



NOVEMBER 2023

**2023-2033
OPEN SPACE
STRATEGY**



Acknowledgement of Country

The City of Kingston proudly acknowledges the Bunurong People of the Kulin Nation as the Traditional Owners and Custodians of this land, and we pay our respect to their Elders, past and present and emerging.

Council acknowledges the Bunurong's continuing relationship to the land and waterways and respects that their connection and spiritual identity is maintained through ancient ceremonies, song lines, dance, art and living culture.

Council pays tribute to the invaluable contributions of the Bunurong and other Aboriginal and Torres Straight Island elders who have guided and continue to guide the work we do.



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Executive Summary

Council is committed to providing high-quality, accessible and sustainable open space, working with our community to protect and enhance open space for current and future generations.

Kingston Council's Open Space Strategy 2023-2033 provides strategic framework to guide the planning and management of open spaces in Kingston over the next ten years and beyond.

The strategy recognises that quality open space provides many benefits to the community and our environment. Consistent with Council's 2021-2025 Public Health and Wellbeing Plan, open space encourages social connection, improves mental health and promotes a healthy lifestyle by providing opportunities for physical activity and connection to green spaces and nature.

Kingston is committed to improving local walking and cycling within the municipality to contribute positively, not only to the health and wellbeing of the community, but also to help to assist in reduction of carbon emissions, congestion and the overall amenity of suburbs.

Most notably the 'Chain of Parks' will create a series of open spaces, sport and recreation and environmental areas that provide a variety of experiences for both local residents and visitors.

A key component to achieving this vision is linked to Council's commitment to invest in the new recycled water pipeline scheme. The pipeline will provide recycled water to Kingston's Green Wedge and beyond, saving thousands of litres of valuable drinking water while providing a cost-effective water source for the area's food producers, garden industry and parklands.

The strategy encourages the design of quality spaces which support diversity of use, with the aim of improving existing open spaces while advocating and investing in additional open space for suburbs within the municipality which have high-density housing.

An annual update will inform the community on Council's commitment to achieving a high-quality, diverse open space network and will outline key achievements delivered from the strategy. A review of the 2012 Open Space Strategy identified that 35% to 40% of actions were delivered, with undelivered actions considered for rollover into the 2023 strategy. In order to ensure a higher delivery rate for the 2023 strategy actions, greater accountability, advocacy and ongoing monitoring is recommended.

The strategy is ambitious, setting a goal for all properties to be within a 1000m walkable distance to public open space; and where possible, each property to have accessible public open space within a 400m walkable distance.

The strategy identifies areas of under-provision of open space based on the current and future demographic profiles. Between 2021 and 2041, the population of Kingston is forecast to increase by 36,278 persons (22.74%) with the most significant growth projected to occur in Highett (141%), Moorabbin (103.4%), Mentone-Moorabbin Airport (30.1%), Carrum (29.9%) and Cheltenham (29.4%).

The only residential properties lacking access to public open space within the 1000 meter walkable catchment is a small pocket of houses within Patterson Lakes Village, due to the cul-de-sac nature of the residential development.

The other suburbs with open space access gaps are all in non-residential areas in Clayton South, Heatherton, Moorabbin and Mordialloc. Improved access to open space in the majority of these locations will be addressed by other State agencies giving public access to their land.



City of
KINGSTON



This document was prepared by the Public Space Team – City of Kingston in partnership with LatStudios.

Gap Analysis

One of the hallmarks of a good neighbourhood is its walkability i.e., how easy it is to access needs within a walkable distance from home. The Open Space Strategy looks at walkable access to entry points of an open space, both within Kingston and beyond using GIS data to map the area/properties which are within 400 m (5-minute walk) or 1000 m (10–12-minute walk). Areas that fall outside this distance are identified as gaps in open space provision. These areas will be prioritised for focus and resource allocation in the provision of quality open spaces.

The gap analysis considers all open spaces classified as sport, recreation, conservation and urban & civic spaces within the strategy. Linear and ancillary spaces were not included in the gap analysis classification process, however these spaces play a part in open space functionality across the municipality.

Walkability is based on the actual walkable distance, not just a simple radial 'as the crow flies' distance. The analysis considers significant barriers – such as railway lines and major freeways – and the large number of culs-de-sac streets in the older areas which prevent easy pedestrian walkability to open space. It should be noted, however, that these streets do provide good environments for street play and social interaction due to the low volumes of traffic, so act as a type of open space in themselves.

The analysis shows (refer Map 1) that most residents in Kingston can access a walkable open space within a 1000 m distance from their home, with a large proportion of residents having access within 400 m. Gaps in walkability to open space appear predominantly in areas impacted by barriers, such as the Nepean Highway and the railway line, older suburbs due to their predominance of culs-de-sac streets and the industrial estates.

The only residential properties lacking access to public open space within the 1000 meter walkable catchment is a small pocket of houses within Patterson Lakes Village, due to the cul-de-sac nature of the residential development.

The other suburbs with open space access gaps are all in non-residential areas; a small pocket of properties near Deals Road within Clayton South (which should be addressed through the realisation of Chain of Parks; the north/west area of Braeside which would require land acquisition and/or pedestrian access along significant Melbourne Water drainage easements; the central area of Heatherton, with barriers created by privately owned large parcels of land such as golf courses and market gardens (this is also highlighted through the Green Wedge Management Plan and the Chain of Parks Landscape Plans); the industrial area west of Chesterville Road in Moorabbin has gaps within the 1000m walkable catchment, this would only be addressed through land acquisition; and the north-east industrial area of Mordialloc, with gaps created through Woodlands private Golf Course creating a walkable barrier.

The Strategy provides actions of addressing the majority of these 1000m walkable gaps, with the aim of all gaps being addressed and prioritised within strategies life cycle.

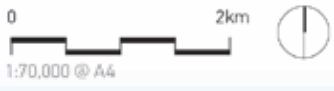
The Strategy aims for an increase in the number of properties being within a 400m walkable distance of public open space (i.e. a reduction in the amount of dark blue in the gap analysis map). Cheltenham and Edithvale have been identified as suburbs where access to public open space within a 400m walkable catchment can be improved.

Map 1: Gap Analysis



LEGEND

- KINGSTON
- Suburbs
- Train Stations
- Train Line
- Waterways
- 401m-1000m from Open Space
- >1000m from Open Space
- Major Roads & Highways
- Public Open Space
- Restricted Access Public Open Space
- Private Open Space





1. INTRODUCTION



Aboriginal History

The Bunurong and Boon Wurrung people are the Traditional Custodians of the land on which Kingston is located. Historically, the coastal zone, water bodies (Carrum Carrum Swamp) and water courses (including what is now known as Mordialloc Creek) were important food sources for Traditional Custodians. Artefacts such as middens and scar trees have been found along the foreshore and creek systems.

The region's Aboriginal history brings together a strong connection with land, river and sea for the Traditional Custodians. There are many important stories and experiences to be shared from living within this environmental setting. Rich storytelling describes to us the changes in land and seascape, interactions with flora and fauna and significant sites, places of ritual and ceremony and activities of everyday life. European settlement significantly altered the way of life for the Traditional Custodians and drastically modified the land and seascape. This included the draining of Carrum Carrum Swamp and associated floodplains and the channelisation of creeks.

Traditional Custodians continue to have a strong connection to Country. They have and will continue to play an important role in the management of land, water and the natural landscape.

The Open Space Strategy recognises the shared responsibility of care for the land between the Traditional Custodians, the City of Kingston and other agencies, including DECCA, Parks Victoria and Melbourne Water.

1.1 Overview

The City of Kingston is located approximately 20 km south of Melbourne, surrounded by the cities of Bayside, Monash, Glen Eira, Greater Dandenong and Frankston.

Kingston is home to a diverse community with an estimated population of 159,567, which consists of a range of cultures, ages and household types. By 2041, the population is forecast to reach 195,819 people.

Thirty-two per cent of Kingston residents were born overseas, with 26 per cent speaking a language other than English. Immigration trends have influenced Kingston's rich cultural community with an ageing Italian and Greek population and an increase in people arriving from China and India.

Suburbs within the City of Kingston include Aspendale, Aspendale Gardens, Bonbeach, Braeside, Carrum, Chelsea, Chelsea Heights, Cheltenham, Clarinda, Clayton South, Dingley Village, Edithvale, Heatherton, Highett, Mentone, Moorabbin, Mordialloc, Oakleigh South, Parkdale, Patterson Lakes and Waterways.

The City of Kingston is divided into 11 wards, with each of the wards represented by a single Councillor.

The 11 elected Councillors make up Kingston City Council, and it is this group that represents the interests of residents and ratepayers. The 11 wards within Kingston include Banksia, Bunjil, Caruana, Chicquita, Como, Karkarook, Longbeach, Melaleuca, Sandpiper, Wattle and Yammerbook.

Kingston is recognised as one of Victoria's main employment centres and largest industrial sectors, with more than 70,000 people employed across 15,500 businesses. Almost 30 per cent of the community also work locally.

Kingston at a Glance



91 km² Total municipal area

159,567 population

195,819 population forecast for 2041

67,617 total dwellings

150 nationalities

Kingston Wards

- Banksia
- Bunjil
- Caruana
- Chicquita
- Como Ward
- Karkarook
- Longbeach
- Melaleuca
- Sandpiper
- Wattle
- Yammerbook



1.2 Purpose of This Strategy

The purpose of this strategy is to provide Council with an overarching framework to guide the planning and management of open spaces in Kingston over the next ten years and beyond.

The development of the strategy provides an opportunity for analysing existing open space within Kingston and to consider the needs and locations for additional open space into the future. It will provide direction for the future provision, planning, design and management of open space in the municipality.

It establishes Council priorities in allocating resources to open spaces by identifying gaps in provision and community needs, both now and forecast.

The strategy provides a framework to be used in ensuring Kingston's open spaces are protected and managed in a way that benefits both the environment and the community

The goal for Council is to meet its environmental targets, whilst ensuring equitable access to all members of the community to open space that will meet their needs.

Council acknowledges the important role that open space plays in the health and wellbeing of our community.

In summary, the strategy will:

- Provide an overview of existing open spaces across Kingston and present their classification.
- Review function, diversity, setting type and spatial allocation versus the number of people that the open space services for Kingston and each suburb.
- Provide design principles, priority action plans and a basis for decision making about future open space provision and development.
- Assist financial and resource planning and asset management.
- Identify areas of under-provision of open space based on the current and future demographic profiles and priority precincts, and articulate strategies for how land could be acquired or disposed of for the purpose of open spaces.
- Identify gaps (issues and opportunities) in the existing open space activity networks based on Plan Melbourne '20-minute neighbourhood' and walking distances for each open space type.
- Recommend a system of an annual review of implementation progress.

1.3 Defining Open Space

The strategy focusses on spaces which are publicly owned, accessible and available primarily for nature conservation, passive outdoor enjoyment, public gatherings, sport and recreation, and visual amenity.

It also recognises the role of other forms of open space and their contribution to the community. These include urban and civic spaces, educational settings, transport corridors, streets, paths, streetscapes and naturestrips, railway corridors and tree reserves. These spaces have the potential to contribute to the public realm and to make positive impacts on environmental outcomes.

Some of these spaces may be privately owned or have restricted access such as private golf courses, private sport facilities and school grounds. Where possible, the strategy will explore opportunities to utilise their potential.

For example, in areas identified as being 'hotspots' within the urban heat island analysis, priority will be given to increasing street tree planting and encouraging more tree canopy cover on privately owned land.

Additionally, for areas where gaps in the provision of open space are found, opportunities will be explored to access restricted land, such as schools, for use by the general public.

“Many of the green places and open spaces that need protecting most today are in our own neighbourhoods.”

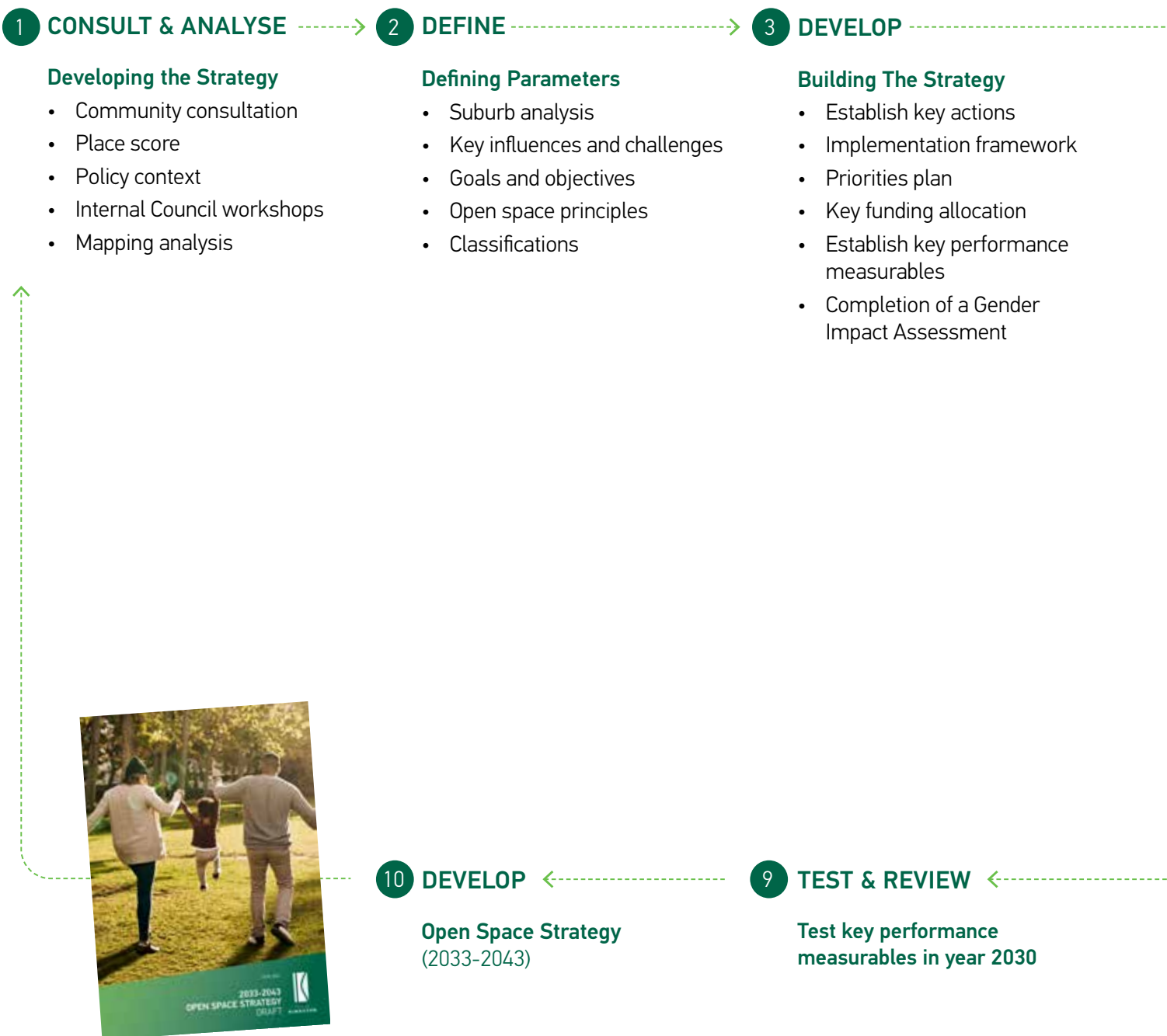
- Al Gore



1.4 Strategy Process

The following diagram illustrates how the Open Space Strategy has been developed and how its vision will be achieved.

An important element will be an annual review of implementation progress and testing the success of the strategy by reviewing the key measurables in 2030.



4 CONSULT

Draft Strategy

- Community consultation
- Internal Council consultation
- Council review

5 ADOPT

**Open Space Strategy
(2023-2033)**



6

ACHIEVE

Implementing the Strategy

- Confirm funding opportunities
- Implement programme for undertaking the work

8 APPLY

**Future Council policies,
master plans and strategies**

7 REVIEW & REPORT

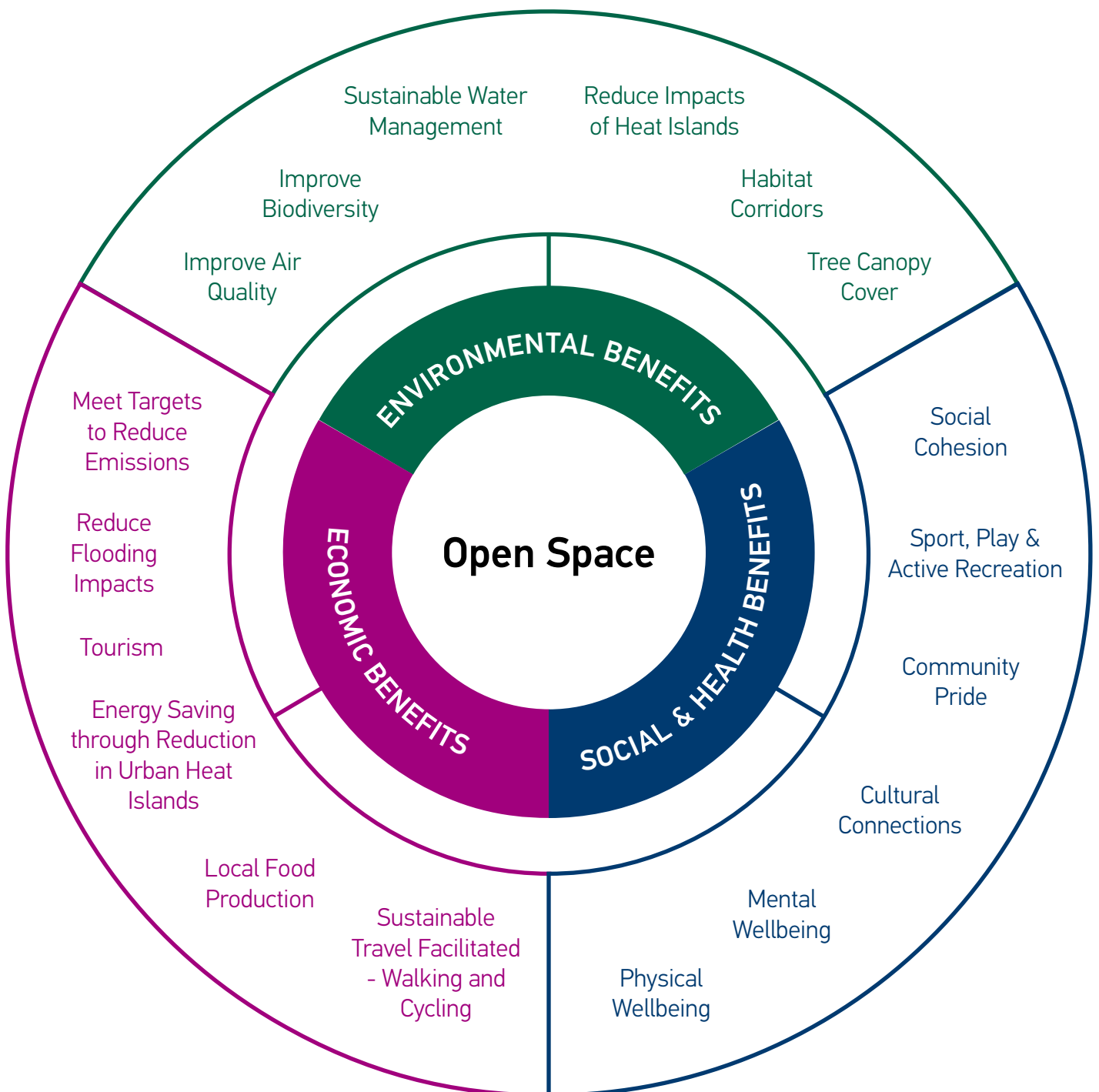
Council Reporting via CAMMS

- Annually (review progress and delivery of actions/identified projects)
- Every two years (review management and administration structures)
- Every five years (major review of all master and reserve improvement plans)

1.5 Why is Open Space Important?

Well designed accessible open spaces provide environmental, economic and social benefits. The importance in value of natural open spaces was highlighted during the COVID-19 lockdowns. Providing the community with accessible natural environments provided enormous mental and physical benefits.

Extensive research has shown that quality open spaces that provide shade and a connection to nature are a vital component in improving the mental and physical health of the community.







2.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE STRATEGY

2.1 Community Engagement

In May - June 2022 the community were consulted to identify their values, needs and interests in relation to open space and social/recreational aspirations.

The aims and objectives of this initial consultation were to:

- Understand how the community has been using our open spaces before, during and after COVID-19,
- Identify specific requirements of different age groups and genders and find out how they can be addressed in open space delivery and design,
- Seek community feedback on the current accessibility and distribution of various parks and facilities,
- Understand community attitudes towards the investment to date in open spaces and to understand if there are any gaps in the current open space network which could potentially be addressed in the coming years,
- Find out what the community sees as new ideas for the future.

Methods of community engagement included:

- Pop-up community events at the Kingston Heath Reserve Pet Expo and Sir William Fry Reserve Farmers Market,
- Online consultation.

The overall feedback received included the:

- Your Kingston Your Say page had 524 visits and 175 submissions were received,
- 'Pin an Amenity' interactive map received 39 visits and 16 contributions,
- Survey page received 231 visitors and 159 responses.

2.2 Community Consultation Feedback

QUICK FACTS

- 96%** visit their local open spaces regularly during the week
- 84%** prefer to walk, cycle or scooter to open space
- 80%** can reach an open space within 800 metres of their homes
- 51%** believe our open spaces cater for people of all abilities
- 19%** can access small parks or reserves
- 14%** prefer to drive to their local open spaces
- 4%** can access a skate park

TOP 3 REASONS TO VISIT OPEN SPACE

- 31%** walking and cycling
- 16%** spend time in nature
- 16%** play
- 12%** dog off-leash

FACILITIES/ACTIVITIES OUR COMMUNITY WOULD LIKE INCLUDED IN OPEN SPACES

- Space honouring First Nations Bunurong people and local history
- Festival zones and outdoor spaces for music and performing arts and concerts
- Activities – water park, water play area, rock climbing/bouldering walls, Ninja Warrior course, BMX track, cross country bike track, tree ropes course
- Outdoor pool with waterslides
- Native botanical gardens

TOP 3 ACTIONS TO MAKE OPEN SPACE ENGAGING FOR ALL GENDERS

- 21%** Facilities (drinking fountain, toilets, seating, BBQ s)
- 10%** Variety of facilities – not just dedicated to specific sports
- 13%** Lighting

IF YOU COULD CHANGE JUST ONE THING, WHAT WOULD IT BE?

- 41%** improve urban forest and natural habitats to support wildlife
- 14%** improve facilities including dog parks, playgrounds and picnic facilities
- 14%** improve accessibility, footpaths and connectivity

FUTURE ROLE OF OPEN SPACES SHOULD SUPPORT, OFFER & ENCOURAGE

- 26%** Conservation – plants and wildlife, nature immersion
- 21%** Improve variety in activities for all ages
- 16%** Promote active lifestyle
- 15%** Social role – connection to community, groups

HOW CAN OPEN SPACES EXPRESS CULTURE?

- Conservation – creating more bushland, planting, reinstating the land, visual reminders – arts, culture, flags, murals, plaques, signs
- Meaningful engagement with First Nation people
- Renaming open spaces – dual naming
- Education – incorporating culture into design, traditional stories and colours in play spaces, creating places for storytelling events

IDENTIFIED MAJOR GAPS IN FACILITIES FOR DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS

Teenager/Adult Facilities

- Performing arts spaces, BMX tracks, half courts, tennis walls, Ninja Warrior courses, hangout spaces

Seniors

- Seating, safe crossings, even footpaths

Young Children/Toddlers

- Opportunities for play

2.3

Gender Impact Assessments

Gender impact assessments are a way of critically thinking about how policies, programs and services will meet the different needs of women, men and gender-diverse people.

Part 3 of the Gender Equality Act requires organisations to undertake gender impact assessments when developing any policy, program or service which has a direct impact on the public. Under this Act, the gender impact assessment must:

- Assess: How will the policy, program or service affect people of different genders?
- Explain: How will you design or change the policy, program or service to better meet the needs of people of different genders? How will it address gender inequality and promote gender equality?
- Apply an intersectional approach: Consider how the end user's experience of gender inequality may be shaped by other aspects of their identity including: Aboriginality and/or Torres Strait Islander, age, disability, ethnicity, gender identity, race, religion, sexual orientation.

Below is a summary of key points from the Gender Impact Assessment undertaken for the Open Space Strategy as a whole:

- Alignment with the Public Lighting Strategy, Wayfinding Strategy, Play and Active Recreation Spaces Strategy, Public Toilet Strategy to improve safety in open spaces
- Create a culture of delivering implementation of endorsed strategies
- Contribute to the Pavilion Working Group to ensure alignment with open space priorities
- Connect with Council's Reconciliation Lead during early planning and engagement of open space development
- Community engagement to find out more information to underpin open space designs for multicultural people
- Alignment with learnings and priorities of the All-Abilities Plan for people with disabilities and open space.

Specifically for this strategy the gender impact assessment identified and documented the differing demographics impacted by the strategy, highlighted their collective needs and made clear that a multi-faceted and tailored approach to planning and design is needed for our Open Spaces.

For example, open spaces should:

- Provide opportunities for first nations people to connect to Country and their history/culture
- Provide safe, accessible and appropriate spaces, facilities and amenities for (in particular) women, gender diverse people and those with disabilities
- Provide safe spaces for CALD communities to connect to their culture (e.g. safe spaces for prayer etc.)

The process emphasised the need to work closely with Inclusive Communities, representative community groups and to be innovative when undertaking consultation on open space improvements to ensure Council is reaching vulnerable people and providing equitable, safe access to these valuable community assets.





MORDIALLOC CREEK TRAIL

2.4 Place Score

Place Score was developed to help government and the private sector identify the values of their community and the performance of their places. The vision is to promote people-focussed places to help create a sense of identify and belonging that delivers happier, healthier and more resilient communities.

Between 15 June 2020 and 6 December 2020, Place Score collected Neighbourhood Care Factor surveys, Place Experience Assessments and open-ended answers for Kingston. A large number of responses were received, including:

2,970	1,404	3,179
people shared their values	people rated their neighbourhood	ideas for change were collected

Care Factor captured what our community really values, and the Place Experience Assessments measure the community's lived place experiences. Place Score combines the above to help identify what is important, how a neighbourhood is performing, and what the focus of change should be.

The Liveability Recommendations for the Kingston municipality are:

- **Nurture** attributes are highly valued by our community and are rated positively. We should consider how to strengthen and protect them.
- **Prioritise** attributes are important to most people but are underperforming. We should increase their performance.
- **Manage** attributes are not performing as well as they could be. They could be invested in to increase their contribution to liveability or maintained at the current level.

Liveability recommendations for Kingston are summarised below:

Nurture Top 5

- General condition of public open space (street trees, footpaths, parks, etc.)
- Elements of the natural environment (natural features, views, vegetation, etc.)
- Local businesses that provide for daily needs (grocery stores, pharmacies, etc.)
- Access to neighbourhood amenities (cafes, shops, health and wellness services, etc.)
- Quality of public space

Prioritise

Sustainable urban design (water-sensitive design, transport-oriented design etc)

Manage

Protection of the natural environment

Place Score continued...

Liveability Priorities

Our community's Liveability Priorities are determined by matching community values with liveability scores. The more people who care about a Place Attribute, and the poorer it performs, the more urgent the action. Conversely, attributes which are both valued and contributing positively to local liveability should be nurtured.

Nurture $CF \geq 40\%$, $PX < 6$

These attributes are the strongest contributors to local liveability because a significant proportion of our community values them and rated them positively. Consider how to strengthen these attributes, and protect them from potential threats.

- 1 General condition of public open space (street trees, footpaths, parks, etc.)
- 2 Elements of natural environment (natural features, views, vegetation, topography, water, wildlife, etc.)
- 5 Sense of neighbourhood safety (from crime, traffic, pollution, etc.)
- 3 Local businesses that provide for daily needs (grocery stores, pharmacy, banks, etc.)
- 5 Quality of public space (footpaths, verges, parks, etc.)
- 7 Locally owned and operated businesses
- 4 Access to neighbourhood amenities (cafes, shops, health and wellness services, etc.)
- 9 Sense of personal safety (for all ages, genders, day or night)
- 8 Access and safety of walking, cycling and/or public transport (signage, paths, lighting, etc.)
- 10 Walking/jogging/bike paths that connect housing to communal amenity (shops, parks, etc.)
- 12 Spaces suitable for specific activities or special interests (entertainment, exercise, dog park, BBQs, etc.)
- 12 Amount of public space (footpaths, verges, parks etc.)

Prioritise $CF \geq 40\%$, $PX < 6$

Increase the performance of these attributes to deliver the biggest benefit to our community. They identify the aspects of our neighbourhoods that are important to most people, but are currently underperforming.

- 12 Sustainable urban design (water sensitive design, transport oriented design, sustainable building design, density etc.)

Manage $CF \geq 40\%$, $6 \leq PX < 7$

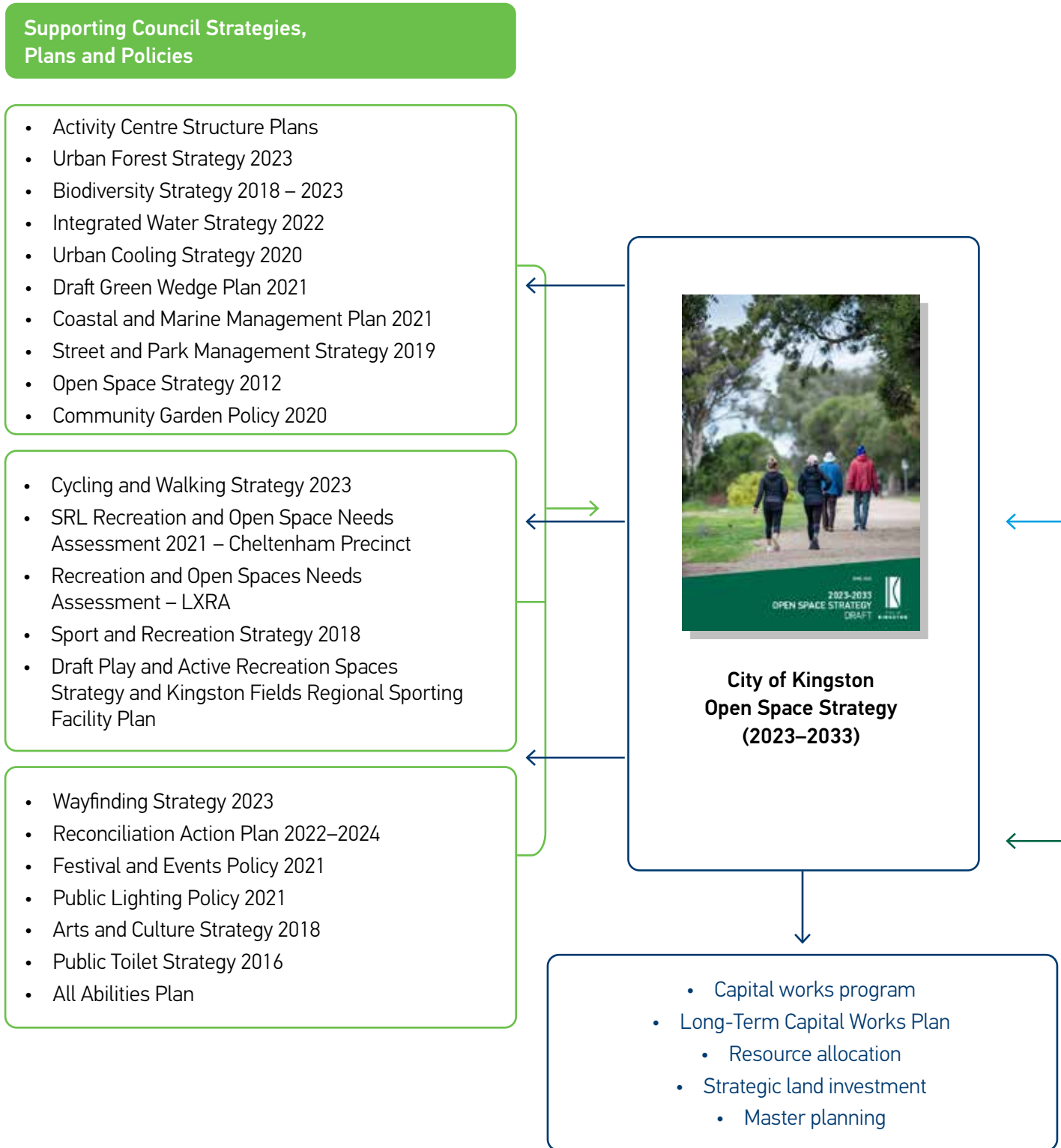
Not quite as urgent but not performing as well as they could. Increase investment in these attributes to make them great contributors to local liveability, or maintain the current level of investment to prevent future problems.

- 10 Protection of the natural environment



2.5 Policy Context

The following diagram illustrates how the Open Space Strategy sits in relationship to other State Government and Council strategies, plans and policies.



**Overarching State
Government Strategies**

Plan Melbourne

Twenty minute neighbourhood establishing integrated networks of public open spaces that meet the needs of the community.

Open Space for Everyone

Sets out a strategic framework to strengthen the open space network by connecting it at the local and landscape scales.

**Overarching Council
Strategies**

Our Roadmap Council Plan

Community's vision in the Council Plan is to champion and nurture green and open spaces to create safe and healthy environments. This strategy aligns with the Council Plan's strategic directions.

Municipal Public Health & Wellbeing Plan

Sets out Council's priorities to improve the health and wellbeing of the community. This includes environmental resilience and sustainability.

**Climate & Ecological Climate
Emergency Response Plan**

Council declared a climate and ecological emergency in 2021 and aims to achieve net zero community emission by 2030.

Community Vision

This vision prioritises the driving factors to make Kingston the best place to live, work and play now and into the future.

Policy Context continued...

State Government Strategies

The Victorian State Government policy Plan Melbourne 2017–2050 seeks to establish a network of accessible and diverse public spaces. These spaces should provide for multiple uses, including:

- Connection to nature
- Social recreation
- Wildlife corridors
- Sport, recreation and play
- Community gardens
- Flood storage basins.

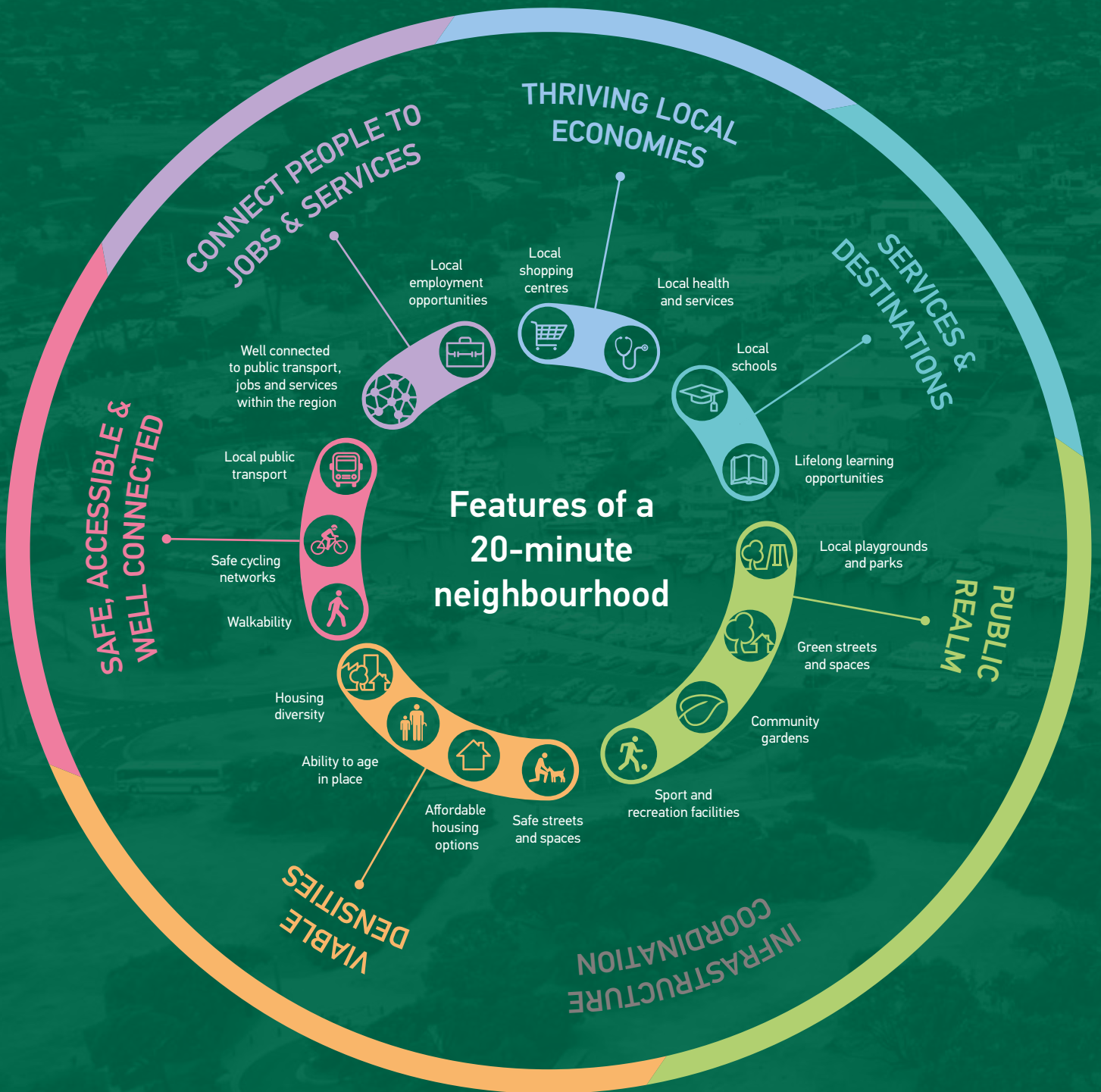
The goal is to ensure that all residents have a public open space within a 20-minute return journey from their home or place of work.

Plan Melbourne is supported by the policy Open Space for Everyone. This strategy puts in place a strategic framework to guide the planning, acquisition, design, management, use and maintenance of the Melbourne metropolitan open space network. It provides goals, directions, principles and actions to achieve the vision of Plan Melbourne.

This strategy seeks to align with these policy directions through:

- Analysis of existing open space accessibility, exploration of the potential for increasing offers of open space where there are gaps
- Protection and enhancement of existing open spaces
- Advocating for access to restricted and private open space in areas identified as lacking in open space
- A strong focus on environmental resilience and sustainability.

20-Minute Neighbourhood





Policy Context continued...

The Open Space Strategy aligns with Council's overarching strategic policies through:

- Establishment of open space principles in line with Council priorities and vision
- Identification of key actions which contribute to achieving Council's priorities and vision
- Alignment of key priorities to Council priorities and vision.

Overarching Council Strategies

The development of the strategy has also been guided by a number of Council strategies in the establishment of its principles, key actions and priorities. These include:

Council Plan (2021-2025)

Our Community vision outlined within the Council Plan is to champion and nurture green and open spaces to create safe and healthy environments. This strategy aligns with the Council Plan's strategic directions:

Liveable

- Provide accessible, quality public spaces for passive and active recreation and additional open space in the municipality.

Sustainable

- Recognise climate change and actively address our climate and ecological emergency
- Protect and enhance our foreshore, marine environment, waterways and wetlands
- Protect and enhance the green wedge and progress the deliver of the Chain of Parks
- Enable choice of movement across our city

Healthy and Inclusive

- Respect the importance of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in Kingston and their connection to the land
- Support our community's physical wellbeing
- Prioritise our community's mental wellbeing

Safe

- Design an environment and infrastructure that promotes better safety and accessibility
- Foster caring attitudes and a safe environment for native wildlife and domestic animals

Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan (2021-2025)

Aims for Kingston to be a cohesive, resilient and sustainable community that supports people to be healthy, safe and connected. The five main goals and open space relevant objectives are:

Healthy and well community

- Increase participation in physical activity and improve mental wellbeing
- Increase social interactions through outdoor recreation
- Increase healthy eating

Safe and secure community

- Improve safety and feelings of safety in the home and community

Kind and connected community

- Increase participation in community activities and volunteering

Liveable community

- Increase community understanding and resilience for the health impacts of climate change
- Increase access to and improve amenity of open spaces and the natural environment

Informed and empowered community

- Improve community access to information regarding their health and surrounding environment

Climate and Ecological Emergency Response Plan (2021)

Council declared a climate and ecological emergency in 2021 and aims to achieve a net zero community emission by 2030 through reduction in carbon emissions, protection of the natural environment and adopting to/mitigating the impacts of climate change.

3.

EXISTING OPEN SPACE IN KINGSTON

3.1 Regional Points of Interest

Kingston has and maintains a wealth of open space assets throughout the length and breadth of the LGA. These open space assets help to shape and define the physical edges of the municipality. This Open Space Strategy looks to consolidate and link these assets, creating a regionally significant environmental and open space network. Where gaps in accessible open space have been identified, Council will seek to purchase land. Where land purchasing is not a viable option, Council will advocate for public access to restricted sites in areas lacking in open space. These sites are predominately managed by other State agencies.

Most notably the 'Chain of Parks' on the eastern edge of the LGA will create a series of open spaces, sport and recreation and environmental areas that provide a variety of experiences for both local residents and visitors. This is perhaps the most significant asset and plays a role in maintaining habitat for a broad range of bird species that rely on the wetlands for breeding and feeding.

On the western edge of the LGA, the Port Philip Foreshore is a wonderful asset, again combining a series of recreation and environmental experiences. The strategy looks to identify and celebrate these nodes of activity along the foreshore. Adjoining the foreshore are the major movement paths, being the Rail Line, Bay Trail and Nepean Highway. These paths bring economic life and activity to the LGA and allow access to a variety of job markets and the Melbourne CBD.

However, it is the open space assets that define and shape the City of Kingston which ultimately makes the city not just an economically vital municipality, but a liveable city. Extending the activity centres to connect with some of these foreshore nodes brings other economic drivers which help to diversify the economic base of the city.

To improve liveability, it is important to ensure Kingston's open space assets are well connected in a meaningful way from the east to the west and across the city. As these centres continue to grow and expand, there will be increasing pressure on Kingston's open spaces for both passive and active recreation.

The major movement paths that provide access north and south also act as barriers to movement to access the full range of open spaces within the municipality. It is an important objective, of this and other strategies, to continue to advocate for and to further opportunities that link the city through a range of pedestrian and other active transport linkages. This helps to maintain the liveability of the neighbourhoods that make up Kingston, by allowing residents easy access to open space with easy walkable or bikeable connections.

A new pipeline to provide recycled water to Kingston's Green Wedge and beyond will save thousands of litres of valuable drinking water while providing a cost-effective water source for the area's food producers, garden industry and parklands.

The key projects that will deliver recycled water within the City of Kingston include the Dingley Recycled Water Scheme project which will involve the installation of 42km of recycled water pipes from the Eastern Treatment Plant to customers in Dingley Village, Oakleigh South and Cheltenham to use this water in agriculture, nurseries and for irrigating parks and golf courses. Plans are underway to construct the pipeline between 2024-2027.

Additionally, the Patterson River Recycled Water Scheme which will require government funding and will potentially involve the installation of 13km of pipeline along the alignment of the Longbeach Trail, extending from the Eastern Treatment Plant to Aspendale. This scheme has the potential to deliver 221 million litres per year of Class A recycled water to approximately 133 hectares of parkland, golf courses and playing fields. The first stage would be a 6km pipeline delivering up to 120 million litres per year of Class A recycled water to irrigate approximately 78 hectares, including Bonbeach Sports Reserve and the Bicentennial Park cluster of reserves and open space.

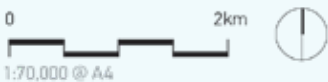
Storage tanks connecting to the main pipeline will be located at numerous strategic locations throughout the municipality, with recycled water being utilised to hand water trees and vegetation.

Map 2: Regional Points of Interest



LEGEND

- KINGSTON
- Airport
- Suburb Boundaries
- Train Stations
- Train Line
- Major Growth Zones
- Proposed Suburban Rail Loop
- Waterways
- Proposed Recycled Water Line
- Major East-West Connections
- Major North-South Connections
- Regional Public Open Space
- Foreshore Activity Node
- Green Spine Linkage



3.2 Existing Open Space in Kingston

Kingston encompasses approximately 91 square kilometres of total land area and includes 22 suburbs, including Moorabbin Airport. Currently, Council manages over 350 open spaces throughout the municipality, including a diverse range of parks and reserves, significant bushland areas and 13 kilometres of coastline. There are 60 sportsgrounds which currently occupy 72 hectares of open space. In addition, there are 118 playgrounds including Braeside and Karkarook Parks.

The municipality also contains a large number of landfill sites at various stages of their lifecycle. Many of these are contained within the Kingston Green Wedge which forms part of the South East Green Wedge network. A major initiative for Council is to remediate these sites and provide a 'Chain of Parks' network with shared paths and public open spaces which will eventually link Karkarook Park to the north and Braeside Park to the south. To date, the work has been completed at Spring Road Reserve, Elder Street South Reserve and Victory Park.

Kingston is home to a diverse range of biodiversity, including significant areas of natural grassland and bushland reserves (NRA), a variety of wetlands and the foreshore. Of the NRA sites Council manages, five sites are of 'high conservation significance'. These include:

- The Grange Heathland
- Rowan Woodland
- Epsom Conservation Reserve
- Mordialloc Creek Reserve
- Kingston Foreshore Reserve.

