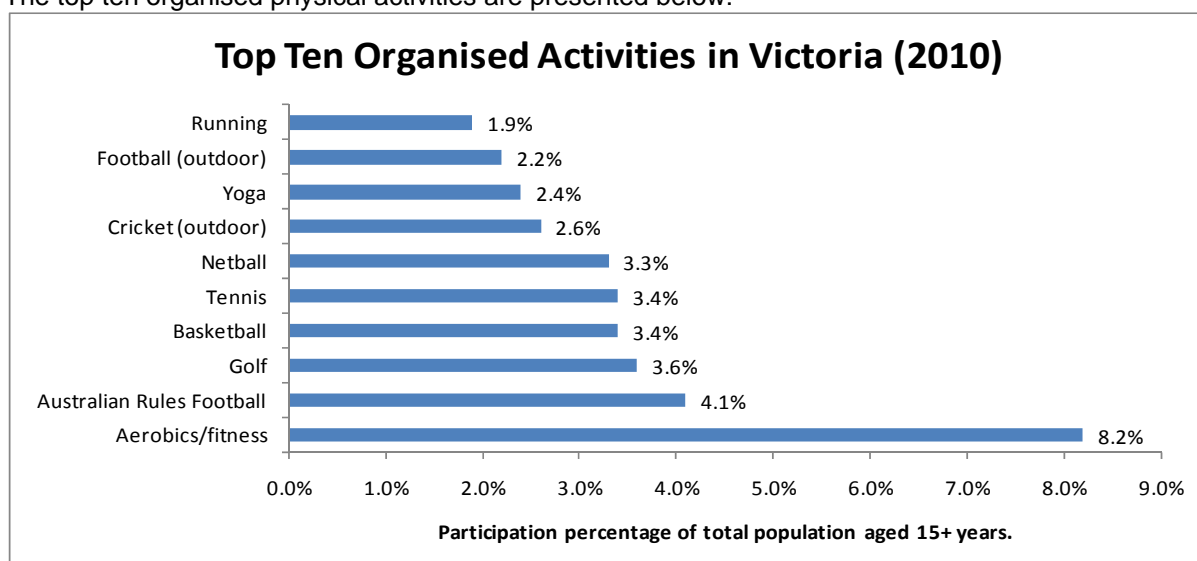
The following four graphs highlight participation data for Victorians aged 15+ years, specifically:

- Top ten most popular physical activities.
- Top ten most popular organised activities.
- Top ten most popular non-organised activities.
- Top ten most popular club-based activities.



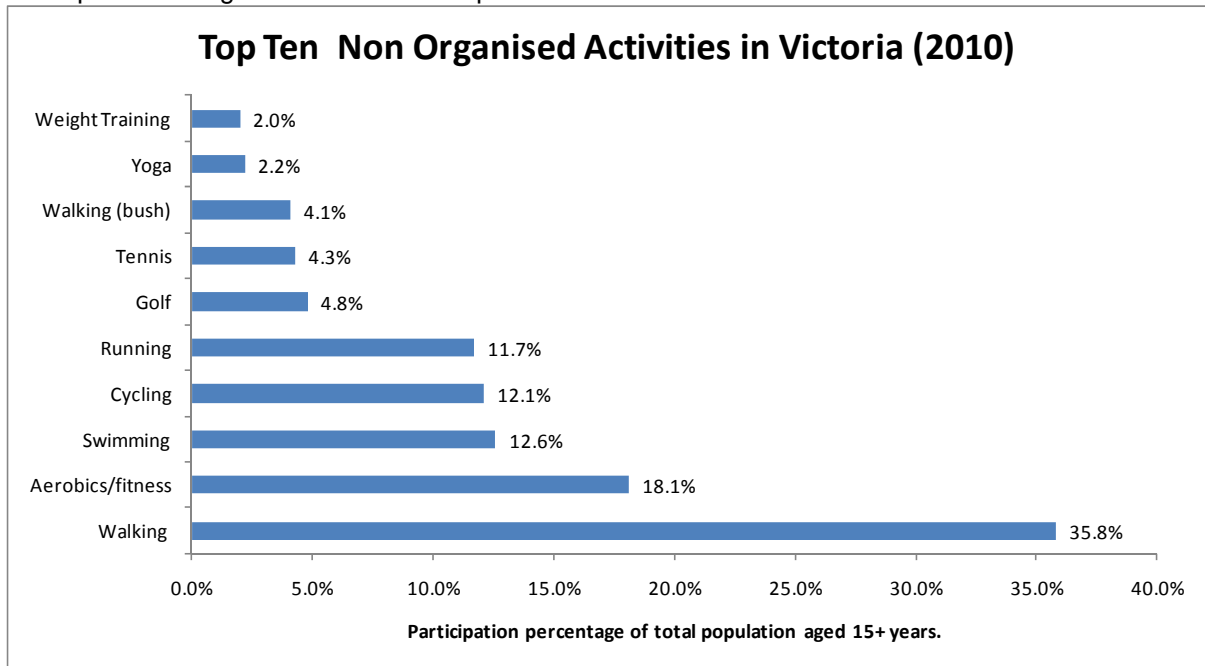
- In 2010, the total participation rate (i.e. participated at least once annually in any physical activity) was 82.3% of the population. This declines to 69.4% for weekly participation and 47.7% for regular participation (i.e. at least three times per week). Only 28% of the population participated five or more times per week.
- Despite annual fluctuations, the overall trend appears to be a slowly increasing regular participation rate from 2001-2010.
- Except in the youngest and oldest age groups, females had higher regular participation rates in any physical activity. Regular participation rates in any physical activity were also higher among the university-educated and those still at secondary school.
- Females speaking a non-European language at home had lower than average regular participation rates.
- In terms of the top ten physical activities, the largest increase in total participation between 2001 and 2010 was for aerobics/fitness, increasing steadily by 110% since 2001. Participation in running, outdoor football, cycling and walking also increased in the ten-year period, although walking, running and cycling showed greater fluctuation over the period.
- Activities experiencing declines in participation between 2001 and 2010 included tennis (down 24% compared to 2001), swimming (down 6% since 2001) and golf (down 5% between 2001 and 2010).

