Frankston City Council

Local Park Action Plan 2021

- DRAFT July 2021

Acknowledgement of Country

Frankston City Council respectfully acknowledge that we are situated on the traditional land of the Boon Wurrung and Bunurong in this special place now known by its European name, Frankston. We recognise the contribution of all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to our community in the past, present and into the future.

Contents

Why a plan for local parks?	**2**
Who is the plan for?	**9**
How did we prepare the plan?	**14**
What are we going to do?	**17**
Where are we going to do it?	**18**
Local Parks in Carrum Downs	**18**
Local Parks in Frankston North	**20**
Local Parks in Langwarrin	**22**
When are we going to do it?	**24**
How will we implement it?	**26**
How will we know that it's been successful?	**27**
Where can I find out more?	**28**

Why a plan for local parks?

Local parks are our small-scale open spaces that provide a safe and welcoming space for our community to get outdoors, exercise and experience nature close to home.

Local Parks are an essential part of our open space network, helping to green and cool our urban areas, support biodiversity and create desirable neighbourhoods for us to live in.

Local parks encourage us to spend more time outdoors and contribute to better mental, physical and social health. Effective planning helps us to make sure our local parks are beautiful, resilient, usable spaces that can be accessed and enjoyed by all.

Building further on the Frankston Open Space Strategy 2016-2021, Council is focusing on developing a series of comprehensive plans and strategies to guide and enrich the ongoing evolution of our public spaces and places.

Alongside the Frankston Play Strategy, this Action Plan provides a new framework and holistic approach to open space improvements. The Action Plan recognises the value of our local parks and the vital role they play for environmental benefits and in community wellbeing. It also seeks to balance the level of investment across our open space network.

The Action Plan focuses on the local parks of Carrum Downs, Frankston North and Langwarrin as high priority neighbourhoods, primarily due to local population densities, growth and demand. The remaining neighbourhoods across the municipality will be developed in 2022 as part of a second stage and included in an updated plan.

Some of the key community benefits that local parks provide and research that supports them are outlined below:

Resilient environment

- Local parks play an important role in providing habitat for flora and fauna and supporting biodiversity within built up areas where development is intensifying. They also help us to naturally cool and shade our neighbourhoods, reduce air and noise pollution and manage storm water runoff.
- Local parks provide a way of connecting community to nature and the benefits of biodiversity. Most people will only come to care for the environment if they come to love nature through personal experience.

Social connection

- Green space like local parks provide locals with an opportunity to build community by facilitating interaction through chance encounters.
- The quality of local parks (shaded areas, public seating, connected pedestrian walkways, etc.) contributes to social cohesion and building community. It provides opportunities for locals to come together and experience a range of leisure and cultural activities.

Stronger economy

- High quality local parks can increase neighbourhood liveability and desirability through positively influencing local businesses, land values and property marketplaces.
- In Melbourne, the amenity value for some 12,000 residents immediately adjacent to metropolitan parks alone is estimated at $21–28 million a year.

Healthier community

- Contact with the outdoors and nature is extremely valuable for stimulating full-body engagement and recovery from fatigue and stress.
- A well-connected and accessible open space network supports active modes of transport like walking and cycling which enhance physical, social and mental health.

Liveability

- As well as close proximity, active adolescents in Australia also report the importance of walkability, including ease of movement within an area and road connectivity to get to parks.
- Access to parks and open space is increasingly important given the shrinking scale of suburban backyards and increasing higher density living in Australia.
- Neighbourhoods with thriving small parks and community spaces are associated with increased perceptions of safety outdoors.

What is a local park?

Local parks are public open spaces owned and maintained by Council. They are reserved for informal recreation and relaxation uses and for the preservation of conservation areas and natural environments. They are typically found dotted throughout residential areas, providing pockets of green open space and convenient links between streets.

Why are Local Parks important?

Local Parks compliment the broader open space network, supporting higher level open spaces, to provide open space for an immediate local neighbourhood catchment.

There are two size categories for local parks in Frankston City: small and large.

Small Local Parks

Small local parks are located within 300 metres safe walking distance within a neighbourhood catchment area.

Their size typically ranges from 0.1 hectares and up to 0.5 hectares.

