

VOLUME 3

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1.0 Open Space Categories and Management Zones

1.1 Open Space Categories

The following table provides the Open Space categories that are used by Council to describe open space areas, and the hierarchy (Shire, Region, Township, District) of facilities within each category. Generally, open space areas that are classified as 'Shire' will be larger, have a higher level of built infrastructure, will attract a greater number of users, have a greater diversity of environments (flora, fauna, recreation), and have greater maintenance requirements, than areas classified 'Region'. The same will apply for open space areas classified 'Region' over those that are classified 'Township' and so on. The following table indicates the classifications that are relevant to each open space type (✓). Section 2 of this document provides the classification criteria for each open space type in greater detail.

Asset Type - Category	Classification			
	The following identifies the classification that will apply to each asset type.			
	Shire	Region	Township	Minor
<p>BUSHLAND AREAS</p> <p>Definition These are areas that have a primary function and priority of preserving the natural environment and enhancing the quality of native bushland. These areas have a secondary priority relating to recreation use and access. Include natural areas such as waterways, wetlands and natural areas within parks and reserves</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓
<p>FORESHORE AREAS</p> <p>Definition Areas of coastline and associated beaches, bushland or dune landscape. May attract a range of uses and will include such features as trails, camping facilities,, parkland features etc., or can include conservation areas that have restricted recreation access to preserve conservation values.</p>	✓	✓		
<p>PARKS</p> <p>Definition Areas that cater for less structured recreation activities and include such amenities as playgrounds, picnic areas/facilities, seating, shade structures or treed shade areas, pathways/trails etc.</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓

<p align="center">ROADSIDE RESERVES</p> <p>Definition These reserves have a primary 'service' or utility function, but they provide opportunities for preserving and enhancing environmental values, and providing recreation opportunities.</p>	√				
<p align="center">TRAILS</p> <p>Definition Linear or 'loop' linkages that connect, sites of social, cultural or recreational significance, or they can exist on a smaller scale within parks. They play a significant role in providing recreation opportunities, community access to facilities, and in the provision of vegetation and habitat corridors.</p>	Shire – Primary √	Shire - Secondary √		Local - Urban √	Local – Rural √
<p align="center">SPORTING RESERVES</p> <p>Definition Reserves that provide for the needs of a range of outdoor sporting and recreation needs in the community.</p> <p>Reserves may be multi-purpose and cater for a range of activities including playing fields, courts, bowling greens, hockey pitches etc., or</p> <p>Reserves may cater for only one activity as in the case of Golf Courses Equestrian facilities</p>	√ √	√ √	√	√	
<p align="center">UNDEVELOPED AREAS</p> <p>Definition Areas that have a primary 'service' or utility function, but which provide opportunities for preserving and enhancing environmental values. Include roadside reserves, drainage easements, transmission line corridors etc.</p>				√	

1.2 Management Zones

Often it is necessary for distinct management zones to be identified within each open space type. This is particularly relevant in areas of environmental, cultural and heritage sensitivity where there is a significant demand for access by the community. Pressure for access can arise in terms of, development of infrastructure or in terms of demand for general recreational access (e.g. trails, recreation centres, playgrounds).

The management zones are consistent with the zones developed as part of the Hastings Foreshore Management Plan.

Proposed Management Zones for Open Space:

Management zones are important so as to clearly determine the type and level of development and access that is appropriate for zones of varying environmental sensitivity. They will define those areas that are appropriate to varying levels of access, and those areas that require environmental and conservation values to be preserved or enhanced.

The management zones below are relatively simple but are sufficiently detailed to provide a framework by which to assess development and access proposals in environmental areas and associated buffer land.

1. Conservation Zone

This zone is of high conservation value with significant vegetation, eg. Mangroves, significant remnant vegetation, that must be protected.

Any proposed access or development in these zones would need to note that the following would apply:

- Public access is restricted
- General recreation activities or developments are not appropriate
- Low key trails or boardwalks to minimise and manage access are considered appropriate
- Domestic animals prohibited.

2. Buffer Zone

This zone would be adjacent to conservation zones to provide some protection, and a transition from the activity-based zones. This would help protect the significant environmental qualities of the conservation zones. There may be remnant native vegetation in this zone that has a moderate conservation value.

Any proposed access or development in these zones would need to note that the following would apply:

- Dispersed low impact recreation activities would be permitted
- Large scale built facilities generally not be permitted
- Trails or boardwalks with interpretation signage and structures are permitted.
- Restricted access for horses permitted.
- Domestic animals are permitted on leash.
- Environmental rehabilitation plantings will be undertaken to enhance the natural values of the zone.
- Management of weed species will be a high priority

3. Recreation Open Space Zone

This zone accommodates informal recreation open space, and outdoor sporting facilities. There is an emphasis in this area for quality recreation facilities and open space features, safe environments, good visual amenity, and linkages to other natural and cultural features in the local area.

Any proposed access or development in these zones would need to note that the following would apply:

- Recreation facilities must be outdoor, low impact on the surrounding areas, and add to the visual amenity of the parkland. Park furniture, lighting and shelters will be permitted.
- Toilet / change facilities that are required for activity areas are the only built development that will be permitted. Facilities are to be integrated wherever possible and shared between recreational activities.
- Access to be provided by pedestrian pathways and boardwalks only – carparking to be restricted to the perimeter of the zone
- Linear pedestrian movement through this zone to be maintained and enhanced.
- Primary land use of the zone to be open space grassland, with informal recreation activities promoted.
- Opportunities for re-vegetation and landscaping may be explored.
- Domestic animals are permitted on leash.

4. Water Activity Zone

Aquatic activities including boating, swimming and fishing are generally the focus for this zone, with marinas, boat launching facilities and jetties typical of the infrastructure. The area is well defined to ensure minimum impact on the aquatic environment.

Any proposed access or development in these zones would need to note that the following would apply:

- All activities and developments will promote an appreciation of the natural environment and comply with ESD (Environmentally Sustainable Development) principles
- Access to sensitive environments and habitats to be minimised, through management guidelines for activities (eg, water speeds, 'no-go' zones))
- Minimum disturbance to shorelines within the zone. Any proposed development to be subject to a review of environmental effects.
- Reasonable capacity limits should be determined e.g. number of boat moorings, size of craft
- Monitoring of water quality e.g. use of anti-foulants, fuel discharges, boat waste discharge, and general litter.

5. Recreation Tourism Activity Zone

This zone is highly modified, has had intensive use as a recreation, sport and visitor precinct, and does not have a high conservation value. It is important that any development preserves the general amenity of the area, and focuses on social and economic benefits. A wide range of facilities and activities is provided and large numbers of visitors can be accommodated.

Any proposed access or development in these zones would need to note that the following would apply:

- Development of high profile community and visitor facilities that are consistent with a healthy lifestyle / aquatic / marine / tourism theme are encouraged.
- Minimum impact to the surrounding zones of the foreshore and adjacent residential areas (in terms of comfort, noise, views/vista).
- Linear trails and connections are well developed.
- Facilities that add to the amenity of the environment (land and aquatic), and demonstrate responsible management are appropriate.
- Facilities shall be designed and located to ensure that conflicts between uses is minimised.
- Adequate infrastructure must be provided including carparking, access roads and access points to manage access.
- Relationship to surrounding land uses must be demonstrated to ensure the development of an integrated activity zone.
- Economic, recreation and community value of proposals to be a high priority.
- Consolidation of facilities should be considered to minimise the number of separate structures.

2.0 Detailed Open Space Categories and Classification Framework

Bushland Areas

The Shire is responsible for the management of 139 Bushland Areas. Of these, 36 have 'Friends Groups' involved in the management of the reserves. Table 1 provides the descriptive criteria that has been used to determine the classifications. Table 2 provides the infrastructure provision framework that will guide the type and level of provision at each type of bushland area.

It must be noted that the level of provision will depend on a number of factors including funds available within Council budget, extent of funding from external sources, level and type of community sponsorship, availability of funds for future maintenance and replacement etc.

TABLE 1 – Bushland Areas Classification Framework

The following criteria is use to determine the appropriate category for each of the Bushland Areas for which Council plays a management role. It is recognised that some Bushland Areas will not possess all the characteristics identified, but will satisfy the greater number of criteria in the relevant category. In addition, some criteria may be similar in between classes of Bushland Areas.

BUSHLAND Areas

SHIRE	REGION	TOWNSHIP	MINOR
<p>Catchment & Visitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attracts users for a wide range of environmental and recreation activities e.g. community education & awareness, walking, bird watching, volunteer work etc. - Attracts a wide range of users e.g. community groups, schools, students, naturalists etc. - A very high local visitation & interest - Visitation is primarily for 'environmental' reasons/activities <p>Size & Environmental components</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Generally, total size in excess of 40 ha - Components of a significant size - Highly diverse eco-systems - wetlands, waterways, bushland grasslands, heathlands, woodlands, etc. 	<p>Catchment & Visitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A high local visitation & interest - Attracts a range of users e.g. community groups, schools, students, naturalists etc. - Visitation is primarily for 'environmental' reasons/activities <p>Size & Environmental components</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Total size of 20-39 ha - Components of a significant size - Highly diverse eco-systems – several vegetation communities - A number of components of high conservation value 	<p>Catchment & Visitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Major visitation is from the local area - Minimal visitation from community groups other than local interest groups - Visitation may be for both environmental and other recreation activities <p>Size & Environmental components</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Generally a total size of 5-20 ha - Up to 2 vegetation types - May have a number of secondary/minor environmental components 	<p>Catchment & Visitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low/insignificant level of visitation - May be linked to another open space reserve but generally minimal linkages - Generally no trails or tracks <p>Size & Environmental components</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Generally less than 5 ha - 1 primary environment - May have another use that is more significant than environmental component e.g. drainage easement