The top ten organised physical activities are presented below:



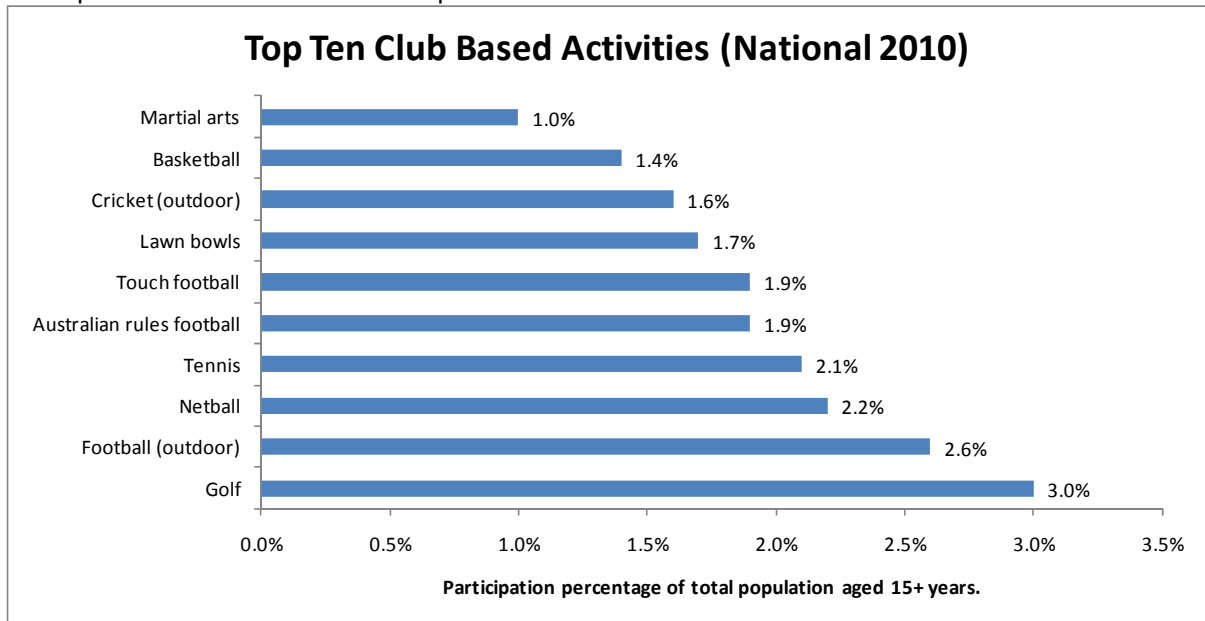
- The total participation rate in organised physical activity was 40.0% in 2010. The regular participation rate (i.e. at least three times per week) was 12% (up 3 percentage points from 2001).
- Overall, regular participation rates in organised physical activity were slightly higher among males (12.2%) than females (11.9%) in 2010. However, regular participation in organised physical activity was higher for males aged 15 to 24 years and higher for females aged 25 to 64 years.
- Regular participation in organised physical activity was most common among those aged 15 to 24 years, regardless of gender, while participation in non-organised physical activity increased with age.
- Those still at secondary school had the highest regular participation rates in organised physical activity.
- In terms of the top ten organised physical activities, Australian football had the largest increase in total participation between 2001 and 2010, increasing by 64% since 2001.
- Other top ten organised activities experiencing increases in participation since 2001 were outdoor football (55% increase) and outdoor cricket (33% increase).
- Of all top ten organised activities, tennis (-24%) and golf (-8%) experienced the greatest declines in participation between 2001 and 2010.

The top ten non organised activities are presented below:



- The total participation rate in non-organised physical activity was 70.8% in 2010. The regular participation rate (i.e. at least three times per week) was 38.5% (up 11 percentage points from 2001).
- The increase in the regular participation rate in non-organised physical activity occurred for both males and females. Overall increases in physical activity were mainly due to the increase in non-organised participation.
- Females had higher regular participation rates in non-organised physical activity (41.5%) than males (35.3%). This was true in all age groups except those aged 15 to 24 years and aged 65 years and over, where regular participation rates were equivalent between males and females.
- Regular participation in non-organised physical activity gradually increased with age for females and males, peaking at 55 to 64 years. Females aged between 55 and 64 years were the most active in non-organised physical activity, with a regular participation rate of 48.2%.
- Regular participation in non-organised physical activity was higher among those with a university education and lower than average among persons speaking a non-European language at home.
- Aerobics/fitness had the largest increase in total participation between 2001 and 2010.

The top ten club-based activities are presented below:



- The total participation rate in club-based physical activity was 25.7% in 2010. However the regular participation rate (i.e. at least three times per week) was 6.3%. This is up by 3 percentage points for males and 1 percentage point for females from 2001.
- In club-based physical activity, and in contrast to non-organised physical activity, the male regular participation rate (7.9%) exceeded the female rate (4.8%).
- Regardless of gender, regular participation in club-based physical activity was most common among those aged 15 to 24 years (17.7%).
- Australian football, outdoor football, outdoor cricket, basketball, netball and lawn bowls all experienced increases in participation between 2001 and 2010. Whereas martial arts (-44%) and tennis (-13%) had the greatest declines in participation during the same period.

5.6 Open Space planning implications: Industry trends analysis

The industry trends outlined above, including participation data are likely to influence future open space participation patterns and needs within Latrobe City. Examples of likely impacts are highlighted below.

Participation Demand:

- Greater consideration may need to be given to opportunities to enhance informal recreation participation opportunities within open space as these account for the largest proportion of overall physical activity participation by the community including walking, cycling, running, golf, tennis etc. This reinforces the importance of quality walking paths, trails and accessible open space facilities and programs.
- It can be expected that the use of parks and open space by personal trainers is likely to increase associated with a growing preference for 'pay as you go' activities and increasing recognition of the health benefits of regular physical activity participation.
- Demand for organised sport opportunities, particularly for children aged 5-15 years and young adults aged 15-24 years, will remain significant (and growing), including soccer, football, cricket, netball, basketball and aerobic/fitness. Demand for organised tennis and golf is likely to continue to decline.
- Participation in tennis (in Victoria) has declined significantly between 2001 and 2010 (down by 24%), therefore future facility provision may not need to reflect historical levels of provision or previous benchmarks.
- Despite a growing preference for informal (non-club based) physical activity participation, opportunities for participation in organised soccer, cricket, football, basketball, netball, lawn bowls and aerobic/fitness will still need to be considered.

