



Summary Report

Wyndham Open Space Strategy 2045



Introduction

Wyndham's open spaces such as parks, sportsgrounds, and walking and cycling trails play a vital role in the life of a community and are highly valued by residents.

Open spaces make Wyndham City more attractive, more liveable and better connected. They also provide habitat for flora and fauna and celebrate our cultural, heritage and landscape values.

This *Wyndham Open Space Strategy 2045* (WOSS) recognises the importance and value of open space to the Wyndham community and has been developed in consultation with the community and stakeholders.

This strategy makes recommendations to improve open space values as Wyndham's population continues to grow and diversify.

Open space vision and principles

OUR VISION FOR WYNDHAM'S OPEN SPACE NETWORK IS:

We will provide an accessible and well-connected open space network which contributes to the social interaction, health and wellbeing of our community and protection of our natural and cultural environment now and into the future.

The following principles will guide the future planning, provision, development and management of Wyndham's open space to ensure that Wyndham's community have diverse and attractive open spaces that can be accessed with ease.

- **Accessible and equitable** – a network of fit for purpose open spaces that connects destinations and allows Wyndham residents to access, explore and enjoy their city regardless of location, age, ability or culture.

It is important to ensure the equitable provision of open space opportunities across both genders commensurate with community demand.

- **Health and wellbeing** – an open space network that facilitates varied opportunities to engage in physical activity and social connectedness.
- **Efficient** – planning, development and management of a range of open space settings that support a balanced diversity of leisure activities and optimise land use efficiencies and functionality.
- **Nature and heritage** – siting, development and management of open space in a way that respects and recognises local biodiversity, Indigenous and European heritage values and natural landscape characteristics.

- **Sustainable and adaptable** – planning, siting and development of open space that considers:
 - whole of life asset management across all areas of design , construction, maintenance and disposal
 - climate change and adverse effects on the environment
 - Council's resource capacity in the future
 - changing community needs over time, demographics, leisure participation and leisure trends.
- **Partnerships** – a collaborative approach with the community, schools, all levels of government, peak sporting associations, community organisations and the private sector in the planning, provision, development, communication and management of open space.
- **Safety** – siting, design and development of open space to maximise public safety, passive surveillance and security of assets.



Definition of 'open space' for this strategy

Open space for the purposes of this strategy is defined as:

'All freely accessible land owned and/or managed by Wyndham City Council used for active, passive, conservation and heritage purposes.'

This strategy also makes reference to open space and land owned and managed by other government departments and agencies. Through forging partnerships with other land owners and managers, such lands could play an increasingly important role in the city's open space network.



Open space framework

This strategy classifies Wyndham’s open spaces into the following categories:

- **passive open spaces** for informal and unstructured recreation, play and socialising
- **active open spaces** for formal and structured outdoor sport
- **conservation** open spaces for protecting and improving biodiversity, habitat or heritage values
- **landscape amenity** open spaces for protecting sites of landscape amenity value such as local landmarks, views and vegetation
- **encumbered open spaces** – areas not suitable for development that may serve as open spaces and open space connections along waterways and through drainage reserves.

Land for passive and active open spaces is generally delivered by developers as part of their open space contribution requirement. Land for other open space types such as ‘landscape amenity’, ‘conservation’ and ‘encumbered’ are provided to reflect the location of landscape characteristics and values. These types of open spaces are generally not considered to be part of a developers open space contribution requirement.

Open space hierarchy

The Wyndham open space hierarchy describes the purposes and intended uses for regional, municipal, district, local and pocket open spaces. It should be read in conjunction with the Open Space Standards which specify the type, coverage and relative size of each hierarchy type. Together they are a guide for planning and analysing the desired function, size and distribution of open space and is a tool to direct appropriate facility development and maintenance levels in different types of open space.

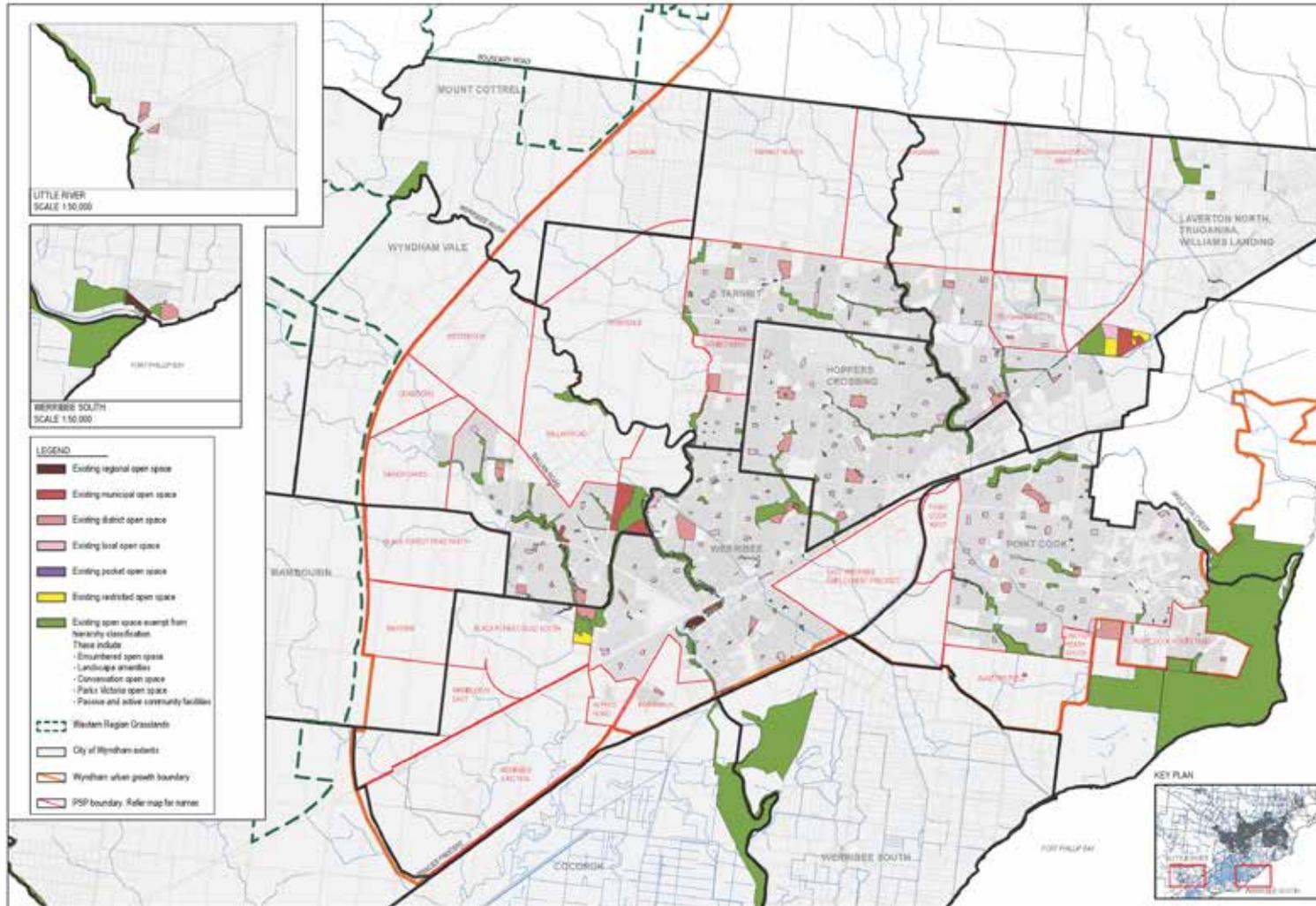
Appendix 3 of this strategy details the extent of infrastructure (known as ‘embellishments’) that should be provided for each hierarchy type. Open spaces identified in this strategy to serve a regional, municipal or district purpose will have a greater extent of embellishments than local purpose parks as these higher order open spaces attract visitors from a large catchment for longer stay visits compared to local open spaces.