Small local parks cater for informal recreation and relaxation. The length of stay in these parks is generally shorter compared to other larger parks and as such, they typically accommodate only a single use activity such as rest, relaxation, play, socialising and contact with nature. These are generally more intimate spaces and not intended for large groups of people to gather in.

Large Local Parks

Large local parks are located within 400 metres safe walking distance within a neighbourhood catchment area.

Their size typically ranges from 0.5 hectares up to 3 hectares.

Large local parks can generally cater for at least two activities such as informal recreation, relaxation and play. Groups of people can be more comfortably accommodated in large local parks and the length of stay in these spaces is typically longer compared to smaller parks. Due to their size, they can also support nature conservation initiatives such as the protection of remnant vegetation or water management.

Local Park Typologies

Frankston City's Open Space Strategy categorises each open space, such as parks and reserves, by both Hierarchy and Type.

Hierarchy

There are 6 levels of open space within the Open Space Hierarchy: Regional, District, Community, Large Local, Small Local and Linear. This Hierarchy helps Council to plan for and manage open spaces by understanding how many people are expected to use them, and what facilities are needed. A Regional park for example provides for residents and visitors from across Frankston City and beyond, whereas a Local park caters mainly for residents within walking distance.

Type

Open Space Types are used to identify the primary function of an open space. Each Typology, or Type, provides guidance for the way an open space is intended to be used, and reflect its location, natural and physical character and the design of the open space itself.

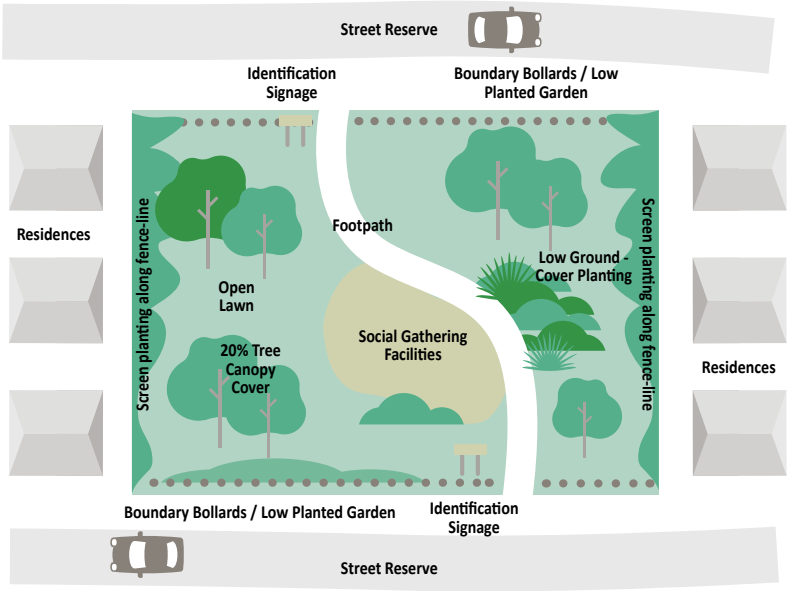
There are 9 Open Space Types in Frankston City: Social Informal, Sporting Reserve, Coastal Space, Natural Parkland, Conservation Area, Cultural Heritage Area, Urban/Civic Space, Links and Secondary Open Space.

This Action Plan focuses on Small and Large Local Parks which are generally identified as one of the following 4 Open Space Types: Social Informal, Links, Conservation Areas and Natural Parkland. These are described in detail below:

Social Informal

These parks generally provide open spaces with some activities and facilities that can be accessed and used by all members of the community. Features generally include:

