



GLENELG SHIRE OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

2019 - 2040



Acknowledgements

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- Julie Drechsler, Project Manager and Community Wellbeing Manager, Glenelg Shire Council
- Edith Farrell, Director Community Services, Glenelg Shire Council

The Glenelg Shire staff, technical reference group, peak body representatives, government agencies, members of local community groups and community members also contributed to the development of this document and are thanked for their time and contributions.

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For further information

Tredwell Management Services

T: (08) 82346387

E: admin@tredwell.com.au

W: www.tredwell.com.au

Contents

1. Introduction	1
1.1 Background & Scope.....	2
1.2 Methodology.....	3
1.3 Definition	4
1.4 Acronyms	4
2. Open Space Benefits/Trends	5
2.1 Importance & Benefits of Open Space.....	6
2.2 Recreation, Lifestyle & Open Space Trends.....	8
3. Strategic Context	11
3.1 About the Glenelg Shire	12
3.2 Policy Context	14
4. Demographics.....	17
4.1 Demographic Profile.....	18
4.2 Population Forecasts.....	22
5. Consultation.....	24
5.1 Consultation Mechanisms	25
5.2 Consultation Findings Overview	26
6. Audit & Mapping.....	27
6.1 Current Open Space Network.....	28
6.2 Open Space Precincts.....	30
6.3 Open Space Provision Overview	32
7. Findings Overview.....	33
7.1 Quantity.....	34
7.2 Function & Amenity	35
7.3 Accessibility, Connectivity & Inclusivity	36
7.4 Flexibility & Adaptation	37
7.5 Environment & Cultural Heritage	38
7.6 Tourism, Events & Commercial Uses	39
7.7 Planning & Management	40
8. Vision and Principles.....	41
8.1 Approach.....	42
8.2 Vision	42
8.3 Guiding Principles	43
8.4 Outcomes.....	44
9. Action Plan.....	45
10. Precincts.....	85
Appendices.....	115
Appendix 1 Open Space Database Matrix.....	116
Appendix 2 Open Space Development Standards	119
References	122

Figures

Figure 1: Location map - Glenelg Shire Council	11
Figure 2: Policy Context GSOSS	13
Figure 3: Population distribution (estimated resident population)	19
Figure 4: Community consultation promotional flyer	24
Figure 5: Online Survey - Open Space Perceptions	25
Figure 6: Distribution of National Parks, Conservation Reserves and State Forests.....	27
Figure 7: Precinct Map.....	30
Figure 8: The Planning Pyramid	41

Tables

Table 1: Project stages and key outputs.....	3
Table 2: Importance of open space	6
Table 3: Recreation and lifestyle trends.....	8
Table 4: Open space provision trends	9
Table 5: Demographic indicators and open space planning implications	17
Table 6: Key demographic indicators by precinct	20
Table 7: Population forecasts	22
Table 8: Overview of open space provision by precinct and category	31
Table 9: Strategic Priority Levels	45
Table 10: Timeframes	45
Table 11: Indicative Cost Brackets	46

1

Introduction

Apex Park, Heywood

1.1 Background & Scope

Council last developed a Recreation and Open Space Strategy (ROSS) in 2007. The ROSS formed the basis of Council's working plan that has directed the provision of open space and recreation priorities for the municipality.

Since the development of the ROSS, numerous plans and strategies have been written and some localised master plans have been developed. Council has been able to implement some items from these master plans. However, many of these items have not been recognised within Council's overarching strategy for open space and have not been considered within the entire context of the Shire's open space needs. A number of other gaps have also been identified in the ROSS, due to the limited project scope and resources available to complete the original plan.

The following gaps are noted as part of this recent review:

- Incomplete audit of Council's recreation and open space facilities.
- No map/plan framework of Council's recreation and open space facilities.
- No articulated vision for Council's role in the provision of future open space and recreation facilities.
- Did not contain assessment sufficient enough to recommend a higher developer open space contribution than the current default (5%).
- Did not identify surplus open space assets for disposal or cost benefit analysis to justify this as a recommendation.
- Did not contain analysis of forecast population trends (ie. demographics, population, growth area needs etc.) beyond 2011. As such, no direction was considered as to how open space needs will be met beyond 2011.

A further partial review of the ROSS and its implementation is required in order to develop a new strategy that will meet current and future community needs. The Strategy will guide Council in the short and long term delivery of a cohesive, linked, efficiently managed framework of open space which meets resident's needs.

Tredwell Management Services and Myers Planning Group have been engaged to prepare the Glenelg Shire Open Space Strategy (GSOSS) which will provide strategic direction for the future planning, provision, design and management of open space across the Shire over a 20-year planning horizon.

1.2 Methodology

The project stages and associated key outputs for the preparation of the GSOSS are detailed in Table 1.

Table 1: Project stages and key outputs

Stage of methodology	Key outputs
1 Project Initiation	Initial Briefing Project Plan Stakeholder Engagement Strategy
2 Background Report and Context Analysis	Background Report Context Analysis Township & Precinct Assessments Engagement Findings Presentation of Background Report
3 Strategic Issues and Options Report	Strategic Issues and Options Report Presentation & Workshop OCM Reporting
4 Open Space Strategy	Draft Glenelg Shire Open Space Strategy Implementation & Action Plan PCG Presentation & Workshop Public Review Period Community and Stakeholder Consultation Summary Report Final Glenelg Shire Open Space Strategy OCM Reporting
5 Implementation Materials	Open Space Design Guidelines Open Space Contributions Program Planning Scheme Amendment Documentation PCG Meeting & OCM reporting

The GSOSS is supported by the following documents that comprise all the background information used to inform and develop the strategy:

- Background Report (March 2018)
- Strategic Issues & Options Report (July 2018)



1.3 Definition

For the purposes of the GSOSS, open space includes Council's contribution to the overall context for recreation through its oversight of the natural environment, provision of the built environment and through the planning and provision of specific recreational services.

This includes all parks, gardens, reserves, conservation areas, outdoor sports fields, facilities, unused road reserves, rail and trails, public squares and plazas. This does not include walkways, car parks, right of ways, streetscapes or nature strips connected to developments unless they are connected to a larger tract of open space.

The GSOSS applies to all open spaces in Glenelg Shire Council, whether owned by Council, a public authority or a public or private school.

1.4 Acronyms

The following acronyms have been used in this document:

CoM	Committee of Management
CPTED	Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design
DELWP	Department of Environment, Land Water and Planning
DET	Department of Education and Training
GSOSS	Glenelg Shire Open Space Strategy
GSC	Glenelg Shire Council
GSWW	Great South West Walk
ROSS	Recreation and Open Space Strategy
WSUD	Water Sensitive Urban Design

2

Benefits & Trends



Old Stock Route Walking Track, Merino

2.1 Importance & Benefits of Open Space

Open spaces in the Glenelg Shire are an integral part of the lifestyle on offer. Living in the townships of the Glenelg Shire offers the opportunity to establish a connection with the natural environment and the local community. This lifestyle is supported by the Shire's network of open spaces which provide space for community events, sport and recreation, nature appreciation and to allow locals and visitors to experience the natural beauty of the area. Table 2 identifies some key benefits of open space to the community, with reference to use and functions of these spaces.

Table 2: Importance of open space

Open Space provides space for:	Benefits to the community							
	Social connectedness	Physical health and wellbeing	Mental health and wellbeing	Biodiversity	Economics and tourism	Cultural heritage and character	Events and arts	Climate change resilience
Meeting with friends or family	X							
Meeting new people in the community	X							
Community events	X		X		X	X	X	
Sport facilities and competitions	X	X	X		X		X	
Informal recreation	X	X	X		X		X	
Outdoor activities	X	X	X		X	X	X	
Quiet, natural, restorative activities	X	X	X			X		
Experiences in nature	X	X	X			X		
Establishing a "sense of place"	X		X		X	X		
Trees to grow and provide shade			X	X				X
Habitat for native flora and fauna				X		X		X
Rehabilitation of natural environments				X		X		X
Cultural heritage values					X	X		
Visitor destination points					X			
Commemorative events						X	X	
Public art					X	X	X	
Mitigation of urban heat					X			X

Open space, including the opportunities it provides to facilitate recreation and sporting activities, provides a wide range of benefits to individuals and communities that have been identified through numerous university and government research reports and studies. These factors can be important contributors to 'quality of life' with individuals benefiting from:

- Improved physical and mental health
- Positive self-esteem and confidence
- Increased social interaction and support
- Sense of achievement
- Skill development
- Challenge and competition
- Achievement and leadership

At a broader level the community benefits socially, economically and environmentally.

Socially through

- Improved personal and societal health and wellbeing
- Increased community pride
- Social inclusiveness
- Safer communities through reduced anti-social and criminal behaviour

Economically through

- Employment in the industry and associated industries
- Economic benefits of sport and recreation tourism such as special events
- Reduction in health care-costs

Environmentally through

- Increased understanding of the environment particularly through trail based activities
- Protection of environmentally significant flora and fauna within recreation areas (open spaces, coast, rivers, open spaces, natural reserves etc)
- Management of water systems through incorporation of Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) measures
- Establishment of buffer areas, protecting local character and visual amenity

2.2 Recreation, Lifestyle & Open Space Trends

It is important that the open space network provided by the Shire and other public authorities is appropriate to community needs and lifestyles, as well as adopting the most efficient and effective design and methods of management.

The recreation and lifestyle trends described in Table 3 influence the way people use and value open spaces and will impact the community's needs into the future.

Table 3: Recreation and lifestyle trends

Recreation and lifestyle trends	Potential influence
<p>Changing recreational preferences</p> <p>Increasingly busy, time fragmented lifestyles mean people are less willing to commit to regular organised sporting events. Participation in individualised fitness activities are on the rise (e.g. aerobics/ running/ walking /gym), whilst participation rates for many organised sports have held constant or declined. There is also participation growth in 'Adventure', 'Lifestyle', 'Extreme' and 'Alternative' sports (e.g. BMX Cycling), particularly with younger generations¹.</p>	<p>It is important that public open spaces provide for both unstructured recreation and structured sporting activities to cater for different preferences within the community. Facilities should be able to adapt where possible as recreational preferences continue to change over time.</p>
<p>Sedentary lifestyles and lifestyle-related diseases</p> <p>Sedentary lifestyles are becoming more and more common as passive recreation activities become increasingly popular (e.g. online gaming). Children and adults are spending more time in front of screens for school, work and leisure and less time being active in the outdoors. It is widely known and documented that sedentary lifestyles contribute to a range of negative health outcomes including obesity and other lifestyle-related diseases.</p>	<p>Quality open spaces play an important role in ensuring that people have the opportunity to adapt to an active lifestyle. Active transport routes and spaces to be physically active contribute to healthier communities.</p>
<p>Urbanising population</p> <p>Across Australia, populations are increasingly urbanising. This is resulting in population decline in rural and remote areas and population increases in some larger townships and cities.</p>	<p>Population shift impacts the priorities for open space management and may reduce the level of volunteer resources in rural and remote areas.</p>
<p>Ageing population</p> <p>Populations across Australia, Victoria and the Glenelg Shire are generally ageing due to factors such as increases in life expectancy, low birth rates and a large population of "baby boomers". Indicators show that older Australians are generally embracing sport and recreation into their old age.</p>	<p>It is important to ensure that open spaces are accessible and cater for all age groups, including the growing proportions of elderly residents.</p>
<p>Less private open space</p> <p>Property development trends such as smaller property sizes, larger dwelling sizes and growth in apartment-style living contribute to reduced access to private open spaces (i.e. backyards).</p>	<p>Communities are increasingly relying on accessible, high quality public open spaces to recreate as these spaces are becoming less common in households.</p>
<p>High facility standards and community expectations</p> <p>Today's society places high expectations upon community facilities including open space infrastructure and there are increasing standards for public safety and risk mitigation.</p>	<p>There is increasing pressure to provide high quality open spaces which meet community expectations and are compliant with standards such as risk management measures.</p>

Table 4 identifies key open space provision trends and how these may influence open space planning and management in the Glenelg Shire into the future.

Table 4: Open space provision trends

Open Space Provision Trends	Potential influence
<p>Climate change and sustainability</p> <p>Open space provision is becoming increasingly linked to climate change adaptation policies. Climate modelling shows that the Glenelg Shire can expect warmer temperatures with a significant increase in extreme heat events; lower average rainfall; increase in extreme rainfall events; increase in bushfire risk; sea level rise resulting in erosion and flooding impacts to coastal areaⁱⁱ.</p>	<p>Forward planning is required to ensure that open spaces are resilient to the challenges arising from climate change. Adaptive measures should be implemented where possible such as Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) and native vegetation plantings.</p>
<p>Commercial activities and community events</p> <p>Public open spaces are becoming increasingly important as spaces to host community events (e.g. markets, community festivals, shows) as well as commercial activities (e.g. circuses, outdoor cinemas, music festivals, commercial fitness training, obstacle courses/challenges, food trucks/coffee vans).</p>	<p>Open space planning and management should consider the needs and demand of community events and commercial activities as well as general public use.</p>
<p>Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)</p> <p>Best practice open space design is increasingly adopting the principles of CPTED to help reduce opportunity for and likelihood of crime and anti-social behaviour and to increase the community's perceptions of safety.</p>	<p>The development and redevelopment of open spaces allows the opportunity to incorporate CPTED principles into the design and operational aspects.</p>
<p>Supportive environments for physical activity</p> <p>Best practice open space design is increasingly adopting design principles which facilitate healthy places for people to live, work and visit. This includes provision of dedicated active transport routes and high quality open spaces designed to cater for a range of physical activities.</p>	<p>Open space planning presents opportunities to foster healthy lifestyles through facilitating active transport and creating environments which support other forms of physical activity.</p>
<p>Nature play</p> <p>A stream of research in the fields of health, education, environment and social planning have identified the positive impacts of natural and outdoor learning environments on child development and wellbeing. This trend has swept across Local Governments and education providers, with growing provision of play spaces inspired by natural elements.</p>	<p>Open spaces play an important role in fostering connections with natural environments. This can be further promoted through the development of natural environments for children to learn and play.</p>
<p>Technology advancements and 'Smart Parks'</p> <p>Technology advancements are changing the way open spaces are used, valued, managed and maintained. For example, technology used in public open spaces varies from free WIFI for park users to environmental sensors to support efficiencies in rubbish collection systems.</p>	<p>Land managers need to adapt and identify the right timing to 'take-up' new and emerging technologies which will advance management and maintenance of open spaces.</p>

3

Strategic Context



Recreation & Camping Reserve, Narrawong

3.1 About the Glenelg Shire

The Glenelg Shire is located in the south-western corner of Victoria. It is bordered by South Australia to the west, Southern Ocean coastline to the south, Moyne Shire to the east, Southern Grampians Shire to the north-east and West Wimmera Shire to the north. Figure 1 shows the geographic location of the Glenelg Shire in the context of Victoria and its towns, roads and waterways.

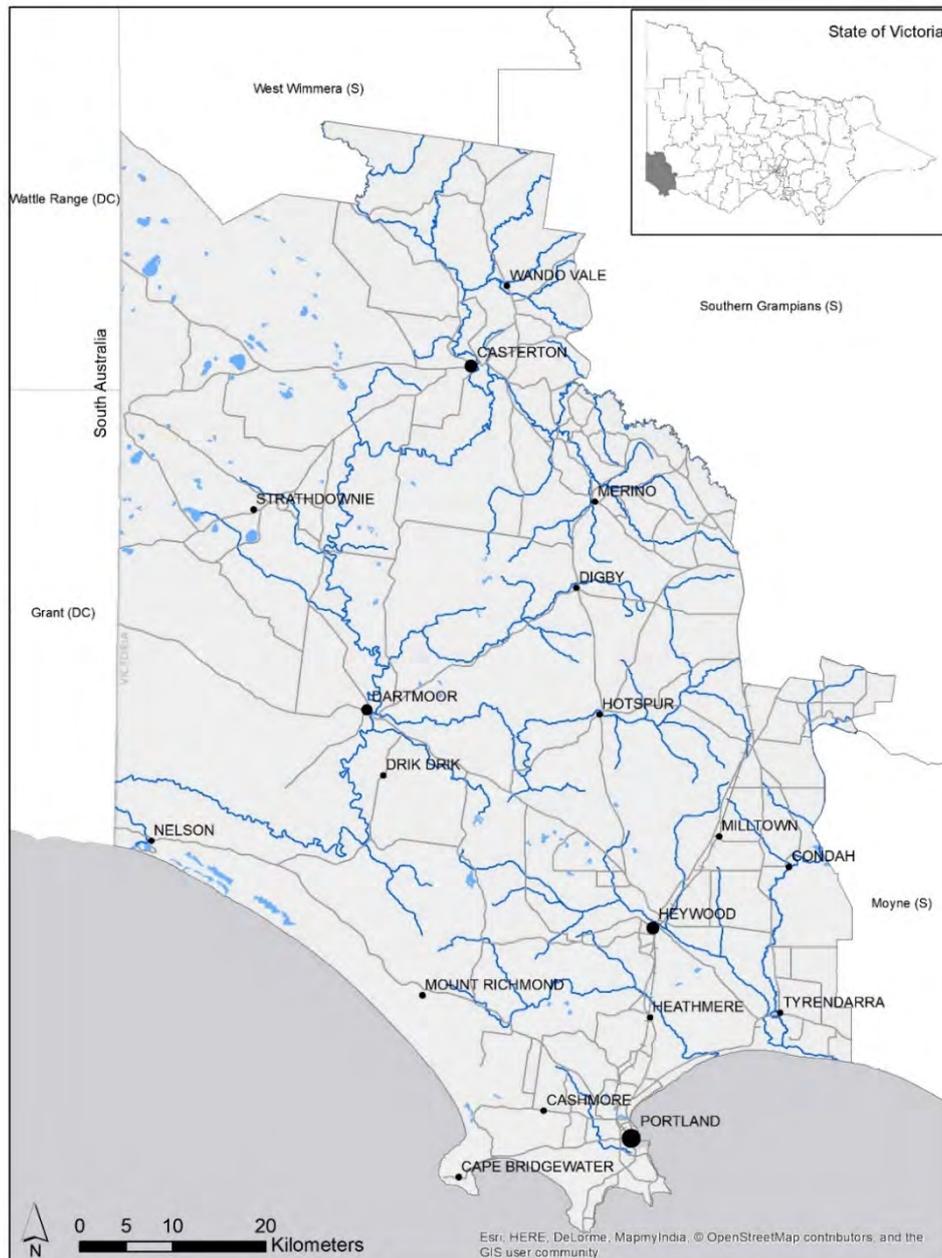


Figure 1: Location map - Glenelg Shire Council

The Glenelg Shire is located within the Great South Coast region of Victoria and covers an area of approximately 6,215 km². The population of Glenelg Shire at the 2016 census was 19,726, with approximately 70% of the Shire's population located in the main urban areas of Portland, Casterton and Heywood and the rest of the population dispersed throughout small towns, hamlets, villages and rural hinterland.

The three most populous settlements in the Shire are the city of Portland, and the towns of Casterton and Heywood.

Portland is the population, business and administrative centre for the Glenelg Shire and is an important service centre for Western Victoria. The city of Portland comprises an urbanised centre of commercial industrial and residential activity and rural hinterlands containing a mix of rural lifestyle, heavy industrial and farming activity. Portland is well known as a historic port and fishing town, being the location of Victoria's first permanent European settlement in 1834. Portland is located in the Portland Bay (its namesake) approximately 360km from Melbourne. The traditional inhabitants of Portland and the district are the Gunditjimarra people. The area is rich in sites of indigenous heritage significance, including some extremely rare examples of permanent structures.

Casterton (known as the 'birthplace of the Kelpie') is situated approximately 100 km north of Portland. It is located on the Glenelg Highway, a key regional transport corridor, and is equidistant to the regional service centres of Hamilton (Southern Grampian Shire) and Mt Gambier (South Australia). It serves as the commercial, civic and residential centre for the residents of Casterton and its hinterlands. The township is nestled in a sweeping bend of the Glenelg River and is encircled by a picturesque network of tablelands. The town itself comprises an urbanised centre of commercial and residential activity. Some light industry is located on the eastern outskirts of the township, with a mix of rural lifestyle, timber plantation and broad acre farming activity located within its hinterlands.

Heywood is situated approximately 25km due north of Portland. The town is the district centre for a small rural hinterland comprising dairy, grazing, timber plantations and state forests and national parks. Heywood is located on the confluence of the Henty and Glenelg Hwy and Fitzroy River, with the potential to become the 'gateway' for existing and emerging nature-based tourism experiences and the major support centre for the Budj Bim National Heritage Landscape – a likely future World Heritage landscape and cultural tourism destination of national importance. The town itself comprises an urbanised centre of commercial and residential activity with some light and medium scale industry located on the northern and southern outskirts of the township.

Glenelg Shire's residents are passionate about sport and recreation. The Shire boasts over 80 sports teams involving over 6,000 participants on its enviable 25 sports grounds. While residents are passionate about their sport and active recreation activities, they are also passionate about their open space and in particular, passive recreational pursuits including off-road trails (for walking, cycling, running, dog walking, equestrian activities etc.), picnicking, playgrounds and the quiet enjoyment of these open spaces.

Single-purpose facilities, community expectations to maintain facilities at optimal levels with decreasing participation rates and subsequent funds, and continued access to all sport experiences in areas where populations are declining is a unique challenge for regional municipalities. The Shire is cognisant of the challenge of accommodating broad community demands and expectations against a stagnant population and declining revenue base.

To meet this challenge, Glenelg Shire Council will increasingly seek to consolidate surplus open space and developer contributions to facilitate the funding and management of multi-purpose open space infrastructure. On this basis the GSOSS will seek to review elements of the current planning scheme (Clause 52.01) and whether there is justification for including a percentage for open space contributions as well as other forms of revenue (i.e. disposal of surplus open space assets).

As the importance of leisure, sport, recreation and open space to community health and wellbeing continues to become more evident and documented, so too will the need for well-managed, efficient, multi-functional open space. Access to revenues to fund these spaces will be critical to the continued improvement of Council's open spaces in the face of rate capping, cost-shifting and other potential decreases to Council revenues and potential population decline.

3.2 Policy Context

A review of the Shire’s settlement framework, land use zones, existing planning controls and local policies in the Glenelg Planning Scheme, adopted Council policy and other factors relevant to open space planning has been undertaken.

The policy objectives of various State and local policies, strategies and plans will influence the preparation of the GSOSS. The following have been identified as being the most relevant to the preparation of the strategy.

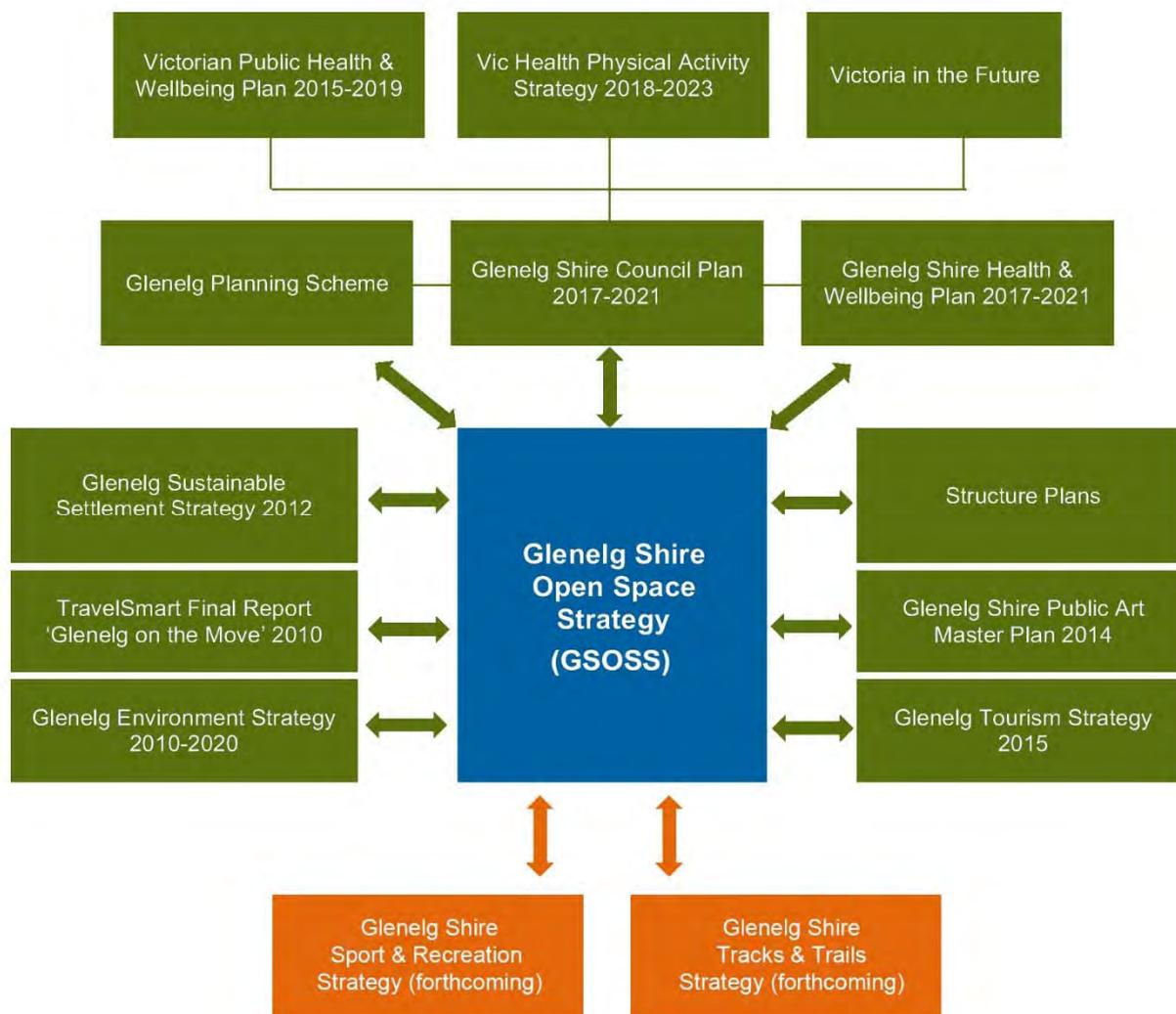


Figure 2: Policy Context GSOSS

The strategies and planning policy documents listed below have informed the development of the GSOSS:

State Planning Policy & Strategies

- State Planning Policy Framework
- Practice Note 70 – Open Space Strategies
- Vic Health Physical Activity Strategy 2018
- Victorian Public Health & Wellbeing Plan 2015-2019
- Water for Victoria, 2016
- Protecting Victoria's Environment – Biodiversity 2017-2037
- Victorian Memorandum for Health and Nature 2017
- Victorian Coastal Strategy 2014
- Victorian Pedestrian Access Strategy, Transport Victoria 2010
- Linking People & Spaces, Parks Victoria 2002
- Sharing school facilities with the community, Department of Education and Early Childhood Development, 2010

Regional Planning Policy & Strategies

- Great South Coast Regional Strategic Plan 2014-19
- Great South Coast Regional Growth Plan 2014

Glenelg Shire Council Planning Policy & Strategies

Glenelg Shire

- Glenelg Shire Council Plan 2017-2021
- Glenelg Shire Health & Wellbeing Plan 2017-21 (2017)
- Playgrounds Management Plan (draft) 2017
- Glenelg Tourism Strategy 2015
- Heritage Strategy 2014/2015 (2014)
- Glenelg Shire Public Art Master Plan 2014
- Glenelg Aquatic Services Strategy 2014
- Glenelg Sustainable Settlement Strategy 2012
- Glenelg Shire Tourism Research Report (2011)
- Glenelg Aboriginal Partnership Agreement 2011-2020 (2011)
- Glenelg Environment Strategy 2010-2020
- TravelSmart Final Report 'Glenelg on the Move' 2010
- Glenelg Strategic Futures Plan 2009
- Glenelg Shire Community Development Department Plan 2008
- Glenelg Shire Council Youth Strategy Action Plan 2008-2012 (2008)
- Glenelg Shire Recreation and Open Space Strategy 2007
- Glenelg Shire Council Municipal Early Years Plan 2006
- Cultural Strategy 5 Year Plan 2006
- Glenelg Shire Council Including All – Disability Action Plan 2006-2008 (2006)

Portland

- Portland Foreshore Master Plan – Draft 2017
- Portland Leisure and Aquatic Centre Feasibility Study Draft 2017
- Alexandra Park Master Plan Design & Development – Discussion Paper 2017
- Portland Integrated Growth Plan (2011)
- Portland Community Plan 2008
- Portland Safe Bike Path Strategy 2008
- Glenelg Shire Council Reserve Master Plans: Hanlon Park, Cavalier Park, Yarraman Park 2008
- Portland Bay Coastal Infrastructure Plan 2007

Casterton

- Casterton Structure Plan 2018
- Casterton Urban Design Framework 2010
- Casterton Active Transport Strategy 2010
- Casterton & District Community Plan 2008
- Casterton Community Plan 2007

Heywood

- Heywood Active Transport Strategy 2010
- Heywood & District Community Plan 2008

North Portland

- North Portland Neighbourhood Plan 2010

Dartmoor & Nelson

- Nelson Community Plan 2008
- Dartmoor and Nelson Urban Design Framework 2003

Merino

- Merino Urban Design Framework 2004

Digby

- Digby Community Plan 2008

Cape Bridgewater

- Cape Bridgewater Structure Plan 2017
- Bridgewater Bay Foreshore Master Plan (2014)

Other Documents

- Budj Bim Cultural Landscape World Heritage Tentative List Submission 2017
- Budj Bim Master Plan – Stage One Design Works 2015
- Great South West Walk Management Plan 2007

Key planning policy implications for open space planning that have been considered in the development of the GSOSS include:

- Open space planning should adopt the hierarchy of settlements as outlined in the Glenelg Planning Scheme (Clause 21.02-2). Where possible, precincts should reflect existing settlement boundaries.
- Open space planning should consider open space requirements for a range of growth scenarios including population growth (id.community), population decline (Victoria in the Future) and population stabilisation (i.e. no net loss/gain).
- Open space planning should identify opportunities to enable open space and recreational assets to adapt to changing community needs and demands. There needs to be recognition that open spaces can and should change over time, particularly as demographic impacts are felt.
- Open space should be accessible, ideally residents will have access to quality open space within walking distance of their dwelling. Open space provision should be assessed against established benchmarks (Clause 56.02).
- Open space areas should be designed and managed for multiple uses. Where possible, the open space network should incorporate areas of environmental sensitivity such as coastal areas, rivers and wetlands.
- Gaps in the existing open space network should be identified. Opportunities should be explored to improve the linkages and built upon the existing network.
- Open space planning should support the development of the tourism sector to improve access to regional tourism assets such as National parks, the Budj Bim National Landscape and Great South West Walk.
- The objectives, strategic directions and recommendations of the GSOSS should be consistent with and advance recommendations contained in relevant Structure Plans, such as recent plans prepared for Cape Bridgewater and Casterton.

4

Demographics



Punt Hill Lookout, Nelson

4.1 Demographic Profile

The Glenelg Shire had an estimated resident population of 19,726 at the time of the 2016 Census. Along with many other regional areas of Victoria and Australia, the Shire faces challenges such as an ageing population, areas with low population densities, population decline and a high level of economic reliance on certain industries. Open space planning for the region needs to be adaptable and sustainable in times of demographic change to continually be appropriate to the Shire's community. Key social, demographic and economic indicators and their implications for open space planning are outlined in Table 5 below.

Table 5: Demographic indicators and open space planning implications

Profile.id Demographic Indicator (2016) ⁱⁱⁱ	Implications for open space planning
<p>Age</p> <p>Relative to Regional Victoria, Glenelg has a lower proportion of persons under the age of 50 and a higher proportion of persons aged 50 and above.</p>	<p>Trends and preferences vary across age groups and life stages and it is important that open space provision is relevant to the region's population. Provision of adaptable facilities which host a wide range of activities will support involvement from all age groups.</p>
<p>Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander Population</p> <p>Relative to Regional Victoria, Glenelg has a larger proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (2.4% compared to 1.6%).</p>	<p>Planning for open spaces across the region needs to encourage participation and be inclusive to all residents and visitors, including Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people.</p>
<p>Cultural diversity</p> <p>The Glenelg Shire has a relatively small population of people born overseas (7.5%) when compared to regional Victoria (11%). The ethnic backgrounds between the two areas are similar with the four largest ancestries being Australian, English, Scottish and Irish.</p>	<p>It is important that the open space facilities offered across the region cater for people from different cultural backgrounds, including both residents and visitors. While the Glenelg Shire population has relatively low levels of cultural diversity, it is noted that international tourism and migration provide opportunities for growth.</p>
<p>Need for assistance</p> <p>Relative to Regional Victoria, Glenelg has a higher proportion of people reported to need help in their day-to-day lives due to disability (6.8% compared to 6.0%).</p>	<p>Open spaces need to be appropriately planned to be inclusive and accessible for all people, including those requiring assistance. Open spaces play an important role in ensuring that people needing assistance with day to day activities can access public places and are included in community life.</p>
<p>Voluntary work</p> <p>In line with Census data trends for regional areas, the Glenelg Shire has a relatively high proportion of the population reported to do some form of voluntary work.</p>	<p>Volunteers are recognised as an invaluable resource to regional areas. It is imperative that volunteers are effectively supported, recognised and valued in their role.</p>

Profile.id Demographic Indicator (2016) ⁱⁱⁱ	Implications for open space planning
<p>Population density</p> <p>The Glenelg Shire has a very low overall population density of 0.03 persons per hectare, which is the lowest of all Victorian local government areas. The rural areas (outside of Portland, Casterton and Heywood) have approximately 0.01 persons per hectare. These population densities are significantly lower than the average density across Regional Victoria which is 0.07 persons per hectare.</p>	<p>The tyranny of distance can be a challenging element of planning for open space facilities in regional areas, with a proportion of residents living significant distances from population centres and facilities. Geographic location of facilities is of high importance to ensure that they are accessible and can be well used by residents and visitors.</p>
<p>Household type</p> <p>In line with the indicator across Regional Victoria, the most prominent household type in the Glenelg Shire is a “lone person” household (29.4%), this has grown from 28.6% in 2011. This contrasts to household types in many larger cities. For example, in Greater Melbourne 22% of households are “lone person” households which declined slightly between Census dates.</p>	<p>The growth of “lone person” households in the Glenelg Shire suggests that despite the prospects for population decline, the demand for housing may increase as the proportion of “lone person” households continues to grow. Open space planning needs to consider this growth in demand for housing and ensure that open spaces are designed to facilitate opportunities for community interactions and connectivity.</p>
<p>Disadvantage</p> <p>In 2011, Glenelg Shire scored 960.2 on the SEIFA Index of Disadvantage, indicating a higher level of disadvantage than the average for Regional Victoria which scored 977.7. The areas with the lowest level of disadvantage across the Shire were ‘Portland Surrounds’ and ‘Glenelg Rural’, while the most disadvantaged areas were ‘Casterton’ & ‘Portland (South)’</p>	<p>It is important that investment into open space facilities is strategically planned to ensure that resources are targeted towards areas where investment will be highly valued. There is a wide range of competing funding priorities and it is vital that investment is well planned and funds are efficiently utilised.</p>

The key population centres of the Glenelg Shire are Portland, Heywood and Casterton. Collectively, these townships were home to 70% of Glenelg Shire residents in 2016, with the other 30% of the population dispersed throughout small towns, hamlets, villages and rural hinterland^{iv}.