Wyndham open space hierarchy

Hierarchy Type	Measure
Regional	<p>Parks that serve the broader regional population including people who live within the municipality and those from adjacent municipalities.</p> <p>Regional passive parks may also serve to protect and enhance environmental values in the regional context. These areas are typically managed by Parks Victoria or other state government agencies rather than Council.</p> <p>Where regional parks are used as active open space they may include sporting facilities that facilitate regional level competition play. Regional active open spaces have a 'regional-wide' catchment and may be located anywhere in the municipality or broader region.</p>
Municipal	<p>Parks (active and passive) that serve the municipal population and attract people from within the municipality.</p> <p>Municipal passive parks have a higher level of facilities and playgrounds, encouraging longer stays.</p> <p>Municipal active reserves inherently provide for low participation sports.</p> <p>Municipal open spaces have a 'municipal-wide' catchment and may be located anywhere in the municipality. There are often multiple 'municipal' level active and passive parks throughout the municipality as they provide for different experiences/sports.</p>
District	<p>Parks that serve a collection of adjacent neighbourhoods. These may provide for active sport and/or passive activities and are generally located within 1 kilometre of all dwellings.</p> <p>District parks may also protect sites of natural and heritage value and provide for landscape diversity and amenity.</p>
Local	<p>Parks that serve a neighbourhood. These generally provide for multiple informal recreation activities catering for a range of age groups and are generally located within 400 metres of all dwellings.</p> <p>Local parks cater mainly for frequent, short duration visits by residents from the surrounding walkable neighbourhoods.</p> <p>Local parks generally do not cater for formal sporting activities. Where sporting use occurs it is for junior sport, training and lower level community use.</p> <p>These parks may also protect natural and heritage values and provide for landscape diversity and amenity.</p>
Pocket	<p>Small parks that serve the immediate surrounding streets. In newly planned areas they are located in medium to high density residential areas and town centres. These parks provide for a variety of recreation activities and social settings and cater mainly for frequent, short duration visits by residents and workers from the surrounding walkable vicinity. In established areas development patterns have resulted in the provision of pocket parks within normal residential areas.</p> <p>These parks are provided according to development pattern and therefore have no specific distribution.</p>

Wyndham open space hierarchy applied across the existing municipality



Open space standards

Open space standards refer to the amount, type and coverage of open space desirable to serve a community. State government planning rules such as Victoria Planning Provisions and the Precinct Structure Planning Guidelines inform open spaces to be provided in new urban developments. This strategy further refines those planning rules so Council's Open Space Standards reflect local circumstances and meet community needs and expectations for passive and active open spaces and for open spaces used as part of the shared trails network.

Function/Hierarchy	Quantity (ha/1000 pop)	Size/Purpose	Catchment (distance from houses)
Passive Recreation			
Pocket Park	1.0ha/1000 (collectively)	<0.5ha	200m
Local Park		0.5 – 1.0ha	400m
District Park		1.0 – 2.5ha	1000m
Municipal Park		2.5ha +	No standard
Regional Park		As designated	No standard
Local Park (Employment)	2% NDAE	0.5 – 1.0ha	400m
Active Recreation			
Local Reserve	1.5ha/1000 people	Junior competition and training	1000m
District Reserve		District competition - top 5 sport	1000m
Municipal Reserve	0.5ha/1000 people	District competition - minority sport	No standard
Regional Reserve		Regional competition	No standard
Other			
Conservation	NA - As identified	NA	No standard
Linear Paths/Trails	NA - As identified		1000m
Encumbered	NA		No standard
Landscape Amenity	NA - As identified		No standard

Open space planning districts

Differences between suburbs in age, urban design, demographics, leisure demands, topography and location mean that the open space network can vary between suburbs.

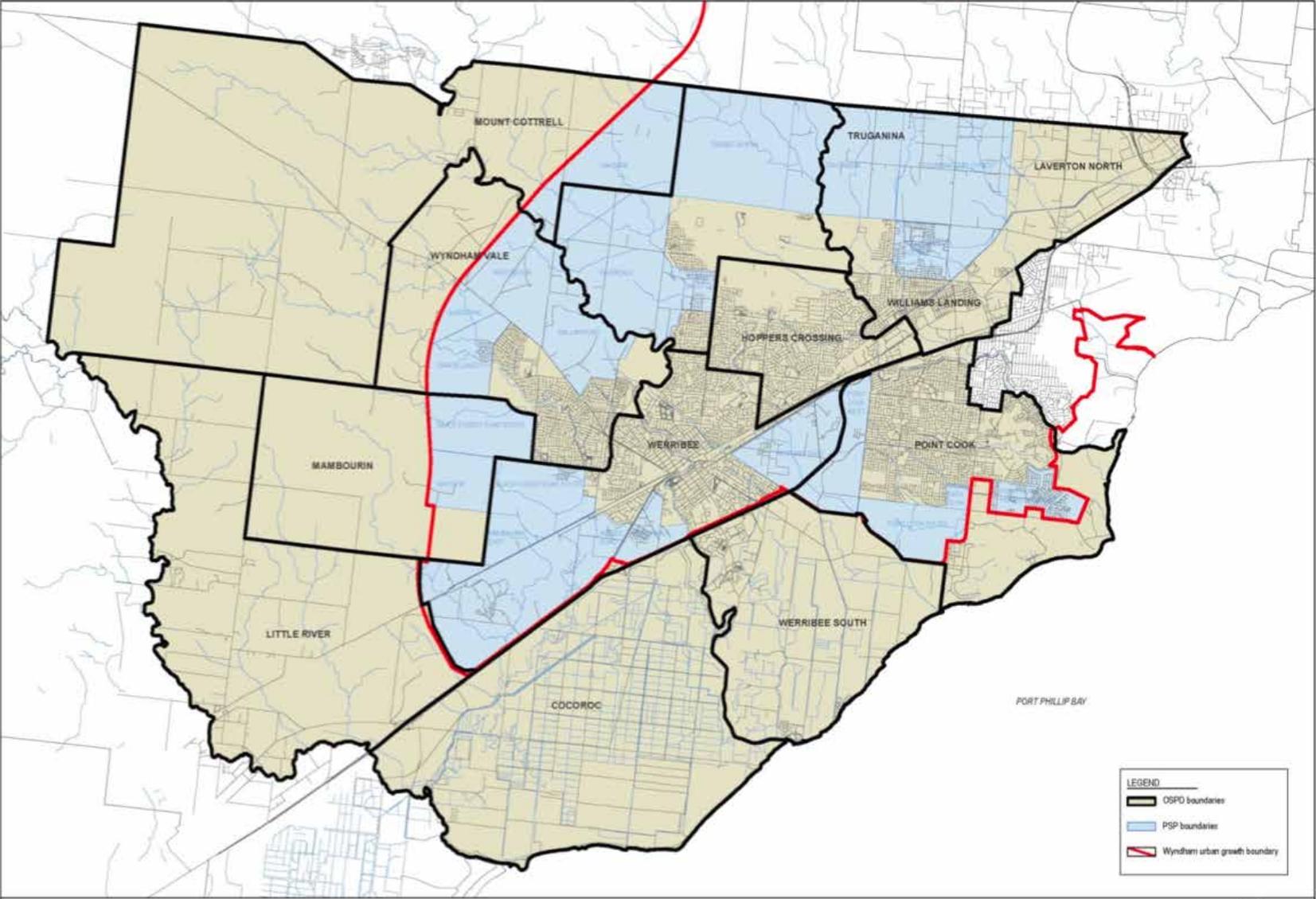
This strategy has divided the city into ten Open Space Planning Districts (OSPDs) to allow more detailed analysis of the quantity and coverage of existing and future open space.

Open space planning districts

Hoppers Crossing	Urban area
Point Cook	
Tarneit	
Truganina, Williams Landing and Laverton North	
Werribee	
Wyndham Vale – Manor Lakes	
Mambourin	
Mount Cottrell-Quandong	
Little River	Rural townships
Werribee South	



Wyndham municipality and Open Space Planning District (OSPD) boundaries



Existing open space in Wyndham

Wyndham City Council currently manages and maintains over 503 open spaces covered by this Strategy, totalling 1,061 hectares, including 259 hectares of active open space and 227 hectares of passive open space.

The number and area quantity of open spaces varies across between the OSPDs reflecting differences in size, age, topography and application of historical open space planning requirements.

Consequently, the application of the Open Space Standards relating to quantity and coverage identifies that some areas of the city need additional open space by the time Wyndham is fully developed by 2045.

Open space quantity 2015

OSPD Name	No. of open spaces	Total open spaces (ha)	Active open space (ha)	Passive open space (ha)
Hoppers Crossing	70	123.93	37.46	29.19
Point Cook	101	174.55	38.87	48.43
Tarneit	70	102.21	21.14	25.72
Truganina, Williams Landing, Laverton North	60	154.10	48.15	30.39
Werribee	113	214.62	56.77	43.50
Wyndham Vale – Manor Lakes	73	183.88	45.42	30.32
TOTAL URBAN AREAS 2015	487	953.29	247.81	207.56
Future Wyndham Urban Areas 2015				
Mambourin	0	0	0	
Mt Cottrell – Quandong	1	25.10	0	0
TOTAL FUTURE URBAN AREAS 2015	488	978.39	247.81	207.56
Rural Townships 2015				
Little River	9	33.09	4.67	1.35
Werribee South	6	49.71	6.72	18.97
TOTAL RURAL TOWNSHIPS 2015	15	82.80	11.39	20.32
TOTAL WYNDHAM MUNICIPALITY 2015	503	1,061.19	259.20	227.87

Coverage of open space

Overall the current and future planned open space is reasonably well distributed across the Wyndham urban area with passive and active spaces and connecting open spaces along the waterway corridors and drainage reserves.