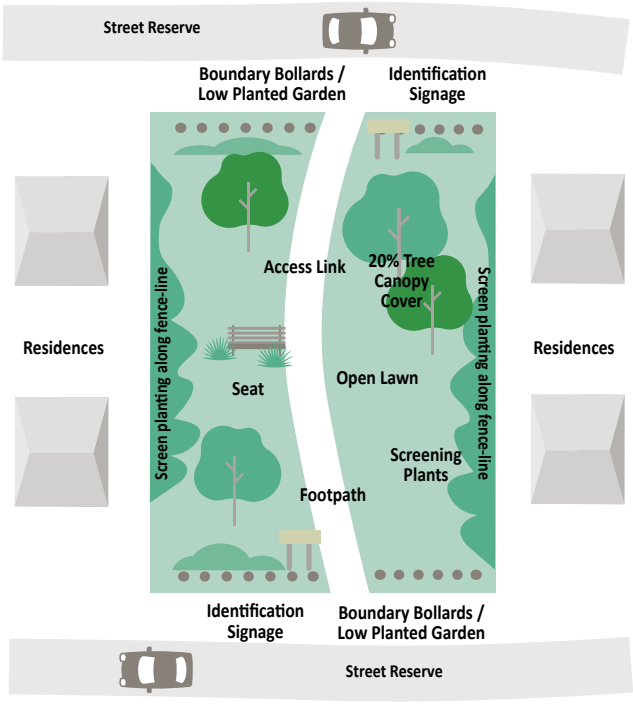
- Open lawn
- Tree Planting
- Social Gathering Space with Seating, Tables and / or Play Space
- Some understory planting
- Footpaths



Links

These parks typically provide a linear connection between neighbourhood streets, offering a place to rest or a quiet spot for those looking to spend time outdoors. They can incorporate footpaths and join to other larger open space networks to provide enhanced environmental outcomes for significant vegetation, habitat corridors, waterways and drainage lines. Features generally include:

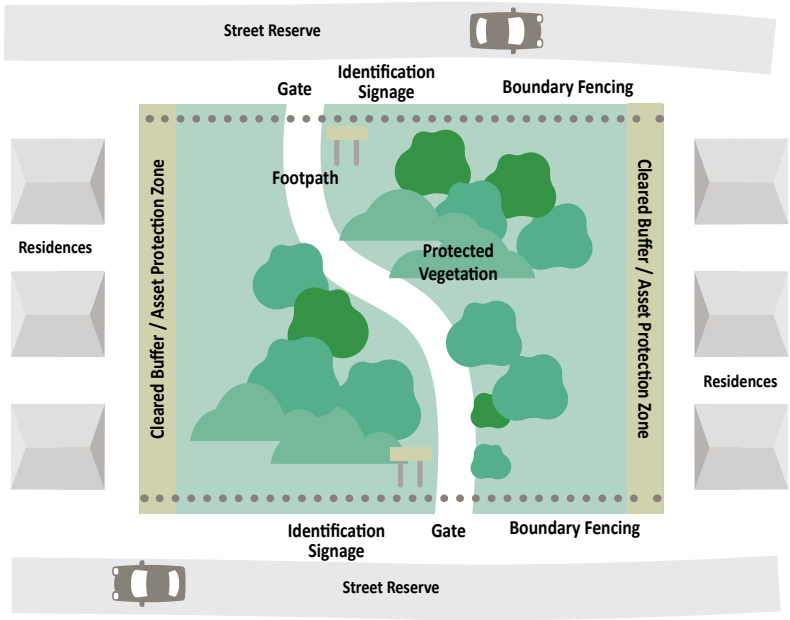
- Footpath
- Tree Planting
- Seating
- Some understory planting



Conservation Area

These parks are largely dedicated to the preservation and enhancement of important areas of biodiversity, protecting significant ecosystems with indigenous flora and fauna. They provide local residents with exposure to natural settings through passive recreation. Features generally include:

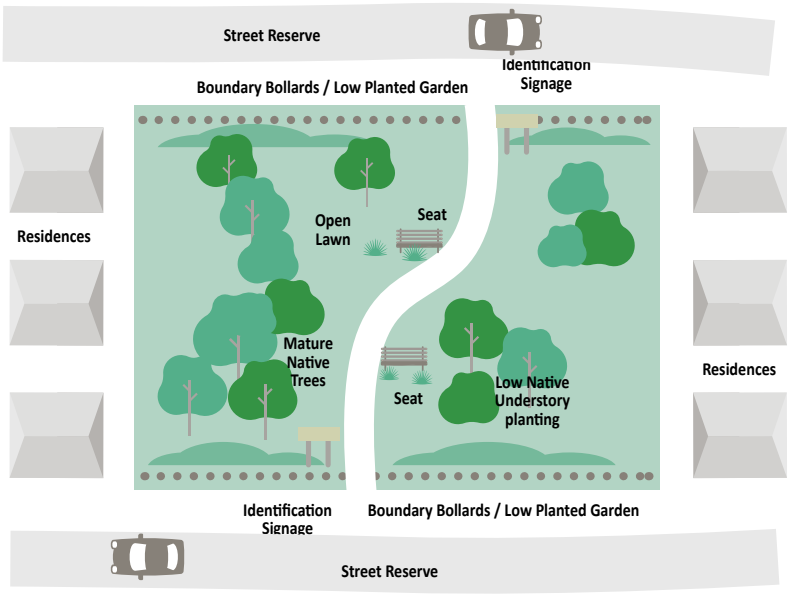
- Fencing
- Shicane or gate entries
- Dense vegetation
- Unsealed walking tracks



