

Frankston City Open Space Strategy 2016-2036



opportunity » growth » lifestyle



Part 1 Open Space Framework, Part 2 Neighbourhoods, Part 3 Implementation Plan

Frankston City Open Space Strategy 2016-2036



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PART 1: OPEN SPACE FRAMEWORK



SEAFORD | CARRUM DOWNS | SKYE |
SANDHURST | FRANKSTON NORTH |
FRANKSTON | FRANKSTON SOUTH |
LANGWARRIN | LANGWARRIN SOUTH

We would like to acknowledge that we are situated on the traditional lands of the Boonerwung and Bunurong, this special place now known by its European Name, Frankston. We offer our respect to the elders and through them, all Aboriginal and Torres Straight Islander People.

The support and valuable comments, background work and advice provided by the members of the project steering committee, project working group, local groups, interested residents, Ron Jones, Land Design Partnership, Victorian government agencies and the staff of Frankston City Council is gratefully acknowledged.

The Frankston Open Space Strategy has been prepared by Frankston City Council. Population forecast information has been based on publically available information from the ABS and ID Consulting.

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MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR

Open space plays an important role in our community by supporting active and healthy lifestyles as well as other social, environmental and economic benefits.

Frankston City has more than 270 open spaces of approximately 1,317 hectares, which is more than 10 per cent of the municipal area.

The diversity of our open space includes coastal and conservation areas, waterways, state parks, sports grounds, cultural and heritage spaces, playgrounds, urban areas, natural parklands, trails and more.

Open space offers opportunities for recreation, refuge from urban stress, places for families and friends to gather and the chance to connect with the natural environment. These areas also help to keep our air and water clean and protect areas of environmental and cultural significance. Our parklands and trees all help keep our city cool and play a role in addressing climate change and sea level rises.

We want our public places to be easily accessible, safe, well maintained and available for all needs.

The Frankston City Open Space Strategy 2016–2036 helps set the direction for Council decision-making about allocating resources to effectively manage open space for the next 20 years while supporting Council's commitment to creating a liveable, sustainable and well planned city.

This document identifies the vision for Frankston City's open space: To achieve a green, safe, diverse and connected network of resilient open spaces, that contributes to Frankston's identity, biodiversity value and promotes active and healthy lifestyles, now and into the future.

Cr James Dooley
Mayor



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1 INTRODUCTION

1.0 Structure and methodology of this strategy

The provision of open space is fundamental to the quality of life for Frankston City's residents, workers and visitors.

This strategy reflects the diversity of Frankston's community, identifying open space opportunities and challenges that support both a city wide and neighbourhood approach to future open space planning.

The Frankston City Open Space Strategy 2016-2036 is comprised of three main documents outlined below.

PART 1

Open Space Framework that sets out the vision, purpose, classifications and definitions for the whole city over the next 20 years.

PART 2

Open Space Neighbourhood Opportunities that identifies and aligns the community needs analysis with existing and future desired outcomes for public open space for the whole city and its nine neighbourhoods.

PART 3

Open Space Implementation Plan that sets out the priority actions for the city.

This strategy uses a methodology to support an open space vision for Frankston City with associated outcomes and priorities. This has been achieved through project planning and background research, understanding existing supply, planning for future change and establishing indicators and an implementation plan for achieving our twenty year vision. Further details, data, analysis and graphical representation were produced in background technical documents.



Aerial of Seaford Foreshore and Seaford Wetland

FRANKSTON CITY OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

1.1 Purpose of the Frankston City Open Space Strategy 2016 - 2036

This open space strategy plays an important role in Council's commitment to creating liveable, sustainable and well planned communities for the future. The Open Space Strategy provides the strategic vision and framework for open space planning for Frankston. This document provides a strategic framework for decisions and allocations of resources to ensure;

- A complete and legible open space network that delivers health and wellbeing, social, environmental and economic benefits for the community of Frankston, and
- A diversity of open space types that are; easily accessible, adequately provisioned, safe, meet with quality expectation, and that are a joy to use.

Who will use this strategy?

The Frankston City Open Space Strategy 2016-2036 has been created for several stakeholders including:

- **The Frankston community** to understand and become involved in the community planning of open space.
- **Frankston City Council** to guide the sustainable planning, development and management of the open space network.
- **Other open space partners** such as; government bodies, agencies, developers, authorities and land managers to support partnerships with Frankston City Council and improve open space across Frankston City.



Seaford Wetland

1.2 What is open space ?

For the purpose of this strategy, open space primarily coincides with the definition of ‘public open space’. This is defined as land set aside as an open area for leisure and nature conservation, including parks, gardens, reserves, waterways and other spaces in public ownership (either Council or State Government). It also includes land owned and managed by public authorities that is reserved primarily for infrastructure (e.g. Water supply, drainage or flood management), but used as public open space, which is therefore unlikely to be sold for other purposes. Throughout this document, public open space will be referred to as open space.

Primary open space - ‘fit for purpose’ public land

Publicly owned land that is reserved for outdoor recreation, leisure and nature conservation purposes is identified as a primary type of open space, that is ‘fit for purpose’ public open space suitable for leisure and nature conservation which includes:

- Public land owned and managed by Council.
- Public land owned by other government agencies and managed by Council
- Public land owned and managed by other state government agencies which are currently used for open space.
- Public land owned and managed by Melbourne Water which is reserved for water supply, drainage and flood management purposes which is therefore unlikely to be sold for other purposes.

Public open space does not include privately owned residential open spaces, indoor recreation facilities, non-urban land, commercially owned space within shopping centres, streets, or publicly inaccessible land with restricted use, e.g. fenced reservoirs. The public realm and streets are generally excluded from open space consideration except in locations where they can have a significant impact on the amenity and activation of urban areas. Schools are also excluded from public open space supply, although are recognised as opportunities for potential partnership and co-sharing opportunities.



Coastal open spaces such as the Seaford Foreshore is primary open space - publicly owned land that is fit for purpose open space

FRANKSTON CITY OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

Secondary open space

The Frankston City Open Space Strategy predominately considers the future use and distribution of primary open space, however a range of other public and private land is acknowledged as providing contributing value to the ecological, recreation, landscape character and amenity of the wider open space network and Frankston City.

This land will be considered in a secondary ancillary open space category and will include both public and private land that has intermittent use by the public for leisure and nature conservation purposes. Secondary open space includes;

1. Other / Constrained open space

Constrained / Not 'fit for purpose' land

Public land that may meet the definition of public open space but has a restrictive primary function, is fenced, isolated, or undeveloped due to the land's size, function, location, user catchment or site constraints. Land may also be unclassified, have a primary infrastructure function or is under development e.g. Undeveloped Melbourne Water Pipeline land.

Open space links and trails

Small local pedestrian links provide important open space connections within local neighbourhoods, but have been designed and managed primarily as off road transport links for pedestrians or cyclists.

2. Restricted use land

This category includes a mix of private and public land that has intermittent use by the public for leisure and nature conservation purposes. Land may be primarily reserved for another use, fenced, publicly inaccessible or have restricted use due to private ownership, fees or leasing agreements. E.g. Golf clubs, Cruden Farm, Research Farm, McClelland Gallery, etc.



Restricted use land such as golf clubs



Other / Constrained land such as links and trails



Other / Constrained land such as not 'fit for purpose' land, i.e. Melbourne Water pipeline land

1.3 Values and benefits of open space

Open space can mean different things to different people, but open space is intrinsically linked to our community and lifestyle. Access to a diverse range of pleasant leafy settings, experiences and leisure opportunities is becoming increasingly important when choosing a place to live, work, visit and invest. Open space helps to define Frankston City's physical appearance and provides an important resource to support Frankston's attractive lifestyle values for residents and visitors.

Open space provides health and well-being benefits for the people living, working, visiting and participating in recreation and leisure activities. Numerous research studies and studies identified in the *Parks and Leisure Australia- Open Space Planning and Design Guide Vic / Tas (2013)* have confirmed a global growing consensus that a strong relationship exists between a healthy park system and a healthy society.

Increasingly, communities and research have identified the importance of physical activity and play to people's physical and mental health. People who are more active are more likely to live longer as their risk in experiencing heart disease, strokes, stress, anxiety and depression are reduced.

Open space also plays an important role in keeping our air and water clean through filtration; protecting our biodiversity by providing habitation, and protecting areas of environmental and cultural significance.

Open spaces offer spaces for recreation, refuge from urban stress, places for families to gather and provide places for people to connect with the natural environment. Providing green spaces and tree canopy coverage allows for the cooling of the city to reduce the effects of urban heat islands, address climate change and sea level rises.

Key benefits of open space are described in the diagram on the opposite page and include:

health and wellbeing benefits



social and community benefits

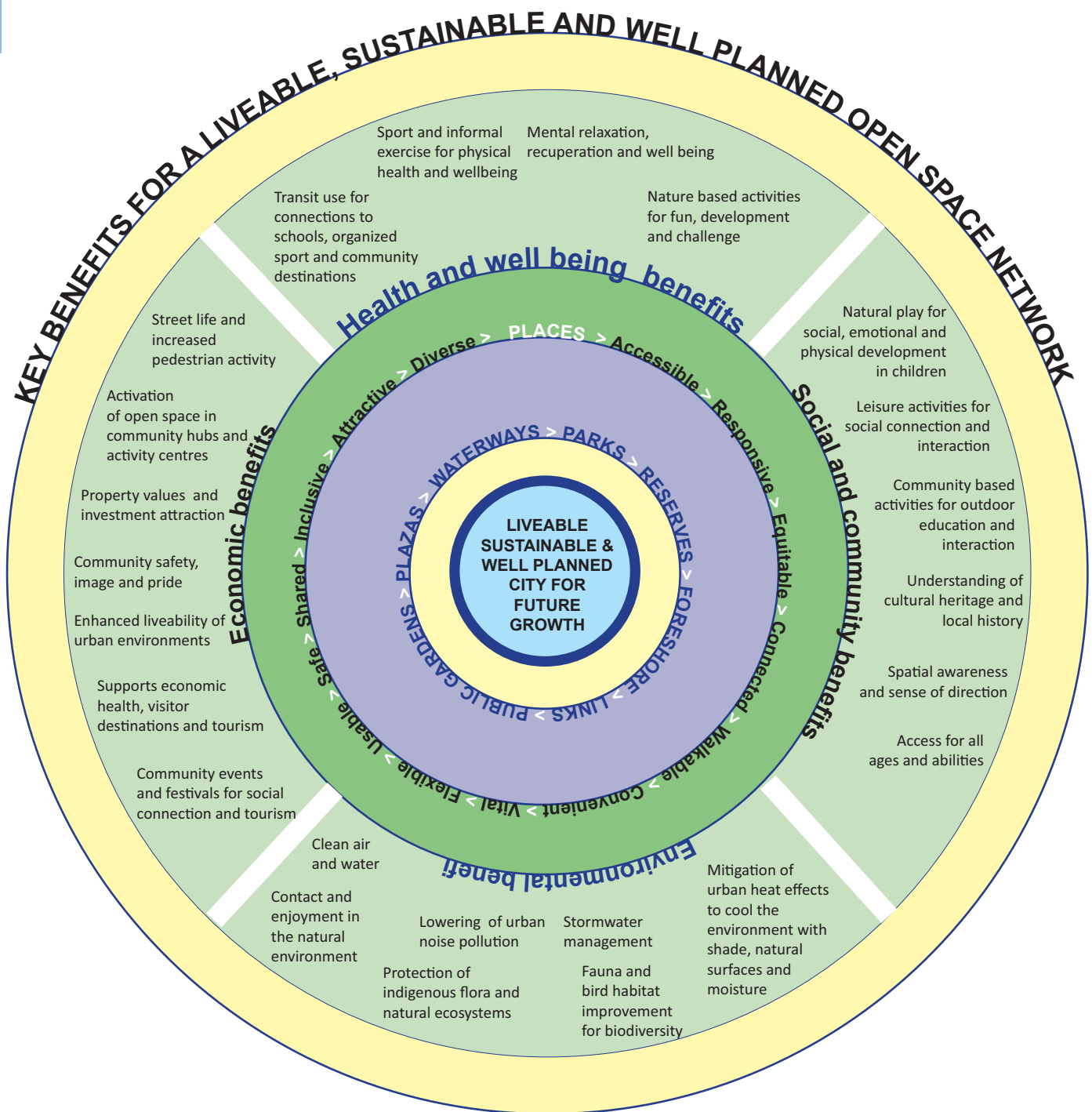


environmental benefits



economic benefits





“Open Space is not only for recreation and conservation of environmental and cultural values; it is the foundation of urban liveability. It underpins many social, ecological and economic benefits that are essential to the healthy function of the urban environment.”

(Parks Victoria 2002 Linking People and Spaces)

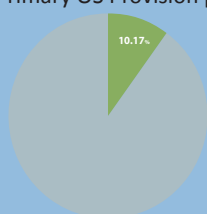
Diagram illustrating the key benefits of open space

1 FACTS & FIGURES

1.4 Regional profile

Frankston City Summary: Existing

Population (2011 Census)	126,446
Population (Forecast 2031)	136,028
Total Dwellings	53,333
Average Household Size	2.5 persons/dwelling
Total Municipal Land Area	12,952 ha
Primary Open Space as % of Municipal Land Area	10.17%
Population Density	9.76 persons/ha
Primary OS Provision per Capita	10.42 ha/1000 residents



% of Primary open space compared to Frankston City's municipal land area

Frankston City Summary; Source: id 2011 Census, FCC

Frankston City is located on the traditional land of the Boonwurrung /Bunurong people. The development of existing open space has been heavily influenced by Frankston City's geographic location as the gateway to the Mornington Peninsula, its proximity to the urban growth boundary, coastal location, natural features, remnant vegetation, waterways, infrastructure, land use patterns, population and demographics.