The analysis of open space coverage is done by assigning the relevant hierarchy and corresponding catchment radius to each open space. The catchments take into account major barriers to access including major roads, waterways and railways.

Open space coverage for Wyndham urban area

OSPD Name	Coverage of active and passive open spaces (%)		
	District active	District passive	Local passive
Hoppers Crossing	70	45	75
Point Cook #	80	40	70
Tarneit	80	70	85
Truganina, Williams Landing, Laverton North*	95	65	70
Werribee	90	70	90
Wyndham Vale – Manor Lakes	90	75	70
Mambourin#	85	40	50
Mt Cottrell-Quandong#	100	10	20

* Residential area only

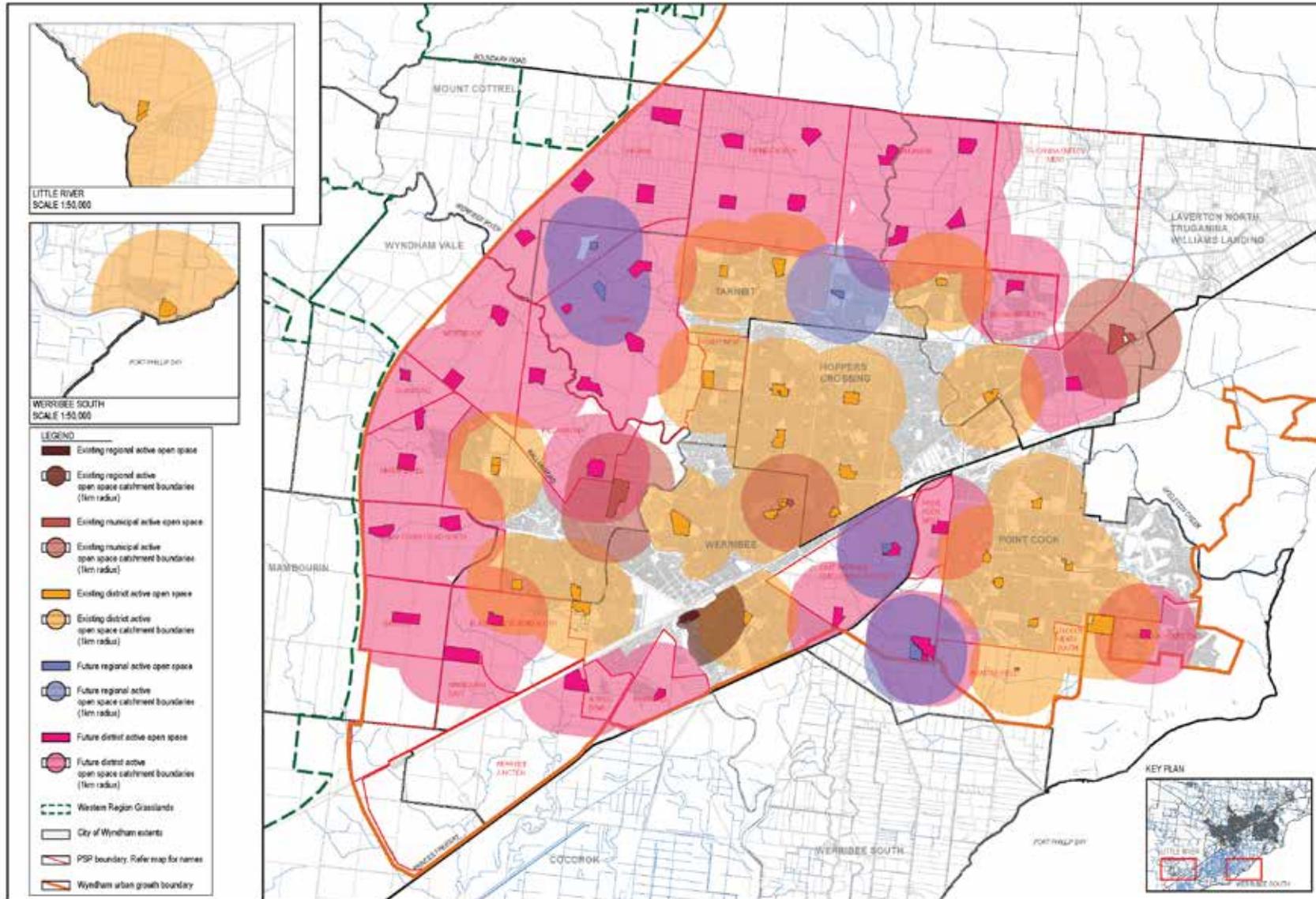
Precinct Structure Plans identifying the locations of all open spaces are yet to be completed.

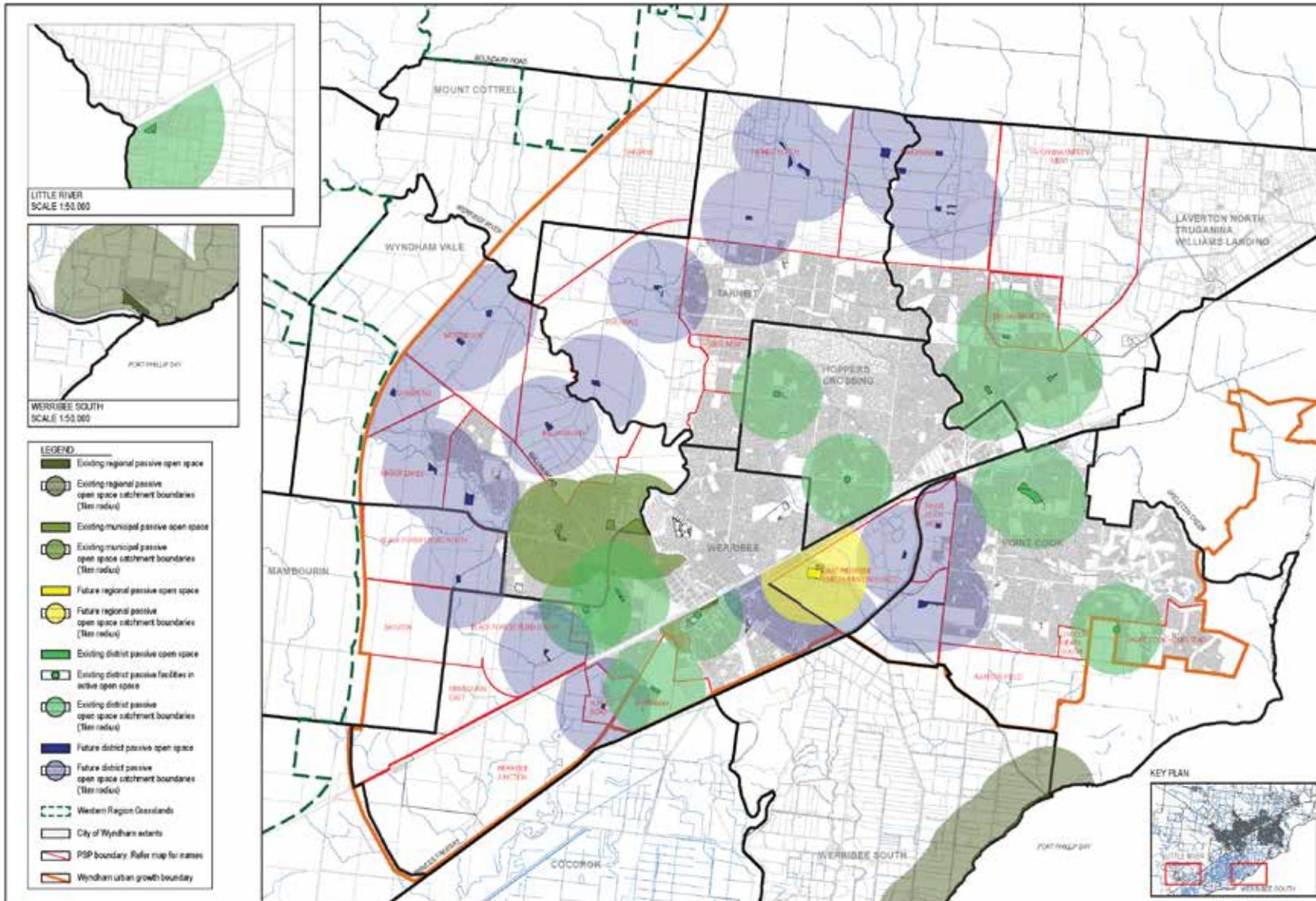
The service catchment maps illustrate the coverage of open space across the current and future Wyndham urban area in accordance with the open space standards.