Additionally, Kingston is home to the internationally recognised Edithvale wetlands which provides an important component in the biodiversity network, not only in Kingston but well beyond.

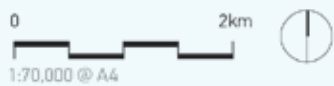
There are also a number of shared path networks throughout the municipality, including the Bay Trail/Longbeach Trail and the Mordialloc Freeway Extension/Dingley Bypass Trail. The Bay Trail/Longbeach Trail is a shared user path for cyclists and pedestrians which follows the foreshore. It begins in Seaford and extends through Kingston and continues all the way to Port Melbourne. It provides an important component of Kingston's open space network.

Map 3: Existing Open Space



LEGEND

- KINGSTON
- Suburbs
- Train Stations
- Train Line
- Waterways
- Green Wedge Zone 1-4
- Landfill Sites - Closed
- Landfill Sites - Active
- Public Open Space
- Restricted Access Public Open Space
- Private Open Space
- Green Wedge Zone





3.3

Green Wedge & Sandbelt Open Space – Chain of Parks

Kingston is proud to be home to one of Melbourne's valuable 'Green Wedges' – one of 12 protected segments of land that, collectively, form a ring around our urban city, set aside by the State Government for non-urban use to help combat climate change, ensure food security and improve liveability.

Kingston's Green Wedge provides:

- Environmental value – open space and conservation zones that protect and enhance biodiversity
- Health and wellbeing benefits through physical activities, sport, and active outdoor recreation
- Farming and agriculture opportunities – protecting the food bowls of Melbourne
- Tourism opportunities – aiding economic development.

Kingston's Green Wedge vision is to be an exemplary environmental and recreational resource for the local and regional community. It will showcase the best in environmental management, former land fill reuse, sustainable energy generation, community interaction and focus, sustainable agriculture, open space linkages, local and regional sport and recreation and community facilities.

What is a green wedge?

The Green Wedges are the non-urban areas of metropolitan Melbourne which lie outside of the Urban Growth Boundary (UGB), forming a ring around the city. The concept was first identified in the 1960s and 1970s when it was decided to encourage Melbourne's growth into defined urban corridors centred on transport networks. The Green Wedges were created to safeguard areas for agriculture, biodiversity, recreation, open space, natural resources, heritage and landscape conservation and to preserve locations for service industries and infrastructure, such as airports, freeway reservations, quarries and waste management operations.

The Kingston Green Wedge includes all land outside of the UGB located within the City of Kingston. It extends roughly from Karkarook Park in the north, to Braeside Park in the south, and includes two small areas of land in Aspendale Gardens and Patterson Lakes.

Green Wedge & Sandbelt Open Space – Chain of Parks

Our Chain of Parks

The Chain of Parks concept is a long-term vision for the delivery of several hundred hectares of connected parklands from Warrigal Road, Heatherton to Springvale Road, Dingley Village; or from Karkarook Park in the north-west to Braeside Park in the south-east. The concept provides for public open space, walking, cycling and equestrian trails, sports and recreation and biodiversity conservation.

The concept of a series of linked public parks, that provides public open space and a trail network, was first discussed in the 1970s. The concept was formalised through the Sandbelt Open Space Project Development Plan (Melbourne Parks and Waterways, 1994). The Plan proposes a series of open spaces across sand extraction and landfill sites in the Dingley Village/Heatherton region. The former sand quarry/landfill sites are known as the sandbelt open space sites, they form the core parkland within the Chain of Parks vision. The Sandbelt Open Space vision is also known as the Chain of Parks.

The Chain of Parks is a concept that has been supported by the Council, State Government and the community. It is a key direction for the future of the Green Wedge.

It has taken decades of effort working alongside community groups to make the Chain of Parks project possible. Kingston City Council and the Victorian State Government have purchased hundreds of hectares of land to make the vision a reality. Kingston is pleased that another 83 hectares of land has recently been purchased by the Victorian Government in Heatherton and Clayton South to deliver the Chain of Parks vision. The long-awaited project is now underway.

Kingston Council continues to invest significantly implementing the Chain of Parks project. The development of Elder Street South Reserve in Clarinda will be complete in 2023. Work is also well underway in partnership with Cleanaway on the massive new 30-hectare park on Victory Road in Clayton South, also expected to open in late 2023. Deals Road Reserve is the next reserve to undergo a master planning process within the Chain of Parks network before further investment is made transforming this space. These rehabilitated new park areas will include recreational facilities, shared path networks, tree planting and extensive vegetation.

Further south in Dingley Village, Spring Road Reserve was open to the public in 2016 and is currently undergoing a master planning process. This reserve will eventually be linked via a shared path to the Chain of Parks network.

The Chain of Parks has begun to transform the Kingston Green Wedge and is having an incredibly positive impact on the community.

Development, management and planning of Kingston's Green Wedge is guided by Council's Green Wedge Plan and the Sandbelt Open Space project.



Kingston's Green Wedge

3.4

Open Space Land Use Context

Land Use

Kingston features significant residential areas in the west and south, with major industrial nodes around Moorabbin, Braeside, Moorabbin Airport and Clayton South. The central and eastern areas contain significant areas of primary industry, such as high-value horticulture, flower cultivation and quarrying. There are also substantial areas designated for sport and recreation and environmental value, including golf courses, wetlands, reserves and the foreshore reserve along Port Phillip Bay. The Frankston railway line traverses the suburb with large areas for retail and commercial activity located in close proximity to stations along this line.

There will be significant population growth in the suburbs to the west of the city along the train line, including Highett, Moorabbin, Cheltenham, Mentone, Clayton South, Mordialloc and Carrum. These areas will have higher density housing with limited backyard spaces and large expanses of impermeable surfaces, putting increased pressure on the provision of well designed, accessible open space which meet the needs of the community and the environment.

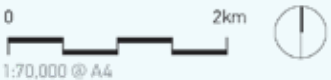
The large industrial nodes are identified urban hot spots and provide challenges for the provision of tree canopy cover, biodiversity linkages and public open spaces for the local workers to enjoy.

Map 4: Land Use Map



LEGEND

- KINGSTON
- Suburbs
- Train Stations
- Train Line
- Waterways
- Industrial Zone
- Residential Zone
- Green Wedge Zone
- Substantial Change
- Public Open Space - Sports
- Public Open Space - Recreation
- Public Open Space - Linear
- Public Open Space - Conservation
- Public Open Space - Civic
- Public Open Space - Ancillary



4.

KEY INFLUENCES & CHALLENGES

4.1 Climate Emergency

In 2021, the City of Kingston declared a 'Climate and Ecological Emergency' and aims to achieve net zero community emissions by 2030 through reduction in carbon emissions, protection of natural environment and adapting to/mitigating the impacts of climate change.

Extreme weather events caused by climate change, such as floods, extreme heat, drought and bushfire events, will increasingly negatively impact the community and the quality of open space, resulting in adverse environmental, economic and social outcomes.

The Climate and Ecological Emergency Response Plan 2021 has a number of high priority areas including:

- Reducing carbon from the atmosphere by capturing and absorbing in natural assets
- Protecting existing vegetation and canopy cover (private and public land)
- Expanding vegetation and canopy cover (private and public land)
- Strengthening biodiversity and habitat using appropriate native species, and restoring natural resource area ecosystems where possible
- Reducing urban heat island effects
- Contributing to draw down (the removal of carbon from the atmosphere).

The Climate and Ecological Emergency Response Plan 2021 is also supported by a number of other Council strategies:

- Draft Urban Forest Strategy 2023 which sets out a number of goals for increasing tree canopy cover. These include:
 - ▶ 15.3% by 2030
 - ▶ 20% average by 2050
 - ▶ 30% in Council parks and reserves by 2050
- Urban Cooling Strategy 2020 identifies the location of the urban heat islands of most concern within the municipality. These areas will be prioritised for shading priority and include Moorabbin Airport, areas within Patterson Lakes, various locations across Chelsea Heights and Heatherton Sands (old sand mine located in Heatherton). Mapping has identified streets for priority tree planting in areas of greatest concern. (refer Map 5 & 6)

- The Integrated Water Strategy 2022 aims to reduce potable water usage in Kingston buildings. Its key goal is to increase the volume of harvested stormwater for irrigating parks and sports fields.
- The Biodiversity Strategy 2018-2023 sets as its goals to improve biodiversity across the municipality by protecting existing important ecological areas and increasing locally indigenous planting.

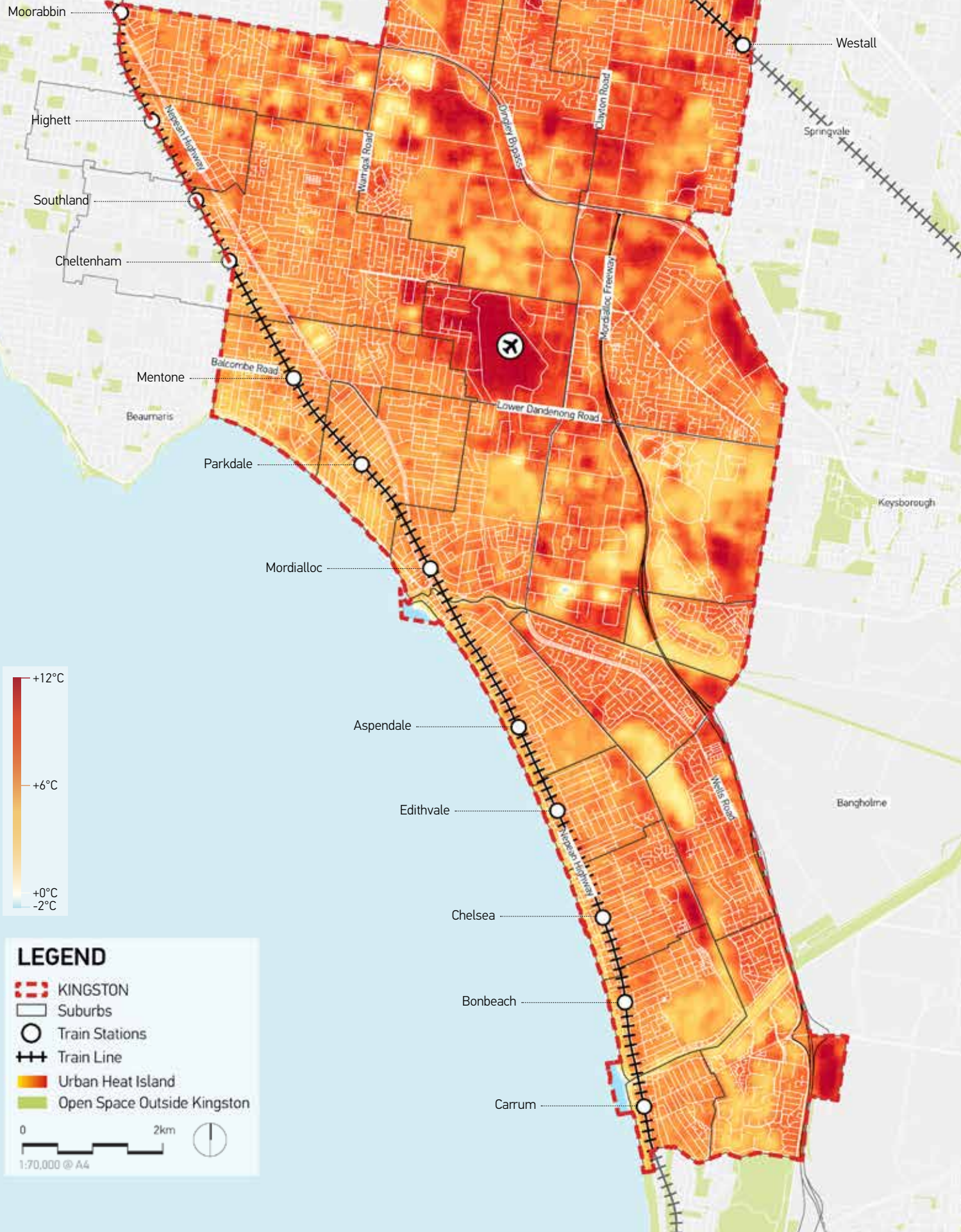
The Open Space Strategy recognises its role in supporting the delivery of these goals. The Strategy seeks to achieve this through:

- Identifying areas of heat vulnerability (refer Map 5) and in these areas provide an increased focus on environmental resource interventions
- Focusing on priority tree planting in streets and reserves where low tree canopy cover has been identified (refer Map 6)
- Identifying areas facing increased density pressures (refer Map 10) with an increased focus on providing natural spaces with permeable surfaces, biodiversity values and tree canopy in increasingly contested open space areas
- Increasing the volume of alternative water sources (such as recycled water and harvested storm water) for greening and cooling spaces. This includes installing more bio-swales beside Council sports fields to treat and reuse stormwater for irrigating parks and reserves where practical.

What is an urban heat island?

An urban heat island is a part of a city or town where heat has accumulated, causing temperatures to rise above a regional average.

Map 5: Urban Heat Island Index



4.2

Tree Planting Priority & Vegetation Cover

The Urban Forest Strategy (2023) sets out goals for increasing tree canopy cover across the City of Kingston.

These include:

15.3% by 2030

20% average by 2050

30% in Council parks and reserves by 2050

Streetscapes represent a significant opportunity to increase tree canopy cover to help to achieve these goals.

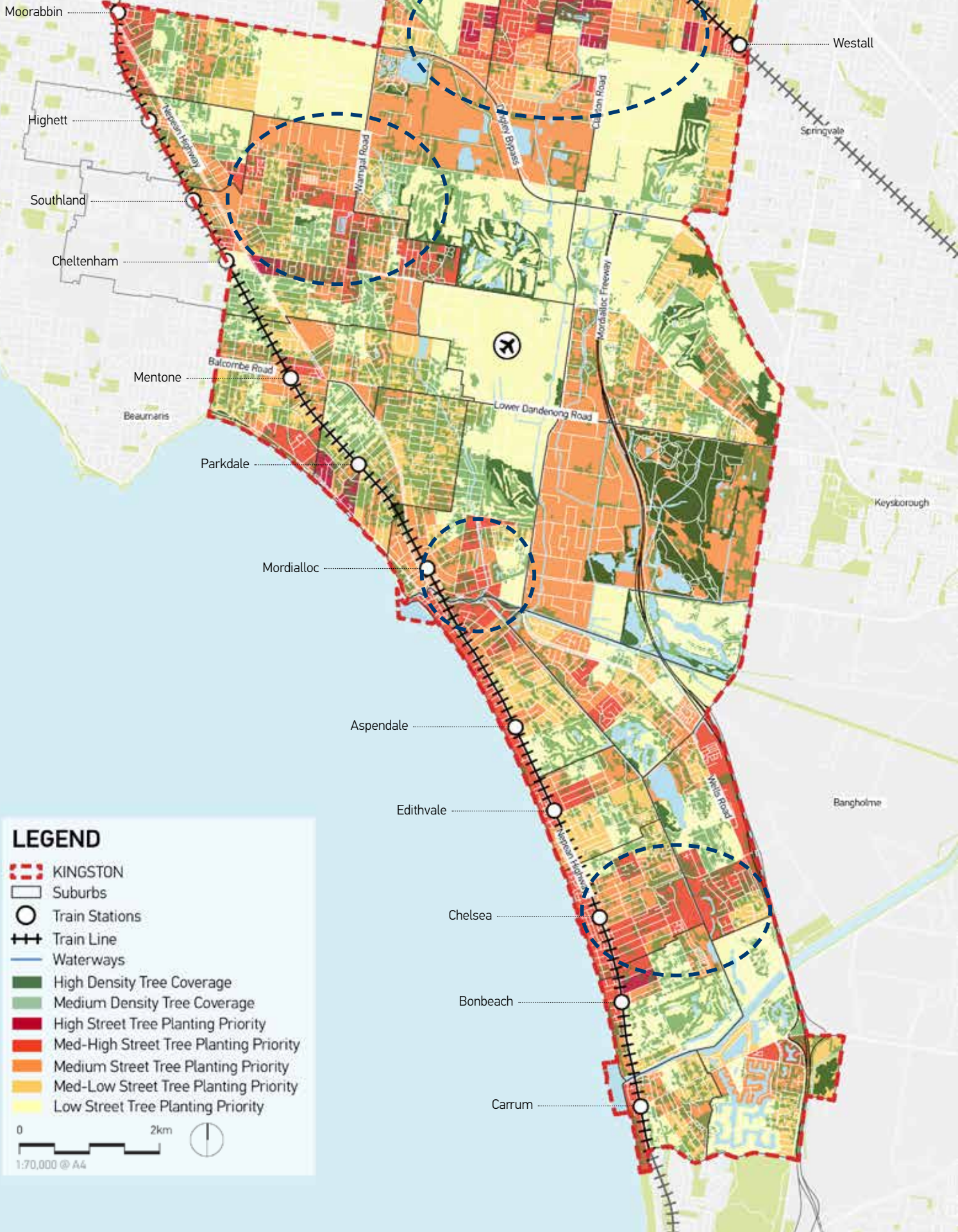
Mapping analysis for the Open Space Strategy looked at areas of low, medium and high heat vulnerability across Kingston. Densities of tree coverage were overlaid on this data. These combined datasets provide the basis for identification of priority areas for tree canopy coverage (refer Map 6).

This work supports and complements the Street Tree Planting Plan (2020) in which the above factors were also combined with local community needs and benefits and potential planting partnerships in particular areas.

This Plan identified four key areas as short-term priorities (refer to highlighted circled areas Map 6 opposite), including:

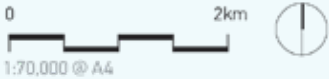
- Clayton North high priority cluster
- Cheltenham high and medium-high priority cluster
- Mordialloc Creek medium-high priority cluster
- Chelsea Heights high and medium-high priority cluster (excluding foreshore).

Map 6: Vegetation Cover & Tree Planting Priority



LEGEND

-  KINGSTON
-  Suburbs
-  Train Stations
-  Train Line
-  Waterways
-  High Density Tree Coverage
-  Medium Density Tree Coverage
-  High Street Tree Planting Priority
-  Med-High Street Tree Planting Priority
-  Medium Street Tree Planting Priority
-  Med-Low Street Tree Planting Priority
-  Low Street Tree Planting Priority



4.3 Biodiversity Values

Kingston has a unique variety of sites with important biodiversity values, including a large range of wetlands, the foreshore, bushland reserves, grassland reserves and the Mordialloc Creek (a vital habitat corridor and significant cultural heritage site). The municipality is also home to the internationally recognised Edithvale Wetlands (a Ramsar site) which provides important habitat for migratory birds and biodiversity values to the area.

The Open Space Strategy recognises its role in the protection and improvement of existing significant areas of vegetation and habitat, to be further reinforced through actions in Council's Biodiversity Strategy (currently in development as of October 2023). Mapping analysis identifies areas where depleted, vulnerable and endangered areas of native vegetation are present (refer Map 7). These areas will be prioritised for improvements to vegetation cover and native habitat. Introduction of impermeable surfaces and over-development of these spaces will be discouraged. Further removal of vegetation will be strictly avoided.

Kingston's bushland areas, including Bradshaw Bushland Reserve, The Grange Reserve, Epsom Grassland, Rowan Woodland Reserve and Mordialloc Creek play a critical role in supporting indigenous flora and fauna but are fragmented and in many cases isolated from habitat corridors. Possibilities therefore need to be explored to improve biodiversity corridors and connections through the municipality. Opportunities exist to provide valuable connections through thoughtful use of land provided in the green wedge and the chain of parks. Methods for successful and appropriate planting in these vast areas of open space need to be explored and implemented to facilitate healthy biodiversity corridors and improve tree canopy cover. Industrial estates are currently identified hotspots within the municipality. Opportunities for the provision of vegetation and tree canopy cover in these areas will also be explored to improve biodiversity and add to biodiversity corridor linkages.

Council continues to provide a free program to residents (Gardens for Wildlife) that helps residents develop wildlife friendly habitat in their gardens.

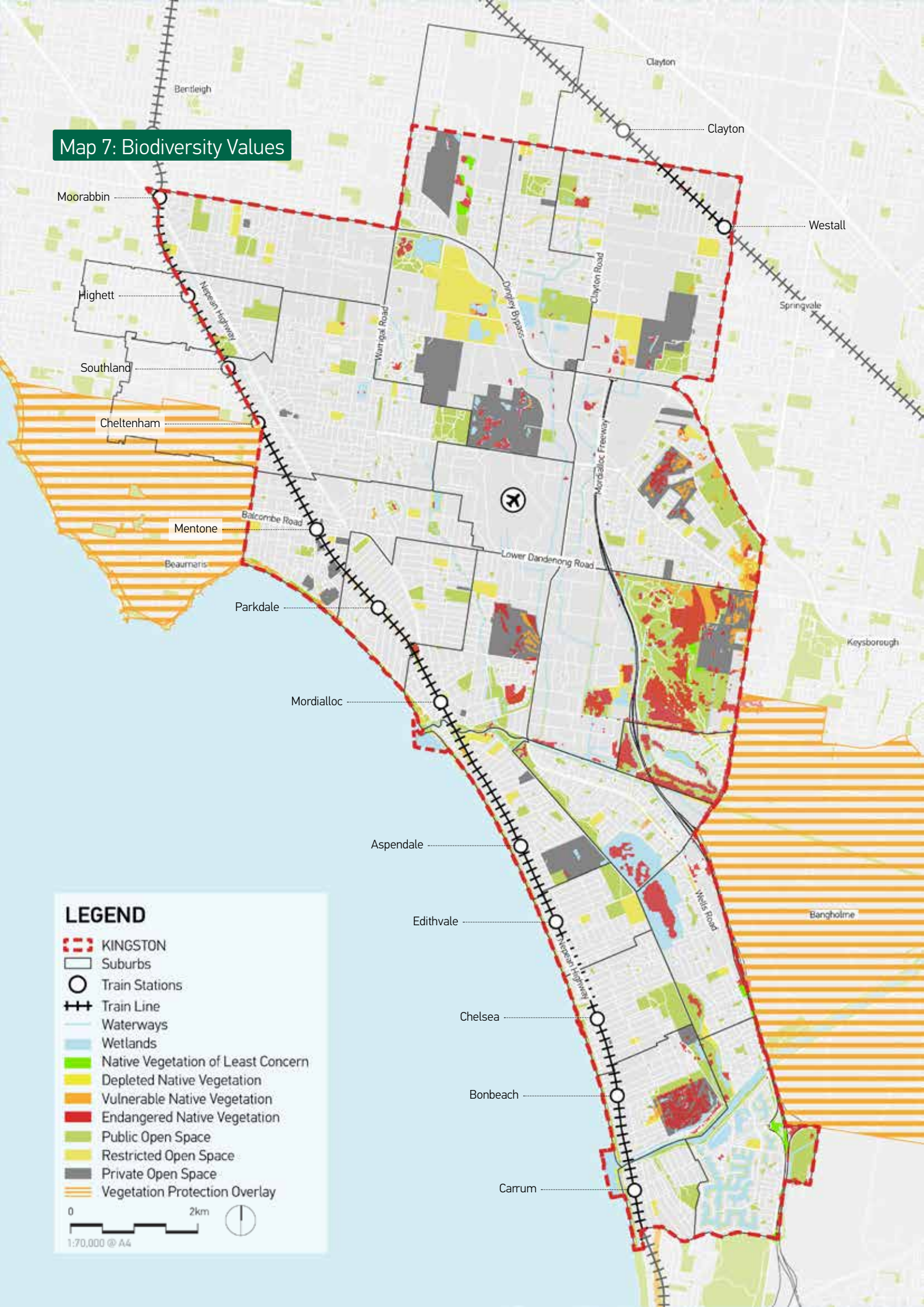
By increasing habitat in our gardens we can create important stepping-stones for wildlife to thrive and move through our neighbourhoods.

Whether you have a large established garden or a small balcony, there are many elements you can add to enhance your space and to provide shelter, nesting habitat and food sources for native wildlife.

The Gardens for Wildlife program at the City of Kingston offers:

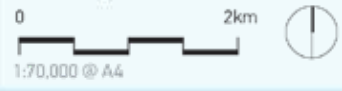
- A free garden assessment to discuss how you can increase habitat in your garden
- Educational workshops and events throughout the year to learn more about indigenous plants and wildlife gardening
- Volunteer opportunities to get involved in biodiversity projects

Map 7: Biodiversity Values



LEGEND

- KINGSTON
- Suburbs
- Train Stations
- Train Line
- Waterways
- Wetlands
- Native Vegetation of Least Concern
- Depleted Native Vegetation
- Vulnerable Native Vegetation
- Endangered Native Vegetation
- Public Open Space
- Restricted Open Space
- Private Open Space
- Vegetation Protection Overlay



4.4 Health and Wellbeing

There is a strong connection between public health and the physical design of spaces in urban places. Parks function as the primary source of natural recreation for city dwellers.

There is evidence that green spaces are vital in the support of positive physical and psychological impacts for users. During the recent pandemic this became even more apparent.

Kingston's Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan provides a strategic direction for Council's actions to improve the health and wellbeing of the community.

The Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan 2021-2025 is a guiding document for the Open Space Strategy and includes the following goals:

- A healthy and well community
- A safe and secure community
- A kind and connected community
- A liveable community
- An informed and empowered community.

These goals underpin the open space principles developed for the Open Space Strategy.

The goals and objectives of the Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan outline how Council will work towards addressing these factors, in which many actions will contribute positive outcomes to more than one objective. Collaboration with internal and external partners within a range of settings is key to responding to the needs of Kingston's diverse community. Health and wellbeing outcomes are influenced by a range of factors. A healthy and well community is one where people engage in physical activity; maintain a healthy, well-balanced diet; and diseases and injury are minimised. Creating a healthy and well community requires a whole of community, whole of government approach.

A contributing factor to the support of health and wellbeing in public open spaces is the provision of formal sporting infrastructure and playgrounds and the positive impact they have on the community.

The Open Space Strategy is a mechanism for Council to use to ensure adequate open space is available across the city. The strategy has used available evidence, taking a holistic approach including considering health and wellbeing benefits, environment goals, walkability, equitable access and future demographic needs. Map 8 provides an overview of existing sportsgrounds, playgrounds, dog off-leash areas and other public open space.

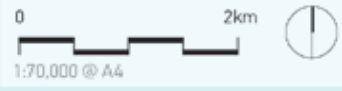
Recent play and active recreation analysis has identified the quantity of playgrounds in Kingston is adequate. However, the distribution is not equitable. Based on current population of 159,567 in 2023, some suburbs have an oversupply of playgrounds, whereas some suburbs are under supplied. Opportunities can be explored to improve active recreation opportunities within the municipality, consistent with the findings of the Play and Active Recreation Spaces Strategy.

Map 8: Recreation Facilities



LEGEND

- KINGSTON
- Suburbs
- Train Stations
- Train Line
- Waterways
- Walking Route - Regional
- Walking Route - Municipal
- Walking Route - Neighbourhood
- ◆ Playgrounds/Fitness Equipment
- Sportsfields
- Dog Off-Leash Areas
- Sports
- Other Public Open Space



4.5 Connectivity

Kingston is committed to improving local walking and cycling within the municipality to contribute positively, not only to the health and wellbeing of the community, but also to help to assist in reduction in carbon emissions, congestion and the overall amenity of the suburb.

When connectivity is referenced throughout this strategic document, it refers to pedestrians (people) and not animals. Acknowledging that open space is likely to play an important part in the habitat provision and ecological service, broader connectivity will be addressed in Council's Biodiversity Strategy.

In 2020, Council adopted the Kingston Integrated Transport Strategy which is an umbrella document that sets the direction for the management of transport and under which additional transport plans, such as the Cycling and Walking Plan are positioned. The vision is that "Kingston is a city with a connected, integrated and sustainable transport network that is safe, healthy, accessible, reliable and efficient".

The Cycling and Walking Strategy has identified several key projects for focus over the next five years:

- Develop improved recreational opportunities by working with Hawthorn Football Club to include opportunities for community access
- Pathways through Kingswood Golf Course development site
- Review opportunities for improved path connections through Monash Employment Cluster
- Ensure planning applications are assessed to ensure walking and cycling infrastructure is included in developments

Additionally, several main roads throughout the municipality have limited pedestrian crossing opportunities, such as Governor, Boundary Roads and Nepean Highway.

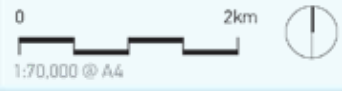
The Open Space Strategy supports this strategy with the reinforcement of these projects and the further identification of any potential opportunities to improve connectivity across the suburb. Map 9 identifies all cycling routes within the municipality in relation to the public open space network and the functions of each individual open space.

Map 9: Connectivity



LEGEND

- KINGSTON
- Suburbs
- Train Stations
- Train Line
- Waterways
- Tertiary Institute
- Government School
- Non-Government School
- Cycle Route - Primary
- Cycle Route - Main
- Cycle Route - Municipal
- Cycle Route - Neighbourhood & Local Links
- Cycle Route - Direct
- Cycle Route - Non-Priority
- Cycle Route - Recreational
- Shopping Centres
- Activity Centre Zone
- Public Open Space - Sports
- Public Open Space - Recreation
- Public Open Space - Linear
- Public Open Space - Conservation
- Public Open Space - Civic
- Public Open Space - Ancillary



4.6 Population Growth and Density Pressures

Between 2021 and 2041, the population of Kingston is forecast to increase by 36,278 persons (22.74%) from 159,541 to 195,819 people. The most significant growth is projected to occur in Highett (141%), Moorabbin (103.4%), Mentone-Moorabbin Airport (30.1%), Carrum (29.9%) and Cheltenham (29.4%). Across the municipality dwellings are forecast to increase by 15,422 dwellings (22.8%) from 67,562 to 82,984 dwellings in 2041. This is expected to occur at the rate of 771 new dwellings per annum.

The Suburban Rail Loop and Level Crossing Removals in particular will provide impetus for increased housing densities in Kingston, and it is anticipated that the areas adjacent to these developments will be characterised by high and medium-density housing. The suburbs anticipated to experience the greatest population growth associated with SRL station precincts are Cheltenham, Highett and Clayton South. This growth is not yet included in the population and dwelling forecasts of this strategy. These will be reviewed once population estimates are provided by the State Government.

Highett and Moorabbin are expected to see a staggering increase in residential development to 2041 – Highett (127.6%) and Moorabbin (96.5%). These are followed by Cheltenham (27.9%), Carrum (25.9%) and Mentone-Moorabbin Airport (25.6%). Many of these areas will have higher density housing with townhouses and apartments which will have limited backyard spaces and landscaping, which puts greater pressure on existing open spaces.

Development driven land use pressures have the potential to exacerbate the effects of climate change through the increase of hard surfaces and reduction in open space within and adjacent to high density commercial, retail and residential developments. This strategy recognises that it has a vital role in

responding to these pressures. Additionally, in areas with higher concentrated populations, there is a greater need for the provision of high quality accessible open spaces for community needs.

The Open Space Strategy recognises the need to focus resources on protecting, enhancing, increasing and maintaining open space in areas with higher density populations. These highly contested spaces will be at a greatly increased risk of urban heat vulnerability and will require higher levels of environmental resource allocation and focus.

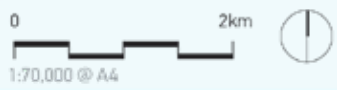
In addition, well designed public open space facilities which meet a wide variety of needs will be required to serve a growing and diverse population. Map 10 identifies areas which will experience density pressures in the coming years.

Map 10: Density Pressures



LEGEND

- KINGSTON
- Suburbs
- Train Stations
- Train Line
- Waterways
- Activity Centre
- Expected Growth Zone
- Substantial Change
- Public Open Space - Local
- Public Open Space - Neighbourhood
- Public Open Space - District
- Public Open Space - Regional
- Public Open Space - Outside Kingston



4.7 Growth and Change

Population Growth

There were **159,567** people estimated to be living in Kingston in 2021.
This is projected to grow to **195,819** people by the year 2041, an increase of **22.74%**.



Housing Growth

There were **67,562** households in Kingston in 2021.
This is projected to grow to **82,984** households by the year 2041, an increase of **22.8%**.



Change in Age Structure

The top three 5-year age groups forecast to have the greatest increase from 2021 to 2041 are:

80 - 84 years ↗ 36.2% (3,984 to 5,425 people)

75 - 79 years ↗ 36.1% (5,428 to 7,388 people)

0 - 4 years ↗ 31.4% (8,911 to 11,709 children)

Change in Household Type



↗ 24.2% growth

The number of **Lone Person Households** in Kingston is expected to increase from 17,051 in 2021 to 21,170 in 2041 (24.2% growth).



↗ 23% growth

The number of **One Parent Households** in Kingston is expected to increase from 6,440 in 2021 to 7,923 in 2041 (23% growth).



↗ 19.5% growth

The number of **Couples with Dependents** in Kingston is expected to increase from 21,062 in 2021 to 25,166 in 2041 (19.5%).

4.8 Cultural Diversity

Kingston has a culturally diverse population. In 2021, 31.9% of the population were born overseas. There has been an increasing proportion of people born in India, China and Vietnam. Clayton South is the most culturally diverse suburb of Kingston, with 62.8% of the population born overseas.

There are some suburbs with higher concentrations of specific cultures. For example 20% of the population in Clayton South are of Chinese ancestry, compared to the Kingston average of 6.7%.

On the other hand Clarinda and Oakleigh South both have a high proportion of people of Greek ancestry (Clarinda 15.4% and Oakleigh South 16%) compared to the Kingston average of 6%.

A higher proportion of Kingston residents (71%) only speak English at home that in Greater Melbourne (61%), with the top three overseas languages spoken being Greek, Mandarin and Russian.

Cultural diversity presents opportunities for open space design and provision. Consideration needs to be given to facilities for emerging non-traditional sports, accommodating female only participation, larger social gatherings and concerns around safety.

4.9 Access for All Abilities

There is an increasing number of people within Kingston who need assistance with core activities in their day-to-day lives due to disability. It is estimated that this is 5.9% of the Kingston population in 2021. This has increased across all age groups from 2016 to 2021, with the highest increase in people aged over 70.

Community consultation results demonstrate that only 51% of people surveyed believed that our open spaces cater for people of all abilities. Design for all open spaces needs to incorporate spaces that are inclusive of people with additional needs.



5. STRATEGY AMBITION

5.1 Goals

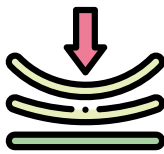
Our Community Vision outlined in the Council Plan is to champion and nurture green and open spaces to create safe and healthy environments. From this vision and from the analysis of the key influences, challenges and opportunities for the future of open space in Kingston, the following goals have been developed.

Goal 1



Enhance quality of open space through high-quality design

Goal 2



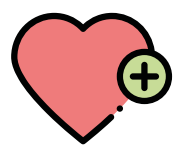
Ensure adequate provision of accessible, connected and inclusive spaces for people to enjoy

Goal 3



Increase environmental resilience

Goal 4



Promote community health and wellbeing



Council's Vision for Open Space

Kingston's open spaces are accessible, connected, safe, natural and inviting places which acknowledge Traditional Owners. They prioritise the needs of the community and the environment. Equity and diversity underpin the design and location of all open spaces.



5.2

Open Space Principles



Design & Quality

Designs should be enjoyable, functional, well planned and built with appropriate materials and technology that works well for all users. Focus should be on creating desirable spaces that meet current and future demographic needs.

Design should:

- Provide a safe, fit for purpose, accessible, and appealing space to all users with good visual links and passive surveillance.
- Be delightful, authentic, creative, sensitive, and intelligent in form, space, proportion, craft, and detail.
- Be site responsive, responding to specific local conditions including drainage, contamination, indigenous flora and fauna, landscape, surrounding built form and other features.
- Value the heritage, and understand and respond to natural, traditional-owner and post-European history and memory, and site's cultural values.
- Provide a balanced use between structured vs non-structured activities to meet the current and future demographic needs.
- Provide an opportunity for the community to connect and facilitate longer stays where possible and appropriate.
- Respond to maintenance requirements of the space to ensure it is well looked after.
- Celebrate and interpret the natural environment, providing everyday connection to nature.



Access, Connectivity & Inclusivity

All residents within Kingston should have access to a public open space within a 1000m walkable distance from their residency. Where possible, Council's ambition is to provide residents with accessible public open space within a 400m walkable distance from their homes. All public open spaces within Kingston should be inclusively or universally designed so that all members of the community can enjoy them.

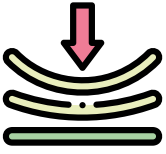
Open spaces should:

- Offer a variety of activities to all generations and respond to various current and future demographic needs and demands
- Be socially responsive, supporting community aspirations for the place
- Be engaging, reflective and responsive to the diverse community's social, cultural, and economic values, and encourage positive interaction
- Be universally inclusive and be accessible to all members of the community without barriers or differentiation
- Be walkable, with supporting pathways and access routes to main entries prioritising pedestrian connections into local streets and networks
- Maximise nature play elements where practicable
- Create habitat corridors and optimise connections for wildlife.

The Open Space Strategy should:

- Seek to retain open spaces and actively purchase land in areas that lack open space
- Advocate for public access to restricted sites, in areas lacking in open space where land purchasing is not a viable option
- Ensure all open spaces and their facilities are accessible while also ensuring the surrounding streets encourage walkability and provide a suitable access
- Support and encourage walking and cycling in accordance with Council's Integrated Transport Strategy.

Open Space Principles continued...

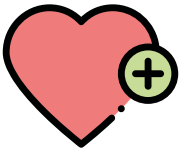


Environment & Sustainability

All public open spaces in Kingston must be respectful and supportive of environment, sustainability, and biodiversity values. Designs must assess the long-term life cycle implications and future renewal opportunities.

Open Space must be:

- Enduring across time
- Environmentally sustainable, minimising use of energy and resources, minimising emissions and waste generation, and maximising use of recycled materials
- Durable and easy to maintain so they age gracefully and support capacity for future adaptation
- Incorporate smart water technology solutions where appropriate
- Protective and respectful of existing trees and encourage planting opportunities to enhance biodiversity and achieve a minimum of 30% canopy cover
- Designed to promote urban cooling and provide a refuge during hot summer days while addressing the future climate change challenges
- Designed, where possible, to conserve potable water by using more alternative water (recycled water or treated stormwater) for irrigating open spaces
- Maximise the area, structural layers and variety of indigenous planting
- Minimising wild life impact of infrastructure through wildlife-sensitive lighting, wildlife crossings and noise attenuation.
- Ensure all open spaces are designed thoughtfully and creatively
- Protect and enhance existing open spaces
- Balance open space usage



Health & Wellbeing

A healthy and well community is one where people engage in physical activity; maintain a healthy, well balanced diet; and diseases and injury are minimised.

Open Spaces should:

- Create opportunities for all people to achieve optimal mental, physical and social wellbeing throughout all stages of life
- Encourage and promote community health, wellbeing and active lifestyle through creation of fit for purpose spaces that meet everyone's needs
- Meet the social, sport and recreation needs of the community while providing connection to nature and support seating and relaxing
- Be inclusive and welcoming and encourage and provide places for people to meet, socialise, play, reflect and connect
- Provide access and connection to nature, improving social resilience/cohesion, health and wellbeing
- Support and encourage health and wellbeing in accordance with Council's Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan
- Encourage and promote community health, wellbeing, and active lifestyle through creation of fit for purpose spaces that meet everyone's needs.
- Be inclusive and welcoming and encourage and provide places for people to meet, socialise, play, reflect and connect
- Provide access and connection to nature, improving social resilience/cohesion, health and wellbeing
- Meet the social, sport and recreation needs of the community while providing connection to nature and support seating and relaxing.

6. BUILDING BLOCKS FOR THE STRATEGY

6.1

Classifying Open Space

Hierarchy

The future planning for the open space network will be underpinned by the goals of both improving the quality of the open space and ensuring that equitable access to appropriate open space is achieved across the municipality.

In order to achieve this, each open space will be classified based on several factors:

- The number of people anticipated to use the open space
- The function of the open space
- The appropriate type and level of investment and infrastructure required in each open space.

The number of people anticipated to use the open space is based on two classifications – hierarchy (size of space and geographic catchment) and type (number of people within close proximity of the open space).

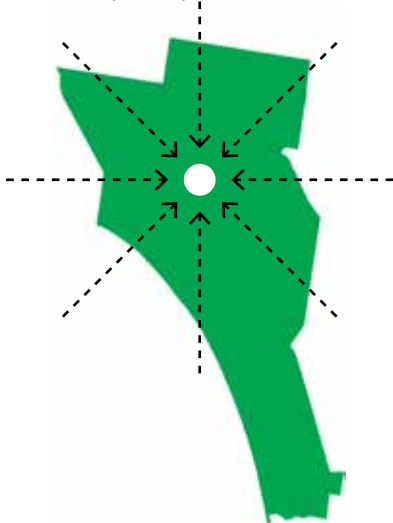
The underlying assumption of this approach is that spaces that serve larger numbers of people will require a higher level of open space services than spaces that will be in less demand.

Open Space Classification Criteria

Regional	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Typically greater than 10 ha or 5 km in length• Serves entire City of Kingston and beyond• Serves a 1000 m walkable catchment
District	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Typically 3 – 10 ha or 1.5 km in length• Serves more than one suburb• Serves a 1000 m walkable catchment
Neighbourhood	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Typically 0.2 – 1 ha or 100 m – 1 km in length• Serves one suburb• Serves a 400 m walkable catchment
Local/Pocket Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Typically less than 0.2 ha• Serves local area (1 – 2 blocks)• Serves a 400 m walkable catchment

Hierarchy

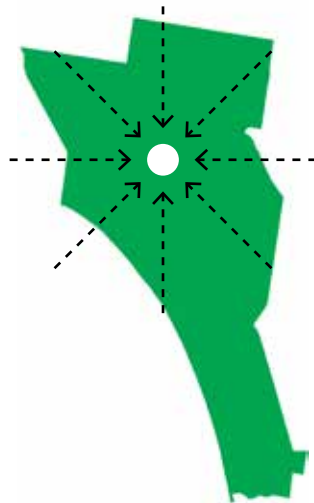
Size of an open space and the catchment that it serves



Regional

Typically greater than 10 ha.

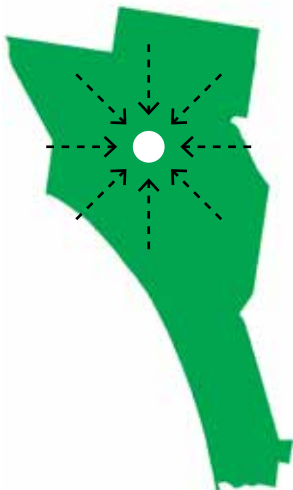
Draws visitors from across the municipality and beyond.



District

Typically 3 – 10 ha.

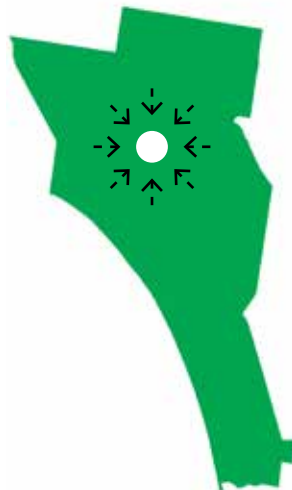
Draws visitors from surrounding suburbs and close by.



Neighbourhood

Typically 0.2 – 1 ha.

Draws visitors within walking distance.



Local / Pocket Park

Typically less than 0.2 ha.

Serves immediate local community and small in size.

Classifying Open Space continued...

Type

Once the hierarchy of the open space has been established, each space is assessed in relation to the population densities which live in its immediate vicinity. This will establish whether the space will be classified type A, B or C.

In summary, as the types encompass both the geographic catchment (hierarchy) as well as adjacent population densities, an accurate assessment is possible for the likely numbers of people who will use the open space.

Consideration may also be given to any open space within a unique location.

For example, some smaller open spaces along the foreshore do not have any residents directly abutting, yet receive high visitation numbers, as do some sport reserves which are abutted by transport linkages or industrial precincts. Where the above applies, an adjustment in type classification of the particular open space has been made.

The type of classification is used for spaces with primary functions for sport, recreation, conservation and urban/civic. It is not applicable for regional, linear and ancillary spaces as their main function makes it difficult to differentiate between types (A, B and C), therefore any classification would be very similar to each other. In other cases, these open spaces are the remnant land of road infrastructure, which requires a detailed analysis to assess their suitability to provide facilities.

Due to the current visitation levels of bushland reserves across Kingston, these open spaces have predominately been classified as type B or C.

Type

Density of population within catchment



Type A

Generally serves a high number of visitors. At District and Neighbourhood level, these open spaces provide a variety of services.

District

serves 20,000 or more

Neighbourhood

serves 4,000 or more

Local/Pocket Park

serves 1,000 or more



Type B

Generally serves a moderate level of visitors, providing adequate services meeting the needs of the community.

District

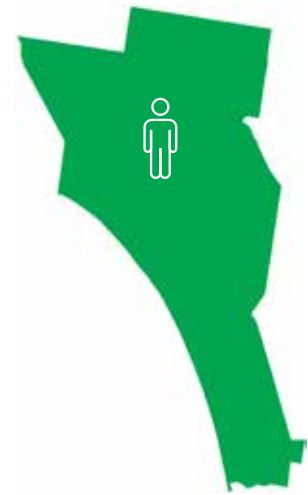
serves 14,000 – 19,999

Neighbourhood

serves 2,500 – 3,999

Local/Pocket Park

serves 750 – 1,000



Type C

Provides a supplementary role and generally serves lower visitations, except where the function of open space has been classified as Sport.