Frankston City is located approximately 40 kilometres south of Melbourne, on the eastern shores of Port Phillip Bay. The municipality covers an area of about 131 square kilometres and is bounded by the City of Kingston and Greater Dandenong in the north, the City of Casey in the east, and Mornington Peninsula Shire in the south. Port Phillip Bay in the west provides close to 11 kilometres of uninterrupted coastline.

Frankston City has large areas of non-urban land. An example of non-urban land is Green Wedge land located outside the urban growth boundary. This land is identified in Plan Melbourne as, "...open landscapes around Melbourne's outskirts, originally set aside in the 1970s to conserve rural activities and significant natural features from Melbourne's outward growth." (Plan Melbourne, 2013). The 'Green Wedge' is located to the north east of the municipality, with the current urban

growth boundary controlling development within the 'Green Wedge'.

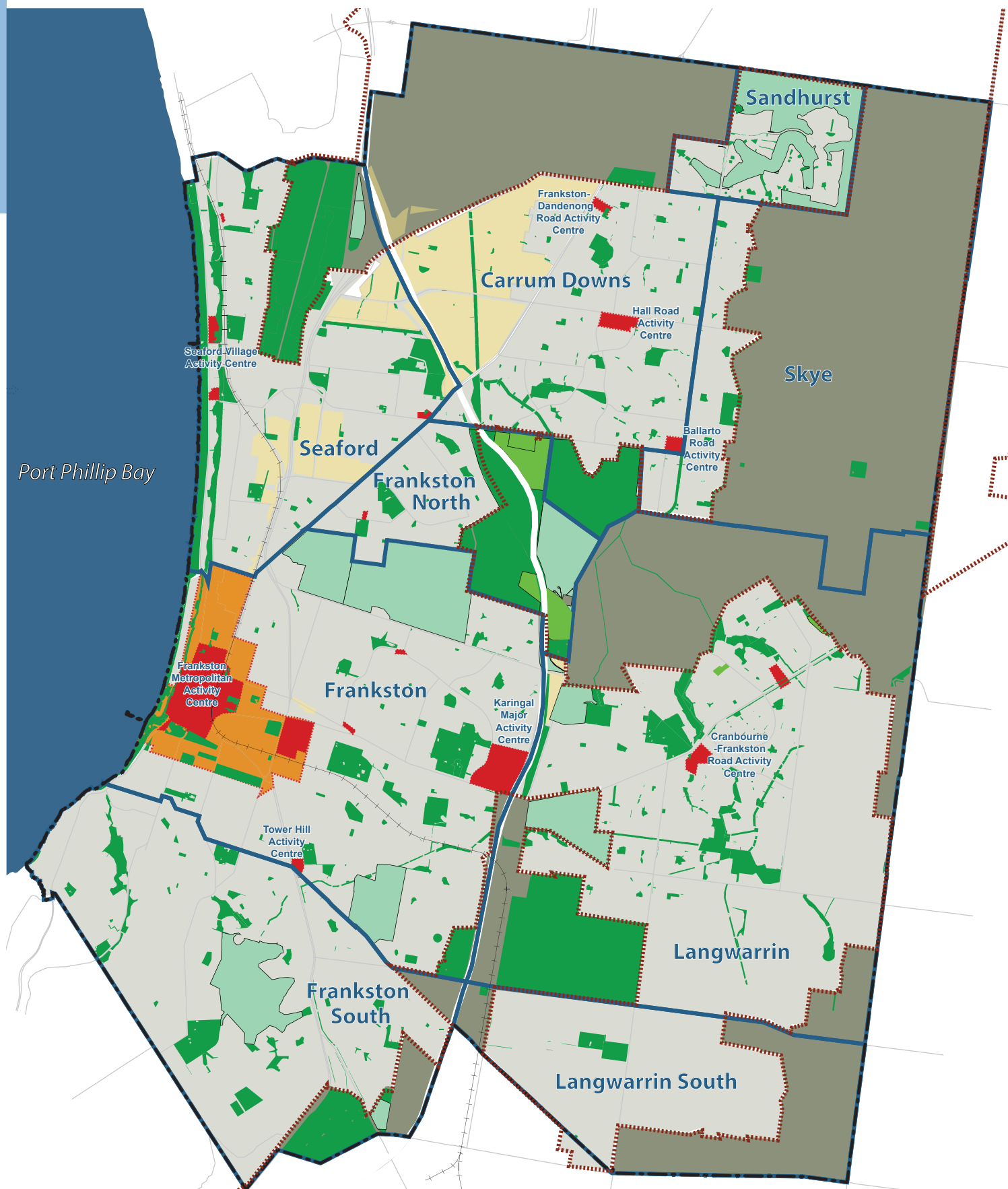
Frankston's Central Business District is identified in Plan Melbourne as a Metropolitan Activity Centre within the southern sub region of Melbourne. It serves as the Central Activities Area for Frankston City, the Mornington Peninsula and the nearby south east growth corridor. In 2011, Frankston City was home to 126,446 people with a forecast population of 149,315 by 2031. Total residential population figures highlight the quantity of primary open space, relative to population density, as 10.42 hectares per 1000 persons for open space.

The dominant age groups in Frankston City are people aged 35-49. In comparison to Greater Melbourne, there are a higher proportion of people in the younger age groups (0 to 17 years) and a higher proportion of people in the older age groups (60 and over years). The municipality has a lower proportion of people aged 18 and 34 years.

Dominant household types in Frankston City indicate that 29.8% of total families were couples with children, 13.7% were one-parent families, 25.1% were lone person households, 23.1% were couples without children and the remaining households comprised of other families, group households, visitors only and unclassified households.

Compared to Greater Melbourne, Frankston City has a higher proportion of lone parent households and one-parent families.

Frankston City is a diverse municipality comprising of the nine suburbs of Carrum Downs, Frankston, Frankston North, Frankston South, Langwarrin, Langwarrin South, Sandhurst, Seaford and Skye. Each individual neighbourhood has its own unique characteristics which have been influenced by location, land use, development patterns and environmental character.



Key: Municipal land use diagram

- | | |
|--|---|
| Existing Open Space | Urban Growth Boundary |
| Existing Restricted Open Space | Residential Land inside the Urban Growth Boundary |
| Key Commercial Activity Centre | Industrial Land inside the Urban Growth Boundary |
| Frankston Metropolitan Activity Centre / Structure Plan Area | Green Wedge and other Non Urban Zones outside Urban Growth Boundary |
| Neighbourhood Boundary | Key Roads |
| Land under review | ++ Train Line |

1.5 Key characteristics of existing open space in Frankston City

Open Space Summary

No of Open Space Reserves	464
No of Primary Open Space Reserves	270
Total Primary Open Space Area	1317.71 ha
% of Municipal Land Area (Primary)	10.17%
Primary OS Provision per Capita	10.42 ha/1000 residents
Primary OS Sporting Provision per Capita	2.29 ha/1000 residents
No of Secondary Open Space Reserves	266
Total Secondary Open Space Area	784.01 ha
% of Municipal area (Secondary)	6.05%

Source: .id/FCC

The municipality has approximately 600 parcels of public open space distributed into 270 accessible primary open space reserves, with a total of 536 spaces that include secondary open spaces. These primary reserves occupy an area of 1,317.71 hectares which equates to 10.17% of the entire municipal area. Total primary and secondary open space occupy 2101.72 hectares, 16.23% of the total municipal land area.

Natural environment

Frankston's natural environment is predominately coastal or near coastal, punctuated by gently sloping escarpments and incised creek lines. A coastal dune system is well developed between Frankston and Seaford. Kananook Creek runs over six kilometres between foreshore dunes, exiting at Frankston Pier. To the north, Seaford Wetland typifies the broader swamp areas that once existed.

Foreshore

The coastal foreshore is a significant feature of Frankston's open space network, attracting thousands of visitors each year. The foreshore is a regional destination for recreation, entertainment, events, sporting and leisure based activities, supported by the close proximity of the Frankston Metropolitan Activity Centre and public transport.

Landscape character

Frankston's natural coastal environment and dunal system contains topographical, geological, cultural and indigenous heritage features. Remnant indigenous coastal vegetation exists along the length of the foreshore, with Seaford Foreshore providing one of the finest examples of Coastal Banksia Woodland in Melbourne.



Frankston foreshore and boardwalk, Frankston

The environmental character of Frankston City has had a significant impact upon the development of open space. Within the municipality there is a wide array of significant flora and fauna being conserved within public land providing significant biodiversity value to the municipality and beyond. Frankston is part of the Western Port Biosphere Reserve. The municipality also contains a declared (Ramsar) wetland of international significance (Seaford Wetland).



Seaford Wetland, Seaford

FRANKSTON CITY OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

Significant landscapes

A large proportion of open spaces within Frankston City have a conservation or natural parkland focus, being based around natural elements or features, such as the Port Phillip foreshore, the Kananook Creek, Seaford Wetland or remnant vegetation (in the case of The Pines and the Langwarrin Flora and Fauna reserves). The municipality, since the early 1970's, has endorsed the retention of the Green Wedge Zones as important landscapes in their own right, as well as providing significant buffer zones around high significance environments that include Seaford Wetland, Langwarrin Flora and Fauna Reserve and the Pines Flora and Fauna Reserve.



Sweetwater Creek, Frankston South

Much of this open space provides biodiversity links within and beyond the municipality, and plays an important role in supporting wider ecological systems as well as corridors for flora and fauna. Many of these large parcels are owned, controlled or maintained by stakeholders or in joint partnership with Council. The conservation and retention of these significant areas by federal, state and local government is instrumental in defining the character of open space in Frankston City.

Community use

Open space areas are maintained with a focus on providing public amenity including sporting facilities, playing fields, playgrounds, picnic facilities, civic spaces, event infrastructure and open grassed areas for informal play. Linear linkages and pathways provide essential links and access between open space, waterways, community facilities and areas of flora and fauna habitat.



Sporting facilities, Frankston Park

Frankston City has a large supply of open space that attracts residents within and beyond its boundaries. The distribution, provision and diversity of open space within each suburb are uneven. Local access for residents varies significantly.

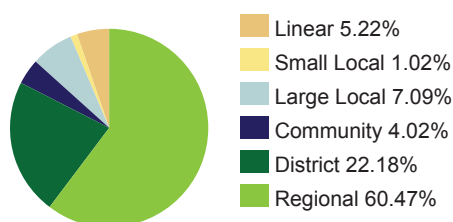
Access to open space is most frequently impacted by; walking gaps in the quantity and distribution of open space, connected path networks, the location of large infrastructure barriers, natural topographic features and changing community needs.

FRANKSTON CITY OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

1.6 Open space framework: hierarchy and types

A **hierarchical** classification system has been developed by Frankston City Council to categorise each open space by its character, size, user catchment and infrastructure. The **hierarchy** has been used to identify, analyse and plan the provision, spatial distribution and management of the Frankston Open Space Network.

The open space hierarchy is a tool to identify travel and walking catchments gaps within developed residential areas, and identify strategies to address future open space gaps in areas where land use may change in the future.



Municipal Open Space - Hierarchy

Regional open space

Regional open space attracts tourists and visitors from within and outside the municipality, as well as meeting the needs of surrounding residents. Often located in a significant setting, they offer each visitor a unique experience and commonly play an important role in the protection and improvement of the natural environment. They are often connected by regional trails and biodiversity corridors.



Regional examples include George Pentland Botanic Gardens, Frankston

District open space

District open space attracts users from across the municipality. These spaces cater for a wide cross section of the community. District open spaces frequently provide multiple experiences and activities such as; appreciation of natural and cultural heritage assets, sporting facilities, relaxation and solitude, social interaction and play, education, and floodway and waterway management.



District examples include Upper and Lower Sweetwater Creek

Community open space

Community open space provides a range of activity that appeal to the local community. They provide a dedicated space for the neighbourhood to meet and participate in community events and foster a spirit of community pride and well-being. They tend to be in close proximity to community facilities such as schools, activity centres, community centres and health care centres.



Community examples include Beauty Park, Frankston

FRANKSTON CITY OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

Large Local open space

Large Local open space caters for informal recreation, relaxation and children's play. They may support nature conservation initiatives such as the protection of remnant vegetation or water management.



Large Local examples include Darnley Reserve, Skye

Small Local open space

Small Local open space caters for informal recreation and relaxation. Small Local open spaces commonly support one designated activity for local residents. The length of stay at these parks is generally short.

Linear open space

Linear open spaces are primarily made up of off road walking trails, bike paths, road reserves, trails associated with waterways and vegetation corridors. They form an important physical link connecting parcels of open space for wildlife, flora, authority services, wider open space networks and urban destinations.



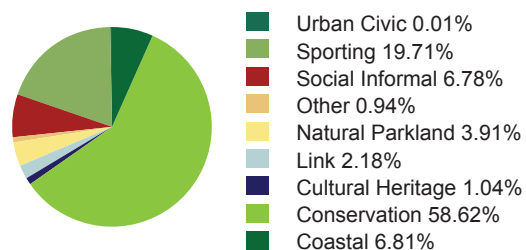
Linear open space trail example in Langwarrin

Open space types

An open space type classification has been used to identify each open space's primary function and secondary mix of functions. This classification provides guidance as to the way open spaces are intended to function, and reflect their location, nearby land use, natural and physical characteristics, infrastructure provision and design of the open space itself. Open spaces are often multifunctional, providing a mix of experiences and character types in one location.

Open space types in Frankston City include:

- Social informal open spaces
- Sporting reserves
- Coastal spaces
- Natural parkland
- Conservation area
- Cultural heritage areas
- Urban/civic spaces
- Links
- Secondary open spaces.



Municipal Open Space - Primary Type



Examples include Natural Parkland type open spaces

1.7 How much existing open space does Council own and manage ?

Open space in Frankston City has been based on the definition of primary and secondary open space outlined in section 1.2. The open space classification system provides a framework on which to base Councils' assessment of existing open space and identify gaps in future provision, distribution, quality, usability, connectivity and sustainable management.