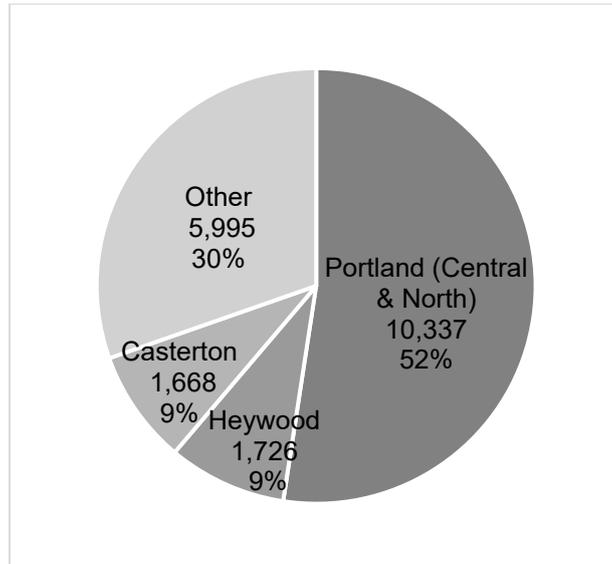


Figure 3: Population distribution (estimated resident population)

Key Demographic Indicators - Precincts

Key demographic information for each of the open space planning precincts is summarised on the precinct profile pages in Section 10 Precincts. Table 6 on the following page outlines key demographic data for each of the open space precincts, in comparison to each other^v, Regional Victoria and the Glenelg Shire^{vi}.

Table 6: Key demographic indicators by precinct

Precinct	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	-		
	Portland (Central)	Portland (South)	Heywood	Gasterton	Portland North	Narrawong	Dartmoor	Merino	Heathmere	Tyrendarra	Nelson	Sandford	Digby	Cape Bridgewater	Gleneig Rural	Gleneig Shire	Gleneig Shire	Regional Victoria
Population (2016)	4,414	5,316	1,726	1,668	625	387	322	253	237	212	190	144	124	150	3,789	19,557	19,557	1,433,818
Median age	N/A	N/A	49	55	44	50	50	53	45	48	60	56	48	54	N/A	N/A	47	N/A
Number of people aged <15 years	643 (14.6%)	1,012 (19.4%)	284 (16.4%)	228 (13.7%)	105 (16.7%)	52 (15.5%)	47 (15%)	18 (7.2%)	37 (15.5%)	34 (16.5%)	8 (4.4%)	9 (5.9%)	24 (21.2%)	16 (11.4%)	N/A	3,173 (16.2%)	(16.2%)	(18.2%)
Number of people aged 65 years+	1,032 (23.4%)	968 (18.4%)	402 (23.3%)	575 (34.5%)	110 (17.5%)	85 (21.2%)	76 (24.3%)	62 (24.9%)	50 (21.0%)	42 (20.4%)	80 (44.2%)	48 (31.6%)	28 (24.8%)	24 (17.1%)	N/A	4,340 (22.6%)	(22.2%)	(20.4%)
Average children per family	N/A	N/A	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	N/A	N/A	0.6	N/A
Number of private dwellings	2,372	2,473	851	921	274	190	169	131	97	102	265	85	59	102	N/A	9,950	9,916	N/A
Median weekly household income	N/A	N/A	\$961	\$755	\$1,455	\$1,387	\$833	\$812	\$1,053	\$1,562	\$956	\$758	\$949	\$1,541	N/A	N/A	\$1,043	N/A
Number of people unemployed	144 (7.7%)	159 (6.9%)	41 (5.2%)	35 (5.6%)	16 (4.5%)	14 (7.2%)	15 (11.5%)	5 (4.4%)	12 (10.3%)	7 (6.2%)	7 (9.1%)	3 (5.0%)	3 (7%)	4 (5.5%)	N/A	(5.9%)	526 (6%)	(6.0%)
Need for assistance	337 (7.6%)	398 (7.5%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,323 (6.8%)	N/A	(6.0%)
Did voluntary work through an organisation or group (last 12 months)	995 (26.5%)	1,061 (24.8%)	393 (27.2%)	445 (30.8%)	157 (30.3%)	109 (33.1%)	98 (35.8%)	73 (32.6%)	75 (38.3%)	79 (43.2%)	60 (34.7%)	38 (28.4%)	38 (36.5%)	46 (38%)	N/A	(29.0%)	4,749 (29%)	(24.3%)
Major employment industries	Health Care and Social Assistance: 15.7% Manufacturing: 13.6% Accommodation and Food Services: 10%	Manufacturing: 18.3% Health Care and Social Assistance: 12.9% Retail Trade: 10.0%	Hospitals (except Psychiatric Hospitals): 6.8% Supermarket and Grocery Stores: 5.6% Local Government Administration: 4.9%	Hospitals (except Psychiatric Hospitals): 11.7% Supermarket and Grocery Stores: 6.8% Aged Care Residential Services: 5.3%	Aluminium Smelting: 11.0% Hospitals (except Psychiatric Hospitals): 7.0% Structural Steel Fabricating: 6.6%	Primary education: 9.8% Hospitals (except Psychiatric Hospitals): 8.9% Aluminium Smelting: 7.3%	Beef Cattle Farming (Specialised): 23.8% Pubs, Taverns and Bars: 10.7% Road Freight Transport: 8.3%	Beef Cattle Farming (Specialised): 12.3% Aged Care Residential Services: 12.3% Hospitals (except Psychiatric Hospitals): 9.9%	Dairy Cattle Farming (11.4%) Structural Steel Fabricating (8.9%)	Dairy Cattle Farming: 18.4% Aluminium Smelting: 13.2% Sheep-Beef Cattle Farming: 10.5%	Accommodation: 16.0% Sheep Farming (Specialised): 10.0% Aircraft Manufacturing & Repair Services: 10.0%	Beef Cattle Farming (Specialised): 20.5% Hospitals (except Psychiatric Hospitals): 20.5% Aged Care Residential Services: 18.2%	Sheep Farming (Specialised): 35.5% Pubs, Taverns and Bars: 12.9% Local Government Administration: 12.9%	Hospitals (except Psychiatric Hospitals): 14.3% Aluminium Smelting 9.5% Local Government Administration 9.5%	N/A	Health Care and Social Assistance: 13.8% Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing: 13.9% Manufacturing: 12.6%	Hospitals (except Psychiatric Hospitals): 6.0% Aluminium Smelting: 5.8% Supermarket and grocery: 3.6%	Health Care and Social Assistance: 14.3% Retail Trade: 10.6% Construction: 8.8%
Data source	Profile Id. – 2016 Census		ABS Quick Stats – 2016 Census													Profile Id. – 2016 Census		

4.2 Population Forecasts

Between the 2011 and 2016 Census dates, the Glenelg Shire population experienced population decline of 0.6% from 19,848 to 19,726, respectively^{vii}. It is important to understand recent population trends and well as to consider population forecasts to plan for a network of open spaces which will be continually relevant to the community through future demographic changes.

The State Government's report entitled *Victoria in Future (2016)*^{viii} provides population projections for local government areas across Victoria from 2016 to 2031. The projections are 'developed by applying mathematical models and expert knowledge of likely population trends to the base population. Projections provide information about population change over space and time, but they are not predictions of the future. They are not targets, nor do they reflect the expected effects of current or future policies. The projections show the likely future given continuation of current trends, incorporating known constraints and opportunities for growth'.

Total population

As illustrated in Table 7 the Glenelg Shire's population is projected to continue to decline until 2031, with the rate of decline slowing from 2021. Similar projections are also expected in the Southern Grampians and West Wimmera Shires over this period, while the Moyne Shire and City of Warrnambool are both projected to experience sustained population growth^{ix}.

Total households

In line with trends and projections across much of Australia, the number of total households in the Glenelg Shire is not projected to decline as significantly as the number of people as there is growth among 1 and 2-person households. Between 2011 and 2016, the number of 1 and 2-person households in the Shire grew from 66.7% to 69.7% of all households, while the percentage of households with 3 or more people has declined^x.

Age

In line with forecasts of an ageing population across regional Victoria, the Glenelg Shire and all other local government areas noted in Table 7 are expected to experience growth in the proportion of people aged 65 years and over and decline in the number of people aged under 20 years^{xi}.

Table 7 illustrates the population and household projections for the Glenelg Shire and several local government areas in Victoria's southwest.

Table 7: Population forecasts

Local Government Area	Population Forecasts													
	Total population					Total households					Age			
	No. of people			Annual % change		No. of households			Annual % change		% aged <20 years		% aged 65 years+	
	2011	2021	2031	2011 - 2021	2021 - 2031	2011	2021	2031	2011 - 2021	2021 - 2031	2011	2031	2011	2031
Glenelg Shire	19,800	18,700	18,300	-0.6	-0.3	8,600	8,500	8,600	-0.1	0.1	25.6	20.6	17.3	32.4
Southern Grampians Shire	16,600	15,400	14,800	-0.8	-0.4	7,100	6,800	6,800	-0.4	-0.1	25.8	22.3	19.6	30.4
West Wimmera Shire	4,300	3,500	3,000	-2.1	-1.5	1,900	1,600	1,400	-1.7	-1.1	23.4	17.8	23.0	29.9
Moyne Shire	16,200	16,600	17,400	0.3	0.5	6,400	6,900	7,600	0.8	0.9	27.9	22.1	15.9	26.7
City of Warrnambool	32,700	35,700	38,700	0.9	0.8	13,300	15,000	16,600	1.2	1.0	27.1	24.7	15.7	22.5

Source: *Victoria in Future (2016)*

Forecast id.^{xii} projects that Portland ('South', 'Central' and 'Surrounds') will experience population growth over the period 2018 to 2036 at an average annual rate of 0.59% while Casterton and Heywood will increase at average annual rates of 0.21% and 0.20%, respectively. The same forecast modelling predicts that the population of the remainder of the Glenelg Shire ('Glenelg Rural') will continue to decline over this period at an average annual rate of -0.42%. This is in line with general forecasts for other rural and remote towns and areas across regional Victoria.

5

Consultation



Twilight Markets, Portland Foreshore

5.1 Consultation Mechanisms

A series of consultation mechanisms were used to engage with the wider community and key stakeholders. The Figure 4 flyer illustrates the information distributed to the stakeholder database via email and throughout the wider community via Glenelg Shire Council Facebook posts and flyers at key community locations. A video was also developed to help communicate these consultation opportunities, this was distributed through YourSay Glenelg and Facebook.

Community Workshop and Listening Posts

A community workshop was held in Portland on Wednesday 15 November 2017. The workshop consisted of a PowerPoint presentation followed by small group discussions and opportunity to mark issues and opportunities on an A3 scale map of the local area.

Community listening posts were held at the Casterton P&A Show on Saturday 11 November 2017 and at Heywood Bakery on Tuesday 14 November 2017. These events successfully engaged individual community members as well as representatives from local organisations.

Informal consultation events occurred in Merino, Dartmoor and Nelson with community members and representatives from organisations.

Re-engage Portland Student Workshop

A workshop was held on Thursday 16 November with students enrolled in the Portland Re-Engagement Program through Portland Secondary College.

Telephone Interviews & Email Correspondence

The key stakeholders and community organisations contacted to discuss the challenges and opportunities with open space management included the Department of Environment, Land Water and Planning (DELWP), Neighbouring Councils, Gunditj Mirring Aboriginal Corporation, personal trainers, circus operators and schools.

Community Online Survey

A community online survey was open via YourSay Glenelg from 11 November to 15 December 2017.

In order to further target responses from “families with children”, the survey was re-opened via Yoursay Glenelg between the 6th and 18th of March 2018.

Detailed consultation findings are included within the Background Report (March 2018) in the following appendices:

- Appendix 3A Community Listening Posts/Workshops
- Appendix 3B Online Community Survey
- Appendix 3C Interviews



Figure 4: Community consultation promotional flyer

5.2 Consultation Findings Overview

The consultation mechanisms provided an opportunity to reach a broad range of the community and key stakeholders to appreciate their views on open space. The online survey indicated that all respondents strongly agree or agree that open space is important for the community. However, a proportion of these people felt that the network of open spaces is not well connected and accessible, as indicated in the figures below.

■ Strongly agree ■ Agree ■ Disagree ■ Strongly disagree ■ Undecided

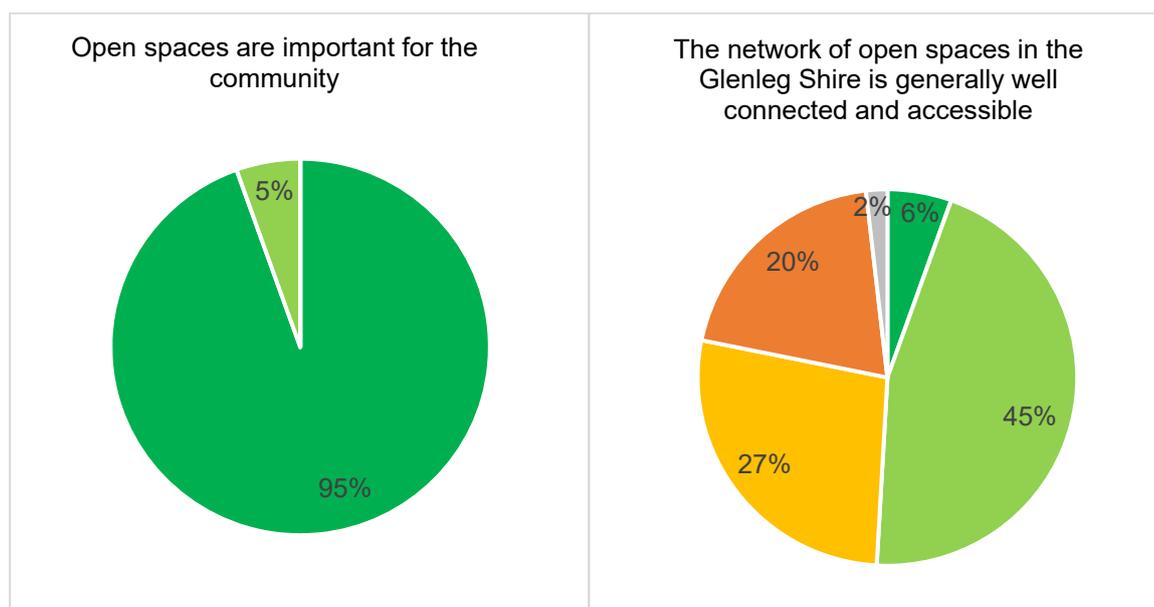


Figure 5: Online Survey - Open Space Perceptions

The Community workshops and listening posts provided an opportunity for individuals to express their opinions on open space within the Shire. The key open space themes expressed centred on:

- Linkages & connectivity
- Design & infrastructure
 - Playgrounds - variety, accessibility, age suitability
 - BBQ's, shade, shelters & toilets
- Accessibility
- Maintenance
- Community events
- Tourism opportunities
- Environmental values

The key points from conversations with students and staff at the Re-Engage Portland Student workshop related to creating interesting, relevant and suitable activities for teenagers & kids. Ideas raised included:

- Free Wi-Fi
- Foreshore activities (water activities)
- Skate parks modifications (shade, shelter)
- Bike tracks & linkages
- Live music venue

6

Audit & Mapping

Fawthrop Lagoon, Portland

6.1 Current Open Space Network

The GSOSS focuses on those open spaces under the care and control of Council, but also considers these open spaces in the context of all open space resources across the Shire, whether owned/managed by Council, a public authority or a public or private school.

The Glenelg Shire boasts a total of 107 National Parks and Conservation Reserves, covering an area of approximately 106,547 hectares, which constitutes more than 17% of the Shire’s geographic area. The distribution of National Parks, Conservations Reserves and State Forests across the Glenelg Shire is illustrated in Figure 6.

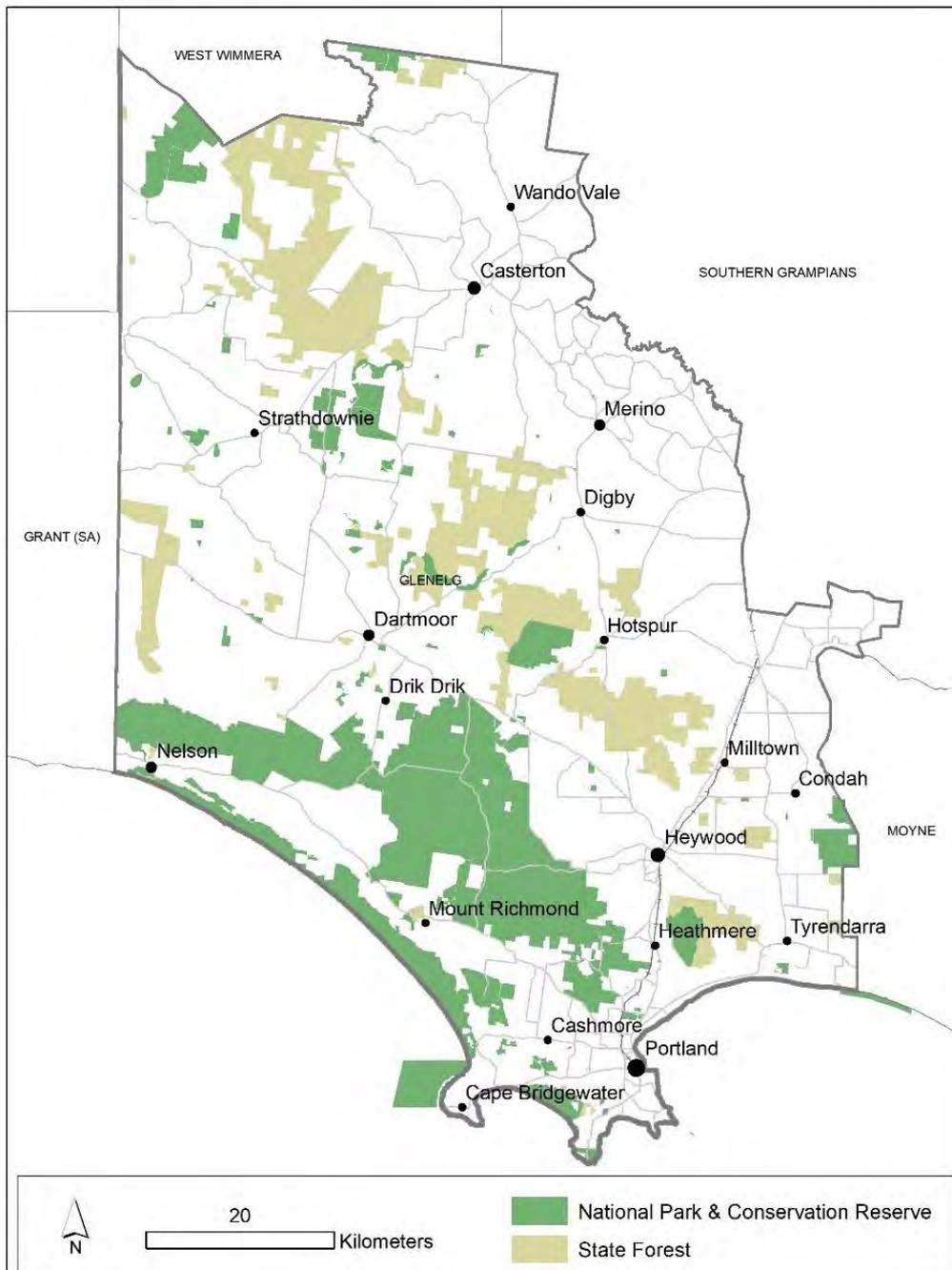


Figure 6: Distribution of National Parks, Conservation Reserves and State Forests

The open space audit included both desktop research and on-ground site assessments of open spaces across the Shire. Initially, open spaces were identified through researching using the following sources:

- Existing spatial data sources (provided by Council and DELWP)
- Visitor Information Centre information
- Other online content (e.g. Google Maps locations, private websites etc.)
- Community consultation

An on-ground site assessment of open spaces across the Shire was undertaken during November 2017, using a GPS device and auditing software (ESRI Survey123). This process allowed for the collection of a range of information for each parcel of open space, including photographs and records of key attributes for each parcel. National Parks, State Forests and other public land have been included in the audit mapping (to provide context), using DELWP spatial data.

Further desktop investigations were undertaken to process the on-ground audit information through overlaying spatial data layers, such as cadastre and public land. The audit information has been collated into a matrix, with each open space parcel having a unique reference number. The reference numbers in the audit matrix correspond to a series of baseline maps.

The audit database (summary provided in Appendix 1) was further augmented through desktop research that focused on identifying open space parcels that are associated with specific planning zones and planning scheme overlays, primarily to establish which of those spaces have significant environmental and/or cultural heritage values and which spaces are potentially impacted upon by weather events such as flooding, inundation or bushfire.

Data captured by the database includes:

- Open space name/identifier (subject to confirmation)
- Location/address
- Area (ha)
- Management
- Planning Zone
- Planning Scheme Overlays
 - Environmental Significance
 - Significant Landscape
 - Heritage
 - Floodway
 - Land subject to inundation
 - Bushfire Management
- Hierarchy
 - Local
 - Neighbourhood
 - District
 - Township (rural)
 - Regional
- Category/Function
- Restricted public access/use
- Primary/Secondary Uses
 - Active recreation/sport
 - Passive recreation
 - Community space/events
 - Camping/RV
 - Environmental conservation
 - Heritage
 - Other
- Facilities & infrastructure
 - Inclusive access
 - No access
 - Limited access
 - Play equipment - standard
 - Play equipment - inclusive
 - BBQ
 - Picnic area
 - Street furniture
 - Public toilets
 - Sport facilities
 - Defined/formal paths/trails
 - Outdoor fitness equipment
 - Fencing
 - Formal on-site car parking
 - Informal on-site car parking
 - Skate park
 - BMX/pump track
 - Half court
 - RV friendly site
 - Lighting
 - River/coast access or boat ramp
 - Lookout
 - Memorial/heritage monument
 - Community/club buildings

- Natural/landscape features
 - Established boundary vegetation
 - Established shade trees
 - Saplings
 - Amenity grass
 - Feature landscape areas/plantings
 - Ground modelling
 - Bushland plantation / wetland / swamp
 - River / coast / watercourse / waterbody
 - Cliff face/edge
- Condition/functionality
 - Overall rating
 - Furniture/amenities
 - Sports surfaces
 - Hard/soft landscape features
 - Play equipment
- Inherent risks
 - Limited passive surveillance
 - Limited/no night-time lighting
 - Proximity to busy road
 - Steep terrain / falls from heights
 - River / coast / watercourse / waterbody
 - Internal vehicle network
- Passive surveillance levels (0-25%, 25-50%, 50-75%, 75-100%)
- Connectivity
 - Adjoining another open space
 - Adjoining school/hospital
 - Connectivity with community/activity hub
 - Connectivity with civic/commercial centre
 - Nearby open space via trail/path
 - Relatively isolated
- Barriers to access
 - Transit corridor (road/rail)
 - Busy road with no designated crossing
 - Natural feature/barrier (waterbody, topography)
 - Dense vegetation
 - Industrial activities / private land/operations
 - Distance/location
 - Lack of support amenities (e.g. car parking, footpaths)
- Sign posted prohibited activities
 - Camping
 - Golf
 - Horse riding
 - Smoking
 - Trailbikes
 - Dogs
 - fires

6.2 Open Space Precincts

The following open space planning precincts are identified and illustrated in Figure 7, with profiles of each precinct provided on the following pages:

- Precinct A: Portland Central
- Precinct B: Portland South
- Precinct C: Heywood
- Precinct D: Casterton
- Precinct E: Portland North
- Precinct F: Narrawong
- Precinct G: Dartmoor
- Precinct H: Merino
- Precinct I: Heathmere
- Precinct J: Tyrendarra
- Precinct K: Nelson
- Precinct L: Sandford
- Precinct M: Digby
- Precinct N: Cape Bridgewater
- Precinct O: Glenelg Shire – Rural

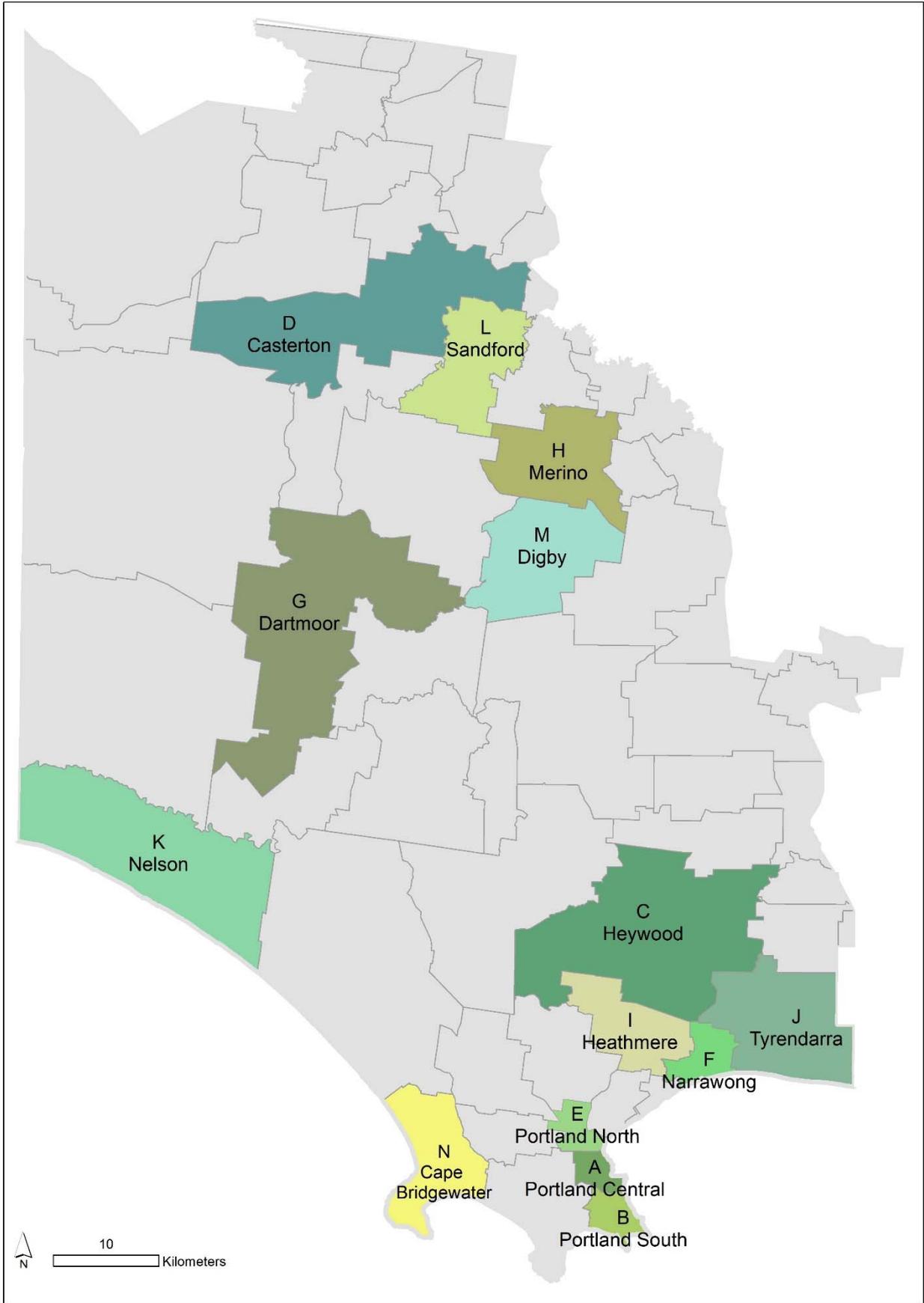


Figure 7: Precinct Map

6.3 Open Space Provision Overview

The Glenelg Shire has a large, widely-distributed and diverse network of existing open spaces. Table 8 below provides a summary of the distribution, type and geographic area of open spaces across the Shire included in the open space audit.

Table 8: Overview of open space provision by precinct and category

PRECINCT		CATEGORY & AREA (ha)										
		Parklands / Gardens	Conservation / Heritage	Active Open Space	Linear Open Space / Trail	Coastal / Beach	Natural / Semi natural	Civic space	Utilities / services	Plantation	Other	Total (ha)
A	Portland Central	15.1	33.7	38.0	0.5	33.8	25.7	0.6	4.2	-	3.3	154.9
B	Portland South	6.0	12.3	83.1	0.4	1.2	10.9	-	0.8	-	13.4	128.1
C	Heywood	7.0	4.6	119.6	9.9	-	-	-	-	-	8.1	149.2
D	Casterton	26.5	5.1	123.0	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	12.8	167.6
E	Portland North	1.09	-	-	-	-	33.9	-	-	-	7.31	42.3
F	Narrawong	-	3.0	10.2	-	13.2	2.4	-	-	-	0.5	29.3
G	Dartmoor	17.8	-	33.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	51.6
H	Merino	6.8	4.1	9.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.1	23.4
I	Heathmere	-	-	4.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.1
J	Tyrendarra	-	-	4.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.4
K	Nelson	8.1	1.9	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.4
L	Sandford	-	2.4	24.2	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	28.6
M	Digby	-	-	0.6	-	-	1.8	-	-	-	-	2.4
N	Cape Bridgewater	-	-	-	-	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	1.6
O	Glenelg Shire Rural	3.0	3.2	85.9	-	39.0	58.1	-	0.78	1.32	16.8	208.1
Total (ha)		91.4	70.3	537.2	10.8	88.8	135.0	0.6	5.8	1.3	65.8	1,007.0

7

Findings Overview



Rotary Park, Casterton

7.1 Quantity

It is important to ensure that the Shire's community has sufficient access to a diverse range of open spaces across the Shire. A comprehensive audit of open spaces across the Glenelg Shire identifies a total of 213 discrete open space parcels, totalling **1007ha**. This figure does not include National Parks, Conservation Reserves and State Forests, which total a further **173,065ha** of Natural / Semi-Natural open space, offering varying levels of access for recreational purposes. Compared to industry benchmarks, and relative to its current population, the Glenelg Shire has high provision of open space overall, encompassing high levels of both active open space and passive open space.

This scenario is generally repeated across the Shire, being applicable to most, if not all, of the Shire's main settlements. Community consultation feedback raised few concerns relating to the general availability or diversity of current open space provision.

In Precinct A Portland Central, the provision of active and passive open space compares very well with industry benchmarks, with a significant amount of open space that offers a variety of functions including Active Open Space, Parkland/Gardens, Natural/ Semi-natural open spaces and Beach / Coastal open spaces. There is also a balanced mix of Local, Neighbourhood and District level open space, and the majority of the Shire's Regional level open spaces are located in this Precinct.

In Precinct B Portland South, the provision of active and passive open space is sufficient to meet the needs of the current and projected populations, broadly in line with industry benchmarks. There is a balanced mix of Local, Neighbourhood and District level open space facilities across this precinct, offering a variety of functions including Active Open Space, Parkland/Gardens and Natural/ Semi-natural open spaces.

In Precinct C Heywood, the provision of active and passive open space compares well with industry benchmarks, with a significant amount of open space that offers a variety of functions including Active Open Space, Parkland/Gardens, and Linear Open Space / Trails. This Precinct benefits from a network of Township (Rural) open spaces, broadly connected along the river corridor. Whilst there are no Local level open spaces, there is a significant amount of open space overall, and multiple Neighbourhood level open spaces.

In Precinct D Casterton, the provision of active and passive open space compares very well with industry benchmarks, with a significant amount of open space that offers a variety of functions including Active Open Space, Parkland/Gardens, and Linear Open Space / Trails. Similar to Heywood, a network of Township (Rural) open spaces are connected along the river corridor. There is also a balanced mix of Local, Neighbourhood and District level open space facilities across this precinct.

Other Precincts within the Shire also benefit from levels of active and passive open space that compare well or very well with industry benchmarks, with a good mix of Local, District and Neighbourhood level open spaces, and/or a Township (Rural) open spaces.

Given that the analysis of the Shire's open space network has identified high levels of open space provision overall, benchmarked against industry standards, there is a case to be made for the disposal / sale of open space parcels that are demonstrably surplus to requirements, the proceeds of which can be directed to improvements elsewhere in the open space network. This may involve utilising these funds to upgrade infrastructure in nearby open spaces or to secure a new open space parcel at a location with an identified shortfall.

7.2 Function & Amenity

As part of the on-ground open space investigations process a high-level condition/ functionality assessment was undertaken for each open space parcel, assigning an overall rating plus individual ratings for furniture/support infrastructure, hard and soft landscape elements, and sports surfaces.

Broadly speaking, across the Shire's main settlements, the condition and functionality of the majority of open spaces have been rated as being in fair condition.

Within Portland (Precinct A Central and Precinct B South), Regional and District level open spaces tended to rate as good and fair, notably P50 Portland Botanic Gardens, P24 Hanlon Park and parts of the Portland Foreshore open space network (P46, P52). Local and neighbourhood level open spaces across these Precincts tended to fare less well, being rated as either fair or poor, often due to the limited presence or absence of support infrastructure such as footpath provision, shade, shelter or seating. Examples of such open spaces include P44 Pile Court Reserve, P69 Wonderland Court Parcel and P55 Pritchard Court Parcel.

In Precinct C Heywood, open space condition/functionality ratings range between fair and good, notable examples including H01 Fitzroy River Gardens, H02 Apex Park and H10 Heywood Youth Park. In Precinct D Casterton, C10 Ess Lagoon, C02 Apex Park and C08 Skate Park are rated as having good condition/functionality. C12 Masonic Park and C09 Cussen St Park are rated as having poor condition/functionality, primarily relating to the poor condition/lack of existing infrastructure.