The rural townships of Little River and Werribee South both have adequate coverage of open space types to serve their current and future populations.

Analysis of the linear paths / trails network will be undertaken as part of updating the Wyndham Bicycle Network Strategy.

Service catchment for active open space to 2045





Quantity of open space

By 2045 an additional 1,694 hectares of open space is forecast for residents in the Wyndham urban area.

Change in quantity of open space types in Wyndham urban area 2015–2045

Open Space Type	2015 (ha)	2045 (ha)	Change 2015-2045 (ha)
Active	247.81	685.66	437.86
Passive	207.56	416.81	249.01
Conservation	140.26	416.80	276.54
Encumbered	378.38	1079.95	701.57
Landscape Amenity	4.38	4.38	0.00
Total	978.39	2643.37	1694.42

Implementation of the future precinct structure plans will see the provision of an additional 437 hectares of active open space and 249 hectares of passive open space within the Wyndham urban by 2045.

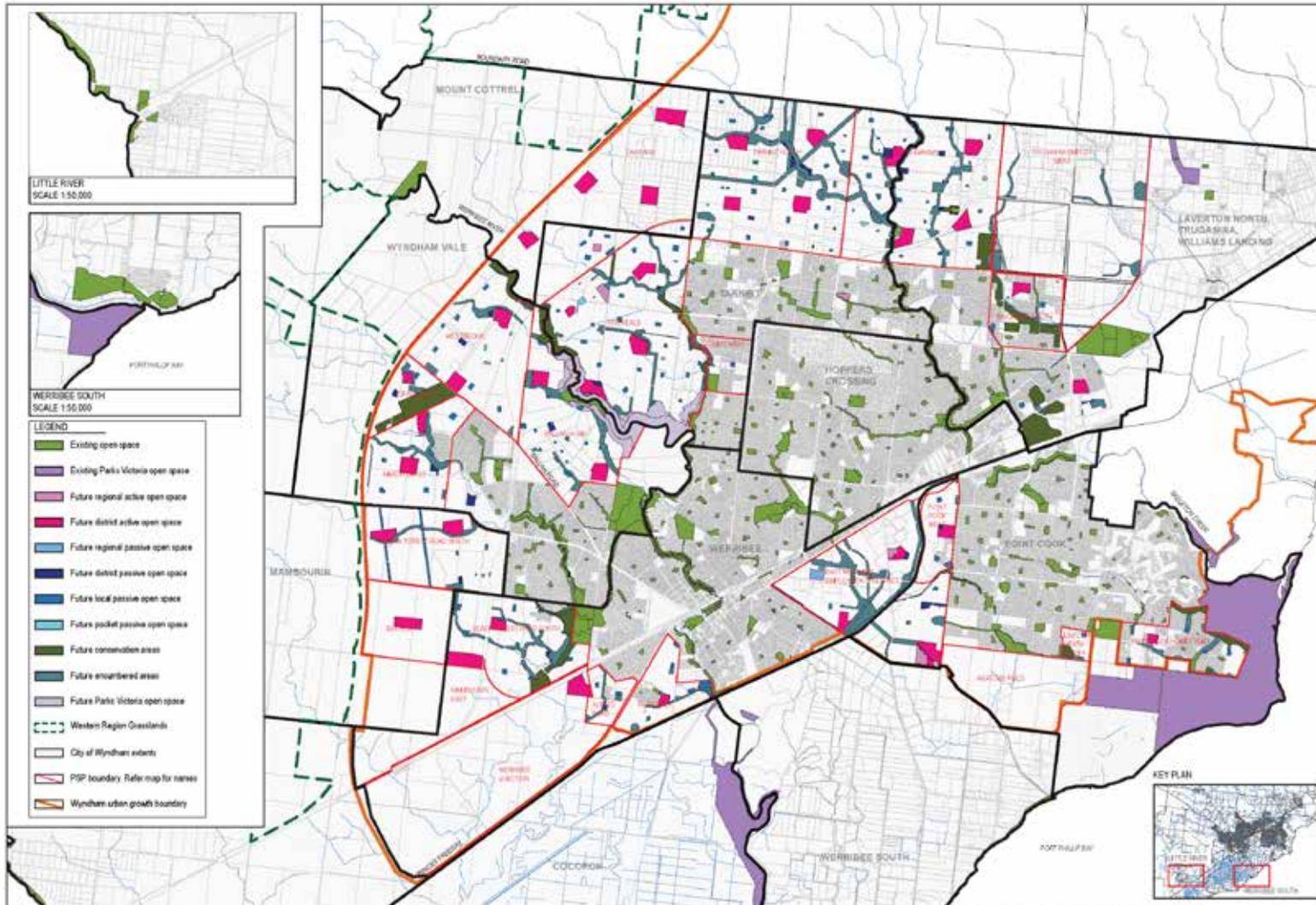
However, when assessing the quantities of existing and proposed open space in the Wyndham urban area against the projected 2045 population and the Open Space Standards, it is forecast that there will be:

- a further need for 82.28 hectares of district level active open space
- a need to access a further 140.14 hectares of regional active open space
- an adequate supply of passive open space.

Detailed quantity and coverage assessments specific to each of the OSPDs are in Section 7 of the strategy.



Current (2015) and future open space 2045



Quality of open space

The quality of open space is important to ensure it meet its intended function, is well used and appreciated. Its size, shape, land form, aspect and extent of infrastructure ('embellishments') are all key factors to ensure our open spaces offer diverse recreational opportunities to the community.

In this strategy each open space has been allocated a category, hierarchy and embellishment standard (Appendices 3 and 7) and, in implementing this strategy, an assessment of each open space will be undertaken against these standards. Where the quality is considered not to meet this standard, measures will be undertaken (where feasible) to upgrade each open space to meet these standards.

Key influences on this strategy

Through research, analysis, site visits and consultation, the development of this strategy has been shaped by the following key influences.

POPULATION GROWTH AND URBAN EXPANSION

Wyndham is one of the fastest growing municipalities in Australia with the population forecast to grow to almost 450,000 residents by 2045. This means that more open space is needed to cater for new residents.

Wyndham has three established growth fronts which have been the focus of rapid growth over the past 15 years – Wyndham East, Wyndham North and Wyndham West. These growth fronts include the rapidly growing suburbs of Point Cook, Williams Landing, Truganina, Tarneit and Wyndham Vale.

While the majority of population growth will occur within OSPDs located within the expanding urban growth fronts, growth is also forecast in the established areas of Hoppers Crossing, Werribee, Point Cook and Wyndham Vale – Manor Lakes associated with in-fill housing and changing demographics, resulting in an increase in the demand for open space.

Open Space Planning District	2014*	2026*	20236*	2045#
Hoppers Crossing	38,388	37,602	37,739	39,626
Point Cook	43,299	66,012	72,729	77,093
Tarneit	27,853	43,319	65,710	82,138
Truganina, Williams Landing, Laverton Nth	19,141	39,385	46,084	51,384
Werribee	39,518	62,183	78,666	86,533
Wyndham Vale - Manor Lakes	21,184	37,121	57,502	71,878
Mambourin	6	747	7,789	11,684
Mt Cottrell – Quandong	246	3,525	12,325	18,488
TOTAL WYNDHAM URBAN AREA	189,653	289,894	378,544	438,821
Little River	904	979	1,045	1,082
Werribee South	1,793	2,409	4,686	8,755
TOTAL WYNDHAM CITY	192,332	293,282	384,275	448,658

* Source: .id Consulting current and forecast population

Source: Population projection on continued percentage of growth from .id Consulting's 2031-2036 forecast figures

LAND SUITABLE FOR DEVELOPMENT IS SCARCE AND COSTLY, AND USES ARE COMPETITIVE

New residential communities require a range of services, facilities and infrastructure, including open spaces. Land within the Wyndham urban area suitable for future urban development is costly. This means that land uses are becoming increasingly competitive and additional land for open space is scarce. Thus, Council must justify and demonstrate the need for the quantity and type of open space to meet future community demands when urban developments are planned. This strategy will assist Council to achieve this.

A further challenge for Council is securing large areas of land required for some open space types, particularly active open spaces which are essential to meeting community sporting demands and larger passive open spaces to meet informal recreation needs.