Crown land along the foreshore, managed and maintained by Frankston City Council

Open space ownership

Frankston Council owns approximately 40 per cent of the municipalities open space with government and service authorities owning the remaining 60% of public open space. A large percentage of the municipalities open space is Crown land, managed and held in trust by the Government for the enjoyment and benefit of the Victorian community. These areas include large parcels of significant conservation and biodiversity areas within the municipality. Some examples include; foreshore reserves, Pines Flora and Fauna Reserve and the Langwarrin Flora and Fauna Reserve.

Maintenance and partnerships

The majority of open spaces within the municipality are maintained by the relevant owner, however maintenance and upgrade works are often performed by Frankston City Council on behalf of, or in partnership with secondary authorities. Ensuring open space remains 'fit for purpose' requires partnership and cooperation across a range of government agencies, private and community sectors.

As the Committee of Management for the foreshore along the western municipal boundary, Frankston City Council manage, improve, and maintain the foreshore on behalf of the Minister for Environment and Climate Change.

1.8 What are our open space standards ?

Quantity and distribution of open space

Frankston has an excellent array of public open space that needs to be carefully managed into the future.

In the absence of a current statewide policy for provision of open space, this strategy compares open space provision per ha/1000 persons and open space as a proportion of total land area. A minimum open space provision for each neighbourhood of 3.03ha/1000 residents of open space per has been utilised, with a minimum active sporting open space provision of 1.5 ha/1000 residents in each neighbourhood.

This numerical approach to open space provision has been utilised as a tool, providing valuable background information for the purposes of comparison. Municipal open space quantity supply figures within themselves have not be analysed in isolation, as a distorted depiction may be created of community need and open space supply. This numerical approach is only one method that has been utilised to identify local neighbourhoods

that are under-supplied with open space, both now and over the next twenty years.

It is important to note that the quantity and distribution of open space is not the only measure of community need and value, and therefore should not be used as the only tool for identifying future need.

Residents should be able to easily walk to some type of open space, without the need to drive, cross busy roads or be limited due to other physical barriers such as fractured walking links. Open space aims to be well distributed, within 300-500m walking distance of residents living in developed urban residential areas. A walking gap analysis has been undertaken for each neighbourhood, (refer to Part 2 of this strategy for neighbourhood walking gap areas). This analysis identifies areas where additional open space, upgraded open space or improved pedestrian connections are needed to address current and future gaps in the provision of open space.

Hierarchy level	Frankston City minimum provision and distribution standards for open space
Regional Open Space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning Scheme, Subdivision Act Criteria No net loss of open space per Neighbourhood 3.03 ha/per capita per 1000 persons in each Neighbourhood
District Open Space	
Community Open Space	
Large Local Open Space	
Small Local Open Space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open space within 300-500 m safe walking distance of at least 95 percent of all dwellings (urban residential areas) Unlimited travel and transport catchment for regional open space 2 km travel and transport catchment for district level open space 1.5 ha of open space/per capita per 1000 persons for sporting/structured active recreation in each Neighbourhood
Linear Open Space	
Secondary Open Space	
Other Open Space	
Constrained, not 'fit for purpose' and links	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New active/sporting open space is to be of at least 8 hectares in area Linear parks and trails along waterways, foreshore, vegetation corridors and road reserves within 1 km of 95 percent of all dwellings Public land immediately adjoining waterways and coastlines remains protected, accessible and in public ownership Open space, public squares and public realm in activity centres, medium/higher density residential areas and community precincts Protection of EVC, SLO, Conservation Types, offset sites, significant flora and fauna, key ecological precincts 1 ha or greater for a centrally located community focus in every neighbourhood Walking and cycling trails to Regional and District level open spaces Accessible play, unstructured recreation and social opportunities in every local community and neighbourhood
Restricted Use Land	
(e.g. areas leased for private use or with admission only by fee, restricted access for the general public)	

FRANKSTON CITY OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

1.9 How do we compare with other municipalities ?

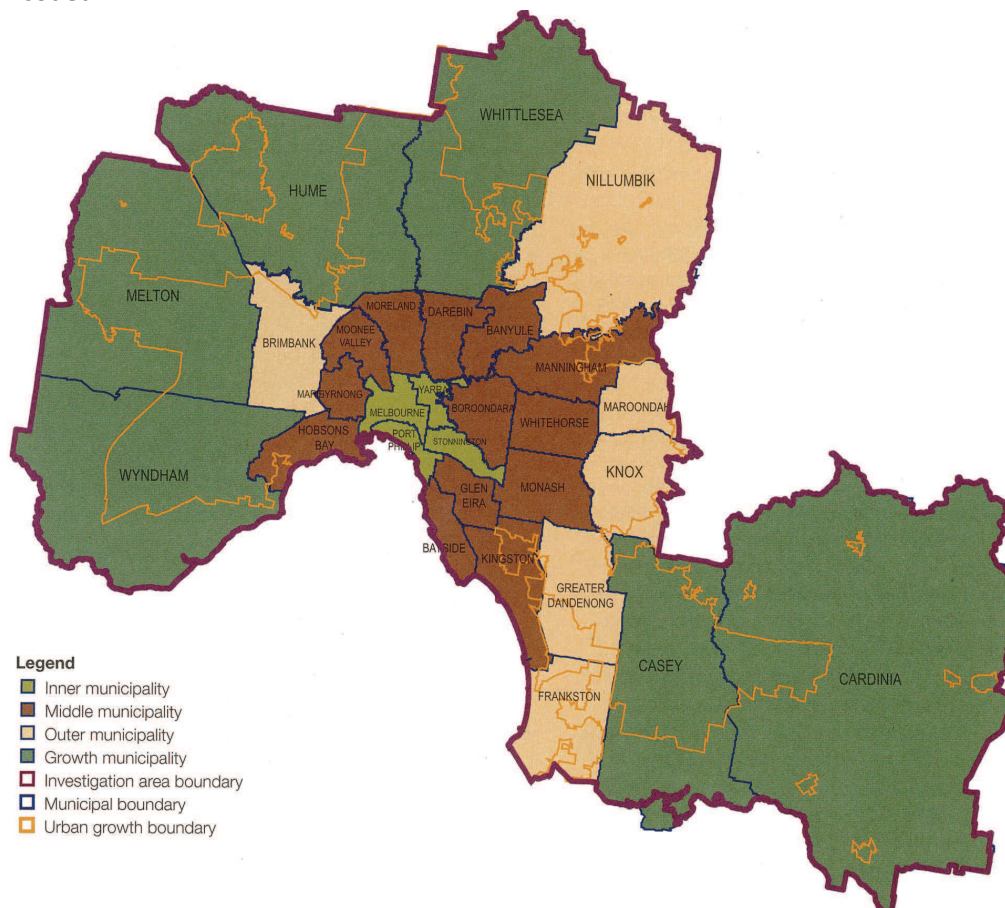
The provision of open space in Frankston City has been analysed and benchmarked against varied International, State, Metropolitan Melbourne and other Frankston City medians and standards.

Data for local comparison has been sourced from the Victorian Environmental Assessment Council Metropolitan Melbourne Investigation (VEAC). Data is approximate due to variations between the total public open space quantity, area identified in the VEAC Report and differences in individual council open space planning documents in each municipality.

Overall, Frankston City compares well on a per capita basis to other municipalities. Comparisons with outer and adjoining municipalities illustrate similarities and differences as shown in the table opposite. Municipalities with similarities to Frankston City Council have been colour coded.



Location map of Frankston City Council, 40 km south east of Melbourne



Urban Growth Boundary and inner, middle, outer and growth municipalities in the VEAC Investigation Area. Source 2011 VEAC Metropolitan Melbourne Final Report, August 2011, State Government of Victoria.

FRANKSTON CITY OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

Table illustrating Frankston City Council's open space supply compared to similar municipalities

MUNICIPALITY	VEAC public open space area (HA)	Open space as % of municipal land area	Open space as % of municipal land area within the Urban Growth Boundary	Open space per capita (ha/1000 persons)	Open space per capita (ha/1000 persons) within Urban Growth Boundary
Similar to Frankston City					
VEAC Outer municipalities					
Frankston City	1566.5	15.7	9.3	12	5.7
Greater Dandenong	910	11.5	7.9	6.6	3.6
Knox	2193.2	21.9	17.6	14	7.4
Maroondah	616.3	11.3	11	5.8	5.6
Nillumbik	8482.1	56.9	9.4	132.2	5.3
Brimbank	1857.2	20.9	19.5	9.8	8.9
Neighbouring municipalities to Frankston City					
Kingston	1240.6	16.6	12.5	8.3	4.9
Greater Dandenong	910	11.5	7.9	6.6	3.6
Casey	3930.2	16.4	9.4	15.4	7.8
Other most comparable municipalities by category					
Hobsons Bay	1387.2				
Manningham		15.6			
Nillumbik/Casey			9.4		
Knox				14	
Wyndam					5.7
All Municipalities open space per capita (ha/100 persons) median				6.6	5.5

Source: 2011 VEAC Final Report Metropolitan Melbourne Final Report, August 2011, State Government of Victoria

1 FUTURE IMPACTS

1.10 What are the changes that will influence future open space planning ?

Open space is an important component of quality of life in Frankston City. Some of the challenges we face in the future include housing, population, lifestyle and environmental changes that will impact the landscape and built environment of most neighbourhoods. Evolving open space needs are based on many factors including;

Population growth

- More people living and working in Frankston City will put pressure on the open space network to cater for the needs of an increasing population.

Increasing urban densities and changing land use

- Changing land use development patterns, which include activity centre growth through to changing urban growth boundaries and increasing medium density housing that lacks in private open space.

Demographic changes

- Population growth and demographic change influences the role and function of open space. Change creates higher demand for the provision and usability of open space to address an increase in aging population and changing neighbourhood demographics.

Lifestyle changes

- Changing community needs, lifestyle changes and increasing visitor numbers means our open spaces and associated infrastructure have to be robust, sustainable and flexible. Existing open space will need to support increasing levels of use, and may need to expand or change to adequately support sporting and unstructured recreation use.
- Open space is a major contributor to the livability of the municipality. Pleasant leafy settings are becoming increasingly important when choosing a place to live.
- The importance of physical activity to people's physical and mental well-being is being increasingly recognised and documented. People who are more active are more likely to live longer as their risk in experiencing heart disease, strokes, stress, anxiety and depression are reduced.

Environment and climate change

- The role open space plays in assisting the city address a build up of heat in urban areas and manage water.
- The impact of climate change on open space, its condition, access, and service delivery such as increased temperatures, flood, fire, storm events, sea level rises and changes to rainfall patterns.
- The impact that open space has on natural resource use including; water supply, energy use, waste and litter.
- Concerns about the environment and the need to protect flora and fauna habitat.

Emerging trends in open space

Currently there are a number of emerging open space and leisure trends in the community that may contribute to the future development of open space. Future trends influencing open space include:

- green structures and roof gardens
- urban forests in built-up areas
- water sensitive urban design (WSUD) and sustainable 'green' infrastructure
- urban food production and community gardens
- sustainable community power outlets
- flexible, multifunctional open spaces and facilities
- larger multipurpose open space precincts and hubs
- outdoor classrooms and nature based play
- wireless spaces and tech play with mobile 'Apps' for outside activities
- increasing commercial activities in open space e.g. markets, outdoor fitness programs, triathlons, festivals, events
- public art, environmental and cultural interpretation
- catering for dogs - on/off leash areas
- pedestrian priority networks and accessible mobility corridors for people with reduced mobility
- lifelong activity and play for all ages
- flexible spaces for young people
- streets as community spaces
- activity programs in open space, E.g. community and civic events, group exercise, yoga and educational programs
- flexible activities for unstructured outdoor leisure such as walking and cycling, nature based tourism and outdoor social activities.



Recent population and medium density housing growth in Carrum Downs

1.11.1 Key issue: forecast population growth and housing change

Frankston City: Forecast growth & change

	2011	2021	2031
Population	130,055	141,841	149,315
% Change		9.06%	5.27%
Provision (ha/1000 residents)			
Primary Open Space	10.13	9.29	8.83
Sporting Open Space	2.22	2.04	1.94

Frankston City Forecast Population Summary; Source.id 2011 Census

Frankston is one of nine designated Metropolitan Activity centres in Metropolitan Melbourne, identified as a place that can perform a capital city role for the Mornington Peninsula and south-east bayside municipalities.

Frankston City is currently experiencing and planning for future urban growth in a number of key locations across the municipality. It is projected that around 9,914 additional houses will be required in Frankston City in the next 20 years to support anticipated population growth of an additional 19,260 people between 2011 and 2031 - a forecast population increase of 15%.

Anticipated substantial population growth and increased urban density is expected to be concentrated around the Frankston city centre, sustainable transport centres, neighbourhood activity centres and residential opportunity sites with larger parcels of undeveloped land. These areas are indicators of where future residential and worker population will concentrate, and the demand for quantity and useability of public open space within walking distance from home will increase. Additional worker and visitor populations are also expected in the Frankston city centre and regional open space destinations such as the foreshore.