BUSHLAND Areas (continued)			
SHIRE	REGION	TOWNSHIP	MINOR
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A large number of components of very high conservation value <p>Activities & profile</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A high profile across the Shire - Generally located in significant 'visitor' areas, close to other attractions etc. - Has attracted (has potential to attract) a high level of external funding for a range of projects - Attracts a wide range of different user interests & motivations - Highly promoted outside the area as a destination point - May have structured activities and educational programs co-ordinated and provided on site <p>Flora & fauna</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Very large area/s consisting of high quality natural systems - At least 2 <i>flora</i> AROTS & VROTS (*) - At least 2 <i>fauna</i> AROTS & VROTS(*) - Supports a wide and diverse range of flora and fauna <p>Culture & Heritage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attributes of national/state/ regional significance in relation to social, environmental, cultural, heritage - Local heritage values very high 	<p>Activities & profile</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Very high profile in the local area - High level of involvement by community groups and residents - Has capacity to attract external funding - Opportunities to access a range of recreation opportunities - Majority of visitors access the park for a more limited range of interests or activities - Will have educational information/ structures located on site <p>Flora & Fauna</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Large area/s consisting of high quality natural systems - At least 2 flora or fauna AROTS(*) or VROTS (*) - Supports a wide and diverse range of flora and fauna <p>Culture & Heritage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional or Shirewide heritage values - Local heritage values medium - high 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - May be connected/allied to a larger Bushland Area <p>Activities & profile</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Involvement primarily from local/ township community - Less capacity for attracting external funding - Activity opportunities 'informal' and related to natural settings with minimal infrastructure - Profile is largely contained to the local community <p>Flora & fauna</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Areas of high quality natural systems - Supports a diverse range of natural systems - May have VROT's(*) or an AROT(*) <p>Culture & Heritage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local heritage values medium-low 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existing environment a good basis for re-establishment of good environmental values <p>Activities & profile</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attracts a low level of use - Generally low level of community involvement in the management and development - May provide 'local amenity', e.g. local pedestrian route - Low profile in the community <p>Flora & fauna</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Natural systems of medium quality (may include small areas of high quality) - Supports a range of flora and fauna <p>Culture & Heritage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No or low heritage value

SHIRE	REGION	TOWNSHIP	MINOR
<p>OS network</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Part of a significant and high profile environment and recreation network - Has strong physical linkages with other open space facilities in close proximity e.g. waterways, linear corridors etc. - Has management linkages (or potential for significant linkages) with other open space amenities 	<p>OS network</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - May have significant physical linkages with other open space sites in the area - May be more remotely located 	<p>OS network</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Very significant to the township network of open space - May be linked to the local area via trails etc. 	<p>OS network</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low level of integration

(*) AROT Australian Rare or Threatened Species
 VROT Victorian Rare or Threatened Species

TABLE 2 – Bushland Areas Management and Development Framework

BUSHLAND AREAS			
SHIRE	REGION	TOWNSHIP	MINOR
<p><u>Management General</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very high standard of bushland management • High standard of amenity provision e.g. picnic facilities, carparking, toilets etc. • Will have a site specific Overall Management and Development Plan (Bushland Areas – Shire) and Fire Management Plan <p><u>Waterbodies/waterways</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very high standard of management and enhancement • Very high standard and level of formal (boardwalks, viewing platforms etc.) and ‘natural’ (rock embankments etc.) water access treatments to encourage access • Quality and range of water habitats maintained to a high level <p><u>Flora and Fauna</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application of retention/restoration/ revegetation hierarchy • Will have flora and fauna surveys <p><u>Infrastructure Provision</u></p> <p>• General</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - May have educational centre, refreshment facilities (based on level of visitation & viability) 	<p><u>Management General</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very high standard of bushland management • Medium standard of amenity provision • Will have a site specific ‘Management and Development Plan’ (Bushland Areas – Region) and Fire Management Plan <p><u>Waterbodies/waterways</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very high standard of management and enhancement • Generally ‘natural’/informal water access treatments to manage access demands and erosion <p><u>Flora and Fauna</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application of retention/restoration/ revegetation hierarchy • Will have flora and fauna surveys <p><u>Infrastructure Provision</u></p> <p>• General</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No toilets 	<p><u>Management General</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High standard of bushland management • Medium standard of amenity provision • Will have a site specific ‘Management Plan’ (Bushland Areas - Township) and may have Fire Management Plan (generic) <p><u>Waterbodies/waterways</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High standard of management and enhancement • Natural/informal water access treatments to manage access demands and erosion etc. <p><u>Flora and Fauna</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application of retention/restoration/ revegetation hierarchy • Will have flora and fauna surveys <p><u>Infrastructure Provision</u></p> <p>• General</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Will have no toilet access other than that which may be provided in adjoining Parks 	<p><u>Management General</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bushland management to focus on high priority areas only • Will be managed in accordance with generic management principles relating to Bushland Areas – Minor) and may have Fire Management Plan (generic) <p><u>Waterbodies/waterways</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural water access treatments to manage access impacts and risk management issues <p><u>Flora and Fauna</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application of retention/restoration/ revegetation hierarchy • Generally flora and fauna surveys a low priority <p><u>Infrastructure Provision</u></p> <p>• General</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Generally no infrastructure - Infrastructure will generally relate to managing access

BUSHLAND AREAS (continued)			
SHIRE	REGION	TOWNSHIP	MINOR
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Toilet amenities will generally be available, and where provided will be of a high standard of provision and maintenance (level of provision based on visitation/ grouping of attractions) - Shelter facilities that can cater for small groups e.g. families - May have shelter that can cater for large groups e.g. bus load (based on level of visitation/grouping of attractions) - Fencing will be of a high standard to manage to defined areas - High level and standard of infrastructure that clearly defines activity areas/nodes - Picnic facilities - High standard of picnic table and seating provision (<i>level</i> of provision based on visitations) <p>• Trails</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - significant network that caters for a variety of users - well formed, high quality surface and surface maintenance - trails may be fenced to prevent/ minimise access to other areas - trails may vary in width, but generally can accommodate 2 people abreast, and caters for disabled access - seating along trails 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - May have shelter facilities that can cater for small groups e.g. families - Picnic facilities - may have picnic table and seating provision (<i>level</i> of provision based on level of visitations) <p>• Trails</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - well formed and maintained trails - trails may be fenced to prevent/ minimise access to other areas - trails may vary in width, but generally can accommodate 2 people abreast, and caters for disabled access - may have seating along trails 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Picnic facilities - may have picnic table and seating provision (<i>level</i> of provision based on level of visitations) <p>• Trails</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - may have well formed and maintained trails - trails may vary in width, however primary trails through the reserve will cater for disabled access - generally no seating along trails 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carparks and roadways - None to be provided within the reserve - Picnic facilities – generally no facilities to be provided within the reserve <p>• Trails</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - generally no trails to be provided within the reserve

BUSHLAND AREAS <i>(continued)</i>			
SHIRE	REGION	TOWNSHIP	MINOR
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carparks and roadways <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - formed and maintained carparks and roadways - Carparks clearly designated • Signage/Information Provision <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Very high standard and level of provision of interpretive information and facilities, including information 'kiosks/shelters - High standard and level of provision of directional signage - Promotional and educational information available and distributed through visitor information channels and may be available on site (e.g. education centre, 'guided walks' etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carparks and roadways <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - May have formed carparks and roadways - Carparks and roadways well maintained - Carparks clearly designated • Signage/Information Provision <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High standard of interpretive information provided on site e.g. static displays/maps etc. - High standard and level of provision of directional signage - 'Guided walks' may be available on site (e.g. friends groups etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carparks and roadways <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - generally carparks and roadways provided, but will be less formal - Carparks and roadways well maintained • Signage/Information Provision <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Basic level of provision of interpretive and directional signage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signage/Information Provision <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No signage apart from name of reserve

TABLE 3 – Inventory Of Bushland Areas By Classification

The following is a list of Bushland Areas that are managed by the Shire. They have categorised according to the criteria presented in Table 1. An (*) identifies those Bushland Areas that have a 'Friends' Group (i.e. a local community group that has formed to assist with the management and development of the specific Bushland Area) associated with the reserve.

	SHIRE		REGION		TOWNSHIP		MINOR
1.	Balcombe Estuary	1.	Buxton Woodland	1.	Betty Clift Conservation	1.	Arunta Court (*)
2.	Moorooduc Quarry	2.	Lornas Triangle	2.	Bentons Road	2.	Balnarring Beach Creek
3.	Mt Martha Park	3.	Peninsula Gardens	3.	Bill Carroll	3.	Banool (*)
4.	The Briars	4.	Woods	4.	Bracken Ridge (*)	4.	Bapaume Bushland
5.	Warringine Park	5.	Port Estate	5.	Brasser Ave (*)	5.	Barbeque Court
				6.	Carpenters Lane	6.	Bass Avenue (*)
				7.	Coryule Land	7.	Beach Drive (*)
				8.	Dimmicks	8.	Belar Road
				9.	Dorothea (*)	9.	Betty Street
				10.	Dromana	10.	Bilgola Court
	Not on list (original list had 138 – this list 107)			11.	Earimil Creek	11.	Blacks Camp Road (*)
	Crossley (*)			12.	Fairbairn	12.	Brian (24) Street (*)
	Esme (*)			13.	Goolgowie	13.	Cemetery Road
	Jack Ritchie Track (*)			14.	Gordon Rolfe	14.	Childrens
	Jacksons Way (*)			15.	Hanns Creek	15.	Cook Street
	Merricks Creek (*)			16.	Hopetoun/Norfolk	16.	Craigie Road (*)
	Old Cape Schanck Rd (*)			17.	Greenfield	17.	Dana Ave (JRitchie Track)
	Port Estate (*)			18.	Carpenters Lane	18.	Deakin Drive (*)
	Seaside Ck (*)			19.	Jackson Way (*)	19.	Driver Street Lagoon
	Sheoak Ck (*)			20.	Koala	20.	Dundas Street
	Fauconshawe			21.	Lorikeet	21.	Dunns Creek
				22.	Mann Road	22.	Dutchess Court
				23.	Mathis Ave	23.	EG Ritchie Memorial Flora
				24.	Millbank	24.	Erang Drive (*)
				25.	Oliver's Creek	25.	Fawkner Ave
				26.	Panorama	26.	Foreshore Ave
				27.	Portsea Lagoon	27.	Frank Street (Sheepwash Creek)
				28.	Red Hill South	28.	Gunyong Creek (*)
				29.	RM Hooper	29.	Harrop Road (*)
				30.	Somerville	30.	Hearn Creek
				31.	Sunshine	31.	Herbert Street
				32.	Sylvan	32.	