URBAN DESIGN AND HOUSING STYLES

Modern urban residential development trends, including street and housing designs, increasing housing densities and infill housing have led to a reduction in private open spaces. Backyards and other grassed areas such as road verges which have traditionally often been used for play and socialising activities are no longer being provided. Consequently, availability of accessible and safe open spaces for traditional 'backyard' physical activities and play, particularly for children and families, is increasingly required.

OPEN SPACE FOR WALKING AND CYCLING PATHWAYS

Walking and cycling are increasingly popular activities and have very high participation rates compared to other forms of exercise, recreation and physical activity. Providing a network of quality safe walking and cycling pathways through the open space and street networks so residents and visitors of all ages and abilities can enjoy and explore Wyndham on foot and on bicycles is important. Many of these pathways can also be used by people exercising, walking to work or school, and commuter cyclists for transport purposes as they integrate with the on-road network.

Much of Wyndham's network of off-road pathways are located within open spaces, particularly those open spaces along waterways and other encumbered open spaces such as the Werribee River, Skeleton Creek, Davis Creek, Kororoit Creek and Lollypop Creek, and their drainage channels.

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY, HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Open space provides residents of all ages and abilities with safe and suitable areas to be physically active through sport, play, outdoor games and informal recreation activities. Participation in sport and recreation plays an important role in improving and maintaining healthy lifestyles and involving people in community life. Council parks and reserves are popular sites to undertake physical activity and most outdoor activities and sports are dependent on such spaces.

Some open spaces provide residents with areas to relax, meditate and engage with nature to improve mental wellbeing. Increasingly, many people now use visit parks to participate in individual and group unstructured/informal activities such as walking, exercising the dog, playing with children, socialising and cultural events.

With Wyndham's forecast population growth and increased urban densities, open space will need to change and expand to accommodate increased levels of use to adequately support changing community health and wellbeing needs.

CONSERVATION AND HERITAGE

Open space can be used to protect Wyndham's natural conservation and heritage values. Our conservation and heritage assets are part of our identity and open spaces containing such assets can help us protect, understand and appreciate our environment, history, culture and sense of place.

Wyndham's land, waterways and coast are home to an extensive variety of native fauna and flora, some of which are listed as nationally significant, while open spaces in urban areas can protect and support a diversity of plant and animal species and provide essential habitat corridors and links.

There are many historic sites of importance throughout Wyndham that are either of Aboriginal importance, or have European settlement / farming significance that are retained and protected in open space. The inclusion of conservation areas and historic sites within open space requires careful management to ensure that values are not threatened by visitor activities.

OPEN SPACE FOR STORMWATER AND DRAINAGE

Due to its location and topography much of the Wyndham urban area is prone to flooding, which means that areas of land are required to manage stormwater and flooding risk. Highly flood prone areas are not suitable for residential development and, where included in the open space network, are classified as 'encumbered' open space. Wyndham has more hectares of encumbered open space than it does hectares of sports grounds, reflecting its drainage and flooding characteristics. Flood management functions of encumbered open spaces can restrict how this land is used and the infrastructure placed within it.

Modern urban planning aims to integrate flood plains along waterway and drainage corridors into the open space network, particularly for walkways and cycleways. This integration is now common in the planning and design of new residential estates. Older established areas of Wyndham such as Werribee, Hoppers Crossing and Wyndham Vale have significant areas of purpose-built floodways, drainage reserves and retarding basins which can be perceived as poorly embellished open spaces. These encumbered areas were often not integrated into the open space network at the time of development.

City-wide recommendations

This strategy includes 47 city-wide recommendations to improve the existing and future open space network. Information and further recommendations specific to each of the OSPDs are in Section 7 of this strategy.

PROVIDING ADDITIONAL OPEN SPACE

Much of Wyndham's future open space will be provided through the implementation of precinct structure plans in the growth areas. This strategy recommends that some additional passive and active open spaces to address shortfalls in existing areas of the city to meet the needs of the forecast population.

The locations and types of open space needed has been determined through applying the Open Space Standards which has identified provision gaps in the supply and coverage of open space.

MECHANISMS AVAILABLE FOR COUNCIL TO SECURE ADDITIONAL OPEN SPACE INCLUDE:

- open space contributions as a result of subdivision activity
- conversion of other land uses to open space (both Council owned land and land owned by another government agencies)
- direct purchase of land by Council
- compulsory acquisition of land by Council.

Where residential subdivision activities occur in existing areas of the city that has an identified shortfall or will cause a shortfall of open space this strategy recommends that Council seek an open space contribution to be used to provide additional open space or to upgrade existing open space to meet future resident needs. Developing this statutory mechanism is an important recommendation of this strategy along with developing an updated Wyndham Open Space policy to ensure that the Open Space Standards are integrated into the Wyndham Planning Scheme.

IMPROVING OPEN SPACE PROVISION THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS

This strategy recognises that both Council and the state government need to work together to clarify responsibilities for providing regional level active open spaces and to formalise the planning and use of active open spaces located within schools to better enable shared access and use by the community.

This strategy also recommends that Council identify partnership opportunities with relevant state government agencies and public land managers regarding the identification, lease, use and development of their surplus land for open spaces including connectivity and trail opportunities.

UPGRADING AND RECLASSIFYING EXISTING OPEN SPACE

This strategy has identified that supply and coverage of some open space types within each hierarchy level falls short of the Open Space Standard. Where it is not practical to secure additional land the strategy recommends upgrading lower order parks to higher order standards consistent with the Open Space Framework. This strategy also recommends that an assessment of each open space will be undertaken against these standards and, where the quality is considered inadequate, action be undertaken (where feasible) to upgrade each open space to meet these standards.

IMPROVING OPEN SPACE QUALITY, USE AND SAFETY

The quality of open spaces is important to how they are used and valued by the community and this strategy recommends that Council prepare new guidelines and strategies to ensure that open spaces are designed and managed to best meet all community needs, irrespective of age, ability, culture or gender. Any open space developments,

upgrades and renewals must occur consistent with the hierarchy and embellishments in Appendix 3 and also consider and encourage physical activity, improve connectivity, health and fitness, safety and social interaction.

This strategy recommends that a safety audit of all open spaces be undertaken. This work is further supported by an action to prepare a municipal play space strategy, recognising Council's commitment to the principles of the UNICEF Child Friendly Cities Initiative to provide safe places for children and young people.

Similarly, a recommendation to develop a guideline for all-abilities access to open space will ensure that residents living with a temporary or permanent disability or limited mobility can access and enjoy the open space network.

Specific recommendations to improve planning mechanisms for the protection and management of conservation and heritage values in open spaces are provided and recommendations to respond to climate change and Wyndham's local climatic conditions are also proposed.

Identifying suitable open spaces for dogs off-lead was raised during community consultation on the draft strategy. This strategy recommends that Council identify suitable areas for this use.

Open Space Planning District analysis

The following sections provide an overview of the open space types, planning influences and recommendations for each OSPD. Outcomes of the quantity analysis are shown against the Open Space Standards for active and passive open spaces.

For active open spaces, outcomes of the coverage analysis only consider district level active open spaces as higher order 'regional' and 'municipal' do not necessarily have to be located within the OSPD they are planned to supply.

Hoppers Crossing

Hoppers Crossing is an established older residential suburb of the Wyndham urban area which is fully developed but additional dwellings are forecast through future in-fill housing and urban regeneration which will result in some areas of medium to high density housing (town houses, units, apartments) within walking distance of activity centres and public transport nodes.

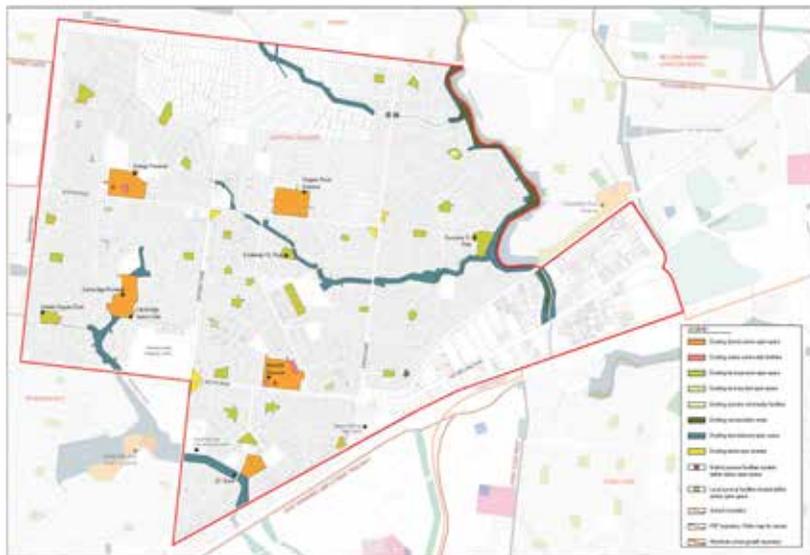
The open space quantities and distribution for Hoppers Crossing reflect the historical provision standards, developer contributions and design styles applied at the time of development.