District

serves less than 14,000

Neighbourhood

serves less than 2,500

Local/Pocket Park

serves less than 750

Classifying Open Space continued...

Function

Each open space has been given a classification according to its current primary function (greater than fifty per cent of its usage). This provides a basis for the gap analysis, noting all Regional open spaces have been classified as multi-functional.

In addition, it is an important and overarching classification in determining types of infrastructure recommended for each classification of open space.

The Open Space Asset Provision Table (6.2) sets out guidance for types of facilities and infrastructure that is considered suitable/not suitable for each open space. This ensures a consistency in approach of levels of investment in open space services appropriate to levels of need and function of the open space.

Function

What is the current primary function of the open space?



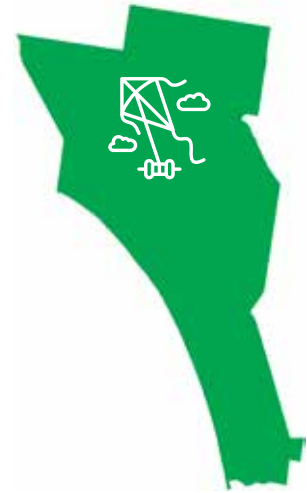
Conservation

Primary purpose of protecting and/or improving biodiversity, habitat or heritage values.
Public access may be managed or controlled.



Linear Links & Trails

Includes streets, laneways, green hard surface or shared pathways located within the public realm that link the open space network and places of activity.



Recreation

Primary purpose is for informal active recreation uses such as unstructured physical activities, play and casual enjoyment of green space and nature.



Urban and Civic

Hard paved open spaces in urban areas, includes paths and civic spaces consisting of squares or plazas, urban parks, marketplaces.



Sport

Primary purpose for formal organised sport. Typically includes formal playing fields and courts/pavilions, car parking and associated infrastructure.



Ancillary

Spaces not included in other definitions.

6.2 Open Space Asset Provision Table

The Open Space Asset Provision table provides recommendations for facility provision in different types of open spaces. The table is an indicative guide only, and the level of provision is to be assessed on a case-by-case basis, considering factors such as location and context.

Play and Active Recreation infrastructure is not included within the table, as provision of these facilities will be informed by Council's Play and Active Recreation Spaces Strategy.

Function	Sport							Recreation									
	Hierarchy	Rgnl	District			Neighbourhood			Rgnl	District			Neighbourhood			Local Park	
Type	Rgnl	A	B	C	A	B	C	Rgnl	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
BBQ Facilities	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Bicycle Racks	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Car Parking	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Change Rooms/ Pavilions	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Community Garden	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fenced Dog Off-Leash Area	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Drinking Fountain	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Festival and Events Space	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Garden Bed - Feature/Decorative	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Garden Bed - Informal / Sensory Garden	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Unstructured Recreational Spaces/ Passive	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lighting - Flood	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Lighting - Feature/ Safety	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Paths - Pedestrian/ Informal	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Paths - Shared	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Public Art	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Public Toilet	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗✗
Rubbish Bins	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Shade Sails - Playground	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Shelter	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sports Fields	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Seating	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓
Trees - Large Canopy Shade	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓
IWM Infrastructure	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

- ✓✓ **Should include** i.e. Needed and should be provided
- ✓ **May include** i.e. Positive inclusion but not necessary
- ✗ **Should not include/not supported** i.e. Potentially detrimental to primary function of open space
- ✗✗ **Must not have** i.e. Detrimental to primary function of open space

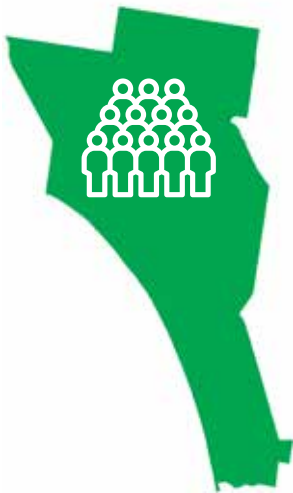
	Conservation									Urban and Civic								
	District			Neighbourhood			Local Park			District			Neighbourhood			Local Park		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
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	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗✗	✗✗	✗✗	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
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6.3 Availability

Equitable access to open space is an underlying goal for this Strategy. Where the gap analysis identifies areas where there is a lack of quality open space, priority will be given to increasing open space provision. If this cannot be achieved through land acquisition, the strategy will recommend advocating for use of open spaces which have restricted access.

Therefore, a further classification identifying ownership/ accessibility of open space has also been established. This allows the identification of open spaces which can potentially contribute to the public realm where the gap analysis has identified a lack of community access to open space.

Types of Open Space Access



Public Open Space

- Publicly owned
- Publicly accessible
- Primary purpose is active recreation, sport and play, conservation, waterways and/or heritage
- Provides one or more of outdoor recreation, leisure and environmental benefits and/or visual amenity



Restricted Open Space

- Publicly owned
- Public access and/or use restricted
- Primary purpose is outdoor recreation, conservation, heritage and/or services, including transport, education, water, health or utilities
- Provides one or more of outdoor recreation, leisure and environmental benefits and/or visual amenity



Private Open Space

- Privately owned or leased on a long-term basis to private operators
- Public access is prohibited or significantly restricted
- May still provide public benefits via environmental services and visual amenity

6.4 Planning Terminology

Master Plans

Have a comprehensive long term strategic focus and are needed due to proposed or foreseeable significant change in use at the site.

This change is driven by structural requirements of the site; changes in demand or need of a use or multiple uses; local population or other changes. These plans should be evidence and data informed and guide the future growth and development.

These plans are conceptual, endorsed by Council and are at a level to guide future investment by Council and/or external funding submissions to implement its components.

Reserve Improvement Plans

Are required when no or very few key components of a site are going to change.

These plans will often focus on connecting existing aspects of the site together in a more comprehensive way.

Whilst these plans are detailed, some key components may require more specialised planning. These plans are suitable to inform submission to Council Capital Works Program and/or external funding submissions.

Depending on the context of the site (and existing key components) they may have more a landscape, safety, play, active recreation or sport facility focus.

Before commencing development of a Reserve Improvement Plan, a broader scan of the area and need should be undertaken to confirm a Master Plan is not required. They should always consider the broader context and connectivity within a site.

7.

SUBURB ANALYSIS

*Population data contained within each suburbs overview is the projected growth/decline during a 10 year period between 2021 to 2031 (strategies life cycle). Population growth and density pressure data contained in earlier section 4.6 of the strategy, is based on a 20 year forecast projection between 2021 and 2041.

7.1 Aspendale

Overview

Aspendale is forecast for a population growth of 10.87% in the next decade. The area contains a range of open spaces for different activities, including dog off-leash areas, sport and active recreation, playgrounds, golf (privately through Rossdale Golf Course) and passive recreation. Most residents within the suburb have access to an open space within 400 m of their home with all residents able to access open space within 1000 m of their homes.

The supply of playgrounds in the northern section of the suburb is poor. Current population forecasts suggest that there is a current shortfall of two playgrounds and this demand will remain steady for the next 15 years. Opportunities to identify locations for an additional two playgrounds need to be explored. With many schools located in the suburb, there is an opportunity to explore public access to these open spaces providing further hard court and social opportunities. There is a good trail system present, including a section of the Longbeach Trail, which could be extended in an east-west direction and in several locations to connect with the beach and provide circuit opportunities.

Open space could be enhanced through extensive planting and the introduction of a greater range of activities in parks. Aspendale has a low tree canopy cover with approximately 13% coverage in 2022. Areas of ecological significance are located just north of the suburb boundary within the Mordialloc Creek Reserve, which can be reached with relative ease from within Aspendale. Attenborough Park is a site of cultural significance and should be protected, enhanced and celebrated.

Public open space is well-spaced throughout the suburb, with residential areas between the trainline and beachfront having some accessibility issues to reach green, open spaces beyond the beach due to the trainline forming a barrier. Future level crossing removal works will improve open space opportunities along the train corridor, also improving accessibility from Station St across Nepean Hwy to the foreshore. Both the coastline and Edithvale Wetlands form living links along boundaries of the suburb, connecting with wider open space networks.





Aspendale

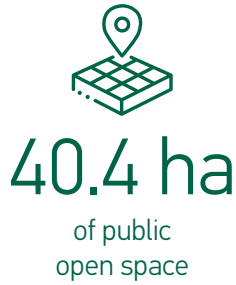
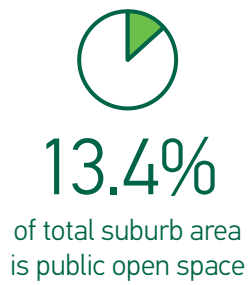
Population Growth

There were 7,341 people estimated to be living in Aspendale in 2021.

This is projected to grow to 8,139 people by the year 2031, an increase of 10.87%.



Open Space Statistics

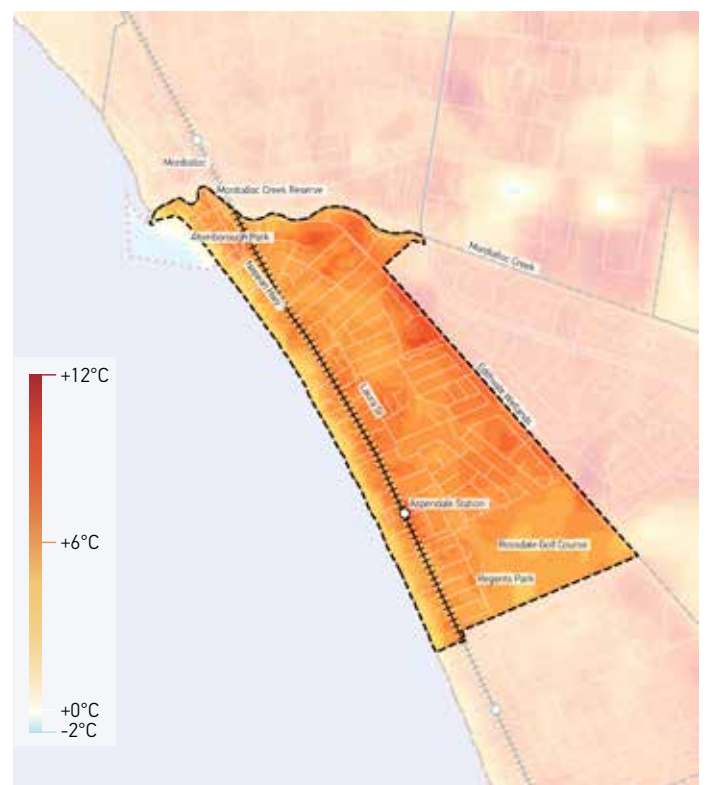


Gap Analysis Map



Urban Heat Island Map

Degrees above/below the average temperature – CSIRO



Open Space Classifications

Location	Hierarchy	Type	Function
1. Regents Park	District	B	Sports
2. Mordialloc Creek	District	B	Recreation
3. Glen Street Reserve	Neighbourhood	A	Sports
4. Attenborough Park	Neighbourhood	A	Recreation
5. Iluka Reserve	Neighbourhood	A	Recreation
6. Groves Reserve	Neighbourhood	A	Conservation
7. Albany Crescent Reserve	Neighbourhood	B	Recreation
8. Carinya Avenue Reserve	Local	C	Recreation

* Table only lists key public open spaces. Restricted and private open spaces not listed. **Sports reserves may contain multiple playing fields.



Aspendale

Opportunities

- The State Government has announced Level Crossing removal within the next 2 years – Station Street near Attenborough Reserve and Groves Ave near Aspendale shopping village. There is an opportunity to improve connectivity to the beachfront.
- Connectivity from Iluka Reserve to the Longbeach trail could be improved by installing lighting along the path network. This would create a continual safe route from Aspendale Gardens through to Aspendale train station.
- Attenborough Park and Peter Scullin Reserve interactions to be enhanced through LXP and Mordialloc Activity Centre development. A key element is making sure the connections to the foreshore are retained, maybe even enhanced.
- Encourage and advocate for Mordialloc College to remain publicly accessible so open space can be utilised.
- Additional street tree planting will continue to improve tree canopy coverage across the suburb.





Issues

- Supply and access to playgrounds in the northern section of suburb is poor and opportunities to address this issue should be pursued.
- Current population based shortfall of two playgrounds in suburb.
- Supply and access to Active Recreation opportunities is limited.
- Address safety concerns at Iluka Reserve.
- Total tree canopy cover of the suburb is under 15%, resulting in hot spots in the north-east region of the suburb and Nepean Highway stretch.
- Accessibility to the beachfront across the trainline is limited to dedicated crossing points.

Actions

- **A1** Improve and facilitate path connection across the Mordialloc Creek to the Mordialloc Activity Centre
- **A2** Improve interface to adjoining residential area using Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)
- **A3** Improve access and interface to Edithvale Wetlands
- **A4** Investigate options to provide safe pedestrian access between Attenborough Park and Doyle's Hotel to enable pedestrian interaction and experience with the Mordialloc Creek
- **A5** Improve east-west pedestrian access across the train line and Nepean Highway
- **A6** Improve and facilitate further walkability to Mordialloc Activity Centre
- **A7** Through level crossing removal works advocate for improved open space in Attenborough Park aligned with the Mordialloc Creek master plan
- **A8** Advocate for high-quality open space and amenity and biodiversity landscaping as part of the Level Crossing removal project

Planning Priorities

-  Prepare a Reserve Improvement Plan for Glen Street Reserve
-  Prepare a Reserve Improvement Plan for Iluka Reserve
-  Update the existing master plan for Mordialloc Creek
-  Prepare a Reserve Improvement Plan for Attenborough Park.



LEGEND

- Action Number
- KINGSTON
- Suburbs
- Urban Growth Boundary
- Train Stations
- Train Line
- Waterways
- Wetlands
- Public Open Space
- Restricted Access Public Open Space
- Private Open Space
- Future Open Space
- Activity Centre with Structure Plan
- OS Catchment 400m
- OS Catchment 1000m
- OS Gaps - Not within catchments
- Playground
- Barriers
- Required Links
- Open Space ID #
(Refer to Open Space Classification Table)



7.2 Aspendale Gardens

Overview

Aspendale Gardens is anticipated to experience a population growth of 5.35% over the next decade. The area contains large public open spaces, including the Edithvale-Seafood Wetlands, Aspendale Gardens Sports Reserve, Browns Reserve and L. L. Stevenson Reserve.

The gap analysis reveals that all residents have walkable access to an open space, with most people having access within 400 m of their home and only a small proportion needing to walk 1000 m. Many of these open spaces are, however, wetland spaces where recreational activities are limited.

The suburb has 7 playgrounds and 7 recreation facilities; however, these are not all easily accessible due to barriers across the suburb created by Wells Road, the Edithvale Wetlands and Mordialloc Creek. Although Mordialloc Wetlands is located within the adjacent suburb boundary of Braeside, residents of Aspendale Gardens have direct access to this stretch of open space and it is a priority for local residents that a wetland conservation reserve is developed along Mordialloc Creek. It is recommended that a master plan is developed for this conservation reserve.

Council has recently invested significantly in upgrading the facilities within Aspendale Gardens Sports Reserve. There are two other sizeable public open spaces within Aspendale Gardens – Browns Reserve and L. L. Stevenson Reserve. Browns Reserve is on the western edge of the area and is not easily accessible from other parts of the suburb. L. L. Stevenson Reserve, on the other hand, is centrally located and therefore can provide an important role in open space provision. It is recommended that a master plan is created for this strategically located site.

Aspendale Gardens has a low tree canopy cover with approximately 11% coverage in 2022. Significant areas of heat vulnerability have been identified across the suburb, in particular along the edge of the Edithvale Wetlands, Wells Road and in farmland in the south east corner. Priority needs to be given to increasing tree canopy cover across the suburb to alleviate this issue.





Aspendale Gardens

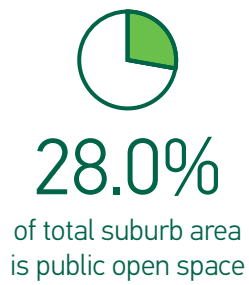
Population Growth

There were 6,482 people estimated to be living in Aspendale Gardens in 2021.

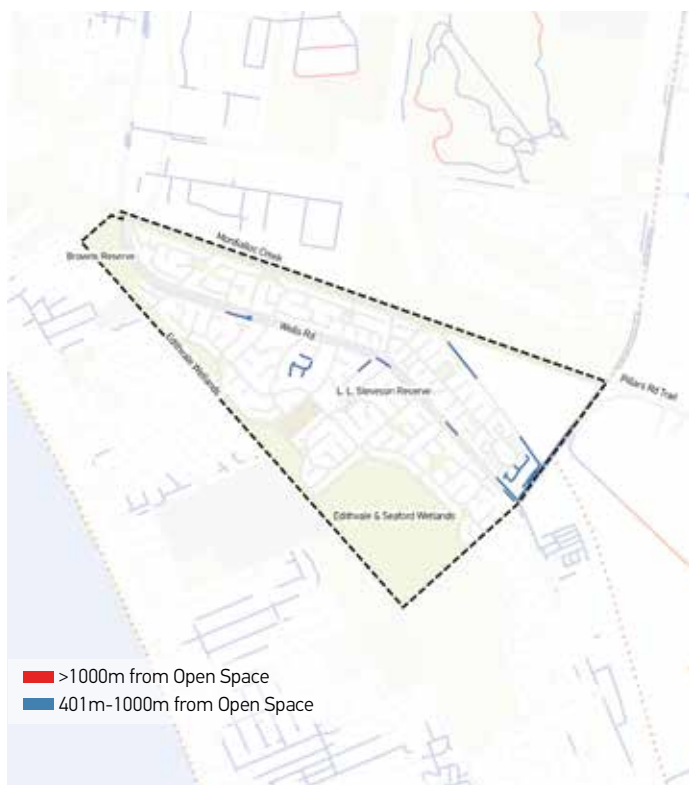
This is projected to grow to 6,828 people by the year 2031, an increase of 5.35%.



Open Space Statistics

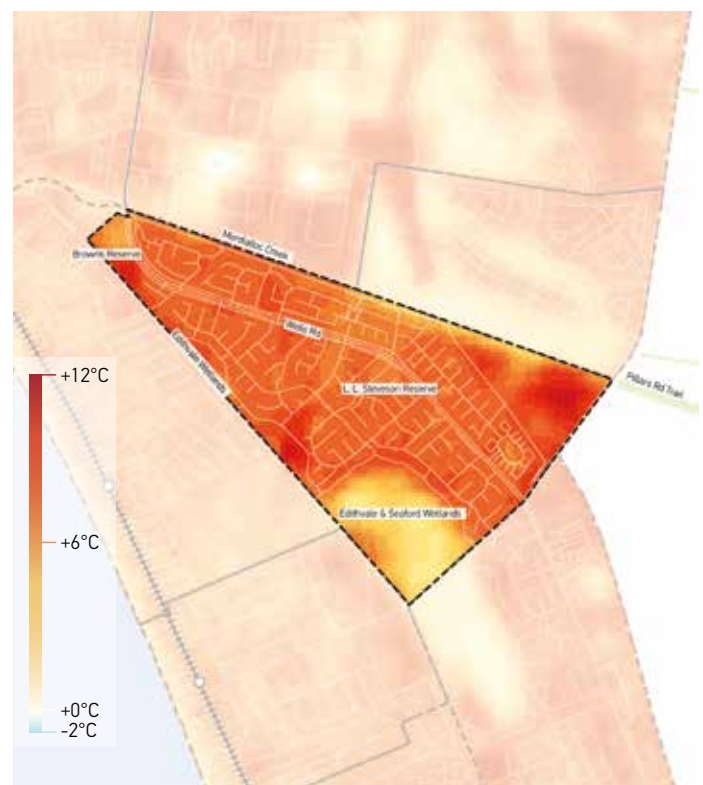


Gap Analysis Map



Urban Heat Island Map

Degrees above/below the average temperature – CSIRO



Open Space Classifications

Location	Hierarchy	Type	Function
1. Aspendale Gardens Sports Reserve	District	B	Sports
2. Yammerbook Nature Reserve (South)	District	B	Conservation
3. Yammerbook Nature Reserve (Centre Swamp)	District	B	Conservation
4. Browns Reserve	Neighbourhood	A	Sports
5. Mordialloc Creek Wetlands	Neighbourhood	A	Conservation
6. Kearney Drive Reserve	Neighbourhood	A	Recreation
7. L L Stevenson Reserve	Neighbourhood	A	Recreation
8. Nurten Parade Reserve	Neighbourhood	A	Recreation
9. Jacqueline Drive Reserve	Neighbourhood	B	Recreation
10. Branagan Drive Reserve	Neighbourhood	B	Recreation
11. Palm Grove Boulevard Reserve	Neighbourhood	B	Recreation
12. Royal Palms Park	Neighbourhood	B	Recreation
13. Amott Court Reserve	Neighbourhood	B	Recreation
14. Pacific Drive Reserve	Neighbourhood	B	Recreation
15. Winners Circle Reserve	Neighbourhood	B	Recreation
16. Branagan Drive Reserve 3	Neighbourhood	B	Recreation
17. Branagan Drive Reserve 2	Local	C	Recreation
18. Edithvale – Seaford Wetlands (MWC drains)	Local	C	Conservation
19. Edithvale – Seaford Wetlands (MWC drains)	Local	C	Conservation
20. Edithvale – Seaford Wetlands	Regional	N/A	Multi Function

* Table only lists key public open spaces. Restricted and private open spaces not listed. **Sports reserves may contain multiple playing fields.



ASPENDALE GARDENS SPORTS RESERVE

Aspendale Gardens

Opportunities

- L. L. Stevenson Reserve provides an opportunity for a central open space which could provide increased recreation for young adults in the suburb.
- Playgrounds are prevalent and well-spaced throughout Aspendale Gardens providing plenty of recreational spaces for children.
- The open space associated with the creek corridor has the potential for walking/cycling trail as an extension of the Pillars Road Trail and connecting with L. L. Stevenson Reserve.
- Explore Wells Road boulevard planting.
- Potential for lighting along the Longbeach Trail.
- Improvements to municipal gateway at Edithvale Road.
- Additional tree planting along the Longbeach Trail and streetscapes will improve tree canopy coverage across the suburb.
- Attenborough Park could potentially be reinforced as a district standard youth precinct (space for young adult activities) to service the central area of Kingston including Mordialloc/Aspendale and Aspendale Gardens.


Issues

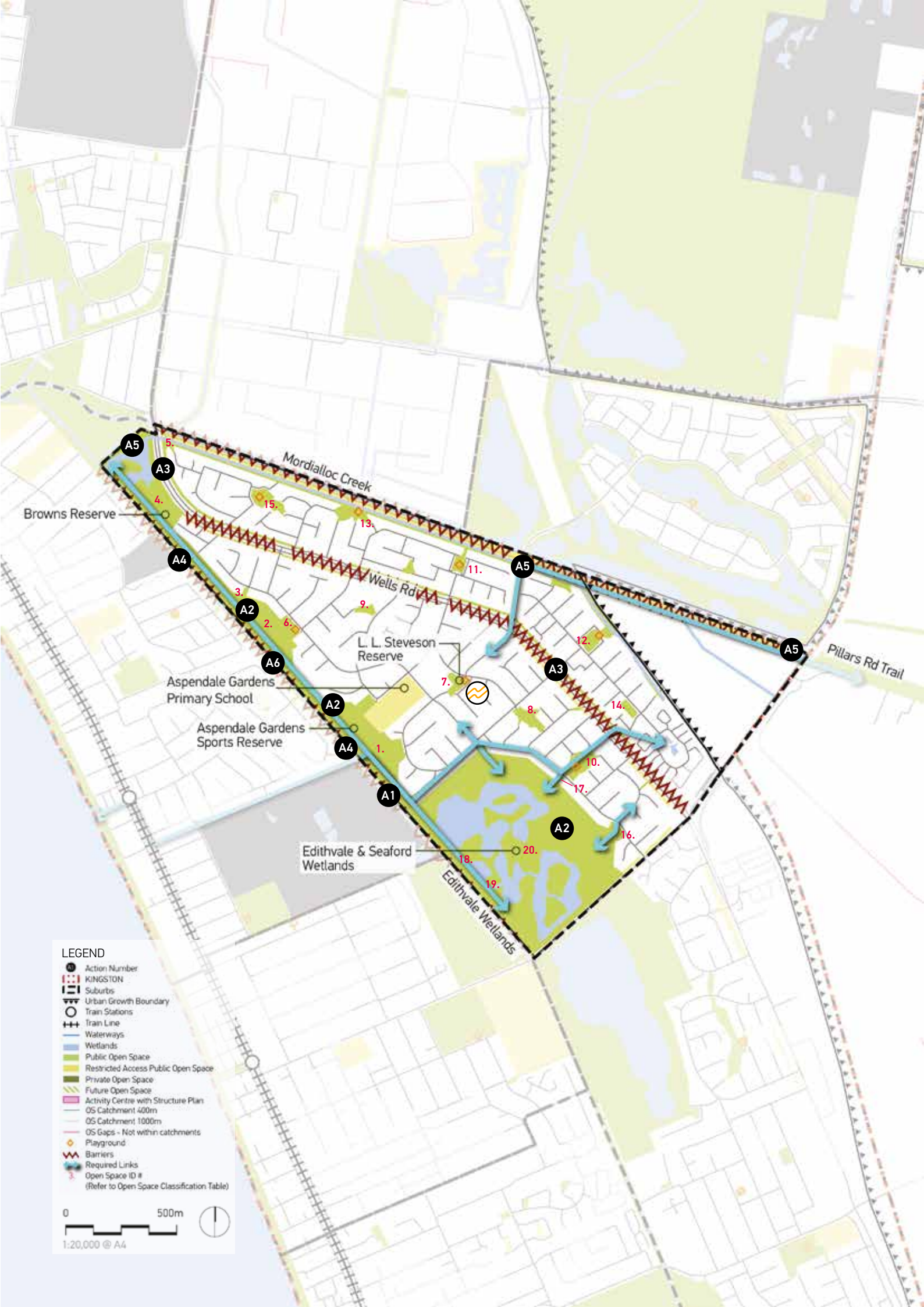
- Low tree canopy cover (11%) across the suburb.
- Private land and open space areas along the Longbeach Trail with low tree canopy has resulted in hot spots.
- Public open spaces provided are either small in size or restrained in their design due to wetland features, limiting their possible uses.
- There is a current population-based surplus of 2 playgrounds. This figure is not expected to increase over the next 15 years.

Actions

- **A1** Explore opportunities to access Melbourne Water land and improve connectivity through wetlands to Longbeach Trail
- **A2** Concept/master plan for improvements to Edithvale Seaford Wetlands, incorporating public access, passive recreation, environmental and stormwater
- **A3** Implement boulevard treatment and street tree planting on Wells Road to improve pedestrian and cycle movement
- **A4** Increase tree planting along the Longbeach Trail and all entry points
- **A5** Implement walking and cycling trails connecting Pillars Road with the open spaces along the creek corridor
- **A6** Investigate lighting solutions along the Longbeach Trail consistent with conservation needs

Planning Priorities

-  Prepare a Reserve Improvement Plan for L.L Stevenson Reserve



LEGEND

- Action Number
- KINGSDON
- Suburbs
- Urban Growth Boundary
- Train Stations
- Train Line
- Waterways
- Wetlands
- Public Open Space
- Restricted Access Public Open Space
- Private Open Space
- Future Open Space
- Activity Centre with Structure Plan
- OS Catchment 400m
- OS Catchment 1000m
- OS Gaps - Not within catchments
- Playground
- Barriers
- Required Links
- Open Space ID #
(Refer to Open Space Classification Table)



7.3 Bonbeach

Overview

Bonbeach is a relatively small suburb of Kingston that is expected to experience a population growth of 2.97% in the next decade.

The gap analysis reveals that while a large proportion of residents can walk to an open space within 400m of their homes, there is a small residential pocket in the south-east corner of the suburb where walkability to an open space is just under 1000m. The Patterson River Golf Course is privately owned and takes up roughly a quarter of the suburb's land area.

The Patterson River on the southern boundary limits movement into neighbouring Patterson Lakes. The trail along Patterson River, however, is a popular linear open space for dog walking, cycling, walking and running amongst local residents. The suburb is home to several other walking/cycling tracks, including the Longbeach Trail along the eastern boundary and foreshore paths.

Central to the suburb is a large open space that provides spaces for both formal and informal sport recreation as well as a dog off-leash area. The Bonbeach Recreation Reserve is a unique large stretch of open space, with 5 unfenced sporting ovals running back-to-back providing quality and accessible open space.

Bonbeach comprises three playgrounds, and current population-based projections identify that two more are needed. Accessible play options are poor, and teen play is provided at only one of the current playgrounds. Supply and access within the north-west section of the suburb is poor. Two playgrounds in Bonbeach are located on Melbourne Water easements which are co-located with pumping stations and have extremely poor play value.

Level Crossing Removal works have recently been completed in Bonbeach, with the train station moving from its prior location. Connection and accessibility between the railway and foreshore require strengthening.

Bonbeach has a low tree canopy cover, with approximately 12% coverage in 2022.





Bonbeach

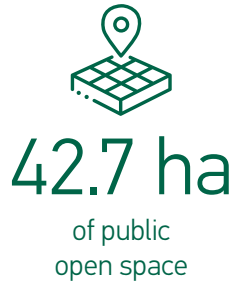
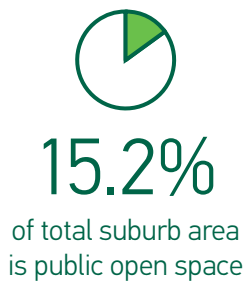
Population Growth

There were 6,910 people estimated to be living in Bonbeach in 2021.

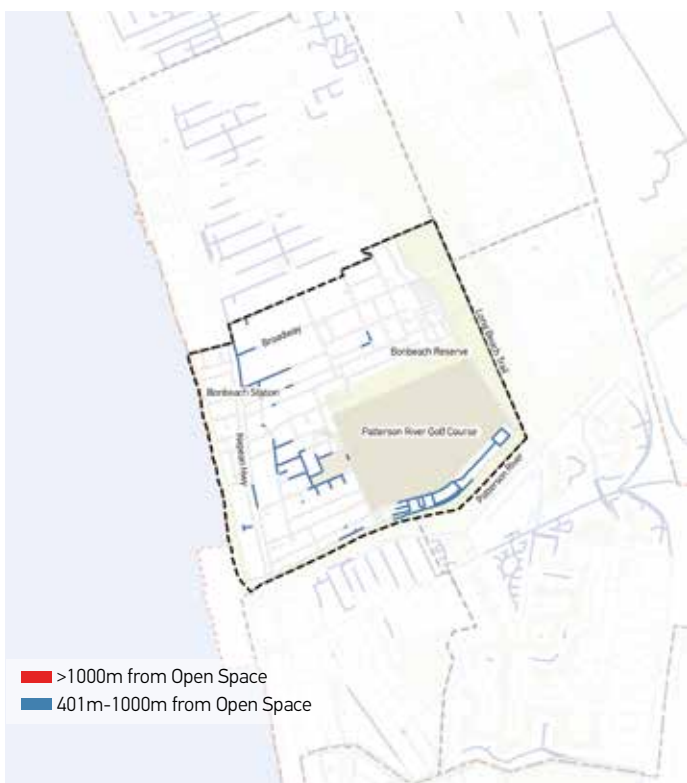
This is projected to grow to 7,115 people by the year 2031, an increase of 2.97%.



Open Space Statistics

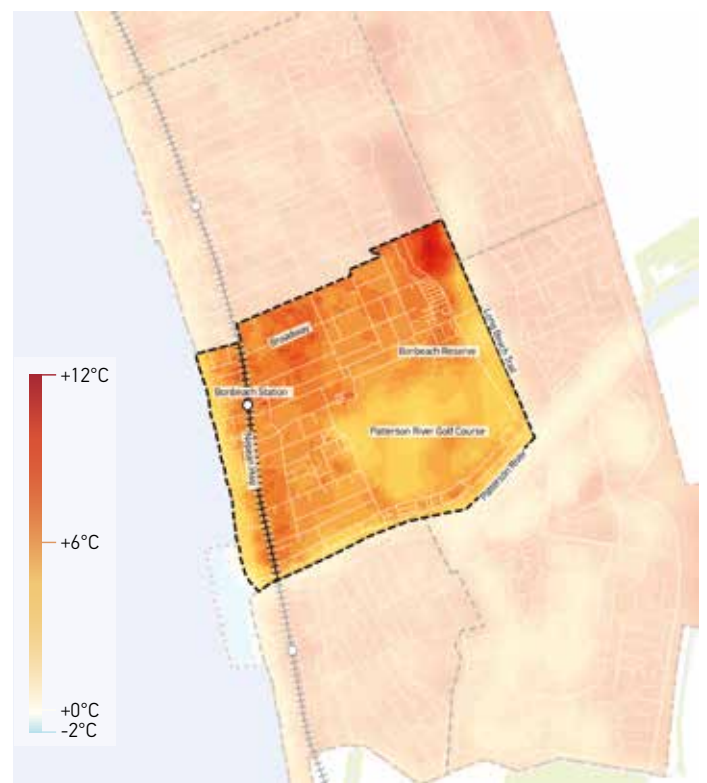


Gap Analysis Map



Urban Heat Island Map

Degrees above/below the average temperature – CSIRO



Open Space Classifications

Location	Hierarchy	Type	Function
1. Bonbeach Sports Reserve	District	B	Sports
2. Mary Bell Park	Local	A	Recreation
3. Scotch Parade Reserve	Local	A	Recreation
4. Mernda Ave Retarding Basin	Local	C	Conservation
5. Mernda Ave Reserve	Local	C	Recreation

* Table only lists key public open spaces. Restricted and private open spaces not listed. **Sports reserves may contain multiple playing fields.



Bonbeach




Opportunities

- Extending the existing and proposed pedestrian movement identified in the Bonbeach Sports Reserve Master Plan can help strengthen the missing east-west pedestrian corridors connecting Bonbeach Beach with Longbeach Trail.
- Establishing Broadway as an east-west pedestrian and cycling connectivity corridor, along with street tree planting will provide the necessary green canopy cover in the open space deprived northern region of suburb.
- Additional tree planting along the Longbeach Trail and streetscapes will improve tree canopy coverage across the suburb.

Issues

- Gap analysis identifies a lack of public accessible open space in the south-east corner of Bonbeach adjacent to Patterson River Golf Course.
- Lack of public access to the beach in the southern section due to cul-de-sac residential development.
- Current population based shortfall of two playgrounds.
- Two playgrounds in Bonbeach are located on Melbourne Water easements and their play value is extremely poor, including Scotch Parade Playground.
- Low tree canopy cover (12%) across suburb.
- Open space areas along the Longbeach Trail with low tree canopy have resulted in hot spots, particularly in the north-east corner of suburb.

Actions

-  A1 Investigate opportunities for increased public open space provision
-  A2 Improve tree canopy cover along the Longbeach Trail, bike/pedestrian trails and waterway connections
-  A3 Address drainage issues at Bonbeach Recreation Reserve to improve the quality of open space sporting ovals
-  A4 Investigate opportunities for additional connections across the Patterson River
-  A5 Advocate for improved accessibility and connectivity to the foreshore
-  A6 Investigate options to install a stormwater treatment project at Bonbeach Recreation Reserve and supply recycled water for irrigation

Planning Priorities

-  Implement Bonbeach Sports Reserve master plan



LEGEND

- Action Number
- KINGSSTON Suburbs
- Urban Growth Boundary
- Train Stations
- Train Line
- Waterways
- Wetlands
- Public Open Space
- Restricted Access Public Open Space
- Private Open Space
- Future Open Space
- Activity Centre with Structure Plan
- OS Catchment 400m
- OS Catchment 1000m
- OS Gaps - Not within catchments
- Playground
- Barriers
- Required Links
- Open Space ID #
(Refer to Open Space Classification Table)



7.4 Braeside

Overview

Braeside is a primarily industrial suburb bordered on its north by Lower Dandenong Road, on the east by Springvale Road, on the west by Boundary Road and to the south by Mordialloc Creek and Governor Road. There is no pedestrian crossing over Boundary Rd which hinders safety and accessibility to the suburb. There are no residential areas within the precinct.

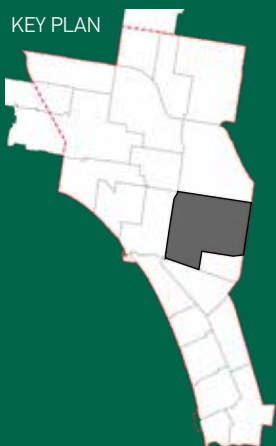
Braeside features one significant and high-quality public open space – Braeside Park. The Woodlands Industrial Estate provides a second small and mostly restrained public space due to the wetlands. Braeside Park occupies almost half the suburb and is home to several walking and biking trails within woodland areas, which connect with other open space networks such as the Chain of Parks network.

Whilst movement within Braeside Park is relatively easy, the Mordialloc Freeway significantly hinders access from the commercial area of west Braeside. Other major roads bounding the park also provide barriers to accessibility. The forecast population growth within Kingston will place greater pressure on Braeside Park as anticipated user numbers increase. Accessibility to the space will need to be improved to accommodate the increased demand.

Braeside has moderate tree canopy cover with approximately 19% coverage in 2022 which can be mainly attributed to the healthy tree canopy within Braeside Park. Braeside is ranked 1st for tree canopy cover within Kingston. There are however, large areas of urban heat identified in the industrial estates within the suburb where the tree canopy cover is low. Priority needs to be given to increasing tree canopy cover within industrial areas.

The urban heat vulnerability of the industrial area could be improved by increasing the provision of open spaces within these spaces. This would also provide an opportunity to strengthen biodiversity connections from Braeside Park through to Mordialloc Creek and eventually all the way through to Patterson River, whilst also improving the amenity of the area for local workers.

The gap analysis reveals there are significant gaps to accessing open space which can be attributed to the industrial nature of the suburb.





Braeside

Population Growth

There were 31 people estimated to be living in Braeside in 2021.

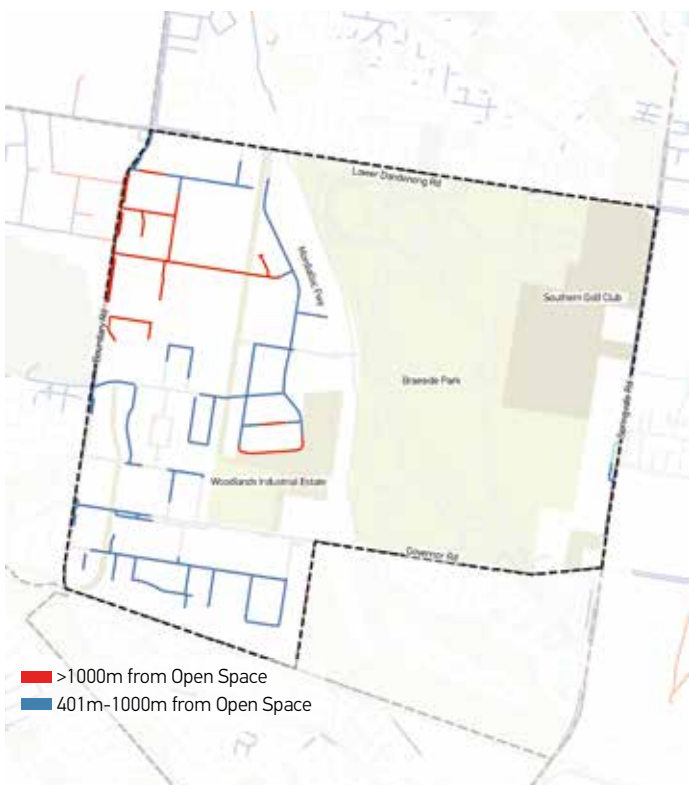
No further data available for population projections.

31
Year 2021

Open Space Statistics

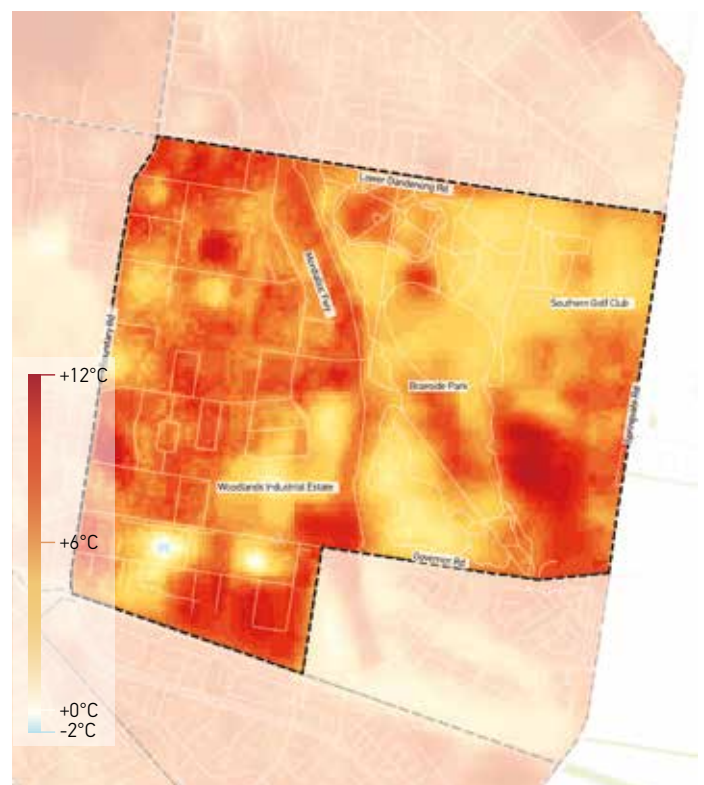


Gap Analysis Map



Urban Heat Island Map

Degrees above/below the average temperature – CSIRO



Open Space Classifications

Location	Hierarchy	Type	Function
1. Braeside Governer Road Wetlands	District	C	Conservation
2. Jarrah Drive Reserve	Local	C	Recreation
3. Braeside Park	Regional	N/A	Multi Function

* Table only lists key public open spaces. Restricted and private open spaces not listed. **Sports reserves may contain multiple playing fields.



Braeside

Opportunities

- The industrial nature of the suburb could make acquisition of large blocks for open space less costly.
- Opportunity to work with Parks Victoria on master plan for Braeside Park.
- Provision of pedestrian/cycle link across Mordialloc Freeway has the potential to significantly increase accessibility to the public open space from the residential/commercial area of Braeside.
- Canal/waterway features of the suburb could provide a point of difference and opportunity for revegetation or extension of living links to future open spaces.

Issues

- The gap analysis has identified significant gaps to accessible open space within the suburb.
- There is currently limited diversity of open space within the industrial estate.
- Significant areas of urban heat in and around the industrial estate.

Actions

- A1 Implement naturalisation of the Woodlands Channel and facilitate improvements for a continuous cycle path connecting Woodlands Wetlands with Braeside Park
- A2 Strengthen biodiversity connections south through to Mordialloc Creek, all the way to Patterson River
- A3 Explore potential land acquisition around Bate Drive Braeside to improve provision of open space in industrial estate
- A4 Continue to work with Melbourne Water to deliver a wetland to treat water from the Dunlop's Drain before discharging into Mordialloc Creek.
- A5 Investigate opportunities to secure open spaces within industrial estates to provide public open space and improve tree canopy cover
- A6 Investigate opportunities to improve connectivity across Mordialloc Freeway
- A7 Improve pedestrian crossing across Boundary Rd at Governor Rd
- A8 Increase street tree planting around Jarrah Drive Reserve
- A9 Investigate potential biodiversity conservation link connecting Braeside Park with Rowan Woodland Reserve

Planning Priorities

- Advocate for a Reserve Improvement Plan to improve path connections through Woodlands Reserve and surrounds



LEGEND

- Action Number
- KINGSTON Suburbs
- Urban Growth Boundary
- Train Stations
- Train Line
- Waterways
- Wetlands
- Public Open Space
- Restricted Access Public Open Space
- Private Open Space
- Future Open Space
- Activity Centre with Structure Plan
- OS Catchment 400m
- OS Catchment 1000m
- OS Gaps - Not within catchments
- Playground
- Barriers
- Required Links
- Open Space ID #
(Refer to Open Space Classification Table)



7.5 Carrum

Overview

Carrum is expected to experience a population growth of 16.29% in the next decade.

The area has one major open space – Carrum Roy Dore Reserve. This space offers a fenced dog off-leash park and sport, recreation and playground facilities. Suggested upgrades to this reserve include formalising an overflow carpark zone within the reserve to protect the open space, improving safety while also catering for current and future demand.

The gap analysis reveals that most residents have an open space within 400 m of their home and all residents can walk to an open space within 1000 m from their home. There are no gaps in the open space network due to the inter-connectedness of the network and relatively standard grid layout of the roads allowing for easy movement.

Recent level crossing removal works have provided the area with a high quality open space with active and passive recreational opportunities. The suburb does, however, lack neighbourhood and local level playgrounds.

McDougall’s Reserve provides a linear green space connecting Roy Dore Reserve with the Patterson River along the northern suburb boundary with access to further linear open spaces. Beyond this and connected to this space is the beachfront, another form of public open space residents can access, providing a living link.

Carrum has a low tree canopy cover with approximately 13% coverage in 2022.





Carrum

Population Growth

There were 4,259 people estimated to be living in Carrum in 2021.