(continued)

	SHIRE		REGION	TOWNSHIP		MINOR
				33. Tootgarook Wetlands	33.	Highland Ave
				34. Tyrone	34.	Hove Road
				35. Unthanks	35.	Ian Road Drainage Reserve
				36. Waterfall Gully	36.	Kackeraboite Creek (*)
					37.	Leindan Court (*)
					38.	MacFarlan (*)
					39.	Marianne Ave (*)
					40.	Mather Road (*)
					41.	Melbourne Road
					42.	Mountain View Road (*)
					43.	Ocean Road
					44.	Outlook Drive
					45.	Paradise Drive
					46.	Picnic Ave
					47.	Rosina Street (*)
					48.	Settlers Cove
					49.	Sid Baker
					50.	Sherwood Ave (*)
					51.	Slips
					52.	Stringer Road
					53.	Tanti Creek Upper (*)
					54.	Tanti Creek Lower
					55.	Taroona Close
					56.	Tern Avenue Drainage Reserve
					57.	Reserve
					58.	Wattle Grove
					59.	Weeroona Street (*)
					60.	Whitneys Road (*)
					61.	William Hunter (*)
					62.	Yerlata Court (*)

Foreshore Areas

The Shire is responsible for the management of a number of Foreshore Areas from Mt. Eliza to Safety Beach, and Foreshore Areas at Sorrento, Portsea, Flinders, Bittern and Hastings.

Table 4 provides the descriptive criteria that has been used to determine the classification. Table 5 provides the infrastructure provision framework that will guide the type and level of provision at each type of the Foreshore Area.

It must be noted that the level of provision will depend on a number of factors including funds available within Council budget, extent of funding from external sources, level and type of community sponsorship, availability of funds for future maintenance and replacement etc.

The following criteria is use to determine the appropriate category for each of the Foreshore Areas for which Council plays a management role. It is recognised that some Foreshore Areas will not possess all the characteristics identified, but will satisfy the greater number of criteria in the relevant category. In addition, some criteria may be similar in between classes of Foreshore Areas.

TABLE 4 – Foreshore Areas Classification Framework

Foreshore Areas	
SHIRE	REGION
<p>Catchment & Visitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attracts a very high visitation from outside the Shire and from within the Shire - Attracts use by a large number of community groups e.g. schools, fitness groups etc. - Has defined periods of very high intensity of visitation for a range of activities e.g. camping, sailing, beach activities, picnicking etc. <p>Components</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A broad mix and number of well integrated and high quality <i>activity types/areas</i> e.g. beach, camping areas, picnic areas, trails, etc. - A broad mix and number of well integrated and high quality primary <i>environmental features</i> e.g. bushland, dunes, woodlands etc. - Activity areas and associated equipment, and environmental features significant in scope - A large number of components of very high conservation value <p>Flora & fauna</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Values of high-medium significance - Significant remnant vegetation 	<p>Catchment & Visitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The major visitation is from the local area - A small visitation from across the Shire and from outside the Shire - Visitation may be for both environmental and other recreation activities - Is relatively secluded - environmental and topographical nature of the area is not conducive to increased access <p>Components</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - May have a number of significant primary and secondary environments - A limited range of activities catered for, with limited support infrastructure <p>Flora & fauna</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Values of high-medium significance - Significant remnant vegetation

Foreshore Areas <i>(continued)</i>	
SHIRE	REGION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Significant wildlife corridor and habitat environment - Large number and area of indigenous flora species existing <p>Activities & profile</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A very high profile across the Shire and outside the Shire - Located in significant ‘visitor’ areas, generally close to other attractions etc. - Attracts a wide range of different user interests & motivations - Highly promoted outside the area as a destination point <p>Culture & Heritage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - May have attributes of national/state/regional significance in relation to social, environmental, cultural, heritage - Local social, heritage, cultural values very high <p>OS network</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Part of a significant and high profile environment and recreation network - Has strong physical linkages with other open space facilities in close proximity e.g. waterways, linear corridors etc. - Is viewed by other land and coastal management agencies as significant in the network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Significant wildlife corridor and habitat environment - Large number and area of indigenous flora species existing <p>Activities & profile</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activity opportunities ‘informal’ and related to natural settings or a significant recreational activity e.g. surfing with minimal infrastructure - High profile in the local community <p>Culture & Heritage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - May have attributes of national/state/regional significance in relation to social, environmental, cultural, heritage - Local social, heritage, cultural values very high <p>OS network</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Very significant to the network of open space - May be linked to the local area via trails etc.

TABLE 5 – Foreshore Areas Management and Development Framework

The following criteria is use to determine the appropriate category for each of the Foreshore Areas for which Council plays a management role. It is recognised that some Foreshore Areas will not possess all the characteristics identified, but will satisfy the greater number of criteria in the relevant category.

Foreshore Areas	
SHIRE	REGION
<p>Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally off site management but may have on site management presence (part or full-time) • Very high standard and frequency of associated beach, foreshore and amenity maintenance • Will have a site specific Overall Management and Development Plan • High level of involvement by residents, interested people, community groups etc. from within and outside the Shire • Attracts interest from, marine and coastal management agencies, educational institutions etc. • Has attracted (has potential to attract) external funding <p>Beaches</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groomed beaches • Beaches monitored (frequency season dependant) • Naturally occurring dune systems • Quality dune system plantings and maintenance <p>Buildings and Structures</p> <p>General</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High level of infrastructure that clearly defines activity areas/nodes • May have commercial (e.g. boat hire) or club facilities (e.g. sailing, life saving) • May have community infrastructure e.g. playgrounds playground (refer <i>'Playground Development Strategy'</i>), skate parks etc. • Toilets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High standard of toilet amenity provision and high standard of maintenance and cleaning 	<p>Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimal involvement by the community in the management of the area • Less capacity for attracting external funding • Will have a generic Overall Management and Development Plan <p>Beaches</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beaches monitored (frequency season dependant) • Naturally occurring dune systems <p>Buildings and Structures</p> <p>General</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - May have a shelter/shade structure and at vantage points

Foreshore Areas	
SHIRE	REGION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shelter facilities that can cater for groups (20) in addition to small groups e.g. families • Water/drinking facilities • Camping <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - May have camping facilities - powered and non-powered • Trails <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Well formed, high quality surface and surface maintenance - Trails may be fenced to prevent/ minimize access to sensitive areas - Trails may vary in width, but generally can accommodate 2 people abreast, and caters for disabled access - Seating along trails • Carparks and roadways <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Well formed and maintained carparks and roadways - Carparks clearly designated, with measures to restrict access to sensitive areas • Picnic/seating facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High standard and level of picnic table and seating provision - Located at various locations throughout the park - Caters for large groups <p>Signage/Information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High standard and level of provision of interpretive information (of regional significance) and facilities, including information 'kiosks/shelters (significant structures) - High standard and level of provision of directional signage - Promotional and educational information available and distributed through visitor information channels - Prominent directional signage to the foreshore area from major tourist routes/ townships etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trails <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Informal, may have fencing to restrict access to sensitive areas, and erosion control treatments, including boardwalks, steps etc. • Carparks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Informal, well formed and maintained • Seating <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Informal along trails <p>Signage/Information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Council/management signage on site - Risk management, safety and basic directional signage - Heritage/environmental/educational information

TABLE 6 – Inventory Of Shire Managed Foreshore Areas By Classification

Foreshore Areas			
Location	Beach Name	Classification	Comments
Mt Eliza	Daveys Bay	Region -	The following Mt Eliza Beaches are not as highly used as Mornington, Rye, Portsea etc. They have limited access (perpendicular roads leading to foreshore with limited car parks, no parallel road to coastline) There are large sections of cliffs and many of the beaches are stony. Many of these beaches have good remnant vegetation (environmental significance) and aboriginal middens (heritage value)
Mt Eliza	Pelican Point	Region	
3.0 Mt Eliza	Canadian Bay	Region	
Mt Eliza	Half Moon Bay	Region	
Mt Eliza	Ranelagh Beach	Region	
Mt Eliza	Moondah Beach	Region	
Mt Eliza	Sunnyside Beach North	Shire	Official 'optional dress' beach, attracts visitors from all over Melbourne
Mt Eliza	Sunnyside Beach	Region	
Mornington	Mills Beach East	Region	
Mornington	Mills Beach	Shire	Very popular, close to Mornington township
Mornington	Shire Hall Beach	Shire	Very popular, close to Mornington township
Mornington	Mothers Beach	Shire -	Extremely popular, adjacent to Mornington park, safe beach for children, very close to town centre, fireworks at new years here, other facilities such as Schnapper point boat ramp, yacht club, boat hire
Mornington	Royal Beach	Region	
Mornington	Fishermans Beach	Region	Very popular
Mornington	Marina Cove	Region	
Mornington	Fosters Beach	Region	
Mornington	Fossil Beach	Region	
Mt Martha	Dava Beach	Shire	
Mt Martha	Birdrock Beach	Shire	
Mt Martha	Craigie Beach	Shire	
Mt Martha	Hawker Beach	Shire	
Mt Martha	Mt Martha North Beach	Shire	
Mt Martha	Mt Martha South Beach	Shire	
Safety Beach	Safety Beach Foreshore	Shire	

Foreshore Areas (continued)			
Location	Beach Name	Classification	Comments
Rye	Rye Foreshore	Shire	Boat ramp. Rye and the following 3 beaches are icon beaches for the peninsula. They attract many visitors
Sorrento	Sorrento Front Beach	Shire	Ferry
Portsea	Shelly Beach	region	
Portsea	Portsea Front Beach	Shire	
Flinders	Flinders Foreshore	Shire	Jetty, mussel aquaculture
Bittern	Bittern Wetlands	Region	Ramsar site, mangroves, birds
Hastings	Hastings Foreshore	Shire	Significant amount of planning in progress for this foreshore. Prime open space area for Hastings. Marina

Parks

The Shire is responsible for the management of 350 Parks.