Facilities and Infrastructure:

- Future facility and service provision will need to be cognisant of recent industry trends in terms of design, operation and open space development (e.g. maximising opportunities for multi-use, the development of 'service hubs', partnerships with developers, establishment of a hierarchical approach to facility provision that is linked to defined service levels and asset management planning etc).
- Facility and infrastructure developments will need to consider an improved emphasis on quality, not just quantity of facilities.
- New and refurbished facility provision should consider opportunities to support social gathering spaces, multi-use and incorporating a high degree of environmental sustainability in design, development and operation.
- Ensure future residential areas 'embrace' open space reserves and encourage casual surveillance and design outcomes.
- Plan, provide and maintain linear connections to/from open space reserves and destinations as a high priority.
- Ensure open space provision and initial standards of development are operationally sustainable.

Programs and Services:

- Greater consideration will need to be given to initiatives that support participation in formal sport and club based physical activities by women and girls, particularly those from non-English speaking backgrounds.
- In addition, supporting non-organised physical activities (through infrastructure, services and programs) will help facilitate increased physical activity participation by the community, in particular by women and older age groups (both genders).
- Greater consideration will also need to be given to opportunities that encourage, promote and facilitate increased participation by children in organised sports and activities, particularly by 5-8 year olds and those from non-English speaking backgrounds (the latter being almost 50% less likely to participate than Australian born children).

6 Demographic Characteristics and Population Projections

The following section provides an overview of selected Latrobe City population characteristics and projections that are likely to influence future open space demand. The section concludes with a summary of key implications for future open space planning.

The main sources of information/extracts include:

- Latrobe City Community Profile.
(<http://profile.id.com.au/Default.aspx?id=294&pg=210&gid=10&type=enum>)
- Latrobe City Population Estimates.
(<http://forecast2.id.com.au/Default.aspx?id=294&pg=5000>)

6.1 Population:

- The population of Latrobe City grew substantially during the post-war period to just over 70,000 in 1991 spurred by the construction of power stations.
- The population declined between 1991 and 2001, largely due to the restructuring of the utilities sector.
- Since 2001, the decline in population has reversed, with a modest increase in population between the 2001 to 2006 period (i.e. increase approximately 1,360 people).
- Recent evidence suggests that residential building rates are still on the increase and a range of new employment and investment opportunities have also been identified which should see development continue to grow in the future. These include the Traralgon Bypass project, the Gippsland Logistics Precinct, growth of the Latrobe Regional Airport Industrial precinct as well as major expansion to the power industry, other opportunities in alternative uses for coal products and clean energy generation research.
- The current population (2012) is estimated at 77,365 people. The population is predicted to steadily increase over the next 24 years, reaching approximately 95,000 people by 2036. This represents an increase of slightly over 17,000 people at an annual growth rate of 0.86% per annum.
- During the life of this Open Space Plan (i.e. next 5 years), overall population is expected to be limited to around 2,500-3,000 additional people across the entire municipality.

6.2 Population Growth Profiles:

- Recent development trends in Latrobe City show Traralgon - Traralgon East providing 60-65% of all dwelling gain. In the future, this trend in Traralgon - Traralgon East is expected to continue, albeit with a slight decline in the overall share (50-55%).
- With the size of Latrobe City and its varied land use and local economy, different areas within the City have developed different roles in the housing market. The centres of Moe - Moe South, Morwell and Newborough tend to attract young families, with affordable home owning opportunities, while Churchill is attractive to young adults due to Monash University. Traralgon - Traralgon East tends to attract all age groups, catering for young and mature families with greenfield development while also attracting young adults due to the centrality of location and their proximity to services and available rental accommodation. The Rural areas of the City tend to attract a combination of young and mature families.
- There are also significant differences in the supply of future residential land within the City which will also have a major influence in structuring different population and household futures over the next twenty-five years. Large new 'greenfield' opportunities have been identified in fringe areas in all the major centres, most notably in Traralgon - Traralgon East, Moe - Moe South and Morwell, and to a lesser extent in Newborough and Churchill. There are likely to be other greenfield, rural residential and most notably infill development opportunities throughout the City, albeit at lower levels than the major growth areas identified above.
- The population forecasts have been based on the following estimates for new residential dwellings for the period 2007-2036:
 - Churchill - 376 dwellings

- Moe - Moe South - 1,258 dwellings
- Morwell - 1,147 dwellings
- Newborough - 558 dwellings
- Rural North - 143 dwellings
- Rural North East - 286 dwellings
- Rural South East - 258 dwellings
- Rural South West - 269 dwellings
- Traralgon - Traralgon East - 5,573 dwellings

6.3 Who We Are:

- In 2006, the most populous age group in Latrobe City was 10-14 year olds, with 5,495 persons. In 2021 the most populous forecast age group will be 5-9 year olds, with 5,801 persons.
- The number of people aged under 15 is forecast to increase by 1,983 (13.3%), representing a rise in the proportion of the population to 20.2%. The number of people aged over 65 is expected to increase by 4,906 (49.8%), and represent 17.7% of the population by 2021.
- The age group which is forecast to have the largest proportional increase (relative to its population size) by 2021 is 70-74 year olds, who are forecast to increase by 69.9% to 3,966 persons.
- Analysis of the country of birth of the population in the Latrobe City in 2006 compared to the Gippsland Statistical Division shows that there was a similar proportion of people born overseas but a larger proportion of people from a non-English speaking background.
- Overall, 13.2% of the population was born overseas, and 7.3% were from a non-English speaking background, compared with 12.2% and 5.8% respectively for the Gippsland Statistical Division.
- The dominant non-English speaking country of birth in the Latrobe City was Netherlands, where 1.2% of the population, or 802 people, were born.
- Overall, 65.8% of persons spoke English only, and 5.0% spoke another language and English not well or not at all, compared with 72.6% and 3.6% respectively for the Gippsland Statistical Division.