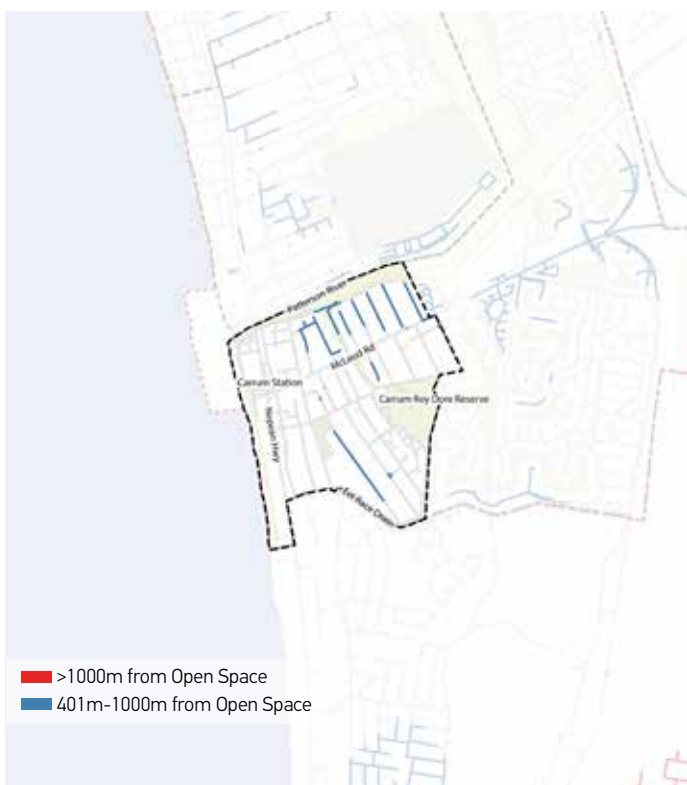
This is projected to grow to 4,953 people by the year 2031, an increase of 16.29%.



Open Space Statistics

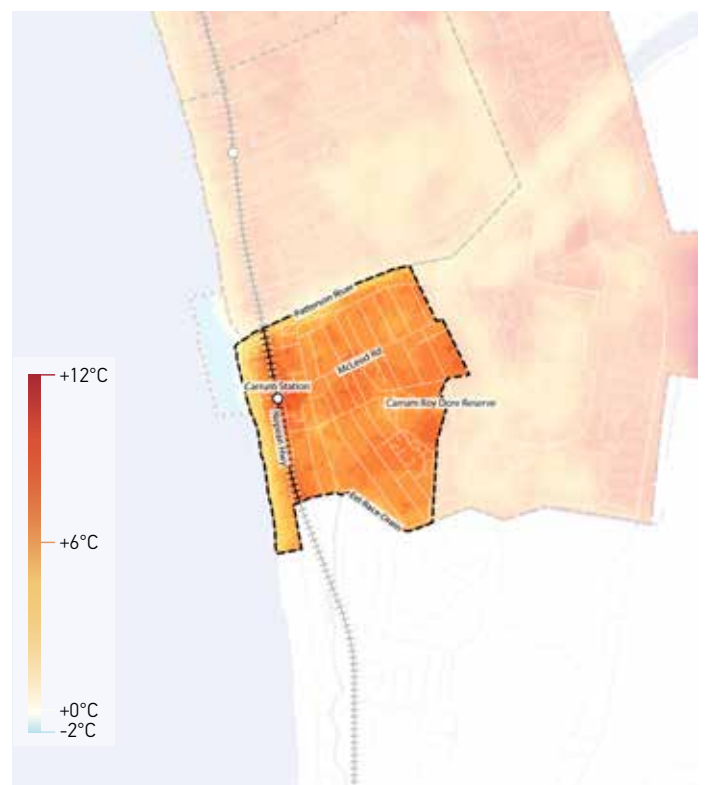


Gap Analysis Map



Urban Heat Island Map

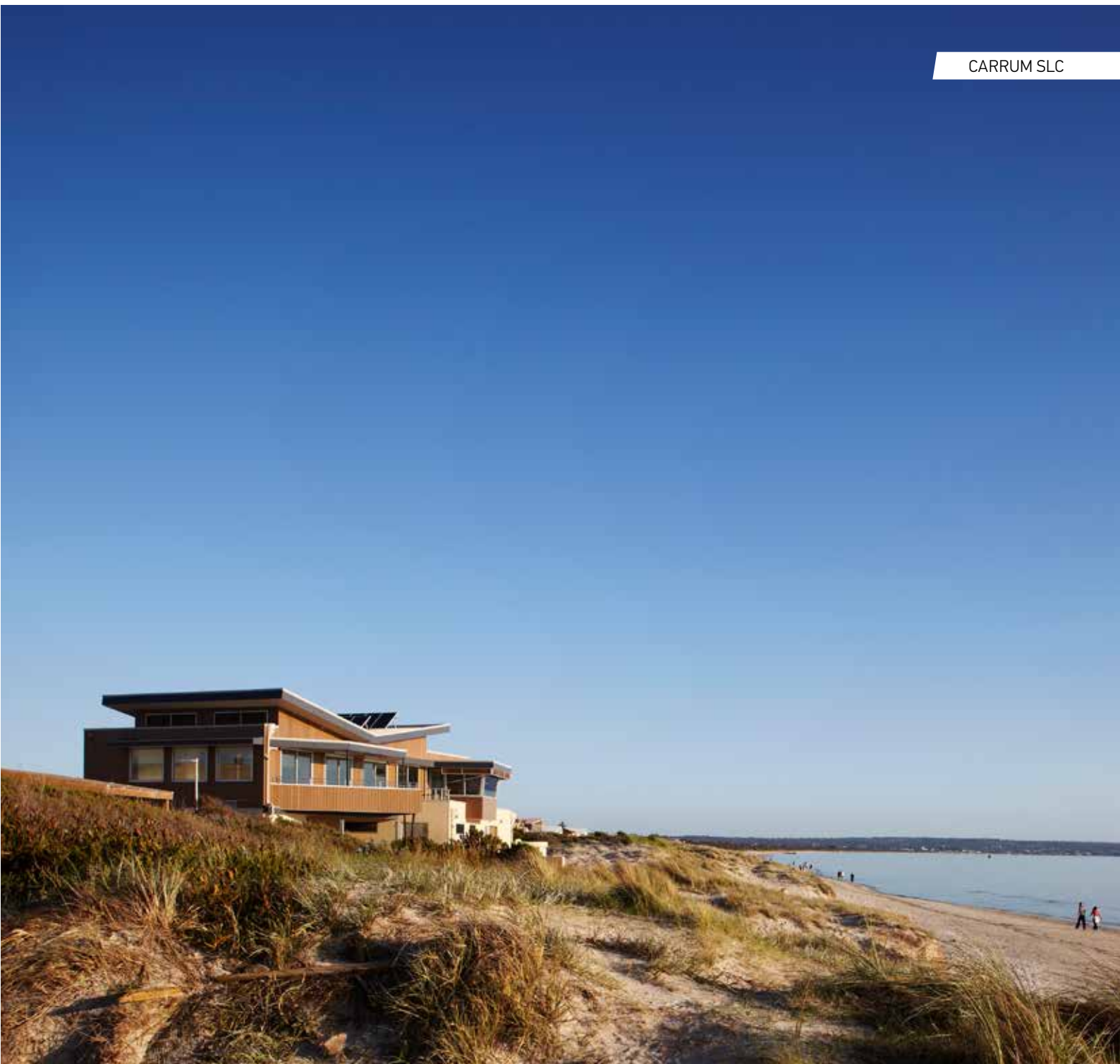
Degrees above/below the average temperature – CSIRO



Open Space Classifications

Location	Hierarchy	Type	Function
1. Carrum Roy Dore Reserve	District	B	Sports
2. Carrum LXRП Linear Reserve North	Neighbourhood	A	Civic
3. The Beauty Spot	Neighbourhood	B	Recreation
4. Carrum LXRП Linear Recreation Reserve	Local	B	Recreation
5. Carrum LXRП Linear Reserve South	Local	B	Civic
6. Patterson River Frontage	Neighbourhood	B	Recreation

* Table only lists key public open spaces. Restricted and private open spaces not listed. **Sports reserves may contain multiple playing fields.



Carrum

Opportunities

- Establishing shared paths connecting the Dandenong Creek Trail and Launching Way can help improve the existing open space connectivity corridors.
- Connect areas of ecological significance to improve biodiversity.
- Influence the Patterson River master plan to deliver improved open space facilities.
- Explore further tree planting along the rail corridor.

Issues

- Population projections suggest that one additional playground is required in Carrum.
- The area lacks neighbourhood and local level playgrounds.
- The suburb has low tree canopy cover (13%) with significant areas of urban heat identified along the Nepean Highway and along the banks of the Patterson River.
- Informal, unrestricted car parking around Roy Dore Reserve is causing safety and maintenance issues.

Actions

- A1 Investigate:
 - Opportunity to deliver extensive tree planting along Patterson River bank
 - Opportunities to connect areas of ecological significance with tree canopy cover
- A2 Investigate pedestrian and cycling connectivity along Patterson River
- A3 Evaluate and explore additional safe formalised car parking around Roy Dore Reserve senior sportsground open space
- A4 Address drainage issues at Roy Dore Reserve to improve the quality of both sporting ovals
- A5 Improve public access to the beachfront
- A6 Investigate options to install a stormwater treatment and reuse project at Roy Dore Reserve for irrigation

Planning Priorities

- Prepare a Reserve Improvement Plan for Roy Dore Reserve including McDougall's Reserve
- Improve large canopy street tree planting along Walkers Road



LEGEND

- Action Number
- KINGSTON
- Suburbs
- Urban Growth Boundary
- Train Stations
- Train Line
- Waterways
- Wetlands
- Public Open Space
- Restricted Access Public Open Space
- Private Open Space
- Future Open Space
- Activity Centre with Structure Plan
- OS Catchment 400m
- OS Catchment 1000m
- OS Gaps - Not within catchments
- Playground
- Barriers
- Required Links
- Open Space ID #
(Refer to Open Space Classification Table)



7.6 Chelsea

Overview

Chelsea is forecast for a population growth of 7.16% in the next decade.

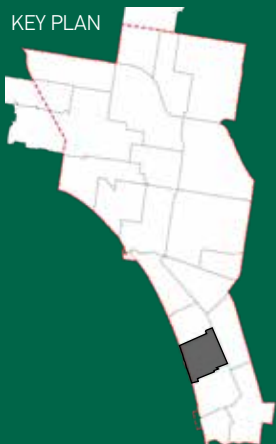
The area contains the large regional open space, Bicentennial Park, providing a diversity of recreational options for visitors, including great path connectivity, disc golf, a skate park and a large playspace. With beachfront access to Port Phillip Bay and a network of smaller pocket parks both public and restricted, the suburb is very popular during summer months.

There are no gaps in the open space network, with most residents having access to an open space within 400 m of their home. All residents can walk to an open space within 1000 m of their home. The recent level crossing removal is helping to ease movement throughout the suburb and combined with the regular street network, positively contributes to access. Plans to widen nature strips within the street network to plant trees for increased canopy coverage will further increase the walkability of the suburb and make access to open spaces beyond the suburb boundaries even easier and more comfortable.

Reserve improvement plans are needed for Bicentennial Park and Victory Park in order to ensure quality reserve improvements to cater for the anticipated population increase and resultant high usage and visitor numbers. These plans need to include extensive tree planting in order to mitigate identified areas of urban heat within the suburb.

The suburb lacks neighbourhood and local level playgrounds. Based on population projections the area will need four additional playgrounds to accommodate future growth.

In 2022, Chelsea had a tree canopy coverage of only 11%, but this will be improved with increased street planting and upgrades to Bicentennial Park and Victory Park.





Chelsea

Population Growth

There were 8,404 people estimated to be living in Chelsea in 2021.

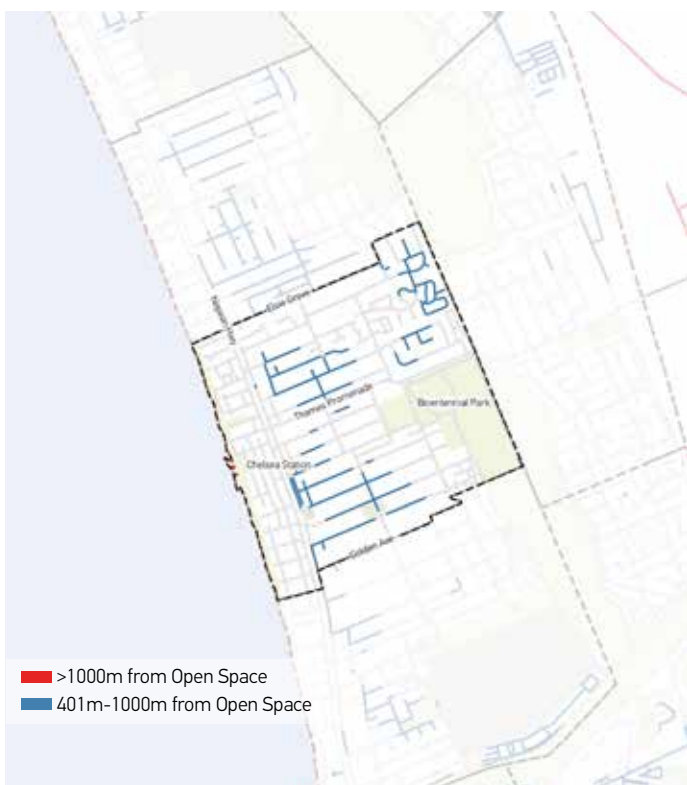
This is projected to grow to 9,006 people by the year 2031, an increase of 7.16%.



Open Space Statistics

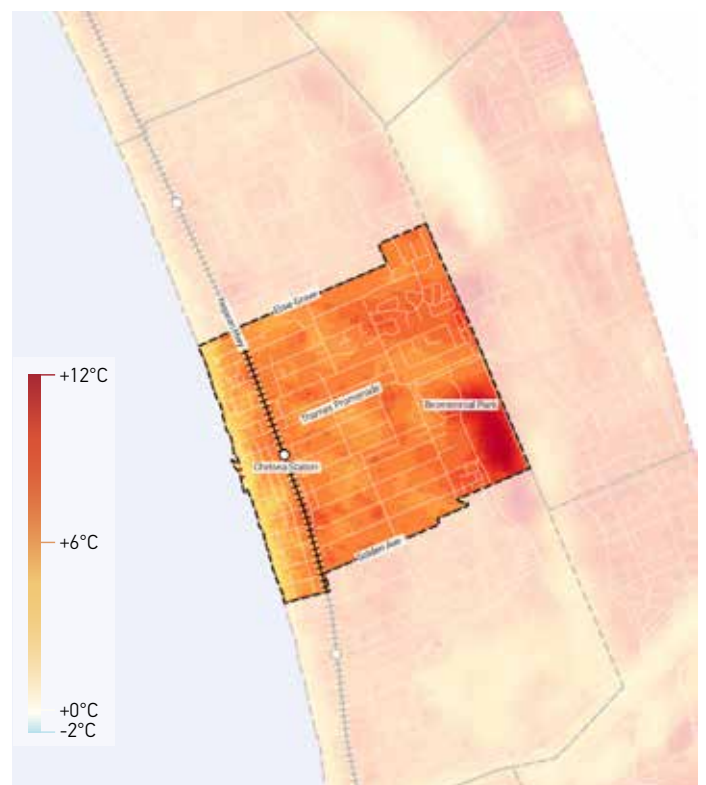


Gap Analysis Map



Urban Heat Island Map

Degrees above/below the average temperature – CSIRO



Open Space Classifications

Location	Hierarchy	Type	Function
1. Chelsea Recreation Reserve	District	A	Sports
2. Victory Park	District	A	Recreation
3. Tarella Road Reserve	Neighbourhood	A	Conservation
4. Chelsea Park	Neighbourhood	A	Recreation
5. Bicentennial Park Centre Swamp	Neighbourhood	B	Conservation
6. A T Neiman Reserve	Local	A	Recreation
7. Chelsea Courthouse Museum	Local	C	Civic
8. Chelsea Foreshore Reserve	Regional	N/A	Multi Function
9. Chelsea Bicentennial Park	Regional	N/A	Multi Function

* Table only lists key public open spaces. Restricted and private open spaces not listed. **Sports reserves may contain multiple playing fields.



CHELSEA BICENTENNIAL PARK

Chelsea





Opportunities

- The Structure Plan is currently under development.
- Proposed widening of nature strips and focus street tree planting will improve canopy cover.
- Advocate for upgrade to Fowler Street Park in partnership with the Department of Education.



Issues

- The region north of Thames Promenade lacks connectivity between Station Street to Wells Road.
- Population projections suggest an additional 4 playgrounds are required to service future population growth.
- The suburb has low tree canopy cover (11%) with significant areas of urban heat identified in the south east corner of the suburb around Bicentennial Park.

Actions

-  A1 Increase tree planting in and around Bicentennial Park to reduce urban heat
-  A2 Investigate options to supply recycled water to Bicentennial Park and Chelsea Reserve for irrigation
-  A3 Improve connection between Station Street, Chelsea Station and the strand.
-  A4 Improve existing pedestrian and cycling infrastructure in the foreshore area and southern region

Planning Priorities

-  Prepare a Reserve Improvement Plan for Bicentennial Park
-  Review and implement Reserve Improvement Plan for The Strand including Victory Park.



LEGEND

- Action Number
- KINGSTON Suburbs
- Urban Growth Boundary
- Train Stations
- Train Line
- Waterways
- Wetlands
- Public Open Space
- Restricted Access Public Open Space
- Private Open Space
- Future Open Space
- Activity Centre with Structure Plan
- OS Catchment 400m
- OS Catchment 1000m
- OS Gaps - Not within catchments
- Playground
- Barriers
- Required Links
- Open Space ID #
(Refer to Open Space Classification Table)



7.7

Chelsea Heights

Overview

Chelsea Heights is anticipated to have a population growth of 6.91% from 2021 to 2031.

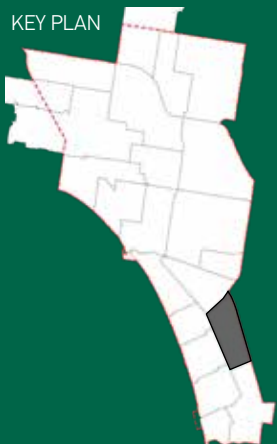
Gap analysis for Chelsea Heights reveals that the majority of residents within the suburb can walk to an open space within 400 m of their homes. There are some residential areas to the east of Wells Road that need to walk 1000 m to an open space.

Large open spaces within the area include Beazley Reserve and Heights Park. Beazley Reserve provides a large, quality open space for recreation activity. Heights Park is located on Department of Education land. Given the regionally significant remnant vegetation, there is opportunity for the provision of an ecologically and culturally significant space adjacent to the school. Opportunities also exist here for an environmentally sensitive play space, taking into consideration the high conservation value of the site.

The substantial wetland areas provide opportunities for walking and other nature-based experiences whilst providing a living link beyond the suburb connecting to other waterways and green spaces.

Current population forecasts identify that the area currently has adequate playground provision with four existing playgrounds plus two active recreation facilities.

Improved connectivity along Edithvale Rd will improve accessibility to open spaces, with street tree planting in the south of the suburb proposed for the near future. Chelsea Heights has a low tree canopy cover with approximately 12% coverage in 2022.



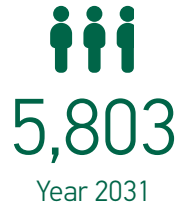


Chelsea Heights

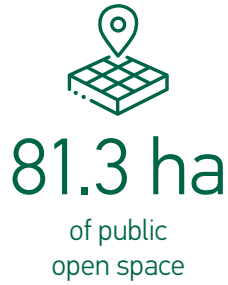
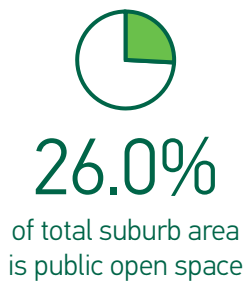
Population Growth

There were 5,428 people estimated to be living in Chelsea Heights in 2021.

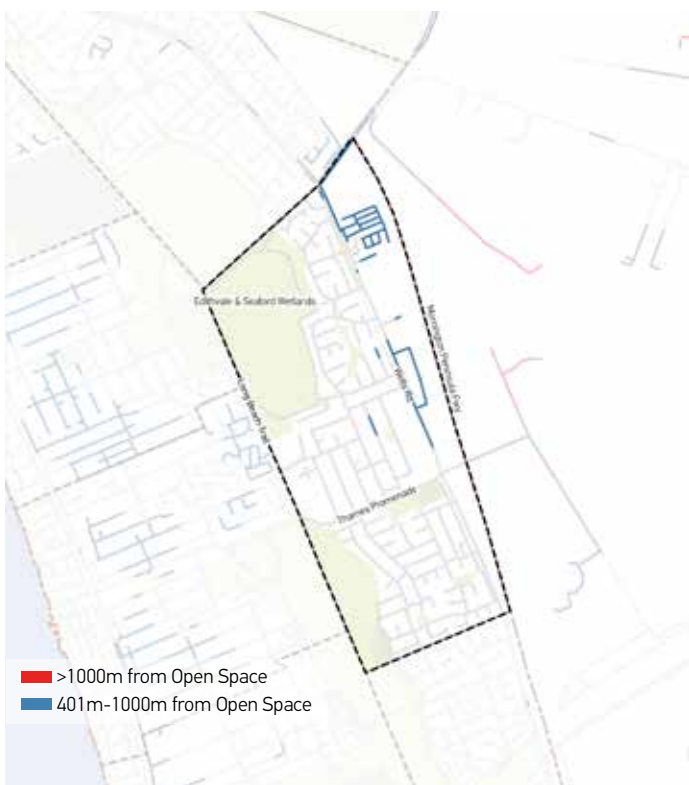
This is projected to grow to 5,803 people by the year 2031, an increase of 6.91%.



Open Space Statistics

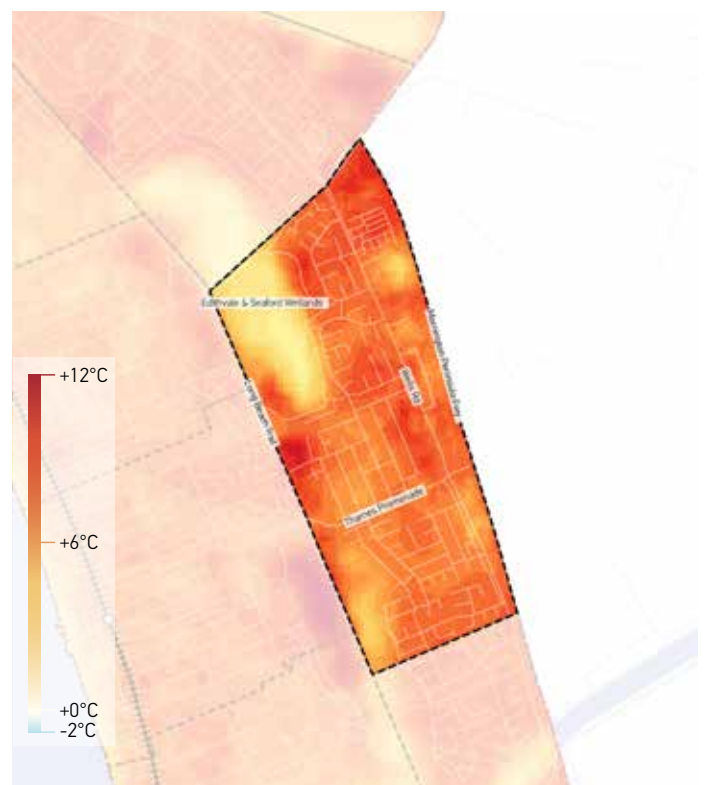


Gap Analysis Map



Urban Heat Island Map

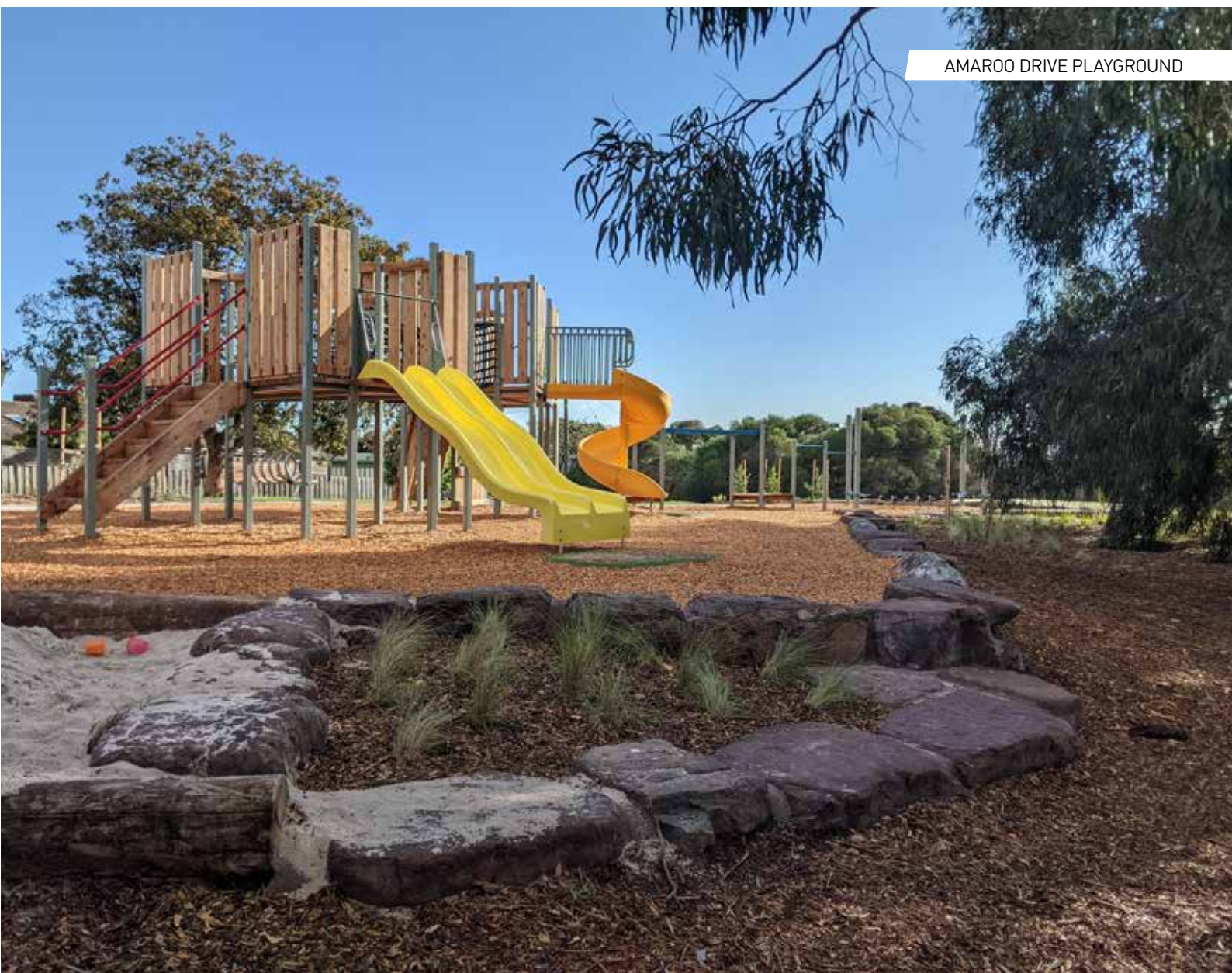
Degrees above/below the average temperature – CSIRO



Open Space Classifications

Location	Hierarchy	Type	Function
1. Beazley Reserve	District	B	Sports
2. Fielding Drive Reserve	Neighbourhood	B	Recreation
3. Heights Park	Neighbourhood	B	Conservation
4. Amaroo Drive Reserve	Neighbourhood	B	Recreation
5. Talab Court Reserve	Neighbourhood	B	Recreation
6. Sixth Avenue Reserve	Neighbourhood	C	Recreation
7. Enterprize Avenue Reserve	Neighbourhood	C	Recreation
8. Zeus Court Reserve	Local	C	Recreation
9. Third Ave Reserve	Local	C	Recreation
10. Endeavour Drive Reserve	Local	C	Recreation
11. Seaview Court Reserve	Local	C	Recreation

* Table only lists key public open spaces. Restricted and private open spaces not listed. **Sports reserves may contain multiple playing fields.



Chelsea Heights

Opportunities

- Heights Park provides opportunity for development of culturally and ecologically significant space as well as sensitive playspace opportunities.
- The series of wetlands, planned increase in tree canopy and living link along the western boundary of the suburb provides high amenity for enhanced walking and cycling connection.
- Space adjacent to the Mornington Peninsula Freeway could be better utilised for linear parks or green links to service current gaps in the network.
- Playgrounds are generally well spaced and provide a variety of recreational spaces for children.


Issues

- The area has low tree canopy cover (12%) with significant urban heat identified along the Longbeach Trail, Wells Road and the northern area of the suburb.
- The waterways associated with the Edithvale Wetlands cut off the suburb, restricting access to the residential suburbs to the west.
- Wells Road and Mordialloc Freeway create barriers and large impermeable surfaces.

Actions

- **A1** Increased tree planting along the Longbeach Trail and all entry points
- **A2** Increased street tree planting, particularly in northern area of suburb
- **A3** Upgrade the existing park interface and landscape amenity to Amaroo Drive Reserve
- **A4** Investigate options to supply recycled water to Beazley Reserve for irrigation

Planning Priorities

-  Prepare a Reserve Improvement Plan for Heights Park



Edithvale & Seaford Wetlands

A1

A2

A3

A1

A4

Chelsea Heights Primary School

Long Beach Trail

Mornington Peninsula Fwy

Wells Rd

Thames Promenade

LEGEND

- Action Number
- KINGSTON
- Suburbs
- Urban Growth Boundary
- Train Stations
- Train Line
- Waterways
- Wetlands
- Public Open Space
- Restricted Access Public Open Space
- Private Open Space
- Future Open Space
- Activity Centre with Structure Plan
- OS Catchment 400m
- OS Catchment 1000m
- OS Gaps - Not within catchments
- Playground
- Barriers
- Required Links
- Open Space ID #
(Refer to Open Space Classification Table)



7.8 Cheltenham

Overview

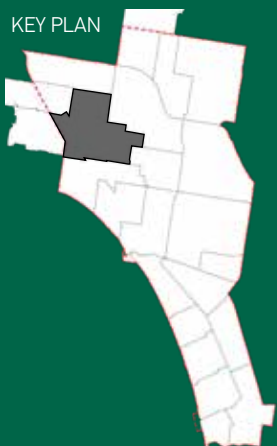
Cheltenham is a sizeable suburb in the west of the municipality which spreads across both the City of Kingston and the City of Bayside. It has a wide range of open spaces that are public, restricted or private. These spaces currently provide a mixture of dog off-leash, sport and recreation, playground and passive areas.

Gap analysis reveals that all residents can walk to an open space within 1000 m of their homes with approximately half having open space within a 400 m walkable zone.

Due to barriers created by wide, multi-laned roads within the suburb, there are several areas of Cheltenham where open space is not easily accessible as major roads need to be crossed to reach them.

The Kingston part of the suburb is forecast a population growth of 18.57% in the next decade, placing pressure on open space provision within the suburb.

The resulting increase in housing will increase areas of impermeable surfaces and reduce tree canopy cover. This will add to the suburb's heat vulnerability, as Cheltenham already has a low tree canopy cover with approximately 13% coverage in 2022.



The Suburban Rail Loop Authority anticipates a significant increase in jobs and population within a 1.6 km radius of the new stations, with the business and investment case forecasting the following increases by 2056 within the Cheltenham precinct:

- 32,000 more people
- 20,000 more jobs.

This growth is not yet included in the population and dwelling forecasts of this strategy, as the distribution across the affected municipalities is not yet understood. These will be reviewed once more detailed population estimates are provided by the State Government.

Kingston Heath Reserve is a regional classified open space, providing quality sporting fields, botanical gardens and a variety of passive and active recreation facilities. Developing a new Master Plan for this reserve is a priority.

Opportunities for teen/adult play are limited in this suburb and numbers of teens are high and forecast to increase significantly. Accessibility at existing playgrounds is poor and there are minimal opportunities for play for people with a disability. Seven playgrounds are beyond their useful life, equating to almost 50% of available playgrounds in this suburb. This suburb is forecast to have a sportsground facility undersupply by 2036, based on projected population growth.

Conservation opportunities need to be a focus, improving quality and diversity of Kingston Heath's botanic gardens is a priority. Le Page Reserve has an existing Master Plan and its central location within the suburb has the potential to be strategically utilised in further planned upgrades to connect with nearby open spaces. Argus St Flood Retarding Basin is a good opportunity to increase and activate available open space within the suburb.



Cheltenham

Population Growth

There were 20,248 people estimated to be living in Cheltenham in 2021.

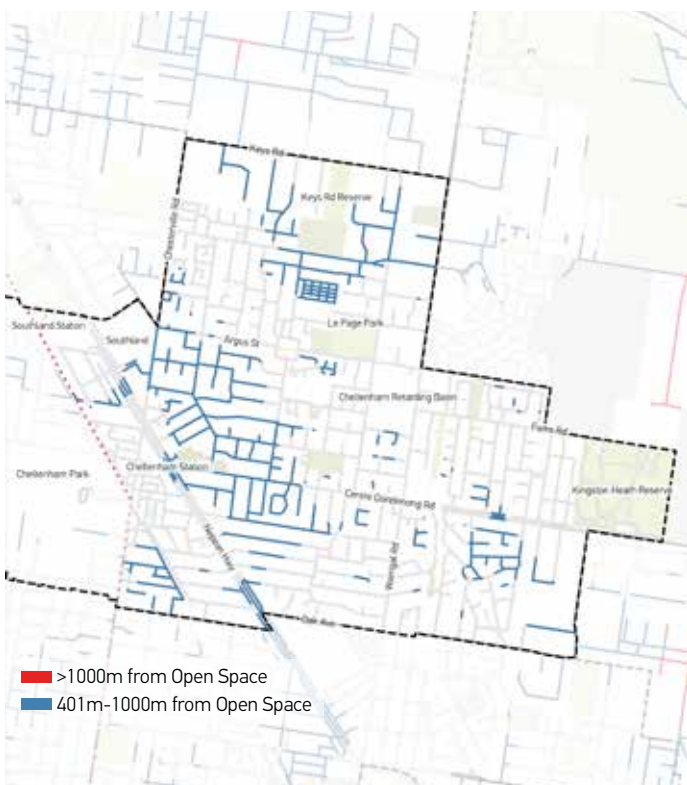
This is projected to grow to 24,008 people by the year 2031, an increase of 18.57%.



Open Space Statistics

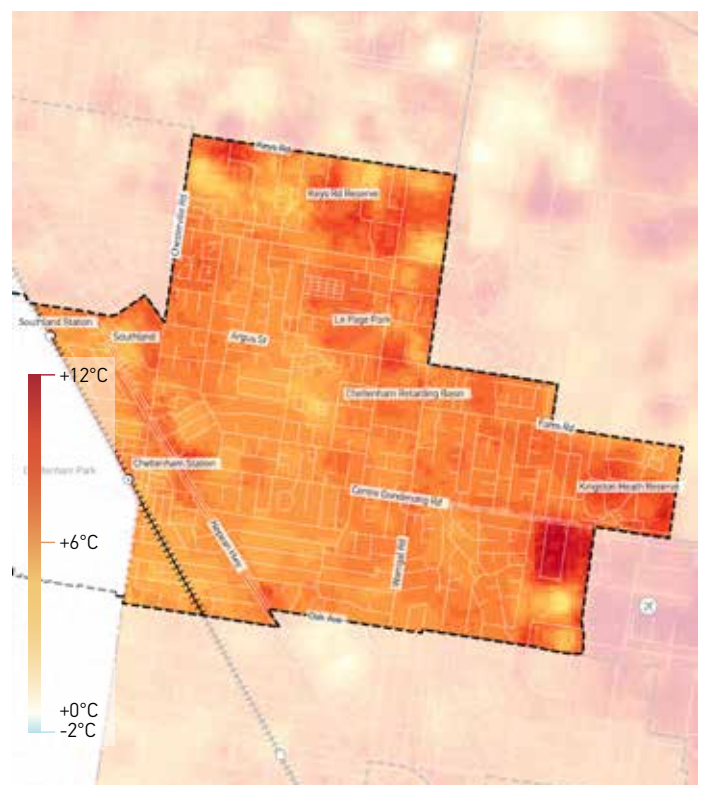


Gap Analysis Map



Urban Heat Island Map

Degrees above/below the average temperature – CSIRO



Open Space Classifications

Location	Hierarchy	Type	Function
1. Le Page Reserve	District	A	Sports
2. Keys Road Reserve	District	B	Sports
3. Farm Road Reserve	Neighbourhood	A	Recreation
4. Derring Lane Reserve	Neighbourhood	A	Recreation
5. Stanley Avenue Reserve	Neighbourhood	A	Recreation
6. Judd Parade Reserve	Neighbourhood	A	Recreation
7. Lincoln Drive Reserve	Neighbourhood	A	Recreation
8. Snowden Drive Reserve	Neighbourhood	B	Recreation
9. Blackburn Drive Reserve	Neighbourhood	B	Recreation
10. Jean Street Reserve	Neighbourhood	B	Recreation
11. Cheltenham Forecourt	Local	A	Civic
12. Le Page Gardens	Local	B	Recreation
13. Silver Street Reserve	Local	B	Recreation
14. Elliott Street Reserve	Local	B	Recreation
15. Friendship Square	Local	B	Recreation
16. Glyn Court Reserve	Local	B	Recreation
17. Follett Road Reserve	Local	B	Recreation
18. Lorna Street Reserve	Local	B	Recreation
19. Page Street Reserve	Local	B	Recreation
20. Barker Street Reserve	Local	C	Recreation
21. Booker Street Reserve	Local	C	Recreation
22. Kingston Heath Reserve	Regional	N/A	Multi Function

* Table only lists key public open spaces. Restricted and private open spaces not listed. **Sports reserves may contain multiple playing fields.

Cheltenham

Opportunities

- The Suburban Rail Loop project creates potential funding opportunities from State Government for open space provision and recreation opportunities.
- Realise station forecourt vision as per LXRP Cheltenham Station Forecourt master plan.
- Argus Flood (Cheltenham) Retarding Basin (Melbourne Water Land) is a good opportunity to increase accessible open space.
- Establishing a link between Le Page Park and Cheltenham Retarding Basin can improve public accessibility.
- Latrobe Street level crossing closure as part of LXR works may present public open space opportunities and improved accessibility.
- Explore stormwater harvesting connection opportunity at Le Page Reserve to provide irrigation to sportsfields.
- Investigate closure of ROWY (between Charman rd and station multi-level carpark) to vehicles, to create open space and pedestrian connection.
- Investigate closure of Railway Walk ROWY (located at the entry to Charman rd between Station Forecourt and active shop frontages). Closure to provide open space for shop trading/dining.

Issues

- Cheltenham has a low tree canopy cover (13%) with significant urban heat identified in several locations:
 - ▶ DFO car parking area south of Kingston Heath
 - ▶ Keys Road Reserve
 - ▶ Keys Road
- An estimated additional 32,000 people will live in Cheltenham by 2041, placing increased pressure on open space provision and quality.
- Significant lack of open spaces and connectivity within the Cheltenham precinct, particularly to south and west of Nepean Highway.
- There is a lack of open space within the Southland region of the precinct.
- The Cheltenham Retarding Basin is not currently publicly accessible.
- Opportunities for teen/adult play are limited and number of teens is forecast to increase significantly.
- Area lacks local area playgrounds.
- Overuse and drainage issues at Snowden Drive fenced dog park.







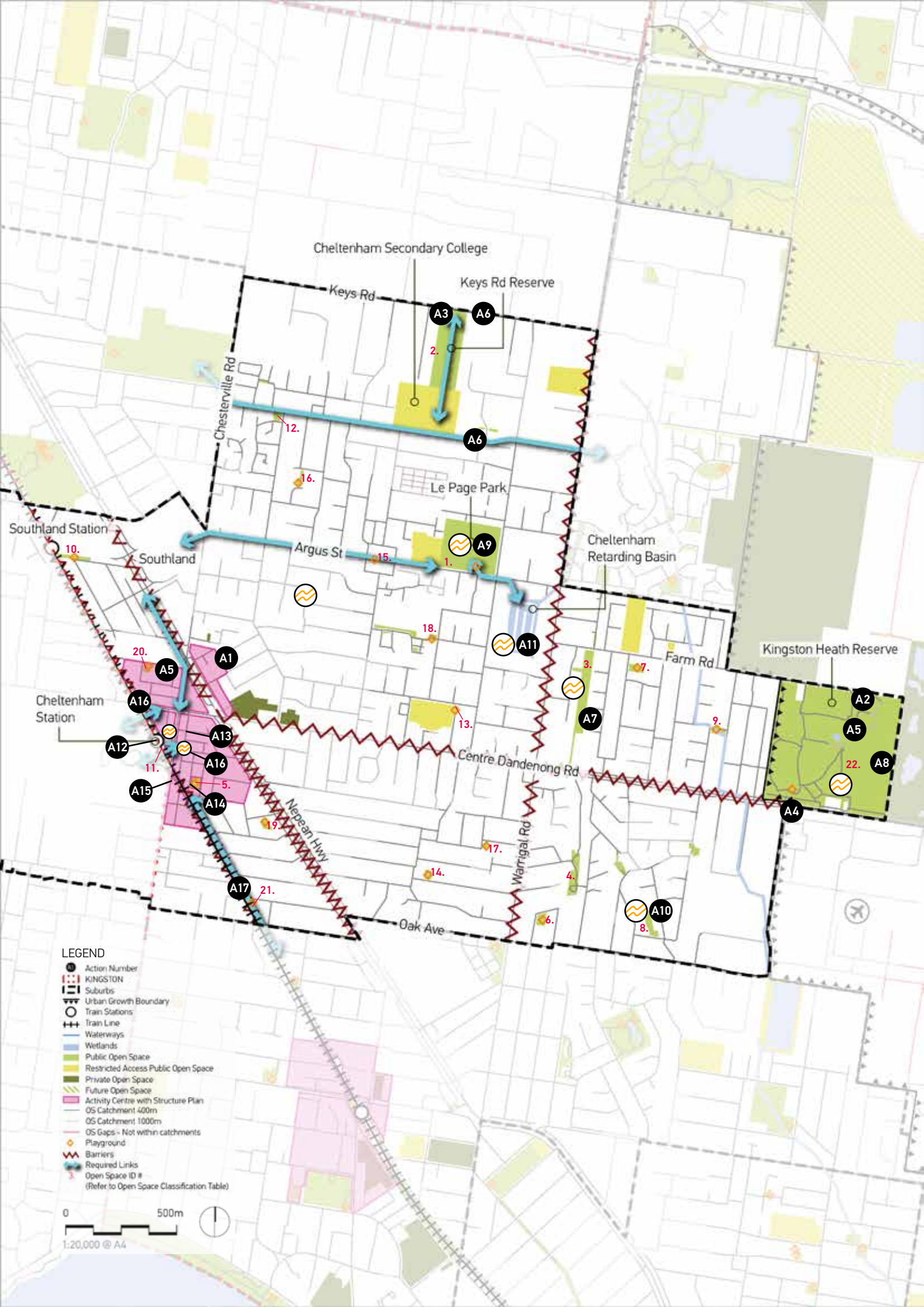
Cheltenham

Actions

- A1 Investigate opportunities to improve the open space pockets above the rail on the north side of Park Road and South Side Charman Road
- A2 Improve quality and diversity of Kingston Heath's botanic gardens
- A3 Investigate opportunities for increased vegetation planting in Keys Road Reserve and along Keys Road
- A4 Investigate opportunities to advocate for increased canopy cover on privately owned DFO car parking land
- A5 Investigate options to supply recycled water to Kingston Heath Reserve for irrigation
- A6 Improve pedestrian/cycling linkages between Keys Road Reserve and schools to the south
- A7 Upgrade facilities at Farm Road Reserve
- A8 Investigate opportunity to construct a fenced dog off leash area at Kingston Heath Reserve
- A9 Advocate for funding to deliver a stormwater harvesting project to Le Page Reserve
- A10 Reconstruct Snowden Drive fenced dog park to address drainage and high wear issues
- A11 Council to partner with Melbourne Water for a concept design for Cheltenham retarding basin activation
- A12 Finalise land acquisition for Cheltenham Station Forecourt and completed works as per Forecourt Master Plan
- A13 Continue to improve pedestrian access along Railway Road and the rear laneways to facilitate connections to the Cheltenham Plaza
- A14 Investigate traffic calming and improved landscape works along Stanley Avenue
- A15 Explore the reinstatement of the pocket park to the east of Charman Road adjacent to the rail line as part of any new redevelopment
- A16 Improve the pedestrian crossing at the following locations to facilitate safer access to the existing and future open spaces:
 - intersection of Railway Walk and Park Road
 - intersection of Charman Road and Station Road
- A17 Increase available open space at Booker Street Reserve via improved access to Victrack land adjacent to the reserve

Planning Priorities

-  Implement the Le Page Reserve Master Plan
-  Prepare concept plan for Cheltenham Retarding Basin
-  Prepare a Reserve Improvement Plan for Farm Rd Reserve
-  Prepare streetscape concept plans for the following connections:
 - Charman Road – between Park Road and the railway reserve
 - Station Road – between Charman Road and Nepean Highway
 - Railway Road – between Charman Road and Park Lane
 - Upgrade the Nepean Highway service lane between Station Road and Park Road
 - Scantlebury Lane and connecting plaza (Cheltenham Plaza) - between Station Rd and Railway Rd
 - ROWY- between Station Rd and Railway rd (include connection through Council multi-deck carpark)
 - Park Lane - between Station Rd and Railway rd
 - Stanley Ave - between Station Rd and Stanley Rd reserve
 - Kingston Council Office laneway - between Railway Rd and Nepean Hwy



LEGEND

- Action Number
- KINGSTON
- Suburbs
- Urban Growth Boundary
- Train Stations
- Train Line
- Waterways
- Wetlands
- Public Open Space
- Restricted Access Public Open Space
- Private Open Space
- Future Open Space
- Activity Centre with Structure Plan
- OS Catchment 400m
- OS Catchment 1000m
- OS Gaps - Not within catchments
- Playground
- Barriers
- Required Links
- Open Space ID #
(Refer to Open Space Classification Table)



7.9 Clarinda

Overview

Clarinda is estimated to have a population growth of 3.66% in the next decade.