Table 7 provides the descriptive criteria that has been used to determine the classification. Table 8 provides the infrastructure provision framework that will guide the type and level of provision at each type of Park.

It must be noted that the level of provision will depend on a number of factors including funds available within Council budget, extent of funding from external sources, level and type of community sponsorship, availability of funds for future maintenance and replacement etc.

TABLE 7 – Parks Classification Framework

The following criteria is use to determine the appropriate category for each of Council's parks. It is recognised that some parks will not possess all the characteristics identified, but will satisfy the greater number of criteria in the relevant category. In addition, some criteria may be similar in between classes of Park.

PARKS			
SHIRE	REGION	TOWNSHIP	MINOR
Catchment & Visitation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A major component of visitations from outside the Shire • A high visitation from across the Shire • A high local visitation • Attracts a high visitation from community groups, schools etc. across the Shire and outside the Shire • High level of involvement by residents, interested people, community groups etc. from within and outside the Shire • Attracts interest from, park management agencies, educational institutions etc. 	Catchment & Visitation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A major visitation from across the Shire • A high local visitation & interest • A smaller visitation from outside the Shire • Attracts medium level of visitation from community groups schools etc. from the region and the local area High level of involvement by community groups and residents from within the region • High level of involvement by local community 	Catchment & Visitation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The major visitation is from the local area • A small visitation from across the Shire • A small visitation from outside the Shire • Attracts visits from local community groups and schools • Involvement primarily from local/ township community • Less capacity for attracting external funding 	Catchment & Visitation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The major visitation is from local neighbourhood, on a casual basis • Generally low level of community involvement in the management and development

PARKS			
SHIRE	REGION	TOWNSHIP	MINOR
<p>Size & Components</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally, total size in excess of 40 ha • A broad mix and number (more than 7) of well integrated and high quality <i>activity types/areas</i> e.g. picnic areas, open playing area, playgrounds, trails, shelters etc. • Activity areas and associated equipment, and environmental features significant in scope • A broad mix and number of well integrated and high quality <i>environmental features</i> e.g. bushland, water features, open grass area, gardens etc. <p>Activities & profile</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A very high profile across the Shire and outside the Shire • Located in significant ‘visitor’ areas, close to other attractions etc. • Attracts a wide range of different user interests & motivations • Highly promoted outside the area as a destination point • Major events that attract Melb. Metro. and Shirewide visitation <p>Culture & Heritage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May have attributes of regional significance in relation to social, environmental, cultural, heritage 	<p>Size & Components</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total size of 20-39 ha • A broad mix and medium number (4-7) of well integrated and medium quality <i>activity types/areas</i> e.g. picnic areas, open playing area, playgrounds, trails, shelters etc. • Activity areas and associated equipment, and environmental features of a significant size • A broad mix and number of well integrated and good quality <i>environmental features</i> e.g. bushland, water features, open grass area, gardens etc. <p>Activities & profile</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A high profile within the Shire • Majority of visitors for a more limited range of interests or activities • Will have educational information/ structures located on site • Events and activities that attract significant Shirewide visitation <p>Culture & Heritage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May have high Shirewide social, environmental, cultural, heritage values 	<p>Size & Components</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally a total size of 5-20 ha • A range (less than 4) of well integrated and good quality <i>activity types/areas</i> e.g. picnic areas, open playing area, playgrounds, trails, shelters etc. • A limited range of good quality <i>environmental areas</i> e.g. bushland, water features, open grass area, gardens etc. • Activity areas and environmental features varying in size, small to medium • Some components may be more significant and of a higher standard than others <p>Activities & profile</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High profile in the local community • Events and activities that primarily have a local community focus <p>Culture & Heritage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local social, environmental, cultural, heritage values medium-low 	<p>Size & Components</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally less than 5 ha • May be for a single purpose • May have only one activity area or environmental area • Small activity spaces <p>Activities & profile</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attracts a low level of use • May provide ‘local amenity’ • ? <p>Culture & Heritage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low social, environmental, cultural, heritage values

PARKS (continued)			
SHIRE	REGION	TOWNSHIP	MINOR
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local social, heritage, cultural values very high • <p>OS network</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part of a significant and high profile environment and recreation network Has strong physical linkages with other open space facilities in close proximity e.g. waterways, linear corridors etc. Is viewed by other land management agencies as significant in the network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May have medium - high local social, heritage, cultural values <p>OS network</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May have significant physical linkages with other open space sites in the area May be more remotely located 	<p>OS network</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very significant to the township network of open space May be linked to the local area via trails etc. 	<p>OS network</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low level of integration mutual dependency with OS network

4.0 TABLE 8 – Park Management and Development Framework

PARKS			
SHIRE	REGION	TOWNSHIP	MINOR
<p>Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May have on site management or ranger presence (part or full-time) • Has attracted (has potential to attract) external funding • Very high standard and frequency of grounds and amenity maintenance • Will have a site specific Overall Management and Development Plan <p>Infrastructure Provision</p> <p>Environmental Structures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will have a large number of the following as primary features which will be high quality and <i>significant in scope</i>: <p>Lake, waterway, constructed water feature; bushland; landscaped grounds; formal gardens, open lawn areas, built structures such as boardwalks, observation areas, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High level of infrastructure to manage access to sensitive areas e.g. trails, boardwalks, fencing etc <p>Buildings and Structures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May have commercial retail outlet, educational center, refreshment facilities (permanent or seasonal) • High standard of toilet amenity 	<p>Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has capacity to attract external funding • High standard and frequency of grounds and amenity maintenance • Will have a site specific Overall Management and Development Plan <p>Infrastructure Provision</p> <p>Environmental Structures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will have a number of the following as primary features which will be good quality but <i>varied</i> in scope: <p>Lake, waterway, constructed water feature; bushland; landscaped grounds; formal gardens, open lawn areas, built structures such as boardwalks, observation areas, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High level of infrastructure to manage access to sensitive areas e.g. trails, boardwalks, fencing etc. <p>Buildings and Structures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good standard of toilet amenity provision and high standard of maintenance and cleaning 	<p>Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium standard and frequency of grounds and amenity maintenance • Will have a generic Overall Management and Development Plan <p>Infrastructure Provision</p> <p>Environmental Features</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will have a number of the following which will be good quality and <i>varied</i> in scope: <p>Bushland; landscaped grounds; formal gardens, open lawn areas, built structures such as boardwalks, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic level of infrastructure to manage access to sensitive areas e.g. trails, boardwalks, fencing etc. <p>Buildings and Structures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good standard of toilet amenity provision and high standard of maintenance and cleaning • Shelter facilities that can cater for family groups 	<p>Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus is primarily maintenance, and minor amenity enhancement (vegetation plantings, seating etc.) • Will have a generic Overall Management and Development Plan <p>Infrastructure Provision</p> <p>Environmental Features</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May have environmental feature • Environmental features of ‘low’ local significance <p>Buildings and Structures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May have a shelter/shade structure • Generally will not have play equipment (refer <i>‘Playground Development Strategy’</i>)

PARKS (continued)			
SHIRE	REGION	TOWNSHIP	MINOR
<p>provision and high standard of maintenance and cleaning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shelter facilities that can cater for large tour groups (40) in addition to small groups e.g. families • Spaces that cater for young people/teenagers • Playgrounds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 'Regional' type/size playground (refer 'Playground Development Strategy') - Large playground that caters for wide range of age groups and skill levels - Disability access and components - Shade structures • Lookout • May have fenced dogrun area <p>Grounds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High level of infrastructure that clearly defines activity areas/nodes • Trails <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Significant network that caters for a variety of users - Well formed, high quality surface and surface maintenance - Trails may be fenced to prevent/minimize access to sensitive areas - Trails may vary in width, but generally can accommodate 2 people abreast, and caters for disabled access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shelter facilities that can cater for large tour groups (40) in addition to small groups e.g. families • Spaces that cater for young people/teenagers • Playgrounds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 'Regional' playground (refer 'Playground Development Plan') - Medium playground that caters for wide range of age groups and skill levels - Disability access and components - Shade structures • Lookout • May have fenced dogrun area <p>Grounds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A level of infrastructure that clearly defines activity areas/nodes • Trails <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Significant network that caters for a variety of users - Well formed, high quality surface and surface maintenance - Trails may be fenced to prevent/minimize access to sensitive areas - Trails may vary in width, but generally can accommodate 2 people abreast, and caters for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spaces that cater for young people/teenagers • Playgrounds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 'Neighbourhood' playground (refer 'Playground Development Plan') - Playground that caters primarily for 3-7 yr olds - Disability access and components - Shade structures <p>Grounds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity areas/nodes informally designated and overlap • Trails <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Well formed, high quality surface and surface maintenance - Trails may vary in width, but generally can accommodate 2 people abreast, and caters for disabled access 	<p>Grounds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - May be formed and gravel pathway through the park

		disabled access	
PARKS (continued)			
SHIRE	REGION	TOWNSHIP	MINOR
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seating along trail • Significant level of built structures e.g. boardwalk, observation areas etc. • Public art • Carparks and roadways <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Well formed and maintained carparks and roadways, with constructed verges and drainage - Carparks clearly designated - Tour bus facilities • Lighting- security, carpark, amenity etc. • Picnic/seating facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High standard and level of picnic table and seating provision - Located at various locations throughout the park - Caters for large groups e.g. tour groups • Activity areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Multi-purpose activity areas - Sporting facilities <p>Signage/Information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High standard and level of provision of interpretive information (of regional significance) and facilities, including information 'kiosks/shelters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seating along trails • Significant level of built structures e.g. boardwalk, observation areas etc. • Public art • Carparks and roadways <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Well formed and maintained carparks and roadways, with constructed verges and drainage - Carparks clearly designated - Tour bus facilities • Lighting- security, carpark, amenity etc. • Picnic/seating facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High standard and level of picnic table and seating provision - Located at various locations throughout the park - Caters for medium size groups • Activity areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Multi-purpose activity areas - Sporting facilities <p>Signage/Information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpretive information (relating to site) and facilities, including information 'kiosks/shelters (good standard) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public art • Carparks and roadways <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Well formed and maintained carparks and roadways, with constructed verges and drainage Carparks clearly designated - On site carparking • Picnic/seating facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seating and picnic facilities located in conjunction with activity areas <p>Signage/Information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High standard and level of provision of directional signage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carparking may be on site but will generally be on roadside • Basic seating amenities <p>Signage/Information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council signage on site • Minimal directional signage (local)

(significant structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High standard and level of provision of directional signage 		
PARKS (continued)			
SHIRE	REGION	TOWNSHIP	MINOR
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High standard and level of provision of directional signage • Promotional and educational information available and distributed through visitor information channels • High level of directional signage within the park to amenities • Prominent directional signage to the park from major tourist routes/ townships etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotional information available and distributed through visitor information channels • Prominent directional signage to the park from townships etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotional and educational information available and distributed primarily through local community outlets • Prominent directional signage to the park within the township 	

TABLE 9 – Parks Inventory by Classification

To be completed as part of implementation of the strategy

PARKS			
SHIRE	REGION	TOWNSHIP	MINOR

PARKS			
SHIRE	REGION	TOWNSHIP	MINOR

PARKS SHIRE	REGION	TOWNSHIP	MINOR

Sporting Reserves

The Shire is responsible for the management of 36 Sporting Reserves. The majority of these have *Local Management Support Groups* (LMSG'S) involved in the management of the reserves.