Across the Shire's other settlements there are other examples of open spaces that rate well, such as D06 Fort O'Hare Campground (Dartmoor), M03 Lions Club Park (Merino) and N03 Bridge Park (Nelson), all of which have benefited from recent investment.

A trend across more rural and remote locations of the Shire is the relatively poor condition of sports related open space infrastructure, in particular football/cricket ovals and tennis courts. This is likely attributable to falling population numbers in these locations, and changes to sporting/recreational preferences, resulting in the demise of local organised and social sports clubs.

In some rural locations organised sport continues, including at R18 Tahara Recreation Reserve and R23 Wando Bridge (cricket), and R07 Drumborg Reserve (tennis), with facilities still in use at each of these reserves considered to be in fair condition. R22 Wallacedale Recreation Reserve (Equestrian Club) and R14 Myamyn Recreation Reserve (Gun Club) remain actively used by their respective members.

This trend has impacted on the condition and overall use of open space facilities in some of the Shire's smaller settlements, including Dartmoor (tennis courts), Sandford (football/cricket oval) and Merino (football/cricket oval, tennis/netball courts).

The longer-term future of these active open spaces will need to be considered in terms of the alternative roles each play for the relevant community. For example, football/cricket ovals may host a variety of community events, offer valued passive recreation open space and/or be designated as a Bushfire Place of Last Resort (Neighbourhood Safer Places). A tennis/netball/multi-use court may provide a valued contained space for informal ball games. Often these active open spaces are co-located with a community hall.

Community consultation feedback suggested the majority of respondents believe that open spaces across the Shire cater for a suitable range of uses, are generally well managed and in good condition, and meet their needs and their family's needs.

7.3 Accessibility, Connectivity & Inclusivity

Issues surrounding accessibility, connectivity and inclusivity are wide and varied. Levels of accessibility are influenced by a range of factors, including distribution and proximity to residents, and physical barriers such as major transit corridors (road, rail) or natural features (rivers, water bodies, steep terrain). Another important factor is the ease by which any member of the community can effectively utilise an open space, regardless of their mobility (inclusivity). Industry benchmarks target the provision of access to passive open space within 400m of residents, access to active open space within 1km of residents and access to off-road recreational trails within 1km of residents.

On ground assessments and subsequent mapping analysis of open space distribution across the Shire identifies that, broadly speaking, the majority of the Shire's population has a good level of access to a wide range of open spaces, including active and passive spaces, and off road recreational trails. However, there are localised exceptions across the Shire where access to open space could be improved, in particular within Precinct A Portland Central, Precinct B Portland South, Precinct D Casterton and Precinct E Portland North.

On ground assessment of each open space identified several good examples of facilities in the Shire currently capable of meeting the needs of a wide range of user groups, including less able / less mobile people, such as Heywood Apex Park All-abilities Playground, Portland Foreshore Youth Plaza, Fawthrop Canal Fishing platform, Budj Bim Cultural Landscape Centre and various public toilets/amenities.

Currently, inclusive access arrangements are provided to certain key locations/features along the Portland Foreshore, including the Youth Plaza, Visitor Information Centre, Nuns Beach Pavilion, Boat Ramp and public amenities. However, there is a notable absence of a footpath/shared use path that provides a continual connection through the open space network along the foreshore, which would improve access across the space. Elsewhere within the open space network, infrastructure provision of footpath/cycle paths can also be varied and inconsistent, in terms of presence/availability, overall quality and capacity to accommodate the less able / less mobile.

Community consultation feedback reflected generally positive responses from the majority of respondents to key components of the Shire's current open space network, however, accessibility and connectivity did not receive such levels of support. Common themes raised by the community across the Shire included desire for enhanced connectivity, improved linkages for walking and cycling between open spaces and key community facilities, the crossing of major transit corridors and the provision of inclusive access/all-abilities facilities.

In line with forecasts of an ageing population across regional Victoria, the Glenelg Shire is expected to experience growth in the proportion of people aged 65 years and over and decline in the number of people aged under 20 years. These changes in population composition are likely to lead to greater demand for infrastructure that offers improved access to facilities for the elderly and others with reduced levels of mobility, including better footpaths, lighting, seating and inclusive access infrastructure.

The Great South West Walk traverses significant areas of the Shire, along the coastline and adjacent to the Glenelg River, providing a continuous link between Portland and Nelson, returning via Heathmere and Portland North. This is a fantastic asset, with further opportunities to build upon its existing profile, and introducing shorter loop trails off the main alignment. Former rail corridors may also present opportunities to further develop the Shire's off road recreational trail network (e.g. Casterton to Branxholme via Sandford and Merino, Heywood to Dartmoor and beyond).

7.4 Flexibility & Adaptation

A flexible and adaptable approach to the future delivery of Glenelg Shire's open space network will be required to respond appropriately to a wide range of dynamic factors that affect how the community uses open space, including changes to the population composition, recreational preferences and the climate.

Population forecasts for the Shire vary depending on the data source. Victoria in the Future identifies a decline in the resident population of Glenelg Shire by 775 between 2016 and 2031. Forecasts prepared by id.community identify growth in the resident population of the Shire by 826, over the same time period. In line with forecasts of an ageing population across regional Victoria, the Glenelg Shire population is also expected to continue ageing over coming decades. These changes in population composition could lead to greater demand for improvements to infrastructure that offer improved access to facilities for the elderly and others with reduced levels of mobility, including better footpaths, lighting, seating and inclusive access infrastructure.

The community's sporting and recreational preferences are continually changing over time, and this has a direct impact on how the open space network is utilised. Broadly speaking, participation rates in traditional organised sports are declining, with preferences trending towards informal recreational activities that can be undertaken as and when the participant desires, offering them greater flexibility and control, such as walking and cycling/mountain biking. Modified formats of the more traditional organised sports are also increasing in popularity (e.g. AFL 9s), as are other sports previously considered as extreme or niche interest activities (e.g. BMX and skateboarding). Active sport and recreation activities are also increasingly competing with other non-physical based recreational activities such as computer gaming, and television/internet use. On the flip side, technological advances have also introduced a wide range of opportunities, such as fitness apps, that promote participation in physical activity and provide a platform where the individual user can promote and compete against themselves or other individuals on specific challenges (e.g. Map My Ride/Run, STRAVA).

The emergence of nature-based tourism and increasing visitor numbers will place additional pressures on certain open space across the Shire, particularly the extensive network of national parks and higher profile regional open spaces (e.g. Portland Foreshore) and other popular and accessible locations (e.g. Nelson, Cape Bridgewater, Narrawong).

Open space provision is becoming increasingly linked to climate change adaptation policies. Forward planning is required to ensure that open spaces are resilient to the challenges arising from climate change and adaptive measures implemented wherever possible. Potential impacts of climate change include the risk of increased summer temperatures, prolonged periods of extreme/high temperatures, decreased spring rainfall, prolonged periods of drought, flooding, loss of land/infrastructure through rising sea levels and coastal erosion and damaged infrastructure through extreme heat.

The Shire's open space network will need to continually adapt to meet the evolving needs of its existing and future community whilst responding to issues relating to climate change.

7.5 Environment & Cultural Heritage

Strategic planning policy recognises the importance of a healthy environment and the promotion of access to nature to improve people's awareness and understanding of the environment. There is also recognition that there is a need to protect the Shire's environmental assets whilst at the same time promoting those assets for tourism, research and education.

Natural areas across the Shire form a significant and important component of the open space network. Many of these areas offer high environmental and biodiversity values, which need to be protected from adverse impacts. Similarly, there is a rich and diverse range of cultural heritage sites across the Shire, which must also be afforded appropriate protection. The region has many sites of indigenous heritage significance, including some extremely rare examples of permanent structures.

Policy directions that regularly feature in the Shire's strategic planning documents include the protection of landscapes with high amenity and character values and sites of cultural heritage significance. Specific features across the Shire are flagged for particular protection, enhancement and/or promotion. Examples of this include the National Heritage listed Tyrendarra Lava flow, the old railway crossing over the Glenelg River (Casterton), and broader promotion of ecological values of the Glenelg River. There is also recognition of the strong heritage significance of the Shire's settlements, in particular Portland and Casterton, and also towns such as Merino (pastoral history) and Dartmoor (timber industry).

The Shire's settlements tend to be well integrated into the broader open space network, with many of the towns located along the continuous coastal open space network, located on one of the Shire's open space river corridor networks or located in close proximity to the Shire's extensive national park network (and indeed any combination of the above).

Glenelg Shire benefits from a wealth of environmentally significant areas, in particular the natural coastal environment, significant wetland areas, scientific and geological points of interest. Significant assets include: The Budj Bim Heritage Landscape, Great South West Walk, Glenelg River parkland, Nelson /Lower Glenelg Park, Cape Bridgewater and Surrounds, Casterton and Surrounds, Cobboboonee National Park and Forest Park, Mt Clay State Forest, Cape Bridgewater, Glenelg River, The Lower Glenelg National Park, Discovery Bay Coastal Park, Annya State Forest, Crawford River Regional Park and Nangeela State Forest.

In addition to identified Natural and Semi Natural areas, active and passive open spaces can also offer significant environmental values including providing valued habitat for wildlife, particularly where the open space forms an integrated part of a broader open space network, providing important habitat corridors between individual open spaces.

The Shire is noted for its exceptional landscape and environmental qualities, with existing policies in place to protect landscape amenity/character and environmental values, in particular at coastal locations around Nelson, Cape Bridgewater and Narrawong.

Reserving significant areas of native vegetation and integrating them into the open space network, together with the appropriate use and management of these spaces, will serve to protect and enhance these areas.

Where appropriate, improving access (and clearly defining appropriate locations for access) provides the opportunity to educate the community in terms of environmental and cultural heritage values, and influence behaviours, through interpretation and greater exposure to these values.

7.6 Tourism, Events & Commercial Uses

The Local Government Guide for Engaging with the Visitor Economy (April 2018) recognises the significant and diverse role that Local Government plays in Victoria's visitor economy, and that the base infrastructure and core amenities that are enjoyed in a location by visitors are largely the product of the work of Local Government.

The report notes that the Visitor Economy is now recognised at all levels of government as an intrinsic, sustainable and driving part of economic development, creating long term improvements in the liveability of cities, towns and rural life and significantly improving the prosperity of Australian communities. The report also notes that Victoria's visitor economy is set to increase in size to \$36.5 billion by 2025 and provide 320,700 jobs.

The Shire's strategic plans and policy directions support the continuing development of the visitor economy, recognising that the tourism sector is still emerging across the region, with scope for significant improvements. There is recognition of the importance of the Shire's natural environment as one of the major tourist attractions, containing high value terrestrial habitat, lakes and wetlands, ranging from the natural coastal environment to the varied inland landscapes of the Shire.

Nature-based tourism is identified as a significant opportunity for the Shire, encompassing a raft of possibilities including the development of eco accommodation, camping, fishing, boating, whale/seal/wildlife watching, recreational trails (walking, cycling, mountain biking, horse riding, kayaking) and vehicle touring (4WD and 2WD). The Shire's strong Indigenous and European heritage is also recognised as a significant drawcard to the region, alongside the region's developing arts and crafts offer.

Integral to the success of many of these opportunities will be the quality of the open spaces that provide the setting for many of these visitor activities; there will also be a need to ensure that appropriate infrastructure is provided to support such activities.

There is a clear opportunity to continue to build and capitalise on an array of high quality and exceptional assets across the Shire to further support and develop the visitor economy. Exceptional nature-based tourism assets are an integral component of the Shire's open space network, many closely associated with the Shire's National, Regional and Coastal Park and State Forests (refer locations identified in previous section). Ensuring there are suitable accommodation options will be important in these rural areas to allow for extended visits, including provision of RV friendly campgrounds and other appropriate amenities.

The Shire's open space network provides the setting for a whole host of events, encompassing a broad range of interest areas that are enjoyed by the local community, as well as regional, interstate and international visitors to the region. Open spaces across the Shire also host a range of other commercial activities/enterprises, such as fitness sessions run by personal trainers, food and coffee trucks, recreational equipment hire, temporary trade/retail displays, circuses and other types of events.

The increasing diversity of uses for public open space is likely to continue and may place increasing pressures on the Shire's open space. Careful consideration is required to balance such uses whilst maintaining equitable access and use of these spaces by the broader community.

7.7 Planning & Management

Developing and strengthening partnerships with key stakeholders will assist in delivering an integrated and coordinated open space network that meets the current and future needs of the community. Stakeholders include all levels of government, advisory groups and community groups.

The extent and fragmented/dispersed nature of Crown land across the Shire can present management issues. There are many examples across the Shire where interests and responsibilities in open space parcels are shared. For example, between the Shire and DELWP, including reserves where DELWP is the land owner, and the Shire is the Committee of Management (CoM). In other instances, coordination will be required with third party land managers such as small volunteer CoMs. Increasing regulatory and maintenance requirements, combined with a declining and ageing population, declining volunteerism and a shortage of relevant skills, is impacting on the viability of these volunteer CoMs.

Where relevant to meeting the needs of the community, continuing to advocate for and secure access to school facilities may reduce pressures on Council to deliver additional sport, recreation and open space facilities, thereby minimising facility duplication.

Continuing to actively engage with the community at all stages of the open space network development process will assist in securing community buy-in and ensure that evolving community priorities are identified and reflected in future open space planning decisions.

In Victoria, existing mechanisms that enable developer contributions to fund open space development (in the form of land, cash or a combination of both) include the Subdivision Act 1988, Clause 53.01 of Victoria Planning Provisions and Infrastructure Contributions Plans. Funds and/or land can be used towards improvement of existing open space or the development of new open space provision.

In the interests of transparency, and to optimise the use of such contributions to the benefit of the open space network, a consistent policy will be developed to guide this process, identifying under what circumstances a contribution is required, whether the contribution should be in the form of land or cash (or a combination), and how/where the contribution should be spent. Where the contribution takes the form of land, this land should be fit for purpose and unencumbered.

Council is currently undertaking a Sport & Recreation Plan and a Tracks & Trails Strategy, both of which will support the GSOSS and assist in developing a coordinated approach for the Shire's open space network. Planning for individual open space parcels should continue through master planning processes. Current/recently endorsed master plans should be progressively implemented, out of date master plans reviewed and updated (where relevant) and new master plans prepared for other strategically important open spaces. These processes will ensure that the open space network continues to meet the current and future needs of the community.

Delivering an efficient and equitable open space network will be assisted by the development of a framework to guide investment in open space infrastructure (refer Appendix 2). The framework identifies the types of infrastructure appropriate for any particular open space classification/hierarchy level. The intention of this framework is to avoid over provision of infrastructure for example in a local or neighbourhood open space.

8

Vision & Principles

Bridgewater Bay Foreshore, Cape Bridgewater

8.1 Approach

The establishment of a common vision for the GSOSS enables the subsequent development of Strategic Outcomes linked to achieving this Vision. These have in turn provided the framework for development of strategies and actions (specific activities to achieve Outcomes and fulfil the Vision).

Individual actions have been developed to implement strategies and address relevant issues raised in the research and consultation phases.

Figure 8 illustrates the interrelationship of these parts of the Planning process.

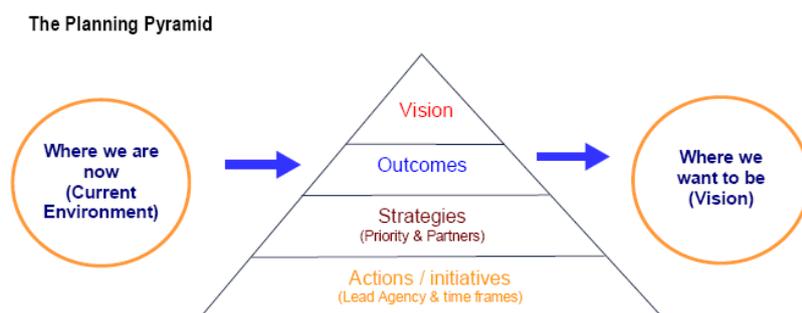


Figure 8: The Planning Pyramid

8.2 Vision

The vision seeks to reflect the fact that the Shire comprises a uniquely diverse range of communities, residing in distinctly different regions and open space contexts, recognising their varied priorities and individual situations.

Whilst each individual community faces a raft of unique opportunities and challenges as a result of ever evolving circumstances, they are united by the value they place on their open spaces and the contribution these spaces make to their communities and quality of life.



A **UNIQUE & DIVERSE** NETWORK OF QUALITY OPEN SPACES
 THAT CONTINUE TO MEET THE **UNIQUE & DIVERSE** NEEDS
 OF THE SHIRE'S **UNIQUE & DIVERSE** COMMUNITY & VISITORS

8.3 Guiding Principles

The following principles have been developed to guide the future planning and ongoing management of the Shire's open space network:

PROVISION

Provide for a diverse network of quality, accessible, and inclusive open spaces and facilities within comfortable walking distances of residents to encourage physical activity and participation

PROTECTION

Environmental, Indigenous and European Cultural Heritage features and values will be conserved and enhanced and, where appropriate, promoted to increase community and visitor awareness of the importance and value of these features

CONNECTED

The network will be connected via open space corridors and streetscapes that encourage walking and cycling whilst providing valuable wildlife/habitat corridors. Priority will be given to strategically important linkages between key open spaces, recreation and visitor destinations

ADAPTABLE

Open spaces will be flexible and adaptable to respond appropriately to varying circumstances, such as changing population demographics, community and visitor needs, recreational preferences and climate change

SUSTAINABLE

Recommended improvements, ongoing management and maintenance should be adequately resourced so that the open space network can be sustained over time to meet the needs of current and future residents and visitors

ACTIVATION

Promote the activation of open spaces through responsive and innovative design and the support of community events, programs and, where appropriate, other commercial uses

PARTNERSHIPS

Work in partnership with the community, community groups, state and federal government, private and other providers to implement a cohesive and integrated approach to delivering a sustainable and fit for purpose open space network

ENGAGEMENT

Progressive and ongoing engagement with the community and key stakeholders to ensure that the open space network continues to respond to the contemporary expectations of the community

8.4 Outcomes

Six key outcome areas have been identified based on the challenges and opportunities identified during the development of the GSOSS. If achieved, these six outcome areas will assist in achieving the vision for the open space network across the Shire.

OUTCOME 1: PLANNING FRAMEWORK

An open space network that is planned for in a sustainable manner and adequately supported by the Shire's current and future strategic planning policy directions and guidelines

OUTCOME 2: PROVISION

An open space network that is equitable, diverse and inclusive that meets the needs of all members of the community and visitors to the Shire through the adoption of a hierarchical approach to accessible open space provision.

OUTCOME 3: CONNECTIONS

An open space network that is easy to navigate and well connected across the Shire

OUTCOME 4: PROTECTION

An open space network that protects, enhances, promotes and celebrates the Shire's environmental and cultural heritage values

OUTCOME 5: DESIGN

An open space network that is well designed, responsive and inclusive of all members of the community (residents, workers and visitors) and encourages active, healthy and fulfilling lifestyles

OUTCOME 6: MANAGEMENT

An open space network that is well managed, sustainable, adaptable and efficient

9

Action Plan



Portland Foreshore

This section presents the strategies and actions that will deliver the outcomes described in the previous section and ultimately deliver the Vision for the Shire’s open space network. A rationale is provided for each strategy identified and is accompanied by specific actions, associated priority levels, anticipated timeframes, lead and supporting partners, together with a high-level estimate of resource requirements.

Priority Levels

In assessing the priority for each of the strategies, the following factors were considered:

- Alignment with the Vision and Outcomes
- Identified need
- Safety
- Feasibility
- Level of planning already undertaken
- Level of community support

Table 9: Strategic Priority Levels

Priority Levels	
HIGH	Essential in achieving the Vision and Outcomes
MEDIUM	Important in achieving the Vision and Outcomes
LOW	Contributes to achieving the Vision and Outcomes

Timeframes

The timeframe identified for completion of each action is an indicative timeframe and should be reviewed annually. For an ongoing action the timeframe is equivalent to that of the Plan (20 years).

Table 10: Timeframes

Timeframes	
IMMEDIATE	Immediate implementation
SHORT TERM	2019 - 2020
MEDIUM TERM	2021 - 2030
LONG TERM	2031 +

Partners

Partners have been identified who will lead the implementation of the strategy/action. Supporting partners who may be able to assist with the delivery of the strategy/action are also identified. It is acknowledged that without partner support many of the actions identified will less likely be achievable or successfully delivered.

Resources

An estimate and/or source of the resources required to implement each action have been identified to assist Council with its budget processes. It is noted that where cost estimates are provided, these are broad indicative estimates and should be reviewed prior to implementation or as part of annual business and budget planning. Indicative costings are provided for each of the actions identified to offer a broad guide to likely cost implications for each proposal. Costings are identified in broad value ranges, as identified in the following table and should be used as an indicative guide only.

Table 11: Indicative Cost Brackets

Indicative Cost Brackets	
LOW	< \$5,000
MEDIUM	\$5,000 - \$50,000
HIGH	\$50,000 - \$500,000
MAJOR PROJECT	> \$500,000

OUTCOME 1 - PLANNING FRAMEWORK

An open space network that is planned for in a sustainable manner and adequately supported by the Shire's current and future strategic planning policy directions and guidelines

Strategy 1: Planning Scheme

Update the planning scheme to acknowledge and reflect the findings, recommendations and strategic priorities identified in the GSOSS

Rationale:

To ensure a cohesive and integrated approach to land use and open space planning, which is reflected in the Shire's strategic planning policy documents

Priority: HIGH

Actions	Timeframe	Cost Bracket	Lead Partner Supporting Partners	Resources
1.1 Prepare a Public Open Space Contributions Policy	IMMEDIATE	LOW	GSC	Internal staff time External Consultancies
1.2 Amend the Local Planning Framework to reflect the GSOSS Vision and Principles and make reference to the Glenelg Shire Open Space Strategy	IMMEDIATE	LOW	GSC	Internal staff time External Consultancies
1.3 Reflect the recommendations of the Glenelg Shire Open Space Strategy in relation to its review of zoning of open space across the Shire and include in an amendment to the planning scheme (refer Open Space Database Matrix for further details)	IMMEDIATE	LOW	GSC	Internal staff time External Consultancies

Strategy 2: Future Policy Development

Utilise the findings, recommendations and strategic priorities identified in the GSOSS as a guiding framework when developing future strategic policy documents that relate to open space provision across the Shire

Rationale:

To ensure a cohesive and integrated approach to land use and open space planning, which is reflected in the Shire's strategic planning policy documents

Priority: HIGH

Actions	Timeframe	Cost Bracket	Lead Partner Supporting Partners	Resources
2.1 Underpin the development of the recently commenced GSC Sport and Recreation Plan with the strategic directions outlined in the GSOSS	SHORT	LOW	GSC	Internal staff time External Consultancies Funding: Council & external sources
2.2 Underpin the development of the forthcoming Portland Strategic Framework Plan with the strategic directions outlined in the GSOSS	SHORT	LOW	GSC	Internal staff time Funding: Council
2.3 Underpin the development of the forthcoming GSC Tracks and Trails Strategy with the strategic directions outlined in the GSOSS	SHORT	LOW	GSC	Internal staff time External Consultancies Funding: Council & external sources
2.4 Underpin the development of future planning policy and guidance with the strategic directions outlined in the GSOSS	Ongoing	LOW	GSC	Internal staff time External Consultancies Funding: Council & external sources

OUTCOME 2 - PROVISION

An open space network that is equitable, diverse and inclusive that meets the needs of all members of the community and visitors to the Shire through the adoption of a hierarchical approach to accessible open space provision.

Strategy 3: Asset Redistribution

Address strategic provision gaps in the open space network through asset redistribution, strengthened open space linkages and shared use of school open space facilities

Rationale:

Analysis of the Shire's open space network has found that the Shire benefits from high levels of open space. Analysis of 'walkable' catchments within each of the Shire's main settlements determined that much of the Shire's community resides within recommended walking distance of a range of open spaces and open space facilities. The analysis did however identify some gaps in the open space network including:

Precinct A Portland Central

- *Residential areas centred around Bade Avenue/Barrowby Street to the north of the precinct*
- *Residential areas centred around Burvilles Road to the eastern extent of the precinct*

Precinct B Portland South

- *Residential areas centred around Wellington Road/Findlay Street in eastern areas of the precinct*

Precinct C Casteron

- *Residential areas to the eastern and western extents of the town*

One option to address such gaps in the network include strengthening links to the nearest open spaces to facilitate access to those spaces.

In the case of residences centred around Burvilles Road, P23 Graham Husson Fauna Park and P01 Alexandra Park offer passive and active open spaces a little beyond those recommended walking distances.

In the case of Precinct C Casterton, securing a formal agreement to access school open space (in this case with Casterton Secondary School and Sacred Heart School) could address gaps in the open space network to the eastern and western extents of the town.

A further option to consider would be the creation of new open space, most likely to be achieved through reserving open space through future land subdivision in an area. This would most likely be appropriate to address gaps in the network around Bade Avenue/Barrowby

Street (Precinct A Portland Central) and Wellington Road/Findlay Street (Precinct B Portland South). Alternatively, Council may pursue options to purchase land to meet these needs.

Asset redistribution is the process of using revenue from the sale of assets that are no longer required to purchase land in an area that is open space deficient. Analysis of the open space network has identified a number of open space parcels that are considered to duplicate open space provision in that area i.e. other suitable open space is available in the area. Additionally, these open space parcels are considered to offer limited amenity, recreation or environmental value, primarily due to the limited overall size of the space, lack of infrastructure and generally poor accessibility.

Precinct A Portland Central

Open Space Parcels for potential disposal:

- P44 Pile Court Reserve – currently offers limited amenity/recreation/environmental value with limited/no infrastructure and poor connectivity/accessibility (Shire owned land parcel). P38 Mitchell Park (Mitchell Crescent) offers a range of open space facilities within walkable catchment.
- Any funds generated from land sale should be directed at further upgrades to P38 Mitchell Park (Mitchell Crescent), or to address identified shortfall in OS provision further to the north, where it could still be accessible to these local residents. This could potentially be delivered through future land subdivision.

Precinct B Portland South

Open Space Parcels for potential disposal:

- P30 Horatio Court Reserve – currently offers limited amenity/recreation/environmental value with limited/no infrastructure and poor connectivity/accessibility (Shire owned land parcel). P40 Nelson Park (Cape Nelson Road) and P07 Charles Campbell Reserve (Wattle Crescent) offer a range of open space facilities within walkable catchments.
- P32 Karinya Crescent Reserve (Karinya Crescent) – currently offers limited amenity/recreation/environmental value with limited/no infrastructure and poor connectivity/accessibility (Shire owned land parcel). P03 Bellara Court Reserve provides a local open space within walkable catchment for majority of nearby local residents.
- P56 Rossdell Court Reserve – currently offers limited amenity/recreation/environmental value with limited/no infrastructure and poor connectivity/accessibility (Shire owned land parcel). There is an identified shortfall in accessible open space across eastern areas of this precinct (Portland South). P56 is not particularly well located to address this shortfall. Adjacent land is also zoned IN3Z Industrial

3 Zone. A more centrally located parcel of open space within these eastern areas of the Precinct would increase accessibility and serve a larger catchment population. This could potentially be delivered through future land subdivision.

- P65 Vidic Drive Parcel - currently offers limited amenity/recreation value with limited infrastructure and limited accessibility/connectivity for nearby local residents (Shire owned land parcel). P05 Cavalier Park (Childers Street) provides a regional open space within walkable catchment for majority of nearby local residents. P62 South Portland Community Hall Site (Wellington Road) also provides an alternative local open space (associated with the community hall). Improved pedestrian connectivity should be explored along Derril Rd and between Vidic Dr and Willunga Street to connect these residential areas onto the broader footpath network.

These open spaces are identified for potential future disposal on the basis of desktop research, high level on ground assessment and open space analysis processes. Further consultation with key stakeholders, including members of the community and local residents should be undertaken to confirm the appropriateness of these proposals.

Priority: MEDIUM

Actions	Timeframe	Cost Bracket	Lead Partner Supporting Partners	Resources
3.1 Portland Central Review future opportunities to address an identified gap in the open space network in the vicinity of Bade Avenue/Barrowby Street to the north of Precinct A Portland Central, with a focus on opportunities to introduce new open space into this area arising from future land subdivision in this area. Preferred location (most accessible location to highest number of local residents in this area) - east of Richardson St, opposite Murrell Avenue	Ongoing	LOW	GSC	Internal staff time
3.2 Portland Central Consider the future disposal of land at P44 Pile Court Reserve (deemed surplus to open space network requirements) with alternative open space provision currently offered at P38 Mitchell Park Reserve and local open space at P59 Shevill Court.	SHORT	LOW	GSC Local Community	Internal staff time
3.3 Portland Central Review opportunities to strengthen linkages between Burvilles Road residential area to closest open space facilities, such as P23 Fauna Park and P01 Alexandra Park, recognising there is limited open space provision close by to serve these particular residents	MEDIUM	LOW / MED	GSC	Internal staff time Funding: Council & external sources
3.4 Portland South Review future opportunities to address an identified gap in the open space network in the vicinity of Wellington Road/Findlay Street in eastern areas of Precinct B Portland South, with a focus on opportunities to introduce new open space into this area arising from	Ongoing	LOW	GSC	Internal staff time

future land subdivision in this area. Preferred location (most accessible location to highest number of local residents in this area) - south of Findlay St, vicinity of Dawn Court, ideally with access to Wando Ct				
3.5 Portland South Consider the future disposal of land at P30 Horatio Court (deemed surplus to open space network requirements) with alternative open space provision currently offered at P40 Nelson Park and P07 Charles Campbell Reserve.	MEDIUM	LOW	GSC Local Community	Internal staff time
3.6 Portland South Consider the future disposal of land at P32 Karinya Crescent Reserve (deemed surplus to open space network requirements) with alternative open space provision currently offered at P03 Bellara Court Reserve.	SHORT	LOW	GSC Local Community	Internal staff time
3.7 Portland South Consider the future disposal of land at P56 Rosdell Court Reserve, noting that whilst there is an identified shortfall of appropriate open space provision in eastern areas of Precinct B Portland South, P56 Rosdell Court Reserve is not well placed strategically to offer good accessibility, as it is not centrally located within the area in question.	LONG	LOW	GSC Local Community	Internal staff time
3.8 Portland South Consider the future disposal of land at P65 Vidic Drive (deemed surplus to open space network requirements) with alternative open space provision currently offered at P05 Cavalier Park and P62 South Portland Community Hall. The upgrade of pedestrian footpaths along Derril Rd and between Vidic Drive and Willunga Street should also be considered to enhance connectivity for local residents	MEDIUM	LOW	GSC Local Community	Internal staff time
3.9 Portland South Subject to the development of a new open space that would serve eastern areas of Precinct B Portland South (refer Action 3.4), consider the replacement of local level play grounds at P57 Rosdell Street Reserve and P60 Short Street Reserve (at the end of the play equipment's useful life) with a consolidated neighbourhood level playground incorporated into the new open space, offering greater amenity/diversity of play experience and overall improved accessibility for the local community	LONG	MED	GSC Local Community	Internal staff time Funding: Council & external sources
3.10 Casterton Engage with the Department of Education and Training Victoria, Casterton Secondary School and Sacred Heart School and explore opportunities to secure/formalise permission for community access to school ovals/open spaces to provide optimal access to open space for eastern and western-most located residents of the town	SHORT	LOW	GSC DETV Local Community	Internal staff time

Strategy 4: Rationalisation & Re-purposing

Consider the longer term sustainable use of open spaces across the Shire that no longer perform the originally intended function and/or no longer demonstrably meet the current or future needs of the community

Rationale:

A trend across more rural locations of the Shire is the relatively poor condition of sports related open space infrastructure, in particular football/cricket ovals and tennis/netball courts. This is likely attributable to historic and continuing population decline in these locations, and changes to sporting/ recreational preferences, resulting in the demise of local organised sports clubs and social community participation. Examples include HS03 Hotspur Recreation Reserve (football/cricket oval), R02 Condah Recreation Reserve (football/cricket oval and tennis courts), R12 Homerton Recreation Reserve (tennis courts), R13 Mumbannar Recreation Reserve (tennis courts), R08 Dunrobin Recreation Reserve (tennis courts), R24 Winnap Recreation Reserve (football/cricket oval) and R16 Strathdownie Recreation Reserve (football/cricket oval and tennis courts).

For other communities, the demise of local organised sports clubs and activities has occurred more recently, such as at Sandford (where the local football team has amalgamated with the Casterton team to form the Casterton Sandford Football Netball Club) and at Merino (where the cricket club folded as recently as 2017).

The Shire should continue to work with these communities to identify sustainable options for future management of these open spaces and facilities. Consideration should be given to re-purposing / re-defining the role played by active open spaces (e.g. football/cricket ovals) where they no longer host organised or social sports activities and where this would demonstrably meet current and future needs of the community, to deliver valued, flexible and adaptable open space.

Across Portland (Precinct A Portland Central and Precinct B Portland South), preliminary analysis suggests a relatively high provision of sports ovals and locations that host netball and tennis courts. This analysis is supported by the GSOSS that finds that there is relatively high provision of active open space more broadly, and this is reflected in relatively high numbers of these types of sports facilities.

Preliminary analysis would also suggest a relatively high provision of playgrounds, with equipment provided at multiple locations, in particular within the Shire's main settlements (Precinct A Portland Central, Precinct B Portland South, Precinct C Heywood and Precinct D Casterton). Playground provision, and specific types of play equipment and experiences, should offer a range of play experiences to meet the needs of a range of ages and abilities. A cohesive strategy to the provision of play 'destinations' should be developed.

A range of these issues (and the actions identified below) will be considered in further detail by the Active Your Way Glenelg Sport & Active Recreation Plan.