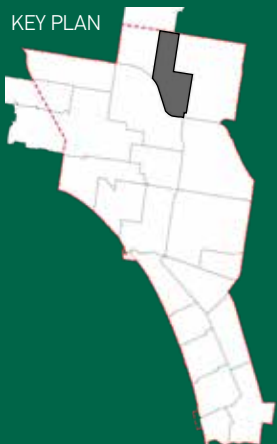
In comparison to other suburbs, vehicle ownership is low and so is income. It is therefore important that appropriate provision for easily walkable public open space opportunities is available to all residents. Gap analysis reveals that most of the suburb has an open space within a walkable 400 m catchment with some needing to walk 1000 m.

A large proportion of the walkable open space comprises former landfill sites which will form part of the Chain of Parks network.

The suburb is also home to Bald Hill Park which provides dog off-leash areas and a popular disc golf facility. This reserve requires a Master Plan and contains important vegetation.

Based on projected population growth, Clarinda is forecast to have a sportsground under supply by 2036.

Clarinda has very low tree canopy cover with 9% coverage in 2022. This is largely a result of the large former landfill sites which currently have no tree planting on them. Significant tree planting within both Victory Road and Elder Street South Reserves will improve canopy coverage in future years once trees are established.





Clarinda

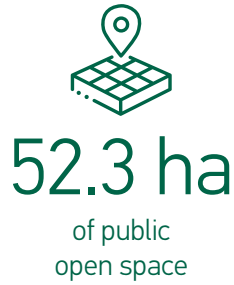
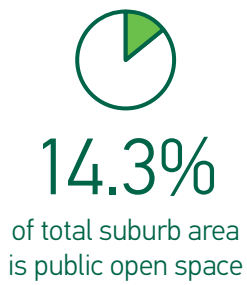
Population Growth

There were 7,509 people estimated to be living in Clarinda in 2021.

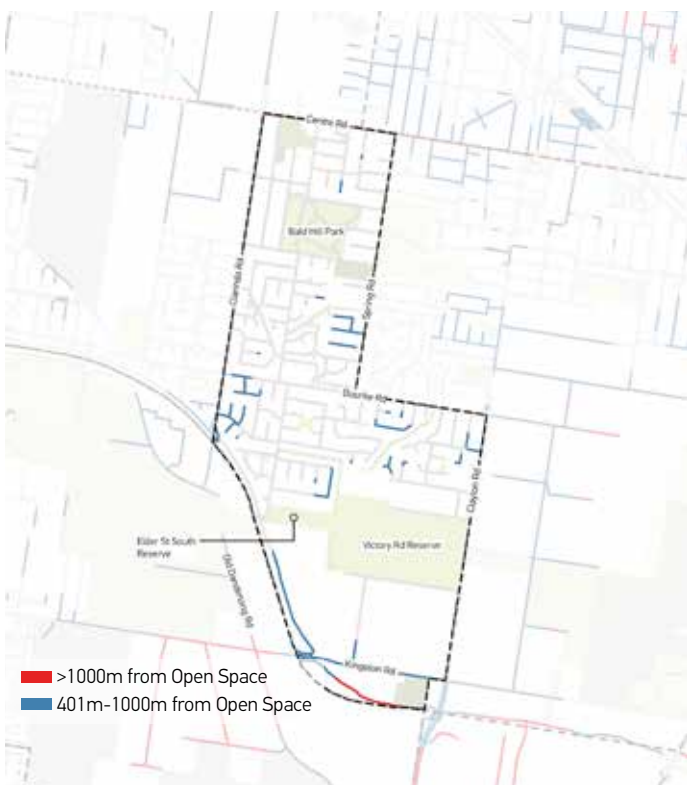
This is projected to grow to 7,784 people by the year 2031, an increase of 3.66%.



Open Space Statistics

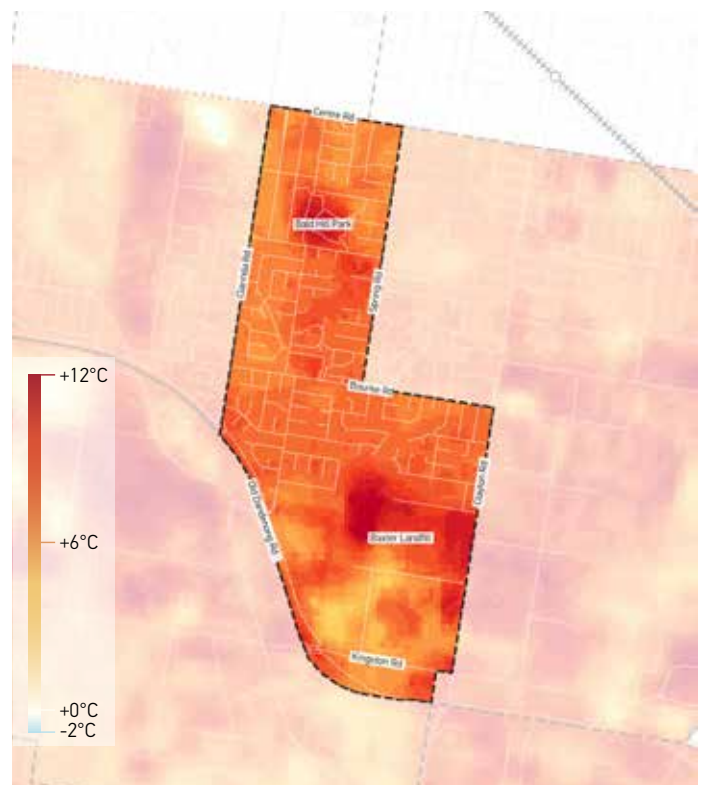


Gap Analysis Map



Urban Heat Island Map

Degrees above/below the average temperature – CSIRO



Open Space Classifications

Location	Hierarchy	Type	Function
1. Bald Hill Park	District	A	Recreation
2. Victory Road Reserve	District	B	Recreation
3. Dalbeattie Drive Reserve	Neighbourhood	A	Recreation
4. Hendon Court Reserve	Neighbourhood	A	Recreation
5. Jacob-Sundowner Reserve	Neighbourhood	A	Recreation
6. Poulter Crescent Reserve	Neighbourhood	B	Recreation
7. Drushi Court Reserve	Neighbourhood	C	Recreation
8. Leonard Close Reserve	Local	B	Recreation
9. Elder Street South Reserve	District	B	Recreation

* Table only lists key public open spaces. Restricted and private open spaces not listed. **Sports reserves may contain multiple playing fields.



Clarinda

Opportunities

- Elder Street South Reserve and Victory Road Reserve which are due for completion in 2023.
- The Chain of Parks provides opportunities for increased tree planting along the former landfill sites.
- Increased street tree planting will improve canopy cover.
- Establishing Bunney Road and Bourke Road as east-west corridors by providing bike lanes can improve the connectivity within the precinct.



Issues

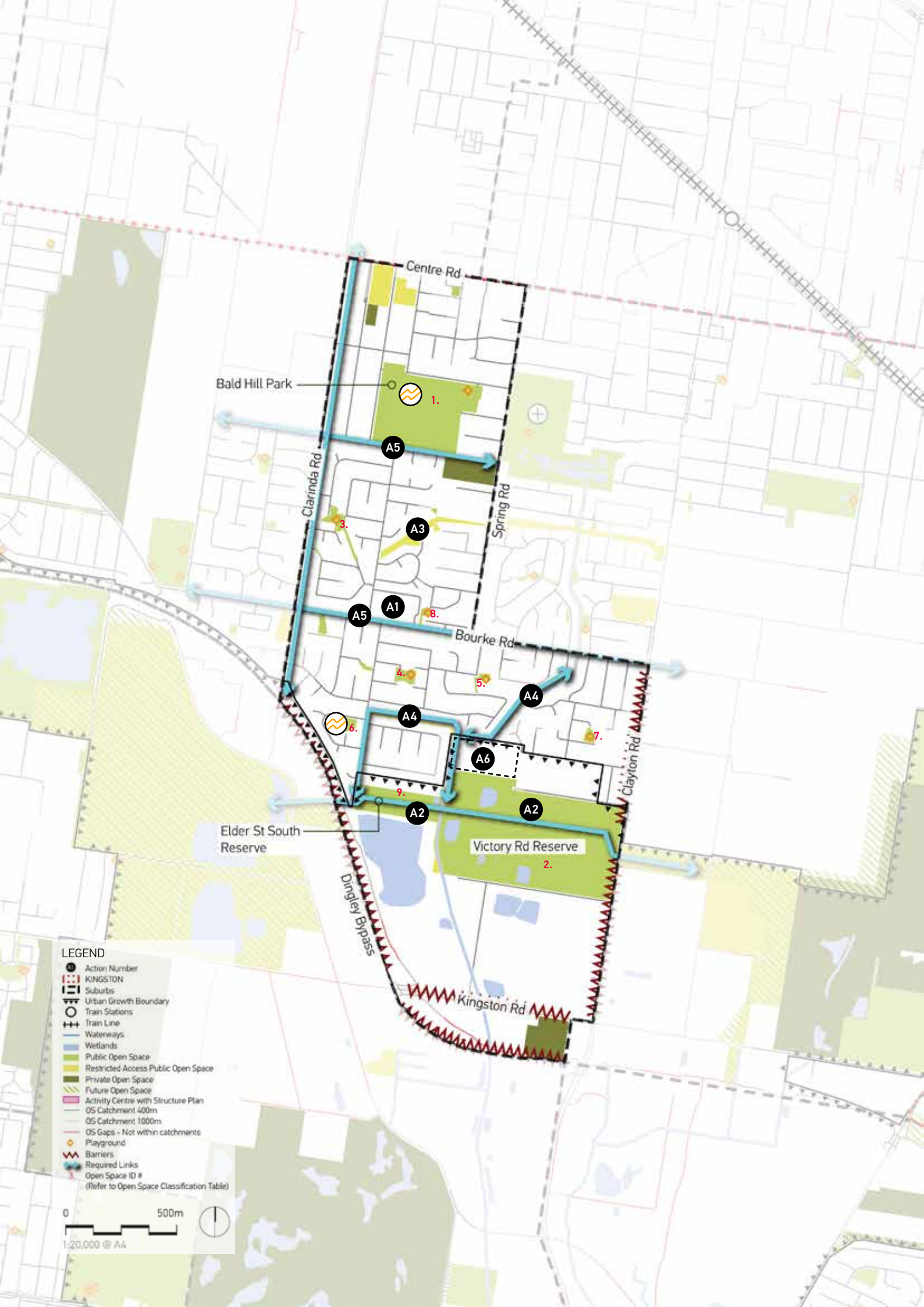
- Clarinda has a low tree canopy cover with only 9% cover with significant urban heat areas across the suburb.
- Lack of movement corridors across Kingston Road and Clayton Road impede connectivity between Clarinda and Clayton South.
- Lack of east-west connectivity corridors within the precinct.
- Limited opportunities currently exist for teen activities.

Actions

- **A1** Investigate opportunities to increase tree canopy cover in privately owned car park area adjacent to Clarinda Library and Community Centre
- **A2** Investigate options to supply recycled water to Victory Road Reserve and Elder Street South Reserve for irrigation
- **A3** Improve connectivity through electricity easement between Spring Road and Viney Street
- **A4** Work with Melbourne Water to undertake naturalisation works for the drainage channel to include pedestrian and cycling corridors
- **A5** Improve east-west connectivity corridors by facilitating improved pedestrian and cycle movement
- **A6** Investigate opportunities for land acquisition of privately owned land in the vicinity of Victory Road Reserve

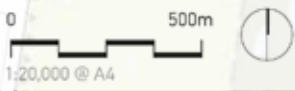
Planning Priorities

-  Prepare a Reserve Improvement Plan for Poulter Crescent Reserve
-  Prepare a Reserve Improvement Plan for Bald Hill Park Reserve



LEGEND

- Action Number
- KINGSTON
- Suburbs
- Urban Growth Boundary
- Train Stations
- Train Line
- Waterways
- Wetlands
- Public Open Space
- Restricted Access Public Open Space
- Private Open Space
- Future Open Space
- Activity Centre with Structure Plan
- OS Catchment 400m
- OS Catchment 1000m
- OS Gaps - Not within catchments
- Playground
- Barriers
- Required Links
- Open Space ID #
- (Refer to Open Space Classification Table)



7.10 Clayton South

Overview

Clayton South is projected to have a population growth of 13.21% from 2021 to 2031.

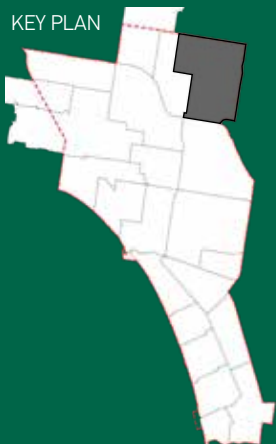
The Suburban Rail Loop Authority anticipates a significant increase in jobs and population within a 1.6 km radius of the new stations, with the business and investment case forecasting the following increases by 2056 within the Clayton South precinct:

- 32,000 more people
- 20,000 more jobs.

This growth is not yet included in the population and dwelling forecasts of this strategy as the distribution across the affected municipalities is not yet understood. These will be reviewed once more detailed population estimates are provided by the State Government.

The current forecast will put increased pressure on the open space network with the area forecast to have a sportsground facility undersupply by 2036.

Gap analysis reveals that while a large proportion of the suburb is within a walkable catchment to open space within 1000 m, there are small pockets which do not have walkable access. These are mainly concentrated in the vicinity of the Deals Road area and the former area of landfill sites. These areas will form part of the Chain of Parks network and the development of this important network of open spaces will help to alleviate this issue.



Elder Street South Reserve and Victory Road Reserve will both be delivered in 2023 and they will link directly into the Deals Road area, which is currently undergoing a master planning process. Deals Road contains established sporting clubs and facilities and the shared path network through this space will link south to the wider Chain of Parks network.

Clayton South also contains other large open spaces including Namatjira Reserve, The Grange Reserve, Keeley Park and Heatherton Park. Each of these open spaces offer different types of open space. Namatjira Reserve has a skate park and quality wetlands and Keeley Park has a diverse range of sporting infrastructure together with a small pond and play space area. The Grange Reserve has its famous UFO themed playground and high quality and significant remnant vegetation which is Council's most important conservation site. This reserve needs a master plan to ensure its ongoing amenity into the future. Heatherton Park is a large open space with a playground which is currently undergoing a master planning process to improve its quality and amenity. Throughout these open spaces there are many opportunities for both passive and active recreation through the provision of seating, water fountains, BBQs, picnic tables with shelters and outdoor fitness.

There are large industrial areas occupying the centre of the suburb, which limits direct movement and accessibility through the suburb and creates identified areas of urban heat. Clayton South has very low tree canopy cover with under 10% coverage in 2022. Targeted street tree planting through industrial areas needs to be prioritised to improve canopy cover.



Clayton South

Population Growth

There were 13,590 people estimated to be living in Clayton South in 2021.

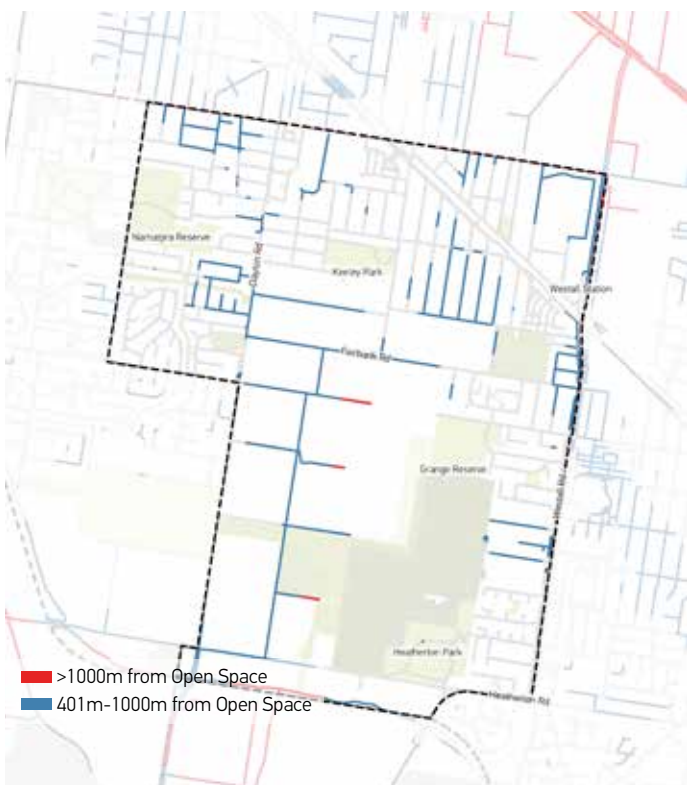
This is projected to grow to 15,385 people by the year 2031, an increase of 13.21%.



Open Space Statistics

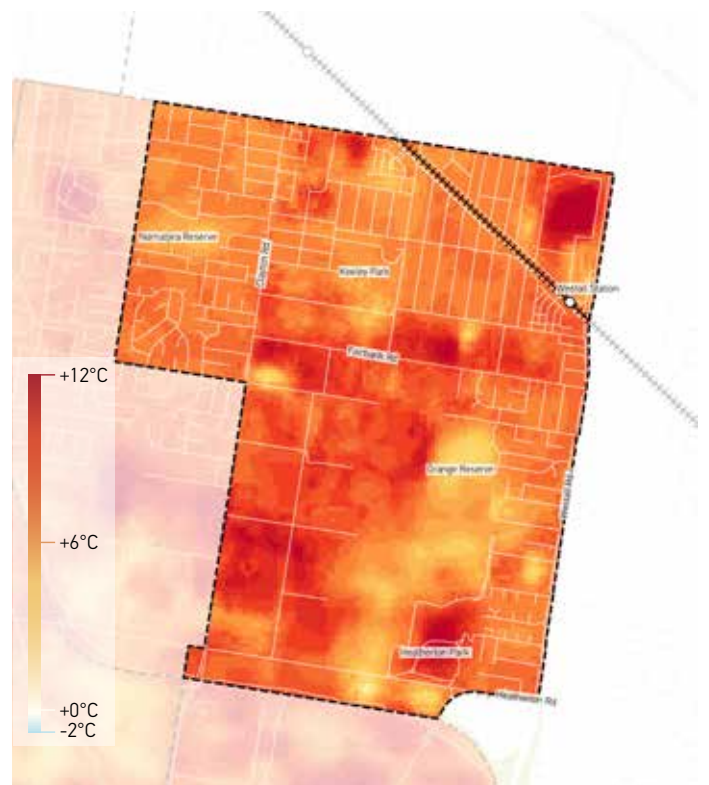


Gap Analysis Map



Urban Heat Island Map

Degrees above/below the average temperature – CSIRO



Open Space Classifications

Location	Hierarchy	Type	Function
1. Keeley Park Reserve	District	B	Sports
2. The Grange Reserve - Recreation Area	District	B	Sports
3. The Grange Reserve - Conservation Area	District	B	Conservation
4. Heatherton Park	District	B	Recreation
5. Haughton Road Reserve	Neighbourhood	B	Recreation
6. Lomandra Drive Reserve	Neighbourhood	A	Recreation
7. First Street Reserve	Neighbourhood	A	Recreation
8. Scott Avenue Reserve	Neighbourhood	A	Recreation
9. Warraweena Road Reserve	Neighbourhood	B	Recreation
10. Bemboka Avenue Reserve	Neighbourhood	B	Recreation
11. Larado Place Reserve	Neighbourhood	B	Recreation
12. Sheldon Place Reserve	Neighbourhood	C	Recreation
13. Botanic Drive Reserve	Local	A	Recreation
14. Autumn Terrace Reserve	Local	B	Civic
15. Meppel Drive Reserve	Local	C	Recreation
16. Mahala Court Reserve	Local	C	Recreation
17. Ricki Court Reserve	Local	C	Recreation
18. Namatjira Park	Regional	N/A	Multi Function
19. Namatjira Park Wetlands	Regional	N/A	Multi Function
20. Cleary Court Reserve	Local	B	Recreation

* Table only lists key public open spaces. Restricted and private open spaces not listed. **Sports reserves may contain multiple playing fields.



NAMATJIRA PARK

Clayton South

Opportunities

- Deals Road Reserve has established member only sports facilities. The surrounding open space can be improved with better access and connectivity to the wider area.
- Heatherton Park does not currently have a landscaped connection to the Chain of Parks network – opportunity exists to explore potential to access through southern section of Spring Valley Golf Club.
- Rejuvenate the existing wetland/pond at Keeley Park Reserve, improving biodiversity and amenity.
- A focus on street tree planting in industrial areas can improve tree canopy cover.
- The proposed SRL Clayton South railway station will provide an opportunity for advocacy in increased funding for open space provision.





Issues

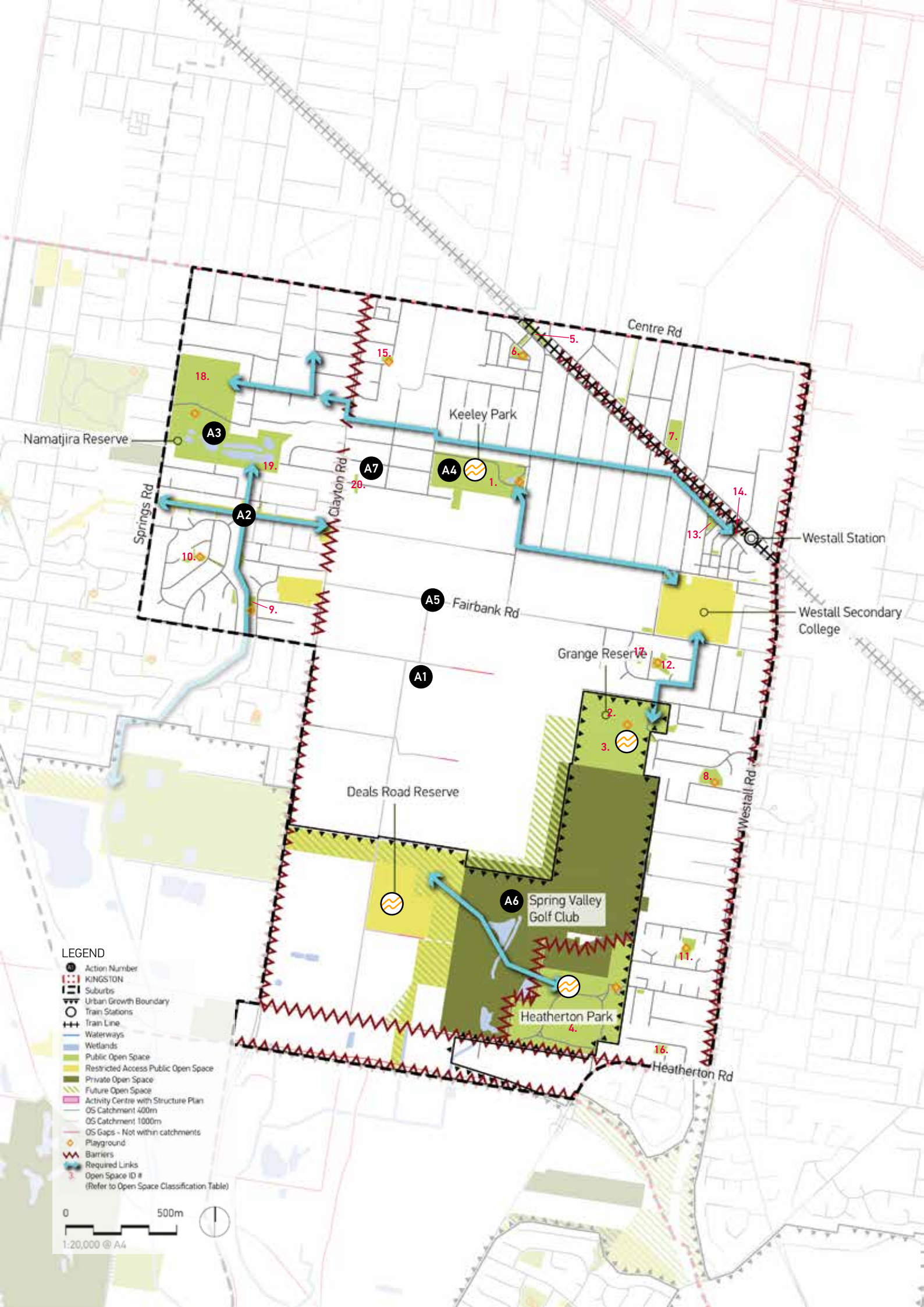
- Clayton South has a very low tree canopy cover with only 8% coverage with significant urban heat areas across the suburb. This is largely attributed to the large former landfill sites in the southwest section of the suburb and the large industrial areas in the northern section.
- The additional population growth associated with the Clayton station of the SRL will extend demands on open space beyond this assessment. The population demands of Clayton South will be reconsidered once population estimates from the State Government for the SRL precincts are available.
- The Grange is Council's most important conservation site and needs a master plan to protect this major asset.
- The two Cleary Court Reserves provide minimal open space benefits.

Actions

- **A1** Investigate opportunities to increase tree canopy cover in industrial estates
- **A2** Improve pedestrian and cyclist connection east-west from Spring Road to Clayton Road along electrical transmission reserve, including footbridge over drain
- **A3** Implement the Namatjira Reserve Master Plan
- **A4** Address drainage issues at Keeley Park Reserve to improve the quality of both sporting ovals
- **A5** Review public open space opportunity along Fairbank Avenue
- **A6** Investigate with Spring Valley Golf Club the opportunity to improve connectivity from Heatherton Park through to Chain of Parks
- **A7** Consider future use for Cleary Court Reserve

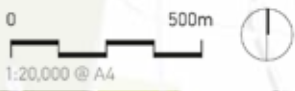
Planning Priorities

-  Prepare a Reserve Improvement Plan for The Grange Reserve
-  Develop master plan for Heatherton Park
-  Develop master plan for Deals Road Reserve
-  Develop a concept plan for Keeley Park wetland/pond improvements



LEGEND

- Action Number
- KINGSTON
- Suburbs
- Urban Growth Boundary
- Train Stations
- Train Line
- Waterways
- Wetlands
- Public Open Space
- Restricted Access Public Open Space
- Private Open Space
- Future Open Space
- Activity Centre with Structure Plan
- OS Catchment 400m
- OS Catchment 1000m
- OS Gaps - Not within catchments
- Playground
- Barriers
- Required Links
- Open Space ID #
(Refer to Open Space Classification Table)



7.11 Dingley Village

Overview

Dingley Village is anticipated to have a population growth of 6.34% over the next decade.

The area contains a diversity of public open spaces including public, restricted and private, including a section of the Kingston Green Wedge and the Chain of Parks network. In partnership with State Government, Council is currently planning the future establishment of a regional sporting facility within the Kingston Green Wedge (known as Kingston Fields). The site would be of significant size to accommodate the regional needs of Kingston and surrounding south metropolitan LGAs.

A partnership between Kingston Council and the Hawthorn Football Club is set to deliver a huge boost for local community sport into the future. A 30-year funding and community access agreement governs the development and use of a new community oval and pavilion at the Tootal Rd site.

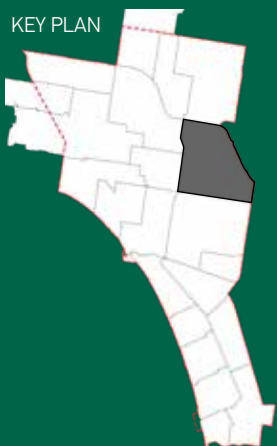
Gap analysis for the area reveals that most residential areas to the east of Centre Dandenong Road are within a 400 m walkable catchment of an open space and all are within a 1000 m walkable catchment of an open space. There are large industrial areas, however, to the west of the Mordialloc Freeway which do not have adequate open space.

Dingley Village has a low tree canopy cover with approximately 13% coverage in 2022. Identified urban heat islands are located in the industrial areas and in the former landfill site at Spring Road Reserve. This reserve is a major open space and is being rehabilitated as part of the Chain of Parks network. It is adjacent to the Rowan Road Reserve (active recreation space) and the ecologically significant Rowan Woodlands Reserve.

Central to the suburb is the privately owned Kingswood Golf Course, which takes up a significant portion of open space. Although not publicly accessible, it contributes to the ecological values of the area and provides visual amenity.

Centre Dandenong Road causes a major divide in the suburb with larger open spaces on the north and smaller open spaces to the south.

The street layout has many culs-de-sac which impede ease of access to open spaces across the suburb. A large number of small, poorly connected neighbourhood playgrounds are located within the suburb and have limited facilities for inclusive play. Dingley has an oversupply of between five and eight playgrounds based on provision ratios and total forecast population 2031.





Dingley Village

Population Growth

There were 10,534 people estimated to be living in Dingley Village in 2021.

This is projected to grow to 11,202 people by the year 2031, an increase of 6.34%.



Open Space Statistics



9%

of total suburb area is public open space



70.8 ha

of public open space



28

key public open spaces



3

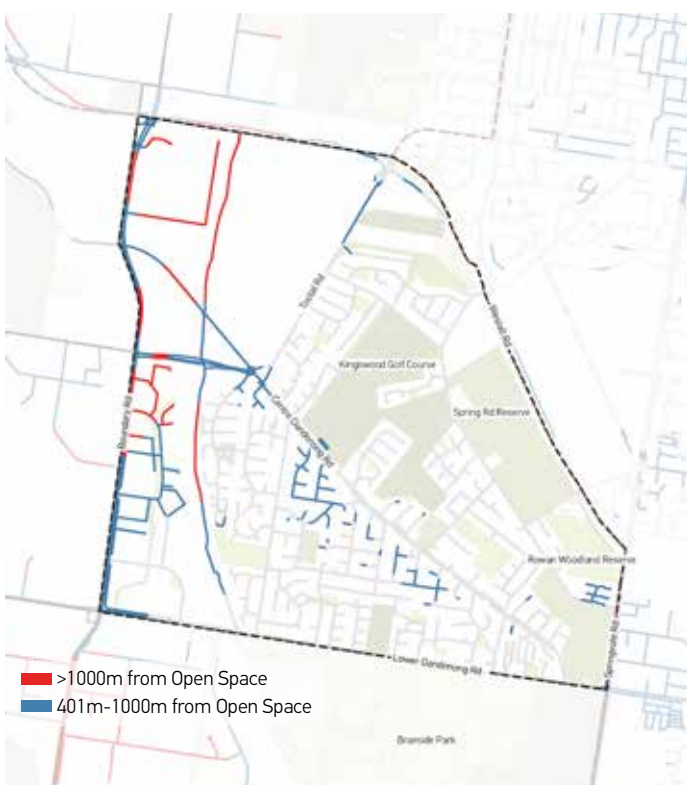
sports reserves



16

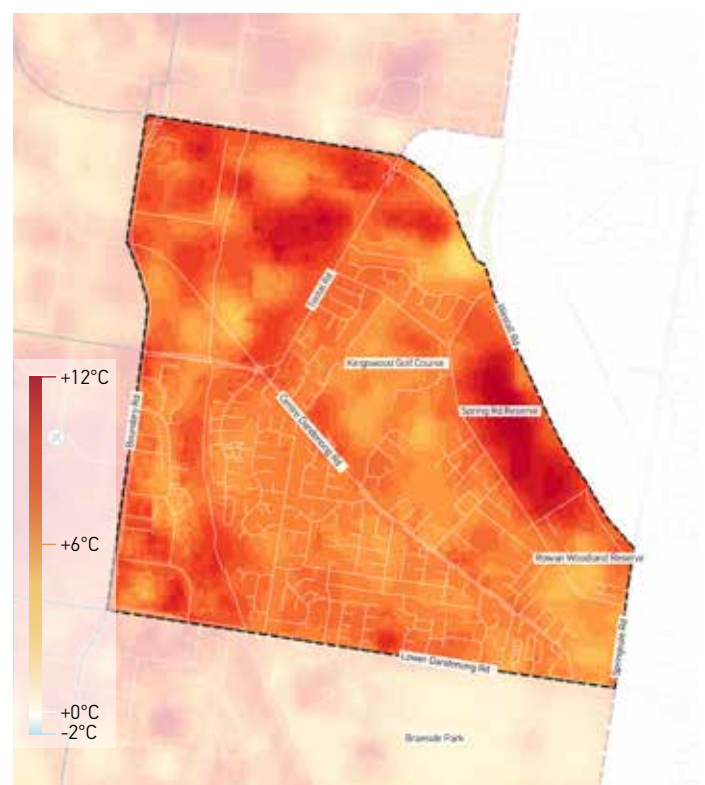
playgrounds

Gap Analysis Map



Urban Heat Island Map

Degrees above/below the average temperature – CSIRO



Open Space Classifications

Location	Hierarchy	Type	Function
1. Spring Road Reserve	District	B	Recreation
2. Rowan Road Sports Reserve	District	B	Sports
3. Dingley Village Tennis Courts	District	B	Sports
4. Rowan Road Reserve Remnant Bushland	District	C	Conservation
5. Dingley Souter Reserve	District	B	Sports
6. Chadwick Reserve	District	B	Sports
7. Holland Avenue Reserve	Neighbourhood	B	Recreation
8. Cassava Court Reserve	Neighbourhood	B	Recreation
9. Williams Close Reserve	Neighbourhood	B	Recreation
10. William J Bardoel Park	Neighbourhood	B	Recreation
11. Heathland Way Reserve	Neighbourhood	B	Recreation
12. Golfwood Close Reserve	Neighbourhood	C	Recreation
13. Chaldron Place Reserve	Neighbourhood	C	Recreation
14. Ashbourne Place Reserve	Neighbourhood	C	Recreation
15. Mews Reserve	Neighbourhood	C	Recreation
16. The Grange Estate Reserve	Neighbourhood	C	Recreation
17. Golf Links Crescent Reserve	Neighbourhood	C	Recreation
18. Gartside Reserve	Neighbourhood	C	Recreation
19. Caruana Woodland Reserve	Neighbourhood	C	Conservation
20. Swallow Reserve	Neighbourhood	C	Recreation
21. Coughlan Reserve	Neighbourhood	C	Recreation
22. Greenwoods Close Reserve	Neighbourhood	C	Recreation
23. Redwood Drive Reserve	Neighbourhood	C	Recreation
24. Laurie Barnett Reserve	Local	B	Recreation
25. Gumley Court Reserve	Local	C	Recreation
26. Balcombe Place Reserve	Local	C	Recreation
27. Christina Terrace Reserve	Local	C	Recreation
28. Cannery Place Reserve	Local	C	Recreation

* Table only lists key public open spaces. Restricted and private open spaces not listed. **Sports reserves may contain multiple playing fields.



SPRING ROAD RESERVE

Dingley Village

Opportunities

- Ongoing advocacy for appropriate public open space provision during Kingswood Golf Course rezoning process.
- Spring Road Reserve and Rowan Road Reserve provide opportunity for improvements to quality public open space provision.
- Improved linkages between William Baroel Park and Village Drive can improve connectivity between public open spaces.
- Caruana Woodlands provides opportunity for high amenity public open space.
- The proposed Kingston Fields site will provide opportunity for a regional sports facility in Dingley.

Issues

- The area has a low tree canopy cover (13%) and significant areas of urban heat, including Spring Road Reserve and the industrial areas to the north of Tootal Road.
- Significant lack of open spaces on the southern side of Centre Dandenong Road.
- Accessibility impeded through large number of culs-de-sac.
- Limited facilities for teen/adult recreation.
- High number of small playgrounds which have limited facilities for inclusive play.
- 10 out of 16 playgrounds are at the end of the 20 year asset life.
- Current oversupply of between 5 and 8 playgrounds.
- Lower Dandenong Road creates a barrier for access to Braeside Park.

Actions

- **A1** Investigate options to supply recycled water to Chadwick Reserve for irrigation
- **A2** Undertake safety audit at Golfwood Close Reserve
- **A3** Investigate opportunities to increase tree canopy cover in industrial estates
- **A4** Explore potential for additional pedestrian and cyclist access into Braeside Park
- **A5** Pedestrian/cyclist link connecting residential areas either side of Westall Rd

Planning Priorities

-  Prepare a Reserve Improvement Plan for Dingley Reserve
-  Prepare a Master Plan for Spring Road Reserve and Rowan Road Reserve
-  Prepare a Reserve Improvement Plan for Swallow Reserve
-  Develop landscape concept plan for 623 Lower Dandenong Road pocket park
-  Develop concept plan for Holland Avenue considering signage, facilities and safety audit



LEGEND

- Action Number
- KINGSTON
- Suburbs
- Urban Growth Boundary
- Train Stations
- Train Line
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- Wetlands
- Public Open Space
- Restricted Access Public Open Space
- Private Open Space
- Future Open Space
- Activity Centre with Structure Plan
- OS Catchment 400m
- OS Catchment 1000m
- OS Gaps - Not within catchments
- Playground
- Barriers
- Required Links
- Open Space ID #
(Refer to Open Space Classification Table)



7.12 Edithvale

Overview

Edithvale is expected to have a population growth of 7.68% over the next decade.

The suburb is unique in that it has beachfront access to the west of the suburb and a series of significant open spaces to the east of the suburb, including the Ramsar rated Edithvale-Seafood Wetlands and a public golf course. This provides a diverse range of open space types within the relatively small suburb, including spaces for active and passive recreation.

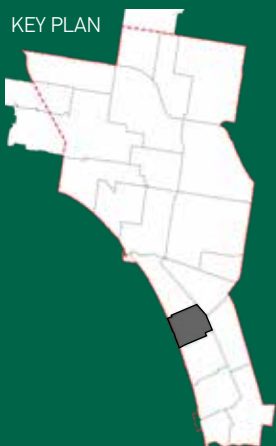
Gap analysis reveals that the whole suburb has walkable access to an open space, with approximately half within a 400 m catchment.

Level Crossing Removal works have recently been completed in Edithvale, improving connectivity with neighbouring suburbs via a newly constructed shared path running along Station St.

Edithvale Recreation Reserve provides diverse sport and recreational facilities and is home to one of only two playgrounds in the suburb. There is currently a population-based shortfall of three playgrounds for Edithvale and this figure is not expected to increase over the next 15 years.

The Edithvale shopping strip along the Nepean Highway, adjacent to the new Edithvale Station, will undergo a major revitalisation within the next couple of years.

The suburb has an overall low tree canopy cover with just over 10% coverage in 2022. There are identified urban heat islands to the east of the suburb in Edithvale Common and on the Chelsea Public Golf Course.





Edithvale

Population Growth

There were 6,322 people estimated to be living in Edithvale in 2021.

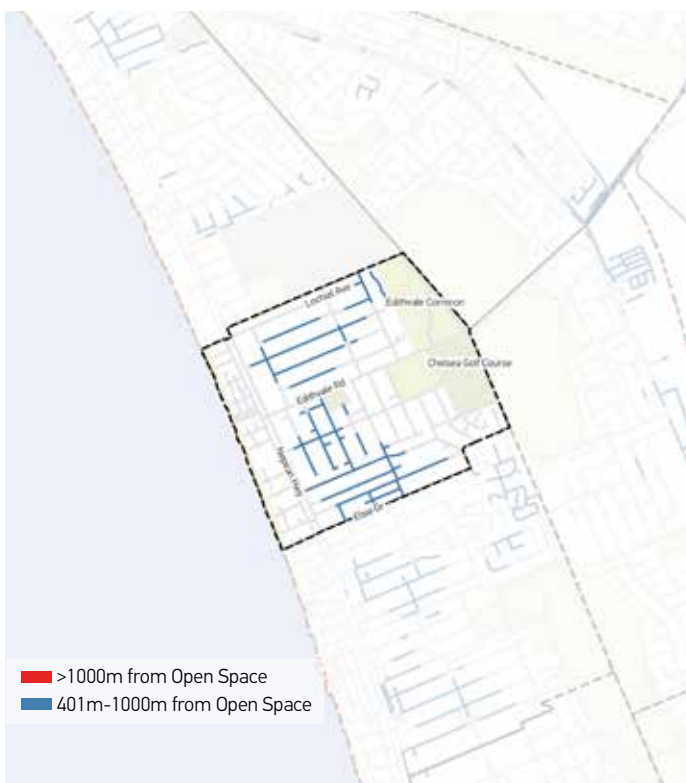
This is projected to grow to 6,808 people by the year 2031, an increase of 7.68%.



Open Space Statistics

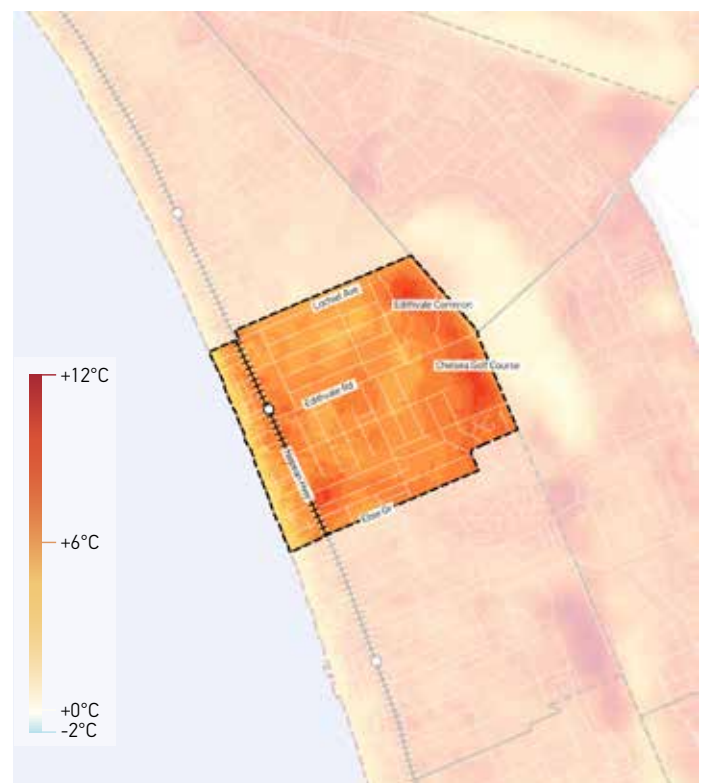


Gap Analysis Map



Urban Heat Island Map

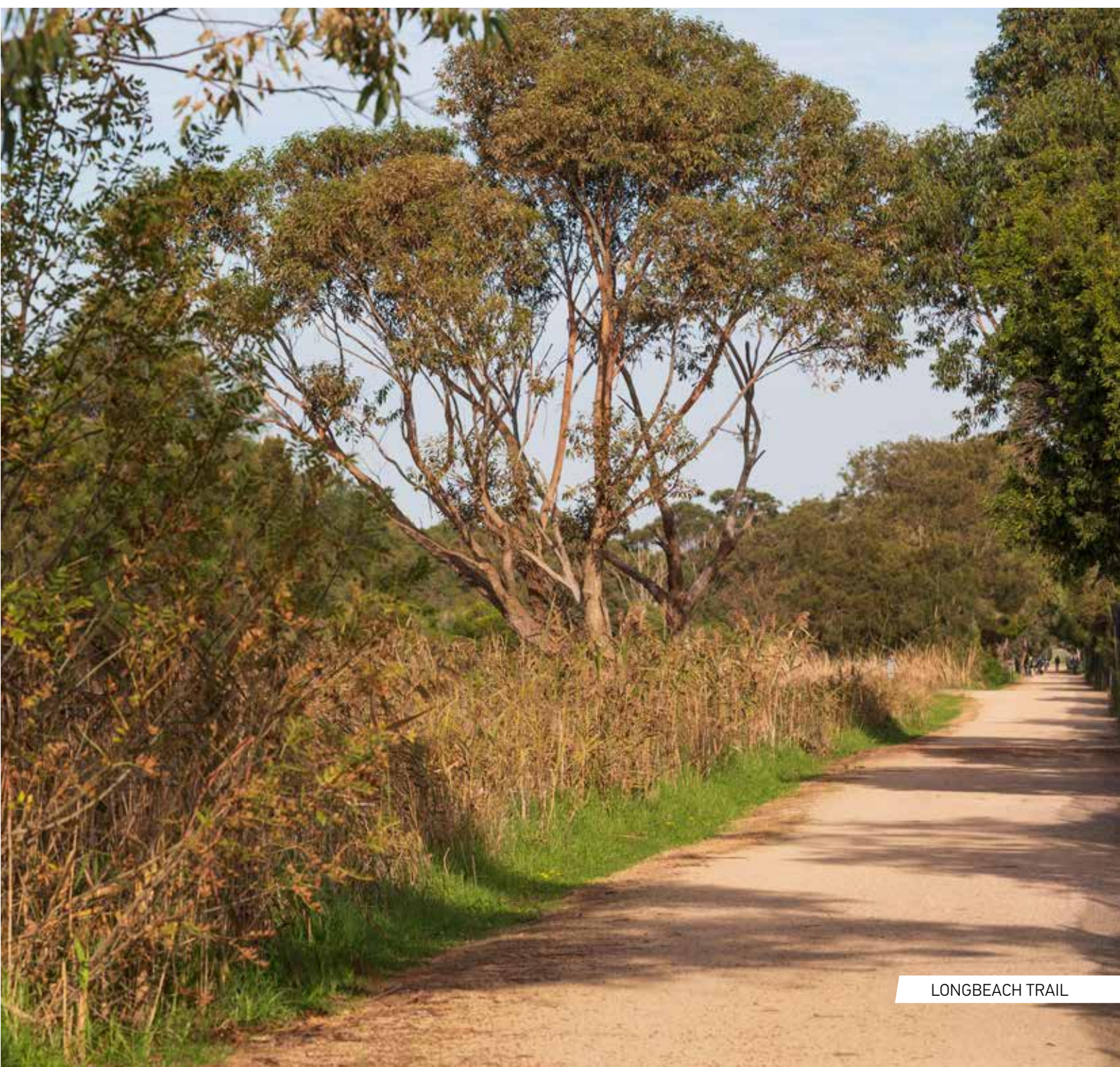
Degrees above/below the average temperature – CSIRO



Open Space Classifications

Location	Hierarchy	Type	Function
1. Edithvale Recreation Reserve	District	B	Sports
2. Beeson Reserve	Neighbourhood	A	Recreation
3. Hughes Avenue Reserve & Walkway	Neighbourhood	A	Recreation
4. Edithvale Common	Neighbourhood	B	Sports
5. Lochiel Avenue Reserve	Local	B	Recreation

* Table only lists key public open spaces. Restricted and private open spaces not listed. **Sports reserves may contain multiple playing fields.