6.4 SEIFA Index:

- The Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage is derived from attributes such as low income, low educational attainment, high unemployment, jobs in relatively unskilled occupations and variables that reflect disadvantage rather than measure specific aspects of disadvantage (e.g., Indigenous and Separated/Divorced).
- High scores on the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage occur when the area has few families of low income and few people with little training and in unskilled occupations. Low scores on the index occur when the area has many low income families and people with little training and in unskilled occupations. It is important to understand that a high score here reflects lack of disadvantage rather than high advantage, a subtly different concept.

SEIFA index of disadvantage Latrobe City's small areas (ranked from greatest to least disadvantaged)	2006 SEIFA index of disadvantage
Morwell Structure Plan	865.9
Morwell	868.6
Moe - Moe South	882.3
Churchill Structure Plan	925.9
Churchill	933.5
Newborough	945.2
Latrobe City	950.7
Traralgon Structure Plan	982.8
Traralgon - Traralgon East	987.0
Rural North	1003.6
Rural North East	1007.2
Rural South West	1024.8
Rural South East	1069.9

- The table highlights that there are significant areas of disadvantage within Latrobe City (i.e. those with the lowest SEIFA scores), including areas that are significantly more disadvantaged than others areas within the City e.g. Morwell, Moe, Churchill and Newborough.
- Latrobe City as a whole has a higher average level of disadvantage when compared to other LGA's in the Gippsland Statistical Division (e.g. Latrobe average 950.7, Bass Coast 978.7, Baw Baw 1000.8 and South Gippsland 1001.2).

6.5 Open Space Planning Implications:

The following open space planning implications can be drawn from the demographic and population analysis for Latrobe City:

1. The modest annual growth rate (i.e. 0.86% or approximately 2,500-3,000 additional people over the next five years across the entire municipality) is unlikely to significantly increase demand for access to new/additional open space during the life of this plan (i.e. next five years). However, this reinforces the importance of providing appropriate connections and linkages to existing open space parks, reserves and facilities.
2. Notwithstanding the comment above, the provision of locally accessible open space for informal recreation will remain important to future residential development, particularly in Traralgon / Traralgon East and to a lesser extent Morwell and Moe/Moe South.
3. Existing open space should be improved and enhanced in order better address informal recreation needs and improve the overall appeal and functionality of spaces.
4. The age profile of the City remains relatively 'young' (i.e. by 2021 20% of the entire population will be aged under 15 years), therefore demand for formal junior sports participation opportunities will remain high. In addition, demand for open space which supports family gatherings, children's play and informal recreation can be expected to grow.
5. Conversely, the proportion of older adults (i.e. 65+ years) is also increasing, therefore open space infrastructure including accessible walking paths, seating, drinking taps, shelter etc will be important in meeting community needs.
6. Despite a higher proportion of residents from non-English speaking backgrounds compared to the Gippsland Statistical Division, the vast majority of residents remain Australian-born, this characteristic is expected to continue, therefore a continued emphasis on the provision of facilities for "traditional" Australian sports, such as Australian football, cricket, tennis, netball and soccer remains relevant.
7. Opportunities to enhance the cultural relevance of existing open space areas may need to be explored in order to encourage greater use by residents from non-English speaking backgrounds.
8. The high incidence of social disadvantage experienced across the City highlights the importance of low cost, locally accessible parks, reserves and recreational opportunities, in particular infrastructure and facilities that support and encourage informal physical activity participation (e.g. walking paths, fitness equipment, half-court basketball/netball, free access tennis courts, playgrounds etc).

7 Background Report Review

Planning Context:

The following section provides extracts and key information from existing Council documents that may influence development of the Open Space Strategy. (NB: The order of document listing is not intended to reflect relative priority or importance).

Ref #.	Document Name	Year	Overview / Extracts	Potential Implications
1	Clause 56 Walkability Toolkit Making walking preferable, not just possible	Not stated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The toolkit seeks to identify the physical characteristics of a subdivision that make walking a realistic and attractive way of getting around, whether it be to get to a place to meet needs such as shops, schools, transport or just as an end in itself, such as recreational walks. • The toolkit allows Council and developers to fulfil their responsibilities in this respect by providing a measuring stick against which walkability can be assessed in proposed developments. • Walkability is a quality of the built environment that invites people to get around on foot, not because they have to but because they will feel like they are missing out if they don't. • A community will enjoy the benefits of walkability when people want to walk and their environment allows people to walk. This requires two conditions to be met; people having the motivation to walk and an environment that provides the facilities to walk. • The toolkit provides a balance sheet template which allows the good and bad characteristics of the walkable catchment of a development application to be summarised and weighed up against one another. • The Balance Sheet considers factors which encourage walking and those which may hinder walking, including: Positive elements: • Sensory stimuli <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The application will provide a visually rich and interesting environment providing distractions that will make walking more appealing. • Choice of routes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The application will provide a well connected network of paths giving users a choice of alternate routes. • Positive walking bias <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The application will provide an environment where pedestrians are aware that walking is not just possible but favoured ahead of other transport modes. • Legibility <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The application will result in a clearly legible pedestrian environment which 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Walkability Toolkit provides a valuable resource for Planners in assessing subdivision requests. • Application of the Balance Sheet assessment template should form part of Council's subdivision assessment process. • The design guidelines can also be applied to existing path and open space linear links in order to improve walkability outcomes.