Priority: MEDIUM

Actions	Timeframe	Cost Bracket	Lead Partner Supporting Partners	Resources
<p>4.1 Shire wide As part of the GSC Sport and Recreation Plan development review the levels of provision of sports facilities provided within active open space, noting that the GSOSS identifies overall high levels of active open space provision across the Shire, with further high level analysis suggesting relatively high levels of provision of sports ovals and courts</p>	SHORT	LOW	GSC	Internal staff time External Consultancies Funding: Council & external sources
<p>4.2 Merino Review the primary role in the community played by M04 Merino Recreation Reserve (in particular the sports oval) in the context of the recent demise of the local cricket team and continuing community efforts to build on the successful development of RV friendly facilities, equestrian facility and community events hosted in these spaces</p>	MEDIUM	LOW	GSC Community Groups	Internal staff time
<p>4.3 Merino Review any opportunities to re-purpose existing buildings / built structures on M04 Merino Recreation Reserve to support existing and new recreation/community activities and events at the reserve</p>	MEDIUM	LOW	GSC Community Groups	Internal staff time External Consultancies Funding: Council & external sources
<p>4.4 Sandford Review the primary role in the community played by S03 Sandford Recreation Reserve (in particular the sports oval) in the context of the recent demise of some of the local organised sports clubs, the continued active use of the netball and tennis courts, passive recreation opportunities and community efforts to build on successful events currently hosted at this space. Due consideration to be given to the environmental values and flooding constraints associated with this open space</p>	MEDIUM	LOW	Local CoM User Groups GSC Community Groups	Internal staff time
<p>4.5 Glenelg Shire – Rural Engage with local rural communities to discuss the longer term sustainable future of their open spaces, in particular active open space facilities, such as football/cricket ovals and hard courts that are no longer utilised or fit for purpose, with the intention of either permanently decommissioning the facility (to ensure no health and safety risks remain through attempted facility usage) or exploring alternative uses for these spaces (where options exist e.g. leasing unused ovals and surrounding open space for agriculture purposes).</p>	MEDIUM	MED	Local CoMs User Groups GSC Community Groups	Internal staff time

4.6 Shire wide Develop a consistent and equitable approach to the provision of play facilities (including play grounds, skate parks, dirt jumps) through the development of a Playspace Strategy that considers provision of a wide variety of play-related facilities to meet the needs of a diverse range of age groups and abilities, based around the hierarchy structure recommended in the Playgrounds Management Plan 2018 (Regional, Neighbourhood/ Township, Local) with the aim of capturing 80% of township residences within a 600m radius of a local level playground	MEDIUM	MED	GSC	Internal staff time External Consultancies Funding: Council & external sources
4.7 Shire wide Progressively replace or decommission playspace infrastructure in line with the Playgrounds Management Plan 2018 and Playspace Strategy	Ongoing	HIGH	GSC	Internal staff time Funding: Council & external sources
4.8 Portland Central Based on preliminary analysis of playspace distribution across Precinct A Portland Central, and in the context of the development of a new regional level playground at P52 Portland Foreshore, recommend no additional locations require playground equipment	SHORT	LOW	GSC	Internal staff time
4.9 Portland South Based on preliminary analysis of playspace distribution across Precinct B Portland South, and in the context of the development of a new regional level playground at P52 Portland Foreshore in the adjacent Precinct, recommend no additional locations require playground equipment	SHORT	LOW	GSC	Internal staff time
4.10 Heywood As play equipment at H10 Heywood Youth Park nears the end of its serviceable life consider the need for replacement in the context of the other existing playgrounds at H02 Apex Park and H04 Lions Park	MEDIUM	LOW	GSC Community Groups	Internal staff time

Strategy 5: Upgrades to Regional & Key Township (Rural) Open Space

Undertake progressive upgrades to Regional level and Township (Rural) open spaces and facilities to firmly position those assets as primary community recreation and visitor destinations in the Shire

Rationale:

The Shire's Regional level and Township (Rural) level open spaces tend to be the primary destinations (for both residents and visitors) in the Shire's main settlements, and located at key strategic locations, such as on the foreshore or on the river. These open spaces tend to be relatively large in comparison to other open spaces in the network, and should offer higher quality facilities, capable of accommodating a wide range of activities, and catering to a range of user groups of all ages and abilities. These open spaces tend to support larger numbers of people and offer the potential to host larger scale community events.

A higher level of infrastructure development should be considered for these open spaces, serving the needs of residents and visitors, and creating destinations that draw in users from the wider region, including intra and inter State visitors.

Future development of these higher level open spaces should be considered in relation to the Open Space Development Standards (refer Appendix 2)

Priority: HIGH

Actions	Timeframe	Cost Bracket	Lead Partner Supporting Partners	Resources
5.1 Portland Central Undertake progressive upgrades to open space infrastructure at P52 Portland Foreshore, recognising its role as the Shire's premier, regional-level open space that will provide a wide range of facilities and recreation opportunities for the Shire's residents and visitors. Infrastructure upgrades and timings in line with the Portland Foreshore Master Plan (2018)	SHORT /MEDIUM	MP	GSC User Groups Community Groups	Internal staff time External Consultancies Funding: Council & external sources
5.2 Portland Central Explore the potential to develop a Grade 1 walk trail loop around P17 Fawthrop Lagoon through upgrades to the existing trail and specific address of steeper sections of the existing trail (in vicinity of View Street)	MEDIUM	HIGH	GSC DELWP User Groups Community Groups	Internal staff time External Consultancies Funding: Council & external sources
5.3 Portland Central Actively seek opportunities to promote the Great South West Walk (GSWW) through trail signage at prominent locations along P52 Portland Foreshore, improved wayfinding and clearer	MEDIUM	MED	GSC DELWP GSWW	Internal staff time External Consultancies

definition of the GSWW trail alignment. Leverage off this increased awareness/visibility of the trail to promote and encourage use of a network of smaller loop trails (existing and future) that link to the precinct's key open spaces, (such as P17 Fawthrop Lagoon, P50 Portland Botanic Gardens) providing a valuable resource for local residents and acting as another draw card for visitors			User Groups Community Groups	Funding: Council & external sources
5.4 Heywood Develop new interpretation signage and material to promote the natural and cultural heritage (Indigenous and European) of the town, the precinct and wider surrounding areas. Position Heywood as one gateway to the Budj Bim Cultural Heritage Landscape.	MEDIUM	MED	Local CoMs Community Groups Winda-Mara Aboriginal Corporation GSC	Internal staff time External Consultancies Funding: External sources
5.5 Heywood Consider upgrade requests to open space infrastructure within H01 Fitzroy River Gardens and H07 Riverside Corridor, recognising these areas are subject to periodic flooding	MEDIUM	MED	Local CoM DELWP GSC Community Groups	Internal staff time Funding: External sources
5.6 Heywood Undertake progressive maintenance / upgrades to open space infrastructure at H06 Recreation Reserve	Ongoing	MED	GSC DELWP User Groups	Internal staff time Funding: Council & external sources
5.7 Casterton Continue to progress with plans to redevelop C19 Village Square in association with the recently opened Australian Kelpie Centre, including introduction of a regional level playground (broadly in line with the Casterton Structure Plan 2018)	SHORT/ MEDIUM	HIGH / MP	GSC Other Land Owners Community Groups	Internal staff time External Consultancies Funding: Council & external sources
5.8 Casterton Undertake a Master Plan for C16 Island Park, C04 Memorial Park and C21 Rotary Park. Key items for investigation include: shared use of infrastructure, future rationalisation of playground infrastructure (3 separate areas), potential relocation of the bowling club beyond flood zone, removal/replacement of ageing infrastructure, integration with an upgraded Kelpie Trail	MEDIUM	HIGH	GSC User Groups Rotary Club Community Groups	Internal staff time External Consultancies Funding: Council & external sources
5.9 Nelson Undertake progressive maintenance/upgrades to open space infrastructure, with a focus on water side open space, through which runs the Great South West Walk (N01 Nelson Boat Ramp, N03	MEDIUM	MED/ HIGH	Local CoMs GSC GSWW	Internal staff time External Consultancies

Bridge Park, N06 Isle of Bags, N10 Nelson Riverside Reserve East) for the benefit of residents and visitors.				Funding: External sources
5.10 Cape Bridgewater Undertake progressive maintenance/upgrades at R01 Bridgewater Bay Foreshore to continue to develop Cape Bridgewater as a visitor destination and provide amenities for the local community. Broadly in line with the recommendations of Bridgewater Bay Foreshore Master Plan (2014) priorities should focus on improved accessibility and connectivity along the foreshore and defining clear gateways to the settlement	MEDIUM/ LONG	MP	GSC DELWP Local CoM Community Groups	Internal staff time External Consultancies Funding: Council & external sources

Strategy 6: Active Open Spaces

Undertake progressive upgrades to other active open space facilities (Local – District level)

Rationale:

The Shire's active open spaces support a wide range of sport and active recreation activities. Continual changes in demographics, recreational preferences and trends mean that these open spaces will need to be strategically planned for to ensure they remain relevant and meet the current and future needs of the community.

Key active open spaces will need to be designed to flexible and adaptive to meet these challenges, ensuring that open spaces and associated facilities are inclusive and meets the needs for instance of an ageing population, junior sports participation and increased female participation in traditional sports. For the higher level active open spaces this will require the development of a master plan that takes into consideration a wide range of factors and influences on that open space. Other active open spaces can be addressed through progressive and incremental upgrades.

Any future development of these open spaces should be considered in relation to the Open Space Development Standards (refer Appendix 2)

Priority: MEDIUM

Actions	Timeframe	Cost Bracket	Lead Partner Supporting Partners	Resources
6.1 Portland Central Develop/finalise/update and progressively implement Master Plans for the following key active open spaces; P01 Alexandra Park, P27 Henty Park, and P21 Flinders Park. Master Plans to align with the GSC Open Space Development Standards and Open Space Guidelines and the forthcoming GSC Sport and Recreation Strategy	MEDIUM	HIGH/ MP	GSC DELWP User Groups Community Groups	Internal staff time External Consultancies Funding: Council & external sources
6.2 Portland South Develop/finalise/update and progressively implement Master Plans for the following key active open spaces; P05 Cavalier Park, P40 Nelson Park, and P71 Yarraman Park. Master Plans to align with the GSC Open Space Development Standards and Open Space Guidelines and the forthcoming GSC Sport and Recreation Strategy	MEDIUM	HIGH/ MP	GSC DELWP User Groups Community Groups	Internal staff time External Consultancies Funding: Council & external sources
6.3 Portland South Review opportunities at P40 Nelson Park to accommodate additional passive recreation infrastructure, in the context of other identified recommendations that consider the future disposal of	MEDIUM	HIGH	GSC DELWP User Groups	Internal staff time External Consultancies

land at P30 Horatio Court, which is deemed surplus to open space network requirements			Community Groups	Funding: Council & external sources
6.4 Portland South Review opportunities at P05 Cavalier Park to accommodate additional passive recreation infrastructure, in the context of other identified recommendations that consider the future disposal of land at P65 Vidic Drive, which is deemed surplus to open space network requirements	MEDIUM	HIGH	GSC User Groups Community Groups	Internal staff time External Consultancies Funding: Council & external sources
6.5 Narrawong Undertake progressive maintenance / upgrades to open space infrastructure at NW05 Narrawong Camping & Recreation Reserve so that it continues to meet the needs of residents and visitors, whilst protecting its environmental values and recognising it lies with an area susceptible to inundation	Ongoing	HIGH	Local CoM GSC Community Groups	Internal staff time External Consultancies Funding: External sources
6.6 Dartmoor Undertake progressive maintenance / upgrades to open space infrastructure at D03 Dartmoor Recreation Reserve so that it continues to meet the needs of residents, with specific consideration given to the long-term future of the existing tennis courts (which are declining in condition).	Ongoing	HIGH	Local CoM User Groups GSC Community Groups	Internal staff time Funding: External sources
6.7 Heathmere Undertake progressive maintenance/upgrades to open space infrastructure in R10 Heathmere Recreation Reserve, including play equipment, in line with GSC Open Space Development Standards and GSC Open Space Guidelines	Ongoing	HIGH	Local CoM User Groups GSC Community Groups	Internal staff time Funding: External sources
6.8 Tyrendarra Undertake progressive maintenance/upgrades to open space infrastructure in R21 Tyrendarra Recreation Reserve, in line with GSC Open Space Development Standards and GSC Open Space Guidelines	Ongoing	HIGH	Local CoM User Groups GSC Community Groups	Internal staff time Funding: External sources
6.9 Digby Review the need/demand for upgrade of tennis court(s) in the context of their currently deteriorating condition, the absence of any other active open space facilities, and the relatively high percentage of young people in the precinct	SHORT/ MEDIUM	MED/ HIGH	Local CoM User Groups GSC Community Groups	Internal staff time Funding: External sources

Strategy 7: Passive Open Spaces

Undertake progressive upgrades to other passive open space facilities across the Shire (Local – District level)

Rationale:

Similarly to active open spaces, the Shire's extensive network of passive open space will need to be continually planned for, recognising the increasing popularity of activities such as walking and cycling/mountain biking and other informal recreation activities that can be undertaken as and when the participant desires. The emergence of nature-based tourism and increasing visitor numbers will place additional pressures on certain open space across the Shire

Any future development of these open spaces should be considered in relation to the Open Space Development Standards (refer Appendix 2)

Priority: MEDIUM

Actions	Timeframe	Cost Bracket	Lead Partner Supporting Partners	Resources
7.1 Shire wide Continue to progressively maintain other passive open spaces in the Precinct and consider future upgrade requests in line with GSC Open Space Development Standards and GSC Open Space Guidelines	Ongoing	HIGH	GSC Local CoMs	Internal staff time Funding: Council & external sources
7.2 Casterton Remove ageing/damaged infrastructure (benches, seating) at C12 Masonic Park	SHORT	LOW	GSC	Internal staff time Funding: Council
7.3 Casterton Continue to maintain C02 Apex Park as a visually attractive open space at an important gateway to the town from the east	Ongoing	MED	GSC	Internal staff time Funding: Council
7.4 Merino Future consideration to be given to potential play equipment/exercise stations at M04 Merino Recreation Reserve, where such a facility would benefit both residents and visitors at the RV friendly facilities (for instance, at the time of upgrade/renewal of existing equipment at M03 Merino Lions Club Park)	MEDIUM	HIGH	GSC Lions Club Progress Association	Internal staff time Funding: Council & external sources
7.5 Nelson At the appropriate time for facility upgrade/renewal, future consideration to be given to the need for the second playground at N04 Cameron Park, in the context of significant investment in the new play space at N10 Nelson Riverside Reserve East, which adequately meets the needs of residents and visitors	MEDIUM	LOW	Local CoM GSC Community Groups	Internal staff time

7.6 Portland North Investigate and review access onto the beach, particularly at key locations along Dutton Way foreshore areas.	LONG	LOW	DELWP GSC	Internal staff time
7.7 Portland North Investigate viability of additional platforms along the Dutton Way foreshore to support activities such as whale watching.	LONG	LOW	DELWP GSC	Internal staff time

OUTCOME 3 - CONNECTIONS

An open space network that is easy to navigate and well connected across the Shire

Strategy 8: Strategic Barriers

Improve physical connections between key open spaces and community facilities, specifically targeting strategic barriers and constraints to movement within precinct open space networks and between adjacent precincts

Rationale:

Improving connectivity between open space and key community facilities was a theme consistently raised during consultation processes, and an area specifically identified by the community for improvement.

Levels of connectivity are influenced by a range of factors, including physical barriers such as major transit corridors (road, rail) or natural features (rivers, water bodies, steep terrain), which may result in significant deviation from a preferred more direct route, and discourage pedestrians and cyclists. Addressing these strategic barriers and facilitating improved access to the open space network will encourage greater use of these spaces and increase rates of physical activity in the community.

Notable physical barriers that affect accessibility to, and connectivity between, open spaces in and around Precinct A Portland Central and Precinct B Portland South include the A200 Henty Highway, the railway line, Fawthrop Lagoon and Wattle Hill Creek, and industrial land uses (the port, timber yard, aluminium smelter). Of particular note is the challenge of delivering improved connectivity between Portland Foreshore and Portland Botanic Gardens, and beyond towards Precinct B Portland South, over road, rail and water corridors.

In Precinct C Heywood, the Fitzroy River and in particular the A1/A200 Henty Highway present some issues around connectivity between key open spaces. Similarly, in Precinct D Casterton the Glenelg River and the B160 Glenelg Highway form physical barriers which influence the way the local community travel through and between their open space networks. In the case of the natural feature barriers, these barriers to connectivity/accessibility can also be the main features and drawcards of the area, such as Fawthrop Lagoon at Portland, the Fitzroy River at Heywood, and the Glenelg River at Casterton.

Priority: LOW

Actions	Timeframe	Cost Bracket	Lead Partner Supporting Partners	Resources
8.1 Portland Central Review options to address current cliff stabilisation issues at P12 Dutton Bluff to reopen this section of trail and enable promotion of this popular coastal trail experience for residents and visitors.	SHORT/ MEDIUM	HIGH/ MP	DELWP GSC	Internal staff time External Consultancies Funding: Council & external sources

<p>8.2 Portland Central Undertake an audit of the pedestrian and cycle network with the intention of ensuring that all hierarchy levels of open space are accessible from surrounding residential areas</p>	MEDIUM	MED	GSC	Internal staff time External Consultancies Funding: Council & external sources
<p>8.3 Portland South Review opportunities to provide improved pedestrian and cycle experiences along key arteries that provide direct access between Precinct A Portland Central and Precinct B Portland South, such as Wellington Road, Cape Nelson Road and Fawthrop Street, with particular attention paid to navigating across major transport corridors (Henty Highway, railway corridor) and Fawthrop Canal.</p>	MEDIUM	HIGH	GSC	Internal staff time External Consultancies Funding: Council & external sources
<p>8.4 Heywood Further investigate opportunities to improve connectivity between H01 Fitzroy River Gardens and H07 Riverside Corridor, addressing the crossing of Henty Highway, noting previous investigations into a link beneath the road were determined to be unviable. Consideration to be given to improvements to the off-road footpath network (i.e. address network gaps) and waymarking</p>	MEDIUM	MED/ HIGH	GSC VicRoads	Internal staff time External Consultancies Funding: Council & external sources
<p>8.5 Casterton Upgrade and strengthen pedestrian and cycle linkages between key open spaces and community facilities such as C16 Island Park, C25 Casterton Secondary School and the town centre (broadly in line with the Casterton Structure Plan 2018), including upgrades to the Kelpie Trail</p>	MEDIUM	HIGH	GSC VicRoads	Internal staff time External Consultancies Funding: Council & external sources
<p>8.6 Portland North Consider progressive upgrades to the alignment and wayfinding infrastructure of the Great South West Walk to improve legibility, and recognise this facility as an important off-road pedestrian link between residential areas of Portland North and the open space network further to the south (Precinct A Portland Central)</p>	MEDIUM	MED/ HIGH	GSC DELWP GSWW	Internal staff time External Consultancies Funding: Council & external sources
<p>8.7 Portland Central Undertake works to improve connectivity between and through open spaces along P52 Portland Foreshore and P50 Portland Botanic Gardens, in line with proposals detailed on the recently developed Portland Foreshore Master Plan (2018)</p>	MEDIUM	MP	GSC	Internal staff time External Consultancies Funding: Council & external sources

8.8 Narrawong Review access and connectivity issues between NWO5 Narrawong Recreation and Camping Reserve and the town on the eastern side of the river	SHORT	LOW	GSC DELWP CoM	Internal staff time
8.9 Narrawong Review connectivity between Narrawong and Saw Pit Picnic Area with consideration given to formalisation of existing informal pathways in existing road reserves	MEDIUM	LOW	GSC DELWP CoM	Internal staff time

Strategy 9: Existing Trail Activity Zones

Capitalise on existing recreational trails / key trail 'activity zones' and other visitor destinations across the Shire by enhancing and diversifying available trail experiences to encourage greater use of the trails and appeal to a wider market of trail users

Rationale:

Recreational trails offer a diverse range of benefits to communities and the environment. Social health, physical fitness, environmental management and awareness, cultural preservation and the economy can all benefit from the effects and experiences offered by trails. Trail usage through disciplines such as walking, running and mountain biking are popular recreation activities. Walking, cycling, running and fitness activities regularly feature in the top five physical activities undertaken by Australians.

Through high quality trail provision the increase in tourism visitations for a region can be substantial, and showcasing these unique experiences to the wider world can bring to a community immeasurable pride and measurable economic benefits, such as local business growth, new start-ups and job creation. Through the provision of interesting and challenging trail networks there is the potential to attract new visitor markets, generating the associated benefits of tourism for local communities.

By further developing recreational trail activity based themes for existing key trail activity zones there are opportunities to attract new and enhance existing businesses and community organisations that service these user groups and contribute to the overall development of the community they are located within.

Priority: MEDIUM

Actions	Timeframe	Cost Bracket	Lead Partner Supporting Partners	Resources
9.1 Portland Central Investigate opportunities to complete a 6km loop trail that connects P52 Portland Foreshore with P17 Fawthrop Lagoon through formalisation of an appropriate alignment between the lagoon and Otway Street and back to the foreshore. Promote as a short loop trail option that is closely associated with the Great South West Walk	MEDIUM	HIGH/ MP	GSC Land Owners Community Groups	Internal staff time External Consultancies Funding: Council & external sources
9.2 Heywood Review opportunities to develop a 'town discovery/heritage walk' that connects key open spaces and community facilities. Consider use of consistent landscape treatments (e.g. footpath surface, tree planting) and wayfinding/interpretation signage	MEDIUM	MED	Local CoM Community Groups GSC	Internal staff time External Consultancies Funding: External sources

<p>9.3 Dartmoor Undertake further investigations into the formalisation of a walk trail utilising the former rail corridor to connect the Dartmoor town centre and Radiata Road, whilst presenting an opportunity to strengthen pedestrian links to northern parts of the town along quiet back roads (e.g. Lang St)</p>	<p>SHORT/ MEDIUM</p>	<p>MED</p>	<p>Progress Assoc Lions Club Land Owner / Manager GSC Community Groups</p>	<p>Internal staff time External Consultancies Funding: External sources</p>
<p>9.4 Dartmoor Build on the existing walk trail network in D06 Fort O'Hare Campground Reserve by investigating the feasibility of extending the network to connect up with D04 Rest Area/ 'Bird Bath' and the town centre to form a loop trail, with due consideration given to environmental values.</p>	<p>MEDIUM/ LONG</p>	<p>MED/ HIGH</p>	<p>DELWP Local CoM GSC Community Groups</p>	<p>Internal staff time External Consultancies Funding: External sources</p>
<p>9.5 Merino Undertake progressive maintenance/upgrades to the Merino Old Stock Route Walking Track, including installation of public art and additional interpretation (European settlement history, pastoral heritage) and wayfinding signage</p>	<p>SHORT/ MEDIUM</p>	<p>MED</p>	<p>Progress Assoc Lions Club Heritage Victoria GSC Community Groups</p>	<p>Internal staff time Funding: External sources</p>
<p>9.6 Cape Bridgewater Take opportunities to further promote access to the Great South West Walk through improved wayfinding and interpretation signage</p>	<p>MEDIUM</p>	<p>MED</p>	<p>GSWW GSC</p>	<p>Internal staff time Funding: Council & external sources</p>

Strategy 10: Cross Regional Connectivity

Review opportunities to deliver cross regional connectivity through the development of longer distance trail experiences

Rationale:

The Great South West Walk traverses significant areas of the Shire, along the coastline and adjacent to the Glenelg River, providing a continuous link between Portland and Nelson, returning via Heathmere and Bolwarra/Portland North. This is a fantastic asset, with further opportunities to build upon its existing profile, and introducing shorter loop trails off the main alignment.

Rail trails have been successful around Australia and internationally as they provide interesting and often scenic linkages between communities, as well as a great recreation and tourism asset that people can walk, ride and exercise on. Apart from being great places to walk, cycle or horse ride, rail trails are linear conservation corridors protecting native plants and animals. They often link remnant vegetation in farming areas and contain valuable flora and fauna habitat. Due to their gentle gradient they are suitable for a variety of ages and fitness levels and people can choose to do part or all of the trail depending on their level of fitness and reasons for using the trail.

Former rail corridors across the Shire may present opportunities to further develop the Shire's off road recreational trail network and the Shire's extensive network of National Parks, Conservation Reserves and State Forest present endless opportunities to further develop recreational trail experiences, for the benefit of both local residents and visitors to the area.

Not only do such projects have the potential to physically connect neighbouring Shire communities via on and off road linkages, but people who use trails are often willing to travel large distances to access a high quality trail experience.

Strong support from the community for improvements to the trail network was conveyed through the consultation mechanisms during the development of the GSOSS, and references frequently appeared in other Shire planning policy documents. This will be one of the focuses for the forthcoming GSC Tracks & Trails Strategy.

Priority: LOW

Actions	Timeframe	Cost Bracket	Lead Partner Supporting Partners	Resources
10.1 Portland Central Review previous investigations into the development/ formalisation of a cycle route between Portland and Cape Bridgewater (broadly following the Bridgewater Road alignment) to establish the viability of this concept.	MEDIUM	MP	GSC DELWP VicRoads Local CoM Community Groups	Internal staff time External Consultancies Funding: Council & external sources

<p>10.2 Heywood Consider the feasibility of a rail trail development between Heywood and Dartmoor utilising the existing rail corridor / adjacent maintenance tracks in the context of a potential wider rail trail network across the Shire.</p>	LONG	MP	GSC DELWP VicRoads Land Owner Local CoM Community Groups	Internal staff time External Consultancies Funding: Council & external sources
<p>10.3 Casterton Consider the feasibility of a rail trail development between Casterton and Sandford (and on to Branxholme) utilising the existing rail corridor / adjacent maintenance tracks in the context of a potential wider rail trail network across the Shire.</p>	MEDIUM	MP	GSC DELWP VicRoads Land Owner Local CoM Community Groups	Internal staff time External Consultancies Funding: Council & external sources
<p>10.4 Narrawong & Portland North Undertake preliminary investigations into the feasibility of extending/formalising the coastal walk trail between Narrawong & Portland North, including potential environmental and cultural heritage impacts in this sensitive coastal environment</p>	MEDIUM	MP	DELWP GSC Community Groups	Internal staff time External Consultancies Funding: External sources
<p>10.5 Dartmoor Consider the feasibility of a rail trail development between Dartmoor and Mount Gambier/Heywood utilising the existing rail corridor / adjacent maintenance tracks in the context of a potential wider rail trail network across the Shire.</p>	LONG	MP	GSC DELWP VicRoads Land Owner Local CoM Community Groups	Internal staff time External Consultancies Funding: Council & external sources
<p>10.6 Merino Consider the feasibility of a rail trail development between Merino, Sandford and Casterton (and on to Branxholme) utilising the existing rail corridor / adjacent maintenance tracks in the context of a potential wider rail trail network across the Shire.</p>	LONG	MP	GSC DELWP VicRoads Land Owner Local CoM Community Groups	Internal staff time External Consultancies Funding: Council & external sources
<p>10.7 Sandford Consider the feasibility of a rail trail development between Casterton and Sandford (and on to Branxholme) utilising the existing rail corridor / adjacent maintenance tracks in the context of a potential wider rail trail network across the Shire.</p>	MEDIUM	MP	GSC DELWP VicRoads Land Owner	Internal staff time External Consultancies

			Local CoM Community Groups	Funding: Council & external sources
10.8 Cape Bridgewater Review previous investigations into the development/formalisation of a cycle route between Portland and Cape Bridgewater (broadly following the Bridgewater Road alignment) to establish the viability of this concept.	MEDIUM	MP	GSC DELWP VicRoads Land Owner Local CoM Community Groups	Internal staff time External Consultancies Funding: Council & external sources
10.9 Nelson Leveraging off the Great South West Walk consider the merits of exploring the Mary Mackillop/Father Brown Camino Trail concept, which would see the development of new sections of off-road trail connecting Nelson with Penola, via Port Macdonnell and Mount Gambier. To be considered in further detail by the forthcoming GSC Tracks & Trails Strategy	LONG	MP	GSC DELWP VicRoads Land Owner Local CoM Community Groups	Internal staff time External Consultancies Funding: Council & external sources

OUTCOME 4 - PROTECTION

An open space network that protects, enhances, promotes and celebrates the Shire's environmental and cultural heritage values

Strategy 11: Sites with high environmental and biodiversity values

Protect sites with high environmental and biodiversity values and integrate into the broader open space network through improvements to accessibility and promotion of those values where it is appropriate to do so

Rationale:

Natural areas across the Shire form a significant and important component of the open space network. Many of these areas offer high environmental and biodiversity values, which need to be protected from adverse impacts.

Reserving significant areas of native vegetation and integrating them into the open space network, together with the appropriate use and management of these spaces, will serve to protect and enhance these areas.

Where appropriate, improving access (and clearly defining appropriate locations for access) provides the opportunity to educate the community in terms of environmental and cultural heritage values, and influence behaviours, through interpretation and greater exposure to these values.

Priority: LOW

Actions	Timeframe	Cost Bracket	Lead Partner Supporting Partners	Resources
11.1 Portland Central As opportunities arise, and where appropriate to do so, promote the environmental values of P17 Fawthrop Lagoon, and P25 Henty Court Wetlands through interpretation signage/management signage to increase awareness of these values in the local community and develop as destinations for visitors. Consider any potential open space infrastructure development at these locations in the context of these environmental values	Ongoing	HIGH	GSC DELWP Community Groups	Internal staff time External Consultancies Funding: Council & external sources
11.2 Casterton As opportunities arise, and where appropriate to do so, promote environmental values of C13 / C14 Riverside Reserve East / West, C16 Island Park and C21 Rotary Park through interpretation signage/management signage to increase awareness of these values in the local community and develop as destinations for visitors. Consider any potential open space infrastructure development at these locations in the context of these environmental values	Ongoing	HIGH	GSC DELWP Community Groups	Internal staff time External Consultancies Funding: Council & external sources

11.3 Portland North Where appropriate to do so, promote environmental values of PN07 Walook Swamp through interpretation signage/management signage to increase awareness of these values in the local community and develop as a destination for visitors. Consider any potential open space infrastructure development at this location in the context of these environmental values	MEDIUM	HIGH	GSC DELWP Community Groups	Internal staff time External Consultancies Funding: Council & external sources
11.4 Narrawong Review existing beach access and the network of adjacent tracks and trails within NW02 Narrawong Coastal Reserve and adjacent open space network to ensure that current levels of access are sustainable and environmental values are being appropriately protected	MEDIUM	MED/ HIGH	Local CoM DELWP GSC Community Groups	Internal staff time External Consultancies Funding: External sources
11.5 Nelson Preserve and enhance the existing environmental, landscape and visual amenity values of Nelson, the precinct and surrounding areas, through sensitive enhancements to open space infrastructure	Ongoing	MED	Local CoM DELWP GSC Community Groups	Internal staff time
11.6 Digby Consider opportunities to progressively develop and enhance the amenity of R05 Digby Springs as a clear visitor destination/point of interest, with consideration given to formalising a clear access route to the springs, improving the visual amenity (and visibility) of the springs and providing interpretation signage	MEDIUM/ LONG	HIGH	CoM Water Authority GSC Community Groups	Internal staff time External Consultancies Funding: External sources
11.7 Cape Bridgewater Preserve and enhance the existing environmental, landscape and visual amenity values of Cape Bridgewater, the precinct and surrounding areas, through sensitive enhancements to open space infrastructure	Ongoing	MED	GSC DELWP Community Groups	Internal staff time
11.8 Glenelg Shire – Rural As opportunities arise, and where appropriate to do so, promote environmental values at various rural sites across the Shire through interpretation signage/management signage to increase awareness of these values in the local community and develop as destinations for visitors. Consider any potential open space infrastructure development at these locations in the context of these environmental values	MEDIUM/ LONG	HIGH	GSC DELWP Local CoMs Community Groups	Internal staff time External Consultancies Funding: Council & external sources
11.9 Shire wide Continue to work with other land managers and key stakeholders to identify and capitalise on further opportunities to develop and promote the Shire’s environmental assets to the benefit of residents and visitors	MEDIUM/ LONG	HIGH/ MP	GSC DELWP Local CoMs Community Groups	Internal staff time External Consultancies Funding: Council & external sources

Strategy 12: Sites with high heritage/cultural heritage values

Protect sites with high heritage/cultural heritage values and integrate into the broader open space network through improvements to accessibility and promotion of those values where it is appropriate to do so

Rationale:

Policy directions that regularly feature in the Shire's strategic planning documents include the protection sites of cultural heritage significance. Specific features across the Shire are flagged for particular protection, enhancement and/or promotion. Examples of this include the National Heritage listed Tyrendarra Lava flow, and the old railway crossing over Glenelg River (Casterton).

There is also recognition of the strong heritage significance of the Shire's settlements, in particular Portland and Casterton, but also Merino (pastoral history) and Dartmoor (timber industry). There is an opportunity to promote these assets, educating residents and visitors, whilst protecting the underlying heritage values. Interpretation material can significantly enhance the experience and understanding of these heritage values.