Edithvale


Opportunities

- Establishing pedestrian and cycling corridors along Edithvale Road can improve the quality of movement along a series of reserves, open spaces and wetland areas.
- Bridging the gap in connectivity between Keith Avenue and Edithvale Recreation Reserve can improve accessibility to open spaces and Edithvale Common Reserve.
- Level crossing removal works provide an opportunity to establish pedestrian and cycling connections from Sinclair Avenue and Bank Road to Station Street improving public accessibility to beachfront.
- New Edithvale station and level crossing removal works provide State Government funding opportunity for significantly upgrading the Edithvale Neighbourhood Centre shopping strip.
- Explore further vegetation planting along the rail corridor




Issues

- Edithvale has a low tree canopy cover at just over 10%. There are large areas of urban heat islands in Edithvale Common Reserve and the Chelsea Public Golf Course.
- There is significant lack of accessible open space in the southern region, with a population-based shortfall of 3 playgrounds.
- Nepean Highway creates an east-west connectivity barrier.
- Edithvale Wetland lacks multiple points of access for public use and accessibility.

Actions

-  A1 Improve facilities for Edithvale Common Reserve and increase tree planting
-  A2 Explore opportunities to access Melbourne Water land and improve connectivity through wetlands to Longbeach Trail
-  A3 Investigate opportunities to access private/restricted open spaces, i.e. schools, for public use
-  A4 Improve pedestrian and cycle movement through the suburb and link activity nodes, beachfront and open spaces

Planning Priorities

-  Develop concept plan for improving public accessibility to Edithvale Wetlands
-  Implement concept plan for Edithvale Centre Streetscape upgrade
-  Prepare a Reserve Improvement Plan for Edithvale Common Reserve



LEGEND

- Action Number
- KINGSTON
- Suburbs
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- Private Open Space
- Future Open Space
- Activity Centre with Structure Plan
- OS Catchment 400m
- OS Catchment 1000m
- OS Gaps - Not within catchments
- Playground
- Barriers
- Required Links
- Open Space ID #
(Refer to Open Space Classification Table)



7.13 Heatherton

Overview

Heatherton will experience a decline in population of -0.35% in the next decade.

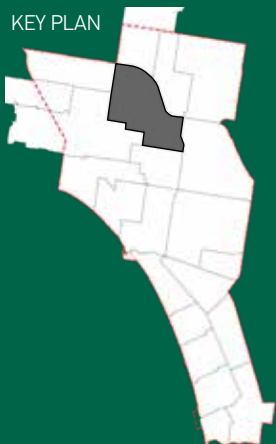
The suburb has two significant public open spaces, Karkarook Park and Heatherton Recreation Reserve. Karkarook Park is part of the Kingston Green Wedge and forms one end of the Chain of Parks network.

Heatherton Recreation Reserve is in the south-eastern corner of the suburb and provides a publicly accessible sports facility for the area.

The Suburban Rail Loop authority has announced that its preferred location for the stabling yards is at the Delta site at 91–185 Kingston Road Heatherton and land immediately adjacent to the east. Council will continue to advocate to the Victorian Government for the relocation of the train stabling yard and if that does not eventuate, for the replacement of open space assets lost as a result of this project.

Large privately owned golf courses and market gardens occupy significant sections of the southern part of the suburb. There are gaps in accessibility to the public open space network in the central part of the suburb, due to the barriers created by these privately owned parcels of land.

Tree canopy cover for Heatherton in 2022 was low, with approximately 13% coverage.





Heatherton

Population Growth

There were 2,856 people estimated to be living in Heatherton in 2021.

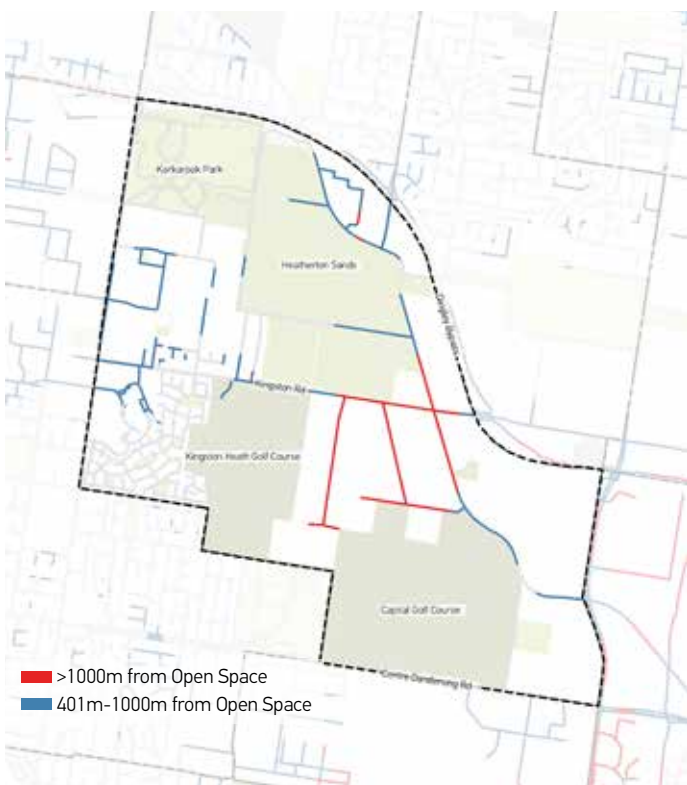
This is projected to fall to 2,846 people by the year 2031, a decrease of 0.35%.



Open Space Statistics

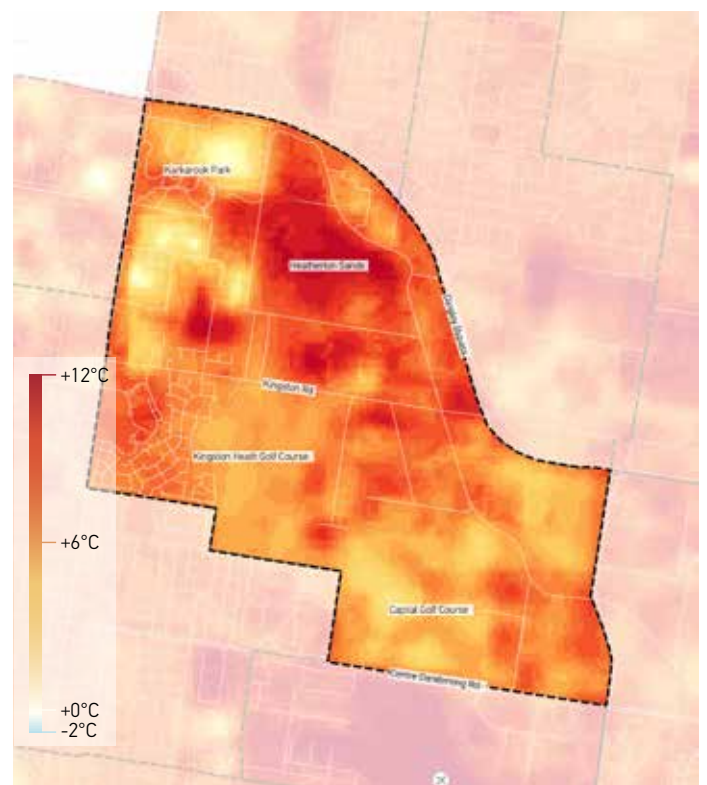


Gap Analysis Map



Urban Heat Island Map

Degrees above/below the average temperature – CSIRO



Open Space Classifications

Location	Hierarchy	Type	Function
1. Warrigal Park	Neighbourhood	A	Recreation
2. Augusta Square Reserve	Neighbourhood	B	Recreation
3. Saint Georges Park	Neighbourhood	B	Recreation
4. Norfolk Pine Park	Neighbourhood	B	Recreation
5. The Heath Common	Neighbourhood	C	Recreation
6. Heatherton Recreation Reserve	Neighbourhood	B	Sports
7. Gum Tree Park	Local	B	Recreation
8. Henry Street Reserve	Local	C	Recreation
9. Karkarook Park Retarding Basins	Regional	N/A	Multi Function
10. Karkarook Park	Regional	N/A	Multi Function

* Table only lists key public open spaces. Restricted and private open spaces not listed. **Sports reserves may contain multiple playing fields.



Heatherton

Opportunities

- Chain of Parks connection through Heatherton from Karkarook Park in the north to Elder Street South Reserve in Clarinda.
- Existing open spaces in large industrial estates can be upgraded to improve amenity and help to reduce urban heat island issues.
- Major open spaces in the area which are privately owned provide opportunities for improved biodiversity corridors and tree canopy cover.

Issues

- The Suburban Rail Loop stabling yard is planned to sit adjacent to existing and future parkland.
- Heatherton has a low tree canopy cover (13%), with large areas of urban heat in the former landfill sites in the north east section and throughout the large industrial estates within the suburb.
- There are gaps in public open space accessibility in the central part of the suburb due to barriers created by private golf courses and market garden land.

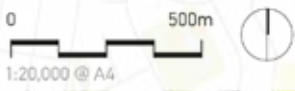
Actions

- A1 Continue to work with the State Government to deliver the Chain of Parks
- A2 Advocate Victorian Government for replacement of open space assets impacted by Suburban Rail Loop project
- A3 Investigate opportunities for connectivity down through Pietro Road to Kingston Heath Reserve
- A4 Investigate opportunities to improve accessibility to Karkarook Park, with north-east connection a priority
- A5 Advocate for site-sensitive design outcome on the on the proposed stabling yard site, including publicly accessible open spaces and a net gain in biodiversity outcomes
- A6 Investigate options to supply recycled water to Heatherton Recreation Reserve for irrigation



LEGEND

- Action Number
- KINGSTON
- Suburbs
- Urban Growth Boundary
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- Private Open Space
- Future Open Space
- Activity Centre with Structure Plan
- OS Catchment 400m
- OS Catchment 1000m
- OS Gaps - Not within catchments
- Playground
- Barriers
- Required Links
- Open Space ID #
(Refer to Open Space Classification Table)



7.14 Highett

Overview

The suburb of Highett spreads across both the City of Kingston and the City of Bayside. The Kingston part of Highett is anticipated to have the greatest increase in population for Kingston suburbs at 93.91%. This will result in a loss of open space, an increase in impermeable surfaces and increased pressure on the quantity and quality of public open space in the area.

There are two major open spaces in the area – Sir William Fry Reserve and Turner Road Reserve. The new station for the Suburban Rail Loop will occupy a section of Sir William Fry Reserve. The Suburban Rail Loop Authority anticipates a significant increase in jobs and population within a 1.6 km radius of the new stations. This growth is not yet included in the population and dwelling forecasts of this strategy as the distribution across the affected municipalities is not yet understood. These will be reviewed once more detailed population estimates are provided by the State Government.

Kingston has developed a detailed advocacy report, including an alternative concept for Cheltenham Suburban Rail Loop, which features creating new open space within the Cheltenham SRL Station Precinct including a Market Square; considering linkages through to Highett Gasworks; improvements in the quality of Open Space to emphasis its role as a destination; consolidating youth spaces to create a ‘spine’ of activity along the Highway; enhancing shared user paths both within the reserve and linking; integrated water treatment; and increasing canopy cover to 40%.

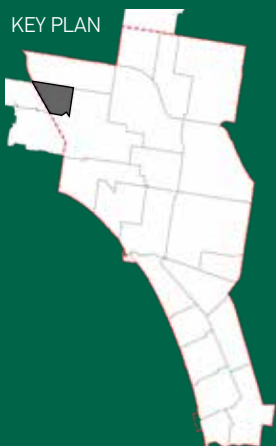
Sir William G Fry Reserve and Turner Road Reserve are separated by Nepean Highway which restricts connectivity between them. Turner Road Reserve is a large public open space which contains sporting ovals. Better connectivity is needed between Turner Road Reserve across the Nepean Highway to the activity centre. Master planning for Turner Road Reserve is a priority and should consider the future use of the current archery site.

Gap analysis reveals that most of the area is currently within a 400m walkable distance to an open space with all of the area within a 1000m walkable distance.

Population projections suggest that there will be a need for an additional four playgrounds in Highett to accommodate anticipated need.

Level Crossing Removal works may provide improved connections into the neighbouring Bayside municipality, giving residents access to additional open spaces. Other connections across and along the highway into Bayside can be explored to increase the offering of open space provision. There is also an opportunity for increased open space beneath the rail line following level crossing removal works.

The suburb had a 14% tree canopy cover in 2022. Without concentrated interventions in additional tree planting the significant future development and increased permeable surfaces will see this tree canopy cover fall and the areas under urban heat pressures increase.





Highett

Population Growth

There were 4,107 people estimated to be living in Highett in 2021.

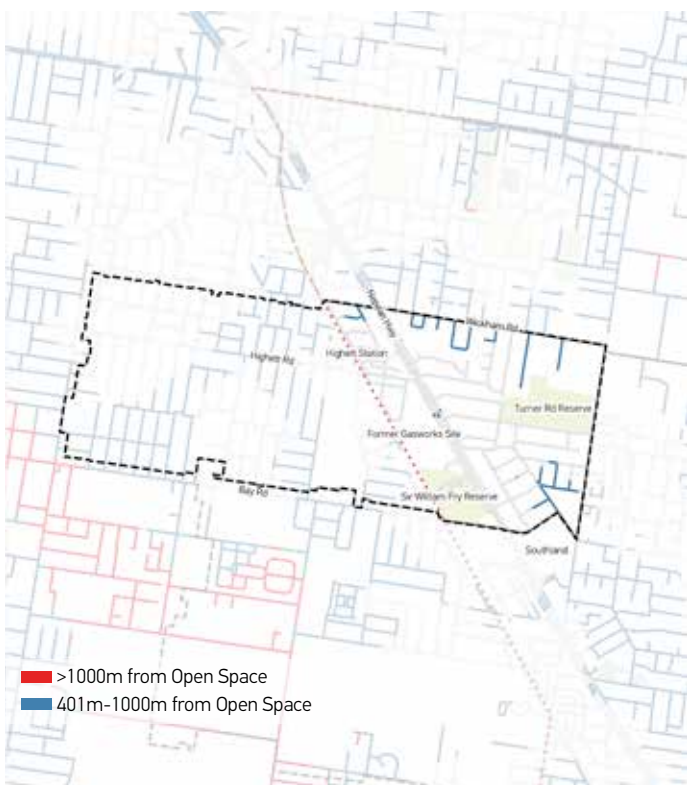
This is projected to grow to 7,964 people by the year 2031, an increase of 93.91%.



Open Space Statistics

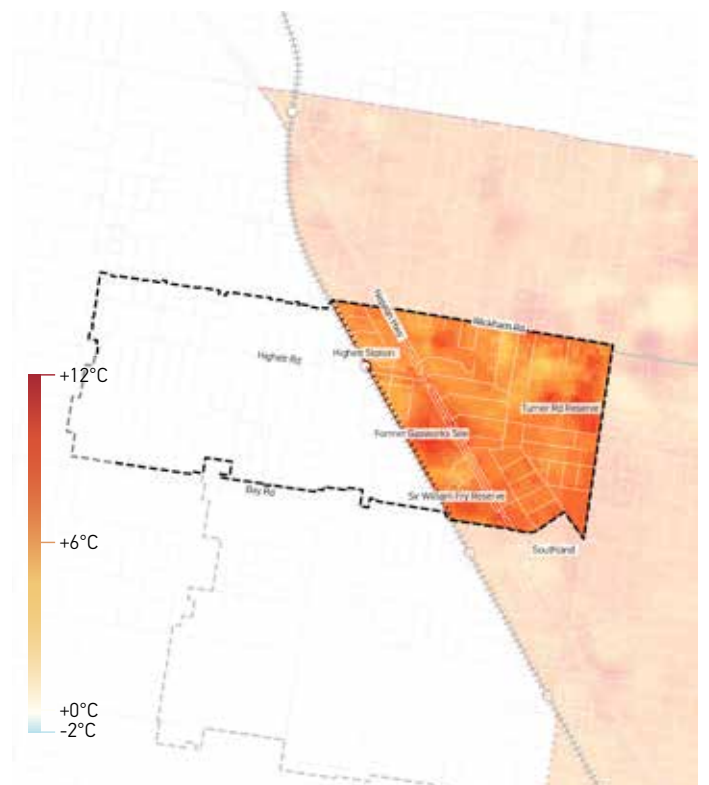


Gap Analysis Map



Urban Heat Island Map

Degrees above/below the average temperature – CSIRO



Open Space Classifications

Location	Hierarchy	Type	Function
1. Turner Road Reserve (Highett Reserve)	District	A	Sports
2. Sir William G Fry Reserve	District	A	Recreation
3. Highett Pocket Park	Local	A	Recreation
4. Highett Library Precinct	Local	A	Civic
5. McFarlane Court Reserve	Local	C	Recreation

* Table only lists key public open spaces. Restricted and private open spaces not listed. **Sports reserves may contain multiple playing fields.



Highett

Opportunities

- Proposed level crossing removals will provide open space and connectivity opportunities throughout the suburb.
- The proposed street network connecting Durkley Avenue to Nepean Highway service road via open space facilitates improved connectivity.
- The proposed landscape corridors along the train line, Nepean Highway, Rowans Road and Turner Road will mitigate urban heat islands and improve amenity and biodiversity corridors.
- Landscape corridor along Tennyson Street to mitigate urban heat island, improve amenity and create a biodiversity corridor.
- Establishing north-south street corridors by directly connecting Warran Street, Teton Court and Commercial Road to Highett Reserve will improve accessibility to open spaces and the overall connectivity.
- Reinforcing Sir William Fry Reserve as a regional youth precinct (area for teenage activities) will provide the community further access to active recreation opportunities.
- Establishing a movement corridor connecting Highett Station to Bay Road will be a significant improvement to the existing accessibility to the station.
- Library space can be returned to public open space.
- Highett Preschool site to be returned to public open space.
- Potential relocation of the archery facility from the current site can provide additional public open space.

Issues

- As a result of Suburban Rail Loop (SRL) project, Sir William Fry Reserve will experience a loss of its public open space, tree canopy and vegetation cover as well as an increase in impermeable surfaces.
- During the 8–10 year construction period of the SRL project, usage and amenity of reserve will be impacted.
- Low-moderate tree canopy cover (14%) and very little opportunity for connection to nature.
- Significant forecast population growth will put increased pressure on existing open spaces and the need for additional open space provision. SRL project will significantly impact demand for recreation provision in the area.
- Population projection has identified the need for four additional playgrounds.
- Highett Station is disconnected from the overall street network and is only accessible via Highett Road in the west.
- Connectivity between activity centre and Sir William Fry Reserve is impeded with lack of network corridors.
- Drainage issues at Turner Road Reserve impact the quality of sportsgrounds during winter





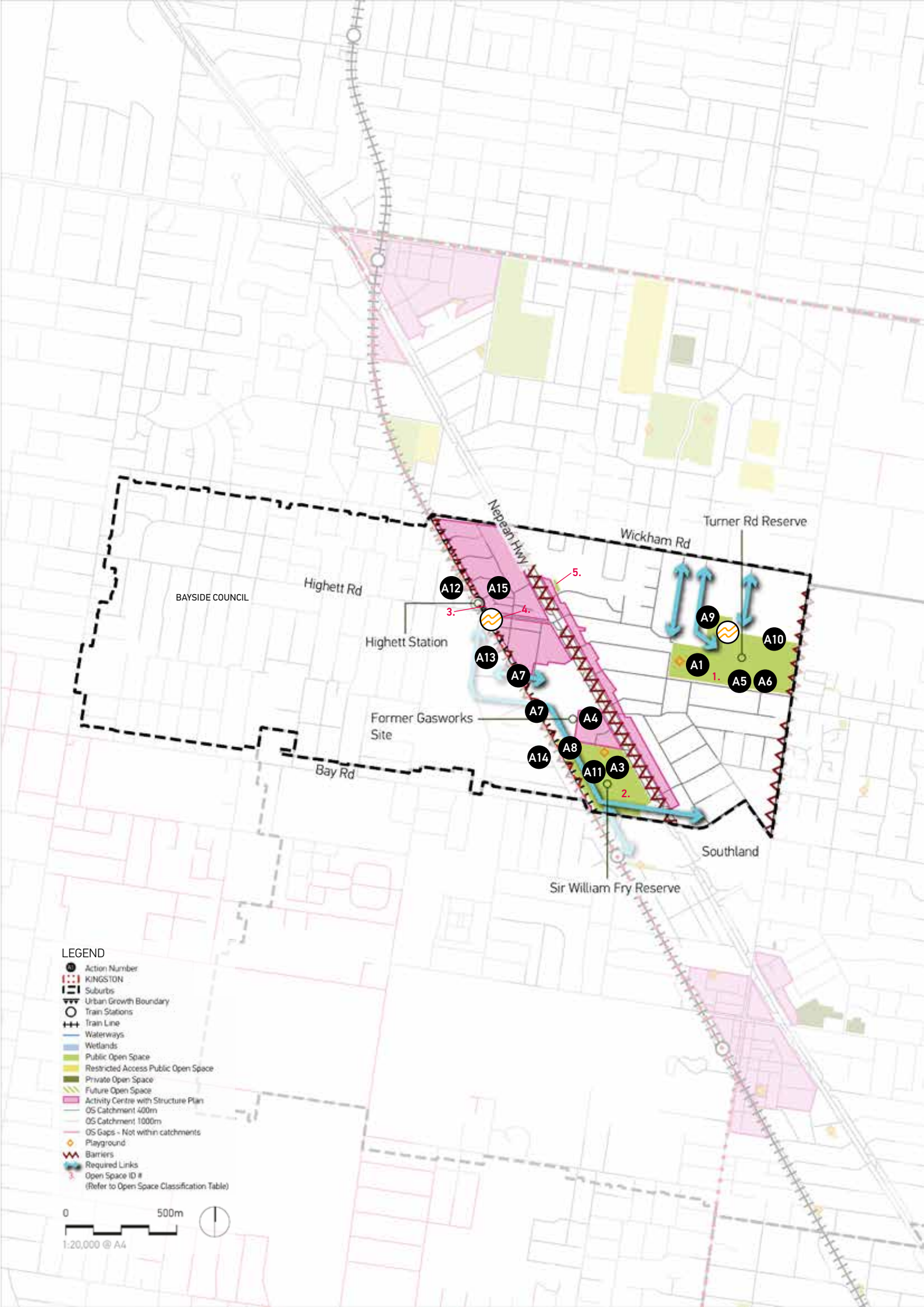
Highett

Actions

- A1 Investigate options to install a stormwater treatment and reuse project at Turner Road Reserve (Highett Reserve) for irrigation
- A2 Advocate Victorian Government for replacement of open space assets impacted by Suburban Rail Loop project
- A3 Reinforce Sir William Fry as a regional standard youth precinct (area for young adult activities)
- A4 Continue to work with Development Victoria to deliver open space within the Gasworks site in line with open space requirements and commitment from state government to rectify open space shortfall from Sir William Fry
- A5 Upgrade facilities and undertake safety audit on Highett Reserve (Turner Rd Reserve)
- A6 Address drainage issues at Turner Rd Reserve to improve the quality of sporting ovals
- A7 Investigate opportunities for improved connectivity to open space assets in neighbouring Bayside Council area
- A8 Improve movement and accessibility to the activity centre by connecting Highett Station to Bay Road
- A9 Explore potential for connection between Highett Reserve and Teton Court
- A10 Explore the relocation of archery facility from current site, providing additional accessible open space and greater connection between Waves Aquatic Centre and Turner Rd Reserve
- A11 Work with SRL to prepare an open space master plan for the Sir William Fry Reserve and Highett Gasworks Site, building on the concepts developed in the Cheltenham SRL Advocacy report
- A12 Advocate for upgrades to the Highett Road shopping village streetscape as part of the SRL Precinct Planning and LXP project
- A13 Advocate for open space beneath the elevated rail at Highett Road and Wickham Road
- A14 Advocate for the early delivery of the shared user path connection along the railway corridor between Jean Street and Highett Shopping Village
- A15 Advocate for improved pedestrian/cyclist connectivity as part of the level crossing removal project

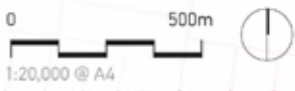
Planning Priorities

-  Development of Highett Reserve (Turner Rd) master plan
-  Prepare concept plan for new public open space created on former Highett Preschool site



LEGEND

- Action Number
- KINGSTON
- Suburbs
- Urban Growth Boundary
- Train Stations
- Train Line
- Waterways
- Wetlands
- Public Open Space
- Restricted Access Public Open Space
- Private Open Space
- Future Open Space
- Activity Centre with Structure Plan
- OS Catchment 400m
- OS Catchment 1000m
- OS Gaps - Not within catchments
- Playground
- Barriers
- Required Links
- Open Space ID #
- 3. (Refer to Open Space Classification Table)



7.15 Mentone

Overview

Mentone (including Moorabbin Airport) is forecast a population growth (14.6%) in the next decade. Areas to the east of Mentone train station and Mentone Major Activity Centre are expected to densify which will create a need for additional open spaces within these vicinities.

Level Crossing Removal works have recently been completed in Mentone. The public open spaces created by this work have resulted in spaces which are transient in nature and opportunity exists to include high amenity passive and active recreation opportunities for use by residents.

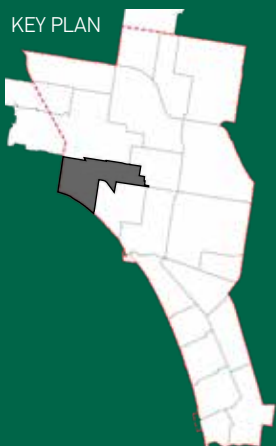
The suburb has a number of small pocket open spaces adequately distributed within residential areas, most of which contain playgrounds. There is currently a lack of sizeable public open spaces within the suburb, with most large open spaces being school sites with restricted access.

The two large sports facilities in Mentone are at Mentone Reserve and Southern Road reserve. A master plan is required for Mentone Reserve and should also include the adjacent Keith Styles Reserve.

Gap analysis reveals that all residents have a public open space within a 1000 m walkable catchment from their homes, with approximately 80% only needing to walk 400m to an open space.

The suburb currently comprises eight playgrounds and eight active recreation facilities. Distribution and supply of playgrounds appears adequate at present; however, there is a forecast need to increase supply of playgrounds by four. Mentone is forecast to have a sportsground facility undersupply by 2036, based on projected population growth.

Mentone has a tree canopy cover of approximately 14%.





Mentone

Population Growth

There were 13,304 people estimated to be living in Mentone in 2021.

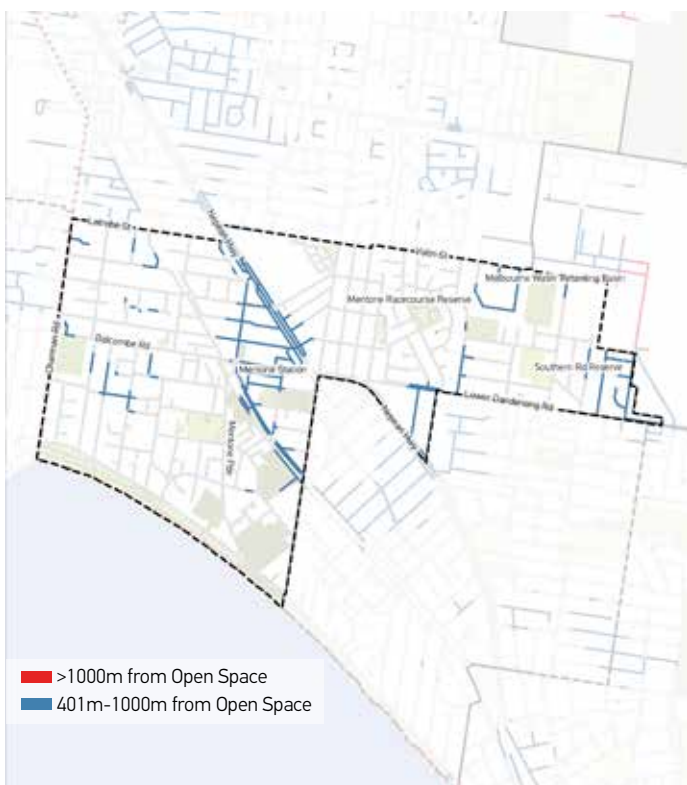
This is projected to grow to 15,247 people by the year 2031, an increase of 14.60%.



Open Space Statistics

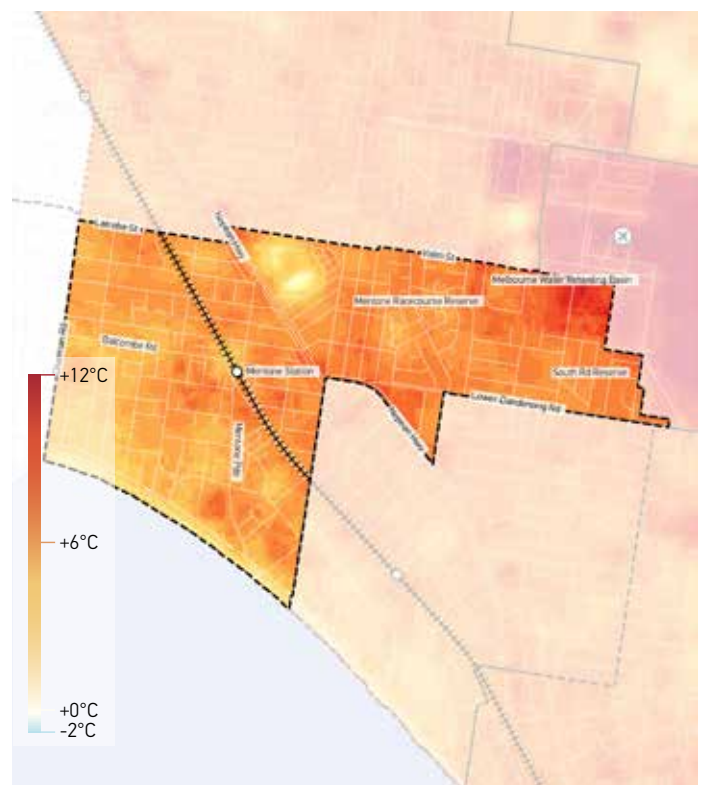


Gap Analysis Map



Urban Heat Island Map

Degrees above/below the average temperature – CSIRO



Open Space Classifications

Location	Hierarchy	Type	Function
1. Mentone Racecourse Reserve	District	A	Recreation
2. Mentone Reserve	District	A	Sports
3. Keith Styles Reserve	District	B	Recreation
4. Reg Marlow Park	Neighbourhood	A	Recreation
5. Balcombe Road Park	Neighbourhood	A	Recreation
6. Bourke and Patty Street Reserve	Neighbourhood	A	Recreation
7. Chicquita Park	Neighbourhood	A	Recreation
8. Southern Road Reserve	Neighbourhood	A	Sports
9. Mentone Parade Memorial Reserve	Neighbourhood	B	Recreation
10. Phillip Street Reserve	Local	A	Recreation

* Table only lists key public open spaces. Restricted and private open spaces not listed. **Sports reserves may contain multiple playing fields.



Mentone

Opportunities

- Adaptive use of school playgrounds can be investigated to address the existing shortfall in sizable open space.
- Future redevelopment of the Granary and Old Bakery Lane provides opportunity for public open space and improved connection to Como Parade and the broader open space network.
- Access to Melbourne Water retarding basin (Southern Rd) can provide the community with increased open space.
- Investigate opportunities for location of additional playgrounds either through land acquisition, repurposing Council land or access to private/restricted spaces, i.e. schools

Issues

- Additional open space is required in the activity centre.
- Melbourne Water (Southern Rd) retarding basin not currently accessible and is identified as an urban heat area.
- Shortfall of sizeable open space provision in areas to the west of Nepean Highway.
- Population forecast identifies the need to increase supply of playgrounds by 4.
- Overuse and damage to open space at Reg Marlow dog park, due to its small size and non-suitable landscape.






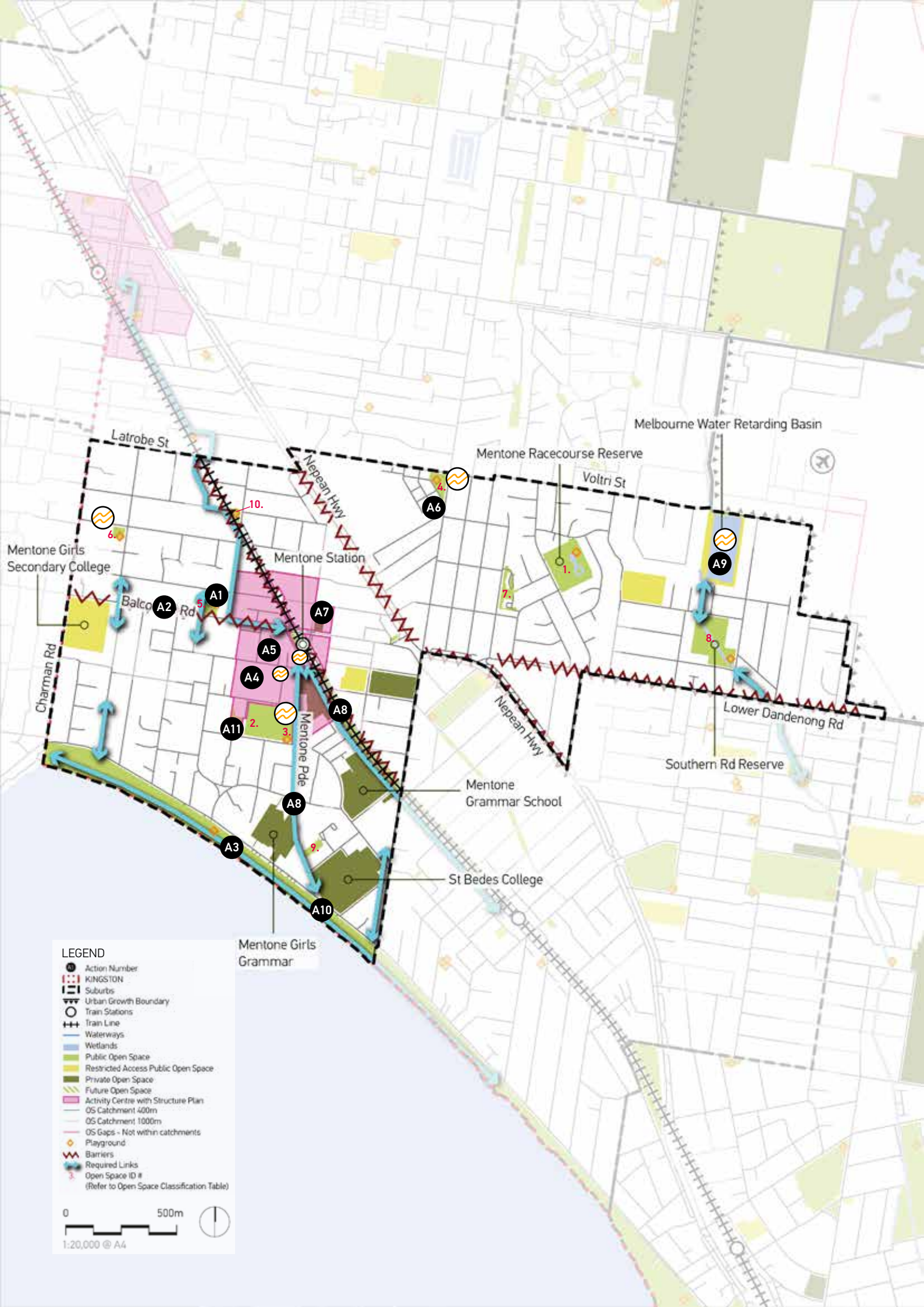
Mentone

Actions

- A1 Facilitate upgrade of Balcombe Road Park
- A2 Improve walkability and connectivity across Balcombe Road and investigate increased tree planting along this stretch
- A3 Investigate improving the cycling link between the activity centre and the Bay Trail
- A4 Upgrade and expand the plaza at 42-44 Florence Street, in accordance with the Concept Plan in Mentone Activity Centre Structure Plan
- A5 Investigate new pedestrian connections between Granary Lane to Como Parade West and Bakery Lane to Mentone Parade in accordance with the Mentone Activity Centre Structure Plan 2011
- A6 Redesign or repurpose of Reg Marlow dog park to address high wear and ongoing maintenance issues
- A7 Investigate opportunities to acquire additional open space near activity centre for public open space
- A8 Improve cycle trail connection to open space and train stations
- A9 Council to partner with Melbourne Water for concept design for Southern Road retarding basin for community accessible public open space
- A10 Investigate opportunities to improve connectivity and accessibility to the foreshore
- A11 Investigate options to create a new public open space for future community use adjacent to the existing community garden and close to the community activity precinct

Planning Priorities

-  Develop a master plan for Mentone Reserve (including adjacent land to the east) and Keith Styles Reserve
-  Develop a Reserve Improvement Plan for Patty Street Reserve including playground area
-  Develop concept plan for public open space for the Granary and Old Bakery Laneways



LEGEND

- Action Number
- KINGSTON
- Suburbs
- Urban Growth Boundary
- Train Stations
- Train Line
- Waterways
- Wetlands
- Public Open Space
- Restricted Access Public Open Space
- Private Open Space
- Future Open Space
- Activity Centre with Structure Plan
- OS Catchment 400m
- OS Catchment 1000m
- OS Gaps - Not within catchments
- Playground
- Barriers
- Required Links
- Open Space ID #
(Refer to Open Space Classification Table)



7.16 Moorabbin

Overview

Moorabbin is forecast the second highest population growth for the suburbs in Kingston at 61.98% by 2031, with future density concentrated in areas adjacent to Nepean Highway and the Moorabbin Major Activity Centre. This will result in a loss of open space and an increase in impermeable surfaces, putting the suburb at increased risk of developing urban heat island areas.

The suburb has very low tree canopy coverage, with only 8% coverage in 2022. The area is identified as a major hot spot within Kingston. The industrial nature of the suburb has created areas of limited tree planting. Additionally, large proportions of public open space are devoted to sporting infrastructure which limits opportunities for tree canopy cover and connections to nature. Improving tree canopy coverage in the coming years needs to be a priority for this suburb. Proposed extensive tree planting within the mounds of Moorabbin Reserve will help improve comfort and amenity.

All existing open spaces are located in the western half of the suburb, half of which are school grounds with restricted access. There are three sizeable public open spaces servicing residents living in the west including GR Bricker Reserve, Moorabbin Reserve and Dane Road Reserve. These are all sporting reserves providing facilities for rugby, football, athletics and cricket.

There are gaps in walkable open space provision to the west of Chesterville Road, with some areas falling outside of the 1000 m walkable catchment area within the industrial areas.

Three playgrounds are located in Moorabbin, with two at GR Bricker Reserve and one at Perry Street Reserve (adjacent to Moorabbin Reserve), which is adequate for the current population. Future population growth suggests that this will change in the future.

The northern part of the industrial areas is serviced by open spaces outside of Kingston. Traffic volumes and speed on South Road currently present barriers for pedestrian/cyclist access to open space in Bentleigh East, located to the north just outside of Kingston.





Moorabbin

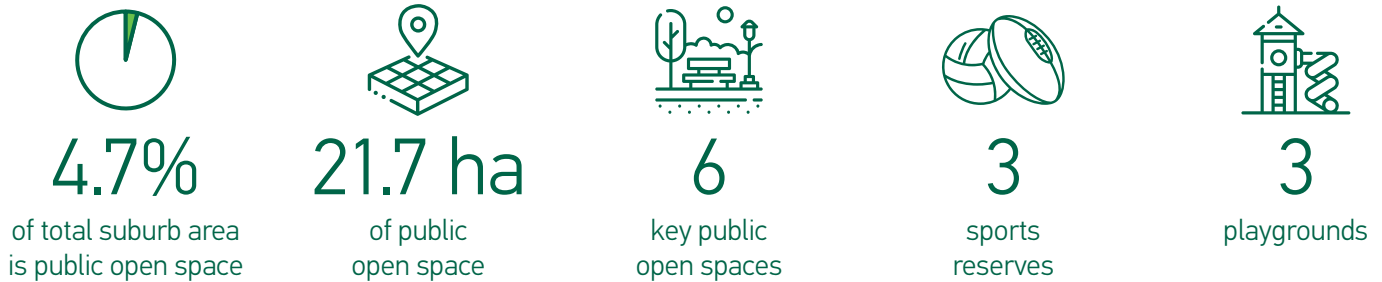
Population Growth

There were 6,338 people estimated to be living in Moorabbin in 2021.

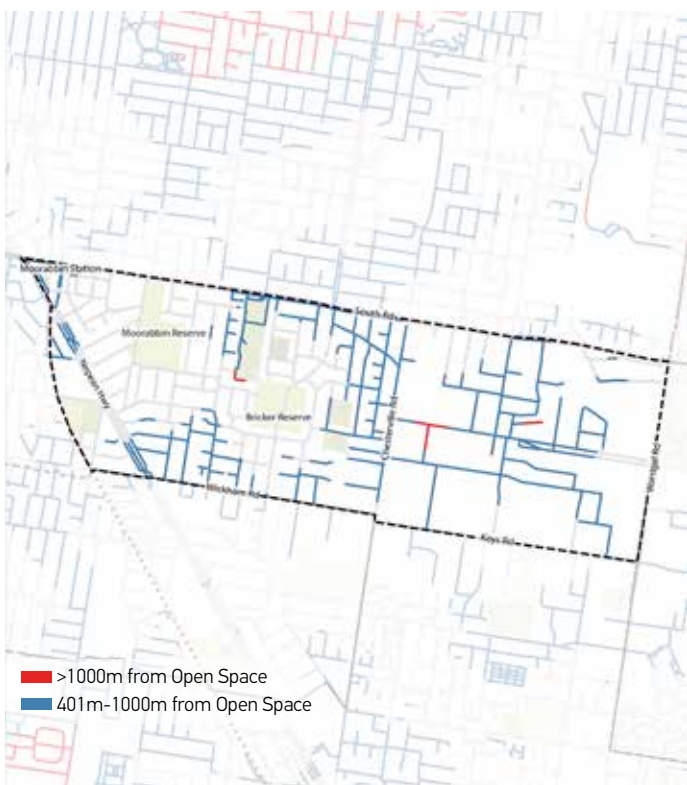
This is projected to grow to 10,266 people by the year 2031, an increase of 61.98%.