Table 10 provides the descriptive criteria that has been used to determine the categories. Table 11 provides an inventory of each Sporting reserve and its components (e.g. pavilion, oval) by classification.

It must be noted that the level of provision will depend on a number of factors including funds available within Council budget, extent of funding from external sources, level and type of community sponsorship, availability of funds for future maintenance and replacement etc.

TABLE 10 – Sporting Reserves Classification and Planning and Development Framework

SPORTING RESERVES (continued)

SHIRE ('Premier')	REGION	TOWNSHIP	MINOR
<p>Playing Surfaces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full size oval/field • Training lights (full ground) • High quality surface and surface maintenance • Turf wickets • Fenced ovals/fields • Full irrigation and drainage systems • Multi-purpose surfaces • Fenced reserve <p>Buildings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pavilions - Social <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial/Semi-commercial meals/catering facilities • Fully licensed bar facilities • Kiosk • Toilets separate to change toilet facilities • High quality fittings and fixtures • Large social rooms that can cater for functions for over 200 people • Separate meeting and umpires rooms 	<p>Playing Surfaces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full size oval/field • Training lights (full ground) • Good quality surface and surface maintenance • Synthetic cricket pitches • Fenced ovals/fields • Irrigation (may have automated system) • Good natural drainage (may have drainage system) • Fenced reserve <p>Buildings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pavilions - Social <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Semi-commercial meals/catering facilities • Licensed bar facilities (limited license) • Kiosk • Toilets separate to change toilet facilities • Good quality fittings and fixtures • Caters for social functions of up to 200 people • Separate social and change toilets 	<p>Playing Surfaces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smaller size oval/field • May have training lights (1/2 field) • Good quality surface and surface maintenance • Synthetic cricket pitches • Good natural drainage (may have drainage system), perimeter spoon drains • Partial fencing <p>Buildings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pavilions - Social <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic meals/catering facilities • Licensed bar facilities (limited license) • Kiosk • Basic quality fittings and fixtures • Caters for social functions of up to 100 people 	<p>Playing Surfaces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small oval/field • Basic quality surface and surface maintenance • Synthetic cricket pitches • No fencing of oval/field • No irrigation and drainage (manual watering?) • No lighting <p>Buildings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic facilities (may range from basic toilet to small toilet and change facilities) • Shade/shelter structures

SPORTING RESERVES (continued)			
SHIRE ('Premier')	REGION	TOWNSHIP	MINOR
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pavilions – Player <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Larger/separate team change facilities • High standard of amenity provision (toilets, showers, lockers, gym equipment area etc.) • Separate male female change rooms and toilets • Spectator facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant built structures, including shelters, grandstands etc. <p>Associated amenities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High level of associated ground infrastructure including sealed and formed carparking, landscaping, signage, traffic management treatment etc. • High level of public amenity including toilets, playground, picnic, BBQ, other recreation amenities or similar • Have 4 or more sports or activities based at the reserve • The majority of these components are graded at municipal standard <p>Level/type of use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State league, regional, Divisional level of sport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pavilions – Player <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Separate team change facilities • Good standard of amenity provision • Separate male/female toilets • May have separate meeting/umpires rooms • Separate male female change rooms and toilets • Spectator facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Formed' spectator area that includes seating and standing area around pavilion • Formed carparking area around perimeter of oval <p>Associated amenities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally will have 3 or more sports or activities based at the reserve • The majority of these components are graded at 'region' standard • High level of public amenity including toilets, playground, picnic, BBQ, other recreation amenities or similar <p>Level/type of use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Largely senior sport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pavilions – Player <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May have separate team change facilities • Basic standard of amenity provision • Generally, no separate meeting/umpires rooms • Spectator facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic spectator facilities • 'Formed' carparking area around perimeter of oval <p>Associated amenities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • generally will have 2 or more sports or activities based at the reserve • The majority of these components are graded at 'township' standard • Basic level of public amenity including toilets, playground, picnic, BBQ, other recreation amenities or similar <p>Level/type of use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Largely junior sport 	<p>Associated amenities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally no, or minimal level of associated amenity development <p>Level/type of use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited number of activities at the reserve • Generally not used on a regular basis • Low intensity of use • Generally used as a training, relief/overflow ground and for lower levels of sport

TABLE 11 – Inventory of Sporting Reserves by Classification

(To be completed as part of the implementation of the strategy)

	Township	Facility	Oval	Oval Classification	Pavilion	Pavilion Classification	Amenity Classification	Activity Summary
1.		Alexandra Park	Oval 1	Region	√			
2.		A.F & F Ditterich Reserve	Oval 1	Township	√			
3.	Balnarring	Balnarring Reserve	Oval 1	Minor	√			
4.		Barber Reserve (Jordan Street)	Oval 1	Minor	√			
5.	Boneo	Boneo Reserve	Oval 1	Township	√			
6.		Bunguyan Reserve	Oval 1	Region	√			
			Oval 2	Minor	√			
7.		B.A. Cairns Reserve	Oval 1	Township	√			
8.		C B Wilson Reserve	Oval 1	Township	√			
9.		Citation Reserve	Oval 1	Township	√			
10.	Crib point	Crib Point Reserve	Oval 1	Region	√			
11.		Cyril Fox Reserve	Oval 1	Minor	√			
12.		Dallas Brooks Park	Upper Oval	Township	√			
			Hockey Oval	Township	√			
			Oval 1	Minor	√			
			Oval 2	Minor	√			
13.		David MacFarlane Reserve	Oval 1	Region	√			

	Township	Facility	Oval	Oval Classification	Pavilion	Pavilion Classification	Amenity Classification	Activity Summary
14.		Dromana Recreation Reserve	Oval 1	Region	√			
15.		Emil Madsen Reserve	Oval 1	Region	√			
			Oval 2	Township	√			
			Oval 3	Minor	√			
16.		Ferrero Reserve	Oval 1	Township	√			
			Oval 2	Minor	√			
17.		Fruit Growers Reserve	Oval 1	Township	√			
18.		Graham Myers Reserve	Oval 1	Minor	√			
19.		Hastings Park	Oval 1	Region	√			
			Oval 2	Minor	√			
20.		Howard Parker Reserve	Oval 1	Minor	√			
21.		Mace Oval	Oval 1	Minor	√			
22.		Main Ridge Equestrian Ground	Oval 1	Township	√			
23.		Merricks/Red Hill Station Ground	Oval 1	Township	√			
24.		Narambi Reserve	Oval 1	Township	√			
25.		Olympic Park	Oval 1	Region	√			
			Oval 2	Township	√			
			Oval 3	Minor	√			
26.		Portsea Recreation Reserve	Oval 1	Minor	√			
27.		Quinns Park	Oval 1	Minor	√			

	Township	Reserve Facility	Oval	Oval Classification	Pavilion	Pavilion Classification	Amenity Classification	Activity Summary
28.		R J Rowley Reserve	Oval 1	Region	√			
29.		R M Hooper Reserve	Oval 1	Region	√			
30.		R W Stone Reserve	Oval 1	Minor	√			
31.		Red Hill Reserve	Oval 1	Region	√			
32.			Oval 2	Township	√			
33.		Somerville Reserve	Oval 1	Region	√			
34.		Stringer Road Reserve	Oval 1	Minor	√			
		Truemans Road Reserve	Oval 1	Region	√			
35.		Truemans Road Reserve	Aths	Township	√			
36.		Tyabb Central Reserve	Oval 1	Township	√			
37.		Vern Wright Reserve	Oval 1	Minor	√			
38.		Western Port Athletic Reserve	Oval 1	Township	√			

3.0 Development/Management Plan Frameworks

3.1 Bushland Areas

BUSHLAND AREA DEVELOPMENT/MANAGEMENT PLAN

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 - 1.1 Purpose of the Plan
 - 1.2 Link to other documents
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 - 2.2 Categorisation – Classification
 - 2.3 Management Zones and Key activities (*refer Open Space Strategy - Volume 3*)
 - 2.4 Profile of users
 - 2.5 Management Arrangements – tenancy agreements, management agreements, friends groups etc. and status
 - 2.6 Maintenance and Capital Works
 - 2.7 Facilities and services

3. Issues and Opportunities
 - 3.1 Conservation and land management
 - 3.2 Maintenance
 - 3.3 Access and impacts
 - 3.4 Facilities and Amenities such as seating shade, BBQ's etc.
 - 3.5 Partnerships with community organisations and individual e.g. schools

4. Masterplan for the Reserve
 - 4.1 Vision
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5. Strategic Plan
 - 5.1 Action Plan
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6. Appendices –
 - Appendix 1 – Environment Overlay Plan
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 - Appendix 2 - Vegetation and Weed Management Plan

3.2 Sporting Reserves

SPORTING RESERVES DEVELOPMENT/MANAGEMENT PLAN

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(To be inserted)

4.0 Policy Frameworks/Discussion Papers

The following section discusses three key areas to be developed as Shire policy, and provides the basis for a policy framework for each. It is important that these discussion papers are used as the basis for further discussion between the Shire and relevant stakeholders so the policies can be developed and adopted. The following policy frameworks emerged as priority through the consultation process:

Policy Framework 1 - The Use Of Roadside Reserves By Trail Ride Operators

Policy Framework 2 - Access Through Multi-Use Areas And Bushland Areas

Policy Framework 3 - Contributions from Land Sub-divisions

4.1 Policy Framework 1 - The Use Of Roadside Reserves By Commercial Trail Ride Operators

It is proposed that Council adopt the following framework for developing a policy in relation to the use of roadside reserves by commercial trail ride operators. This policy should be developed as one component of an overall Pricing Policy relating to the use of public open space by both the community and private sectors.