Natural Parkland

These parks provide abundant natural features such as wetland areas and indigenous mature woodland trees with areas of grassed open space. They can provide opportunities for environmental enhancement and support the broader open space network by offering habitat 'stepping stones' for flora and fauna. Features generally include:

- Footpath
- Open lawn
- Tree Planting
- Some understory planting
- Seating



The current state of our local parks

Council currently manages more than 150 local-level parks across the municipality. A large portion of these local parks have play spaces, some have picnic facilities with barbeques, and a number are reserved for conservation purposes.

This Action Plan prioritises local parks in Carrum Downs, Frankston North and Langwarrin that do not contain play spaces. It considers a total of 31 local parks for improvement: 16 local parks in Carrum Downs; 3 in Frankston North; and 12 in Langwarrin.

Priorities for local parks with play are identified in the Frankston Play Strategy..

Changing community expectations around local parks

The ways we use our local parks has shifted with the declining prominence of the suburban backyard and increasing higher density living in Frankston City. We now rely more heavily on public open spaces to facilitate outdoor activities and social gatherings that can no longer be comfortably accommodated at home.

There is limited space available for big new open spaces and in this context our small local parks are highly valuable, especially when integrated with footpaths, shade trees and social spaces. As part of a broader open space network, our local parks can have a significant influence on the safety and enjoyment of our local areas.

The COVID-19 pandemic and resulting lockdown restrictions have highlighted the need to change how we approach our open spaces, emphasising the necessity of good quality local parks close to home for greater community health and wellbeing.

Current trends

Providing accessible and inclusive facilities is now recognised globally as a key consideration for planning and designing successful public spaces. For local parks, this can mean ensuring tables, seats, footpaths and even play equipment can be used comfortably by all people, regardless of age or ability.

As our urban areas become more intensively developed with less open space and more hard surfaces, there is also a trend towards maximising opportunities in local parks to increase tree canopy cover. This helps to shade and cool our open spaces and to offset the loss of vegetation and habitat.

Our vision for local parks

‘Our local parks will be accessible, sustainable, celebrated and part of our everyday life.’

Priorities and initiatives

The Local Park Action Plan is a strategic implementation document for how Frankston City Council will work over the next decade to transform local-level parks into highly valued, well-resourced, thriving green spaces that realise their potential to contribute to the neighbourhood and broader Frankston City fabric.

The following guiding priorities and associated key objectives have been developed as guidance:

Priority 1. Safe Open Spaces

Initiatives:

- To maintain amenities so that they comply with safety standards and are clean, attractive and welcoming.
- To regularly audit and inspect existing trees and vegetation to ensure structural integrity is maintained, and excessive fuel loads do not build up.
- To design local parks with a considered application of Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles.

Priority 2. Rich and Protected Natural Environment

Initiatives:

- To protect and enhance conservation areas.
- To improve landscape amenity, resilience, shade cover and biodiversity.
- To use water-wise, hardy and diverse plants.
- To ensure the design and management of local parks limits impacts on the environment
- To facilitate access to local parks by active modes of transport such as walking and cycling.
- To consider the use of sustainable, robust and durable materials.
- To ensure local parks are planned and designed in accordance with relevant Council policies, plans and guideline material.
- To connect local parks with surrounding vegetation, parklands and waterways.