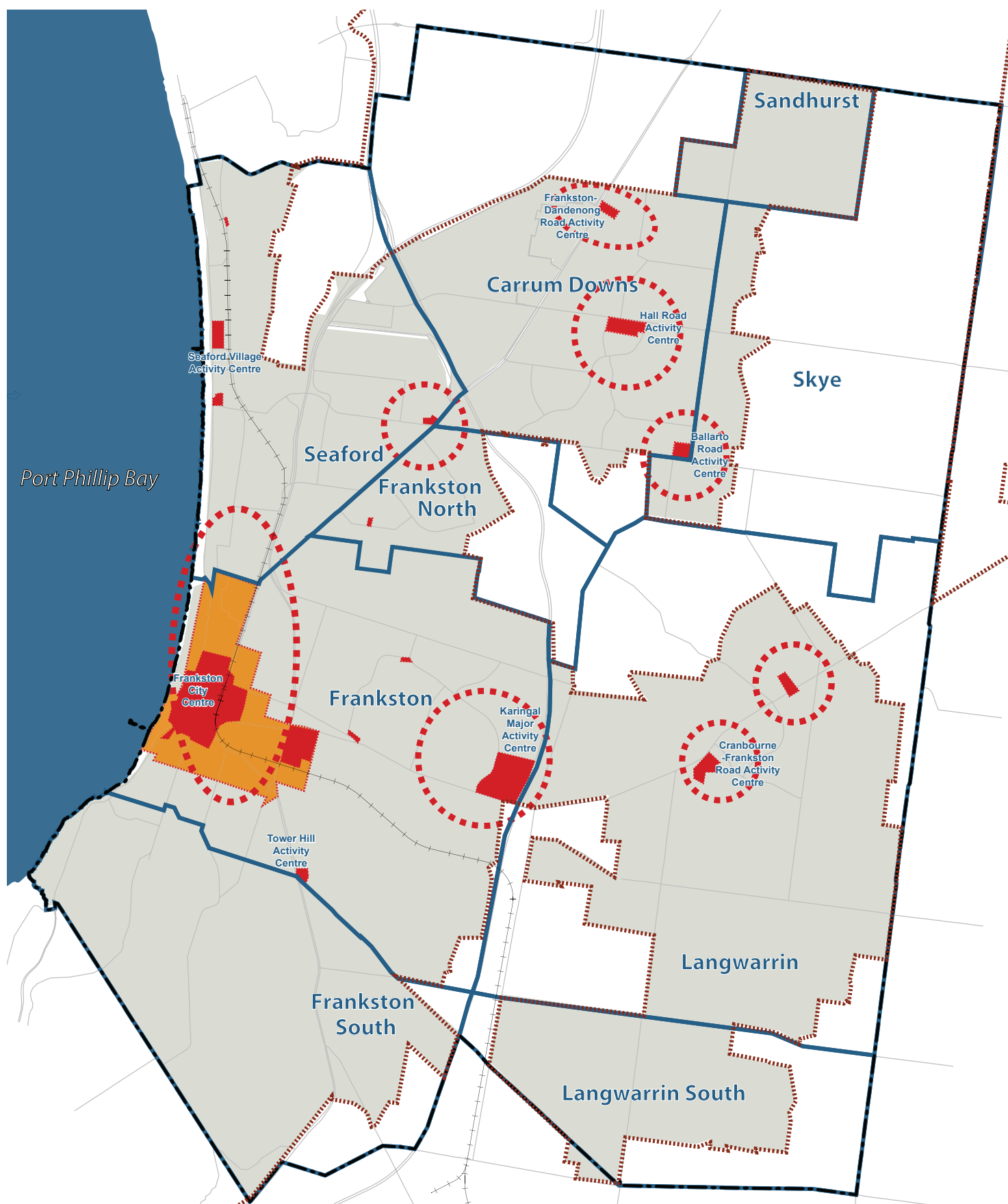
The largest supply of open space is concentrated outside the urban growth boundary or in lower urban density residential areas. Supply is concentrated within a ring of larger regional conservation reserves, remnant flora and fauna patches, along the foreshore and natural features such as creek lines. Whilst the largest supply of open space tends to be concentrated outside the urban growth boundary, population growth is forecast to

concentrate in neighbourhoods where recent housing growth and existing open space quantity, distribution, diversity or quality may not be meeting the needs of the existing population.

New development will create demand on existing open spaces surrounding activity centres. Frankston, Carrum Downs, Sandhurst, Langwarrin/Langwarrin South, and Skye are all neighbourhoods where existing open space supply and future population growth is anticipated. Changes in these neighbourhoods are indicators as to where future investment may be required to enhance and provide adequate open space in these areas.

Opportunities

- A Frankston City specific contributions policy is warranted to ensure adequate provision of new open space in areas that will be affected by population growth and new urban development.
- Long term planning based on further demand analysis is required to consider additional open space provision in Frankston, Carrum Downs, Skye and Langwarrin to meet existing and future need. New open space provision in these areas needs to be matched to expected population densities, emerging social and recreational demand.
- Future population and housing growth will require new open space or upgrades to existing open spaces surrounding activity centres to provide multifunctional and quality destinations for local residents, with good pedestrian and cycling connections to local destinations. These spaces will need to cater to increasing civic and urban use.
- An enhancement to the overall quality of the existing open space network is needed to cater for increasing urban densities and demand. This will require changes to the function, supply, design and management of some existing open spaces to improve the diversity of use, natural landscapes, physical connections and multifunctional destinations for local residents. Establishing a 'fit for purpose' portfolio of open space will ensure open space is usable, well distributed and provides value to the broader community.



Key: Substantial Housing Change Diagram

- Frankston Metropolitan Activity Centre / Structure Plan Area
- Key Commercial Activity Centre
- Urban Growth Boundary
- Residential Land inside the Urban Growth Boundary
- Neighbourhood Boundary
- Future Substantial Housing Change Area

1.11.2 Key issue: equity of distribution, connections and access

Open space is not evenly distributed throughout Frankston City. New initiatives for open space provision should directly address real gaps in the supply of 'fit for purpose' open space. In neighbourhoods such as Sandhurst, no Primary Open Space exists, with the public open space network supplemented by Secondary Open Spaces that are privately owned, providing local access to unstructured recreation.

Whilst Frankston City has significant natural assets and open spaces, the provision, distribution and access to these open spaces does not always meet local needs. Some neighbourhoods have limited local access to a diversity of open space recreation due to; large conservation areas which are not appropriate setting for a variety of recreation activities, historic urban development patterns, infrastructure barriers, walking gaps, underdevelopment of facilities, isolation from developed residential areas, service infrastructure or fragmented local walking and cycling connections.

Walking and cycling access to open space is often fundamental to their use. Well distributed open space located within walking distance of developed residential areas ensures people of all ages and abilities can access the values and benefits of open space. The strategy identifies locations where there are walking gaps in the

distribution of open space. In these locations, additional open space, upgrades or improvements to pedestrian connections may be required.

Open space in Frankston City has been assigned a travel catchment and a walking catchment of between 300-500m, depending of the size and primary hierarchy of the open space. The major barriers in accessing open space include railway lines, major roads, natural features such as waterways or fragmented local walking and cycling connections.

Opportunities

- New, or expanded, open space surrounding housing growth areas in Frankston, Carrum Downs, Skye and Langwarrin.
- Provide additional open space in Skye and the Green Wedge, currently below 2.24 ha/1000 persons.
- Improve public access to secondary open space or open space facilities.
- Improve east west connections to Kananook Creek and the foreshore.
- Connect a safe pedestrian, cycling and way finding network to open space.
- Improve the quality and usability of centrally located open space, providing a walking loop to a mix of activities in surrounding smaller spaces.

Existing Primary Open Space by Neighbourhood

Suburb	No. Of Reserves	Open Space Area (ha)	Open Space Area (m2)	% of Municipal Open Space (area)	Open Space as % of Suburb (area)	Open Space Per Capita (ha/1000 persons)
Carrum Downs	45	160.09	1,600,862.58	12.15%	7.93%	8.37
Frankston	71	180.37	1,803,657.428	13.69%	9.12%	5.15
Frankston North	13	104.05	1,040,499.75	7.90%	20.32%	18.49
Frankston South	36	147.04	1,470,395.998	11.16%	10.06%	8.34
Langwarrin	54	344.23	3,442,349.92	26.12%	11.96%	16.11
Langwarrin South	2	14.32	143,166.78	1.09%	1.63%	12.72
Sandhurst	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00
Seaford	35	350.84	3,508,408.64	26.62%	28.11%	21.88
Skye	14	16.78	167,751.00	1.27%	1.01%	2.24
Frankston Municipality	270	1317.71	13,177,091.376	100.00%	10.17%	10.42

Frankston City Council's existing Primary Open Space by neighbourhood. Source, FCC GIS. Per capita information - ABS 2011 Population Census

1.11.3 Key issue: diversity of leisure opportunities and community

A diversity of open spaces provides access to sporting, leisure and unstructured recreational facilities for all residents. Many people are finding busy lifestyles are reducing the time available for outdoor leisure, with increasing time indoors using technology. There is demand for access to flexible open spaces that can be used at the time of day and length of stay the participant chooses.

Open spaces will need to provide increasingly flexible and multifunctional infrastructure to meet higher demand for a range of sporting, play and leisure activities. There is future demand for flexible unstructured recreation and outdoor leisure activities such as; walking, running, cycling dog walking, social outdoor activities with friends and family, play activities and appreciation of the natural environment. An aging demographic will place demand on open space to cater for residents with reduced mobility.

Well-designed open space destinations that support outdoor activity programs close to home will encourage community connectedness as well as positive health and wellbeing outcomes for local residents. Many of these programs support a diverse range of community groups including seniors, school children, mothers groups etc. While a number of neighbourhoods have programmed activities, many lack supporting design, facilities and pedestrian access to encourage use of open space.

Frankston City has a number of locations that provide open space located in close proximity, offering opportunities for multipurpose and diverse open space precincts across differing ownership and management boundaries in Langwarrin, Frankston North and Seaford. Establishing partnerships can focus existing programs and provide a coordinated planning approach to land use, biodiversity planning, connections, open space infrastructures and facilities.

Long term open space planning will need to provide consistent standards and approaches to address current gaps in; structured sport and active recreation, path networks, unstructured recreation, urban civic space, nature-based recreation, coastal and waterway management, play for all ages, and, community spaces that foster social interaction and community development.

Impact of regional conservation open space

A significant proportion of open space in Frankston City is regional open space - over 58% of primary open space. While the foreshore is our most significant regional visitor attraction, the quantity of regional open spaces is heavily concentrated within conservation spaces such as the Seaford Wetland, where the range of experiences available is more limited due to their important environmental values.

Coastal open space

Popular foreshore areas such as the Waterfront and Frankston foreshore are often under pressure in peak times such as summer and during events. The Coastal Foreshore Management Plan has been developed to manage this significant open space asset for the future. Opportunities to improve open space programming, connections and place making within the city centre and waterfront will ensure these open spaces and associated facilities can support future pressure.

Sporting open space

The provision of sporting open space for active recreation is expected to fall to 1.94 hectares per thousand residents by 2031, with Skye (0.49 ha/person), Carrum Downs (0.96 ha/person) and Langwarrin/Langwarrin South (1.06 ha/person) falling below our standards of 1.5 hectares per 1000 persons. Strategically increasing the provision of sporting open space in these neighbourhoods would provide greater equity of access in neighbourhoods where current provision falls below our standards of 1.5 ha / per 1000 persons. Demand can also be addressed by improving access to existing facilities in surrounding neighbourhoods as well as developing co-sharing partnerships with schools.

Participation in organised sport is more prevalent in younger age groups in Frankston City, yet neighbourhoods such as Skye, Carrum Downs and Langwarrin that have had recent growth in this younger age group have the lowest per capita supply open space for active recreation and organised sport. With limited suitable land inside the urban growth boundary, opportunities exist to improve access to sporting open space through co-sharing partnerships with schools, improving links to existing sporting facilities and new open space on the edge of the Green Wedge.

FRANKSTON CITY OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

There is a move away from single use sporting fields and sporting space, with opportunities for multipurpose sporting precincts and flexible facilities that cater for a wide variety of organised sporting and community activities, unstructured recreation and shared use of integrated infrastructure e.g. shared use paths, shade, picnic areas, play spaces, signage and shared used pavilions and amenities.

Urban civic

A number of changes are currently being planned to improve open space and the wider public realm, activity centres, city centre structure plan areas and land located around transport nodes. Improvements in the provision and quality of urban civic spaces in these locations may be required to accommodate changing urban development patterns in the future. Open space and the public realm within the Frankston Metropolitan Activity Centre and activity centres in Carrum Downs, Seaford and Langwarrin are likely to experience the most pressure to upgrade facilities or change the use of existing open space for urban civic use. The Draft Frankston Streetscape Strategy and structure planning will guide the future development of this type of open space.

Cultural heritage

A variety of indigenous, cultural, heritage and arts-based facilities are provided in association with the City's open spaces, e.g. McClelland Gallery/Studio Park. Opportunities exist to add to these resources by enriching our contemporary urban history, explore cultural and natural features, and to foster the growth of tourism and events. Frankston's central city, suitable areas along the foreshore, cultural/private partnerships and regional interpretive trails hold significant potential to generate wider social and economic benefits for the area.

Dogs in open space

The community has identified dog walking as one of the popular activities in open space. The provision and management of open spaces is guided by Council's Domestic Animal Management Plan. Council has a number of open spaces designated as free roam dog areas.

Opportunities

- Improve current utilisation of available structured sporting and active recreation. Expand the open space network to address supply and demand gaps. Improve district and community level reserves to cater for multifunctional and flexible use, larger groups and safe pedestrian and cycling access.
- Improve the civic nature, social activity areas, quality and access to open spaces within walking distance of activity centres and community destinations.
- Create spaces for young people that encourage safe and welcoming spaces for social interaction and are co-located with other recreational activities such as basketball courts, jogging circuits etc.
- Improve the diversity of play spaces for all ages and abilities to encourage interaction with the natural environment, education and adventure play.
- Improve open space and regional trails located near cultural heritage sites, and visitor attractions such as the foreshore, city centre, McClelland Sculpture Gallery etc.



Social activities in open space

1.11.4 Key issue: quality of landscapes and facilities

It is important to ensure that future development of Frankston's open space network supports a variety of safe, attractive, accessible and connected places that are site specific and respond to the recreational, environmental, social, cultural and sporting needs of the community.

Landscapes are also inherently dynamic and changing, due to the growth of vegetation and impacts of other ongoing natural processes. People's uses of spaces and urban processes of redevelopment also affect open space and its use. Furthermore, anticipated climate change will have impacts on the roles of open space and on its maintenance for issues such as fire, water etc. This makes adequate ongoing management just as important to the open space system as the initial reservation of open space or capital works to improve them.