This paper is developed as a discussion paper and should be used as the basis of discussion between Council, other land management agencies, commercial trail ride operations and other appropriate parties.

DRAFT
POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR THE USE OF ROADSIDE RESERVES BY TRAIL RIDE OPERATORS

1.0 Introduction

A significant issue to emerge from the Open Space Strategy consultation process relates to the impact of intensive recreation uses in sensitive environments. A particularly high level of concern was raised in relation to access through roadside reserves, and in particular the impact of commercial trail ride operations and to a lesser extent general equestrian use of these areas.

In addition, 69% of respondents to a household telephone survey conducted as part of the Open Space Strategy stated that *'Commercial businesses (e.g. horse trail rides) that use public open space regularly should pay a maintenance contribution'*.

Council recognises the need to manage the use of roadside reserves and associated impacts particularly where there are significant environmental values, or where there is the potential for environmental degradation as a result of recreation or visitor uses.

Equestrian activities and the equestrian industry are a significant part of the culture of the Mornington Peninsula. The Shire has one of the highest rates of horse ownership in the state, a significant racing industry, and a number of commercial establishments catering for the overnight and day visitor equestrian market.

Council appreciates that opportunities for visitors to engage in equestrian activities adds to the diversity of attractions on the peninsula. However, Council wants to ensure that the environments in which these activities take place are effectively managed and monitored so as to minimise adverse impacts.

Council is in a position where it has to consider the concerns and expectations of a range of environmental, social and economic interests and demands in determining policy for these environments.

2.1 Context of the Policy

2.1 Purpose of the policy

Council is not able to meet the demands of providing for community and visitor infrastructure without the input, both financial and in-kind, from key stakeholders. This is particularly relevant in relation to the on-going maintenance and enhancement of natural and built infrastructure.

The purpose of this policy is to establish a policy relating to the use of public open space (trails and roadside reserves) by commercial trail ride operators.

2.2 Current policy practice

Council has tenancy agreements with a range of community, semi-commercial and commercial operators. The greater majority of these involve a tenancy fee or contribution towards the maintenance and upgrade of the natural and built environment associated with the use of the facility.

In addition, Council is developing policy requiring tenant and user contribution to the capital development of facilities. The level of contribution is linked to a range of criteria including the exclusivity of use, commercial gain, level of community development and participation etc.

This policy is consistent with Council's direction in relation to use of community facilities by both community groups and private operators. The following examples demonstrate this position. Council recognises that there are still anomalies however, these will be addressed as relevant policies are developed or user agreements renewed.

Pricing Policies/Agreements	Description
Sporting Reserves Pricing Policy	This policy states the lease and licence fees payable to Council for use of sporting facilities, and states the maintenance responsibilities of both the tenant/s and Council in relation to the facility.
Capital Works Contribution Policy	This policy stipulates a range of requirements that need to be met prior to Council endorsing and supporting a capital development project. In particular, it states that the level of financial and in-kind contribution required from sporting or recreation organisations before Council will consider a project.
Sports Clubs	Operators of commercial business in community facilities have 'commercial' tenancy agreements. These agreements (leases etc.) are determined by the extent and nature of the commercial operations within the facility (e.g. nature of membership, income generating activities - bar, catering, poker machines)
Use of The Briars by commercial operator	Private lessees of the camp located on the Briars <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pay a lease fee for tenancing the camp, and - pay for clients to access the conservation reserve. It is recognised that there is a significant marketing and commercial benefit to the camp in <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - being co-located at the Briars site (reflected in lease payments) - having access to managed facilities such as the conservation area (reflected in entry fee – Council), and the Briars Homestead (reflected in entry fee – National Trust)
Use of Foreshore by Commercial operators - Wittingslow Circus	Commercial circus operator has a tenancy agreement that <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - requires payment of a lease fee for using of the public open space - has tenancy obligations in relation to the maintenance of the public open space on which it operates
Use of Foreshore by Commercial operators – Camping	
Use of Foreshore by Commercial operators – Boat Shed	
<i>(Add other relevant policies here)</i>	
<i>(Add other relevant policies here)</i>	

2.3 Trails along Roadside Reserves

Trails are an open space asset that are highly valued by residents and visitors to the Shire. In relation to trails in the Shire:

- trails are the primary recreation asset in some areas, particularly isolated areas
- trails have a high level of use
- trails have a diverse range of users (walkers, cyclists, horseriders)
- there is an expectation that a range of different trail experiences will be provided

As a result, there are high expectations in relation to:

- the standard of maintenance

- a range of experiences through different environments and to differing levels of development
- management of negative impacts (erosion, damage to vegetation)
- rehabilitation and enhancement of trail environments
- managing intrusions/access to abutting or associated sensitive environments

3.0 Basis of the Policy

(Need to make a reference here to the Open Space Strategy ‘Principles’ – Volume 1, section 4)

Statement	Explanation
Commercial operators that derive a financial or other return from the use of public open space should make a contribution in recognition of that use.	<p>If private operators had to provide the amenity offered by the public open space then there would be a significant cost to the business. This would be in terms of purchase of the asset, and the ongoing maintenance of the asset.</p> <p>The operator has not had to outlay any cost in terms of purchase, and currently has no maintenance obligations in relation to the use.</p> <p>This policy seeks to establish an appropriate level of contribution towards the maintenance of the asset.</p>
The use of public open space adds value to the service and product being offered by the enterprise, and this value is recognised in commercial terms.	<p>Clients are attracted to a trail ride experience on the basis of a range of criteria, including the nature of the experience.</p> <p>The use of public open space adds the opportunity to access different open space environments and to have different riding experiences. This in turn adds to the attraction of the enterprise and the value placed on the experience by the client. Without access to this amenity (and confinement to private property), the opportunity to access linear, trail or circuit experiences would be restricted.</p>
Commercial use of facilities generally has a greater impact on the natural environment than casual recreation use.	<p>The intensive nature of commercial trail activities (larger group as opposed to single/small group use) and the use of the same trails for each activity means that the impact is significantly greater than if the trails were used on a casual basis only.</p> <p>Not only is the environmental impact greater but the visual result of that impact is far more evident. This in turn results in the Shire having to deal with significant land management and public relations issues.</p>
Maintenance and capital works requirements are significantly greater as a result of commercial use.	<p>The management regimes required for the maintenance of high use areas is significantly greater than for areas of lesser use. Similarly, capital works programs required to reinstate areas, or to put in place infrastructure to manage negative impacts is greater in areas of intensive use.</p>
The policy is consistent with Council’s direction in relation to the use of facilities by community and commercial operators.	<p>The Shire’s direction in relation to the use of public open space by both the community and private sectors, is based on a ‘user contribution’ philosophy. The Shire does not look to recoup the full cost of maintenance of</p>

	<p>facilities from users. Indeed Council recognises that this would be beyond the scope of most users particularly community groups.</p> <p>The Shire is however developing a policy direction that requires a contribution (financial and/or in-kind) to the use of public facilities.</p>
<p>Effective and equitable partnerships between government, community and private sectors are important in terms of providing for a range of resident and visitor recreation opportunities.</p>	<p>Co-operative and fair partnerships need to be developed and maintained. All parties need to recognise</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the benefit they derive from access to public facilities and amenities - the benefit in working in partnership to develop and manage public facilities - that there is a commercial benefit to commercial enterprises that have access to public open space - that there is a broader community and tourism benefit (economic) from having a variety of recreation and tourist opportunities

4.0 Policy Options for User Contribution

Option	Relevant stakeholder		Discussion of Options	
	Resident/ Community Grp	Commercial Operator	Advantages	Disadvantage
Maintenance				
User fee				
User Permit				
Horse registration				
?				
Capital Improvement				
In-kind contribution				
Financial contribution				
?				

5.0 Assessment Process

Criteria

6.0 Application Process

Issues that need to be included as part of the application process include:

- Insurance
- Contacts
- Timelines
- Application Forms

7.0 Appendices

E.g. Roadsides where horses are not permitted

4.2 Policy Framework 2 - Access Through Multi-Use Areas And Bushland Areas

It is proposed that Council adopt the following framework for preparing a policy relating to the level and type of access through sensitive environmental. In particular, those areas that have a number of uses and user demands associated with them. Typically, these areas do not have a 'Bushland Area' categorisation because their primary function, or use, has not historically been bushland conservation.

This paper is developed as a discussion paper and should be used as the basis of discussion between Council, other land management agencies, community interest groups, and other appropriate parties.

DRAFT POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR DETERMINING ACCESS THROUGH MULTI-USE AREAS AND BUSHLAND AREAS

1.0 Introduction

One of the most significant issues to emerge from the Open Space Strategy consultation process relates to the type and level of access that should be permitted through environmental areas. The most significant level of concern was raised in relation to access through roadside reserves, however similar issues were raised in relation to foreshore areas, bushland areas and other areas of environmental significance.

Managing priorities raised in the recreation context with those raised in the environment context is a significant challenge facing communities. In particular, those communities whose very environment makes them attractive to a range of diverse lifestyle and conservation interests.

Council also faces the challenge of managing the demands and expectations of this diverse range of interests.

The State Government has developed a Draft Native Vegetation Management Policy to guide its future directions in relation to 'the retention, conservation and management of native vegetation'.