Priority 3. Inclusive Experiences

Initiatives:

- To ensure fair and equitable access to a range of amenities and facilities that cater for all members of the community.
- To consider design that encourages extended stay and facilitates group social gatherings.
- To improve pedestrian access to local parks by providing sealed pedestrian pathways that connect through reserves to the broader footpath network.
- To improve disability access requirements compliant with Australian Standards in the redevelopment or creation of new local parks.
- To provide clear and concise physical directional guidance and signage with legible, safe and accessible design.

Priority 4. Diverse Activities

Initiatives:

- To increase the diversity of experiences available at individual local parks across each neighbourhood.
- To consider the integration of landscape features and park facilities during park planning and design.
- To increase the diversity of experiences for all ages and abilities across all local parks.
- To strengthen places of community, cultural and heritage value.
- To create opportunities for informal recreation, play, exercise and socially inclusive activities for all members of the community.

Priority 5. Versatile Services, Facilities and Infrastructure

Initiatives:

- To provide a range of facilities that meet Council standards and that cater for the needs for an intergenerational community.
- To create spaces that allow for inclusive social gathering and participation in varied recreation activities.
- To support and consider multi-functional and adaptable open spaces that offer a range of user functions and experiences.

Priority 6. Desirable Open Spaces

Initiatives:

- To ensure local parks are well-maintained and managed.
- To build upon local identity and unique physical characteristics.
- To ensure site responsive design with functionality catering for a park's intended purpose.
- To ensure the quality and quantity of park amenities cater for multiple users and types of usage and activities.
- To provide attractive and functional local parks that meet community needs and expectations.
- To protect and enhance places of community, cultural and heritage value.

Priority 7. Community Awareness

Initiatives:

- To increase awareness, knowledge and care of the local, natural environment through park design, interpretative information, education programs and community partnerships.
- To consult and inform the community during the planning process of local parks.
- To advocate the health and wellbeing benefits of open space to the community.
- To inform the community about the range of open spaces available to them and how to access them.
- To promote local local parks as accessible and inclusive spaces for everyone.

Who is the Plan for?