Priority: LOW

Actions	Timeframe	Cost Bracket	Lead Partner Supporting Partners	Resources
12.1 Portland Central As opportunities arise, and where appropriate to do so, promote the heritage values of P08 Cliff Street Parcel, P12 Dutton Bluff, P17 Fawthrop Lagoon, P50 Botanic Gardens and P54 Municipal Precinct through interpretation signage/management signage to increase awareness of these values in the local community and develop as destinations for visitors. Consider any potential open space infrastructure development at these locations in the context of these heritage values	MEDIUM/ LONG	HIGH	GSC Heritage Victoria Community Groups	Internal staff time External Consultancies Funding: Council & external sources
12.2 Portland South Continue to promote heritage values associated with P28 Historical Battery through updated interpretation and enhanced landscape treatment that is sympathetic to the historical importance of this site and continue to develop as a destination for visitors	MEDIUM	HIGH	GSC Heritage Victoria Community Groups	Internal staff time External Consultancies Funding: Council & external sources
12.3 Heywood Review opportunities to develop a 'town discovery/heritage walk' that connects key open spaces and community facilities. Consider use of consistent landscape treatments (e.g. footpath surface, tree planting) and wayfinding/interpretation signage	MEDIUM	HIGH	GSC Heritage Victoria Community Groups	Internal staff time External Consultancies

				Funding: Council & external sources
12.4 Casterton As opportunities arise, and where appropriate to do so, promote heritage values C19 Village Square/Railway Reserve and C22 Casterton Cemetery through interpretation signage/management signage to increase awareness of these values in the local community and develop as destinations for visitors. Consider any potential open space infrastructure development at these locations in the context of these heritage values	MEDIUM	HIGH	GSC Heritage Victoria Community Groups	Internal staff time External Consultancies Funding: Council & external sources
12.5 Merino Preserve and enhance the existing heritage and landscape character of Merino through sensitive enhancements (including walk trail infrastructure and landscape treatments)	Ongoing	MED/ HIGH	GSC Heritage Victoria Community Groups	Internal staff time External Consultancies Funding: Council & external sources
12.6 Dartmoor Review opportunities to develop a ‘town discovery/heritage walk’ that connects key open spaces and community facilities such as D06 Fort O’Hare Campground Reserve, D03 Dartmoor Recreation Reserve and the town centre. Consider use of consistent landscape treatments (e.g. footpath surface, tree planting) and wayfinding/interpretation signage	MEDIUM	MED/ HIGH	GSC DELWP Heritage Victoria Community Groups	Internal staff time External Consultancies Funding: Council & external sources
12.7 Digby Review opportunities to develop a ‘town discovery/heritage walk’ that connects key open spaces and community facilities such as R04 Digby Memorial Park, R05 Digby Springs, the town’s heritage features and main amenities (e.g. General Store). Consider use of consistent landscape treatments (e.g. footpath surface, tree planting) and wayfinding/interpretation signage	MEDIUM	MED/ HIGH	GSC CoM Water Authority Heritage Victoria Community Groups	Internal staff time External Consultancies Funding: Council & external sources
12.8 Tyrendarra Further investigate the development of a recreation trail linking R21 Tyrendarra Recreation Reserve with the Tyrendarra Indigenous Protected Area (approximately 1.5km to the north), with an alignment broadly following Darlot Creek with a focus on protecting and promoting the areas significant cultural and environmental values.	MEDIUM	HIGH/ MP	GSC Winda-Mara Aboriginal Corporation Community Groups	Internal staff time External Consultancies Funding: Council & external sources

<p>12.9 Glenelg Shire – Rural As opportunities arise, and where appropriate to do so, promote heritage values at various rural sites across the Shire through interpretation signage/management signage to increase awareness of these values in the local community and develop as destinations for visitors. Consider any potential open space infrastructure development at these locations in the context of these heritage values</p>	Ongoing	HIGH	GSC DELWP Heritage Victoria Community Groups Other Stakeholders	Internal staff time External Consultancies Funding: Council & external sources
<p>12.10 Shire wide Continue to work with other land managers and key stakeholders to identify and capitalise on further opportunities to develop and promote the Shire’s heritage assets to the benefit of residents and visitors</p>	Ongoing	HIGH	GSC DELWP Heritage Victoria Community Groups Other Stakeholders	Internal staff time External Consultancies Funding: Council & external sources

OUTCOME 5 - DESIGN

An open space network that is well designed, responsive and inclusive of all members of the community (residents, workers and visitors) and encourages active, healthy and fulfilling lifestyles

Strategy 14 Open Space Guidelines

Embed open space design principles and approaches in the design process of all the Shire's open spaces through development of Open Space Guidelines

Rationale:

GSC Open Space Guidelines will be developed to guide the design open spaces across the Shire and ensure a consistent approach to open space design, underpinned by best practice. The Guidelines will embed the following principles in open space design:

- Climate Adaptation Principles
- Environmentally Sensitive Design
- Water Sensitive Urban Design
- Inclusive Access / DDA Compliance
- Place Making & Activation Principles
- Shared Use Facilities / Community Hubs

These guidelines will support and be informed by the GSC Open Space Development Standards, which focuses on levels of infrastructure to be provided within a variety of open space classifications and hierarchy

Priority: MEDIUM

Actions	Timeframe	Cost Bracket	Lead Partner Supporting Partners	Resources
14.1 Adopt the GSC Open Space Guidelines	SHORT	LOW	GSC	Internal staff time External Consultancies Funding: Council & external sources

Strategy 15 Master Plans

Utilise master planning and design processes to appropriately plan for the current and future open space needs of the community

Rationale:

The purpose of a Master Plan is to provide a framework for future development of an area or site. It is a strategic plan that determines the location, scale and types of developments that could occur at a particular area. The master planning process involves reviewing the existing physical conditions, analysing site issues and developing an agreed strategic plan for the site/area.

Planning for individual open space parcels should continue through master planning process. Current/recently endorsed master plans should be progressively implemented, out of date master plans reviewed and updated (where relevant) and new master plans undertaken for other strategically important open spaces. These processes will ensure that the open space network continues to meet the current and future needs of the community.

Priority: MEDIUM

Actions	Timeframe	Cost Bracket	Lead Partner Supporting Partners	Resources
15.1 Develop/finalise/update and progressively implement Master Plans, as identified by other strategies and actions in the GSOSS	Ongoing	HIGH	GSC	Internal staff time External Consultancies Funding: Council & external sources

OUTCOME 6 - MANAGEMENT

An open space network that is well managed, sustainable, adaptable and efficient

Strategy 16 Management System

Develop an appropriate management system to effectively manage the Shire's open space network

Rationale:

With over 200 parcels of open space to manage, and with limited resources available, it is essential that an effective management system is employed.

It is therefore beneficial to determine benchmarks for the level of infrastructure and maintenance required for different types and levels of open spaces. Parks and Leisure Australia's *Open Space Planning and Design Guidelines* recommends the preparation of an Open Space Development Standards Matrix (refer Appendix 2) to enable consistent responses to community requests for new infrastructure or features at various open spaces. Having pre-determined standards to support the decision-making process helps to balance provision of quality open space facilities that provide for the needs of the community, while at the same time, ensuring provision is sustainable and can be maintained within operational budgets in the long term.

It is acknowledged that there are many influencing factors to consider when determining appropriate infrastructure at each open space. The matrix is to be used as a general guide. Local factors need to be given due consideration, such as user groups, budget priorities, site-specific suitability, geographic location and existing infrastructure at nearby sites.

Priority: HIGH

Actions	Timeframe	Cost Bracket	Lead Partner Supporting Partners	Resources
16.1 Adopt a policy that open space infrastructure should be appropriate to its hierarchy and category, as defined by Open Space Infrastructure Guidelines	SHORT	LOW	GSC	Internal staff time
16.2 Undertake an audit of all open spaces against the Open Space Infrastructure Guidelines	MEDIUM	MED	GSC Local CoMs	Internal staff time

Strategy 17 Community Events & Commercial Activities

Recognise the increasing importance of the role the open space network plays in hosting community events and a variety of commercial activities and develop policies to guide equitable decision making

Rationale:

The Shire's open space network provides the setting for a whole host of events, encompassing a broad range of interest areas that are enjoyed by the local community, as well as regional, inter State and international visitors to the region.

As the region's premier open space, the Portland foreshore plays host to a range of events including visiting circuses, fishing and music festivals, markets/fairs and community fun runs. Casterton's Island Park hosts the annual Casterton P&A Show and the Australian Kelpie Muster. The Heywood Recreation Ground hosts the Wood, Wine and Roses Festival (incorporating the Truck & Ute Show).

A variety of agricultural shows/rodeos, community markets, music, food and drink festivals occur throughout the year hosted by some of the Shire's other communities.

Open spaces across the Shire also host a range of other commercial activities/ enterprises, such as fitness sessions run by personal trainers, food and coffee trucks, equipment hire and temporary trade/retail displays and other types of event.

This trend is likely to continue and may place increasing pressures on the Shire's open space, with careful consideration required to balance such uses whilst maintaining equitable access and use of these spaces by the broader community.

Priority: MEDIUM

Actions	Timeframe	Cost Bracket	Lead Partner Supporting Partners	Resources
17.1 Continue to support existing community events held in open spaces across the Shire to further promote the Shire as a visitor destination	Ongoing	MED	GSC, Local CoMs, Community groups	Internal staff time
17.2 Develop equitable policies to guide the use of open space for events and other commercial uses and communicating this to the broader community	SHORT	MED	GSC, Commercial Users	Internal staff time
17.3 Consider the need to introduce a formalised permit arrangement relating to the commercial use of public open space	SHORT/ MEDIUM	MED	GSC, Commercial Users	Internal staff time

Strategy 18 Funding Strategies

Develop a strategic and cohesive approach to funding open space infrastructure upgrades

Rationale:

There is an ever increasing awareness of the importance of the open space network, in particular towards improving the health and vitality of the community and meeting a host of community health related targets. This, coupled with finite (and decreasing) resources available to fund open space development, means that Council needs to explore all opportunities to progressively upgrade the open space network to meet current and future needs of the community.

Funding options to Council may include:

- Increased rates – revenue from general or special rates form the major parts of Council’s annual budget
- Direct Charges – the introduction of an entry fee to the open space
- Asset Redistribution – including use of revenue from the sale of assets no longer required

As part of this process Council should review current fees and charges to ensure an equitable approach to cost recovery across the Shire and to balance the financial capacity of both the Shire and community clubs/user groups with the need to deliver important infrastructure upgrades.

In Victoria, existing mechanisms that enable developer contributions to fund open space development (in the form of land, cash or a combination of both) include the Subdivision Act 1988, Clause 52.01 of Victoria Planning Provisions and Development Contributions Plans. Funds and/or land can be used towards improvement of existing open space or the development of new open space provision.

In the interests of transparency, and to optimise the use of such contributions to the benefit of the open space network, a consistent policy should be developed to guide this process, identifying under what circumstances a contribution is required, whether the contribution should be in the form of land or cash (or a combination), and how/where the contribution should be spent. Where the contribution takes the form of land, this land should be fit for purpose and unencumbered.

Priority: HIGH

Actions	Timeframe	Cost Bracket	Lead Partner Supporting Partners	Resources
18.1 Confirm open space contributions policy – recommend maintaining current provision of public open space contribution of 5% of the site value of the land, in accordance with section 18 of the Subdivision Act 1988	SHORT	LOW	GSC	Internal staff time External Consultancies

				Funding: Council & external sources
18.2 Monitor funding opportunities (e.g. state and federal government grants) as they become available	Ongoing	LOW	GSC	Internal staff time
18.3 Investigate the viability of establishing funding programs/schemes to support capital works to recreation facilities	SHORT	MED	GSC	Internal staff time
18.4 Develop suitable policy approaches to deal with the following: - Fees & Charges Policy - Hire, Licence/Lease Agreements Policy - Capital Recreation Facility Development Policy - Management & Maintenance of Recreation Facilities Policy/Guidelines	SHORT/ MEDIUM	MED	GSC	Internal staff time External Consultancies Funding: Council & external sources

Strategy 19 Partnerships & Engagement

Strengthen partnerships to deliver improved management and outcomes for the open space network

Rationale:

The extent and fragmented/dispersed nature of Crown land across the Shire can present management issues. There are many examples across the Shire where interests and responsibilities in open space parcels are shared between for instance the Shire and DELWP, including reserves where DELWP is the land owner, and the Shire is the Committee of Management (CoM).

In other instances, coordination will be required with third party land managers such as small volunteer CoMs. Increasing regulatory and maintenance requirements, combined with a declining and ageing population and a shortage of relevant skills, is impacting on the viability of these volunteer CoMs

Developing and strengthening partnerships with key stakeholders will assist in delivering an integrated and coordinated open space network that meets the current and future needs of the community.

Continuing to actively engage with the community at all stages of the open space network development process will assist in securing community buy-in and ensure that evolving community priorities are identified and reflected in future open space planning decisions.

Priority: MEDIUM

Actions	Timeframe	Cost Bracket	Lead Partner Supporting Partners	Resources
19.1 Reinstate regular meetings between Council and DELWP to discuss Crown land management issues and opportunities and in particular improve how Council and DELWP engage with third-party land managers such as small volunteer committees of management	SHORT	MED	GSC, DELWP Local CoMs	Internal staff time
19.2 With consideration of the anticipated changes to the Local Government Act, review existing s86 committee policies and governance models to ensure compliance with legislative requirements and that the structure is fit for the committee's purpose	SHORT	MED	GSC, DELWP Local CoMs	Internal staff time
19.3 Recognising the community benefit of the outcomes delivered, establish a policy to reflect Council's position regarding support (capital and operational assistance) for reserve committees and groups.	SHORT/ MEDIUM	HIGH	GSC	Internal staff time
19.4 Facilitate training and education sessions for committees, including support to understand their legislated governance requirements	Ongoing	MED	GSC Local CoMs	Internal staff time

				External Consultancies Funding: Council & external sources
19.5 Ensure that the roles and responsibilities of open space managers including Council, state departments and community groups/ committees are clearly articulated and are compliant with legislative requirements	SHORT	MED	GSC, DELWP Local CoMs	Internal staff time
19.6 Ensure that volunteer efforts of management committees and the associated community benefits are acknowledged across the Shire to encourage continued community support and volunteer engagement into the future	Ongoing	MED	GSC Local CoMs	Internal staff time
19.7 As circumstances arise, assist community groups to secure access to school facilities where alternative Council facilities are not readily accessible	Ongoing	MED	GSC Community Groups	Internal staff time
19.8 Consider the prospect of entering into formal agreements with the Department of Education and Training Victoria to deliver sport/recreation/open space facilities in the future	Ongoing	MED	GSC DETV	Internal staff time
19.9 Periodically review the priorities identified within the GSOSS and invite community comment through community engagement mechanisms	Ongoing	MED	GSC Broader Community	Internal staff time

10

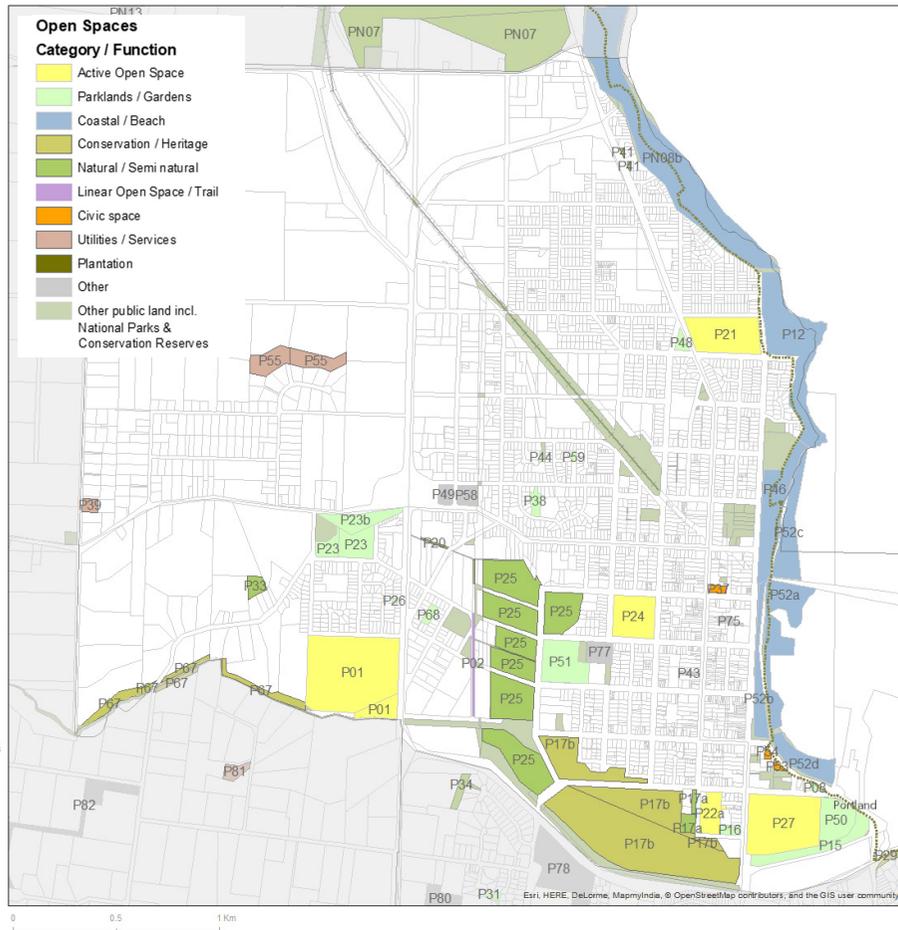
Precincts



Village Green, Dartmoor

PRECINCT A PORTLAND CENTRAL

EXISTING OPEN SPACE NETWORK



KEY DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

4,414	No data available	14.6%	23.4%	No data available
Precinct Population 2016	Median Age (Years)	% Young People (Under 15 Years)	% Older People (65+ Years)	Median Weekly Income
5,000	↑ Ageing	Comparison with Shire-wide demographics:		
Precinct Population 2036 Forecast	Shire Population Age Profile	N/A Median Age	↓ % of Older People	↑ % of Young People
			N/A Median Weekly Income	

PRECINCT OVERVIEW

Portland is home to approximately 9,730 people and is the main population, business and administrative centre of the Shire. The population of Portland Central is approximately 4,414.

Regional open spaces include the Portland Foreshore open space network, P17 Fawthrop Lagoon, P27 Henty Park, Hanlon Park, Henty Court Wetlands and the Botanic Gardens. Open spaces supporting active recreation include Alexandra Park (football, cricket, netball, BMX), P24 Hanlon Park (football, cricket, netball), P12 Dutton Bluff (bowling), P21 Flinders Park (football, cricket, netball, hockey), P22 Friendly Society Reserve (soccer), P27 Henty Park (cricket, tennis, aquatics) and P50 Botanic Gardens (croquet).

With a total of 78.43ha of open space available for passive recreation, provision at 17.76ha per thousand people compares well with industry benchmarks, as does active open space at 11.03ha per thousand people.

Based on analysis of walkable catchments associated with various hierarchy of open space provision, the majority of properties in residential areas are located within either 300m of a Local open space, or 400m of a neighbourhood open space or above. An exception to this finding are a couple of localised areas to the north and east of the precinct, broadly centred around Pitts Rd / Burvilles Rd (east) and Barrowby St / Bade Avenue (north).

The Great South West Walk and the shared use path around Fawthrop Lagoon provide off-road trails that link with the foreshore areas. A network of footpaths and shared use paths provide access to many of the neighbourhood level open space and above. A number of the Local open spaces are not part of the wider footpath network.

The diversity of open spaces in this Precinct is relatively good with access to a range of hierarchies and functions.

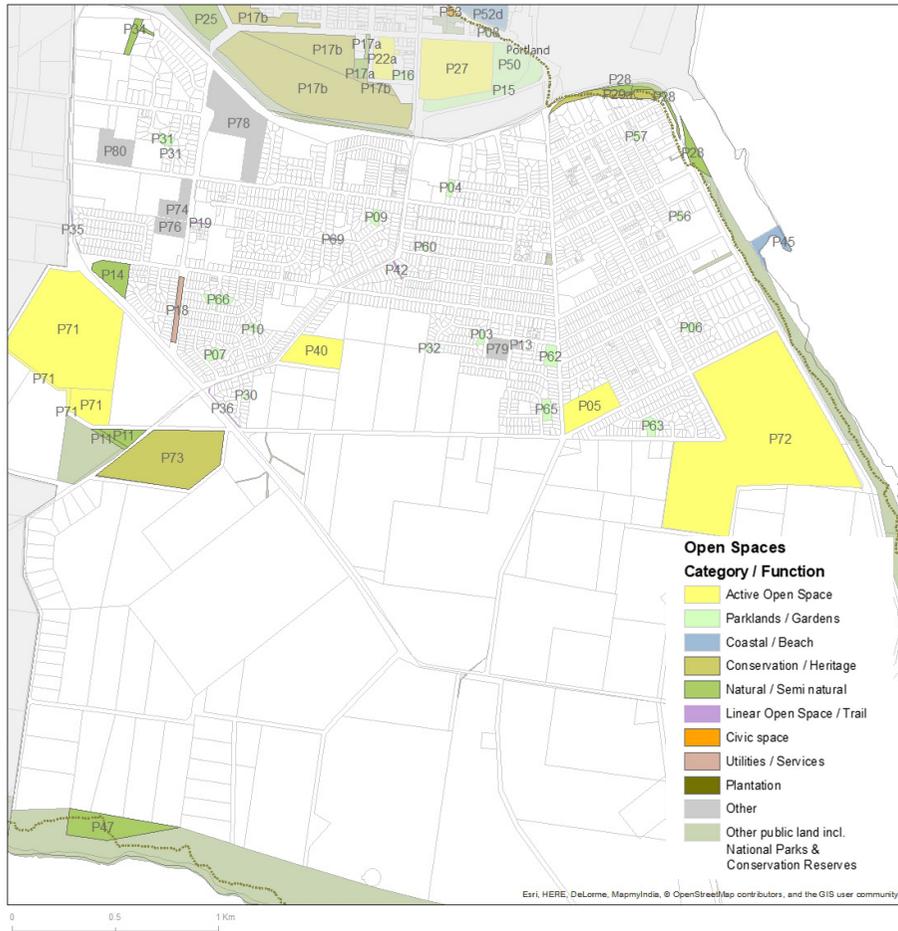
Whilst the identified open space meet spatial requirements for particular open space hierarchy, there are inconsistent levels of infrastructure provision across the open spaces.



PRECINCT B

PORTLAND SOUTH

EXISTING OPEN SPACE NETWORK



KEY DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

5,316	No data available	19.4%	18.4%	No data available
Precinct Population 2016	Median Age (Years)	% Young People (Under 15 Years)	% Older People (65+ Years)	Median Weekly Income
6,050	↑ Ageing	Comparison with Shire-wide demographics:		
Precinct Population 2036 Forecast	Shire Population Age Profile	N/A Median Age	↓ % of Older People	↑ % of Young People
			N/A Median Weekly Income	

PRECINCT OVERVIEW

Open spaces supporting active recreation include P05 Cavalier Park (football/cricket oval, nets), P40 Nelson Park (athletics), P71 Yarraman Park (equestrian, motorsports, showgrounds) and P72 Portland Golf Club (private). A total of 6 Neighbourhood-District open spaces deliver 36.7ha, supporting both active and passive recreation activities. A total of 18 Local open spaces deliver 5.89ha of open space, primarily supporting passive recreation activities

With a total of 42.59ha of open space available for passive and active recreation, provision at 8.01ha per thousand people compares well with industry benchmarks; active open space at 6.47ha per thousand people compares well with industry benchmarks. A further 85.55ha of open space is identified with some level of restricted access or use.

Based on analysis of walkable catchments associated with various hierarchy of open space provision, the many of the properties in residential areas are located within either 300m of a Local open space, or 400m of a neighbourhood open space or above.

An exception to this finding is a localised area to eastern parts of the precinct, broadly centred around Wellington Road and Wellington Road/ Findlay Street.

Within the Precinct more broadly, there exist a significant number of smaller local open spaces (that offer relatively limited amenity value), and a notable absence of larger neighbourhood and district level open spaces.

The Great South West Walk along the foreshore provides an off-road trail that links with the Portland foreshore areas to the north.

The diversity of open spaces in this Precinct is relatively good with access to a range of hierarchies and functions, also considering proximity to a range of regional spaces within the adjacent Portland Central Precinct

128.1ha

TOTAL
Open Space

42.59ha

UNRESTRICTED
Open Space

34.44ha

ACTIVE
Open Space

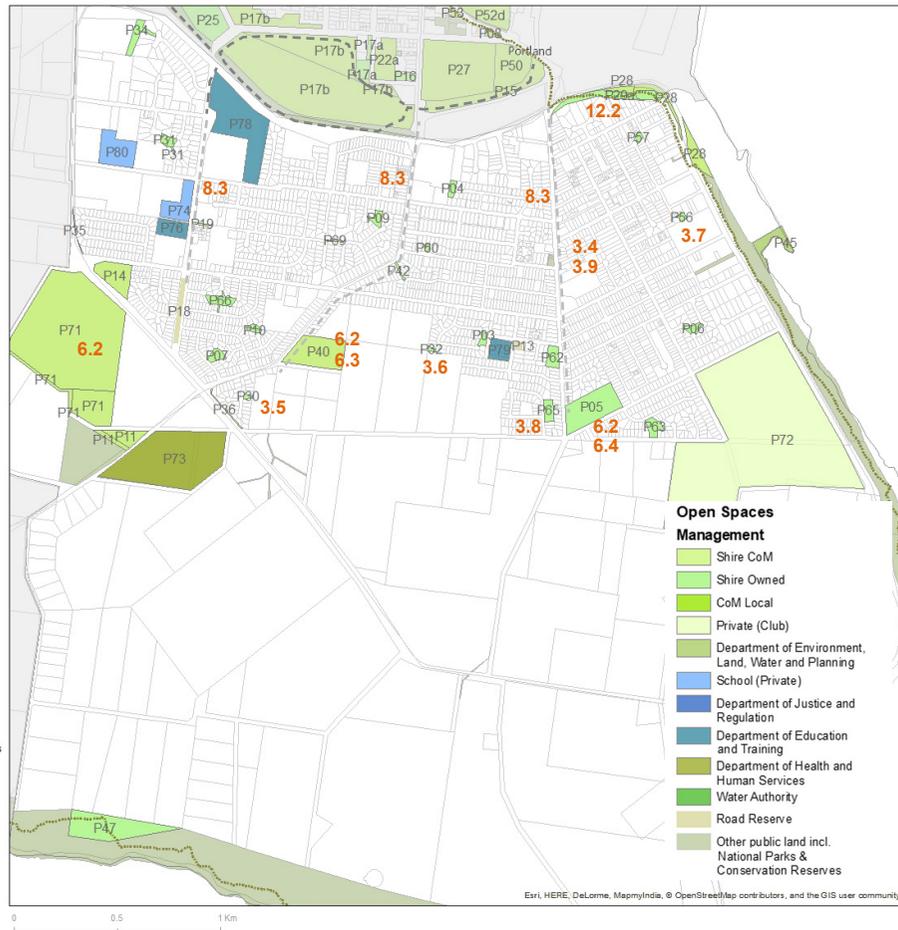
+

8.15ha

PASSIVE
Open Space

PRECINCT B PORTLAND SOUTH

PROPOSED OPEN SPACE NETWORK



P40 Nelson Park



P63 Tamora Crescent Playground



P04 Burswood Informal Gardens



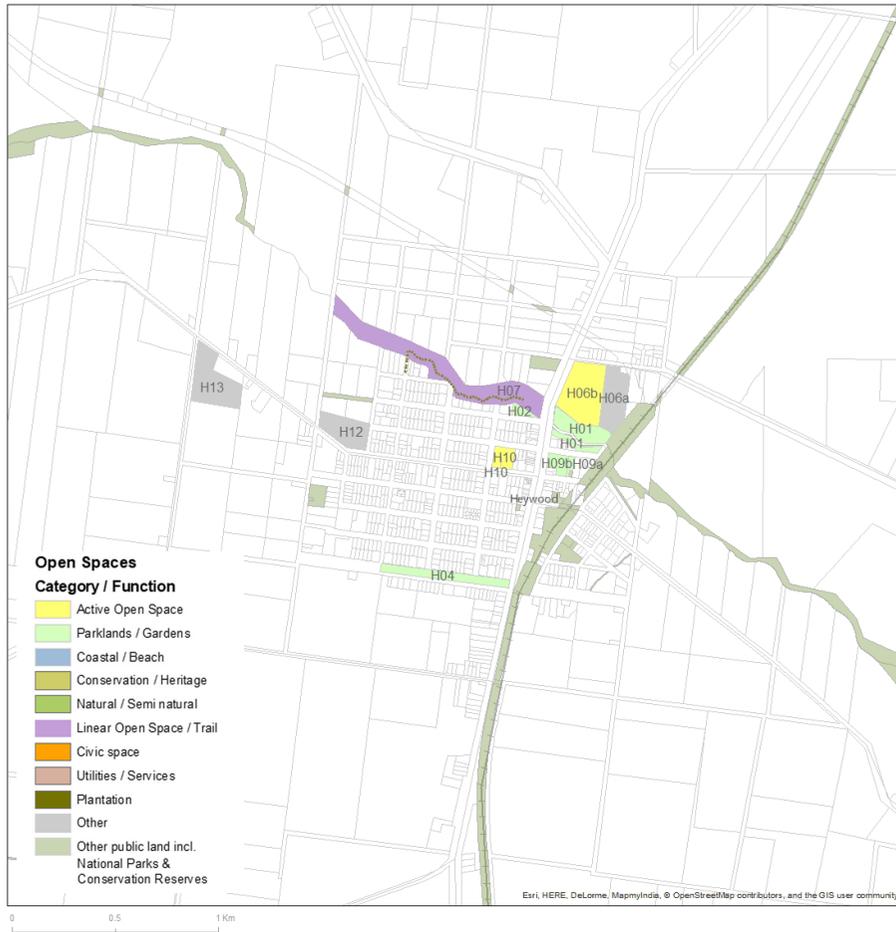
P62 South Portland Community Hall

PRECINCT SPECIFIC ACTIONS

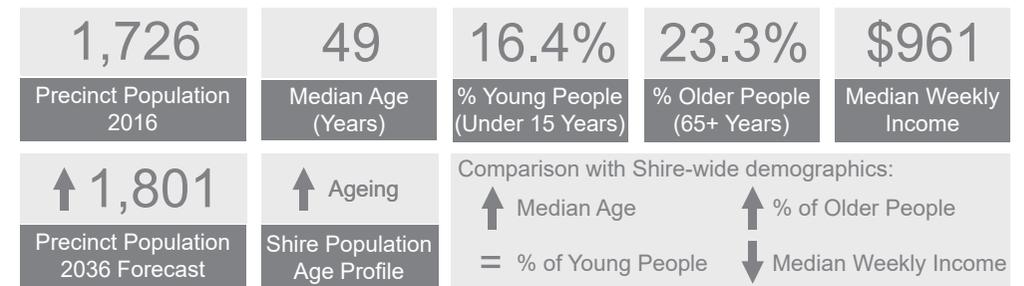
Key Strategy / Action	Lead Partners
3.4 Review future opportunities to address an identified gap in the open space network in the vicinity of Wellington Road/Findlay Street in eastern areas of Precinct B Portland South	GSC
3.5 / 3.6 Consider the future disposal of land at P30 Horatio Court and P32 Karinya Crescent (deemed surplus to open space network requirements) with alternative open space available nearby	GSC Local Community
3.7 Consider the future disposal of land at P56 Rossdell Court Reserve, noting that whilst there is an identified shortfall of appropriate open space provision in eastern areas, P56 Rossdell Court Reserve is not well placed strategically to offer good accessibility	GSC Local Community
3.8 Consider the future disposal of land at P65 Vidic Drive (deemed surplus to open space network requirements) with alternative open space provision currently available nearby	GSC Local Community
3.9 Subject to the development of a new open space that would serve eastern areas, consider future replacement of playgrounds at P57 Rossdell Street Reserve and P60 Short Street Reserve with a neighbourhood playground within new centrally located open space	GSC Local Community
4.9 Based on preliminary analysis of playspace distribution across Precinct B Portland South recommend no additional locations require playground equipment	GSC
6.2 Develop/finalise/update and progressively implement Master Plans for the following key active open spaces; P05 Cavalier Park, P40 Nelson Park, and P71 Yarraman Park.	GSC, DELWP User Groups
6.3 / 6.4 Review opportunities at P40 Nelson Park and P05 Cavalier Park to accommodate additional passive recreation infrastructure, in the context of other identified recommendations that consider the future disposal of land at P30 Horatio Court, and P65 Vidic Drive which is deemed surplus to open space network requirements	GSC, DELWP User Groups
8.3 Review opportunities to provide improved pedestrian and cycle experiences along key arteries that provide direct access between Precinct A Portland Central and Precinct B Portland South, such as Wellington Road, Cape Nelson Road and Fawthrop Street	GSC
12.2 Continue to promote heritage values associated with P28 Historical Battery through updated interpretation and enhanced landscape treatment	GSC Heritage Victoria

PRECINCT C HEYWOOD

EXISTING OPEN SPACE NETWORK



KEY DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS



PRECINCT OVERVIEW

Heywood is home to approximately 1,726 people with the majority of residents living within the township. The township supports a range of commercial, industrial and community land uses. Located on the Fitzroy River, the river corridor is a significant feature of the town.

Key open spaces supporting passive recreation activities in Heywood include H01 Fitzroy River Gardens, H02 Apex Park, H04 Lions Park and the H07 Riverside Corridor. These interconnected spaces run adjacent to the river and provide excellent access down to the river.

H10 Heywood Youth Park provides a range of facilities including skate park, BMX/pump track and half court, plus a small playground. H09 Heywood Village Green offers a smaller scale space that occasionally hosts community events. Open spaces supporting active recreation (including the town's main sporting clubs) include the H06 Recreation Reserve (football/cricket oval, tennis and netball courts) and H08 Heywood Sports Park (equestrian and motorsport activities; the hockey club no longer exists), which is located 2km out of town along Woolsthorpe-Heywood Road.

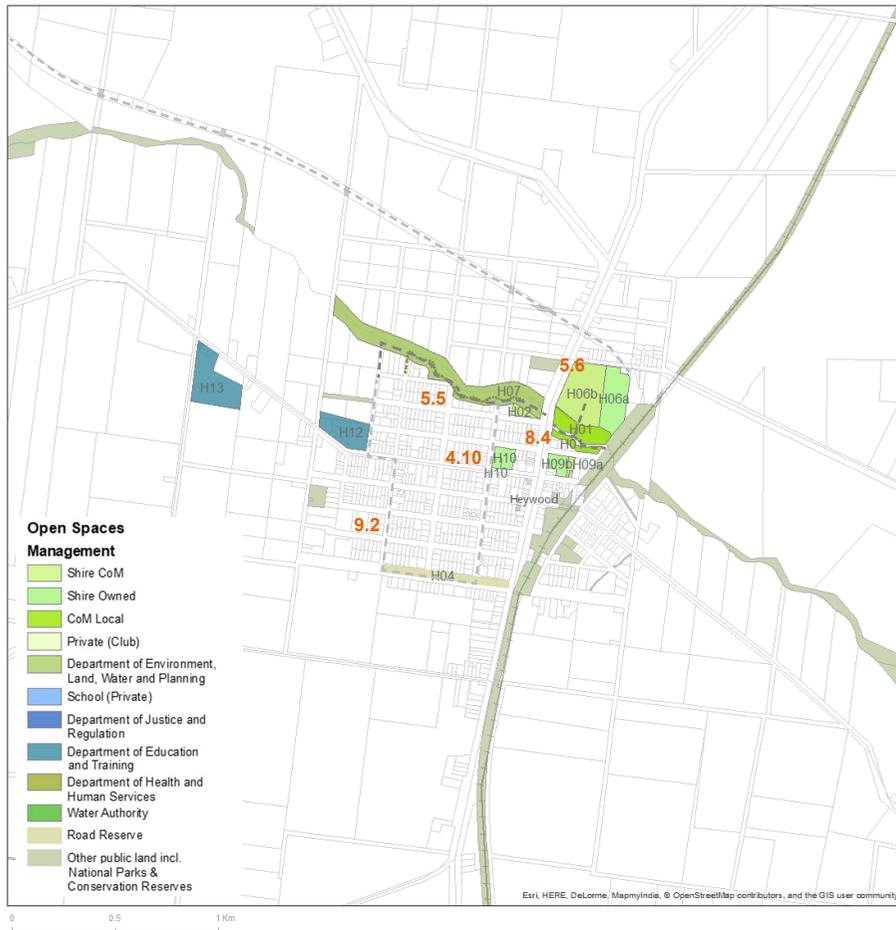
Heywood's open spaces are all considered to be either Neighbourhood, District or Township spaces. H01 Fitzroy River Gardens/Precinct, Apex Parkland and the Riverside Corridor are noted as having environmental significance. H09 Heywood Village Green is noted as having heritage significance. Open space facilities and support infrastructure are noted as being in good to very good condition.