Ref #.	Document Name	Year	Overview / Extracts	Potential Implications
			<p>enables users to make informed decisions about the walking opportunities open to them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comfort <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The application will provide a comfortable walking environment including shelter and opportunities to rest. • Negative elements: • Risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The application will result in a walking environment where users feel they are exposing themselves to elevated levels of risk. • Intrusion/friction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The application will expose the walker to events and experiences that make the journey more difficult and less pleasant. • Excessive distance or time <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The application will not provide a number of core destinations that are generally of significance to the wider community within a ten minute walking distance. • Negative walking bias <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The application will result in a walking environment that feels like it is favouring other transport modes. • Exposure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The application will result in a walking environment that leaves users exposed to the elements. 	
2	Council Plan Latrobe City Council's response to Latrobe 2026: The Community Vision for Latrobe Valley	2011-2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Latrobe 2026: The Community Vision for Latrobe Valley: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ "In 2026 the Latrobe Valley is a liveable and sustainable region with collaborative and inclusive community leadership." • Natural Environment Latrobe 2026 Community Vision: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In 2026, Latrobe Valley enjoys a beautiful natural environment that is managed and protected with respect, to ensure a lasting legacy for future generations. • Built Environment Latrobe 2026 Community Vision: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In 2026, Latrobe Valley benefits from a well planned built environment that is complimentary to its surroundings, and which provides for a connected and inclusive community. • Our Community Latrobe 2026 Community Vision: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In 2026, Latrobe Valley is one of the most liveable regions in Victoria, known for its high quality health, education and community services, supporting communities that are safe, connected and proud. • Recreation Latrobe 2026 Community Vision: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and updating the Public Open Space Plan has been identified as a key action in the Council Plan. • Effective management and development of open space will be integral to achieving a number of Council's Strategic Objectives outlined in the Council Plan (i.e. as noted opposite) • Large portions of Latrobe City land (i.e. 40%) are used for forestry which contributes to the character and landscape features of the City. Whilst these land areas may not be under Council control protection of native bushland and vegetation will be important to maintaining and enhancing the character of the region.

Ref #.	Document Name	Year	Overview / Extracts	Potential Implications
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In 2026, Latrobe Valley encourages a healthy and vibrant lifestyle, with diversity in passive and active recreational opportunities and facilities that connect people with their community. ● Major aspirations are for a community that is both liveable and sustainable, with a continued focus on healthy lifestyles supported by high quality recreational and cultural facilities and a natural environment that is nurtured and respected. ● The community vision was generated after identifying three broad concepts shared by the Latrobe Valley community – Liveability, Sustainability and Leadership. ● A further nine key themes were identified as part of the Latrobe 2026 community vision to take Latrobe Valley forward. These themes are Economy, Natural Environment, Built Environment, Our Community, Culture, Recreation, Governance, Advocacy and Partnerships and Regulation and Accountability. ● Selected Strategic Objectives include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Promote and support the development of the tourism and events sector. ○ Protect and enhance bushland parks and reserves for the benefit of native flora and fauna. ○ Promote a collaborative approach to the management of weed infestations on private and public land, including weed control initiatives. ○ Develop high quality community facilities that encourage access and use by the community. ○ Protect and respect the historical character of Latrobe City. ○ Promote and support high quality urban design within the built environment. ○ Promote the integration of roads, cycling paths and footpaths with public transport options and public open space networks to facilitate passive recreation and enhance the liveability and connection of Latrobe City. ○ Ensure proposed developments and open space areas are complementary to their surrounds. ○ Enhance the quality and sustainability of streetscapes and parks across the municipality through the provision and maintenance of trees that are appropriate to their surroundings. ○ Adequately identify and plan for future maintenance costs of assets and infrastructure to reduce the asset renewal gap in allocated funding. ○ Ensure public infrastructure is maintained in accordance with community aspirations. ○ Promote community participation and volunteerism to support improved health and wellbeing through all stages of life. ○ Facilitate and support events, community festivals and arts programs that 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Check Status: Commence the Morwell to Traralgon shared pathway feasibility study to improve connectivity between the two towns.</i>

Ref #.	Document Name	Year	Overview / Extracts	Potential Implications
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ reflect and celebrate cultural diversity and heritage. ○ Plan, facilitate, develop and maintain public infrastructure and assets that strengthens the cultural vitality of the municipality. ○ Align open space requirements of the community with useable public open space. ● Key features of our industry and economy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Average annual jobs growth of 5%. ○ Largest industries are manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply. ○ Average annual building investment growth of 7.3%. ○ Approximately 40% of Latrobe City land area is used for forestry. 	
3	Gippsland Regional Plan	2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The estimated resident population of Latrobe is not expected to experience significant growth from 2011-2026, i.e. increasing from approximately 73,000 to 77,000 people. ● Significantly, almost all major centres within the Gippsland region have highly disadvantaged communities. ● More than 40 per cent of the region is public land including state forests and national parks taking in parts of the Victorian Alps and the Strzelecki Ranges. This public land is important to the region and the State. ● Residential land supply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Traralgon, project growth rate is High. Critical shortage of land, require immediate re-zoning to increase land supply to the market. ○ Morwell, project growth rate is High Critical shortage of land/constraint by coal resources, require immediate re-zoning to increase land supply to the market. ○ Moe/Newborough, project growth rate is Medium, Shortage of land, require immediate re-zoning to increase land supply to the market. ○ Churchill, project growth rate is Medium. Adequate land supply – no land supply constraints. ● The average life expectancy of Gippsland people is lower than the Victorian average and on some indicators the regional has the worst health outcomes in the state. ● Supporting greater participation in physical activity including ensuring that major recreational facilities can support the challenges of growth and support positive ageing. ● Regional project recommended initiatives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Develop a Gippsland Regional Sporting Facilities Master Plan (<i>completed</i>). ○ Develop a Regional Tracks and Trail Strategy ● Neighbourhood Renewal is a long-term commitment by the State Government to narrow the gap between disadvantaged communities and the rest of the State. There are four neighbourhoods in Latrobe Valley that have been identified as renewal sites to tackle disadvantage: Beattie Crescent (BC) estate in Morwell East, Glendonald Estate in Churchill, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The limited population growth will not significantly influence demand for additional public open space, however new residential land is required. Therefore connections and linkages to existing open space, enhancement of existing spaces to cater for increasing usages pressures (and appeal) as well as adequate localised open space provision will be critical. ● Consider opportunities to improve the appeal and capacity of existing open spaces to encourage active lifestyle choices and community recreation. ● Support ongoing partnerships with Reserve Committees and relevant community groups in the management and enhancement of open space. ● Support the establishment of a Regional Tracks and Trails Strategy – supported by local township walking trails.