Compared with newer residential areas, open space in Hoppers Crossing is characterised by larger active open spaces, larger passive

open spaces and large drainage reserves that are not well integrated within passive open spaces.

The district level active open spaces are well developed and some contain district level passive facilities such playgrounds, picnic facilities, exercise circuits and landscaping amenities thus functioning as both 'active' and 'passive' open spaces. Local passive open spaces tend to be less embellished than those in newer residential areas.

Hoppers Crossing existing open space



QUANTITY:

- Active open space – below standard in 2015 and 2045
- Passive open space – below standard in 2015 and 2045.

Hoppers Crossing	2015			2045		
	No. of Parks	Hectares	Provision (ha/1000)	No. of Parks	Hectares	Provision (ha/1000)
Active	5	37.46	0.98	5	37.46	0.95
Passive	34	29.19	0.76	34	29.19	0.74
Conservation	5	8.72	0.23	5	8.72	0.22
Encumbered	20	45.85	1.19	20	45.85	1.16
Landscape Amenity	6	2.70	0.07	6	2.70	0.07
Grand Total	70	123.93	3.23	70	123.93	3.13

COVERAGE:

- District active open space – below standard
- District passive open space – below standard
- Local passive open space – below standard.

INFLUENCES:

- Hoppers Crossing is fully developed so the provision of additional open space difficult. If additional land cannot be secured, upgrading and improving existing open spaces consistent with Appendix 3 of this strategy could increase community use.
- Future subdivisions may enable some opportunity to secure additional open space and to improve existing open space

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Recommendations for Hoppers Crossing are focused on improving the quality of existing open spaces and improving the coverage and quantity of active and passive open spaces.



Point Cook

Point Cook is an establishing suburb and growth front and the most significant Wyndham suburban area on the eastern side of the Princes Freeway. It has experienced rapid growth over the past 15 years and will experience infill and densification around the Point Cook Town Centre and Palmers Road with increases in medium and higher density housing forecast.

There are a diversity of open space settings, although the older areas in the northern portion contains many poorly connected small passive open spaces and very little active open space. This reflects the historical provision standards, developer contributions and design styles applied at the time of development.

The Sanctuary Lakes development is around a large lake and an 18-hole golf course which, while providing high scenic and amenity value to residents has meant that active and passive open spaces were not

required to be provided at the time of development. Where passive open spaces are supplied, some are owned and managed by the body corporate rather than Council.

Encumbered open space along with Skeleton Creek provides important cycling and pedestrian opportunities for residents while the nearby Point Cook Coastal Park and Cheetham Wetlands, managed by Parks Victoria for conservation purposes, provides some passive recreation opportunities for residents and attract visitors from beyond Wyndham.

QUANTITY:

- Active open space – below standard at 2015 and 2045
- Passive open space – achieves standard at 2015 but below standard at 2045.

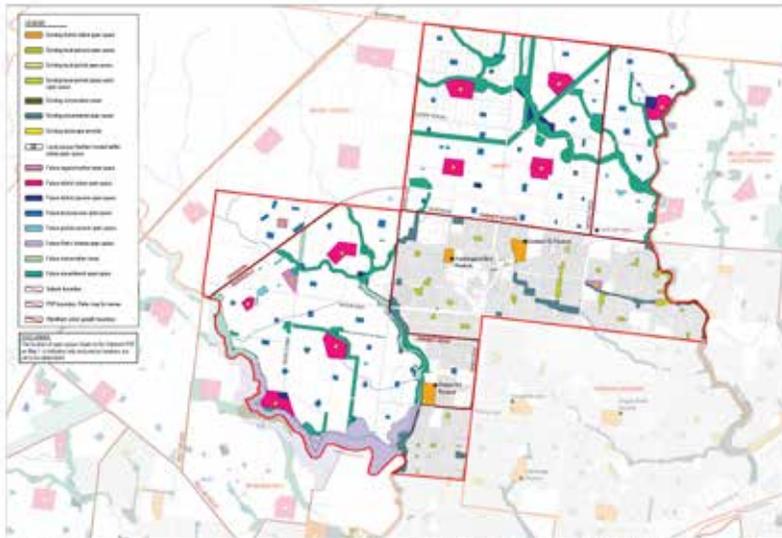
Point Cook 2015	2015			2045		
	No. of Parks	Hectares	Provision (ha/1000)	No. of Parks	Hectares	Provision (ha/1000)
Active	6	38.87	0.90	11	78.81	1.02
Passive	59	48.43	1.12	72	67.04	0.87
Conservation	4	21.21	0.49	6	50.53	0.66
Encumbered	28	65.76	1.52	33	110.68	1.44
Landscape Amenity	4	0.27	0.27	4	0.27	0.00
Grand Total	101	174.55	4.03	127	307.34	3.99

Tarneit

Tarneit is one of the fastest growing areas of the municipality with established communities and major new residential development being delivered in the future through the implementation of precinct structure plans for Riverdale, Tarneit West and Truganina (West of Skeleton Creek).

Once fully developed, almost half of the open space will be classified as ‘encumbered’ or ‘conservation’ and future development areas contain significant areas of floodways and drainage reserves which will provide

Tarneit – existing and future open space



QUANTITY:

- Active open space –below standard at 2015 and 2045
- Passive open space – marginally below standard at 2015 but achieves standard at 2045.

Tarneit	2015			2045		
	No. of Parks	Hectares	Provision (ha/1000)	No. of Parks	Hectares	Provision (ha/1000)
Open Space Type						
Active	3	21.14	0.76	15	133.21	1.62
Passive	32	25.72	0.92	109	99.11	1.21
Conservation	9	7.12	0.26	11	45.26	0.55
Encumbered	19	47.91	1.72	26	295.93	3.60
Landscape Amenity	7	0.32	0.01	7	0.32	0.00
Grand Total	70	102.21	3.67	168	573.84	6.99

COVERAGE:

- District active open space – marginally below standard
- District passive open space – below standard
- Local passive open space – marginally below standard

INFLUENCES:

- Much of the residential development in Tarneit is detached housing on small blocks with minimal private open spaces. This is likely to increase demand to use Council open spaces.
- Davis Creek Corridor, Werribee River Corridor, Skeleton Creek Corridor and future drainage reserves present open space connectivity opportunities.
- Future development will deliver an additional 471 hectares of open space including 112 hectares of active open space and 73 hectares of passive open space.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Recommendations for Tarneit are focused on improving the quality of existing open spaces, improving the coverage and quantity of active and passive open spaces and improving open space connections.

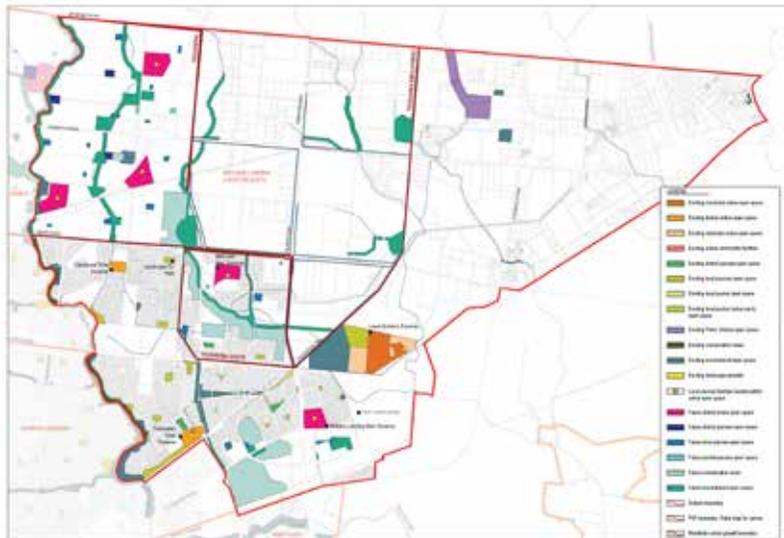


Truganina, Williams Landing and Laverton North

Truganina, Williams Landing and Laverton North are residential communities which will experience rapid population growth over the next two decades seeing the population more than double by 2045. Most population growth will be focused in Truganina, Truganina South, Westbourne and Williams Landing, which was previously part of the former RAAF Laverton Base.