Open space infrastructure and facilities

In order to provide a basic standard with equity of facilities and infrastructure, an open space facilities and infrastructure framework has been developed to assess and guide the future upgrade of existing and new open space. These standards are based on the Frankston City open space hierarchy and types and will facilitate activities appropriate for each type of open space, addressing an imbalance of facilities currently provided in different sites. Infrastructure and materials need to address climate change through the ensuring access to water, shelter and durability of materials to withstand changing conditions.

Master plan, management plans and landscape design plans

Open spaces need to support a diversity of use supported by master plans, management plans and design plans. Many spaces are under capitalised in terms of providing facilities to support their intended uses. Some spaces are poorly located or laid out in relation to surrounding urban land so that access and use is not properly encouraged, for example, poor visibility makes some open spaces seem unsafe. Other spaces are simply undeveloped.

Outdoor activity programs

Programming activity programs in open space is increasing, from community and civic events to exercise, yoga and educational programs. Many of these programs support a diverse range of community groups in the local area, encouraging recreation, nature based learning and physical activity outdoors for seniors, school children, youth, mothers groups etc.

Well designed open space destinations that support outdoor activity programs close to home will encourage community connectedness as well as positive health and wellbeing outcomes for local residents. While a number of neighbourhoods have programmed activities in open space, many lack supporting design, facilities and pedestrian access to encourage use.

Commercial use in open space

There is a need to develop Council policies to address increasing pressure on open space for commercial use.

Opportunities

- Establish and implement master plans, landscape design plans and management plans for key sites.
- Establish processes, guidelines, design and technical notes to support consistent quality and appropriate development for different open space types, hierarchies and outdoor activity programs.
- Continue to work with partners, community groups and educational institutions to encourage positive community interactions with the open space network.
- Improve and connect open space located near key community destinations and services.
- Improve Council policy on the commercial use of open space.
- Support principles of Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CEPTED) when locating and upgrading open space facilities and links.

1.11.5 Key issue: protection of environmental and landscape values

Frankston's environmental character is informed by the coastline, waterways and drainage patterns. This influences the character, distribution and access to open space. As well as supporting biodiversity and providing corridors for movement of fauna, drainage reserves provide people with important off-road access opportunities, particularly along shared walking and cycling trails. There are a number of creeks, waterways and catchments, including; Kananook Creek, Boggy Creek, Sweetwater Creek and Seaford Wetland. Many of these contain shared trails, and in some instances associated open space amenities (seats, shelters, play spaces).

Before European settlement in 1835, the municipality was covered with a diverse mix of vegetation including heathlands, woodlands, grasslands, wetlands and estuaries. There were 24 different ecological vegetation classes (types of vegetation that grow together). The diversity of the vegetation classes reflected variations of soil, water availability, topography and other factors. By 2011, 80% to 90% of this vegetation had been cleared with only 15 vegetation communities remaining – a significant reduction in biological diversity. Of the remnant native vegetation, 90% is on State and Council-managed land.

The protection of significant flora and important fauna habitat is an important role of open space within the municipality. When compared to the rest of metropolitan Melbourne, Frankston has a large number of sites identified as having significant remnant indigenous vegetation. In 2008, over 130 sites were found to have species of botanical and zoological significance. These sites covered about 15% of the municipality and are made up of both public and private land holdings.

A wide range of factors within Frankston City create damaging pressures on environmental values, including the intensive use and wear of some open spaces, increasing development, vandalism, weeds, litter and feral animals. Urban heat island effects and climate change impact the wellbeing of the community and function of our cities. In the face of these pressures, the environmental and biodiversity attributes of open spaces need to be actively protected and maintained, and this applies in 'natural' environments as well as in highly urbanised areas.

Open space includes conservation and landscape values, sometimes in conflict with increased recreation use. Opportunities exist to improve the management of ecological sites, coastal areas and waterways. In locations where alternative leisure opportunities are limited, opportunities exist to promote nature based appreciation, connection to place, low impact leisure activities such as bird watching and nature based education and play.

The Frankston Environment Strategy 'Greening our Future' identifies key opportunities and strategies to protect the environment, but future biodiversity planning is needed to manage conservation, offset planting and biodiversity values. A Coastal Foreshore Management Plan is being developed to manage our significant coastal open space assets for the future.

Open spaces can form important buffers between housing and agricultural uses. They can also provide recreational opportunities that benefit from views into rural or natural spaces, without encroaching upon those and threatening their values. Open space opportunities exist within and along the urban growth boundary where connections, new open space and buffers can contribute to a more stable and attractive urban edge and offer future recreational value

Opportunities

- Protect and enhance biodiversity on public land.
- Support ecological precinct planning with partners.
- Increase tree canopy coverage to address urban heat island effects and improve landscape amenity.
- Support the implementation of the Frankston Environment Strategy.
- Undertake Green Wedge planning.
- Improve coastal management planning to protect and enhance our coast.
- Establish partnerships that protect, enhance and connect our waterways.
- Improve street tree policies and master planning.

1.11.6 Key issue: sustainable management, financial capacity and partnerships

A strategic assessment of open space need can assist Council identify where limited financial resources can be best targeted across a range of capital and operational programs. Key issues include the relationship between the planning and delivery of open space, the financial implications of increasing land and facilities and the communities' ability to fund expectations.

Frankston has a large number of existing open spaces that require upgrading to meet community need, including a range of partially completed master plans and management plans.

Improving a portfolio of 'fit for purpose' open space

Whilst committed to the principle of maintaining and improving the quality of open space in Frankston City, circumstances may arise where the expansion, change of use, development or sale of open space is appropriate. A significant volume of existing sites have limited opportunities to support a high quality open space network that supports a diversity of use for by the wider community due to:

- the provision of large and significant conservation sites
- size and shape of existing sites
- distribution or future development constrained by land size
- site conditions
- infrastructure or drainage
- safety for users
- limited access or ability to maintain the land due to ownership and management issues
- the ability of the land to provide 'fit for purpose' open space or adapt to multifunctional use.

There may be future opportunities to sell or exchange some poorly located or configured spaces to support the acquisition of better located open space. Council will need to undertake detailed assessment, analysis and community consultation to determine future action. All funds generated from the sale of open space will be set aside for future open space. In such cases the proceeds from the sale of the land will be:

- Deposited in Council's open space trust fund; or
- Put towards improving the amenity and useability

of the current open space; or

- The purchase of a more suitable site.

Partnerships

A significant area of open space within Frankston City is owned or managed in partnership with others. Frankston City Council currently owns 40% of public open space in the municipality, and maintains a large amount of Crown Land. Government and service authorities own the remaining 60% of public open space.

Partnerships and agreement on principles between Council and these other public organisations are important tools for achieving Frankston City's open space vision. These can include a mix of public, institutional and private open space partnerships, especially within secondary open space or ancillary land. E.g. Public schools, Melbourne Water land, and public realm/streets. These provide opportunities to address gaps in the open space network.

Financial capacity and funding opportunities

Council is required by the Local Government Act 1989 to develop a Strategic Resource Plan which includes an indicative four year budget. Council's financial capacity to fund new and upgraded open space over 20 years is subject to available Council revenue including; rates, external grants, open space contributions under the Subdivision Act and other funding sources.

Opportunities

- Open space contributions, either through cash or land are an important source of funding to address future residential growth. The strategy needs to provide a basis to review the current contributions scheme, ensuring it responds to the needs of future residents.
- Establish partnerships and agreements on principles between Council and these other public organisations.
- Rationalise open space to support the acquisition of better located and 'fit for purpose' open space. Establish an Open Space Acquisitions and Disposals Policy and Program.

Refer to open space funding options on the following page for potential funding opportunities.

FRANKSTON CITY OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

Funding Opportunities for Open Space					
Funding Options	Acquisition of new open space	Upgrade and activate open space through capital works projects	Management and maintenance of existing open space	Potential Funding Source	Management Tools
Council Revenue - operational and capital budgets <i>Subject to council plans, annual operational and capital budget allocations</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Established Annual Review	Planning & Design Asset Management
Open space land contributions through developers In areas where additional open space is required to meet open space goals. <i>Subject to the Subdivision Act, Planning Scheme, future development occurring, the strategic open space goals and land use assessments.</i>	Yes	Yes	No	Established Review planning	Planning & Design Asset Management
Open space cash contributions through developers In areas where open space is required to meet open space goals, subject to a land use assessment <i>Subject to the Subdivision Act, development occurring, and existing contribution funds.</i>	Yes.	Yes	No	Established Review planning	Planning & Design Asset Management
Government grants and subsidies <i>Often subject to a specific function or type of open space for new and renewal projects.</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Irregular Identify future initiatives	Investigation Advocacy Partnerships
Community group grants and subsidies <i>Subject to availability and grant criteria.</i>	No	Yes	Yes	Irregular Identify future initiatives	Investigation Consultation Partnerships
Land Owner & Partner Agreements <i>Subject to potential joint management and land use agreements with owners through agreements, leasing and Memorandums of Understanding, Tenure of freehold land titles and trusts.</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partially established Develop MOU's and agreements Subject to titles and trusts	Asset Management Advocacy Consultation Partnerships
Philanthropic <i>Subject to meeting the goals of the open space strategy and land use assessments</i>	Yes	Yes	Potential	Irregular Create guidelines	Asset Management Investigation

FRANKSTON CITY OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

Funding Options	Acquisition of new open space	Upgrade and activate open space through capital works projects	Management and maintenance of existing open space	Potential Funding Source	Management Tools
Commercial leasing agreement, events, and permits. <i>Subject to partnership agreements, land suitability, revenue and operational budget allocations.</i>	No	Yes	Yes	Currently limited or seasonal Identify initiatives	Asset Management Economic development Investigation Partnerships
Restricted use leasing for sporting facilities in public open space <i>Subject to leasing and agreements with user groups</i>	No	Yes	Yes	Established Monitor and review future agreements	Asset Management Consultation Partnerships
Land disposal <i>Subject to the Subdivision Act, Planning, direction of the OSS, change of land use assessment and consultation.</i>	Yes	Yes	No	Irregular and limited Create guidelines Identify initiatives	Asset Management Investigation Consultation
Change of land use on existing council land <i>Subject to goals of the open space strategy, change of land use assessment, planning and consultation</i>	Yes	Yes	No	Irregular and limited Create guidelines Identify initiatives	Planning & Design Asset Management Investigation
Special levies / user pays <i>Subject to government and council decisions and consultation</i>	No	Yes	Yes	Not established	Investigate

Table: funding options for open space in Frankston City

1 OPEN SPACE VISION

VISION

To achieve a green, safe, diverse and connected network of resilient open spaces, that contributes to Frankston's identity, biodiversity value and promotes active and healthy lifestyles, now and into the future



Keast Park, Seaford

FRANKSTON CITY OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

1.12 Our vision for open space: liveable, sustainable and well planned open space

The future vision and strategy for Frankston City’s open space contributes to a liveable, sustainable and well planned open space network across the municipality.

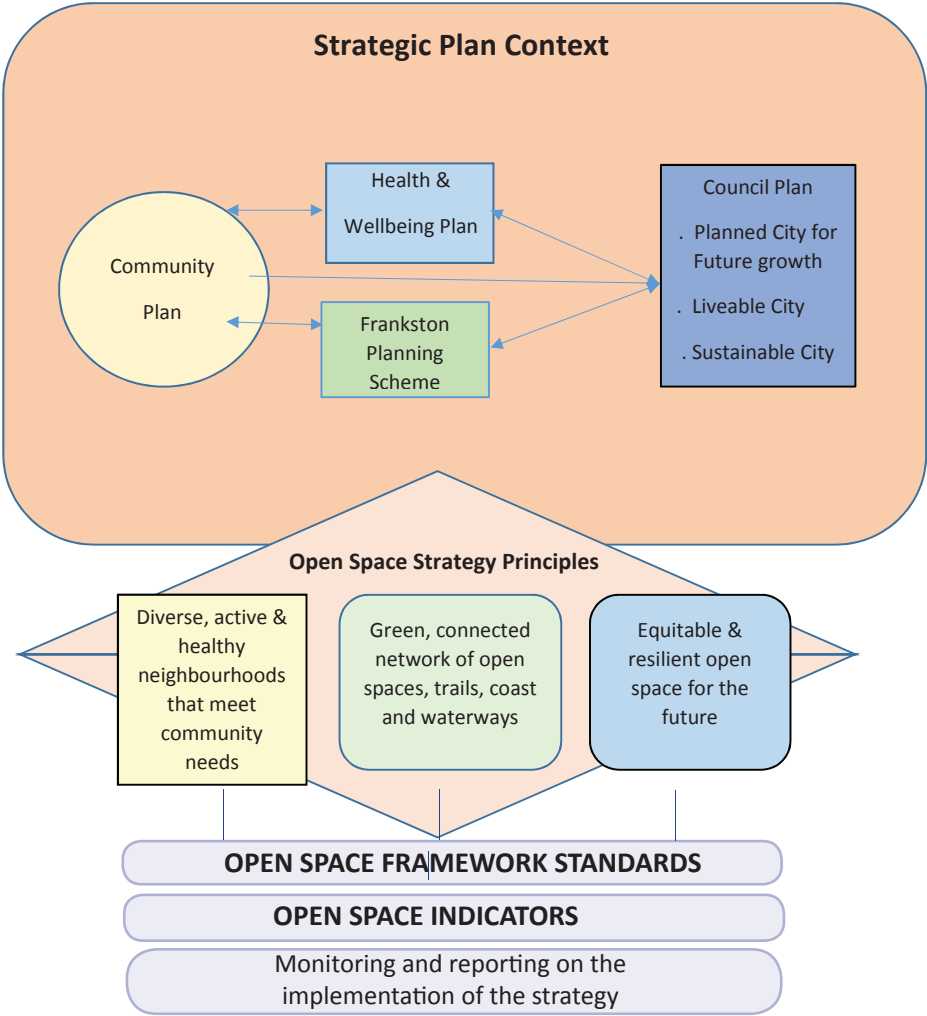
The strategy supports the Community Vision and Plan; the Frankston Planning Scheme and Health and Wellbeing Plan and Council’s adopted long term outcomes: A Planned City for Future Growth; A Liveable City and a Sustainable City.