Ref #.	Document Name	Year	Overview / Extracts	Potential Implications
			<p>Moe Heights and Traralgon East.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Walking, cycling, swimming, surfing, fishing, boating, camping and snow skiing are among the popular activities that makes the region an attractive lifestyle and holiday destination. The opportunity for residents to be actively engaged is important for positive health and community capacity building outcomes. 	
4	Healthy Urban Design Good Practice Guideline Meeting Healthy by Design® Objectives	Not stated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Urban Design Guideline is largely derived from the Heart Foundation's Healthy By Design ® Guide (2004) which aims to accommodate the community, pedestrians and cyclists as a high priority in street, building and open space design. It encourages active and healthy lifestyles by providing Supportive Environments for Physical Activity (SEPA). The Guide provides direction for designing and developing healthy lifestyles for the community. Healthy by Design ® builds on State Government initiatives such as Melbourne 2030 and the Victorian Planning Provisions. Healthy by Design ® encourages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Walkable neighbourhoods, including safe and attractive pedestrian and cycle routes to all key local destinations; Design of legible street networks that are clear and easy to navigate; Open space that incorporates a range of shade, shelter, seating and signage opportunities; Building design that maximises natural surveillance and active street frontages; Maximised public transport options and connections to all key destinations; Community spaces or buildings that incorporate a variety of uses; Avoiding opportunities for concealment and entrapment along paths and in community spaces; and Minimal fencing and walls, with maximum lighting, windows, doors, articulation to facades and use of low walls and transparent fencing. General principles for open space and path networks are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A well designed open space and path network needs to include regular intervals of well arranged seating that promotes opportunities for social interaction, provides public amenities and shelter. All users of a path or park should be able to see and be seen in their surroundings at all times. Shade is an important aspect for paths and parks, however it should not obstruct maintaining clear sightlines. Existing linear open spaces and public parks can be improved by applying Healthy by Design ® principles through minor adjustments including planting new shade trees, maintaining clear sightlines and bridging missing linkages to create a network of well lit, walking and bicycle paths. The use of lighting has the potential to encourage or discourage use and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Open Strategy will support and reinforce the importance of Healthy By Design consideration in all future planning (and redevelopment of existing sites) for residential development.

Ref #.	Document Name	Year	Overview / Extracts	Potential Implications
			therefore should be carefully designed in all parks and linear open spaces, especially along walking and cycling paths.	
5	Bicycle Plan 2007-2010	Adopted 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vision <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To provide a network of suitable cycling facilities and education programs to increase cyclist safety, encourage cycling as an activity for the health, well-being and social benefits it provides, and to promote the Latrobe City as a tourist and competition cycling destination. • The Bicycle Plan recommends cycling networks for the four major towns of Traralgon, Moe, Morwell and Churchill and the smaller townships of Boolarra, Glengarry, Toongabbie, Traralgon South, Tyers, Yallourn North and Yinnar and key cycling links on rural roads and off-road trails connecting many of these towns. • The Bicycle Plan recommends a range of different cycling facilities suitable for cyclists of varying experience including local school age cyclists, recreational cycling, touring and training cyclists, as well as competitive cycling such as mountain bike/cross-country cycling circuits. It is also acknowledged that provision of shared paths benefits pedestrians as well as cyclists. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bicycle Plan outlines a number of specific recommendations for individual townships. • Ongoing implementation of the Bicycle Strategy is consistent with the objectives of the Open Space Strategy, therefore a review of the implementation status and identification of outstanding projects is recommended for consideration in future Council resource allocation. • Furthermore, review of the Bicycle Strategy may also be broadened to incorporate a Footpath Audit and Pedestrian/Shared Trail Network Plan.
6	Latrobe City Council Residential and Rural Residential Land Assessment	Feb 2009	<p>The report presents an analysis of the demand and supply of residential and rural residential land in the municipality as a whole, and in the following 11 precincts (a summary of key findings for each township is included below):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traralgon: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ An insufficient supply of R1Z land exists in Traralgon. It is estimated that a total supply of between 5 to 7 years of R1Z land, and between a 3 to 4 years supply of land currently available for development. • Moe/Newborough: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ At least an 8-year supply of total R1Z exists in Moe/Newborough and between a 3 and 7-year supply of R1Z currently is available for development. • Morwell: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Under the moderate growth scenario, a total supply of R1Z land of approximately 12 years exists; this figure increases significantly under the low growth scenario. There is a short-fall of land available for development and a requirement exists to assist R1Z coming onto the market. • Churchill: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A sufficient supply of total R1Z, LDRZ and RLZ land (total vacant lot potential) exists to meet forecast demand over the next 15 years; however, depending on which growth scenario prevails, a certain amount of zoned R1Z and land which is not currently available for development will be required to be released to the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall existing levels of demand for open space is likely to be a good indicator of future demand, given the limited anticipated population growth and existing land supply. • However, future subdivisions (particularly in Traralgon, Moe/Newborough, Morwell and Churchill) will need to consider provision of adequate local open space and appropriate off-road linkages to existing facilities.

Ref #.	Document Name	Year	Overview / Extracts	Potential Implications
			<p>market. In addition, no LDRZ land is currently available for development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Toongabbie: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A sufficient total supply of R1Z and TZ land exists to meet forecast demand over the next 15 years. However depending on which growth scenario prevails, there is between a 3 and 4-year supply of total RLZ land. • Glengarry: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is an insufficient total supply of R1Z to meet forecast demand over the next 15 years. It is estimated that there is a 4 to 6 years supply of total R1Z land in Glengarry. In addition, there is only a 2 to 3 year supply of total RLZ land and no LDRZ land. • Tyers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is an estimated 9 to 11 years supply of TZ land, up to approximately 2 years supply of total LDRZ land, and between a 14 year and 18 year supply of total RLZ land in Tyers. • Yallourn North: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is a sufficient total supply of R1Z to meet forecast demand over the next 15 years; however depending which scenario prevails there may be a requirement for land to be made available for development in the future. There is a least a 6 year supply of total RLZ land. • Traralgon South: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is an estimated total supply of between 4 and 5 years of total TZ land in Traralgon South depending on which scenario prevails. There is more than a 15 year supply of total RLZ land. • Yinnar: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is a sufficient total supply of R1Z to meet forecast demand over the next 15 years. • Boolarra: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is a sufficient total supply of R1Z and LDRZ to meet forecast demand over the next 15 years; however there may be a requirement for LDRZ land to be made available for development in the future. In addition, there is at least an 11 year supply of total RLZ land in Boolarra. 	