The concept of 'Net Gain' (quality and quantity of native vegetation) is central to this framework. At the 'on the ground level', Net Gain supports the principle that 'where losses are directly permitted and/or incurred, effort should be made, at a minimum, to balance such losses with commensurate gains in some way.' (chapter 6) The application of Net Gain seeks to:

- protect and enhance significant values
- avoid impacts
- if impacts cannot be avoided, minimise impacts through appropriate consideration in planning processes and expert input to project design or management.

Council has not previously had a framework to assist the community and Council to determine

1. the level and type of access that is appropriate/to be permitted at a given site, and
2. given that access is to proceed, the level and type of infrastructure and monitoring regimes that need to be put in place.

This policy is to assist with determining the level and type of access that is to be permitted through environmental areas that are managed by Council, and that the framework used in the Draft Native Vegetation Management Policy be used to guide this.

2.0 Context of the Policy

2.1 Purpose of the policy

It is Council's aim to minimise impacts on areas of environmental sensitivity, particularly those areas of high significance. Council recognises that there will be circumstances where access will be required through these areas. In these circumstances Council will insure that infrastructure development and the procedures used to put infrastructure in place minimises environmental disturbance.

The focus of this policy is on Bushland Areas and Multi-use environments that have environmental sensitivities.

2.2 Bushland Areas

These are areas that have a primary function and priority of preserving the natural environment and enhancing the quality of native bushland. These areas have a secondary priority relating to recreation use and access. Development demands that may relate to these sites may include

interpretive facilities, trails, shelter structures etc. This is consistent with the Management and Development Framework for Bushland Areas (*Refer Volume 3, section 2*).

If it is determined that access is to proceed, based on agreed criteria, then Table 1 will be used to determine the type of infrastructure and monitoring regimes that need to be put in place to manage access.

2.3 Multi-use Areas

These are areas that:

- have a number of primary functions, or are areas that
- abut Bushland Areas and that may have development pressures placed on them (e.g. the extension of a sporting pavilion into bushland area)

In general, multi-use areas were not established for the primary purpose of bushland preservation. Alternatively they may be in bushland environments but accommodate a number of other significant recreation functions e.g. roadside reserves – trails, walking tracks; foreshore areas – trails, camping grounds.

Council recognises that these multi-use areas are significant environmental assets and need to be managed appropriately. In addition Council recognises the need to put in place a process that determines whether activities in these areas needs to be reduced.

If it is determined that access is to proceed, based on agreed criteria, then Table 2 will be used to determine the type of infrastructure and monitoring regimes that need to be put in place to manage access.

3.0 Basis of the Policy

Reference here to Open Space Strategy principles

Statement	Explanation
Council recognises that it has a role to play in appropriately managing land for which it responsible and that abuts sensitive environmental areas.	To be completed as part of implementation of the strategy
Any proposed development must be assessed against the Shire's sustainability framework, particularly with regard to environmental principles.	To be completed as part of implementation of the strategy
A range of options for development projects should be explored to minimise environmental impacts.	To be completed as part of implementation of the strategy
It is understood that access through sensitive environmental areas will be necessary at times, and such access needs to be well managed.	To be completed as part of implementation of the strategy
Protection and enhancement of significant values will be a priority in consideration of access through environmental areas.	To be completed as part of implementation of the strategy

4.0 Policy Options for level and Types of Access

The following criteria will be used to determine if there should be any change in the current type and level of management and use practices:

TABLE 1 BUSHLAND AREAS – LEVEL AND TYPE OF ACCESS

	Type and level of Access	Infrastructure and Monitoring Regimes
High – Very High		
Medium		
Low		

TABLE 2 MULTI – USE AREAS – LEVEL AND TYPE OF ACCESS

	Type and level of Access	Management Requirements
High – Very High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximise opportunities for excluding access to areas within the area of consideration • Minimising of intrusion and clearing • Impact of infrastructure to be kept to a minimum but will be in consideration of level and mix of uses (e.g. trail width) • Special treatment dependant on nature of the sensitivity e.g boardwalks • Type of activities generally permitted walking, cycling, equestrian etc. Activities may be excluded due to the intensity of uses and to manage risk e.g. Bay Trail - horseriding • Access consistent with local, state and federal government policies and other requirements that may relate to the type of environment under consideration e.g. Coastal Action Plan? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High level of management and monitoring in relation to activities, remedial works, preventative works etc. • Alignment of facility/ trail in consideration of vegetation qualities • Significant level of infrastructure to prevent extended intrusion into the area/off determined path/area e.g. bollards, fencing • ‘Substantial Net Gain’ (refer state Draft Native Vegetation Management Framework) • High level of signage to increase community awareness of environment qualities and responsible use of area • Code of Conduct developed promoted to users of the area including casual users, community organisations and commercial operators • •

<p>Medium</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimal clearing • Type of activities generally permitted walking, cycling, equestrian etc. • Signage to increase community awareness of environment qualities and responsible use of area • • • • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Periodic monitoring regime to monitor negative impacts • Alignment of facility/ trail in consideration of vegetation qualities • Level of infrastructure to guide use and manage intrusion into areas of higher significance • ‘Net Gain’ (refer state Draft Native Vegetation Management Framework) • Code of Conduct developed promoted to users of the area including casual users, community organisations and commercial operators. • •
<p>Low</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • • • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management regimes to prevent further degradation of area • Code of Conduct developed promoted to users of the area including casual users, community organizations and commercial operators • •

5.0 Assessment Process

The following outlines the criteria that needs to be satisfied for Council to support access that modifies or expands the existing level or type of access through Bushland Areas:

- No/minimal disturbance of flora and fauna values identified as high to medium
- Development is directly related to aims and objectives for the site
- Alternative/more appropriate siting of development proposal is available
- Impact on adjoining areas can be managed appropriately
- majority community support for the project as determined through council's consultation process
- the need for access has been identified through Council's strategic planning process (e.g. Site Management Plan)
- demand and level of use needs to be managed to insure impacts are minimised
- ?

The following outlines the criteria that needs to be satisfied for Council to support access (that significantly modifies or expands the existing level or type of access) through areas of environmental sensitivity in Multi-use Areas:

- no alternative that is safe e.g. off-road, minimises road crossings etc. (in the case of trails)
- there is a high level of existing use that is likely to continue even if access is not formalised and managed appropriately (demand)
- access is part of local township pedestrian linkage to community facilities and services (in the case of trails)
- access is as part of a major recreation/tourism linkage

4.3 Policy Framework 3 – Developer (Land Sub-Division) Contributions to Open Space

It is proposed that Council adopt the following policy framework in relation to the contributions required from developers when new sub-divisions are proposed through the planning department.

This paper is developed as a discussion paper and should be used as the basis of discussion between Council departments, developers who would be required to comply with this policy and other appropriate parties.

DRAFT
**POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR DEVELOPER (Land Sub-Division) CONTRIBUTIONS TO
PUBLIC OPEN SPACE**

1.0 Introduction

Under the Sub-division Act, the Shire can require developers to provide a contribution of open space to the equivalent of 5% or a cash-in-lieu payment of equivalent value. There are a number of options for the Shire within this general legislative guideline, and statutory planning staff will find this open space strategy valuable in providing a framework and guidelines for open space requirements. While there is not a significant amount of sub-division activity projected for the peninsula, a few applications are currently with the shire and often involve smaller allotments.

It is important that open space requirements are clearly defined with all sub-divisions because there is a risk of disregarding small areas, so that over time, insufficient open space is provided to cater for the needs of an aging and increasing population. It must be acknowledged that the Mornington Peninsula Shire offers a sensitive and unique environment, and all development has the potential to impact on the balance that is necessary to sustain these unique qualities. The provision of open space through sensitive and appropriate development works towards achieving the fine balance.

The vegetation that is developed in new areas needs to be suited to the environmental qualities of the peninsula and region. In requiring landscape plans to be provided, the Shire is concerned not only with suitability of species and amenity created through landscape, but also the sustainability and ongoing maintenance requirements of any landscape (particularly if open space is being handed over to the shire after the subdivision is completed.)

Open Space can be provided through a number of open space types, not just small parks, but also trails and linkages or contributions to larger regional parks. The internal referral system or planning approvals ensures that all relevant staff are consulted about open space requirements and needs across the shire.

2.0 Context of the Policy

2.1 Purpose of the policy

To provide a clear policy position for contributions for open space from developers for sub-divisions throughout the shire

2.2 Current policy practice

The planning staff are currently guided by the Subdivision Act, shire planning scheme and the 1997 Open Space/Recreation/Cultural Plan.

The following issues have been raised about the resources available to facilitate planning decisions:

- Reference to specific population areas with regard to open space issues has not been available
- There has been a lack of integration between shire departments in planning and management of open space, particularly in environmentally sensitive areas.
- Maintenance standards have not been clearly defined, where open space is handed over to the shire.
- The type of development to be included in public open space acquisition through the Sub-division Act, needs to be clarified.