Open Space Statistics

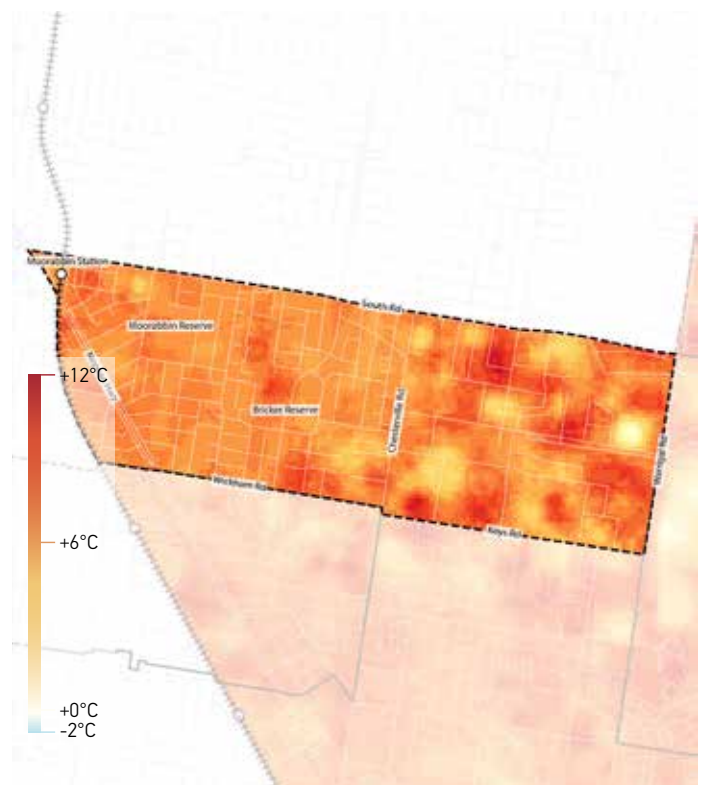


Gap Analysis Map



Urban Heat Island Map

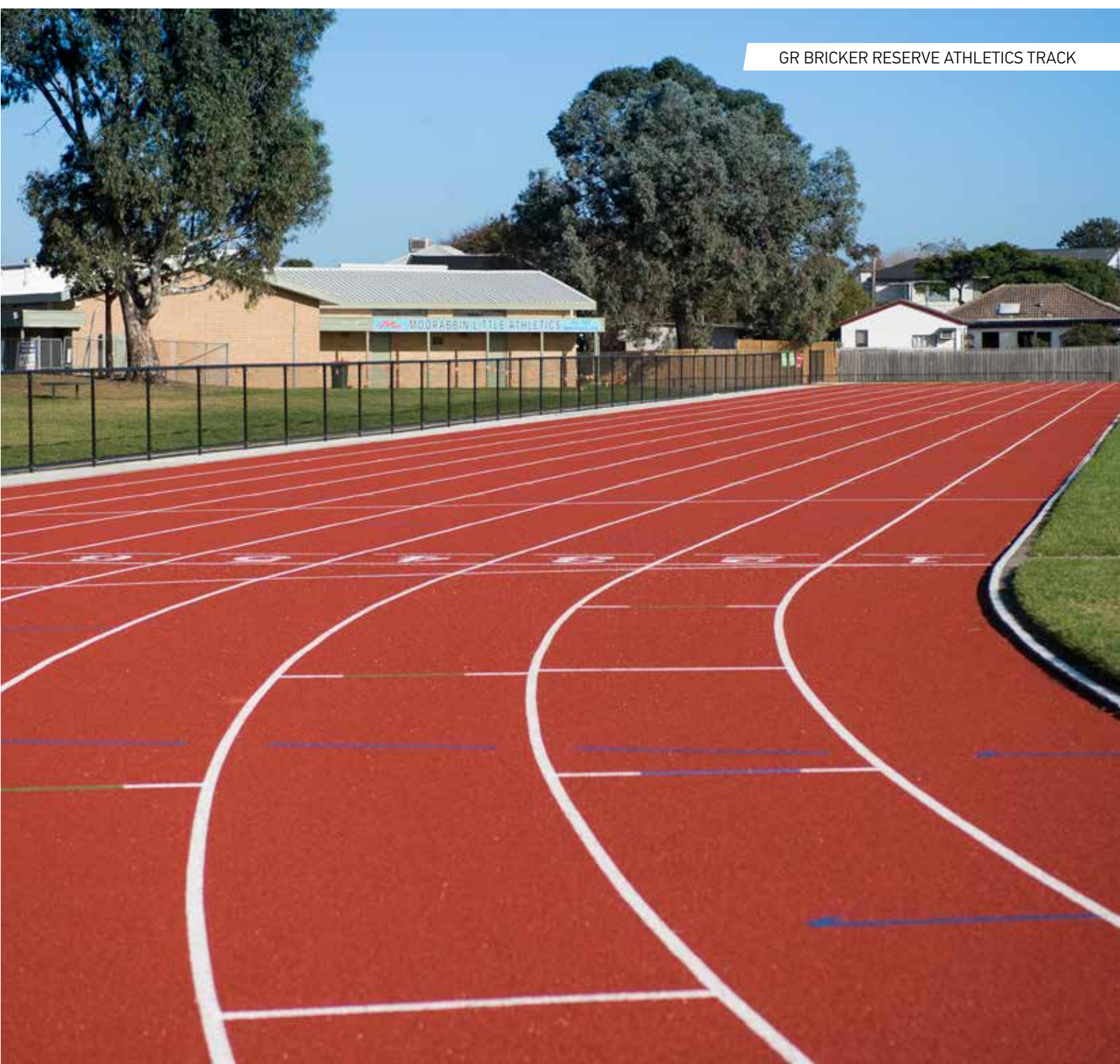
Degrees above/below the average temperature – CSIRO



Open Space Classifications

Location	Hierarchy	Type	Function
1. Moorabbin Reserve	District	A	Recreation
2. GR Bricker Reserve (West)	District	A	Sports
3. GR Bricker Reserve (East)	District	A	Recreation
4. Dane Road Reserve	Neighbourhood	B	Sports
5. Linton Street Reserve	Local	C	Recreation
6. Horscroft Place Pocket Park	Local	C	Recreation

* Table only lists key public open spaces. Restricted and private open spaces not listed. **Sports reserves may contain multiple playing fields.



Moorabbin

Opportunities

- Opportunity to improve amenity and address urban heat island issues with creation of small pocket parks in industrial estates in eastern half of the suburb.
- Improvements to connectivity across South Road could attract visitors to Moorabbin's open spaces from surrounding municipalities.
- Enhance pedestrian/cycle connections between Moorabbin Reserve and the Moorabbin Activity Centre and Moorabbin Train Station can further facilitate access, attract users and activate the open space.
- Upgrade GR Bricker Reserve sportsground to improve quality of the open space.
- Install vegetated bio-swales in stormwater basins in Moorabbin Reserve and GR Bricker Reserve to treat stormwater and reuse for irrigating sports ovals and recreational areas.

Issues

- Moorabbin has a very low tree canopy cover at only 8%, largely attributable to the large industrial estates in the eastern part of the suburb.
- Significant population growth will create a need for more public open space.
- South Road and Nepean Highway create pedestrian/cyclist connectivity barriers.
- Population projections suggest that demand for playgrounds will increase over the coming years and current provision levels will be inadequate.
- Activity Centre streetscape within the retail core is dated and requires amenity improvement to support a vibrant precinct.





Moorabbin

Actions

- A1 Improve pedestrian/cycle linkages between Moorabbin Reserve and GR Bricker Reserve
- A2 Implement tree planting program within mounds of Moorabbin Reserve sporting oval
- A3 Investigate opportunities to increase tree planting in industrial estates
- A4 Investigate opportunities to acquire areas for open spaces in eastern industrial region
- A5 Support the objectives of the Station Square Concept in Moorabbin Activity Centre Structure Plan 2011
- A6 Support the expansion of the Tuck Street Plaza at the intersection of Central Avenue and Taylor Street in accordance with the Moorabbin Activity Centre Structure Plan 2011
- A7 Support the development of the series of public open spaces as part of the Axispace Project (redevelopment of the area above the station and sunken rail line) through improved pedestrian access from Nepean Highway to the retail core at Station Street, City Hall and the Art Centre in accordance with the Moorabbin Activity Centre Structure Plan 2011
- A8 Investigate options to redevelop the corner site at 9 Ewar Street as a new public open space in accordance with the Moorabbin West Urban Design Framework
- A9 Investigate the Green Corridor along Nepean Highway (Nepean Green Corridor) through improved landscapes and pedestrian amenity in accordance with the Moorabbin West Urban Design Framework
- A10 Install a stormwater treatment and reuse project at GR Bricker Reserve to irrigate the oval and recreational area
- A11 Improve pedestrian and cycling connectivity between the Moorabbin Train Station, Activity Centre and Moorabbin Reserve in accordance with Moorabbin Eastern Edge Urban Design Analysis
- A12 Improve pedestrian/cyclist access along Central Avenue and Nepean Highway
- A13 Create a series of east-west laneways to provide access between Nepean Highway and Ewar Street and pedestrian permeability in accordance with the Moorabbin West Urban Design Framework
- A14 Create a shared space for bikes, pedestrians and cars via an extended Ewar Street connection in accordance with the Moorabbin West Urban Design Framework
- A15 Improve pedestrian/cyclist access across Nepean Highway at its intersection with Station Street and Gwenda Avenue in accordance with the Moorabbin West Urban Design Framework
- A16 Install a stormwater treatment and reuse project at Moorabbin Reserve to irrigate the oval and recreational area
- A17 Provide streetscape improvements, including pedestrian and cycling infrastructure and additional tree canopy, in the retail core
- A18 Investigate opportunities to upgrade the triangle site at the corner of Redholme Street and Central Avenue in accordance with the Moorabbin Activity Centre Structure Plan 2011
- A19 Advocate for a shared user path connection between Wickham Road and Exley Drive in accordance with the Moorabbin West Urban Design Framework

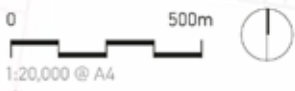
Planning Priorities

-  Prepare a Reserve Improvement Plan for eastern side of GR Bricker Reserve
-  Develop concept plan for Horscroft Place streetscape



LEGEND

- Action Number
- KINGSTON
- Suburbs
- Urban Growth Boundary
- Train Stations
- Train Line
- Waterways
- Wetlands
- Public Open Space
- Restricted Access Public Open Space
- Private Open Space
- Future Open Space
- Activity Centre with Structure Plan
- OS Catchment 400m
- OS Catchment 1000m
- OS Gaps - Not within catchments
- Playground
- Barriers
- Required Links
- Open Space ID #
(Refer to Open Space Classification Table)



7.17 Mordialloc

Overview

Mordialloc is forecast a 4.29% population growth over the next decade. The southern portion of the suburb is well serviced by public open space with a range of sporting and recreational areas, dog off-leash areas and conservation reserves.

Ben Kavanagh Reserve offers local residents and visitors a diverse open space experience. Mordialloc foreshore and Peter Scullin Reserve are very popular throughout summer months, attracting high visitation numbers. Peter Scullin Reserve is a major attraction, with the playspace currently under renewal and master planning for the reserve underway. With seven playgrounds and eleven active recreation facilities, the area is adequately serviced with active recreation opportunities.

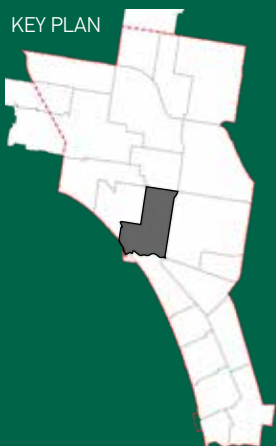
The suburb will see significant change in the coming years with the new aquatics and leisure centre adjacent to Jack Grut Reserve scheduled to be completed in 2026, providing a major attraction for the area. Additionally, level crossing removal works with an elevated train line will provide public open space opportunities and improved pedestrian and cycle connectivity. Precinct planning is critical and will need to consider the significant changes resulting from the level crossing removal project.

The gap analysis reveals that almost all of the suburb is within a 400 m walkable catchment to a public open space with a small proportion needing to walk 1000 m. There is, however, a gap in the walkability in the industrial area in the north east part of the area. The privately owned Woodlands Golf Club occupies a significant piece of land adjacent to this industrial estate which creates a barrier to accessibility from the north of the suburb to the public open spaces in the south.

In comparison to other suburbs in Kingston, the suburb has a moderate tree canopy coverage at 14%. This is, however, concentrated in the southern part of the area and priority needs to be given to addressing heat vulnerability in the north eastern industrial area which is an identified area of urban heat vulnerability.

Access to Port Phillip Bay and the associated public space is provided in the southwestern section of the suburb; however, a train line and Nepean Highway provide a barrier to access from residential areas to the east. This issue will be improved when Level Crossing Removal works are completed; however, the Nepean Highway will remain a significant barrier.

Mordialloc Creek is a significant conservation space with high-quality and significant remnant vegetation which requires a master plan to ensure its future health and integrity. This needs to include improvements to pedestrian access across the Creek. An opportunity also exists to provide a public open space with picnic facilities on the Mordialloc Island.





Mordialloc

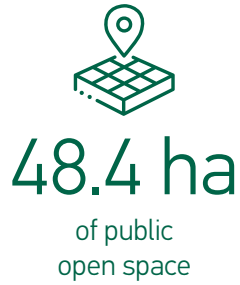
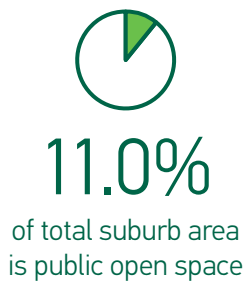
Population Growth

There were 8,990 people estimated to be living in Mordialloc in 2021.

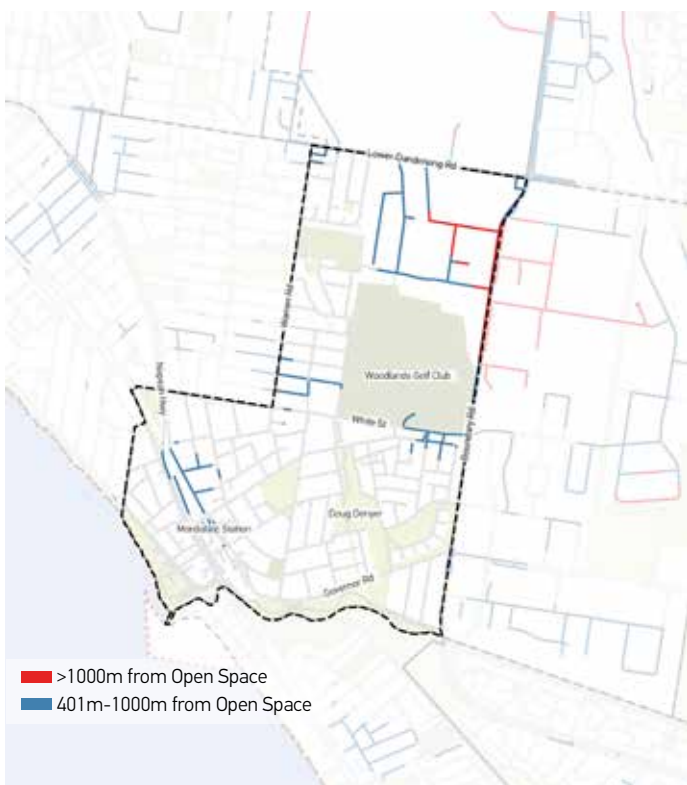
This is projected to grow to 9,376 people by the year 2031, an increase of 4.29%.



Open Space Statistics

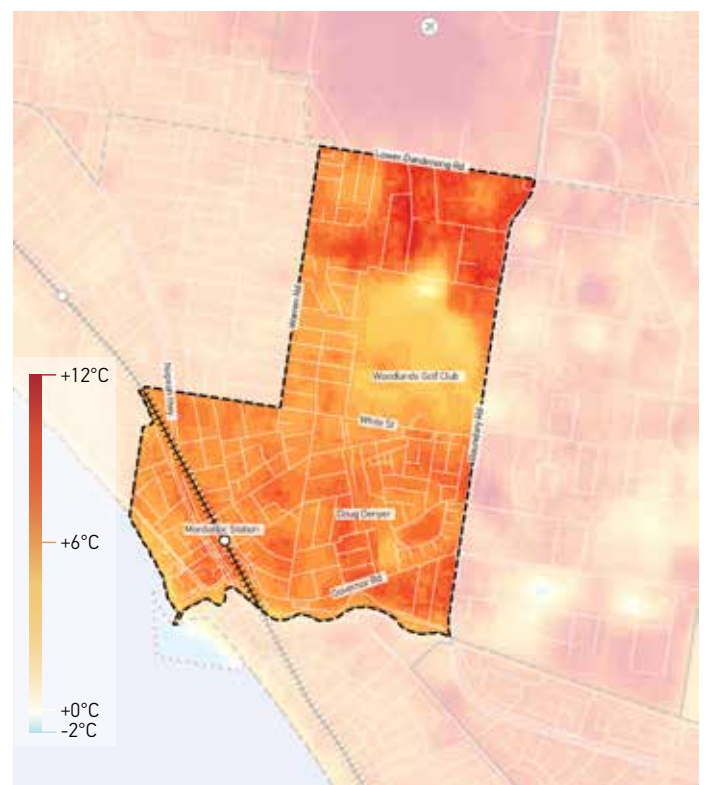


Gap Analysis Map



Urban Heat Island Map

Degrees above/below the average temperature – CSIRO



Open Space Classifications

Location	Hierarchy	Type	Function
1. Mordialloc Creek	District	B	Recreation
2. Doug Denyer Reserve	District	B	Sports
3. Ben Kavanagh Reserve	District	B	Sports
4. George Woods Reserve	District	B	Recreation
5. Epsom Wetlands	District	C	Conservation
6. Epsom Grasslands	District	C	Conservation
7. White Street Reserve	Neighbourhood	A	Recreation
8. Bradshaw Bushland Reserve	Neighbourhood	A	Conservation
9. Bradshaw Bushland Railway Reserve	Neighbourhood	A	Conservation
10. Waratah Avenue Reserve (Keefer Reserve)	Neighbourhood	A	Recreation
11. Kevin Hayes Reserve	Neighbourhood	A	Recreation
12. Hazel Pierce Reserve	Neighbourhood	A	Recreation
13. J. Grut Reserve	Neighbourhood	B	Sports
14. Duggan Street Reserve	Neighbourhood	B	Recreation
15. Mordialloc River Mouth and Pier	Neighbourhood	A	Conservation
16. Brownfield Street Reserve	Local	A	Recreation
17. Christopher Broiche Reserve	Local	B	Recreation
18. Peter Scullin Reserve	Regional	N/A	Multi Function
19. Mordialloc Mentone Beach Park	Regional	N/A	Multi Function

* Table only lists key public open spaces. Restricted and private open spaces not listed. **Sports reserves may contain multiple playing fields.



Mordialloc

Opportunities

- New aquatic centre scheduled for opening in 2026 creates major attraction for the area.
- Level crossing removal works with elevated train line will create open space opportunities and improved pedestrian and cycle connectivity.
- Precinct and master planning for Doug Denyer Reserve and Peter Scullin Reserve can improve open space amenity and connectivity.
- Upgrades to Mordialloc Creek to the south of the suburb can increase open space amenity and better link area to beach front.
- Improve pedestrian link between the foreshore and Mordialloc commercial centre
- Explore opportunities for greater community access to Parkdale Secondary College.

Issues

- Nepean Highway and Frankston railway line provide barriers to the beachfront, restricting movement between the suburb, neighbouring suburbs and the beachfront.
- There are large areas of urban heat identified in the industrial areas in the north east of the suburb.
- Lack of sizable public open space in the north of the suburb, with majority of open space being private or restricted open space.
- Drainage issues at Jack Grut Reserve.
- There is a gap in walkability in the industrial area in the north east part of the suburb.
- The privately owned Woodlands Golf Club occupies a significant piece of land adjacent to this industrial estate which creates a barrier to accessibility from the north of the suburb to the public open spaces in the south.
- Overuse and damage to Kevin Hayes dog park due to poor design and non-suitable landscape.






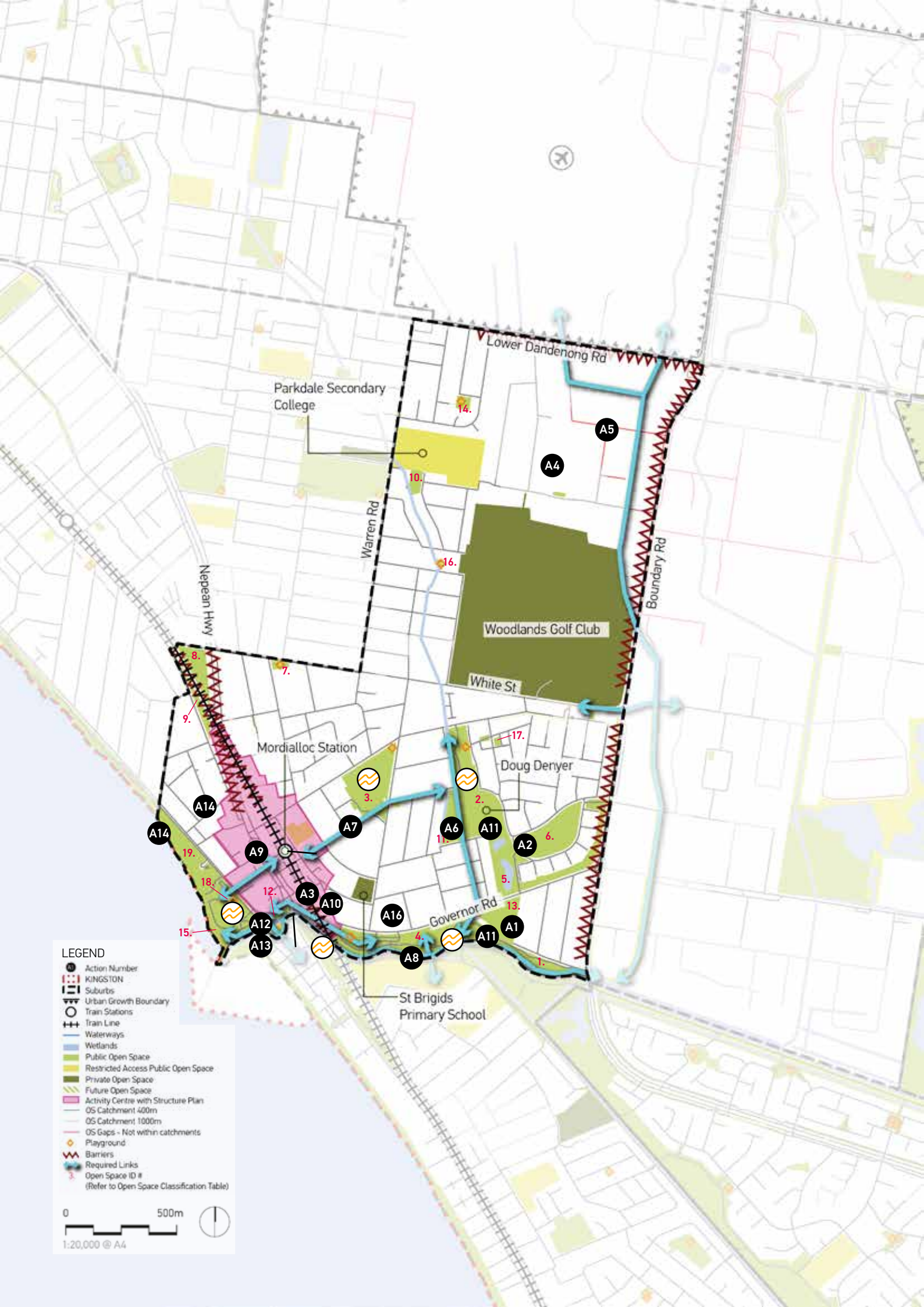
Mordialloc

Actions

- A1 Address drainage issues at Jack Grut Reserve through the reconstruction of the sportsfield, in partnership with the state government
- A2 Deliver new boardwalk within Epsom Estate
- A3 Influence open space outcomes under elevated train line
- A4 Increase tree planting in northern industrial areas
- A5 Investigate opportunities to acquire areas for public open spaces in the northern industrial areas
- A6 Establish a separated large and small zoned fenced dog park within Kevin Hayes Reserve
- A7 Extend a landscaped Open Space Linkage between the Mordialloc Activity Centre and Doug Denyer Reserve
- A8 Investigate enhancing pedestrian access along the northern and southern banks of Mordialloc Creek
- A9 Improve the promenade experience along Main Street through amenity provision of regular rest points and seating
- A10 Extend the pedestrian pathway on the west side of Park Street to provide access to adjoining open spaces to the south
- A11 Support and accommodate festivals, tourism and maritime activities, existing and future boating and sailing carnivals and competitions in the foreshore and creek environments
- A12 Improve pedestrian access across Mordialloc Creek and investigate opportunities for alternative future access to Mordialloc Island
- A13 Investigate opportunities to provide a public open space with picnic facilities on Mordialloc Island in line with the Mordialloc Structure Plan 2004
- A14 Investigate opportunities to improve connectivity and accessibility to the foreshore

Planning Priorities

-  Develop master plan for Peter Scullin Reserve
-  Develop master plan for Doug Denyer Reserve, including Kevin Hayes dog park
-  Develop master plan for Mordialloc Creek



LEGEND

- Action Number
- KINGSFORD
- Suburbs
- Urban Growth Boundary
- Train Stations
- Train Line
- Waterways
- Wetlands
- Public Open Space
- Restricted Access Public Open Space
- Private Open Space
- Future Open Space
- Activity Centre with Structure Plan
- OS Catchment 400m
- OS Catchment 1000m
- OS Gaps - Not within catchments
- Playground
- Barriers
- Required Links
- Open Space ID #
(Refer to Open Space Classification Table)



7.18 Oakleigh South

Overview

The suburb of Oakleigh South spreads across both the City of Kingston and the City of Monash, providing spaces that are public, semi-public and private within the Kingston boundary. The area in Kingston is expected to experience a population growth of 3.8% over the next decade.

The southern section of the suburb borders Karkarook Park which is the most northern component of the Chain of Parks network

The privately owned Commonwealth Golf Course occupies a significant proportion of the suburb. There is a large area of identified urban heat to the east of the Golf Course, which has very low tree canopy cover. Tree canopy across the whole suburb is low, with only 11% coverage. Priority needs to be given to increasing tree planting across the suburb to increase canopy coverage and reduce the vulnerability of the suburb to the impacts of urban heat.

The two largest reserves in the suburb are Mavis Hutter Reserve and Dales Park. Mavis Hutter Reserve comprises a dog off-leash area, exercise areas and a playground and Dales Park comprises nine netball courts, a dog off-leash area and a playground.

The gap analysis reveals that all residents within Oakleigh South can walk to a public open space within 1000 m of their home with the majority being within a 400 m walk to a public open space.

Adequate playspace opportunities can be found within the neighbourhood; however, the area between Clarinda Rd and the golf course south of Centre Road, is currently lacking in quality open space. Oakleigh South is forecast to have a sportsground facility undersupply by 2036, based on projected population growth.





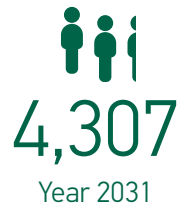
DALES PARK PAVILION

Oakleigh South

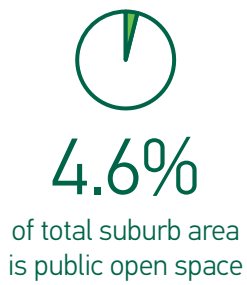
Population Growth

There were 4,151 people estimated to be living in Oakleigh South in 2021.

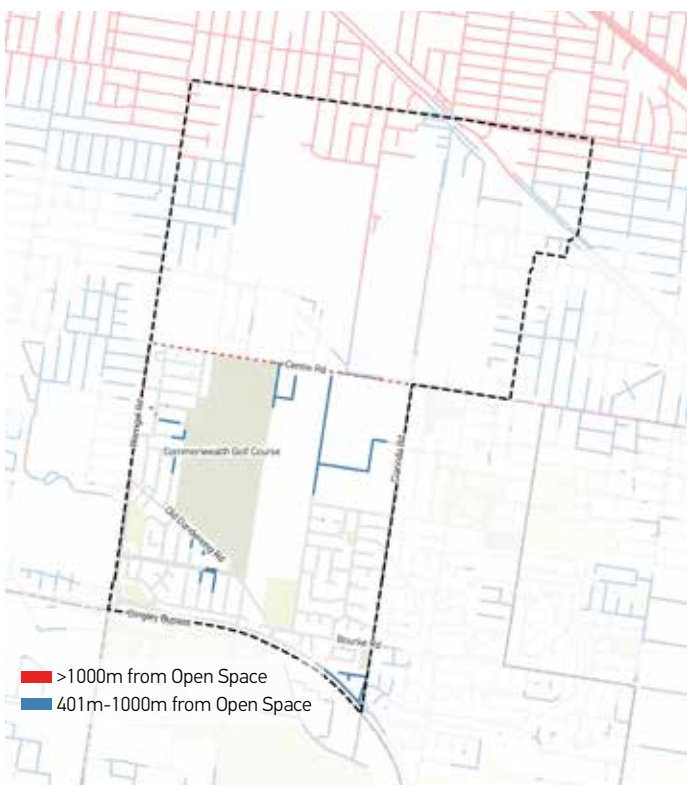
This is projected to grow to 4,307 people by the year 2031, an increase of 3.8%.



Open Space Statistics

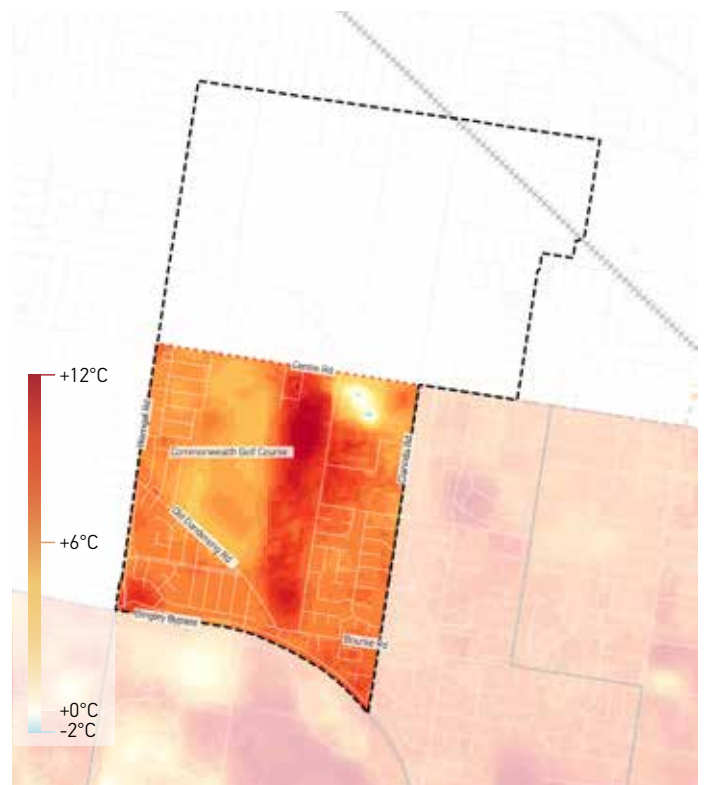


Gap Analysis Map



Urban Heat Island Map

Degrees above/below the average temperature – CSIRO



Open Space Classifications

Location	Hierarchy	Type	Function
1. Dales Park	District	A	Sports
2. Mavis Hutter Reserve	District	C	Recreation
3. Dowling Road Reserve 1	Neighbourhood	B	Recreation
4. Dowling Road Reserve 2	Local	B	Recreation
5. Sherbrooke Avenue Reserve	Local	C	Recreation
6. Luain Avenue Reserve	Local	C	Recreation
7. Vanessa Court Reserve	Local	C	Recreation

* Table only lists key public open spaces. Restricted and private open spaces not listed. **Sports reserves may contain multiple playing fields.



Oakleigh South

Opportunities

- Future walking and cycling connections could link open spaces along Warrigal Road, Old Dandenong Road and Bourke Road into Clarinda.
- Improvements in tree canopy coverage will improve pedestrian amenity and comfort.
- Carrol Road land (owned by Commonwealth Golf Club) provides an opportunity for additional public open space and significant tree planting.

Issues

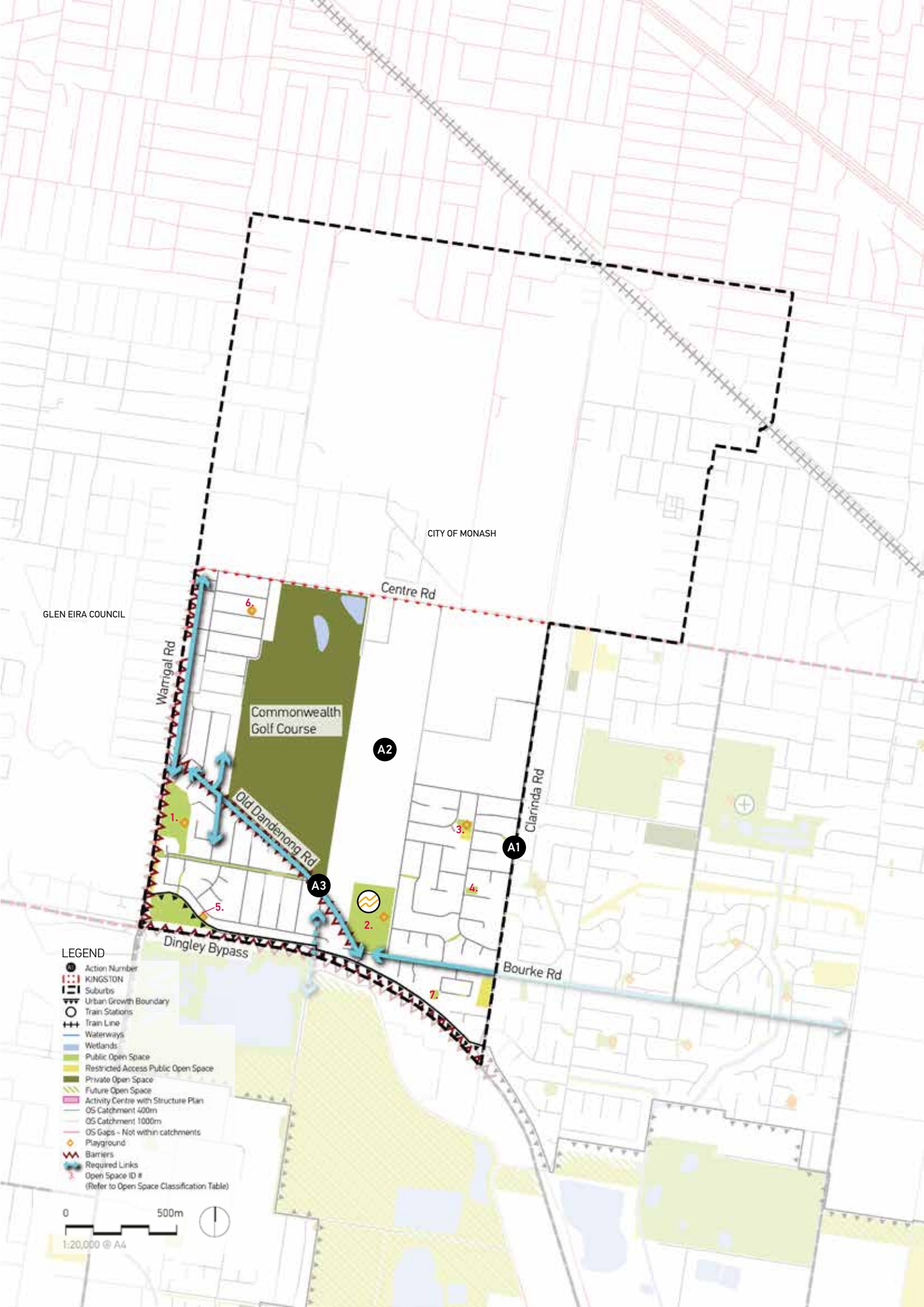
- Low tree canopy cover.
- Large area of urban heat identified in Carrol Road land adjacent to Commonwealth Golf Course.
- Lack of sport and recreation areas beyond Dales Park netball facility and the privately owned Commonwealth Golf Course.
- Dingley Bypass on southern boundary creates a barrier to large open space areas, such as Karkarook Park.

Actions

- A1 Lighting through Dalwood Court Reserve to address safety concerns
- A2 Explore future use of Carrol Road land, adjacent to Commonwealth Golf Club
- A3 Improve connection and cycle routes throughout suburb

Planning Priorities

- 🌊 Prepare a Reserve Improvement Plan for Mavis Hutter Reserve



GLEN EIRA COUNCIL

CITY OF MONASH

Commonwealth Golf Course

Old Dandenong Rd

Warrigal Rd

Centre Rd

Clarinda Rd

Bourke Rd

Dingley Bypass

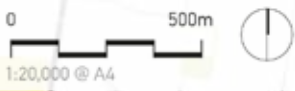
A2

A1

A3

LEGEND

- Action Number
- KINGSTON
- Suburbs
- Urban Growth Boundary
- Train Stations
- Train Line
- Waterways
- Wetlands
- Public Open Space
- Restricted Access Public Open Space
- Private Open Space
- Future Open Space
- Activity Centre with Structure Plan
- OS Catchment 400m
- OS Catchment 1000m
- OS Gaps - Not within catchments
- Playground
- Barriers
- Required Links
- Open Space ID #
(Refer to Open Space Classification Table)



7.19 Parkdale

Overview

Parkdale is forecast a 6.83% population growth from 2021 to 2031. Future population density will be predominantly concentrated in the northwest corner of the suburb, between Mentone Major Activity Centre and Thrift Park Neighbourhood Activity Centre. Some density pressure is also expected in Parkdale Neighbourhood Centre near the train station.

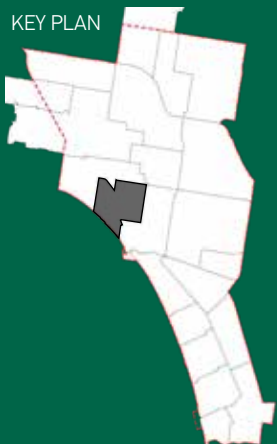
The gap analysis reveals that all of the suburb is within a 1000 m walkable catchment to a public open space. The majority of people only need to walk 400 m to a public open space. The area does, however, lack diversity in open space provision.

The area has nine playgrounds and five active recreation facilities. The three largest facilities are Walter Galt, Gerry Green and Dolamore Reserves, all of which provide sporting facilities and infrastructure. As a result of this, the area lacks open space variety and opportunities for passive recreational opportunities and areas for connections to nature are limited.

Walter Galt Reserve requires a master plan and should consider the closure of Don Tatnell aquatics centre and future needs of the community. There are also opportunities to diversify smaller reserves and undertake dense plantings, providing residents with the chance to interact with nature and places to relax.

Prospects for increased open space beneath the rail line following future Level Crossing Removal works will positively enhance the open space network, improve accessibility and provide opportunities to diversify open space experiences.

Relative to other suburbs, tree canopy cover in Parkdale is moderate at around 16%, ranking Parkdale 2nd for tree canopy coverage within Kingston.





Parkdale

Population Growth

There were 12,442 people estimated to be living in Parkdale in 2021.

This is projected to grow to 13,293 people by the year 2031, an increase of 6.83%.



12,442

Year 2021



+6.83%



13,293

Year 2031

Open Space Statistics



6.9%

of total suburb area is public open space



24.6 ha

of public open space



11

key public open spaces



3

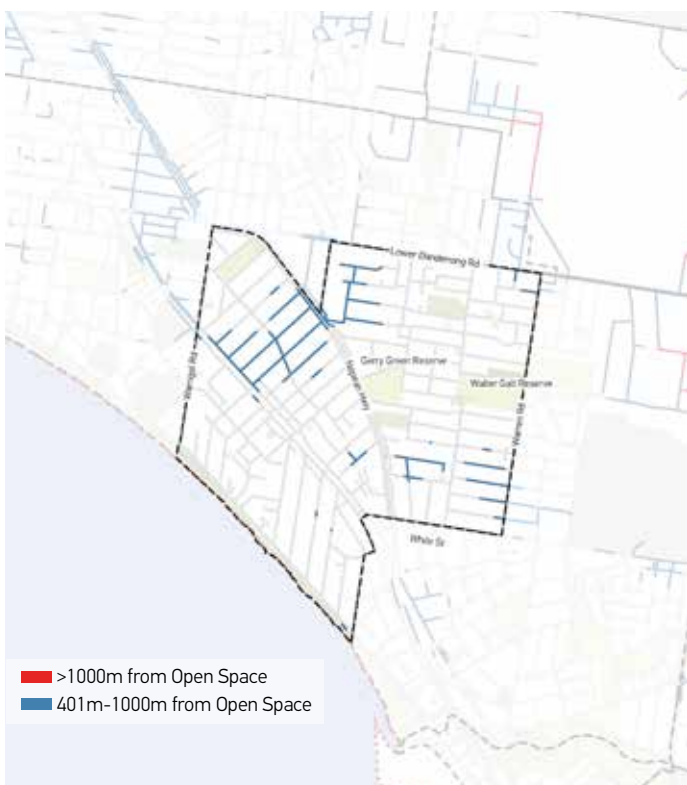
sports reserves



9

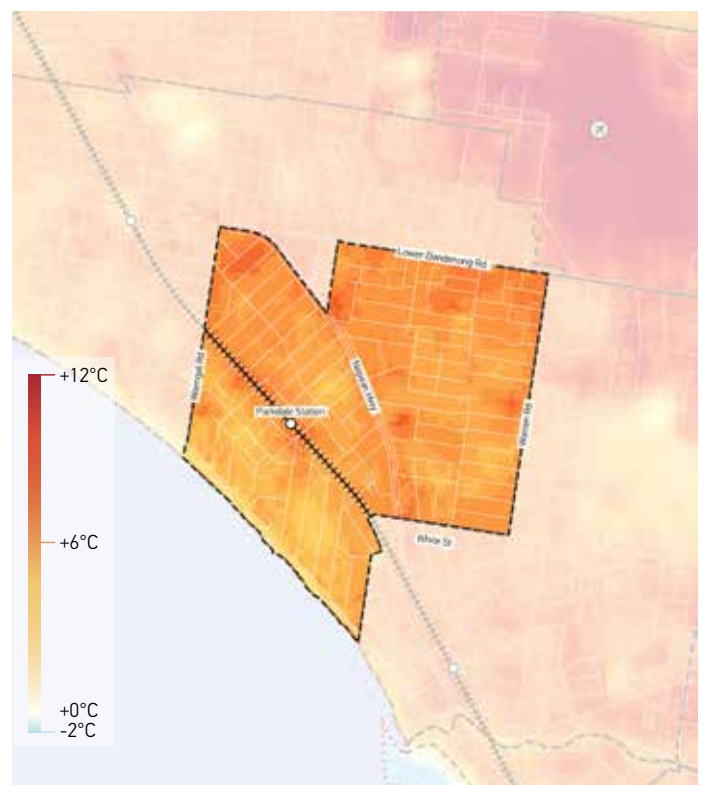
playgrounds

Gap Analysis Map



Urban Heat Island Map

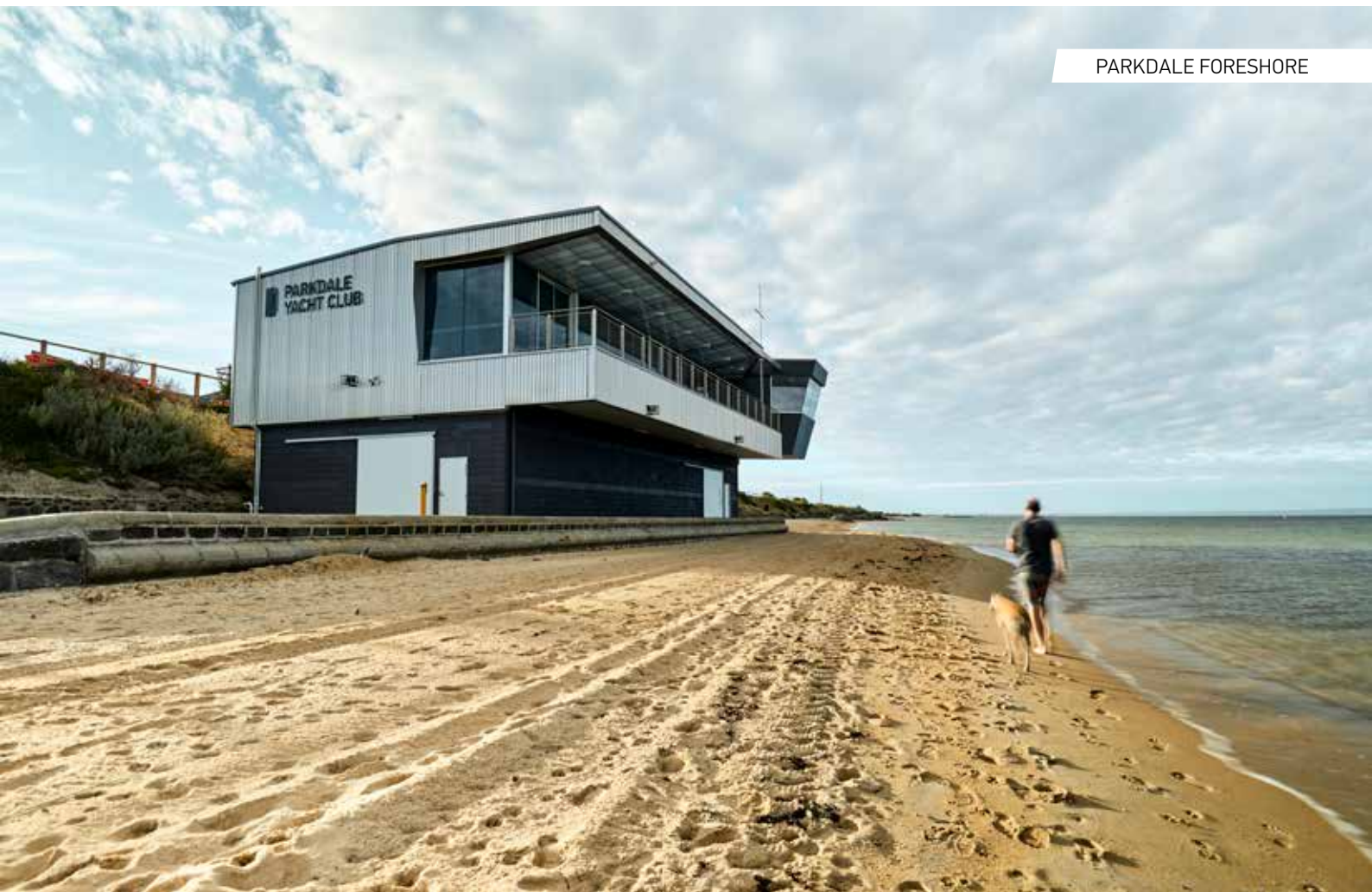
Degrees above/below the average temperature – CSIRO



Open Space Classifications

Location	Hierarchy	Type	Function
1. Dolamore Reserve	District	A	Sports
2. Gerry Green Reserve	District	A	Sports
3. Walter Galt Reserve	District	A	Recreation
4. Marriott Street Reserve	Neighbourhood	A	Recreation
5. Gertrude McKenzie Reserve	Neighbourhood	A	Recreation
6. Parkdale Library Gardens	Local	A	Recreation
7. Herbert Street Reserve	Local	B	Recreation
8. Ivy Marriott Reserve	Local	B	Recreation
9. McDonald-Healy Reserve	Local	B	Recreation
10. The Corso Reserve	Local	B	Recreation
11. Meribah Court Reserve	Local	B	Recreation

* Table only lists key public open spaces. Restricted and private open spaces not listed. **Sports reserves may contain multiple playing fields.