Laverton North, in the north west of the OSPD, is a largely industrial area that will cater for a high proportion of workers rather than residents. Development will be influenced through implementation of the Truganina Employment Precinct Structure Plan.

Truganina, Williams Landing and Laverton North – existing and future open space



The Truganina, Williams Landing and Laverton North OSPD is well provided with open space due to the size and location of Laure Emmins Reserve and open space associated with Skeleton Creek and Dohertys Creek also provide off-road connectivity opportunities.

QUANTITY:

- Active open space – marginally below standard
- Passive open space – achieves standard

Truganina, Williams Landing, Laverton North	2015			2045		
	No. of Parks	Hectares	Provision (ha/1000)	No. of Parks	Hectares	Provision (ha/1000)
Active	6	48.15	2.52	11	100.42	1.95
Passive	23	30.39	1.59	52	61.87	1.20
Conservation	4	9.93	0.52	8	91.32	1.78
Encumbered	26	65.01	3.40	34	192.83	3.75
Landscape Amenity	1	0.62	0.03	1	0.62	0.01
Grand Total	60	154.10	8.05	106	447.06	8.70

COVERAGE:

- District active open space – achieves standard
- District passive open space – below standard
- Local passive open space – below standard.

INFLUENCES:

- Laverton North, while predominantly an employment area, has a low level of open space for workers.
- Lawrie Emmins Reserve has the capacity to provide for increased active and passive uses once fully developed. Some current uses of the reserve may not be compatible with urban development.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Recommendations for Truganina, Williams Landing and Laverton North are focused on improving the coverage and quantity of passive open spaces and improving the quality of Lawrie Emmins Reserve.



Werribee

Werribee is the oldest and most established urban area of the Wyndham and expected to experience changes to its community due to ageing of residents in established communities and growth of young family households in new residential developments. Some additional dwellings are forecast in the established areas through in-fill housing and urban regeneration which will result in development medium to higher density housing (town houses, units, apartments) within walking distance of activity centres and public transport nodes. The open space in established parts of Werribee reflect the historical provision standards

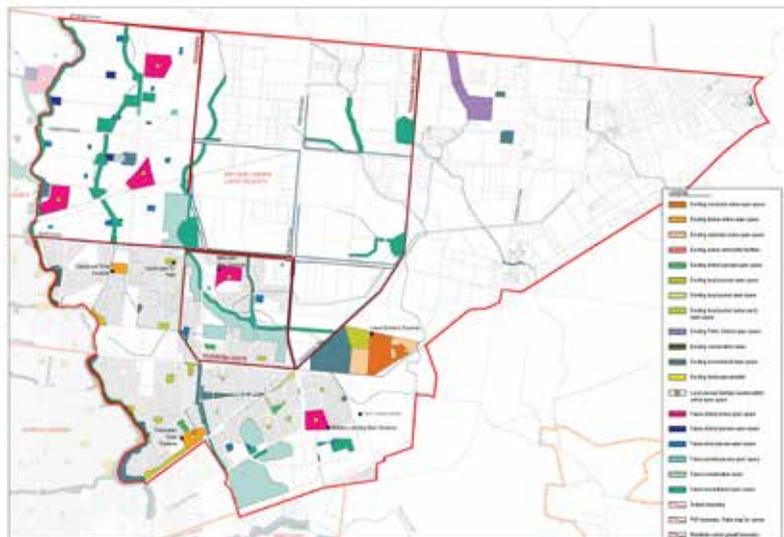
and design styles.

Future growth is forecast to deliver a further 47,000 residents by build-out at 2045.

QUANTITY:

- Active open space –below standard
- Passive open space – achieves standard.

Werribee – existing and future open space



Werribee	2015			2045		
	No. of Parks	Hectares	Provision (ha/1000)	No. of Parks	Hectares	Provision (ha/1000)
Active	8	56.77	1.44	14	125.09	1.45
Passive	57	43.50	1.09	85	97.48	1.13
Conservation	18	36.98	0.94	19	71.38	0.82
Encumbered	27	77.10	1.95	36	235.82	2.73
Landscape Amenity	3	0.27	0.01	3	0.27	0.00
Grand Total	113	213.31	5.43	161	530.03	6.13

COVERAGE:

- District active open space – achieves standard
- District passive open space – marginally below standard
- Local passive open space – achieves standard.

INFLUENCES:

- The established parts of Werribee are fully developed and the provision of additional open space is difficult.
- Future subdivisions may enable some opportunity to secure additional open space, to improve existing open space

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Recommendations for Werribee are focused on improving the quality of existing open spaces, quantity of active open space, improving the coverage of district passive open spaces and ensuring that open space development considers the needs of older residents.

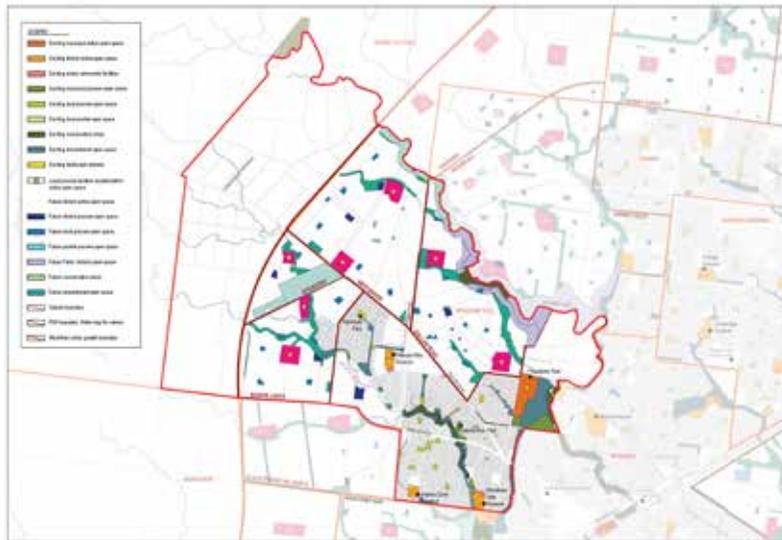


Wyndham Vale – Manor Lakes

Wyndham Vale – Manor Lakes is a mix of older established areas and new growth communities. Steady growth is expected as the Manor Lakes, Quandong, Westbrook and Ballan Road precinct structure plans are implemented contributing to a population 71,878 by 2045.

The open space network is largely characterised by the Werribee River, Lollypop Creek and their network of encumbered drainage lines. Presidents Park provides municipal level active / passive open space as well as conservation open space and will have link with the future Werribee Township Regional Park managed by Parks Victoria.

Wyndham Vale – existing and future open space



QUANTITY:

- Active open space –below standard at 2015 and 2045
- Passive open space – achieves at 2015 but will be below by 2045.

Wyndham Vale - Manor Lakes	2015			2045		
	No. of Parks	Hectares	Provision (ha/1000)	No. of Parks	Hectares	Provision (ha/1000)
Active	5	45.42	1.86	11	111.69	1.55
Passive	22	30.32	1.43	61	65.92	0.92
Conservation	13	31.19	1.47	17	124.48	1.73
Encumbered	32	76.74	3.62	38	178.17	2.48
Landscape Amenity	1	0.20	0.01	1	0.20	0.00
Grand Total	73	183.88	8.68	128	480.47	6.68

COVERAGE:

- District active open space – achieves standard
- District passive open space – below standard
- Local passive open space – below standard.

INFLUENCES:

- The size of Presidents Park skews the overall quantity of passive open space for the OSPD.
- The future Werribee Township Regional Park, to be managed by Parks Victoria, will provide conservation, amenity and connectivity along the Werribee River north of Presidents Park.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Recommendations for Wyndham Vale – Manor Lakes are focused on improving the coverage of local and district passive open spaces and ensuring that future open spaces are well connected and finalising future precinct structure plans.



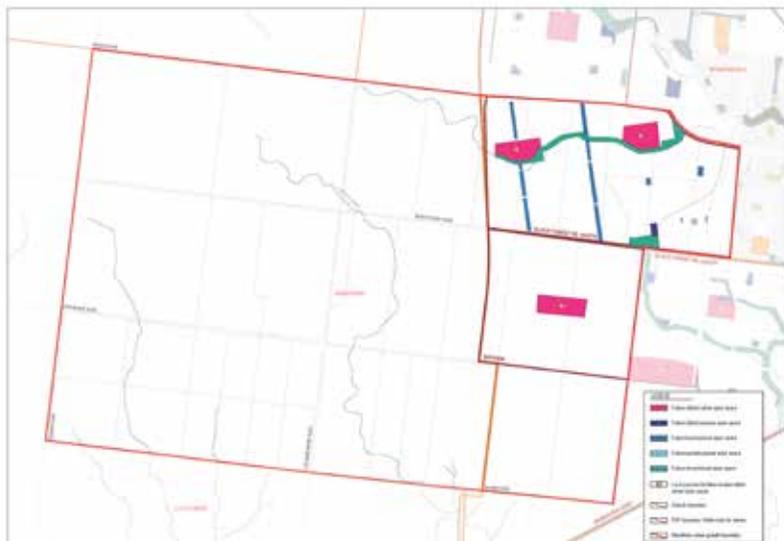
Mambourin

Mambourin is a sparsely populated rural area with fewer than 10 residents and currently has no open space provision. Urban development is expected after 2021 and will see 74.93 hectares of open space provided of which almost half will be active open space. Detailed planning for the OSPD is still to be finalised.