With a total of 23.31ha of open space available for passive and active recreation, provision at 15.10ha per thousand people compares well with industry benchmarks, as does active open space at 3.14ha per thousand people. A further 125.85ha of open space is identified with some level of restricted access or use.

Based on analysis of walkable catchments the majority of properties in residential areas are located within 400m of a neighbourhood open space or above. The majority of residential properties are within 1km of active open space. The off road shared use path provide a link

PRECINCT C HEYWOOD

PROPOSED OPEN SPACE NETWORK



PRECINCT SPECIFIC ACTIONS

Key Strategy / Action	Lead Partners
4.10 As play equipment at H10 Heywood Youth Park nears the end of its serviceable life consider the need for replacement in the context of the other existing playgrounds at H02 Apex Park and H04 Lions Park	GSC
5.4 Develop new interpretation signage and material to promote the natural and cultural heritage (Indigenous and European) of the town, the precinct and wider surrounding areas. Position Heywood as one gateway to the Budj Bim Cultural Heritage Landscape.	Local CoMs Community Groups Winda-Mara Aboriginal Corporation
5.5 Consider upgrade requests to open space infrastructure within H01 Fitzroy River Gardens and H07 Riverside Corridor, recognising these areas are subject to periodic flooding	Local CoM DELWP
5.6 Undertake progressive maintenance / upgrades to open space infrastructure at H06 Recreation Reserve	GSC, DELWP User Groups
8.4 Further investigate opportunities to improve connectivity between H01 Fitzroy River Gardens and H07 Riverside Corridor, addressing the crossing of Henty Highway, noting previous investigations into a link beneath the road were determined to be unviable. Consideration to be given to improvements to the off-road footpath network (i.e. address network gaps) and waymarking	GSC VicRoads
9.2 Review opportunities to develop a 'town discovery/heritage walk' that connects key open spaces and community facilities. Consider use of consistent landscape treatments (e.g. footpath surface, tree planting) and wayfinding/interpretation signage	Local CoM Community Groups
10.2 Consider the feasibility of a rail trail development between Heywood and Dartmoor utilising the existing rail corridor / adjacent maintenance tracks in the context of a potential wider rail trail network across the Shire.	GSC, DELWP VicRoads Land Owner



H07 Riverside Corridor



H02 Apex Park



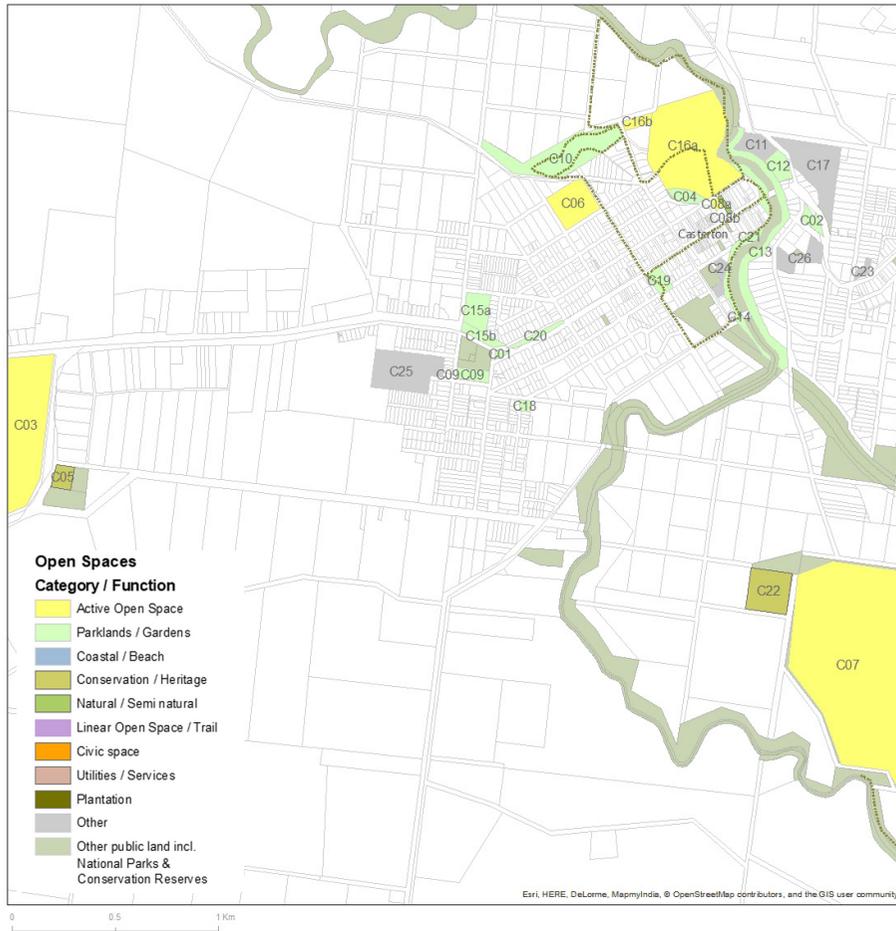
H06b Recreation Reserve



H10 Youth Park

PRECINCT D CASTERTON

EXISTING OPEN SPACE NETWORK



KEY DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

1,668	55	13.7%	34.5%	\$755
Precinct Population 2016	Median Age (Years)	% Young People (Under 15 Years)	% Older People (65+ Years)	Median Weekly Income
↑ 1,774	↑ Ageing	Comparison with Shire-wide demographics:		
Precinct Population 2036 Forecast	Shire Population Age Profile	↑ Median Age	↑ % of Older People	
		↓ % of Young People	↓ Median Weekly Income	

PRECINCT OVERVIEW

Casterton is home to approximately 1,668 people with the majority of residents living within the township. The township is located in a valley by the Glenelg River and supports a range of commercial, industrial and community land uses.

Key open spaces supporting passive recreation activities in Casterton include the network of open spaces adjacent to the river including parts of C16 Island Park, C10 Ess Lagoon, C21 Rotary Park and C04 Memorial Park; one other notable passive recreation space away from the river is C15 Goodman Park. C12 Masonic Park and C13/C14 Riverside Reserves East & West provide further open spaces adjacent to the river.

A series of Local open spaces catering to passive recreation are located around Casterton, including C01 Bryan Park, C02 Apex Park, C09 Cussen Street Park, C18 Queen Street Park and C20 Ross Dart Memorial Plantation. Open spaces supporting active recreation include C16 Island Park (home to football, cricket, tennis, netball, bowling and croquet clubs) and Polcrosse Reserve. Parts of C16 Island Park, C21 Rotary Park and C13/C14 Riverside Reserves East and West are noted as having environmental significance. C19 Railway Reserve and C22 Casterton Cemetery are noted as having heritage significance. Open space facilities and support infrastructure are noted as being in generally good condition, although some infrastructure is ageing (C21 Rotary Park) or in poor condition (C12 Masonic Park).

With a total of 40.71ha of open space available for passive and active recreation, provision at 24.41ha per thousand people compares very well with industry benchmarks, as does active open space at 12.22ha per thousand people. A further 126.89ha of open space is identified with some level of restricted access or use. Based on analysis of walkable catchments the majority of properties in residential areas are located within 300m of a Local open space or 400m of a neighbourhood open space or above.

The off road shared use paths provide a link adjacent to the river. A network of footpaths provide access between open spaces, although there is some room for enhancing strategic links. The Kelpie Trail traverses most areas of the town.



PRECINCT D CASTERTON

PROPOSED OPEN SPACE NETWORK



C16a Island Park



C10 Ess Lagoon



C21 Rotary Park



C14 Riverside Reserve West

PRECINCT SPECIFIC ACTIONS

Key Strategy / Action	Lead Partners
3.10 Engage with the Department of Education and Training Victoria, Casterton Secondary School and Sacred Heart School and explore opportunities to secure/formalise permission for community access to school ovals/open spaces to provide optimal access to open space for eastern and western-most located residents of the town	GSC, DET
5.7 Continue to progress with plans to redevelop C19 Village Square in association with the recently opened Australian Kelpie Centre, including introduction of a regional level playground (broadly in line with the Casterton Structure Plan 2018)	GSC Other Land Owners
5.8 Undertake a Master Plan for C16 Island Park, C04 Memorial Park and C21 Rotary Park. Key items for investigation include: shared use of infrastructure, future rationalisation of playground infrastructure (3 separate areas), potential relocation of the bowling club beyond flood zone, removal/replacement of ageing infrastructure, integration with an upgraded Kelpie Trail	GSC User Groups Rotary Club
7.2 Remove ageing/damaged infrastructure (benches, seating) at C12 Masonic Park	GSC
7.3 Continue to maintain C02 Apex Park as a visually attractive open space at an important gateway to the town from the east	GSC
8.5 Upgrade and strengthen pedestrian and cycle linkages between key open spaces and community facilities such as C16 Island Park, C25 Casterton Secondary School and the town centre	GSC VicRoads
10.3 Consider the feasibility of a rail trail development between Casterton and Sandford (and on to Branxholme) utilising the existing rail corridor / adjacent maintenance tracks in the context of a potential wider rail trail network across the Shire.	GSC, DELWP VicRoads Land Owner
11.2 As opportunities arise, and where appropriate to do so, promote environmental values of C13 / C14 Riverside Reserve East / West, C16 Island Park and C21 Rotary Park through interpretation signage/management signage to increase awareness of these values in the local community and develop as destinations for visitors.	GSC, DELWP
12.4 As opportunities arise, and where appropriate to do so, promote heritage values of C19 Village Square/Railway Reserve and C05 Casterton Old Cemetery through interpretation signage/management signage to increase awareness of these values in the local community and develop as destinations for visitors.	GSC Heritage Victoria

PRECINCT E PORTLAND NORTH

EXISTING OPEN SPACE NETWORK



KEY DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

625	44	16.7%	17.5%	\$1455
Precinct Population 2016	Median Age (Years)	% Young People (Under 15 Years)	% Older People (65+ Years)	Median Weekly Income
No data available	↑ Ageing	Comparison with Shire-wide demographics:		
Precinct Population 2036 Forecast	Shire Population Age Profile	= Median Age	↓ % of Older People	
		↑ % of Young People	↑ Median Weekly Income	

PRECINCT OVERVIEW

Portland North is home to approximately 625 people, located just to the north of Portland Central, comprising primarily residential areas.

Key open spaces supporting passive recreation activities include PN08 Dutton Way Foreshore. Local open spaces servicing newer residential areas include PN01 Aquarius Court Reserve, PN02 Bluewater Court Parcel and PN06 Neptune Avenue Reserve; limited infrastructure is provided in these open spaces. There are no open spaces supporting active recreation within this Precinct.

PN07 Walook Swamp is noted as having environmental significance. Open spaces with restricted use and/or access include schools, PN03/4 Darts Road land parcels, PN05 Malseed St parcel, and PN07 Walook Swamp.

There is 1.09ha of passive open space provision, with a further 41.21ha of open space identified with some level of restricted access or use, but offering opportunities for passive recreation (PN07 Walook Swamp and PN08B Dutton Way Foreshore).

Based on analysis of walkable catchments a notable number of properties in residential areas are located beyond walkable catchments of active open space. The Great South West Walk provides an off road path providing a link adjacent to the Dutton Way and linking the open spaces along the foreshore.

Open space provision within this Precinct predominantly caters for passive recreation, with relatively limited infrastructure provided in these spaces.

42.3ha

TOTAL
Open Space

1.09ha

UNRESTRICTED
Open Space

= 0.00ha

ACTIVE
Open Space

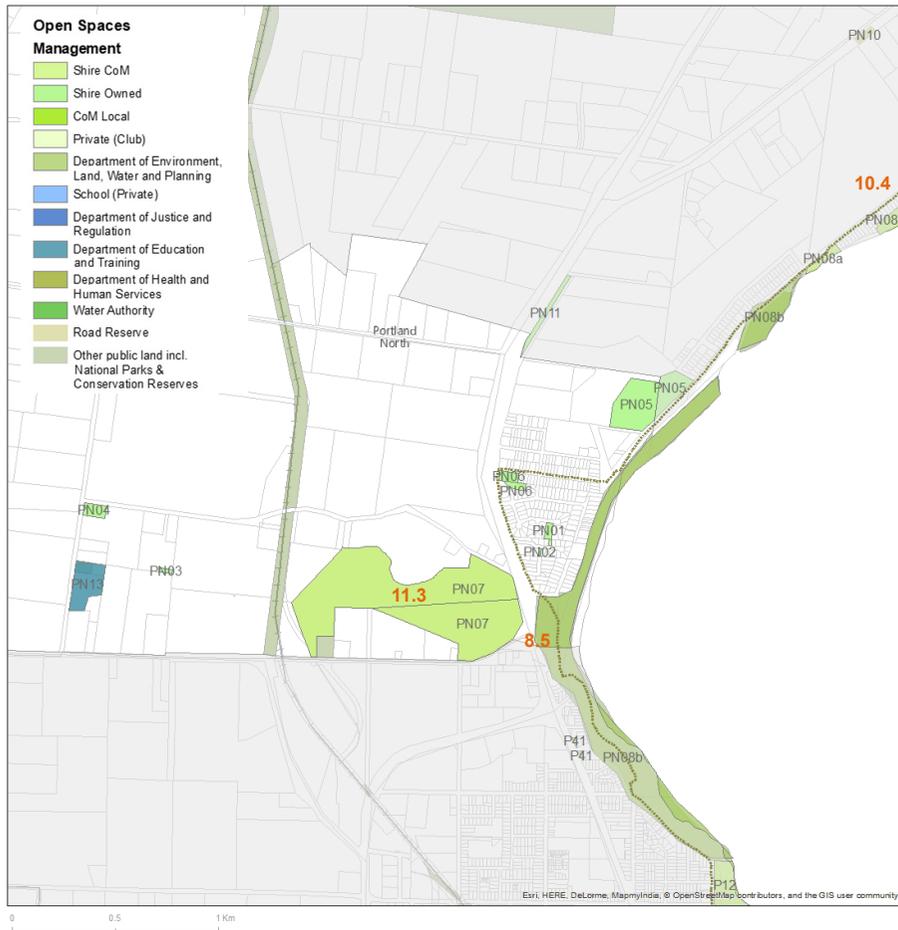
+

1.09ha

PASSIVE
Open Space

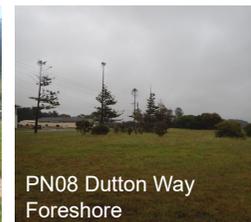
PRECINCT E PORTLAND NORTH

PROPOSED OPEN SPACE NETWORK



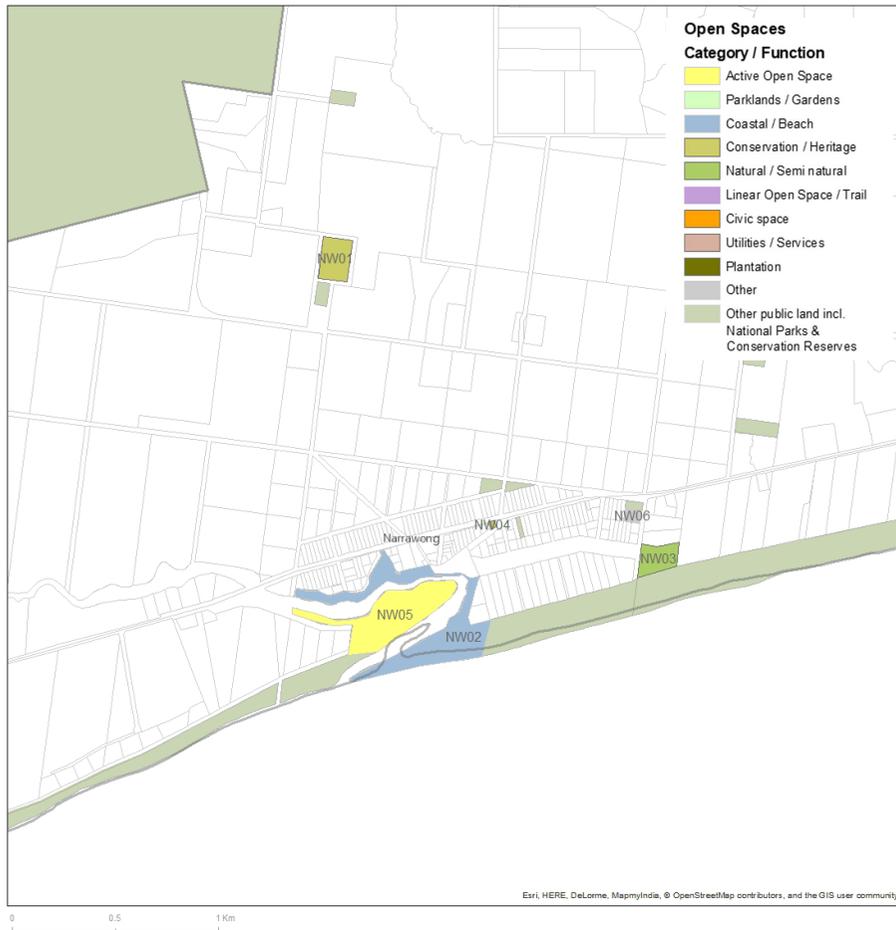
PRECINCT SPECIFIC ACTIONS

Key Strategy / Action	Lead Partners
7.6 Investigate and review access onto the beach, particularly at key locations along Dutton Way foreshore areas	DELWP GSC
7.7 Investigate viability of additional platforms along the Dutton Way foreshore to support activities such as whale watching	DELWP GSC
8.6 Consider progressive upgrades to the alignment and wayfinding infrastructure of the Great South West Walk to improve legibility, and recognise this facility as an important off-road pedestrian link between residential areas of Portland North and the open space network further to the south (Precinct A Portland Central)	GSC DELWP GSWW
10.4 Undertake preliminary investigations into the feasibility of extending/formalising the coastal walk trail between Narrawong & Portland North, including potential environmental and cultural heritage impacts in this sensitive coastal environment	DELWP
11.3 Where appropriate to do so, promote environmental values of PN07 Walook Swamp through interpretation signage/management signage to increase awareness of these values in the local community and develop as a destination for visitors. Consider any potential open space infrastructure development at this location in the context of these environmental values	GSC DELWP



PRECINCT F NARRAWONG

EXISTING OPEN SPACE NETWORK



KEY DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

387	50	15.5%	21.2%	\$1,387
Precinct Population 2016	Median Age (Years)	% Young People (Under 15 Years)	% Older People (65+ Years)	Median Weekly Income
No data available	↑ Ageing	Comparison with Shire-wide demographics:		
Precinct Population 2036 Forecast	Shire Population Age Profile	↑ Median Age	= % of Older People	
		= % of Young People	↑ Median Weekly Income	

PRECINCT OVERVIEW

Narrawong is located at the mouth of the Surry River between the slopes of Mount Clay and the northern end of Portland Bay. A recreation reserve and caravan park are located near the mouth of the river. Narrawong is small coastal settlement, primarily of residential nature. The settlement and surrounding area is home to approximately 387 people.

Key open spaces supporting passive recreation activities include the NW02 Coastal Reserve and parts of the NW05 Camping and Recreation Reserve. Open spaces supporting active recreation include the NW05 Camping and Recreation Reserve (football/cricket oval, tennis courts); this reserve also includes passive recreation facilities such as playground, picnic areas/shelters, footpath network, outdoor fitness equipment and a BMX/pump track. NW04 Narrawong Memorial Reserve is the precinct's only Local space, although there is limited infrastructure provided at this location. The NW02 Coastal Reserve and NW05 Camping and Recreation Reserve are noted as having environmental significance. Narrawong Cemetery is noted as having heritage significance. The NW05 Camping and Recreation Reserve, the NW02 Coastal Reserve and the NW03 East Street Wetland are noted as being land subject to inundation. Open space facilities and support infrastructure are noted as being in generally reasonable condition. Open spaces with restricted use and/or access include the school and the cemetery.

With a total of 25.9ha of open space available for passive and active recreation, including 10.23ha of active (sporting) open space, there is a significant amount of open space provision to serve the resident population. Important to note is the significant swell in seasonal population due to tourism. Based on analysis of walkable catchments the majority of properties in residential areas are located within 400m of a neighbourhood open space or above. The majority of residential properties are within 1km of active open space.

The Local open spaces and the range of other neighbourhood+ level open spaces offer a diverse range of functions suited to active and passive recreation.

29.27ha

TOTAL
Open Space

25.9ha

UNRESTRICTED
Open Space

10.23ha

ACTIVE
Open Space

15.67ha

PASSIVE
Open Space

PRECINCT F NARRAWONG

PROPOSED OPEN SPACE NETWORK



PRECINCT SPECIFIC ACTIONS

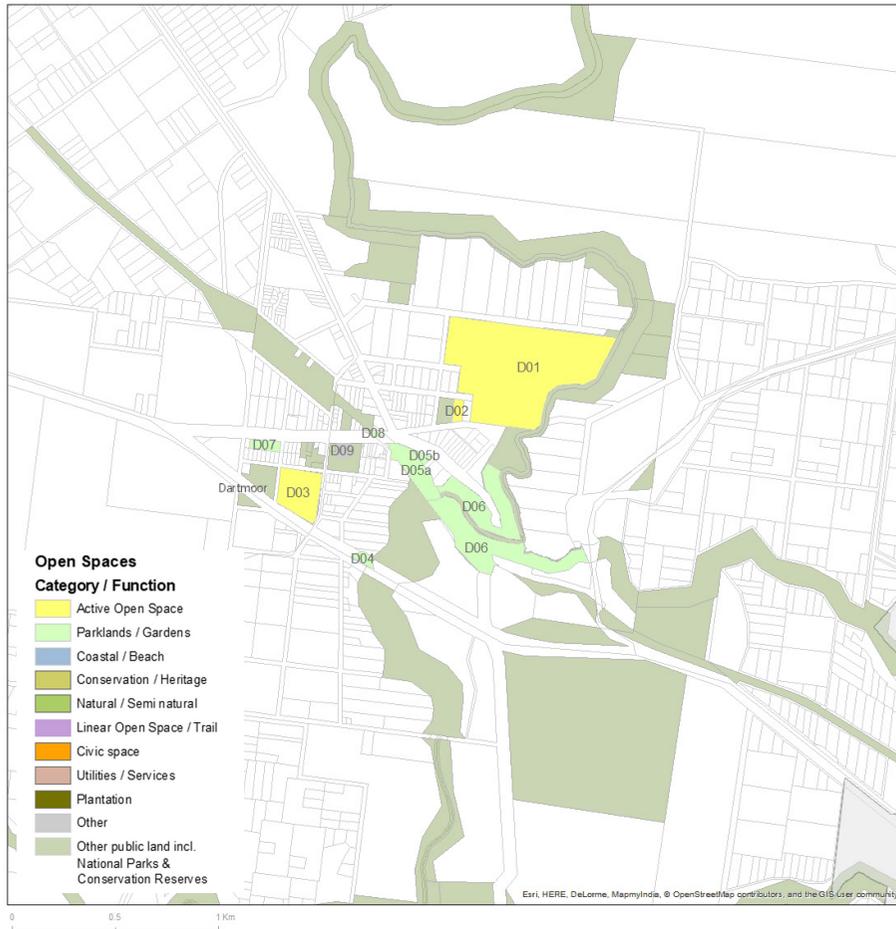
Key Strategy / Action	Lead Partners
6.5 Undertake progressive maintenance / upgrades to open space infrastructure at NW05 Narrawong Camping & Recreation Reserve so that it continues to meet the needs of residents and visitors, whilst protecting its environmental values and recognising it lies with an area susceptible to inundation	Local CoM
8.8 Review access and connectivity issues between NW05 Narrawong Recreation and Camping Reserve and the town on the eastern side of the river	GSC DELWP
8.9 Review connectivity between Narrawong and Saw Pit Picnic Area with consideration given to formalisation of existing informal pathways in existing road reserves	GSC DELWP
10.4 Undertake preliminary investigations into the feasibility of extending/formalising the coastal walk trail between Narrawong & Portland North, including potential environmental and cultural heritage impacts in this sensitive coastal environment	DELWP
11.4 Review existing beach access and the network of adjacent tracks and trails within NW02 Narrawong Coastal Reserve to ensure that current levels of access are sustainable and environmental values are being appropriately protected	DELWP



PRECINCT G

DARTMOOR

EXISTING OPEN SPACE NETWORK



KEY DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

322	50	15.0%	24.3%	\$833
Precinct Population 2016	Median Age (Years)	% Young People (Under 15 Years)	% Older People (65+ Years)	Median Weekly Income
No data available	↑ Ageing	Comparison with Shire-wide demographics:		
Precinct Population 2036 Forecast	Shire Population Age Profile	↑ Median Age	↑ % of Older People	
		↓ % of Young People	↓ Median Weekly Income	

PRECINCT OVERVIEW

Dartmoor and the surrounding area is home to approximately 322 people with the majority of residents living within the township. The township is located on the banks of the Glenelg River and supports a limited range of commercial and community land uses.

Key open spaces supporting passive recreation activities in Dartmoor include the D05 Village Green, D06 Fort O'Hare Campground and D07 John Ireland Reserve. Open spaces supporting active recreation (including the town's main sporting clubs) include the D03 Recreation Reserve (football/cricket oval, tennis and netball courts)

The golf club, rest area/bird bath, the D05 Village Green and D06 Fort O'Hare Campground are noted as having environmental significance. The D05 Village Green and D08 Railside Reserve are noted as having heritage significance.

Open space facilities and support infrastructure are noted as being in good to very good condition/ functionality; the rest area/bird bath is one exception.

Open spaces with restricted use and/or access include the school, golf club, and Kart Track.

With a total of 22.12ha of open space available for passive and active recreation, and 4.26ha of active (sporting) space, there is a very generous provision of open space to serve the resident population of 322. A further 29.45ha of open space is identified with some level of restricted access or use.

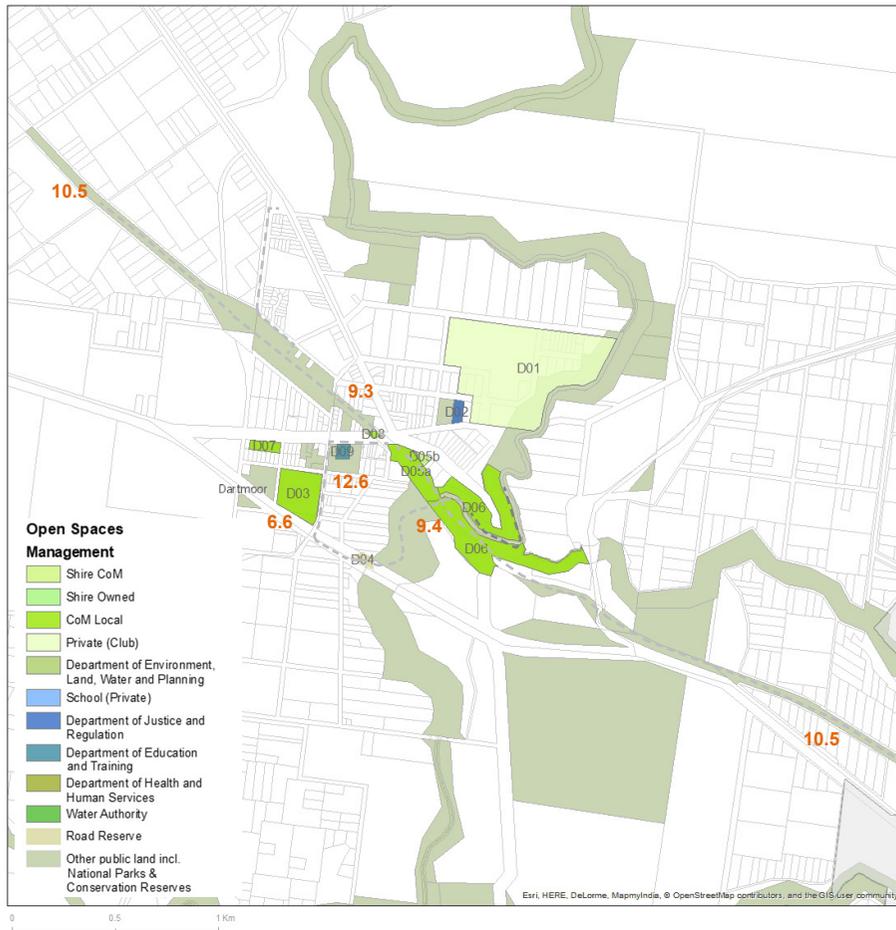
Based on analysis of walkable catchments properties in residential areas near the centre of town are located within walking distance of the open space network, however residential properties at Lindsay Rd/Mill Estate Rd lie a little beyond these distances.

Off road shared use paths exist adjacent to the river associated with D06 Fort O'Hare Campground. The range of Local and other neighbourhood+ level open spaces offer a diverse range of functions suited to active and passive recreation.



PRECINCT G DARTMOOR

PROPOSED OPEN SPACE NETWORK



PRECINCT SPECIFIC ACTIONS

Key Strategy / Action	Lead Partners
6.6 Undertake progressive maintenance / upgrades to open space infrastructure at D03 Dartmoor Recreation Reserve so that it continues to meet the needs of residents, with specific consideration given to the long-term future of the existing tennis courts (which are declining in condition).	Local CoM User Groups
9.3 Undertake further investigations into the formalisation of a walk trail utilising the former rail corridor to connect the Dartmoor town centre and Radiata Road, whilst presenting an opportunity to strengthen pedestrian links to northern parts of the town along quiet back roads (e.g. Lang St)	Progress Assoc Lions Club Land Owner / Manager
9.4 Build on the existing walk trail network in D06 Fort O'Hare Campground Reserve by investigating the feasibility of extending the network to connect up with D04 Rest Area/ 'Bird Bath' and the town centre to form a loop trail, with due consideration given to environmental values.	DELWP Local CoM
10.5 Consider the feasibility of a rail trail development between Dartmoor and Mount Gambier/Heywood utilising the existing rail corridor / adjacent maintenance tracks in the context of a potential wider rail trail network across the Shire.	GSC, DELWP VicRoads Land Owner
12.6 Review opportunities to develop a 'town discovery/ heritage walk' that connects key open spaces and community facilities such as D06 Fort O'Hare Campground Reserve, D03 Dartmoor Recreation Reserve and the town centre. Consider use of consistent landscape treatments (e.g. footpath surface, tree planting) and wayfinding/ interpretation signage	GSC, DELWP Heritage Victoria



D03 Recreation Reserve



D05 Village Green



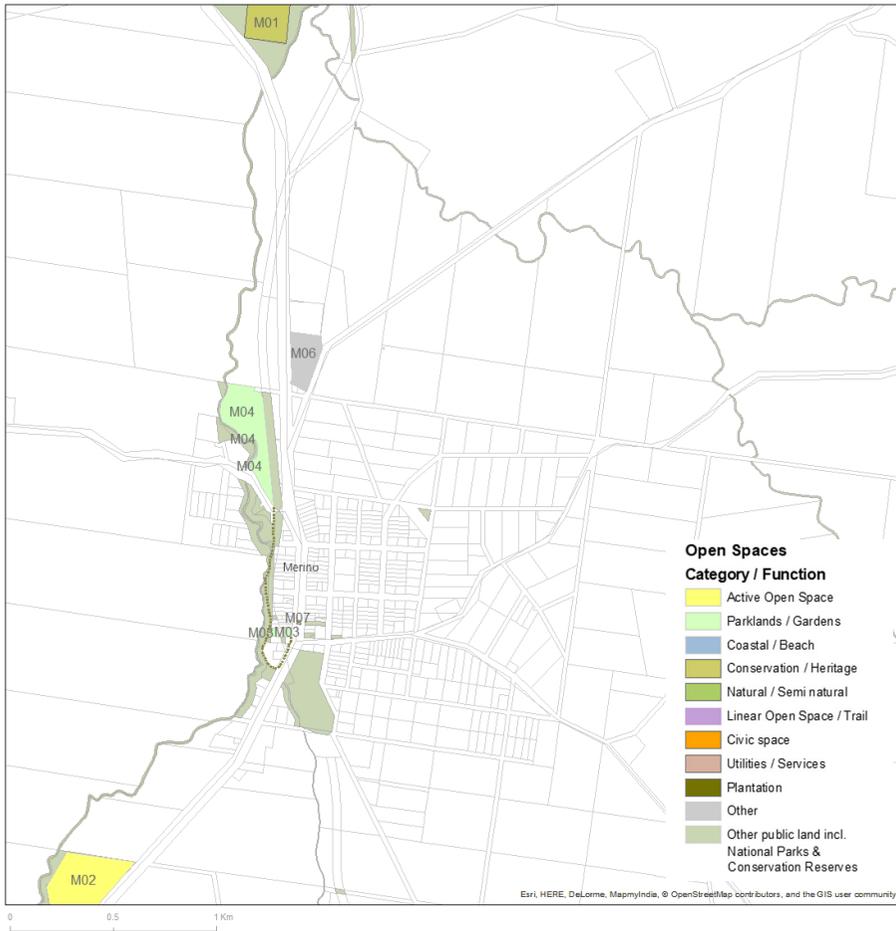
D08 Railside Reserve



D06 Fort O'Hare Campground

PRECINCT H MERINO

EXISTING OPEN SPACE NETWORK



23.43ha

TOTAL
Open Space

6.77ha

UNRESTRICTED
Open Space

6.46ha

ACTIVE
Open Space

0.31ha

PASSIVE
Open Space

KEY DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

253

Precinct Population
2016

53

Median Age
(Years)

5.9%

% Young People
(Under 15 Years)

31.6%

% Older People
(65+ Years)

\$758

Median Weekly
Income

No data available

Precinct Population
2036 Forecast

↑ Ageing

Shire Population
Age Profile

Comparison with Shire-wide demographics:

↑ Median Age

↓ % of Young People

↑ % of Older People

↓ Median Weekly Income

PRECINCT OVERVIEW

Merino is a small township located approximately 70 kilometres north of Portland (between Digby and Sandford). The settlement and surrounding area is home to approximately 253 people.

Key open spaces supporting passive recreation activities in Merino includes the Recreation Reserve and Lions Club Park

Whilst the Recreation Reserve includes a range of sports facilities (including football/cricket oval, tennis and netball courts) the facilities are no longer serviceable and the sports clubs no longer running; a horse riding club is still active on the reserve. Lions Club Park and the Memorial are noted as having heritage significance. The Recreation Reserve hosts an RV friendly campground.