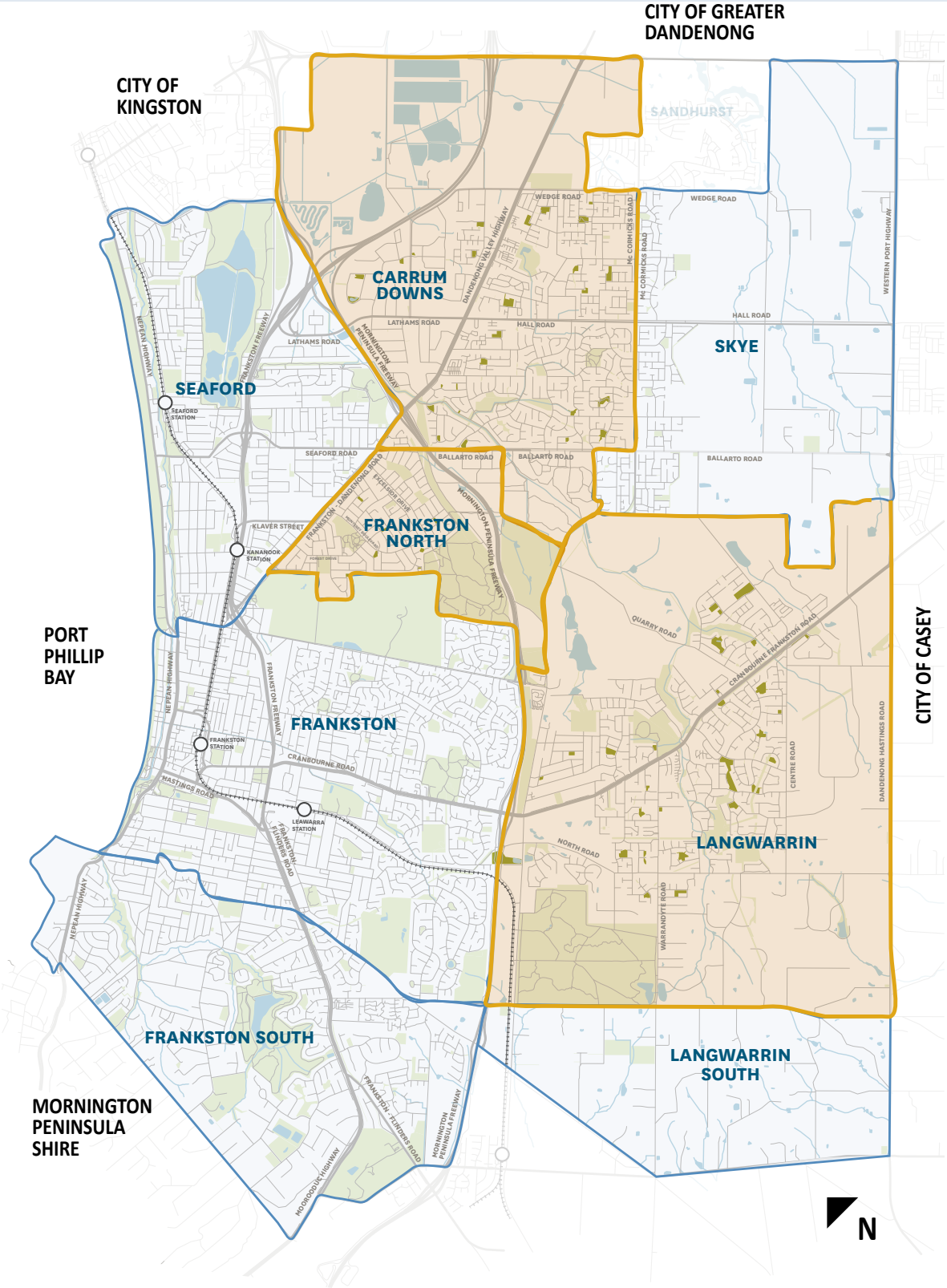
Community snapshot

Frankston City is situated on the eastern shores of Port Phillip Bay, about 40 km south-east of Melbourne. Frankston City is one of nine designated Metropolitan Activity centres in metropolitan Melbourne, identified as a place that can perform a capital city role for the Mornington Peninsula and south-east bayside municipalities. The municipality covers an area of about 131 square kilometres and is bounded by the City of Kingston and Greater Dandenong in the north, the City of Casey in the east, and Mornington Peninsula Shire in the south. Port Phillip Bay which forms the City's west boundary provides nearly 11 kilometres of uninterrupted coastline.

The municipal context is predominantly suburban and peri-urban, with a larger commercial zone in Frankston central and industrial zones in Frankston, Seaford and Carrum Downs. The natural environment is coastal (bay foreshore) to the west with pockets of open space, bushland reserve and waterways throughout. A north-south rail and freeway corridor dissects the city.

The municipality is made up of 9 neighbourhoods: Seaford, Carrum Downs, Sandhurst, Frankston North, Skye, Frankston, Langwarrin, Frankston South and Langwarrin South. These are used for planning purposes in the Local Park Action Plan which focuses specifically on the local-level parks of Carrum Downs, Frankston North and Langwarrin as high priority suburbs. The remaining 6 neighbourhoods will be reviewed in a successive action plan.

Map showing all open space reserves and Action Plan staging for Local Neigbourbood areas within Frankston City.



KEY

- Railway
- Roads
- Water Body
- Open Space
- Local Parks
- Stage 1 high priority Neighbourhood
- Stage 2 secondary priority Neighbourhood

Our Community Vision:

‘Frankston City 2040 is the place on the bay to learn, live, work and play in a vibrant, safe and culturally inclusive community. Our City is clean, green and environmentally responsible.’

The Community Vision 2040 was developed by the Frankston City community in 2020-21 to articulate their long-term vision and aspirations for the future of our City. The Community Vision 2040 provides an aspirational description of what our community wants for the future of our municipality, in terms of its look, feel and liveability.

The Community Vision 2040 forms part of Council’s strategic planning and reporting framework, to ensure that the community’s vision for the future of Frankston City is considered in all of Council’s planning and decision-making, including this Local Park Action Plan.

A summary of Council’s role in delivering Open Space (local parks) improvements identified in the Community Vision 2040 is outlined below:

“Our community will be encouraged to be healthy and active through access to open green space, play spaces, shared paths and recreation facilities … Over the next 20 years, Council will continue to maintain and improve our open spaces and infrastructure to meet the changing needs of the community so that everyone is able to enjoy the important health and wellbeing benefits they provide.”