QUANTITY:

- Active open space – achieves standard
- Passive open space – achieves standard.

Mambourin Vale – existing open space



Mambourin 2045			
Open Space Type	No. of Parks	Hectares	Provision (ha/1000)
Active	3	37.17	3.18
Passive	19	17.10	1.46
Encumbered	1	20.66	1.77
Grand Total	23	74.93	6.41

COVERAGE:

- District active open space – achieves standard
- District passive open space – below standard but will be resolved in future planning
- Local passive open space – below standard but will be resolved in future planning.

INFLUENCES:

- Development will see the provision of 74.93 hectares of open space of which almost half will be active open space.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Recommendations for Mambourin are focused on improving the coverage of district passive open spaces and ensuring that future open spaces are well connected and finalising future precinct structure plans.

Mount Cottrell – Quandong

Mount Cottrell-Quandong is a rural area with a current population of 250, currently containing a single conservation area of 25.10 hectares along the Werribee River at Cobbledicks Reserve, located outside of the future urban area. The OSPD contains significant conservation values, both natural and heritage.

Detailed planning for the OSPD is still to be finalised.

QUANTITY:

- Active open space – achieves standard
- Passive open space – achieves standard.

Mount Cottrell-Quandong –existing and future open space



Mount Cottrell-Quandong 2045

Open Space Type	No. of Parks	Hectares	Provision (ha/1000)
Active	4	57.64	3.12
Passive	2	18.69	1.01
Conservation	1	25.10	1.36
Grand Total	7	101.43	5.49

COVERAGE:

- District active open space – achieves standard
- District passive open space – below standard but will be resolved in future planning
- Local passive open space – below standard but will be resolved in future planning.

INFLUENCES:

- Development will see the provision of 101.43 hectares of open space of which almost half will be active open space.
- The Werribee River provides open space connectivity opportunities.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Recommendations for Mount Cottrell-Quandong are focused on improving the coverage of district passive open spaces and ensuring that future open spaces are well connected and finalising future precinct structure plans.

Little River

Little River is a small rural township located at the western edge of the municipality approximately 14 kilometres from Werribee.

Little River is better serviced with open space compared to the Wyndham urban area. It has 33.09 hectares of open space comprising:

- 1 district level active open space (Little River Reserve – 4.67 hectares)
- 1 district level passive open space (Possy Newland Park – 1.35 hectares)
- 7 conservation reserves located along the Little River (27.06 hectares).

INFLUENCES:

- Contiguous open space connections to and along the Little River waterway should be an important consideration

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Recommendations for Little River are focused on improving open spaces connections to and along the Little River waterway.

Little River – existing and future open space



Werribee South

Werribee South is a coastal township situated at the mouth of the Werribee River approximately 6 kilometres from the Werribee CBD.

Due to its coastal location, Werribee South's open space has high amenity value and protects conservation values.

The new Werribee River Park (managed by Parks Victoria) extends from the Princes Freeway to the river mouth at Port Phillip Bay

Werribee South has 7 open spaces totalling 49.71 hectares of which:

- 24.01 hectares is for conservation purposes
- 18.97 hectares is for passive purposes associated with coastal recreation
- 6.73 hectares for active recreation.

INFLUENCES:

- Werribee South precinct has significant coastal open space, natural and cultural values
- The boating facilities attract visitor from beyond Wyndham.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Recommendations for Werribee south are focused on improving open spaces connections along the Werribee River and along the coast.

Werribee South – existing and future open space



Implementation

OVERVIEW

This strategy contains 93 actions to improve the Wyndham open space network over the next 10 years.

Implementing most actions will be core open space activity business for council. However, some actions associated with securing future land for open space and park master planning priorities will be linked to the rate of change and urban development and, based on existing land prices, will require significant capital funding.

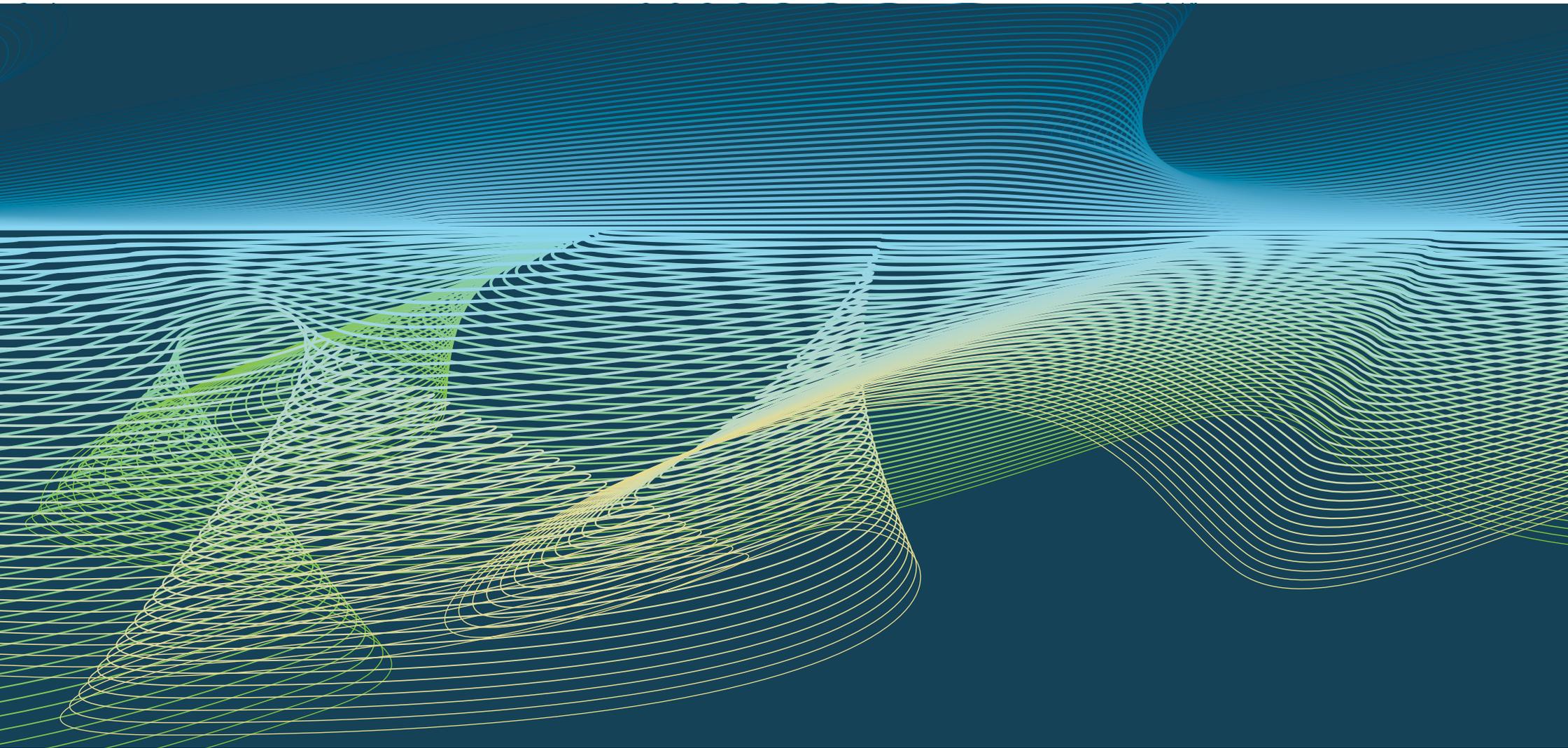
FUNDING

Funding sources to implement actions will include council revenue, developer contributions, open space contributions and grants.

Some actions may require adjustment to respond to changes in the forecasts over the life of this strategy including:

- changes in land development trends
- changes in state government policy relating to land development
- allocation of Council resources and funding to implement the Strategy
- other unexpected or unforeseen changes.





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