This 20 year strategy, framed through 3 key result areas, focuses on applying the following principles to establish clear priorities:

- Open space must meet existing and future demands.
- Open space must be ‘fit for purpose’ and of a quality to meet the intended use and function of the open space.

- Open space will be accessible, and where possible, form a network of linked spaces within the city.
- The portfolio of open spaces will be managed as a key asset. This may result in the acquisition of new open space, the upgrading of existing open space or the rationalising and consolidating of spaces to ensure the best result for the broader community and its future needs.

In addition, neighbourhood recommendations outlined in part 2 of this strategy are based on suburbs aligned with the areas that Council identifies in Local Community Plans. This allows for an open space framework and priorities that can respond to the distinct characteristics and challenges of each neighbourhood, bringing together open space, infrastructure and services.



1 LIVEABLE CITY

1.13 Open space outcome

Diverse, active and healthy neighbourhoods that meet community needs

Our open spaces reflect the municipality's unique identity as a pristine coastal location with attractive parks, reserves, trails and waterways. Well designed, diverse, vibrant and safe open spaces enhance Frankston City as a place to live, work and visit. Active and healthy "20 minute neighbourhoods" provide equitable access to diverse leisure experiences within walking distance of local residents, connected open spaces to neighbourhood activity centres, community destinations, streets and trails.



Beauty Park, Frankston.

FRANKSTON CITY OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

Priority: A diverse open space network

Council will prioritise a diverse range of open space destinations, facilities, sporting and leisure opportunities that support community choices and values. Sustainable planning, design and management ensure the open space network is managed and developed in parallel to evolving needs.

The following principles guide development of a diverse open space network:

Healthy, active and multi-purpose

Encourage vibrant and active spaces. Support multifunctional and adaptable open spaces that offer a diversity of user functions and experiences to promote mental and physical health. Provide opportunities for nature based rest and interaction, encourage active and passive recreation, sporting and educational development in a variety of settings. Improve open spaces to support shared and greater use in accordance with community need, amenity, landscape character type and hierarchy. Provide for a diversity of sporting, unstructured recreation and leisure.

Well-designed and innovative

Improve the accessibility, value and use of open space through high quality planning, management and design. Promote design outcomes that increase the efficiency of open space.

Useable and fit for purpose

Ensure the open space is well located and is of a sufficient size and shape to provide for its intended purpose. Provide attractive and functional open space that meets community need, in accordance with the open space framework.

Accessible

Ensure access for people of all cultures, ages and abilities. Reduce barriers to participation in sport and unstructured recreation by the provision and improvement of supporting infrastructure and community engagement.

Safe and secure

Create well maintained and actively managed spaces that ensure people feel safe and secure. Ensure active, open edges to open space reserves. Encourage natural surveillance through design and planning. Undertake CEPTED and land assessments for spaces with a history or risk of antisocial behavior.

Well serviced by infrastructure and facilities

Include appropriate open space infrastructure to meet council standards and the needs of the community.

Integrated built form and open space

Integrate built form into open space where appropriate, ensuring it directly contributes to the use and values of the open space. Maximise active frontages and sight lines around open space perimeter edges to encourage natural surveillance. Ensure community assets and built form is of a high quality, sustainable and responds to the public realm.



Sporting and active recreation

Priority actions for a diverse open space network

1. Create a new open space framework: updated standards and design guidelines.
2. Plan for new open space to meet gaps in user catchments and align with community need. Provide a balanced range of open space types and activities within local neighbourhoods.
3. Extend and enhance open space network through partnerships and co-sharing agreements in gap areas.
4. Create an Open Space Asset Management Plan to support the planning and development of open space now and into the future.
5. Upgrade open space to support greater use, diversity of facilities and functions for a wide range of ages, cultures and abilities. Establish multifunctional sporting reserves.
6. Reduce barriers to encourage safe access to open space.
7. Improve perceptions of community safety in open space.
8. Change land use of existing underutilised, underdeveloped or limited use open spaces.
9. Create chains of smaller open spaces that provide differing open space activities along a local route.

FRANKSTON CITY OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

Priority: Active and healthy communities

Council will prioritise safe, well used and inviting open spaces that contribute to a sense of local identity and promote healthy lifestyles, activation, social inclusion and community interaction with the environment.

The following principles guide development of open space for active and healthy communities:

Places of community, cultural and heritage value

Encourage meaningful connections between place and community. Respond to the history, site and culture of the place. Conserve and integrate historical and heritage features. Use public art, landscape, interpretive media, memorials and history to tell the story of place where appropriate. Promote regional interpretation trails, education programs and community partnerships.

Socially inclusive

Ensure people feel welcome and comfortable in the space, encouraging social inclusion, physical comfort and identity. Support a diversity of community, civic and cultural activities in open space.

Community partnerships and engagement

Engage with relevant stakeholders and encourage transparency in decision making. Engage the community to shape the services and future of the city and their local area. Foster community and partnership involvement to develop a broader understanding of the importance of our open space network. Increase community engagement with open space and engage with its process of evolution.

Play for all ages

Provide safe access to a diverse range of play opportunities and infrastructure within walking distance of local residents and schools, without the need to cross major infrastructure. Encourage access to nature based play and education, multi-generational use and compliance with Australian standards.



Community group



Community connection and play

Priority actions for active and healthy communities

1. Increase community, civic and cultural activities within existing open space. Improve awareness of regionally significant cultural, natural and civic open space destinations.
2. Create multifunctional sporting reserves improve the diversity of sporting, unstructured recreation and biodiversity values within district level open space.
3. Improve open space adjacent to schools, local shopping strips and community facilities to support multifunctional and greater community use
4. Increase use and access to open space by all age groups through a whole of life approach to recreation, education and play facilities.
5. Develop partnerships to extend and enhance the open space network.
6. Improve local and regional interpretation trails and education programs, in and along key conservation areas, coastline, wetlands and waterways.
7. Enhance food production within public open space through community gardens or food producing trees and plants.
8. Develop a centrally located neighbourhood space as a focus for local identity, social recreation and civic pride, accessible to all.

1 SUSTAINABLE CITY

1.14 Open space outcome

Green and connected network of open spaces, trails, coast and waterways

A connected, resilient network of open space, green infrastructure, links, beaches, waterways and biodiversity corridors protect, maintain and enhance our environmental values and natural assets. Open space is sustainable and responsibly managed, building a culture of good stewardship of the environment and community connection.



Frankston and Seaford foreshore.

FRANKSTON CITY OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

Priority: Connected open space within walking distance

Council will prioritise a well distributed and interlinked network of open spaces, green links, trails and open space corridors that connect to and between public open spaces, foreshore, waterways, community destinations and neighbourhood centres throughout Frankston City.

The following principles guide development of connected open space within walking distance:

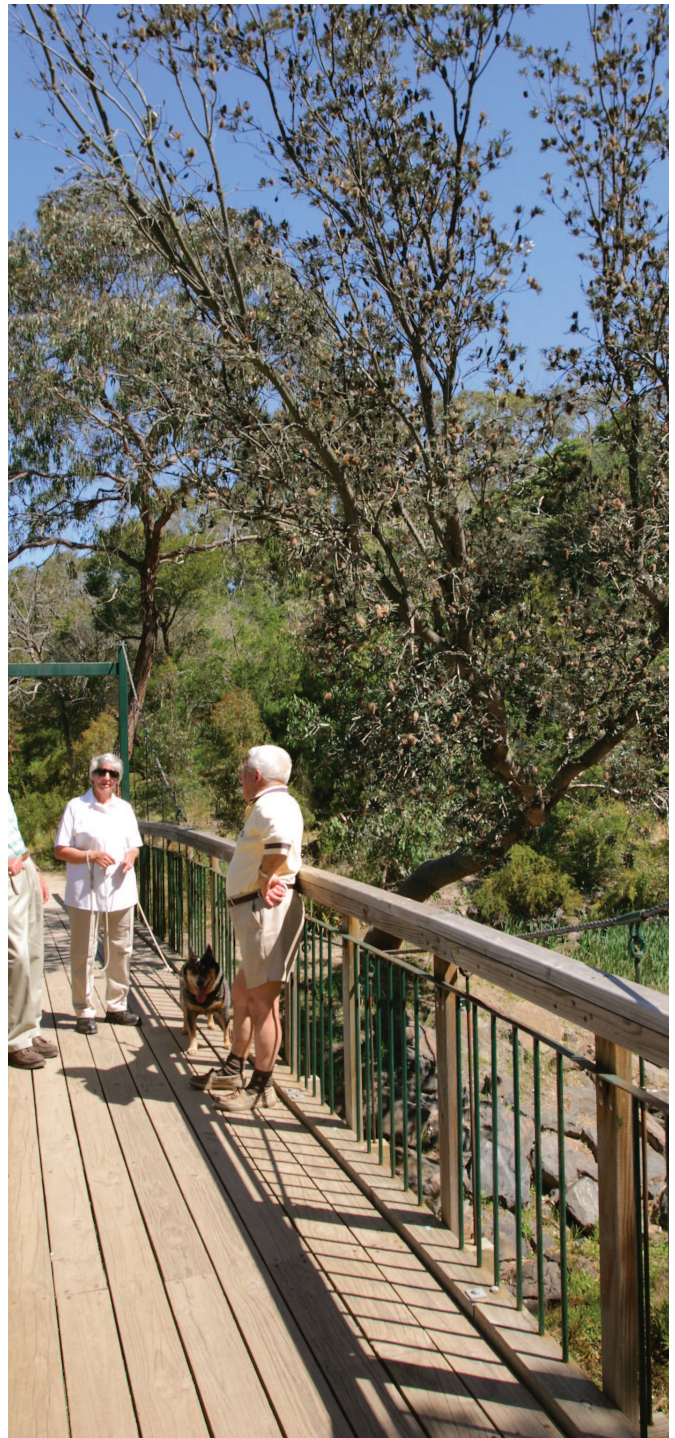
Distributed to provide equitable access for all users
Improve the equity of access, distribution and provision of open space.

Connected to a broader neighbourhood network
Ensure open space is connected, where practicable, with other open space networks, activity centres, public transport, schools, playgrounds, cultural destinations, community facilities and the surrounding urban context.

Pedestrian and cycling friendly
Create places and infrastructure that encourage pedestrian scaled interaction and activity such as walking and cycling. Ensure pedestrian movement within open space is accessible, linked to facilities and surrounding streets. Provide safe places to cross streets.

Connected to transport services
Provide accessible open space activities located within walking distance of public transport. Enhance local pedestrian routes and bicycle routes connecting with residential areas, public transport nodes and regional networks. Ensure parking facilities, where required, are sensitively integrated into public open space.

Attractive, legible and well-designed routes
Ensure residents and visitors can easily access and locate open space leisure activities from surrounding streets and community destinations/landmarks. Improve orientation through signage and maps and through the design of open space including; continuous links, maintenance of sight lines, footpath design, rest stops and thematic tree planting.



Pedestrian bridge across Sweetwater Creek, Frankston South



Boardwalk, Frankston

Priority actions for connected open space within walking distance

1. Provide open space within 300-500m safe walking distance of residents, within developed residential areas.
2. Provide a connected local walking and cycling network of off-street trails, open space links and linear parks for leisure, cycling, jogging and walking.
3. Provide high quality streetscape links for safe walking and orientation between open space destinations, Peninsula Link Trail, Port Phillip Bay, Frankston Metropolitan Activity Centre, activity centres, educational institutions, playgrounds, transport hubs, and key community destinations.
4. Connect and improve green corridor links and trails along our waterways, drainage corridors and coastline.
5. Provide a connected municipal shared trail network for journeys within and beyond our municipal boundaries, providing key east west links between regional open spaces, open space precincts, employment hubs, sporting facilities, tourism and cultural destinations.
6. Provide connections and access to open space, ancillary space and recreational facilities located within or adjacent to walking gap areas.
7. Upgrade paths, links and crossing points across infrastructure barriers, routes accessing schools and open space catering for play.

FRANKSTON CITY OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

Priority: A green and sustainable environment and ecological network

A protected and enhanced network of revegetated biodiversity and waterway corridors, coastline and remnant vegetation linked by green infrastructure that: promotes our natural assets; supports linked habitat for flora and fauna; ensures security of service; provides the community with a green and attractive place to live, and; encourages people to interact with and relate to nature.

Open space is planned and managed with efficient use of natural resources such as water and energy, mitigating the impacts of urban heat effects.

The following principles guide development of green and sustainable environment and ecological network:

Protected and enhanced natural environment

Integrate, protect and enhance natural landscape features such as coastal environments, watercourses, topography, view lines, habitat corridors and remnant vegetation. Promote our natural assets and encourage people to interact with and relate to nature.

Improved landscape values

Undertake planting and vegetation management programs to improve landscape amenity, shade and biodiversity values in open space and surrounding streets.

Reduced pollution and conserved nature resources

Improve the resource efficiency of open space to ensure the sustainable use of limited natural resources such as energy, water and the reduction of green house gas emissions. For example:

- Increase the proportion of alternative water sources (recycled water, stormwater).
- Use energy efficient and low carbon technology such as solar lighting to reduce energy use from brown coal.
- Increase water efficiency measures to reduce Council's reliance on drinking quality water for non-potable purposes e.g. installing a centralised irrigation system that interfaces with weather forecasts and measures soil moisture.

Water sensitive urban design

Reduce the amount of impermeable surfaces through Water Sensitive Urban Design to clean and slow stormwater before it enters waterways and the bay.