3.0 Policy Statements

Policy Statement	Comment
<p>For each sub-division application that involves the acquisition of open space or a developer contribution, the internal open space referral process will be used to ensure thorough input across the organisation.</p>	<p>The recommended internal referral process for open space ensures that all relevant departments provide input into the decision-making for open space provision that is approved through statutory planning.</p> <p>In addition, issues that arise from the acquisition of specific open space areas have been brought to the attention of relevant staff through this process.</p>
<p>Contributions of open space or cash-in-lieu will be considered for all sub-division applications regardless of the size of the development.</p>	<p>Using the open space strategy as a guide, justification for open space acquisition through identified community need, standard provision criteria and/or local township characteristics is proven.</p> <p>It is important that actual open space or a cash-in-lieu contribution is required from developers for all sub-divisions, given the demands on the Shire to develop and manage a very diverse open space network in response to increasing community need.</p>
<p>While the minimum of 5% contribution will be used, there may be a case for Council to request more than 5%, subject to the principles and criteria for provision outlined in the Open Space Strategy.</p>	<p>As in the policy statement above, there is a need for the Shire to evaluate the open space requirements in specific areas. Not only should sufficient (& justified) amounts of open space be required, but the type and size of open space should be critically reviewed and signed off by Council to ensure that relevant and appropriate open space (as recommended in the open space strategy) is developed.</p> <p>It is noted that some municipalities are requiring up to 10% and sometimes higher open space contributions from developers, particularly in growth areas.</p>
<p>For each sub-division application, supporting statements that justify public open space contributions will be sought from a range of strategic documents</p>	<p>Example: Shire Open Space Strategy Shire Shared Pathways/Trails Strategy Victorian Coastal Strategy Parks Victoria – Linking People & Spaces Shire Sustainability Framework</p>
<p>Enhancement protection of waterways, wetlands, creeklands and sensitive environmental areas are not covered as part of the 5% minimum contribution by developers.</p>	<p>As part of any sub-division, there may be some land that cannot be developed for residential or built structures, due to the land characteristics. Where the natural landform is restored or enhanced because of this reason, it will not be included in the minimum open space requirement. The Shire will refer to the open space strategy and other strategic documents to be guided by open space types to ensure that identified current and future community needs and the shire's sustainability objectives are met.</p>

Policy Statement	Comment
Artificial waterways and sub-division entrances / gateways will not be included in the public open space minimum contribution.	Often in the development of sub-divisions, developers include open space areas that are specifically designed to attract potential buyers and maximise property value. Such areas provide little practical value as public open space and often gives Councils maintenance difficulties when the land is handed over, due to the high standard of park development.
Where public open space will be handed over to the Shire following completion of a sub-division, the development standard of the open space will be clearly defined and approved so that the Shire can ensure that it has the capacity to maintain the open space under its standard maintenance specifications.	The Shire will require developers to submit: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. a landscape plan 2. where relevant, a waterside management plan, clearly defining the role and purpose of a water body other than a retarding basin. Any recreation (eg. fishing, non-powered boating, swimming) will determine level of associated amenity (eg. carparking, toilets). Include safety audit prior to hand-over and ensure that any safety concerns, eg. RLSA guidelines are addressed. 3. an appropriate environmental management plan. In some cases, the Shire may negotiate a maintenance agreement with a developer for public open space for a period of time following completion of a sub-division.

4.0 Assessment Process:

- Requirements on Developers to submit required plans and documents for open space development
- Identification of appropriate open space types
- Internal referral process
- Open Space Strategy and other Strategic documents

Reference: The attached documents provide specific ‘population area’ priorities for open space provision in the Shire. Attachments: 4.1,4.2,4.3 (Volume 2, Open Space Strategy)

5.0 Operational Procedures and Referral Processes

Council has a number of departments that play a significant role in the planning and management of open space, and the development of open space projects. A key issue that emerged from both internal and external consultation was the need for greater clarity of process in relation to open space planning, development, management and community liaison.

5.1 Open Space Co-ordination Group – Terms of Reference

This section provides a 'Terms of Reference' for an internal working group that acts as a central liaison and referral group in relation to all open space planning and development issues.

The purpose of this group is to ensure that all Departments and Officers, with a planning and management role in relation to open space, have appropriate input. The process needs to be monitored and fine tuned to ensure that the group is effective internal networking and referral processes enhanced.

**OPEN SPACE CO-ORDINATION GROUP (OPEN SPACE E-TEAM)
TERMS OF REFERENCE**

1. Purpose of the Open Space Co-ordination Group

The purpose of the Open Space Co-ordination group is to insure that

- planning and management of open space assets is well integrated across the organisation
- all staff and departments that may have a role to play in relation to a project or the outcome of a project are identified and involved
- to avoid assumptions about the level or type of involvement any one department should have
- projects benefit from a multi-disciplinary approach

2. Membership of the Open Space Co-ordination Group

The following positions will be part of the Open Space Co-ordination Group on a permanent basis:

Natural Systems Planning and Maintenance
Recreation Planning
Town Planning
Infrastructure Services
Property Co-ordinator
Strategic Landuse Planning

The nature and scope of the project under consideration may require their to be additional representation on an as needs basis. These will be identified through the ' Project Referral Process'

3. Co-ordination of the Open Space Co-ordination Group

The OSCG will be co-ordinated by the (to be determined) Department.

It will be the responsibility of the department responsible for the project to:

- to insure that items for referral to the OSCG are added to the agenda
- information is copied and distributed as required
- brief all members of their representative departments
- ensure actions required of their department are undertaken within the established timelines
- co-ordinate feedback from their departments back to the OSCG
- ?

The Council Officer responsible for the OSCG is (to be determined)

4. Frequency of meeting

The OSG will meet on a monthly basis _____

5. Status of the Open Space Co-ordination Group

The OSCG is the group through which all open space related projects must be referred. A project cannot proceed until it has been endorsed by the OSCG?

6. Type of Projects Considered by the Open Space Co-ordination Group

The following are examples of projects that would typically be referred to the OSCG:

- Management Plans (Sporting Reserves, Bushland Reserves, Foreshore etc.)
- Subdivision application
- Disposal of land
- Park redevelopment

- Roadside development?

5.2 Referral Process – Open Space Projects

This section provides a *Draft Project Information Proforma* that will ensure all information relating to a proposed project is considered and centralised. 5.3 provides a process flowchart that will insure all relevant steps and referrals are included.

Step	Action	Comments
1	Check that the following is satisfied prior to preparing Project Proposal Proforma: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - project is part of strategic planning program (e.g. capital works, masterplan, ODP) - consultation has been completed in accordance with Council's Community Consultation Process (including Committees of management, Community meetings, friends groups, adjoining property owners etc. - project 'listed' with the OSCG 	
2	Complete Project Proposal Proforma (refer Section 5.3)	Responsible (lead) Department drafts Project Proposal Proforma, completing all the information that is known to that Department
3	Circulate Project Proposal Proforma to the members of the Open Space Co-ordination Group	Members to review and add to information provided within agreed timelines.
4	Collate and review feedback from the OSCG members	Ensure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - that all relevant referrals have been returned - that reference to all relevant policies/ documents have been signed off
5	Referral to External Agencies	This should be done after internal referral to ensure that all issues that need to be referred to external stakeholders have been identified.
6	Obtain additional input if required	Feedback from the members of the OSCG may identify the need for further consultation, research etc.
7	Prepare report for OSCG with the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - summary of information - further consultation/referral required and the basis for needing this - preliminary assessment of project against 'Criteria for Determining Access through Environmental Areas' - process timetable from this point (including reporting, community feedback, promotion etc.) 	
8	OSCG meeting	Meeting signs off on the process etc. and/or report prepared for Manager/Executive/Council as determined.

5.3 Project Assessment and Information Proforma– Open Space

This section contains a draft project Assessment proforma. This document should be trialed and modified according to organisational needs.

OPEN SPACE – PROJECT ASSESSMENT AND INFORMATION PROFORMA

Referral Date:

Return Date:

SECTION 1 – BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1 Project/Proposal Title

2 Location/Site Reference

3 Overview of project proposal (what does it involve? Why is the project being considered?)

4 History of the project (Bequest, financial resourcing, external funding etc.??)

5 Other projects that may have an impact on or be impacted on by this proposal

6 Land ownership/management status (who is it owned by? Who is it managed by? Tenancy arrangements?)

- 7 Stakeholders (What groups, organizations, individuals, peak associations etc. have an interest in the process, the outcome of this project or could be impacted on by the project and therefore need to be involved?)

Stakeholder	Interest

SECTION 2 – PROJECT EVALUATION

8 Consultation (Refer to Council’s Community Consultation process)

8.1 Previous consultation (What has taken place in the past (Internal and external)?? What was the outcome of this consultation, e.g part of strategic planning process (e.g. Shared Pathways/Trails Strategy), Committee/friends group, Community groups/clubs, adjoining landowners, other land management agencies etc.

8.2 Further consultation (what consultation is recommended from this point, e.g. Committee/friends group, Community group/clubs, adjoining landowners, other land management agencies etc.) provide basis for recommended action

9 Issues, Opportunities, Values (based on Sustainability Criteria)

9.1 Environmental Assessment

9.2 Recreation Assessment (alternative recreation opportunities, role in terms of the open space network etc.)

9.3 Risk Management Assessment (safe passage, e.g. off-road access, multiple use; isolation, impacts if proposal doesn't proceed etc.)

9.4 Social and Cultural Assessment (community linkages etc., alternative opportunities for use/access, impacts if proposal doesn't proceed etc.)

9.5 Economic Assessment

9.6 Heritage Assessment

9.7 Infrastructure Management and Maintenance Assessment

10 Other Information/comments

11 Reference Documents/legislation/policy checklist

What are the strategic planning documents relating to the proposal? Please provide name of the document and its relevance to the project. E.g. Council Management Plan, policies etc.; state/federal government policies/legislation etc.

tick	Title of Document	Relevance to the Project
	CONSERVATION	
	Internal	
	Eg. Vegetation Management Policy for Council Owned Land	
	External	
	Eg. Draft Native vegetation Management Framework	
	RECREATION AND CULTURE	
	Internal	
	Eg. Open Space Strategy	
	External	
	Eg. State Funding Guidelines	
	OPEN SPACE	
	Internal	
	Eg. Civic Reserve Master Plan	
	External	
	Eg. Linking People and Spaces	
	INFRASTRUCTURE	
	Internal	
	Eg. Footpath Strategy	
	External	
	Eg. Draft Metropolitan Strategy	
	COMMUNITY SERVICES	
	Internal	
	Eg. Making Spaces	
	External	
	Eg.	

6.0 Community Support and Development Program Framework

6.2 Council programs

This table provides a basis for developing a database of information and skill development programs conducted/auspiced by the Shire. The database should be developed as part of the implementation of the Open Space Strategy.

Program	Module Title	TARGET GROUPS								Dates/Location	Contact Details
		General Community	Sporting Clubs	Community service organisations	Environmental/Conservation Groups	Schools	Community Health groups	?	?		
Club/organisation management	Club Management & Admin		√		√					June Rosebud Office	Council – Recreation and Culture Dept. Ph.
	Volunteer Management		√		√						
Fund-raising			√	√	√	√					
Environmental Management	Weed Management	√			√	√				July The Briars	
	Vegetation removal	√	√	√	√	√					
	Revegetation	√			√						
Heritage	Preservation of heritage environments	√				√				TBA	Mornington Historical Society Ph