“Vibrant and inclusive communities are socially connected and welcoming places where people feel accepted, engaged and able to participate in community life”

“Council is committed to principles of access, inclusion and cultural safety to ensure that everyone has the same opportunities to participate in community life”

Local Park Network & The 20 Minute Neighbourhood

The 20-minute neighbourhood is all about 'living locally'—giving people the ability to meet most of their daily needs within a 20-minute walk from home, with safe cycling and local transport options. In January 2018 the Victorian Minister for Planning launched the 20-Minute Neighbourhood Pilot Program. This has been a framework in local network planning for local parks in this Action Plan.

When planning for local parks, an understanding of access to open space within that 20 minute neighbourhood is important to making fair and appropriate planning decisions for communities. A range and complementary balance of local park experiences for all ages and abilities should be provided across the open space network.

How we prepared the plan

The Local Park Action Plan has been developed across 3 key phases, involving Council, the Community and external consultants. The process is outlined below:

Phase 1

Background Analysis

Review and consideration of relevant Council plans, policies and strategies and data including the Community Vision 2040, Frankston Open Space Strategy and Frankston Play Strategy.

Phase 2

Community Engagement

Council engaged the Frankston community to better understand how they use, access and perceive their local parks. The feedback received has informed the development of the Action Plan.

Phase 3

Local Park Site Assessments

Each local park within Carrum Downs, Frankston North and Langwarrin was individually assessed to better understand their condition and to identify opportunities for their improvement.

Phase 4

Draft Local Park Action Plan and Exhibition

The draft Local Park Action Plan will be publicly exhibited for the community to review and provide feedback on.

Phase 5

Final Local Park Action Plan

The final Local Park Action Plan will be adopted by Council.

What we heard from our community

Consultation was undertaken with the Frankston community to better understand how they use, access and perceive the local parks in Carrum Downs, Frankston North and Langwarrin. The community were invited to complete an online survey or provide direct feedback to the project team in May and June 2020.

A total of 71 responses were received during the engagement period which offered a wealth of valuable insight and information. The feedback received has been considered and has been used to inform the development and recommendations of this Action Plan. A summary of responses is provided below:

Most respondents were aged between **30 - 49** years of age.

49% of the responses were received from residents of Langwarrin.