Sustainable transport

Increase the use of sustainable transport such as walking and cycling.

Sustainable building materials

Increase the use of environmentally preferred materials, such as recycled and plantation timbers.



Kananook Creek, Seaford



Seaford Wetland, Seaford.

Priority actions for a green and sustainable environment and ecological network

1. Ensure a sustainable and protected network of biodiversity corridors, riparian and remnant vegetation.
2. Increase vegetation and tree canopy cover.
3. Ensure healthy and connected waterways, coastline, wetlands and drainage system.
4. Improve standards, policy and planning support for biodiversity values and open space.
5. Develop community stewardship and interaction with the environment.
6. Adapt to climate change, urban heat island effects and ensure security of services.

1 PLANNED FOR FUTURE GROWTH

1.15 Open space outcome

Equitable and resilient open space for the future

Open space is well provisioned and distributed, with adequate investment and planning to provide a high level of community benefit now and into the future. Partnerships alliances with the community, government, educational institutions, and authorities support shared goals. Our open spaces are resilient, flexible and responsive to future population and demographic changes, housing diversity, and to issues of climate change, urban heat effects, fire, drought, sea level rises and other environmental issues.



Frankston Foreshore, Kananook Creek, Yacht Club and Long Island. Credit: Steve Brown

FRANKSTON CITY OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

Priority: Future proofing activity centres and neighbourhoods

Planned, resilient and liveable neighbourhoods provide new and upgraded open space in response to existing gaps, housing change, future population growth, sustainable assets and community need. Partnerships extend and enhance the open space network, promoting shared use and effective management across ownership boundaries.

The following principles guide development of open space to support future proofing activity centres and neighbourhoods:

Responsive to local needs

Respond to the current and future demographics, economic and social conditions of an area to guide contextual development planning. Establish healthy and liveable neighbourhoods that meet the needs of existing residents, and future populations. Improve the provision, distribution and diversity of open space to accommodate future change in substantial housing change areas, activity centres and community destinations.

Supporting future population growth

Plan and prioritise open space development and investment to meet existing and future population needs. Improve the distribution, diversity and useability of open space to offset population growth and decline in private open space. Encourage the early planning of open space in subdivision works, development contributions and council capital works to ensure a fit for purpose outcome. Establish urban design strategies, master plans, management plans and design plans for key sites and precincts. Improve equity of access provision and distribution to open space.

Resilient assets and services

Ensure open space is planned for future climate change, fire and storm events. Encourage Water Sensitive Urban

Design principles, biodiversity, manage micro-climates and mitigate urban heat island effects within public open space. Actively reduce and improve noise, waste, energy, water, and air pollution. Identify risks to council services and assets.

Planning, design and management

Ensure sustainable and responsible management of the open space network. Plan, design and manage open spaces to maximise community benefits, encourage open space flexibility and the ability to adapt to potential future change. Establish life cycle planning that considers the full lifecycle and future needs of an open space and adjoining land. Establish and improve processes, policies, standards and guidelines to ensure the open space network is managed and developed in parallel to evolving needs.

Financially sustainable

Ensure the organisation is financially sustainable through good governance and responsive management of Council resources. Provide long term financial planning to achieve open space goals and desired levels of service. Plan and develop open space to encourage long term investment in the region. Ensure lifecycle costs are understood and benefits are equitable.

Embracing partnerships

Use partnerships to support an improved public open space system and establish consistent land use principles for partnerships, joint ventures and leasing of open space. Encourage partnership opportunities where appropriate to increase the efficiency of existing open space resources. Council will pursue opportunities for joint development of facilities with other providers, e.g. schools, government authorities, private business, and not-for-profit agencies. Encourage shared management regimes with clubs and community groups. Engage with volunteers and community based groups.

FRANKSTON CITY OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

Priority actions for future proofing activity centres and neighbourhoods



Aerial of Frankston City

Priority actions: new open space

1. Develop a Strategic Land Acquisitions and Disposals Program. Rationalise existing open space to support the acquisition of better located, 'fit for purpose' open space. No net loss of open space.
2. Develop new partnerships, co-sharing, leasing and licensing agreements.
3. Plan and consult to support habitat, biodiversity, trails and nature based recreation along waterways in Frankston South, Frankston North, Langwarrin and Seaford. Investigate new linear open space in Seaford and Langwarrin.
4. An open space contributions scheme, as part of future housing growth, through land contribution, developer contributions, council purchase and other methods. Provide:
 - new and expanded district open space in Carrum Downs and Skye to support sporting, unstructured recreation and family leisure
 - new and expanded community open space in Carrum Downs and Langwarrin for unstructured recreation, play, community interaction and civic use
 - new, expanded and upgraded large and small local open space in Carrum Downs, Skye, Langwarrin and Frankston for unstructured recreation, play and urban civic use
 - new linear open space in Carrum Downs, Skye and Langwarrin to support links between existing open spaces
 - new and upgraded open space and public realm within the Frankston and Karingal Major Activity centres to support investment, community interaction, urban civic activities, events and tourism.

FRANKSTON CITY OPEN SPACE STRATEGY



Waterfront Plaza and foreshore, Frankston

Priority actions: new precinct planning and upgraded open space

1. Create neighbourhood open space design guidelines, planning and urban design guides new and upgraded open space within neighbourhood activity centres and substantial housing change areas.
2. Develop Community Precinct Masterplans to guide upgraded open space, public realm and surrounding streets within community hub precincts as a focus for community identity, social interaction and neighbourhood planning.
3. Develop Open Space Precinct Plans to establish precinct goals and guide integration of a diverse range of leisure activities for groups of larger open spaces distributed within close proximity. Open spaces are upgraded to support precinct goals and planning across management boundaries.
4. Develop a Local Parks Upgrade Program to improve open space in Carrum Downs, Skye, Langwarrin and Frankston.
5. Develop a Coastal Management Plan to ensure strategic and sustainable management, protection and enhancement of the foreshore.
6. Develop a Green Wedge Management Plan for an improved relationship between rural areas, habitat corridors, open spaces within the urban growth boundary and neighbouring municipalities.
7. Upgrade Priority Ecological Precincts, biodiversity corridors and waterway corridors.
8. Improve the interface between developed urban areas and open space along the foreshore, urban growth boundary, waterway corridors and conservation areas.
9. Upgrade open space for sporting and active recreation in Carrum Downs, Skye, Langwarrin and Langwarrin South.
10. Upgrade open space to address the impacts of climate change, urban heat island effects and resource efficiency.

1 RECOMMENDATIONS

1.16 Municipal recommendations for the future development of open space

Extensive open space analysis and research has informed our recommendation on a municipal wide scale and at neighbourhood level.

Municipal recommendations: key priorities

Municipal recommendations support the implementation of our desired open space outcomes and have been summarised in the following open space diagrams to include:

- new and better located open space
- upgraded existing open space

In addition, the following recommendations are identified in Part 2 Neighbourhood Recommendations:

- coordinating open space planning & management
- protecting and improving ecological networks
- prioritising open space walking and cycling connections

Acquiring new land for open space is costly and difficult to obtain, especially within built up urban areas. New open space has been recommended in locations where existing and future demand cannot be addressed through access improvements or upgrades to existing open space. Additional open space, beyond the recommendations of this strategy, may be required in locations where future growth has not been anticipated, or the magnitude of growth is higher than forecast.

Further details can be found in the *Part 1 Frankston City Municipal Recommendations 2016-2036 (New and Upgraded Open Space Opportunities Maps)*, *Part 2 Neighbourhood Recommendations* and *Part 3 Implementation Plan*.



Undeveloped open space along the edge of the urban growth boundary and Lisa Beth Mews in Skye

Municipal recommendations: Key priority projects

New open space priority projects

New open space projects are subject to further feasibility studies and detailed demand assessments.

- Revise the open space contributions program in the Frankston Planning Scheme. Refer to Part 3 Implementation Plan for further details.
- Establish a *Land Acquisitions and Disposals Program*, prioritising new open space for sporting use in the Green Wedge in Carrum Downs and Skye. Refer to Municipal new open space opportunities 2016-2036 diagram and Part 2 Neighbourhood Opportunities for further details.

Upgraded open space priority project

- Create an *Open Space Asset Management Plan* in accordance with the Open Space Framework (hierarchy and type) and implement a local open space upgrade program for Carrum Downs, Skye, Langwarrin and Frankston.

Non-urban land priority project

- Work with state government and partners to prepare a Frankston City *Green Wedge Management Plan* to guide the future development and management of the Green Wedge and open space outside the urban growth boundary.

Coastal priority project

- Implement the *Coastal Management Plan* to ensure strategic and sustainable management, protection and enhancement of the foreshore.

Ecological priority projects

- Create a *Biodiversity Action Plan* to protect and enhance native vegetation, biodiversity corridors, identify suitable locations for offset vegetation and provide policy direction for the future. Improve key ecological precincts, waterways and conservation land.
- Review the *Street Tree Masterplan* and prepare an *Urban Forest Strategy*. Increase tree canopy cover in open space and streets as a means to improve landscape character, biodiversity values, shade and

to mitigate the negative health impacts of Urban Heat Island effects.

Walking and cycling priority project

- Adopt and implement the *Frankston Streetscape Strategy* and upgrade key streets, public spaces and connections to open space to support the goals of the *FMAC Structure Plan*, events and Council's Activation Program. Develop a preferred boulevard treatment for Nepean Highway with increased greening and improved pedestrian access across the highway to provide a safe connection for the community to the Frankston Foreshore, Waterfront Plaza and Kananook Creek.

Waterways priority project

- Work with partners to review and implement the *Kananook Creek Management Plan*. Improve the quality of the creek corridor interface with surrounding land and open space. Address likely urban development pressure. Undertake Planning Control Investigations and reviews along the Kananook Creek Corridor, between Beach Street and Mile Bridge. Undertake a spatial analysis of the creek corridor, including vegetation, public access requirements, building heights and setbacks.



Kananook Creek, Seaford

Municipal recommendations: Key priority project for each neighbourhood

Establish and implement master plans and management plans for key sites.

Carrum Downs priority project

- Review and implement the *Carrum Downs Recreation Reserve Masterplan*. Investigate opportunities to expand the reserve and/or establish new open space co-sharing partnerships with Carrum Downs Secondary College.

Skye priority project

- Conduct feasibility and needs studies, demand assessments and consultation to identify opportunities for new open space partnership agreements and acquisition of land for district, local and linear open space including the following land options:
 - expansion of Lisa Beth Mews, along the edge of the urban growth boundary
 - partnerships with South East Water in Gamble Road Reserve
 - partnerships with Skye Primary School
 - new land south of Ballarto Road Activity Centre
 - new private land north of Ballarto Road /Skye Recreation Reserve Precinct in the Green Wedge.

Sandhurst priority project

- Upgrade pedestrian and cycling links to Carrum Downs Recreation Reserve and other district, community open spaces in Carrum Downs and Skye.

Frankston priority project

- Complete the *Long Island Development Plan* last stage of works along the Foreshore and Kananook Creek Reserve to better connect and support the role of the Frankston Metropolitan Activity Centre as a regional destination.

Frankston North priority project

- Establish a new regional tennis facility (Centenary Park Sportig Complex) in the *Centenary Park Precinct*. Undertake community consultation, geotechnical studies and a land use review for McClelland Reserve and Centenary Park to determine the site's ability to support current and future recreational demand. Establish a new precinct design and management plan to integrate new tennis recreation facilities, unstructured recreation, planting and connections.

Frankston South priority project

- Create a *Delacombe Open Space Precinct Plan* and design plan for Delacombe Park and the surrounding area to support its role as a community hub for local stakeholders, including; Frankston High School, Frankston South Community Centre and sporting clubs. Upgrade connections, sporting facilities and unstructured recreation for a range of ages and abilities. Upgrade links to the wider pedestrian and cycling path network in accordance with the path development plan and the open space walking and cycling priorities.

Langwarrin priority project

- Create a *Langwarrin Open Space Precinct Plan* to improve connectivity, land use partnerships, recreation and habitat between Southgateway Reserve, Monique Bushland Reserve, Langwarrin Equestrian and Recreation Reserve, North Reserve, Stringybark Bushland Reserve and Leisureland Reserve. Review and coordinate existing management plans. As part of this precinct, implement the North Reserve Master plan to upgrade district sporting open space, unstructured recreation, play and protection for existing conservation values.

Langwarrin South priority project

- Expand and upgrade Lawton Reserve to support multi-functional district level sport and unstructured recreation. Create a master plan following the development of North Road Reserve. Improve shared trail connections to Langwarrin, local schools and the Langwarrin Flora and Fauna Reserve.

Seaford priority project

- Create a regional *Belvedere Open Space Precinct Plan* for Austin Reserve, Belvedere Reserve, Belvedere Bushland Reserve and Maple Link to support integrated planning to create a regional open space destination. Improve biodiversity links, pedestrian and cycling trails between the Peninsula Link Trail, Seaford Wetland, Seaford Activity Centre Neighbourhood and the Seaford Foreshore.