- **Note:** A range of other Council documents and material has also been reviewed including, but not limited to:
 - Public Open Space Strategy (2007)
 - Community Engagement Plan 2010-2014.
 - Latrobe 2026: The Community Vision for Latrobe Valley
 - Mathison Park Management Plan 2002
 - Township specific Outdoor Recreation Plans
 - Latrobe City Structure Plans and Developer Contribution Plans
 - Latrobe City MSS and Planning Scheme Provisions

8 Draft Infrastructure Guidelines for Open Space Categories

The following tables outline indicative infrastructure which can be expected to be provided at each open space category and hierarchy. The guidelines are indicative only, as it is acknowledged that each reserve may need to be considered on a case by case basis in order to respond to individual or unique characteristics, including consideration of the availability of near-by public reserves. Nor are the lists exhaustive of all infrastructure elements that may be provided, rather the most common elements have been presented. Other infrastructure components will need to be considered on a case by case basis.

The tables use the following legend to guide decision making:

- ✓ Must have
- ✓ Might have
- ✗ Should not have
- ✗ Must not have

8.1 Sport

Infrastructure	Local	District	Regional
Turf playing field	✓ Usually 1	✓ 1 - 2	✓ 2 or more
Synthetic playing field	✗	✓	✓
Cricket wicket	✓ Synthetic	✓ Turf or synthetic	✓ Usually turf
Cricket practice nets	✓ 1-2 pitches	✓ 2+ pitches	✓ 2+ pitches
Irrigation / Drainage	✓	✓	✓
Sports lighting	✓ Training	✓ Training	✓ Training, may be match
Security / amenity lighting	✓	✓	✓
Playing field fencing	✓	✓	✓
Reserve fencing	✗	✓	✓
Scoreboard	✓	✓	✓
Coaches box	✓	✓	✓
Scorer / timekeepers box	✗	✓	✓
Spectator shelter/s	✗	✓	✓
Spectator seating	✗	✓	✓
Sports pavilion / change rooms	✓ 1 x Home, Away & Umpires	✓ 2 x Home, Away & Umpires	✓ 2-4 x Home, Away & Umpires
Public toilets	✓ Unisex	✓ Male & Female	✓ Male & Female
Tennis courts	✓ 1-2	✓ 4-8	✓ 8+
Netball courts	✓ 1-2	✓ 3-4	✓ 4+
Pathways	✓ Unsealed or sealed	✓ Sealed	✓ Sealed
Path circuit	✓	✓	✓
Disability / Wheel access (Universal access)	✓	✓	✓

Infrastructure	Local	District	Regional
Car parking	✓ Unsealed, up to 50	✓ Sealed or unsealed, up to 150	✓ Sealed, 200+
Bicycle rack	✓	✓	✓
Park seating	✓	✓	✓
Picnic table/s	✗	✓	✓
Public BBQ facilities	✗	✓	✓
Drinking taps	✓	✓	✓
Shade	✓ Natural	✓ Natural preferred	✓ May be combination natural & constructed
Play space / playground	✓	✓	✓
Fitness stations	✗	✓	✓
Signage and way finding	✓	✓	✓
Multi-use half court / hit-up wall	✗	✓	✓
Skate park facilities	✗	✓	✓
Litter bin/s	✓	✓	✓
Landscape - trees	✓	✓	✓
Landscape – garden beds	✓	✓	✓
Informal lawn area/s	✓	✓	✓
Ornamental water features	✗	✗	✓
Public art	✓	✓	✓
Vehicle barriers	✓	✓	✓

8.2 Community Facilities

Infrastructure	Local	District	Regional
Security / amenity lighting	✓	✓	✓
Reserve fencing	✘	✓	✓
Public toilets	✓ Unisex	✓ Male & Female	✓ Male & Female
Pathways	✓ Unsealed or sealed	✓ Sealed	✓ Sealed
Path circuit	✓	✓	✓
Disability / Wheel access (Universal access)	✓	✓	✓
Car parking	✓ Unsealed	✓ Sealed or unsealed	✓ Sealed
Bicycle rack	✓	✓	✓
Park seating	✓	✓	✓
Picnic table/s	✘	✓	✓
Public BBQ facilities	✘	✘	✓
Drinking taps	✘	✘	✓
Shade	✓ Natural	✓ Natural	✓ Natural preferred
Play space / playground	✓	✓	✓
Fitness stations	✘	✘	✘
Signage and way finding	✓	✓	✓
Multi-use half court / hit-up wall	✘	✘	✓
Skate park facilities	✘	✘	✓
Litter bin/s	✓	✓	✓
Landscape - trees	✓	✓	✓
Landscape – garden beds	✓	✓	✓
Informal lawn area/s	✓	✓	✓
Ornamental water features	✘	✘	✓
Public art	✓	✓	✓
Vehicle barriers	✓	✓	✓