Open space facilities and support infrastructure are noted as being in reasonable to good condition, with the exception of the sports facilities, and various buildings (clubrooms, former show infrastructure), which are no longer serviceable. Open spaces with restricted use and/or access include the school, golf club, cemetery and memorial

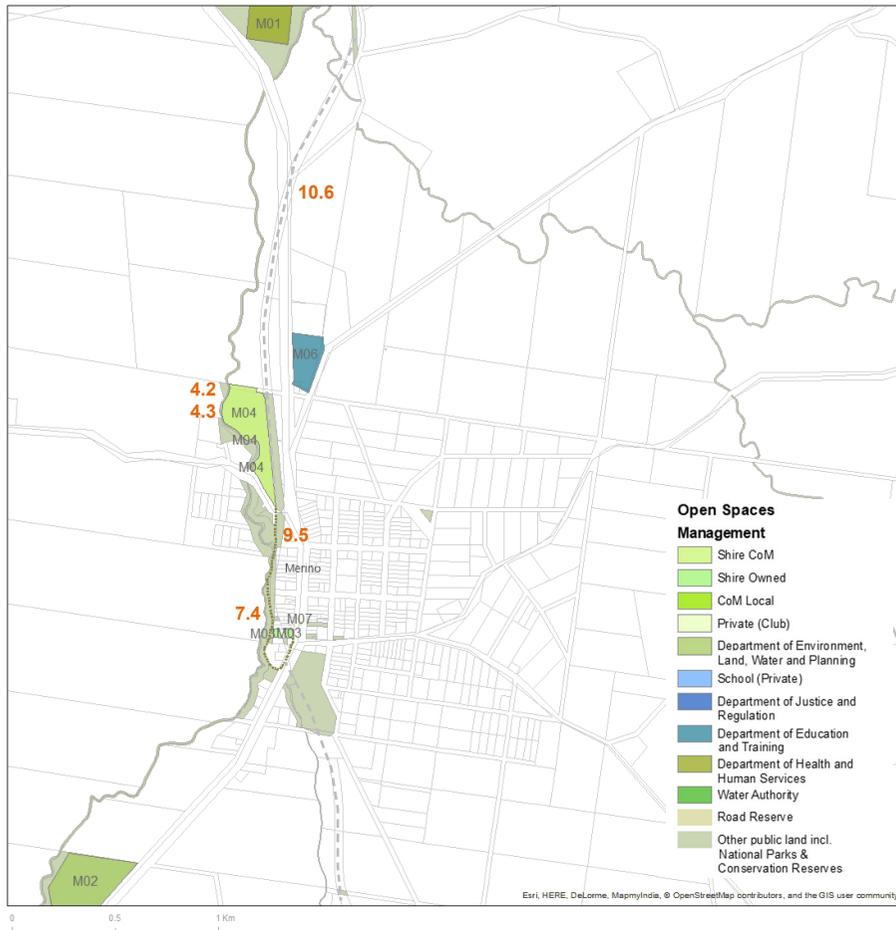
A significant asset in the town is the Old Stock Route Walking Track that links the Recreation Reserve with Lions Club Park.

With a total of 6.77ha of open space available for passive and active recreation, provision at 26.76ha per thousand people compares very well with industry benchmarks. A further 16.66ha of open space is identified with some level of restricted access or use. Based on initial analysis of walkable catchments the majority of properties in residential areas are located within 400m of a neighbourhood open space or above.

The Old Stock Route Walking Track provides an off road link connecting key open spaces in the town. The range of Local and other neighbourhood level open spaces offer a diverse range of functions suited to active and passive recreation.

PRECINCT H MERINO

PROPOSED OPEN SPACE NETWORK



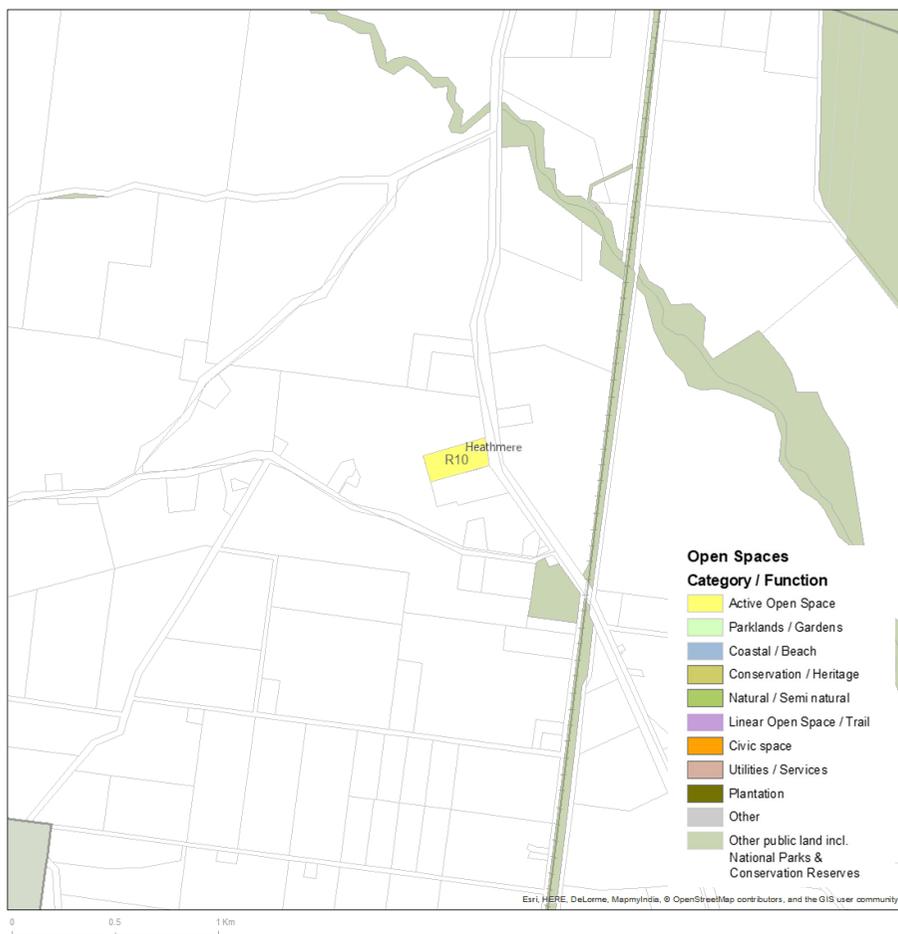
PRECINCT SPECIFIC ACTIONS

Key Strategy / Action	Lead Partners
4.2 Review the primary role in the community played by M04 Merino Recreation Reserve (in particular the sports oval) in the context of the recent demise of the local cricket team and continuing community efforts to build on the successful development of RV friendly facilities, equestrian facility and community events hosted in these spaces	GSC
4.3 Review any opportunities to re-purpose existing buildings / built structures on M04 Merino Recreation Reserve to support existing and new recreation/community activities and events at the reserve	GSC
7.4 Future consideration to be given to potential play equipment/ exercise stations at M04 Merino Recreation Reserve, where such a facility would benefit both residents and visitors at the RV friendly facilities (for instance, at the time of upgrade/renewal of existing equipment at M03 Merino Lions Club Park)	GSC Lions Club Progress Assoc
9.5 Undertake progressive maintenance/upgrades to the Merino Old Stock Route Walking Track, including installation of public art and additional interpretation (European settlement history, pastoral heritage) and wayfinding signage	Progress Assoc Lions Club
10.6 Consider the feasibility of a rail trail development between Merino, Sandford and Casterton (and on to Branxholme) utilising the existing rail corridor / adjacent maintenance tracks in the context of a potential wider rail trail network across the Shire.	GSC, DELWP VicRoads Land Owner
12.5 Preserve and enhance the existing heritage and landscape character of Merino through sensitive enhancements (including walk trail infrastructure and landscape treatments)	GSC Heritage Victoria



PRECINCT I HEATHMERE

EXISTING OPEN SPACE NETWORK



KEY DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

237	45	15.5%	21.0%	\$1,053
Precinct Population 2016	Median Age (Years)	% Young People (Under 15 Years)	% Older People (65+ Years)	Median Weekly Income
No data available	↑ Ageing	Comparison with Shire-wide demographics:		
Precinct Population 2036 Forecast	Shire Population Age Profile	↓ Median Age	↓ % of Older People	
		= % of Young People	= Median Weekly Income	

PRECINCT OVERVIEW

Heathmere and the surrounding area is home to approximately 237 people.

The Recreation Reserve is the primary open space (Township - Rural) serving the local population, comprising open space suitable for active and passive recreation.

The Recreation Reserve includes football/cricket oval, tennis and netball courts, several clubrooms and ancillary built structures plus public toilets and play equipment.

The general condition and functionality of the Recreation Reserve is considered to be reasonable generally, with the exception of the play equipment, which is in need of upgrade.

Narrawang Flora Reserve is located close by.

With a total of 4.06ha of open space available for passive and active recreation, provision at 17.13ha per thousand people compares well with industry benchmarks.

No footpath network exists as such, with the majority of residents residing on rural properties some distance from the reserve.



PRECINCT I HEATHMERE

PROPOSED OPEN SPACE NETWORK



PRECINCT SPECIFIC ACTIONS

Key Strategy / Action	Lead Partners
6.7 Undertake progressive maintenance/upgrades to open space infrastructure in R10 Heathmere Recreation Reserve, including play equipment, in line with GSC Open Space Infrastructure Development Standards and GSC Open Space Guidelines	Local CoM User Groups



PRECINCT J

TYRENDARRA

EXISTING OPEN SPACE NETWORK



KEY DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

212	48	16.5%	20.4%	\$1,562
Precinct Population 2016	Median Age (Years)	% Young People (Under 15 Years)	% Older People (65+ Years)	Median Weekly Income
No data available	↑ Ageing	Comparison with Shire-wide demographics:		
Precinct Population 2036 Forecast	Shire Population Age Profile	= Median Age	↓ % of Older People	
		= % of Young People	↑ Median Weekly Income	

PRECINCT OVERVIEW

Tyrendarra is located at the eastern gateway to the Shire and services as the southern gateway to the Budj Bim National Landscape. The settlement and surrounding area is home to approximately 212 people.

The Recreation Reserve is the primary open space (Township - Rural) serving the local population, comprising open space suitable for active and passive recreation.

The Recreation Reserve includes football/cricket oval, tennis and netball courts, main clubroom and ancillary buildings associated with local Show, plus play equipment. The general condition and functionality of the Recreation Reserve is considered to be good.

Other public land exists following Darlot Creek and links the Recreation Reserve with the Budj Bim Cultural Landscape.

With a total of 4.42ha of open space available for passive and active recreation, provision at 20.84ha per thousand people compares well with industry benchmarks.

No footpath network exists as such, with the majority of residents residing on rural properties some distance from the reserve.

The Recreation Reserve provides a range of facilities suited to a range of active and passive recreation activities.

Consultation feedback identifies that Tyrendarra Recreation Reserve is very well used for sporting and community events. The sport surfaces (courts and oval) are in good condition and the club rooms function well. The sports clubs are generally strong and the Tyrendarra Show has great numbers and is a key event for the region.

There are current plans for a trail linking Tyrendarra Recreation Reserve/Township with the Indigenous Protected Area.

4.42ha

TOTAL
Open Space

4.42ha

UNRESTRICTED
Open Space

4.42ha

ACTIVE
Open Space

0.00ha

PASSIVE
Open Space

PRECINCT J

TYRENDARRA

PROPOSED OPEN SPACE NETWORK



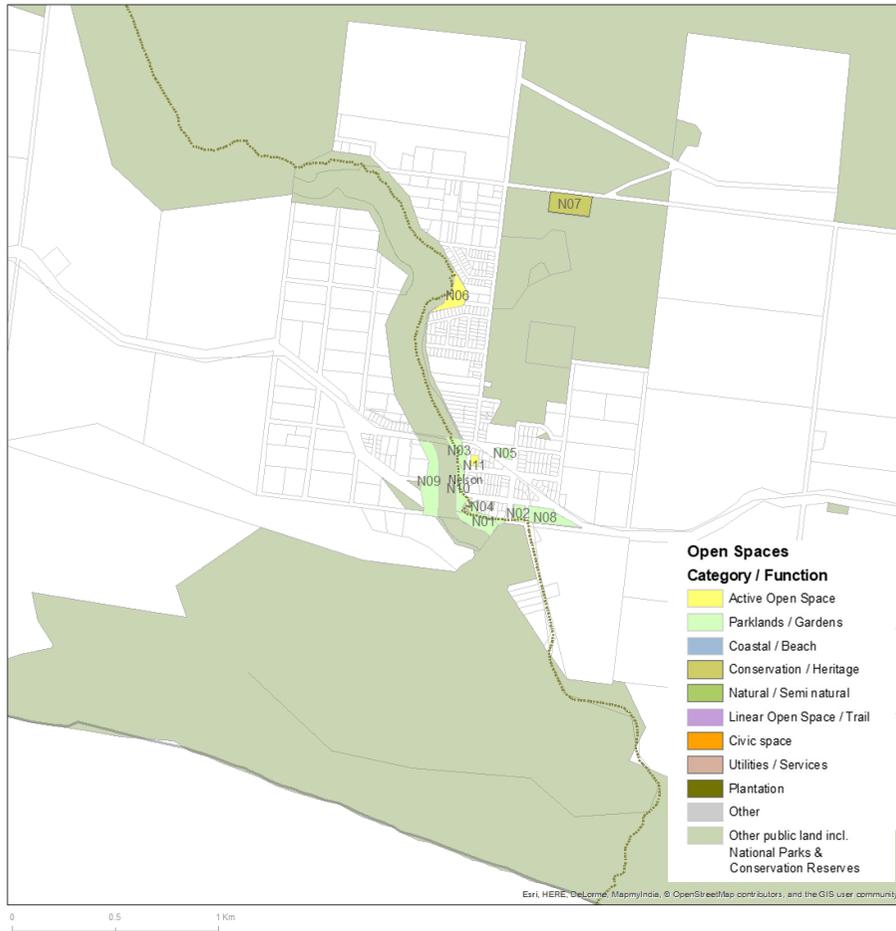
PRECINCT SPECIFIC ACTIONS

Key Strategy / Action	Lead Partners
6.8 Undertake progressive maintenance/upgrades to open space infrastructure in R21 Tyrendarra Recreation Reserve, in line with GSC Open Space Infrastructure Development Standards and GSC Open Space Guidelines	Local CoM User Groups
12.8 Further investigate the development of a recreation trail linking R21 Tyrendarra Recreation Reserve with the Tyrendarra Indigenous Protected Area (approximately 1.5km to the north), with an alignment broadly following Darlot Creek with a focus on protecting and promoting the areas significant cultural and environmental values.	GSC Winda-Mara Aboriginal Corporation



PRECINCT K NELSON

EXISTING OPEN SPACE NETWORK



KEY DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

190	60	4.4%	44.2%	\$956
Precinct Population 2016	Median Age (Years)	% Young People (Under 15 Years)	% Older People (65+ Years)	Median Weekly Income
No data available	↑ Ageing	Comparison with Shire-wide demographics:		
Precinct Population 2036 Forecast	Shire Population Age Profile	↑ Median Age	↑ % of Older People	
		↓ % of Young People	↓ Median Weekly Income	

PRECINCT OVERVIEW

Nelson and the surrounding area is home to approximately 190 people. The township is located on the banks of the Glenelg River and supports a limited range of commercial and community land uses. Nelson is a popular holiday resort which supports a corner store, service station, and visitor information centre. The Glenelg River is a significant open space feature within the township.

Key open spaces supporting passive recreation activities in Nelson include the boat ramp, Riverside Reserves East and West, Bridge Park and Cameron Park. Open spaces supporting active recreation is limited to the tennis court. The boat ramp and Isle of Bags enable access to the river and a range of water sport pursuits. Local open spaces are Annie Kerr Reserve and Centenary Park; limited infrastructure is provided in these open spaces. The boat ramp, Bridge Park, Cameron Park, Isle of Bags and Riverside Reserves East and West are noted as having environmental significance, and designated Significant Landscape. Annie Ker Reserve is identified as Significant Landscape.

Open space facilities and support infrastructure are noted as being in generally good condition; the recently developed Bridge Park is noted as having very good condition/functionality.

With a total of 9.44ha of open space available for passive and active recreation, there is a generous provision of open space to serve the permanent resident population of 190. Important to note however is the significant swell in seasonal population due to tourism.

Based on analysis of walkable catchments the majority of properties in residential areas are located within 300m of a Local open space or 400m of a neighbourhood open space or above.

The range of Local and other neighbourhood+ level open spaces offer a diverse range of functions suited to passive recreation but there is limited provision of active open space.

11.38ha

TOTAL
Open Space

9.44ha

UNRESTRICTED
Open Space

=

1.4ha

ACTIVE
Open Space

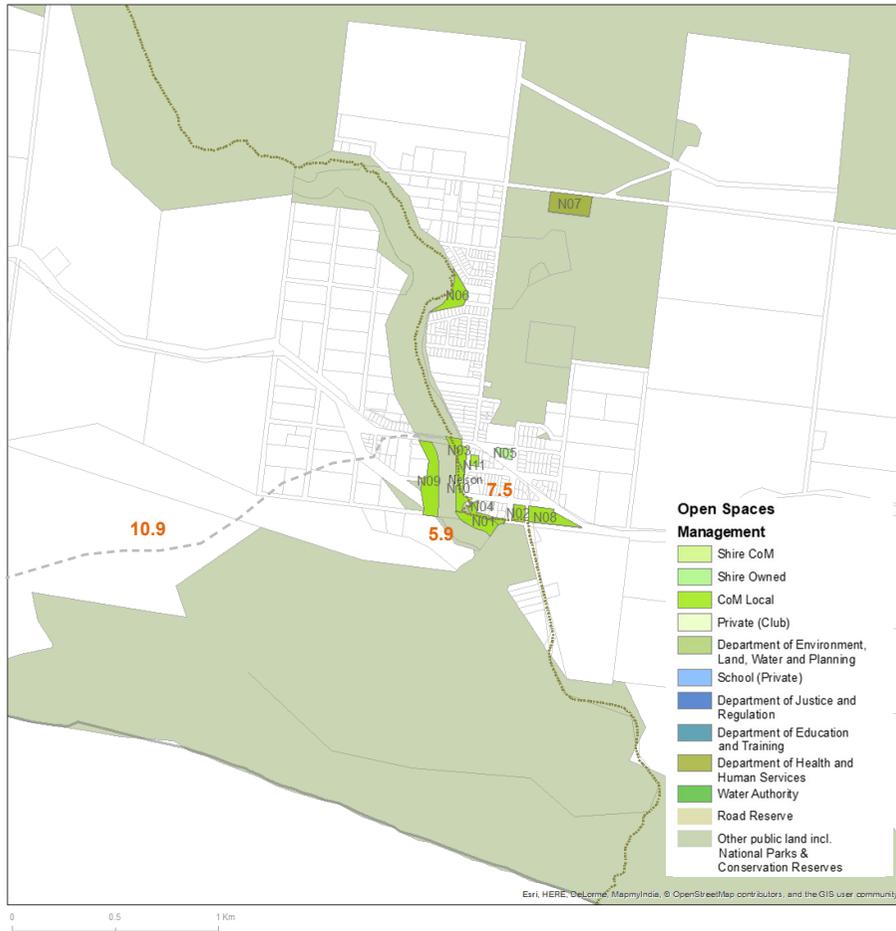
+

8.04ha

PASSIVE
Open Space

PRECINCT K NELSON

PROPOSED OPEN SPACE NETWORK



N01 Boat Ramp



N11 Tennis Court



N08 Punt Hill Lookout



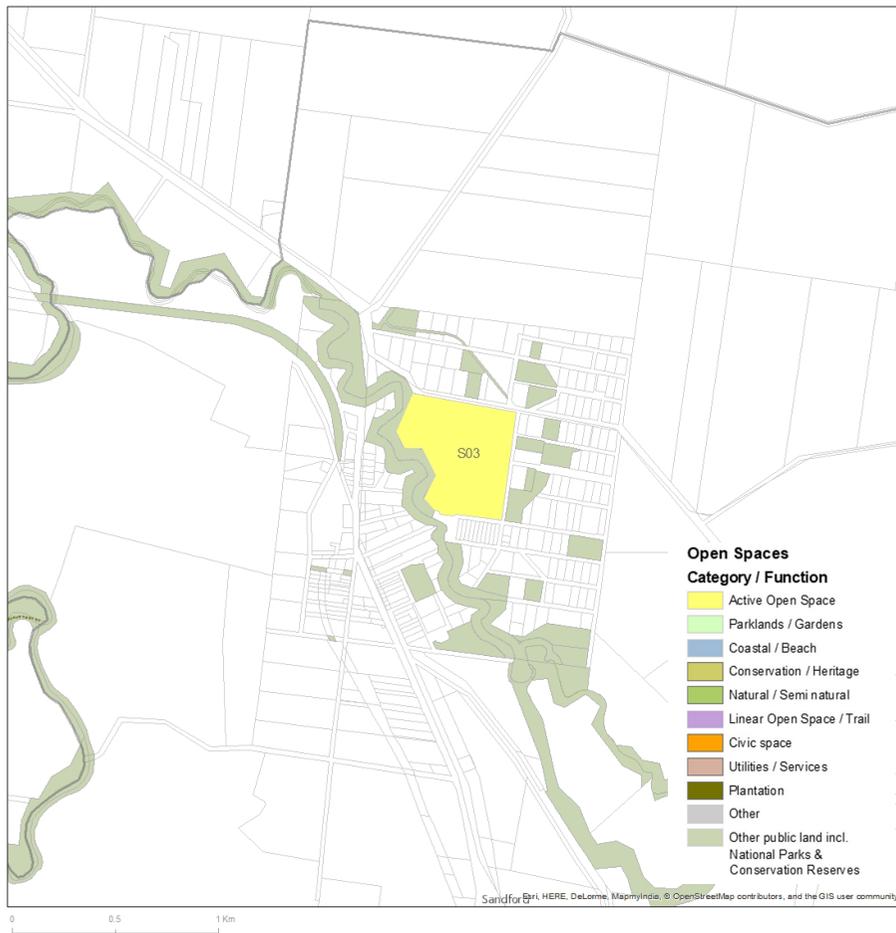
N06 Isle of Bags

PRECINCT SPECIFIC ACTIONS

Key Strategy / Action	Lead Partners
5.9 Undertake progressive maintenance/upgrades to open space infrastructure, with a focus on water side open space, through which runs the Great South West Walk (N01 Nelson Boat Ramp, N03 Bridge Park, N06 Isle of Bags, N10 Nelson Riverside Reserve East) for the benefit of residents and visitors.	GSC DELWP Local CoM
7.5 At the appropriate time for facility upgrade/renewal, future consideration to be given to the need for the second playground at N04 Cameron Park, in the context of significant investment in the new play space at N10 Nelson Riverside Reserve East, which adequately meets the needs of residents and visitors	Local CoM
10.9 Leveraging off the Great South West Walk consider the merits of exploring the Mary Mackillop/Father Brown Camino Trail concept, which would see the development of new sections of off-road trail connecting Nelson with Penola, via Port Macdonnell and Mount Gambier. To be considered in further detail by the forthcoming GSC Tracks & Trails Strategy	GSC DELWP VicRoads Land Owner
11.5 Preserve and enhance the existing environmental, landscape and visual amenity values of Nelson, the precinct and surrounding areas, through sensitive enhancements to open space infrastructure	Local CoM DELWP

PRECINCT L SANDFORD

EXISTING OPEN SPACE NETWORK



KEY DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

144	56	7.2%	24.9%	\$812
Precinct Population 2016	Median Age (Years)	% Young People (Under 15 Years)	% Older People (65+ Years)	Median Weekly Income
No data available	↑ Ageing	Comparison with Shire-wide demographics:		
Precinct Population 2036 Forecast	Shire Population Age Profile	↑ Median Age	↑ % of Older People	
		↓ % of Young People	↓ Median Weekly Income	

PRECINCT OVERVIEW

Sandford is located approximately 3.5 kilometres south-east of Casterton. The settlement and surrounding area is home to approximately 144 people. The Glenelg Sustainable Settlement Strategy identifies the settlement has potential to accommodate increased recreational and tourist use.

The Recreation Reserve is the primary open space (District) serving the local population, comprising open space suitable for active and passive recreation. The Recreation Reserve includes football/cricket oval, tennis and netball courts, several clubrooms and ancillary built structures plus public toilets and play equipment.

The general condition and functionality of the Recreation Reserve is considered to be reasonable generally, with the exception of the sports surfaces. The Recreation Reserve is noted as having environmental significance and the Recreation Reserve, Bushland Reserve and Cemetery are noted as designated floodway.

Open spaces with restricted use and/or access include Sandford Bushland Reserve and Cemetery.

With a total of 24.17ha of open space available for passive and active recreation, provision serving a population of 144 compares very well with industry benchmarks.

Based on initial analysis of walkable catchments the majority of properties in residential areas lie beyond these catchments. The majority of residential properties lie beyond 1km of active open space.

No footpath network exists as such, with the majority of residents residing on rural properties some distance from the reserve.

28.62ha

TOTAL
Open Space

24.17ha

UNRESTRICTED
Open Space

= 24.17ha

ACTIVE
Open Space

+ 0.00ha

PASSIVE
Open Space

PRECINCT L

SANDFORD

PROPOSED OPEN SPACE NETWORK



PRECINCT SPECIFIC ACTIONS

Key Strategy / Action	Lead Partners
<p>4.4 Review the primary role in the community played by S03 Sandford Recreation Reserve (in particular the sports oval) in the context of the recent demise of some of the local organised sports clubs, the continued active use of the netball and tennis courts, passive recreation opportunities and community efforts to build on successful events currently hosted at this space. Due consideration to be given to the environmental values and flooding constraints associated with this open space</p>	<p>Local CoM User Groups GSC</p>
<p>10.7 Consider the feasibility of a rail trail development between Casterton and Sandford (and on to Branxholme) utilising the existing rail corridor / adjacent maintenance tracks in the context of a potential wider rail trail network across the Shire.</p>	<p>GSC DELWP VicRoads Land Owner</p>



PRECINCT M

DIGBY

EXISTING OPEN SPACE NETWORK



KEY DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

124	48	21.2%	24.8%	\$949
Precinct Population 2016	Median Age (Years)	% Young People (Under 15 Years)	% Older People (65+ Years)	Median Weekly Income
No data available	↑ Ageing	Comparison with Shire-wide demographics:		
Precinct Population 2036 Forecast	Shire Population Age Profile	= Median Age	↑ % of Older People	
		↑ % of Young People	↓ Median Weekly Income	

PRECINCT OVERVIEW

Digby is located approximately 60 kilometres north of Portland. The settlement and surrounding area is home to approximately 124 people. The Glenelg Sustainable Settlement Strategy identifies improvements are required to the public realm. The Merino Creek is a significant feature of the township.

Digby Memorial Park is the main open space in Digby (Township - Rural) and supports a range of passive recreation activities and also has a tennis court; facilities include BBQ, shelter, seating, public toilets, play equipment and defined path network. The condition and functionality of the Memorial Park is considered to be good generally, however there is a need to review the condition of the tennis court.

Digby Springs Reserve is a Local open space; infrastructure is limited to fencing around the springs.

With a total of 2.43ha of open space available for passive and active recreation, provision at 19.59ha per thousand people compares well with industry benchmarks.

Based on analysis of walkable catchments the majority of properties in residential areas are located within 300m of a Local open space or 400m of a neighbourhood open space or above.

2.43ha

TOTAL
Open Space

2.43ha

UNRESTRICTED
Open Space

0.63ha

ACTIVE
Open Space

1.80ha

PASSIVE
Open Space

PRECINCT M

DIGBY

PROPOSED OPEN SPACE NETWORK



PRECINCT SPECIFIC ACTIONS

Key Strategy / Action	Lead Partners
6.9 Review the need/demand for upgrade of tennis court(s) in the context of their currently deteriorating condition, the absence of any other active open space facilities, and the relatively high percentage of young people in the precinct	Local CoM User Groups
11.6 Consider opportunities to progressively develop and enhance the amenity of Digby Springs as a clear visitor destination/point of interest, with consideration given to formalising a clear access route to the springs, improving the visual amenity (and visibility) of the springs and providing interpretation signage	CoM Water Authority
12.7 Review opportunities to develop a 'town discovery/heritage walk' that connects key open spaces and community facilities such as R04 Digby Memorial Park, R05 Digby Springs, the town's heritage features and main amenities (e.g. General Store). Consider use of consistent landscape treatments (e.g. footpath surface, tree planting) and wayfinding/interpretation signage	GSC CoM Water Authority Heritage Victoria

PRECINCT N

CAPE BRIDGEWATER

EXISTING OPEN SPACE NETWORK



KEY DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

150	54	11.4%	17.1%	\$1,541
Precinct Population 2016	Median Age (Years)	% Young People (Under 15 Years)	% Older People (65+ Years)	Median Weekly Income
No data available	↑ Ageing	Comparison with Shire-wide demographics:		
Precinct Population 2036 Forecast	Shire Population Age Profile	= Median Age	↑ % of Older People	
		↑ % of Young People	↓ Median Weekly Income	

PRECINCT OVERVIEW

Cape Bridgewater is small coastal settlement, primarily of residential nature, located approximately 18 kilometres south-west of Portland.

Cape Bridgewater performs an important recreation and tourism role in the region. The settlement itself is home to approximately 80 people, and as such, there are limited commercial facilities.

The key open space supporting passive recreation activities is the Bridgewater Bay Foreshore Reserve (Township Rural), with the adjacent beach and ocean offering opportunities for active recreation activities, in particular water-based activities.

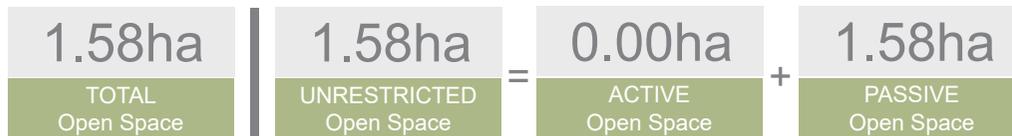
There is limited infrastructure provided to support informal recreation, such as public seating, shade, picnic/BBQ areas, footpath network, play equipment. There is no provision for active (sporting) land based activities in Cape Bridgewater (e.g. football/cricket oval, tennis courts)

The Precinct is noted as having environmental and landscape significance; the promontory between Bridgewater Bay and Descartes Bay is listed on the National Trust's heritage register (Cultural Landscape)

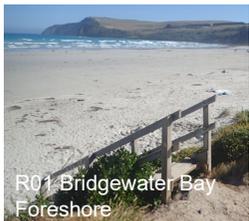
Bridgewater Bay Foreshore forms part of broader network of publicly accessible open space that runs along the coastline, accessed via the Great South West Walk.

With a total of 1.58ha of open space available for passive recreation, provision at 10.53ha per thousand people compares well with industry benchmarks. There is no active open space provision, noting that much of passive and active recreational activities will occur on the adjacent beach. Important to note is the significant swell in seasonal population due to tourism.

Based on analysis of walkable catchments the majority of properties in residential areas are located within 400m of a neighbourhood open space or above. However, no formal footpath network exists as such, adjacent to the local road network.



PROPOSED OPEN SPACE NETWORK



R01 Bridgewater Bay Foreshore



R01 Bridgewater Bay Foreshore



R01 Bridgewater Bay Foreshore



R01 Bridgewater Bay Foreshore

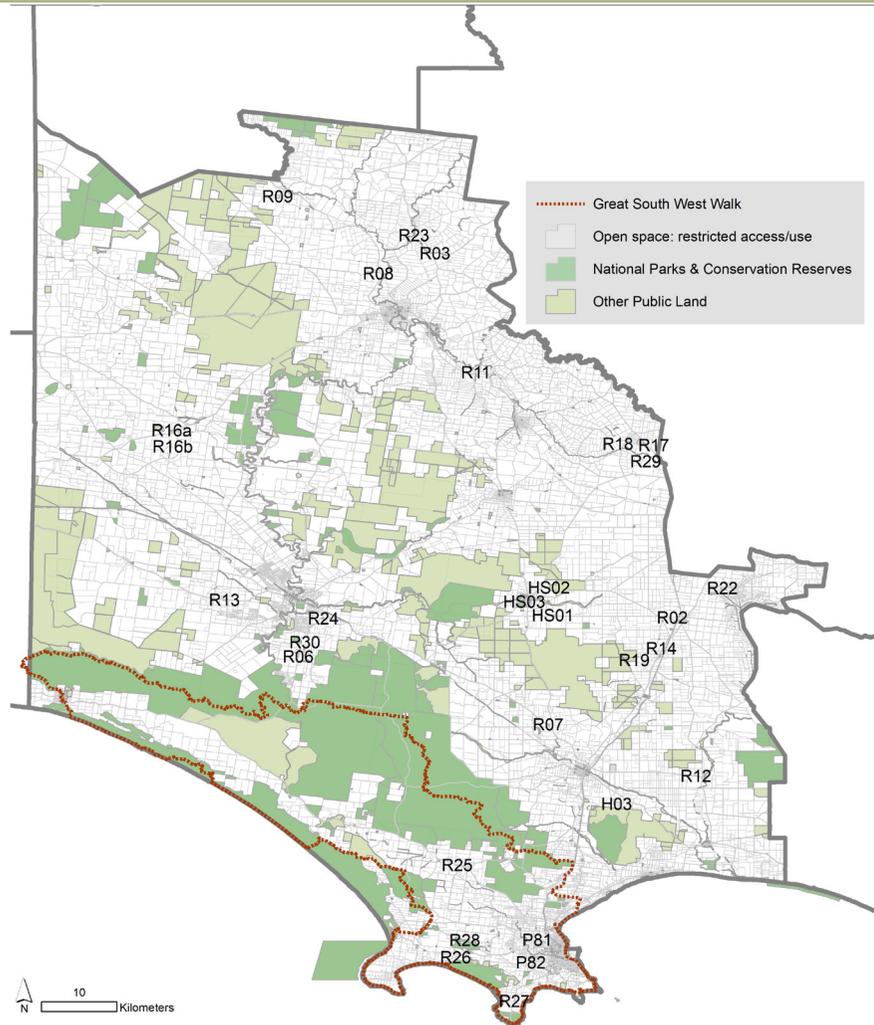
PRECINCT SPECIFIC ACTIONS

Key Strategy / Action	Lead Partners
5.10 Undertake progressive maintenance/upgrades at R01 Bridgewater Bay Foreshore to continue to develop Cape Bridgewater as a visitor destination and provide amenities for the local community. Broadly in line with the recommendations of Bridgewater Bay Foreshore Master Plan (2014) priorities should focus on improved accessibility and connectivity along the foreshore and defining clear gateways to the settlement	GSC, DELWP Local CoM
9.6 Take opportunities to further promote access to the Great South West Walk through improved wayfinding and interpretation signage	GSWW GSC
10.8 Review previous investigations into the development/formalisation of a cycle route between Portland and Cape Bridgewater (broadly following the Bridgewater Road alignment) to establish the viability of this concept.	GSC DELWP VicRoads Land Owner
11.7 Preserve and enhance the existing environmental, landscape and visual amenity values of Cape Bridgewater, the precinct and surrounding areas, through sensitive enhancements to open space infrastructure	GSC DELWP

PRECINCT O

GLENELG SHIRE - RURAL

EXISTING OPEN SPACE NETWORK



KEY DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

3,789	No data available	↑ Ageing
Precinct Population 2016	Precinct Population 2036 Forecast	Shire Population Age Profile

PRECINCT OVERVIEW

Open spaces identified during the audit process that were not located within any other defined precinct are included within Precinct O Glenelg Shire - Rural.