PARKDALE FORESHORE

Parkdale

Opportunities

- The level crossing removal project presents opportunities to increase supply of public open space and improve connectivity.
- Improved pedestrian/cycle linkages across Warren Road can complement accessibility to public open space.
- Upgrade and renew existing open space adjacent to Parkdale Library as a future addition to local public open space provision.
- Identified oversupply of playgrounds and potential removal of one playground provides opportunity for creating more vegetative areas for quiet contemplation.
- Additional open space provision on former Don Tatnell aquatic site.
- Opportunity to activate open space area in eastern end of Walter Galt Reserve.
- Establish a 1km walking/running loop around Walter Galt Reserve.

Issues

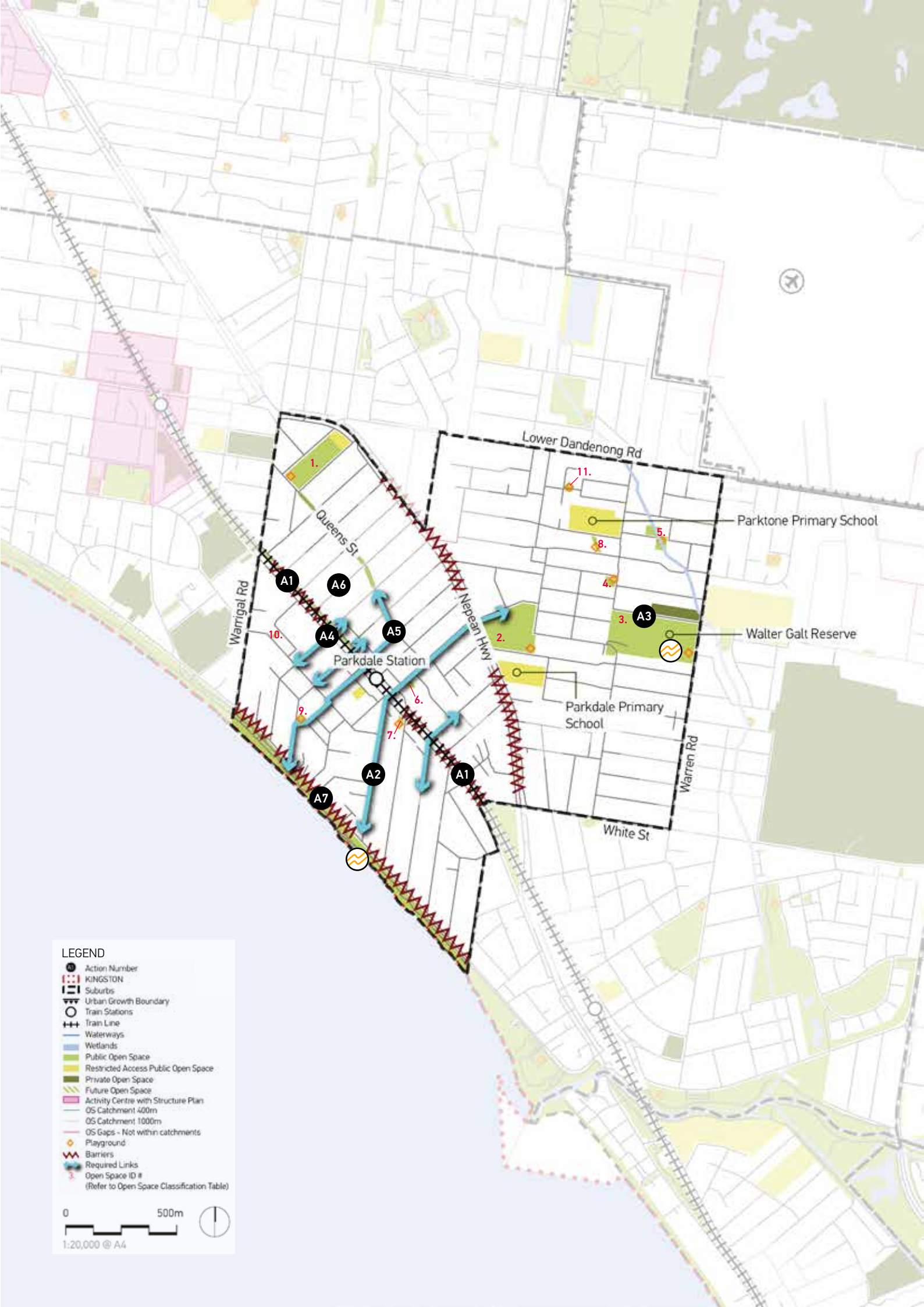
- Existing railway line, Warren Road and Nepean Highway create barriers to accessibility.
- Analysis identifies that there is an oversupply of playgrounds in Parkdale with the potential to remove one playground when it reaches the end of its useful life.
- There is an under-supply of teen play and active recreation in Parkdale.
- Overuse of bottom sports field at Walter Galt Reserve due to high levels of dog off-leash activity .

Actions

- A1 Continue to advocate for quality new open space under elevated train line
- A2 Implement Walking and Cycling Plan to improve connections within and around suburb
- A3 Complete path connection along Brisbane Terrace side of Walter Galt Reserve to achieve walking/running loop
- A4 Improve pedestrian connectivity across the railway line and activity centre
- A5 Investigate potential for bicycle connection from Queens Street to station and station to foreshore via McDonald Healy Reserve
- A6 Investigate opportunities for additional open space between train line and Queen Street
- A7 Investigate opportunities to improve connectivity and accessibility to the foreshore

Planning Priorities

- 🌀 Prepare Reserve Improvement Plan for Eastern section of Walter Galt Reserve including former Don Tatnell Leisure Centre site.



LEGEND

- Action Number
- KINGSTON
- Suburbs
- Urban Growth Boundary
- Train Stations
- Train Line
- Waterways
- Wetlands
- Public Open Space
- Restricted Access Public Open Space
- Private Open Space
- Future Open Space
- Activity Centre with Structure Plan
- OS Catchment 400m
- OS Catchment 1000m
- OS Gaps - Not within catchments
- Playground
- Barriers
- Required Links
- Open Space ID #
(Refer to Open Space Classification Table)



7.20

Patterson Lakes

Overview

Patterson Lakes is forecast to experience a population growth of 3.46% over the next decade. There was a major increase in the older population in the years from 2016 to 2021.

There are several water bodies within Patterson Lakes, with the Patterson River running across the centre separating the northern and the southern residential areas. The river runs further south, directly interfacing with the residential development.

Patterson Lakes waterways consist of a series of canals and harbours that are connected to the Patterson River and in turn to Port Phillip Bay. They are separated from the Patterson River via floodgates that form part of the flood protection infrastructure along Patterson River. The waterways are used for a public purpose, both in terms of their drainage function and being a place of recreation for the public boating community.

These water bodies create barriers to walkable accessibility to open space particularly in the north west portion of the suburb which is surrounded by waterways. Also, the cul-de-sac nature of the residential development creates barriers to walkability to public open space for many of the residents. Although most can reach an open space within a 400m walkable area from their house, a proportion of residents need to walk 1000m. There are small sections of the suburb

which are 'gated' and those residents have exclusive access points to some open space, however some residents within Patterson Lakes Village lack access to public open space within the 1000 meter walkable catchment.

Significant areas of open space within Patterson Lakes include Learmonth Reserve/Patterson Lakes Recreation Reserve and Harbour Town Park. These spaces lack tree canopy cover and are identified as significant areas for heat vulnerability within the suburb.

Other open spaces in the suburb are predominantly road reserves and small pockets of playgrounds. Patterson Lakes comprises five playgrounds plus three active recreation facilities. The playgrounds are concentrated in the eastern section. Based on the current population forecasts, an additional playground is needed on the western side. The area lacks diversity in open space experiences, and opportunities should be explored to create a greater variety.

Patterson Lakes is forecast to have a sportsground facility undersupply by 2036, based on projected population growth.

The suburb has a low tree canopy cover with approximately 11% canopy coverage. There are large expanses of open space which have the potential for increased tree planting, including along the Patterson River banks. The tree planting needs to be planned in consultation with Melbourne Water to ensure the trees are planted beyond their restricted area close to the water line. A focus on additional street planting in the area will also help to alleviate this issue.

A master plan for Patterson River is currently being developed by Parks Victoria and DEECA.





Patterson Lakes

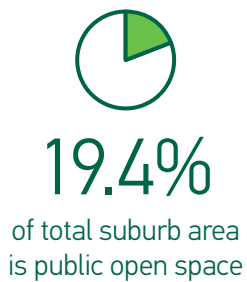
Population Growth

There were 7,856 people estimated to be living in Patterson Lakes in 2021.

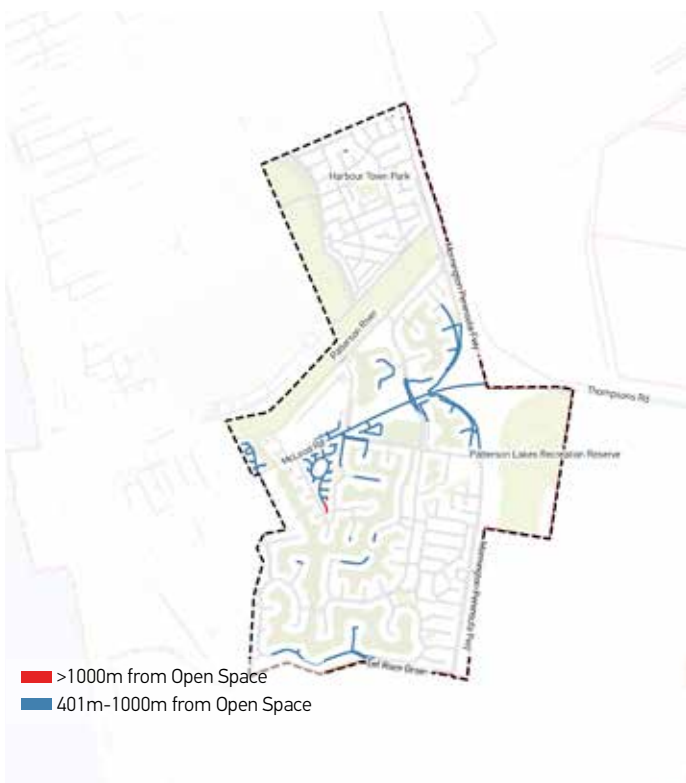
This is projected to grow to 8,128 people by the year 2031, an increase of 3.46%.



Open Space Statistics

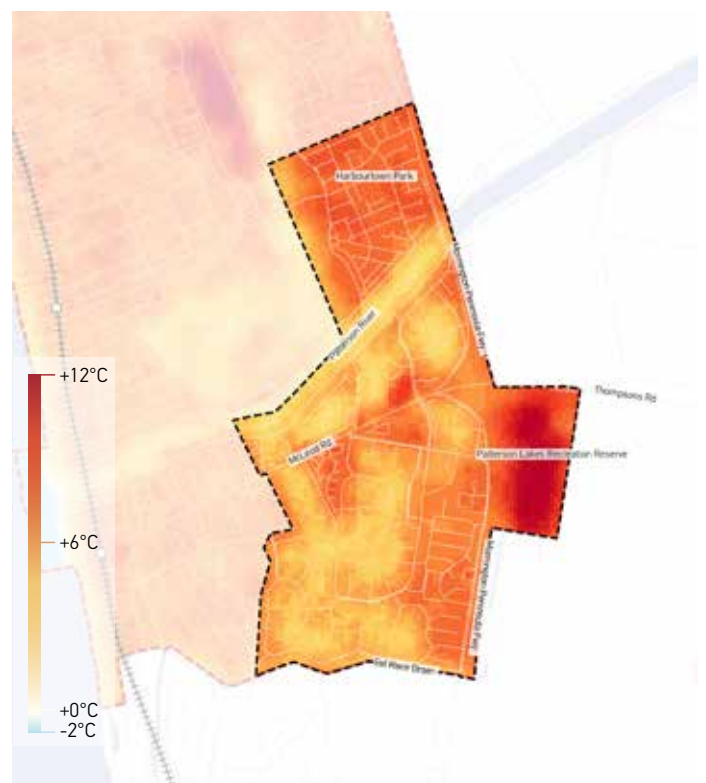


Gap Analysis Map



Urban Heat Island Map

Degrees above/below the average temperature – CSIRO



Open Space Classifications

Location	Hierarchy	Type	Function
1. Edithvale-Seaford, Centre Swamp, Chelsea (Drains)	District	A	Conservation
2. Patterson Lakes Recreation Reserve (Learmouth Road Reserve)	Neighbourhood	C	Sports
3. Harbour Town Park	Neighbourhood	B	Recreation
4. Manhattan Court Reserve	Neighbourhood	B	Recreation
5. Patterson River Frontage	Neighbourhood	B	Recreation
6. Gladesville Boulevard Reserve	Neighbourhood	C	Recreation
7. Arrunga Court Reserve	Neighbourhood	C	Recreation
8. Portal Place Reserve	Neighbourhood	C	Recreation
9. Shell Court Reserve	Neighbourhood	C	Recreation
10. Erinka Crescent Reserve	Neighbourhood	C	Recreation
11. Adelong Court Reserve	Local	C	Recreation
12. John Lindsay Reserve	Local	C	Recreation
13. Kalang Court Reserve	Local	C	Recreation
14. Snapper Point Drive Reserve	Local	C	Recreation

* Table only lists key public open spaces. Restricted and private open spaces not listed. **Sports reserves may contain multiple playing fields.



PATTERSON RIVER

Patterson Lakes





Opportunities

- Arrunga Court reserve provides an opportunity for passive recreation and increased tree canopy cover and ecological restoration.
- Expected growth in mixed use development brings opportunities for provision of more open spaces in the southern portion of the suburb.
- Opportunities for more passive recreation along the southern bank of Patterson River/Dandenong Creek Trail.
- Provide more diversity in recreation and play experiences in existing pocket parks.
- Tree planting along the Patterson River banks.
- Options to access alternate play spaces may be available at schools or via partnerships with other land managers, such as Melbourne Water and Parks Victoria.

Issues

- Low tree canopy cover in suburb with approximately 11% coverage and large area of urban heat identified in Patterson Lakes Recreation Reserve.
- Supply and access to play space opportunities in the western section of the suburb is poor.
- Population projections suggest that one additional playground will be needed.
- There are inadequate provisions for teen play opportunities.
- Patterson River creates barriers of access between the northern and southern parts of the suburb.
- Warnakladdin Wetlands creates a barrier to access services in Chelsea to the west.
- Mornington Peninsula Freeway creates a barrier for pedestrian/cyclist access across and connection to Patterson Lakes Recreation Reserve.

Actions

-  A1 Improve pedestrian/cyclist connection and amenities along Pier One Drive and Inner Harbor Drive
-  A2 Construct crossing point for pedestrians and cyclists over Kananook Creek
-  A3 Influence the development of the Patterson River master plan
-  A4 Investigate opportunities for additional connections across the Patterson River

Planning Priorities

-  Prepare a Reserve Improvement Plan for Harbourtown Park
-  Prepare a Reserve Improvement Plan for Patterson Lakes Recreation Reserve (Learmouth Road Reserve)



LEGEND

- Action Number
- KINGSTON
- Suburbs
- Urban Growth Boundary
- Train Stations
- Train Line
- Waterways
- Wetlands
- Public Open Space
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- Private Open Space
- Future Open Space
- Activity Centre with Structure Plan
- OS Catchment 400m
- OS Catchment 1000m
- OS Gaps - Not within catchments
- Playground
- Barriers
- Required Links
- Open Space ID #
(Refer to Open Space Classification Table)



7.21

Waterways

Overview

Waterways is forecast to have a decrease in population over the next decade (-.82%) with a greater proportion of older people expected to be living in the area.

The suburb contains two large water bodies, Mordialloc Creek and Waterways Lake which respectively run along the southern boundary and through the centre of the suburb. Mordialloc Creek is a significant conservation corridor. Open space around these waterways are either used for recreational opportunities, accessible by existing walking and cycling trails or for drainage purposes. The majority of the public open spaces which are not on the waterway are small and disconnected.

The suburb is well serviced by Braeside Linear Reserve and Lake King Circuit Playground in the northeast part, road tree reserves along Governor Road to the north and Springvale Road to the east. It is also serviced by Braeside Park to the north across Governor Road. Currently, the area contains two playgrounds and three active recreation facilities which is adequate for current and forecast population. All of the area is within a 400 m walkable catchment to a public open space.

The area lacks a diversity of experience in open spaces and future development will need to consider the changing demographic in the area with a larger proportion of older people.

Key issues in the future will be accessibility of the suburb to surrounding services. Access to neighbouring suburbs from this suburb is generally via vehicle. Waterways requires a suburb master plan, as well as addressing the need of a bike link between the crossing to Braeside Park to Waterways Lake.

Relative to other suburbs, tree canopy cover in Waterways is moderate at around 15% coverage, ranking it third amongst suburbs within Kingston. This tree canopy cover is, however, concentrated in the southern part of the suburb, with the northern area being identified as vulnerable to heat island stress. Priority needs to be given to increased street tree planting within these streets.





Waterways

Population Growth

There were 2,445 people estimated to be living in Waterways in 2021.

This is projected to fall to 2,425 people by the year 2031, a decrease of 0.82%.



Open Space Statistics

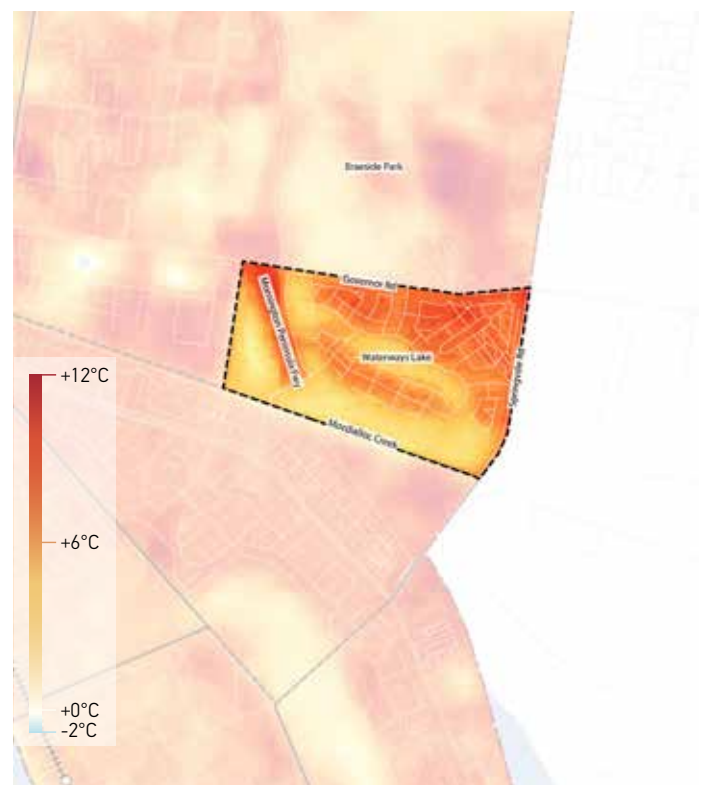


Gap Analysis Map



Urban Heat Island Map

Degrees above/below the average temperature – CSIRO



Open Space Classifications

Location	Hierarchy	Type	Function
1. Water Frontage South Side	Neighbourhood	B	Recreation
2. Waterside Drive Reserve	Neighbourhood	B	Recreation
3. Lakeside South Water Frontage	Neighbourhood	B	Recreation
4. Lake King Circle Reserve (West)	Neighbourhood	C	Recreation
5. Macquarie Circle Wetland	Neighbourhood	C	Recreation
6. Merri Drive Reserve	Neighbourhood	C	Recreation
7. Lake King Circle Reserve (East)	Neighbourhood	C	Recreation
8. Broadwater Drive	Local	C	Recreation
9. Parragon Way	Local	C	Recreation
10. Mitta Avenue Reserve	Local	C	Recreation
11. Macquarie Circle Reserve	Local	C	Recreation

* Table only lists key public open spaces. Restricted and private open spaces not listed. **Sports reserves may contain multiple playing fields.



WATERWAYS LAKE FRONTAGE

Waterways





Opportunities

- Opportunity to increase tree canopy cover.
- Investigate opportunity for bicycle path linkage between the crossing to Braeside Park and Waterways Lake.
- Walking and cycling access to the surrounding suburbs can be further enhanced to promote access to regional parks and services within the vicinity.
- Consolidate the existing shared trails through tree road reserves along Governor Road and Springvale Road.
- Improvements in accessibility to Braeside Park from the area would provide residents access to a regional playground facility.
- Considerable shared paths are provided around the waterways in this suburb, serving as an additional physical activity option


Issues

- Large water bodies in the western portion of suburb create barriers for local workers to access industrial uses/employment opportunities to the west.
- Limited connections over the lake between the residential neighbourhoods.
- Areas of urban heat identified along the Mornington Peninsula Freeway.
- Proposed Recycled Water pipeline to run through the estate will require vegetation and tree protection measures.

Actions

-  A1 Undertake upgrades to the waterfront at Waterways Lake and improve and provide additional facilities and amenities
-  A2 Explore opportunities for increased tree planting throughout the suburb
-  A3 Improve pedestrian and cycling connectivity between open spaces at Waterways Lake and adjoining Braeside Park Wetlands
-  A4 Provide a continuous and well-connected pedestrian and cycling connection along Mordialloc Creek

Planning Priorities

-  Develop a public open space master plan for Waterways



Braeside Park

Governor Rd

Waterways Lake

Morrington Peninsula Fwy

Springvale Rd

Mordialloc Creek

LEGEND

- Action Number
- KINGSTON Suburbs
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- Barriers
- Required Links
- Open Space ID #
(Refer to Open Space Classification Table)



8.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK



8.1

LGA Wide Actions / Framework

The following actions and strategies represent a summary of LGA-wide actions that have been discussed through the development of this document.

These open space and public realm actions need to be delivered in multiple localities, working hand in hand with the suburb actions and strategies.

Timeframe

Short – commence within 1-3 years

Medium – commence within 4-6 years

Long – commence with 7-10 years

Ongoing

Action	Open Space Principle	Key Performance Indicator	Timeframe	Internal Stakeholder Involvement
<p>1. Good Design</p> <p>Develop a rigorous Park and Open Space Design Manual which provides a comprehensive guide for open space planning and design. This guide will provide a consistent set of standards for elements to be provided within open space.</p> <p>The manual will also set out maintenance requirements for open spaces, depending on their Type classification and their current function.</p> <p>Additionally, this guide will set out handover processes, including the capture of assets for future management with consideration to the Project Management Framework.</p> <p>This manual will be comprehensive and will guide open space planning and design for all departments across Council.</p>	Design and Quality	Development of Park and Open Space Design Manual	Short	Open Space Active Kingston
<p>2. Parks Audit</p> <p>Undertake a detailed audit of all open spaces within the municipality with a focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> connectivity safety concerns age/ condition of current infrastructure drainage issues level of tree canopy cover other improvements deemed necessary public lighting considerations reserve overflow parking issues. <p>Through this analysis, develop a comprehensive database including asset renewal program, actions required and maintenance schedule.</p>	Access, Connectivity and Inclusivity	10% of parks audited	Short	Open Space Active Kingston Infrastructure Asset Management City Strategy

Action	Open Space Principle	Key Performance Indicator	Timeframe	Internal Stakeholder Involvement
<p>3. Planning Priorities</p> <p>There is a need to develop a range of fully costed master and reserve improvement plans for various parks and open spaces through the city with a holistic view of the entire park space and ensuring connectivity and accessibility within the space.</p> <p>The Parks Audit (2 above) will provide guidance in relation to park upgrades required. Additionally, the Design Manual (1 above) and Open Space Asset Provision table will provide a basis for reserve planning.</p> <p>Master and reserve improvement plans will form part of the capital works budget for open space in the city. Implementation of plans will likely need to be staged to manage disruption to open space along with budget considerations</p>	Design and Quality	1-5 plans completed per year	Ongoing	Open Space Active Kingston City Strategy
<p>4. Walkability</p> <p>The draft Walking and Cycling Plan (2023-2028) seeks to make walking and cycling the preferred methods of transport within the city, particularly for short trips. A large number of actions within this strategy relate to improving pedestrian/ cycling linkages.</p> <p>In addition, however, to provide the path connections there is a need to ensure that these paths are pleasant places to walk in with adequate shade and amenity. This strategy (in keeping with the Urban Forest Strategy) seeks to maximise tree planting where possible in streets and pathways which will assist in improving the experience of walking.</p>	Design and Quality Environment and Sustainability Access, Connectivity and Inclusivity Health and Wellbeing	10% of all pedestrian/ cycle routes with tree canopy cover	Medium	Open Space Traffic and Transport City Strategy
<p>5. Sport and Recreation</p> <p>Council's 2018 Sport and Recreation Strategy provides the strategic basis for the provision of sport and recreation facility outcomes in Kingston. It will be reviewed in 2024 and will forecast the demand for local sport and recreation facilities based on participation modeling and population growth. The role of the Open Space Strategy in delivering the new Kingston Sport and Recreation Strategy will be to support and enable the use of public open space for sport and recreation purposes.</p>	Design and Quality Access, Connectivity & Inclusivity Health and Wellbeing	Updated Sport and Recreation Strategy	Short	Active Kingston

Action	Open Space Principle	Key Performance Indicator	Timeframe	Internal Stakeholder Involvement
<p>6. Growth</p> <p>The role and function of open spaces within the city will change as the city grows and develops. Increased housing densities in areas such as Highett and Cheltenham will result in higher demand for the limited open space available.</p> <p>Detailed neighbourhood analysis of growth suburbs will assist in identifying the local needs and issues in relation to available open space. Where it is not possible to increase the provision of open space, the quality and investment in available open space needs to be addressed.</p>	<p>Design and Quality</p> <p>Environment and Sustainability</p> <p>Access, Connectivity and Inclusivity</p>	<p>Three neighbourhood analyses completed</p>	<p>Short</p>	<p>Open Space</p> <p>City Strategy</p> <p>Active Kingston</p> <p>Infrastructure</p> <p>Traffic and Transport</p>
<p>7. Integration and Coordination</p> <p>There are a number of city-wide strategies which interface with the Open Space Strategy. Many of the actions within these strategies (i.e. Walking and Cycling Strategy, Urban Forest Strategy, Sport and Recreation Strategy) form an integral part of the Open Space Strategy</p> <p>When actions within this strategy are undertaken, it is important that regular internal stakeholder consultation is undertaken. Where appropriate, this may involve the formation of a project working group for the delivery of the action.</p>	<p>Design and Quality</p> <p>Environment and Sustainability</p> <p>Access, Connectivity and Inclusivity</p> <p>Health and Wellbeing</p>	<p>Regular internal meetings</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Open Space</p> <p>City Strategy</p> <p>Active Kingston</p> <p>Infrastructure</p> <p>Traffic and Transport</p> <p>Inclusive Communities</p> <p>Environment and Sustainability</p>
<p>8. Partnerships (external stakeholders)</p> <p>Partnerships with external stakeholders will assist in the delivery of actions within this strategy. This will assist in generating funding opportunities, securing linkages and acquiring land.</p> <p>Additionally, access to restricted and/or private open spaces can assist in increasing open space access in areas where accessibility gaps have been identified. For example, access to school facilities and Melbourne Water land provide opportunities for publicly accessible open space.</p>	<p>Design and Quality</p> <p>Environment and Sustainability</p> <p>Access, Connectivity and Inclusivity</p>	<p>Formal Agreements prepared</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Property Services</p> <p>Open Space</p> <p>City Strategy</p> <p>Active Kingston</p> <p>Melbourne Water</p> <p>Department of Education</p> <p>DECCA ISustainability</p>

Action	Open Space Principle	Key Performance Indicator	Timeframe	Internal Stakeholder Involvement
<p>7. Events</p> <p>The city offers a broad range of open space experiences. Activating these spaces and encouraging a range of events commensurate with the scale and nature of each space provides an opportunity to encourage local community events that promote social cohesion as well as tourism within the municipality.</p> <p>This helps generate revenue to assist with the cost of maintenance. Foreshore areas, in particular, which could host a range of recreation and community events generating additional revenue streams.</p>	<p>Design and Quality</p> <p>Environment and Sustainability</p> <p>Access, Connectivity and Inclusivity</p>	<p>Three community events in local parks</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Open Space</p> <p>Arts, Events & Libraries</p> <p>Active Kingston</p> <p>Property Services</p> <p>Inclusive Communities</p>
<p>8. Funding</p> <p>In addition to general rates revenue, funding for open space can be sourced from a range of avenues including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open space contributions collected through the Planning Scheme or Subdivision Act • Development and infrastructure contributions collected through a Development Contribution Plan • Infrastructure contributions and Infrastructure Recovery Charges • Government grants • Other partnerships 	<p>Design and Quality</p> <p>Environment and Sustainability</p> <p>Access, Connectivity and Inclusivity</p>	<p>Complete funding updates and agreements</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Planning</p> <p>Open Space</p> <p>Property Services</p> <p>City Strategy</p>
<p>9. Open Space and Employment/ Industrial Areas</p> <p>Kingston contains a number of industry and employment areas. Analysis from this strategy has demonstrated that many of these areas have gaps in open space provision, low tree canopy cover and are identified hot spots within the cities. Currently, there is no coordinated precinct master planning to improve open space provision and quality within these areas.</p> <p>Detailed precinct planning can identify potential land acquisition opportunities for open space provision in these areas and provide analysis for open spaces needs.</p>	<p>Design and Quality</p> <p>Environment and Sustainability</p> <p>Access, Connectivity and Inclusivity</p>	<p>Precinct renewal plans</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Open Space</p> <p>City Strategy</p> <p>Traffic and Transport</p> <p>Inclusive Communities</p> <p>Environment and Sustainability</p>

Action	Open Space Principle	Key Performance Indicator	Timeframe	Internal Stakeholder Involvement
<p>10. Community Co-Design</p> <p>Undertaking community co-design workshops within local parks will assist in giving an insight into community needs at a neighbourhood scale. Not only will this provide valuable information for open space planning, it is also an opportunity to connect communities and provide them with a sense of ownership over outcomes for their local open spaces.</p>	<p>Design and Quality</p> <p>Environment and Sustainability</p> <p>Access, Connectivity and Inclusivity</p>	<p>Undertake one co-design workshop in the first year and evaluate need for follow up workshops</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Arts, Events & Libraries Open Space</p> <p>Open Space</p> <p>Active Kingston</p> <p>City Strategy</p> <p>Inclusive Communities</p> <p>Environment and Sustainability</p>
<p>11. Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED)</p> <p>As a part of the Parks Audit process, open spaces which feel unsafe can be identified.</p> <p>This can be improved through design interventions, including passive surveillance, lighting, landscaping detail to improve line of sight, locations of toilets and change rooms, signage and graffiti management.</p>	<p>Design and Quality</p> <p>Environment and Sustainability</p> <p>Access, Connectivity and Inclusivity</p>	<p>Undertake five park audits per year</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Open Space</p> <p>City Works</p> <p>Infrastructure</p> <p>Local Laws</p> <p>Inclusive Communities</p> <p>Active Kingston</p>

Action	Open Space Principle	Key Performance Indicator	Timeframe	Internal Stakeholder Involvement
<p>12. Data Lead Decisions / Smart Cities</p> <p>A Smart Cities strategy for Kingston would use data to plan, design, deliver and adapt infrastructure and service delivery to suit the constantly changing needs of the community and its visitors.</p> <p>An approach to the planning and design of smart city technology is to plan for and design enabling infrastructure to support a wide range of uses in a way that does not increase the capital costs of delivery, or the ongoing operational costs for maintaining public realm infrastructure.</p> <p>Well-designed and constructed enabling infrastructure includes communications pit and pipe networks, smart street light poles and street furniture that can host CCTV, public wi-fi, IoT, smart parking systems, cellular telecommunications and other equipment without the need for future civil works or pole/furniture upgrades.</p> <p>Kingston should be establishing a Smart Cities Strategy that considers the location and type of enabling infrastructure that will support Council's smart city ambitions. Central to this strategy will be the ability to deliver a wide range of data gathering and public safety projects utilising existing infrastructure and assets above and below ground.</p>	<p>Design and Quality</p> <p>Environment and Sustainability</p> <p>Access, Connectivity and Inclusivity</p>	<p>Draft Smart Cities Strategy</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Open Space</p> <p>City Strategy</p> <p>City Works</p> <p>Infrastructure</p> <p>Information Services and Strategy</p>
<p>13. Pursue playground related recommendations</p> <p>As endorsed by Council in the Kingston Play and Active Recreation Spaces Strategy (due for completion end of 2023)</p>	<p>Health and Wellbeing</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Active Kingston, Open Space, Inclusive Communities, City Strategy</p>

8.2 Funding & Monitoring

General

The funding of local open space is drawn from a range of sources from both the public and private sectors. Under current legislative arrangements, mechanisms are available to Council to levy contributions from the private sector towards the cost of providing open space, through the Planning Scheme, the *Subdivision Act 1988*, the *Planning and Environment Act* and the *Development Victoria Act 2003*.

Funding to implement the actions and priorities arising from this strategy will either be allocated for future upgrade works (capital works) or maintenance and management.

Additional funding options include:

- General rates base
- State and federal grants
- Voluntary planning agreements
- Partnerships with community groups or businesses.

The amount of funding through some of these streams is difficult to anticipate as it is dependent on the nature and scale of development occurring and the nature and criteria attached to grant programs.

Financial

The acquisition of land and the sustainable embellishment and maintenance of public open spaces, to meet community needs is expensive. The implementation plan in this strategy represents a significant investment by Council in the long-term viability of the public open space portfolio. The ten-year life span of this plan will allow for a re-evaluation of projects and the consideration of new projects.

Local government currently bears the responsibility for acquisition and embellishment of public open space, including ongoing maintenance costs. Therefore, the projects identified in the implementation plan have been well considered and have been driven by feedback provided by the community on what they want their open spaces to be, and internally through officer recommendations.

The projects in this strategy are meant to be delivered within the life cycle of this plan; however, where this is not the case, those projects will be reviewed and considered for inclusion in future versions.

Project Assessment

Not all projects can proceed at once. There are budgetary constraints to consider as well as a range of other issues including competing Council priorities, tenure, cultural sensitivities, legislative requirements and stakeholder consultation.

To provide a parity assessment between competing open space projects, an open space and recreation infrastructure scoring matrix has been developed (refer 9.2).

The matrix is an assessment tool that details key weighted criteria and includes an associated scoring mechanism. This tool will assist us in comparing one project against another when funding is limited.

Review and Monitoring

If this strategy is to remain relevant into the future, it is essential that its implementation is reviewed on a regular basis to ensure any relevant changes are incorporated. Changes that may need to be addressed include population growth, new legislation, changes in community values, project priorities, funding resources and new opportunities for partnerships.

Given the amount of change the Strategy needs to be flexible enough to adapt over time to reflect new aspirations and challenges, community expectations and funding.

It is recommended that the strategy be reviewed in the following sequences and time spans:

Annually:

Review progress and delivery of Open Space Strategy actions and identified projects. Implementation progress of each action within strategy to be reported on annually by responsible Managers and Team Leaders through CAMMS (reporting system). Reporting reviewed and finalised by Corporate Performance team for internal and external stakeholders via Council's Annual Report document. Bi-annual check-in with Council's Project Management Office (PMO) to identify and evaluate project deliverability and prioritisation is recommended.

Every two years:

Review management and administration structures and update priorities.

Every five years:

Do a major review of all master plans and reserve improvement plans and identify new projects. This should be based on new acquisitions and a broad open space spatial analysis, as well as results from ongoing audits. This should also include any precinct plans undertaken by other planning agencies.

Evaluate success of the strategy by reviewing key measurables in 2030

Every 10 years:

Review the strategy, or as directed by the Department of Transport and Planning who control the development of crown land in Victoria.

8.3

Project Assessment & Scoring Matrix

An open space scoring matrix has been developed to help evaluate future projects and inform Capital Works bids. The goal of the matrix is to assess project viability, while also providing comparative scoring when evaluating one potential project against another.

Scoring matrix is not required to be implemented on projects already endorsed by Council through adopted master plans, developer contribution plans or similar strategic plans. In most cases, these projects have already been evaluated and considered through stakeholder consultation.

The matrix is designed as a guidance and assessment tool, detailing key criteria and includes an associated scoring process.

This tool aims to assist and inform officers when funding is limited and prioritisation of projects is required. The scoring matrix is not intended to be the singular tool when evaluating project prioritisation, as other influencing factors may need to be considered where an agile mindset is required to deliver successful community outcomes.

Each criterion has been given a weighting, as some questions carry more importance and will be evaluated accordingly.

For example, priority 1 “Aligns with all Open Space Strategy goals and principals” carries higher significance, as actions identified within this Strategy have been established and tested with the community and align with Kingston’s Community Vision and Council Plan.

Similarly, priority 2 “Identified as a high need within other adopted Council strategies” demonstrates a higher need for the action to be delivered over priority 14 “Improves the functionality and safety of the open space”.

To calculate the weighting on each criterion, they have been placed in order of value, with a percentage weighting allocated to each depending on importance.

As a guide, project assessment pass score should exceed 70 before exploring further.

Priority	Project/Action Assessment Criteria	Value	Score/ Weighting
Essential	Has Cultural Heritage been considered?	Y/N	N/A
Essential	Has RAMSAR and/or Coastal and Marine Management Plan/requirements been considered?	Y/N	N/A
Essential	If on Crown Land, is project consistent with existing Park Management Plan?	Y/N	N/A
Essential	Is there a current land claim on the land?	Y/N	N/A
Essential	Is the land subject to a state government precinct planning process (SRL)	Y/N	N/A
1	Aligns with all outlined Open Space Strategy principles within Strategy	Y/N	25
2	Identified as a high need within other adopted Council strategies	Y/N	20
3	Provides accessible open space for all community members within 400 m walkable distance of their residence	Y/N	20
4	Aligns with Council's Community Vision and Council Plan	Y/N	15
5	Opportunity to meet multiple policy objectives across Council	Y/N	15
6	Helps deliver an endorsed Master Plan	Y/N	10
7	Associated with endorsed structure plan or state government precinct plan	Y/N	10
8	If not addressed, is there high risk/exposure to Council	Y/N	10
9	Addresses OHS issues and improves risk management	Y/N	10
10	Has minimal impact on sensitive environmental or cultural significant areas	Y/N	5
11	Significantly improves community wellbeing, considering current and future demographic needs and requirements	Y/N	5
12	Project is situated within a high growth area	Y/N	5
13	Identified Type (level of usage) within Open Space Strategy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type A • Type B • Type C 	Y/N	5 2 1
14	Improves the functionality and safety of the open space (drainage, lighting, parking, amenities)	Y/N	5
15	Benefits multiple community user groups	Y/N	2
16	Will reduce future Council operational expenditure	Y/N	2
17	Opportunity to leverage a partnership agreement to reduce maintenance costs (OPEX)	Y/N	2
18	Addresses lack of facilities provision	Y/N	1
19	Is eligible for external funding or has potential of partnership funding	Y/N	1

8.4 Public Open Space Contributions

Public open space contributions are currently collected and set aside in the Planning Areas identified in the map below.

Contributions are collected for all non-exempt residential, commercial and industrial land.

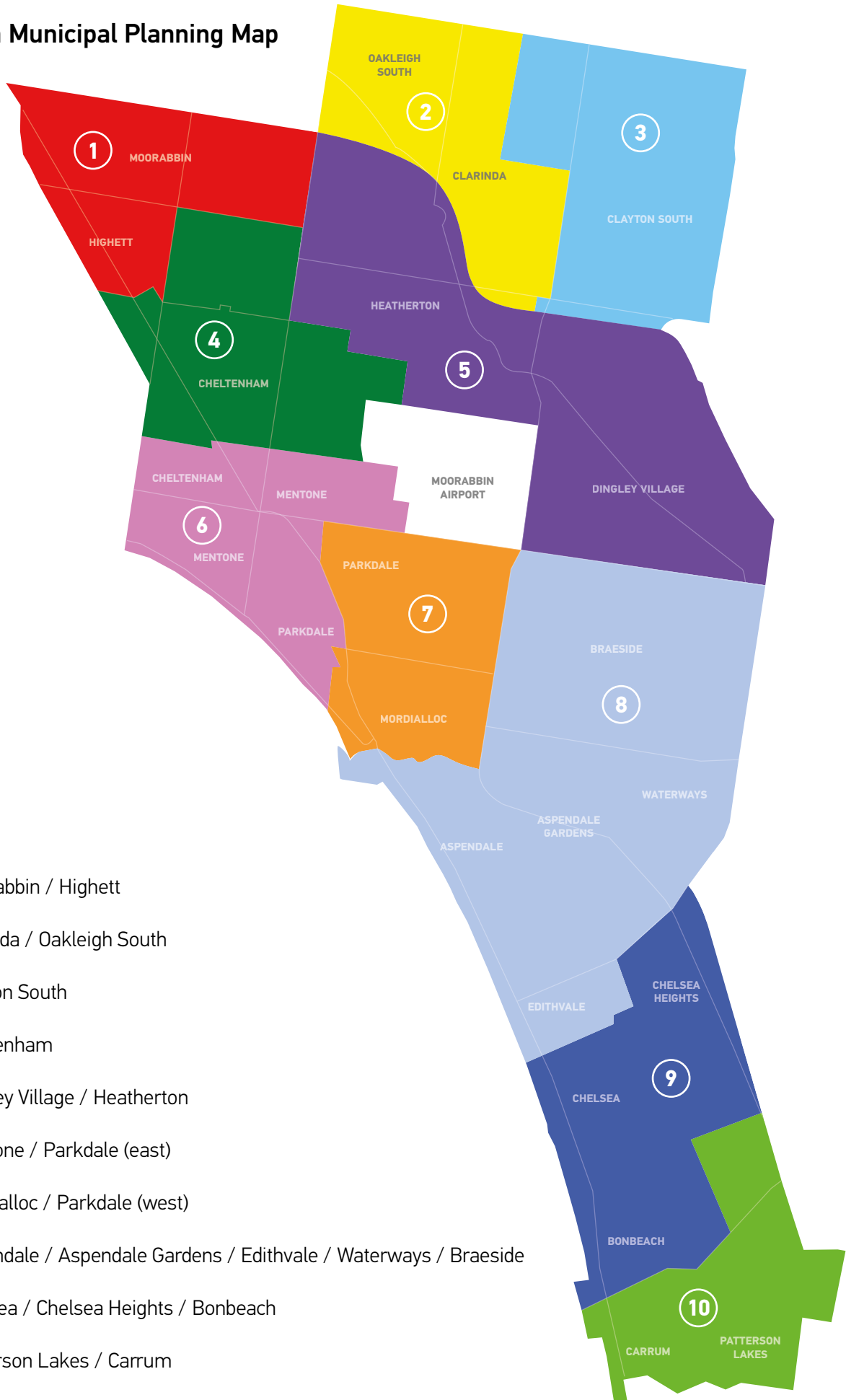
Clause 53.01 Public Open Space Contributions and Subdivision of the Kingston Planning Scheme, specifies the following rates:

- 8% for all land within the Mordialloc and Highett Activity Centres
- 8% for all land within the Moorabbin, Cheltenham and Mentone Activity Centres
- At least 8% for Strategic Redevelopment Sites where there is a rezoning of non-residential land for intensive residential development and the rezoning would create a new community within the redevelopment site (nominally 200 dwellings or more).
- 5% for all other land within the municipality.

In collecting contributions, the payment will be used towards open space (the purchase of additional land or improving existing open space). Contributions can be in the form of payment or land local policy at Clause 19.02-6L-02 of the Kingston Planning Scheme provides guidance as to where land contributions should be sought and the criteria they should meet.

In light of the recently adopted Housing Strategy, Public Open Space Contributions should be reviewed.

Kingston Municipal Planning Map



LEGEND

- 1** Moorabbin / Highett
- 2** Clarinda / Oakleigh South
- 3** Clayton South
- 4** Cheltenham
- 5** Dingley Village / Heatherton
- 6** Mentone / Parkdale (east)
- 7** Mordialloc / Parkdale (west)
- 8** Aspendale / Aspendale Gardens / Edithvale / Waterways / Braeside
- 9** Chelsea / Chelsea Heights / Bonbeach
- 10** Patterson Lakes / Carrum



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