8.3 Parkland – General Use

Infrastructure	Local	District	Regional
Security / amenity lighting	✓	✓	✓
Reserve fencing	✗	✗	✓
Public toilets	✗	✓	✓
Pathways	✓ Unsealed or sealed	✓ Unsealed or sealed	✓ Unsealed or sealed
Path circuit	✓	✓	✓
Disability / Wheel access (Universal access)	✓	✓	✓
Car parking	✓ Unsealed	✓ Sealed or unsealed	✓ Sealed
Bicycle rack	✓	✓	✓
Park seating	✓	✓	✓
Picnic table/s	✗	✓	✓
Public BBQ facilities	✗	✓	✓
Drinking taps	✓	✓	✓
Shade	✓ Natural only	✓ Natural preferred	✓ Natural preferred
Play space / playground	✓	✓	✓
Fitness stations	✗	✓	✓
Signage and way finding	✓	✓	✓
Multi-use half court / hit-up wall	✓	✓	✓
Skate park facilities	✗	✓	✓
Litter bin/s	✓	✓	✓
Landscape - trees	✓	✓	✓
Landscape – garden beds	✓	✓	✓
Informal lawn area/s	✓	✓	✓
Ornamental water features	✗	✓	✓
Public art	✓	✓	✓
Vehicle barriers	✓	✓	✓

8.4 Parkland – Linear Link

Infrastructure	Local	District	Regional
Security / amenity lighting	✓	✓	✓
Reserve fencing	✗	✗	✗
Public toilets	x	✓	✓
Pathways	✓ Unsealed or sealed	✓ Unsealed or sealed	✓ Unsealed or sealed
Path circuit	✓	✓	✓
Disability / Wheel access (Universal access)	✓	✓	✓
Car parking	x	x	✓
Bicycle rack	✗	x	✓
Park seating	x	✓	✓
Picnic table/s	x	✓	✓
Public BBQ facilities	✗	x	✓
Drinking taps	✗	✓	✓
Shade	✓ Natural only	✓ Natural only	✓ Natural only
Play space / playground	✗	x	✓
Fitness stations	✗	✓	✓
Signage and way finding	✓	✓	✓
Multi-use half court / hit-up wall	✗	x	✓
Skate park facilities	✗	x	✓
Litter bin/s	✗	x	✓
Landscape - trees	✓	✓	✓
Landscape – garden beds	x	✓	✓
Informal lawn area/s	✓	✓	✓
Ornamental water features	✗	✗	x
Public art	✓	✓	✓
Vehicle barriers	✓	✓	✓

8.5 Parkland – Special Use

Scope of infrastructure to be determined on a case by case basis depending on the requirements of the 'special use'.

8.6 Waterway/Drainage

Infrastructure	Local	District	Regional
Security / amenity lighting	✘	✓	✓
Reserve fencing	✓ As required for operational safety	✓ As required for operational safety	✓ As required for operational safety
Public toilets	✘	✓	✓
Pathways	✓ Unsealed or sealed	✓ Unsealed or sealed	✓ Unsealed or sealed
Path circuit	✓	✓	✓
Disability / Wheel access (Universal access)	✓	✓	✓
Car parking	✓	✓	✓
Bicycle rack	✘	✓	✓
Park seating	✓	✓	✓
Picnic table/s	✓	✓	✓
Public BBQ facilities	✘	✓	✓
Drinking taps	✘	✓	✓
Shade	✓ Natural only	✓ Natural only	✓ Natural only
Play space / playground	✓	✓	✓
Fitness stations	✘	✓	✓
Signage and way finding	✓	✓	✓
Multi-use half court / hit-up wall	✘	✘	✓
Skate park facilities	✘	✘	✓
Litter bin/s	✘	✓	✓
Landscape - trees	✓	✓	✓
Landscape – garden beds	✘	✓	✓
Informal lawn area/s	✓	✓	✓
Ornamental water features	✘	✓	✓
Public art	✓	✓	✓
Vehicle barriers	✓	✓	✓

8.7 Conservation/Environment

Infrastructure	Local	District	Regional
Security / amenity lighting	✘	✘	✓
Reserve fencing	✓ As required for operational safety	✓ As required for operational safety	✓ As required for operational safety
Public toilets	✘	✘	✓
Pathways	✓ Unsealed or sealed	✓ Unsealed or sealed	✓ Unsealed or sealed
Path circuit	✓	✓	✓
Disability / Wheel access (Universal access)	✓ May not be entire reserve	✓ May not be entire reserve	✓ May not be entire reserve
Car parking	✘	✓	✓
Bicycle rack	✘	✓	✓
Park seating	✓	✓	✓
Picnic table/s	✓	✓	✓
Public BBQ facilities	✘	✓	✓
Drinking taps	✘	✘	✓
Shade	✓ Natural only	✓ Natural only	✓ Natural only
Play space / playground	✘	✘	✓
Fitness stations	✘	✘	✓
Signage and way finding	✓	✓	✓
Multi-use half court / hit-up wall	✘	✘	✘
Skate park facilities	✘	✘	✘
Litter bin/s	✘	✘	✓
Landscape - trees	✓	✓	✓
Landscape – garden beds	✘	✘	✓
Informal lawn area/s	✘	✘	✓
Ornamental water features	✘	✘	✘
Public art	✘	✘	✘
Vehicle barriers	✓	✓	✓

8.8 Road Reserve/Utilities

Infrastructure	Local	District	Regional
Security / amenity lighting	✘	x	x
Reserve fencing	✓ As required for operational safety	✓ As required for operational safety	✓ As required for operational safety
Public toilets	✘	x	x
Pathways	✓ Unsealed or sealed	✓ Unsealed or sealed	✓ Unsealed or sealed
Path circuit	x	✓	✓
Disability / Wheel access (Universal access)	x	x	✓
Car parking	✘	x	✓
Bicycle rack	✘	✘	✘
Park seating	x	✓	✓
Picnic table/s	x	✓	✓
Public BBQ facilities	✘	✘	x
Drinking taps	✘	✘	x
Shade	✓ Natural only	✓ Natural only	✓ Natural only
Play space / playground	✘	x	✓
Fitness stations	✘	x	✓
Signage and way finding	x	✓	✓
Multi-use half court / hit-up wall	✘	✘	✘
Skate park facilities	✘	✘	✘
Litter bin/s	✘	x	x
Landscape - trees	✓	✓	✓
Landscape – garden beds	✓	✓	✓
Informal lawn area/s	x	✓	✓
Ornamental water features	✘	✓	✓
Public art	✓	✓	✓
Vehicle barriers	✓	✓	✓