Covering a diverse range of rural areas across the Shire (that are home to 3,206 people) there is limited value in analysing overall open space provision in relation to total population figures.

Open spaces within this Precinct include active open spaces, bushland reserves and plantations and historic monuments.

Open space parcels identified as active open spaces also tend to provide for passive recreation opportunities for these rural communities and may well be located in proximity to community halls; there are multiple examples of football/cricket ovals, tennis and netball courts across these rural areas that are no longer utilised for these purposes and/or are no longer fit for these purposes.

Examples of facilities that remain fit for purpose and actively used for sporting activities include Davidson Park and Tahara Recreation Reserve (cricket), Drumborg Recreation Reserve (tennis). Wallacedale Recreation Reserve (equestrian) and Myamyn Recreation Reserve (Gun Club) remain actively used by their respective members.

PRECINCT SPECIFIC ACTIONS

Key Strategy / Action	Lead Partners
4.5 Engage with local rural communities to discuss the longer term sustainable future of their open spaces, in particular active open space facilities, such as football/cricket ovals and hard courts that are no longer utilised or fit for purpose, with the intention of either permanently decommissioning the facility or exploring alternative uses for these spaces	Local CoMs User Groups GSC
11.8 / 12.9 As opportunities arise, and where appropriate to do so, promote environmental and heritage values at various rural sites across the Shire through interpretation signage/management signage to increase awareness of these values	GSC, DELWP Local CoMs Heritage Victoria

Appendices

Youth Precinct, Portland Foreshore

Appendix 1 Open Space Database Matrix

Asset ID	Ref	KEY INFORMATION			OVERVIEW				
		Open Space Name / Identifier	Precinct	Area (ha)	Management	Hierarchy	Category / Function	Restricted access/ use?	
1		C01	Bryan Park	Casterton	0.18	Road reserve	Local	Parklands / Gardens	No
2		C02	Casterton Apex Park	Casterton	0.13	Shire Owned	Local	Parklands / Gardens	No
3		C03	Casterton Golf Club	Casterton	47.28	Private	District	Active Open Space	Yes
4		C04	Casterton Memorial Park	Casterton	0.85	Shire CoM	Local	Parklands / Gardens	No
5		C05	Casterton Old Cemetery	Casterton	1.04	CoM Dept of Health	Local	Conservation / Heritage	Yes
6	53241	C06	Casterton Polocrosse Reserve	Casterton	3.61	Shire CoM	Neighbourhood	Active Open Space	Yes
7		C07	Casterton Racecourse	Casterton	55.10	DELWP	Regional	Active Open Space	Yes
8	47003	C08a	Casterton Skatepark	Casterton	0.20	Shire CoM	Neighbourhood	Active Open Space	No
9	47003	C08b	Casterton Skatepark (adjacent vegetation)	Casterton	0.20	Shire Owned	Neighbourhood	Natural / Semi natural	No
10		C09	Cussen Street Park	Casterton	1.75	CoM Dept of Health	Local	Parklands / Gardens	No
11	48176	C10	Ess Lagoon	Casterton	7.47	Shire CoM	Township (rural)	Parklands / Gardens	No
12		C11	Fire Brigade Training Ground	Casterton	1.59	Shire CoM	Other	Yes	Yes
13		C12	Glenelg Masonic Park	Casterton	1.16	Shire CoM	Neighbourhood	Parklands / Gardens	No
14		C13	Casterton Riverside Reserve East	Casterton	5.50	Shire CoM	Neighbourhood	Parklands / Gardens	No
15		C14	Casterton Riverside Reserve West	Casterton	1.29	Shire CoM	Neighbourhood	Parklands / Gardens	No
16	47007	C15a	Goodman Park	Casterton	1.99	Shire Owned	Neighbourhood	Parklands / Gardens	No
17		C15b	Goodman Park Road Reserve	Casterton	2.99	Road reserve	Neighbourhood	Parklands / Gardens	No
18	46932	C16a	Island Park (major part)	Casterton	16.09	Shire CoM	Township (rural)	Active Open Space	No
19	46932	C16b	Island Park (minor part)	Casterton	0.69	Shire Owned	Township (rural)	Active Open Space	No
20		C17	Mickle Lookout and Noss Road Parcel	Casterton	5.64	Shire CoM	Neighbourhood	Other	Yes
21		C18	Queen Street Park	Casterton	0.30	Shire Owned	Local	Parklands / Gardens	No
22	91	C19	Railway Reserve / Village Square	Casterton	0.14	Shire Owned	Township (Rural)	Parklands / Gardens	No
23		C20	Ross Dart Memorial Plantation	Casterton	0.63	Road reserve	Local	Parklands / Gardens	No
24	47008	C21	Rotary Park	Casterton	2.14	Shire CoM	Neighbourhood	Parklands / Gardens	No
25		C22	Casterton Cemetery	Casterton	4.03	CoM Dept of Health	Neighbourhood	Conservation / Heritage	Yes
26		C23	Sacred Heart School	Casterton	0.38	Private (school)	Other	Other	Yes
27		C24	Casterton Primary School	Casterton	0.74	Dept of Education and Training	Other	Other	Yes
28		C25	Casterton Secondary College	Casterton	5.72	Dept of Education and Training	Other	Other	Yes
29		C26	Racecourse Road Open Space	Casterton	1.76	CoM Local	Local	Other	Yes
30		D01	Dartmoor Golf Club	Dartmoor	28.47	Private (Club)	District	Active Open Space	Yes
31		D02	Dartmoor Kart Track	Dartmoor	0.52	Department of Justice and Regulation	Local	Active Open Space	Yes
32		D03	Dartmoor Recreation Reserve	Dartmoor	4.26	CoM Local	Township (Rural)	Active Open Space	No
33		D04	Dartmoor Rest Area / The Bird Bath	Dartmoor	0.46	VicRoads	Local	Parklands / Gardens	No
34		D05a	Dartmoor Village Green (major part)	Dartmoor	2.75	CoM Local	Neighbourhood	Parklands / Gardens	No
35		D05b	Dartmoor Village Green (minor part)	Dartmoor	0.27	Shire CoM	Neighbourhood	Parklands / Gardens	No
36		D06	Fort O'Hare Campground	Dartmoor	13.50	CoM Local	Regional	Parklands / Gardens	No
37		D07	John Ireland Reserve	Dartmoor	0.73	CoM Local	Local	Parklands / Gardens	No
38		D08	Railside Reserve	Dartmoor	0.15	CoM Local	Neighbourhood	Parklands / Gardens	No
39		D09	Dartmoor State School	Dartmoor	0.46	Dept of Education and Training	Other	Other	Yes
40		H01	Fitzroy River Gardens / Precinct	Heywood	2.91	CoM Local	Township (Rural)	Parklands / Gardens	No
41	46982	H02	Heywood Apex Park	Heywood	0.45	Shire CoM	Township (Rural)	Parklands / Gardens	No
42		H03	Heywood Golf Club	Heywood	52.72	Private (Club)	District	Active Open Space	Yes
43		H04	Heywood Lions Park	Heywood	2.53	Road reserve	Neighbourhood	Parklands / Gardens	No
44		H05	Heywood Public Cemetery	Heywood	1.82	CoM Dept of Health	Neighbourhood	Conservation / Heritage	Yes
45		H06a	Woolsthorpe-Heywood Road Parcel	Heywood	3.47	Shire Owned	Other	Other	Yes
46	46967	H06b	Heywood Recreation Reserve	Heywood	5.42	Shire CoM	Township (Rural)	Active Open Space	No
47		H07	Heywood Riverside Corridor	Heywood	9.90	DELWP	Neighbourhood	Linear Open Space / Trail	No
48		H08	Heywood Sports Park	Heywood	60.41	CoM Local	Township (Rural)	Active Open Space	Yes
49	46994	H09a	Heywood Village Green (minor part)	Heywood	0.24	Shire CoM	Neighbourhood	Parklands / Gardens	No
50	46994	H09b	Heywood Village Green (part)	Heywood	0.85	Shire Owned	Neighbourhood	Parklands / Gardens	No
51	47002	H10	Heywood Youth Park / 150th Anniversary Park	Heywood	1.01	Shire Owned	Neighbourhood	Active Open Space	No
52		H11	Mt Eckersley State School (Historic)	Heywood	2.76	CoM Local	Neighbourhood	Conservation / Heritage	No
53		H12	Heywood and District Secondary College	Heywood	2.86	Dept of Education and Training	Other	Other	Yes
54		H13	Heywood Consolidated School	Heywood	4.57	Dept of Education and Training	Other	Other	Yes
55		H501	Hotspur Bushland Parcel	Glenelg Shire Rural	3.77	Shire CoM	Local	Natural / Semi natural	Yes
56		H502	Hotspur Memorial Monument	Glenelg Shire Rural	0.14	Road reserve	Local	Conservation / Heritage	No
57		H503	Hotspur Recreation Reserve	Glenelg Shire Rural	3.75	CoM Local	Neighbourhood	Active Open Space	No
58		M01	Merino Cemetery	Merino	4.02	CoM Dept of Health	Neighbourhood	Conservation / Heritage	Yes
59		M02	Merino Golf Club	Merino	9.35	DELWP	District	Active Open Space	Yes
60	46947	M03	Lions Club Park	Merino	0.31	Shire Owned	Neighbourhood	Parklands / Gardens	No
61	20	M04	Merino Recreation Reserve	Merino	6.46	Shire CoM	Neighbourhood	Parklands / Gardens	No
62		M06	Merino Consolidated School	Merino	3.26	Dept of Education and Training	Other	Other	Yes
63		M07	Merino Memorial	Merino	0.03	Road reserve	Local	Conservation / Heritage	Yes
64		N01	Nelson Boat Ramp	Nelson	1.28	CoM Local	Township (rural)	Parklands / Gardens	No
65		N02	Annie Kerr Reserve	Nelson	0.45	CoM Local	Local	Parklands / Gardens	No
66		N03	Bridge Park	Nelson	0.79	CoM Local	Township (rural)	Parklands / Gardens	No
67		N04	Cameron Park	Nelson	0.49	CoM Local	Township (rural)	Parklands / Gardens	No
68	31948	N05	Centenary Park	Nelson	0.33	Shire Owned	Local	Parklands / Gardens	No
69		N06	Isle of Bags	Nelson	1.18	CoM Local	District	Active Open Space	No
70		N07	Nelson Cemetery	Nelson	1.94	CoM Dept of Health	Neighbourhood	Conservation / Heritage	Yes
71		N08	Punt Hill Lookout	Nelson	1.32	CoM Local	Neighbourhood	Parklands / Gardens	No
72		N09	Nelson Riverside Reserve West	Nelson	2.47	CoM Local	Neighbourhood	Parklands / Gardens	No
73		N10	Nelson Riverside Reserve East	Nelson	0.91	CoM Local	Neighbourhood	Parklands / Gardens	No
74		N11	Nelson Tennis Courts	Nelson	0.22	CoM Local	Neighbourhood	Active Open Space	No
75		NW01	Narrawong Cemetery	Narrawong	2.86	CoM Dept of Health	Neighbourhood	Conservation / Heritage	Yes
76		NW02	Narrawong Coastal Reserve	Narrawong	13.19	CoM Local	District	Coastal / Beach	No
77	32177	NW03	Narrawong East Street Wetland	Narrawong	2.39	Shire Owned	Neighbourhood	Natural / Semi natural	No
78		NW04	Narrawong Memorial Site	Narrawong	0.09	DELWP	Local	Conservation / Heritage	No
79		NW05	Narrawong Camping and Recreation Reserve	Narrawong	10.23	DELWP	Township (Rural)	Active Open Space	No
80		NW06	Narrawong District Primary School	Narrawong	0.51	Dept of Education and Training	Other	Other	Yes
81		P01	Alexandra Park	Portland (Central)	16.63	Shire CoM	District	Active Open Space	No
82		P02	Anderson Street Corridor	Portland (Central)	0.49	Road reserve	District	Linear Open Space / Trail	No
83		P03	Bellara Court Reserve	Portland (South)	0.19	Shire Owned	Local	Parklands / Gardens	No
84		P04	Burswood Informal Gardens / Camira Street Reserve	Portland (South)	0.26	Shire Owned	Local	Parklands / Gardens	No
85		P05	Cavallier Park	Portland (South)	3.62	Shire Owned	District	Active Open Space	No
86		P06	Champion Court / Cecilia Court Reserve	Portland (South)	0.28	Shire Owned	Local	Parklands / Gardens	No
87		P07	Charles Campbell Reserve	Portland (South)	0.37	Shire Owned	Neighbourhood	Parklands / Gardens	No
88		P08	Cliff Street Parcel	Portland (Central)	0.16	Shire CoM	Local	Parklands / Gardens	No
89		P09	Curragh Court / Connemara Court Reserve	Portland (South)	0.31	Shire Owned	Local	Parklands / Gardens	No
90		P10	Gilga Court / Correa Court Reserve	Portland (South)	0.22	Shire Owned	Local	Parklands / Gardens	No
91		P11	Derril Road Parcel	Portland (South)	1.31	Shire CoM	Local	Natural / Semi natural	Yes
92		P12	Dutton Bluff	Portland (Central)	10.71	Shire CoM	District	Coastal / Beach	No
93		P13	Moorehouse Street Parcel	Portland (South)	1.35	Road reserve	Local	Parklands / Gardens	No
94		P14	Edgar Street Vegetation Parcel	Portland (South)	1.97	Shire CoM	Local	Natural / Semi natural	Yes
95		P15	Fawthrop Canal	Portland (Central)	2.93	Shire CoM	District	Parklands / Gardens	No
96		P16	Fawthrop Community Centre Site	Portland (Central)	0.45	Shire Owned	Local	Parklands / Gardens	No
97		P17a	Fawthrop Lagoon (minor part)	Portland (Central)	0.88	Shire Owned	Regional	Natural / Semi natural	No
98		P17b	Fawthrop Lagoon (major part)	Portland (Central)	30.01	Shire CoM	Regional	Conservation / Heritage	No
99		P18	Fawthrop Street Corridor	Portland (South)	0.77	Road reserve	Local	Utilities / Services	Yes
100		P19	Fawthrop Street to Aberdeen Street Corridor	Portland (South)	0.06	Shire Owned	Local	Linear Open Space / Trail	No
101		P20	Finn Street Watercourse Corridor	Portland (Central)	0.11	Shire Owned	Local	Natural / Semi natural	Yes
102		P21	Flinders Park	Portland (Central)	5.77	Shire CoM	District	Active Open Space	No
103		P22a	Friendly Society Reserve (major part)	Portland (Central)	1.91	Shire CoM	District	Active Open Space	No
104		P22b	Friendly Society Reserve (minor part)	Portland (Central)	0.05	Shire Owned	District	Active Open Space	No
105		P23a	Graham Husson Fauna Park	Portland (Central)	3.30	Shire CoM	District	Parklands / Gardens	No
106		P23b	Graham Husson Fauna Park Road Reserve	Portland (Central)	2.31	Road Reserve	District	Parklands / Gardens	No
107		P24	Hanlon Park	Portland (Central)	4.08	Shire CoM	Regional	Active Open Space	No
108		P25	Henty Court Wetlands	Portland (Central)	23.85	Shire Owned	Regional	Natural / Semi natural	Yes
109		P26	Robins Avenue Parcel	Portland (Central)	0.04	Shire Owned	Local	Parklands / Gardens	Yes
110		P27	Henty Park	Portland (Central)	9.59	Shire CoM	Regional	Active Open Space	No
111		P28	Historical Battery Parcel 1	Portland (South)	2.25	Shire CoM	Local	Natural / Semi natural	Yes
112		P29	Historical Battery Parcel 2	Portland (South)	0.53	Shire Owned	District	Conservation / Heritage	Yes

114	P30	Horatio Court Parcel	Portland (South)	0.08	Shire Owned	Local	Parklands / Gardens	No
115	P31	Isabel Court Reserve	Portland (South)	0.35	Shire Owned	Local	Parklands / Gardens	No
116	P32	Karina Crescent Reserve	Portland (South)	0.07	Shire Owned	Local	Parklands / Gardens	No
117	P33	Kerrs Road Wetlands	Portland (Central)	0.74	Shire Owned	District	Natural / Semi natural	Yes
118	P34	Laguna Court Parcel	Portland (South)	0.72	Shire Owned	Local	Natural / Semi natural	No
119	P35	Madiera Packet Corridor 1	Portland (South)	0.07	Shire Owned	Local	Linear Open Space / Trail	Yes
120	P36	Madiera Packet Corridor 2	Portland (South)	0.13	Shire Owned	Local	Linear Open Space / Trail	Yes
121	P37	Market Court Square	Portland (Central)	0.31	Shire CoM	Neighbourhood	Civic space	No
122	P38	Mitchell Park	Portland (Central)	0.62	Shire Owned	Neighbourhood	Parklands / Gardens	No
123	P39	Murphys Road Drainage	Portland (Central)	0.46	Shire Owned		Utilities / Services	Yes
124	P40	Nelson Park	Portland (South)	3.61	Shire CoM	District	Active Open Space	No
125	P41	New Street Vegetation Parcel	Portland (Central)	0.13	Shire Owned		Natural / Semi natural	Yes
126	P42	Patrick Street to Cape Nelson Road Corridor	Portland (South)	0.09	Shire Owned	Local	Linear Open Space / Trail	No
127	P43	Percy Street	Portland (Central)	0.20	Shire Owned	Local	Other	Yes
128	P44	Pile Court Reserve	Portland (Central)	0.10	Shire Owned	Local	Parklands / Gardens	No
129	P45	Pivot Beach	Portland (South)	1.22	DELWP	Neighbourhood	Coastal / Beach	No
130	P46	Portland Foreshore - Ploughed Field Reserve	Portland (Central)	6.07	Shire CoM	Regional	Coastal / Beach	No
131	P47	Nelson Bay Parcel	Portland (South)	4.65	Shire Owned		Natural / Semi natural	Yes
132	P48	Portland Apex Park	Portland (Central)	0.43	Shire CoM	Local	Parklands / Gardens	No
133	P49	Portland Basketball Stadium Site	Portland (Central)	0.67	Shire CoM	Local	Other	No
134	P50	Portland Botanic Gardens	Portland (Central)	3.05	Shire CoM	Regional	Parklands / Gardens	No
135	P51	Portland Community Garden	Portland (Central)	1.14	Shire Owned	District	Parklands / Gardens	No
136	P52a	Portland Foreshore - Boat Ramp Area	Portland (Central)	6.86	Shire CoM	Regional	Coastal / Beach	No
137	P52b	Portland Foreshore - Bentinck Street	Portland (Central)	2.71	Shire CoM	Regional	Coastal / Beach	No
138	P52c	Portland Foreshore - Nuns Beach	Portland (Central)	4.36	Shire CoM	Regional	Coastal / Beach	No
139	P52d	Portland Foreshore - Henty Beach/Youth Precinct	Portland (Central)	3.10	Shire CoM	Regional	Coastal / Beach	No
140	P53	Portland Memorial Gardens	Portland (Central)	0.16	Shire CoM	District	Civic space	No
141	P54	Portland Municipal Precinct	Portland (Central)	0.13	Shire CoM	District	Civic space	No
142	P55	Pritchard Court Parcel	Portland (Central)	3.71	Shire Owned	Local	Utilities / services	No
143	P56	Rosdell Court Reserve	Portland (South)	0.11	Shire Owned	Local	Parklands / Gardens	No
144	P57	Rosdell Street Reserve	Portland (South)	0.15	Shire Owned	Neighbourhood	Parklands / Gardens	No
145	P58	Scott Court Parcel	Portland (Central)	0.93	Shire CoM		Other	Yes
146	P59	Shewille Court Reserve	Portland (Central)	0.12	Shire Owned	Local	Parklands / Gardens	No
147	P60	Rotaract Fun Park / Short Street Reserve	Portland (South)	0.07	Shire Owned	Local	Parklands / Gardens	No
148	P62	South Portland Community Hall Site	Portland (South)	0.58	Shire Owned	Local	Parklands / Gardens	No
149	P63	Tamora Crescent Parcel	Portland (South)	0.52	Shire Owned	Neighbourhood	Parklands / Gardens	No
150	P65	Vidic Drive Parcel	Portland (South)	0.48	Shire Owned	Local	Parklands / Gardens	No
151	P66	Birralee Park	Portland (South)	0.60	Shire Owned	Local	Parklands / Gardens	No
152	P67	Wattle Hill Creek Corridor	Portland (Central)	3.65	Shire Owned		Conservation / Heritage	Yes
153	P68	William Street Parcel	Portland (Central)	0.42	Shire Owned	Local	Parklands / Gardens	No
154	P69	Wonderland Court Parcel	Portland (South)	0.07	Shire Owned	Local	Linear Open Space / Trail	No
155	P71	Yarraman Park	Portland (South)	27.21	Shire CoM	District	Active Open Space	Yes
156	P72	Portland Golf Club	Portland (South)	48.64	Private (Club)	District	Active Open Space	Yes
157	P73	Portland Cemetery	Portland (South)	11.77	CoM Dept of Health	District	Conservation / Heritage	Yes
158	P74	All Saints Parish School	Portland (South)	1.74	School (Private)		Other	Yes
159	P75	Bayview College	Portland (Central)	0.30	School (Private)		Other	Yes
160	P76	Bundarra Primary School	Portland (South)	1.17	Dept of Education and Training		Other	Yes
161	P77	Portland Primary School	Portland (Central)	1.22	Dept of Education and Training		Other	Yes
162	P78	Portland Secondary College	Portland (South)	7.15	Dept of Education and Training		Other	Yes
163	P79	Portland South Primary	Portland (South)	0.96	Dept of Education and Training		Other	Yes
164	P80	St John's Lutheran	Portland (South)	2.44	School (Private)		Other	Yes
165	P81	Dalwood Lane Parcel	Glenelg Shire Rural	0.78	Shire Owned		Utilities / Services	Yes
166	P82	McIntyre Road Parcel	Glenelg Shire Rural	8.47	Shire Owned		Other	Yes
167	PN01	Aquarius Court Reserve	Portland North	0.32	Shire Owned	Local	Parklands / Gardens	No
168	PN02	Bluewater Court Parcel	Portland North	0.05	Shire Owned	Local	Parklands / Gardens	No
169	PN03	Darts Rd Parcel 1	Portland North	0.13	Shire Owned	Local	Other	Yes
170	SOLD	PN04 Darts Rd Parcel 2	Portland North	0.67	Shire Owned	N/A - For Sale	Other	Yes
171	PN05	Malseed Street Parcel	Portland North	6.51	Shire Owned		Other	Yes
172	PN06	Neptune Avenue Reserve	Portland North	0.72	Shire Owned	Local	Parklands / Gardens	No
173	PN07	Walook Swamp	Portland North	33.90	Shire CoM	District	Natural / Semi natural	Yes
174	20475	PN08a Dutton Way Foreshore	Glenelg Shire Rural	6.00	Shire CoM	District	Coastal / Beach	No
175	PN08b	Dutton Way Foreshore	Glenelg Shire Rural	32.97	DELWP	District	Coastal / Beach	No
176	PN09	Bolwarra Recreation Reserve	Glenelg Shire Rural	0.84	CoM Local	Neighbourhood	Active Open Space	No
177	PN10	Frank Lodge Scenic Lookout	Glenelg Shire Rural	0.44	Road reserve		Other	Yes
178	PN11	Maretime Service Road Parcel	Glenelg Shire Rural	0.88	Shire Owned	Local	Natural / Semi natural	No
179	PN12	Bolwarra Primary School	Glenelg Shire Rural	1.60	Dept of Education and Training		Other	Yes
180	PN13	Portland North Primary	Glenelg Shire Rural	2.85	Dept of Education and Training		Other	Yes
181	46961	R01 Bridgewater Bay Foreshore	Cape Bridgewater	1.58	Shire CoM	Township (Rural)	Coastal / Beach	No
182	R02	Condah Recreation Reserve	Glenelg Shire Rural	4.41	CoM Local	Local	Active Open Space	No
183	7484	R03 Davidson Park	Glenelg Shire Rural	2.03	Shire Owned	District	Active Open Space	No
184	R04	Digby Memorial Park	Digby	0.63	CoM Local	Township (Rural)	Active Open Space	No
185	R05	Digby Springs Reserve	Digby	1.80	CoM Water Authority	Local	Natural / Semi natural	No
186	R06	Drirk Drirk Bushland Corridor	Glenelg Shire Rural	1.31	Shire Owned	Local	Natural / Semi natural	Yes
187	R07	Drumborg Recreation Reserve	Glenelg Shire Rural	3.32	CoM Local	District	Active Open Space	No
188	R08	Dunrobin Recreation Reserve	Glenelg Shire Rural	0.54	CoM Local	Neighbourhood	Active Open Space	No
189	R09	Fosters Road Bushland Reserve	Glenelg Shire Rural	13.67	Shire CoM	Local	Natural / Semi natural	Yes
190	R10	Heathmere Recreation Reserve	Heathmere	4.06	CoM Local	Township (Rural)	Active Open Space	No
191	R11	Henty School Monument	Glenelg Shire Rural	0.04	Road reserve	Local	Conservation / Heritage	No
192	R12	Homerton Recreation Reserve	Glenelg Shire Rural	0.86	COM Local	Local	Active Open Space	No
193	R13	Mumbannar Recreation Reserve	Glenelg Shire Rural	4.14	COM Local	District	Active Open Space	No
194	R14	Myamyn Recreation Reserve	Glenelg Shire Rural	9.92	COM Local	District	Active Open Space	Yes
195	R15	Range Road Bushland Reserve	Glenelg Shire Rural	2.58	Shire Owned	Local	Natural / Semi natural	Yes
196	R16a	Strathdownie Recreation Reserve - Hall	Glenelg Shire Rural	0.35	COM Local	District	Parklands / Gardens	No
197	R16b	Strathdownie Recreation Reserve - Oval	Glenelg Shire Rural	0.34	COM Local	District	Active Open Space	No
198	R17	Tahara Plantation	Glenelg Shire Rural	1.32	Shire Owned	Local	Plantation	Yes
199	R18	Tahara Recreation Reserve	Glenelg Shire Rural	42.75	COM Local	District	Active Open Space	No
200	R19	Triggers Road Bushland Reserve	Glenelg Shire Rural	4.05	Shire Owned	Local	Natural / Semi natural	Yes
201	R21	Tyendarra Recreation Reserve	Tyendarra	4.42	COM Local	Township (Rural)	Active Open Space	No
202	R22	Wallacedale Recreation Reserve	Glenelg Shire Rural	9.56	COM Local	District	Active Open Space	Yes
203	R23	Wando Bridge Parcel	Glenelg Shire Rural	3.41	Shire Owned	Local	Other	Yes
204	R24	Winnap Recreation Reserve	Glenelg Shire Rural	3.42	COM Local	District	Active Open Space	No
205	R25	Gorae West Public Purposes Reserve	Glenelg Shire Rural	1.00	Shire Owned	Neighbourhood	Parklands / Gardens	No
206	R26	Knights and Parker Rd Bushland Reserve	Glenelg Shire Rural	15.62	Shire Owned		Natural / Semi natural	Yes
207	32756	R27 Picnic Hill Reserve	Glenelg Shire Rural	1.64	Shire Owned	Neighbourhood	Parklands / Gardens	No
208	R28	Telegraph Rd Bushland Reserve	Glenelg Shire Rural	16.22	Shire Owned		Natural / Semi natural	Yes
209	R29	Tahara Memorial	Glenelg Shire Rural	0.21	Shire Owned	Local	Conservation / Heritage	No
210	R30	Drirk Drirk Cemetery	Glenelg Shire Rural	2.79	CoM Dept of Health	Neighbourhood	Conservation / Heritage	Yes
211	S01	Sandford Bushland Reserve	Sandford	2.02	Shire Owned	Local	Natural / Semi natural	Yes
212	S02	Sandford Cemetery	Sandford	2.43	COM Local		Conservation / Heritage	Yes
213	S03	Sandford Recreation Reserve	Sandford	24.17	COM Local	District	Active Open Space	No
214	TR01	Great South West Walk						
215	TR02	Kelpie Trail						
216	TR03	The Junction Walking Track						
217	TR04	Old Stock Route Walking Track						
218	TR05	Fitzroy River Trail						

Appendix 2 Open Space Development Standards

To effectively plan for the development of new and existing open spaces, it is beneficial to determine benchmarks for the level of infrastructure and maintenance required for different types and levels of open spaces. Parks and Leisure Australia's *Open Space Planning and Design Guidelines*^[7] recommends the preparation of an Open Space Development Standards Matrix to enable consistent responses to community requests for new infrastructure or features at various open spaces. Having pre-determined standards to support the decision-making process helps to balance provision of quality open space facilities that provide for the needs of the community, while at the same time, ensuring provision is sustainable and can be maintained within operational budgets in the long term.

The table on the following page provides an initial draft of an Open Space Development Standards Matrix for the Glenelg Shire. The matrix identifies the appropriate levels of infrastructure and landscape features for open spaces of differing functions and hierarchical levels.

It is recognised that there are many influencing factors to consider when determining appropriate infrastructure at each open space. This matrix is to be used as a general guide. Local factors need to be given due consideration, such as user groups, budget priorities, site-specific suitability, geographic location and existing infrastructure at nearby sites

Note: this matrix applies to the open space categories identified in the open space audit with the exception of the *Utility/Services* and *Plantation* categories. These open spaces are to be developed in line with service provider requirements.

INFRASTRUCTURE	OPEN SPACE CATEGORY/ FUNCTION & HIERARCHY																															
	Parklands/ Gardens				Conservation/ Heritage				Active Open Space				Linear Open Space/ Trail				Coastal/ Beach				Natural / Semi-natural				Civic Space							
	Local	Neighbourhood	Township / District	Regional	Local	Neighbourhood	Township / District	Regional	Local	Neighbourhood	Township / District	Regional	Local	Neighbourhood	Township / District	Regional	Local	Neighbourhood	Township / District	Regional	Local	Neighbourhood	Township / District	Regional	Local	Neighbourhood	Township / District	Regional				
PLANTING/ LANDSCAPE																																
Shade planting	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Landscape planting	X	X	✓✓	✓✓	X	✓	✓✓	✓✓	XX	XX	XX	XX	X	X	✓	✓	XX	XX	X	✓	XX	XX	XX	XX	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Drought tolerant planting	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓
Indigenous planting	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓
Formal planting incl. garden beds	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	XX	XX	XX	XX	X	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓
Barrier/fencing - safety	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fencing - environmental areas	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
PLAY/ SPORT																																
Open areas (informal play)	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Natural play elements	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Play equipment	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	XX	XX	XX	XX	X	X	✓	✓	XX	XX	XX	XX	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Skating area	X	✓	✓	✓	XX	XX	XX	XX	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	X	X	XX	XX	X	X
Fitness equipment	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sports playing areas/facilities	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	X	X	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Sports training facilities	XX	X	✓	✓	XX	XX	XX	XX	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	X	X	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Courts – tennis/netball/basketball/multi-use	✓	✓	✓	✓	XX	XX	XX	XX	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	X	X	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Sports lighting	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Perimetre fencing – excluded access	XX	XX	XX	XX	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓✓	✓✓	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	X	X	X	X	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
ACCESS																																
Disability/ wheelchair access	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓
Pedestrian/ cycling /multi-use paths - external	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓
Pedestrian/ cycling /multi-use paths - internal	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓
Car parking – formalised	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓

✓✓ = must have | ✓ = might have | X = should not have | xx = must not have

INFRASTRUCTURE	OPEN SPACE CATEGORY/ FUNCTION & HIERARCHY																											
	Parklands/ Gardens				Conservation/ Heritage				Active Open Space				Linear Open Space/ Trail				Coastal/ Beach				Natural / Semi-natural				Civic Space			
	Local	Neighbourhood	Township / District	Regional	Local	Neighbourhood	Township / District	Regional	Local	Neighbourhood	Township / District	Regional	Local	Neighbourhood	Township / District	Regional	Local	Neighbourhood	Township / District	Regional	Local	Neighbourhood	Township / District	Regional	Local	Neighbourhood	Township / District	Regional
PARK FURNITURE																												
Seating	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓
Picnic tables	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rubbish bin/s	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bike racks	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓
Barbeque/s	X	✓	✓✓	✓✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓
Shade structure/ shelter	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓
Drinking fountain	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓
SIGNAGE																												
Information signage	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Directional signage	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓✓
Interpretive signage	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN																												
Water services/infrastructure	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓
Water sensitive urban design (WSUD)	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓
Irrigation/ Irrigation system	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	XX	XX	XX	XX	X	X	✓	✓
Alternate water sources	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓
Alternate energy sources (e.g. solar, gas)	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	
STRUCTURES/ FEATURES																												
Pavilion/community building	X	✓	✓✓	✓✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓✓	✓✓	XX	XX	XX	XX	X	X	✓	✓	XX	XX	XX	XX	✓	✓	✓	✓
Change rooms	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	XX	XX	X	X	X	X	✓	✓✓	XX	XX	XX	XX	X	X	✓	✓
Water feature	XX	X	✓	✓	XX	X	X	✓	XX	XX	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	XX	XX	XX	XX	X	X	✓	✓
Public toilets	XX	X	✓✓	✓✓	XX	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	XX	XX	XX	XX	X	X	✓✓	✓✓
Lighting	X	✓	✓	✓✓	X	✓	✓	✓✓	X	✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	XX	XX	XX	XX	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓
Artwork/ sculptures	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	XX	XX	XX	XX	✓	✓	✓	✓

✓✓ = must have | ✓ = might have | X = should not have | xx = must not have

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