Legend

- Existing Open Space
- Restricted Open Space

Investigate future opportunities for restricted open space, such as golf courses, to contribute to the open space and environmental values of the public open space network.
- Land and Open Space Under Review
- Neighbourhood Activity Centre

Undertake planning and develop open space precinct plans and design guidelines for new and upgraded open space and public realm
- Frankston Metropolitan Activity Centre and Structure Plan Area

Monitor population growth and urban change. Provide new and upgraded open space and public realm to meet existing structure planning goals. New open space design and planning guidelines.
- New Open Space

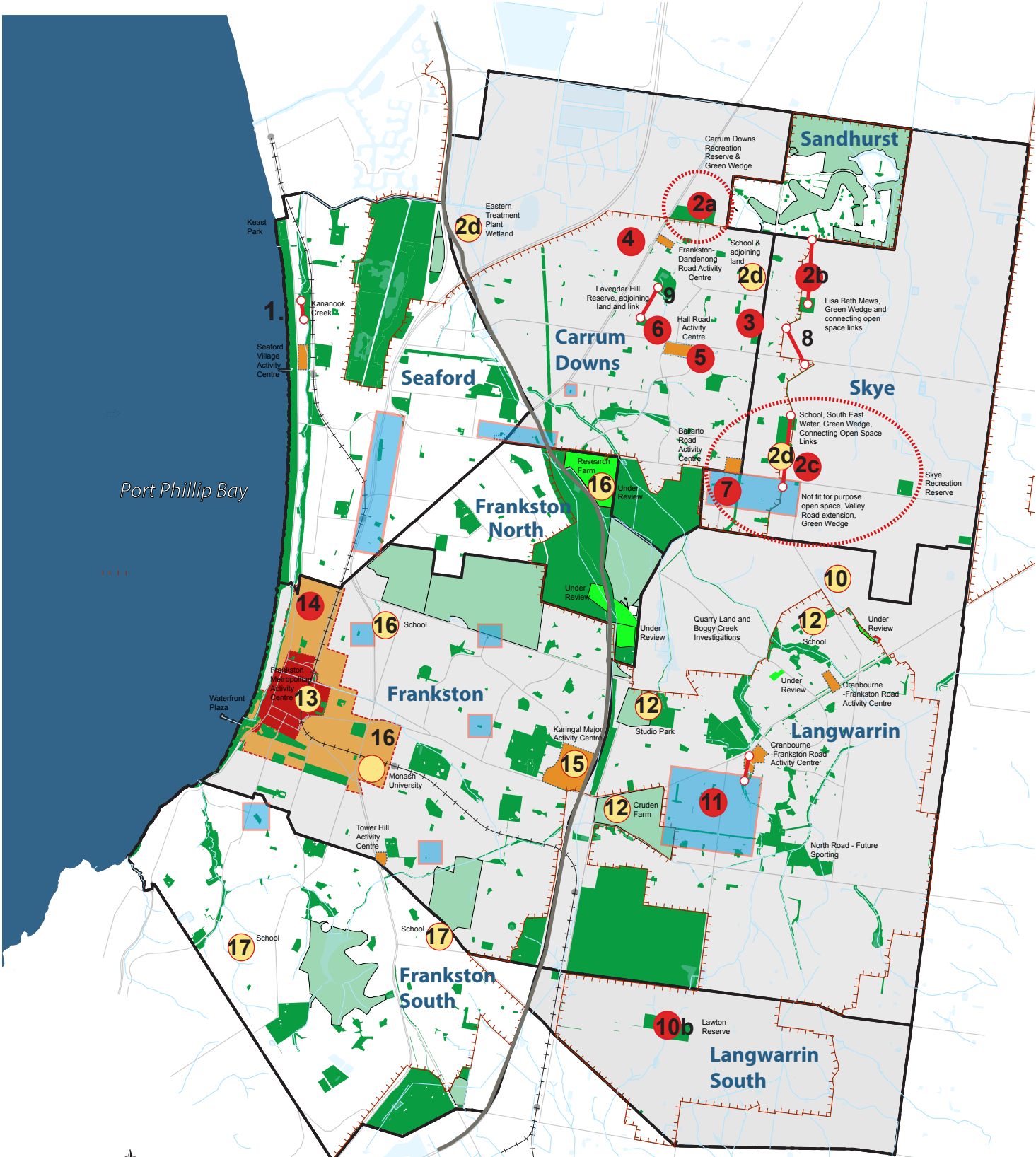
Develop a Land Aquisitions and Disposals Policy. Utilise the open Space Development Assessment Tool to assess land suitability for new open space. Acquire and secure new open space through a range of methods including:
 - Land contributions from developers as part of future subdivision
 - Open space cash contributions as part of future subdivision
 - Change of land use on existing council land to public open space
 - Conversion of existing government or authority land to open space
 - Government, landowner and partnership agreements
 - Philanthropic
 - Purchase of undeveloped land
 - Purchase of developed land
 - Public Aquisition Overlays
 - Rationalise existing open space to support the aquisition of new open space, demonstrating a nexus between the two, with no net loss
- New Linear Links
- Priority New Open Space
- Rationalise Existing Open Space

Undertake Investigations to support the aquisition of new, better located and 'fit for purpose' open space. Refer to change of land use criteria in the open space implementation plan.
- Partnership Opportunities for an Improved Network

Investigate future partnership and cosharing opportunities in schools, private and ancillary land to address walking gaps, a lack of facility provision and biodiversity improvements.
- Neighbourhoods: Open Space Land Contributions

Open space contributions will be in accordance to section 18 of the Subdivision Act 1988 (and any amendments to the planning scheme and schedule) as either cash or land. In some cases, public realm/street upgrades, shared land use and partnership agreements with government authorities may address future open space needs. In the majority of subdivision cases, Council will seek cash contributions.

In addition to cash contributions, land contributions from developers will be accepted in Carrum Downs, Skye, Langwarrin and Frankston. Refer to the Open Space Strategy and Subdivision Act for criteria.



New open space opportunities: 20 years

Refer to the Frankston City Open Space Strategy Part 2 and 3 for further details.

Seaford

Connected open space along waterway corridors

- Western edge of Kananook Creek, north of Armstrongs Road

Carrum Downs & Skye

Undertake detailed demand assessments to determine needs for new and expanded district open space and partnership opportunities for sporting, active recreation and play (21.1ha)

- Expanded Carrum Downs Recreation Reserve in the Green Wedge
- Expanded Lisa Beth Mews in the Green Wedge
- New land and partnerships north of Ballarto Road in Skye
- Partnership opportunities with Schools, Department of Education, Eastern Treatment Plant and South East Water

Subject to population growth - new and expanded community open spaces for play, unstructured recreation and leisure to support existing and future populations

- Expanded and functional Wilton's Bushland Memorial Reserve
- West of the Frankston - Dandenong Road Neighbourhood Activity Centre, within the substantial housing change area

New and expanded small/large local open space for civic use and unstructured recreation to support future populations

- Hall Road Neighbourhood Activity Centre and public realm
- Expanded Lavender Hill Reserve near housing opportunity site
- South of Ballarto Road Activity Centre

New linear open space for a connected network

- Along the urban growth boundary in Skye between Wedge Road and Valley Road
- Between Banyan Reserve and Lavender Hill Reserve

Langwarrin & Langwarrin South

Undertake detailed demand and needs assessments for new district level open space for sporting (11.7ha) and biodiversity value

- Partnership opportunities with State Government and private landowners north east of Potts Road to protect biodiversity
- Expanded Lawton Reserve to support future populations following the development of North Road Reserve

Subject to land use and demand assessments - new community open space for civic and unstructured recreation

- In the area between Frankston - Cranbourne Road, Lang Link, North Road and McClelland Drive, linked to the Neighbourhood Activity Centre to support existing and future populations

New local open space for unstructured recreation, nature based leisure, family activities and play to support existing and future populations

- New open space and partnership opportunities with schools adjacent to the Cranbourne - Frankston Road Activity Centre, substantial housing change area, local schools, Cruden Farm, Studio Park and surrounding land. Review new subdivision and authority land east of Potts Road.

Frankston & Frankston North

Ensure new open space and public realm within activity centres to support investment, connections, community interaction, civic activities and events

- Public realm and civic space within the Frankston Metropolitan Activity Centre structure plan area to support future populations, visitors and workers
- Local open space north of Beach Road for unstructured recreation and play to support future populations
- Public realm and civic space within the Karingal Major Activity Centre to support future populations and workers
- Partnership opportunities with schools and authorities for sporting and play facilities, biodiversity and links to support gaps

Frankston South

Partnership opportunities for connections, unstructured recreation and play

- Educational institutions for unstructured recreation and play to support existing residents and gaps





Upgraded Regional Open Space

Upgraded District Open Space

Upgraded Community Open Space

Local, Linear, Restricted & Other Open Space

New Master plan, Management Plan, Landscape Plan

Implement Existing Master plan, Management Plan, Landscape Plan

Local Open Space Improvement Program

Priority Upgrade

Further Investigation

Priority Ecological Precinct

Coastal Precinct

Land and Open Space Under Review

Refer to Neighbourhood Recommendations for further details. Undertake a review of *Other* and *Restricted* open space to determine future partnership opportunities, management or change of use.

Develop in partnership with stakeholders & management authorities

Implement Existing Master plan, Management Plan, Landscape Plan

Develop a park restoration and improvement program (eg. Local Park Refresh Program) for local open spaces in Carrum Downs, Skye, Langwarrin and Frankston that is prioritised by local population densities, growth and demand.

Undertake further investigations including; stakeholder liaison, land use, management reviews, and analysis in order to determine the future direction of the open space

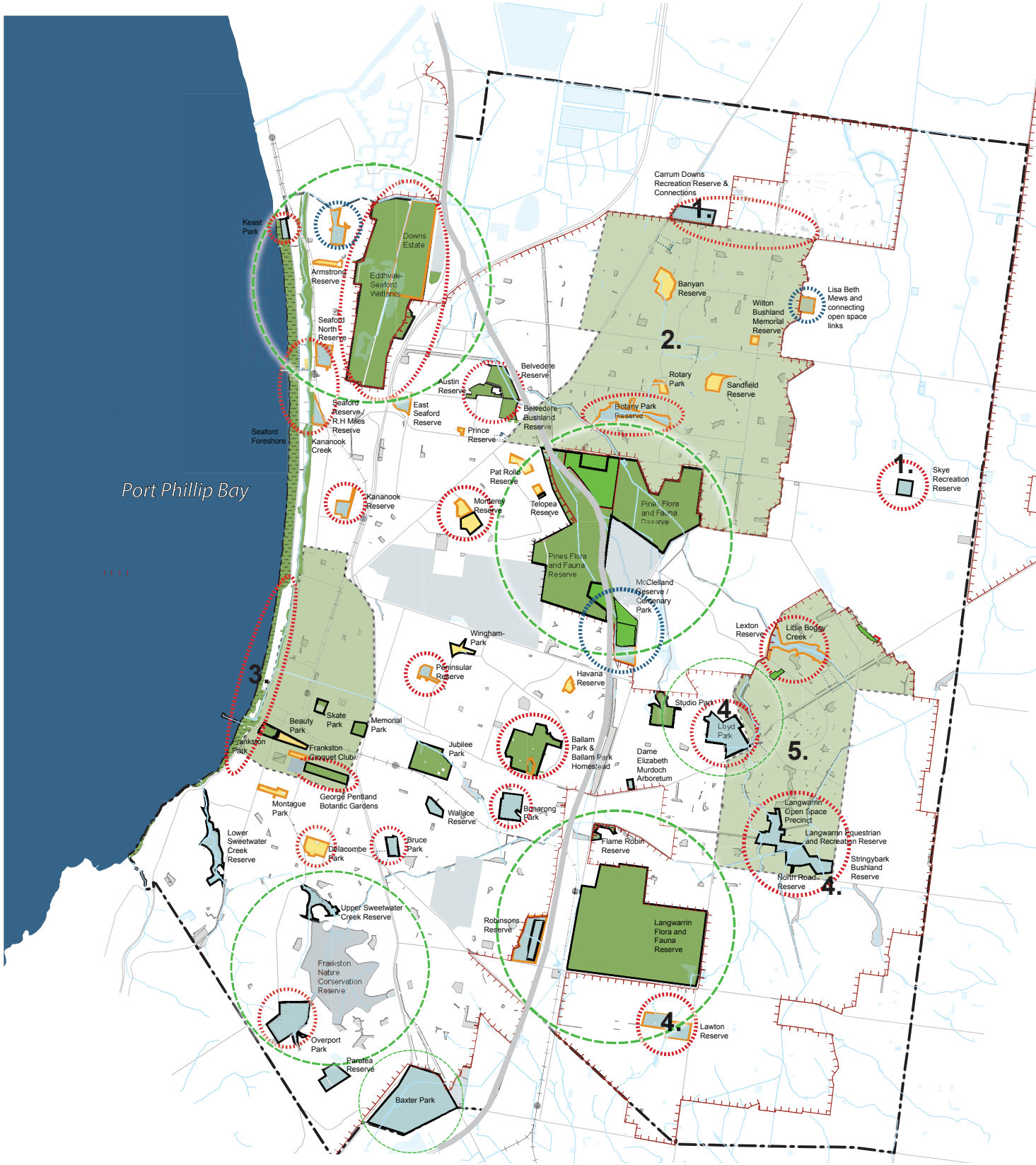
Develop partnerships to support nature based education, environmental and landscape values through existing and new management plans and programs. Improve values in open space and streets surrounding key public open space with a regional conservation focus.

Implement the Coastal Management Plan to improve regional open space along the foreshore.

Land and Open Space Under Review

Partnership Opportunities
Investigate open space improvements through future partnership opportunities and agreements.

Open Space Connections and Trails
Connect gaps, upgrade streets and trails.
Implement the Pathway Development Plan and Integrated Transport Strategy.
Develop a Municipal Trails Plan to support connections between Activity Centres and key open space destinations and trails.
Refer to Part 2 Neighbourhood Recommendations for details.



Open Space Upgrades

Our significant natural assets provide a diversity of experience that promote connection to place, cultural identity and community appreciation of nature. Open space supports greater use and diversity, serving existing and future populations.

A new Open Space Asset Management Plan will implement open space upgrades, including the following priorities:

Top 5 Upgrade Priorities

1. Sporting / Community use open space in Carrum Downs & Skye: Carrum Downs Recreation Reserve and Skye Reserve

2. Local Open Space Improvement Program: Carrum Downs and Skye

3. Waterfront Plaza to Mile Bridge (Foreshore & Kananook Creek)

4. Sporting / Community use open space in Langwarrin: Lloyd Park, North Reserve, Lawton Reserve

5. Local Open Space Improvement Program: Langwarrin