The top 5 desired improvements

- BBQ's
- Drinking fountains
- Seating
- Bins
- Play equipment upgrades

The top 5 reasons for visiting Local Parks

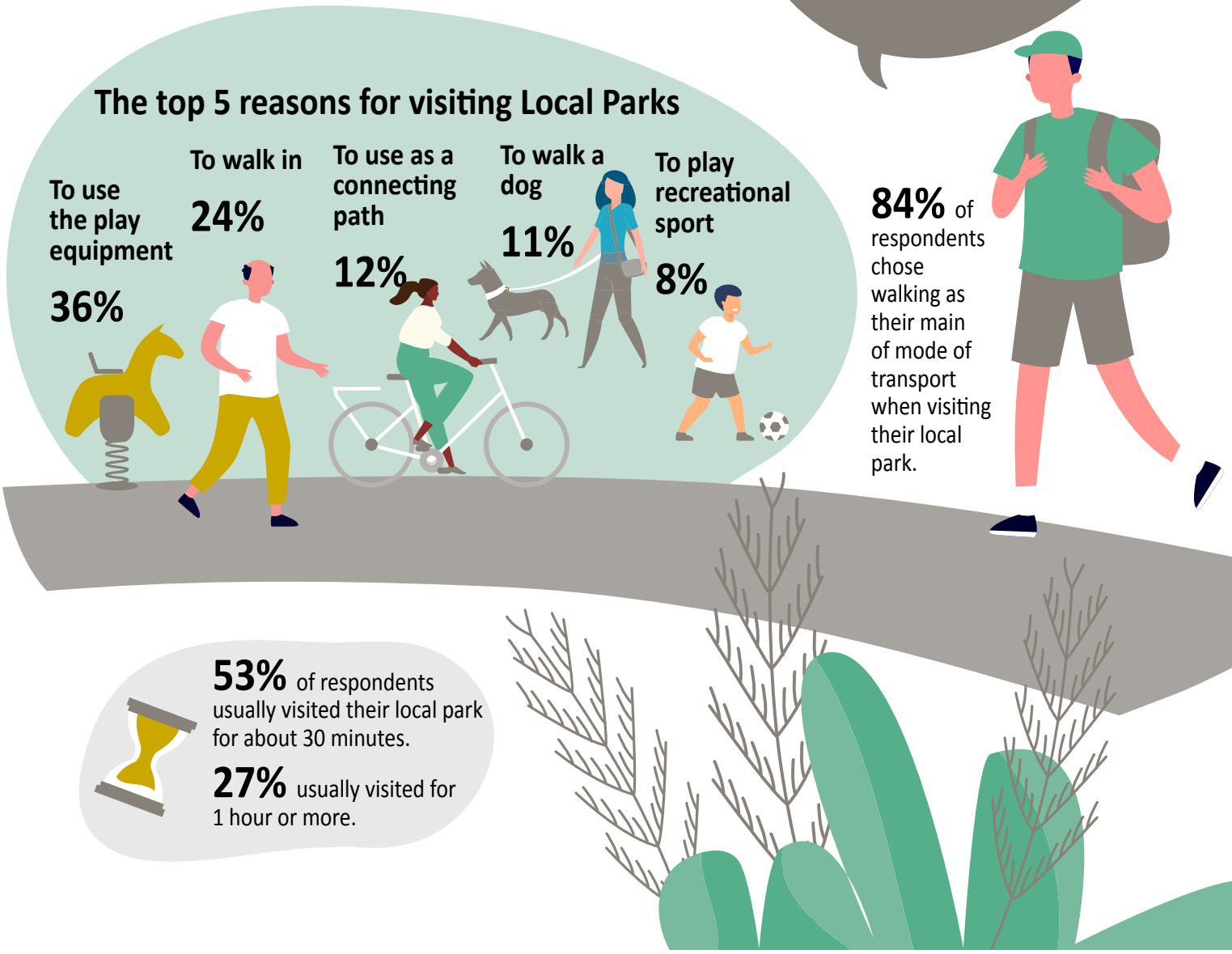
To use the play equipment **36%**

To walk in **24%**

To use as a connecting path **12%**

To walk a dog **11%**

To play recreational sport **8%**



84% of respondents chose walking as their main of mode of transport when visiting their local park.

53% of respondents usually visited their local park for about 30 minutes.

27% usually visited for 1 hour or more.

What we saw in our Local Parks

The following key observations were made during the site assessment phases of the project:

- The need to increase tree canopy cover for improved natural shade and habitat and to mitigate heat vulnerability.
- The need to provide accessible gathering spaces and park facilities.
- The need to provide consistent identification signage.
- The need to increase native garden bed planting to improve amenity and habitat.
- The need to improve all abilities access to local parks with accessible entrances and sealed pathways complying with equitable universal standards.
- The need to upgrade fencing to improve accessibility and amenity and to deter illegal vehicle access.
- The need to protect conservation areas.

What are we going to do?

Upgrade 28 Local Parks

Council will improve the amenity and environment of existing local parks that do not contain play spaces as guided by the priority action plan. The upgrade of local parks containing play is addressed through the recommendations of the Frankston Play Strategy.

Plan holistically for local park improvements to develop a consistent level of amenity and provide better integrated, inclusive and accessible local parks

Council will plan and design prior to the delivery of all upgraded local parks to provide improved infrastructure, amenity and accessibility.

Council will respond to the development standards outlined for each Local Park Typology to improve the consistency and quality of amenity at all local parks. This includes: tree planting, path improvements, shade, shelter, fencing, seating, and other park furniture.

Connect communities better through Local Parks

Council will continue to improve paths that connect to local parks to promote use of local active transport.

Improve the Ecological and Biodiversity Values of Local Parks

Implement native & indigenous garden bed planting to provide improved amenity and habitat values to support recommendations of the Biodiversity Action Plan.

Canopy Tree Planting

Canopy tree planting to assist in achieving Urban Forest Strategy targets for increased shade and habitat and to mitigate heat vulnerability across the municipality.

Provide better integrated, inclusive and accessible Local Parks

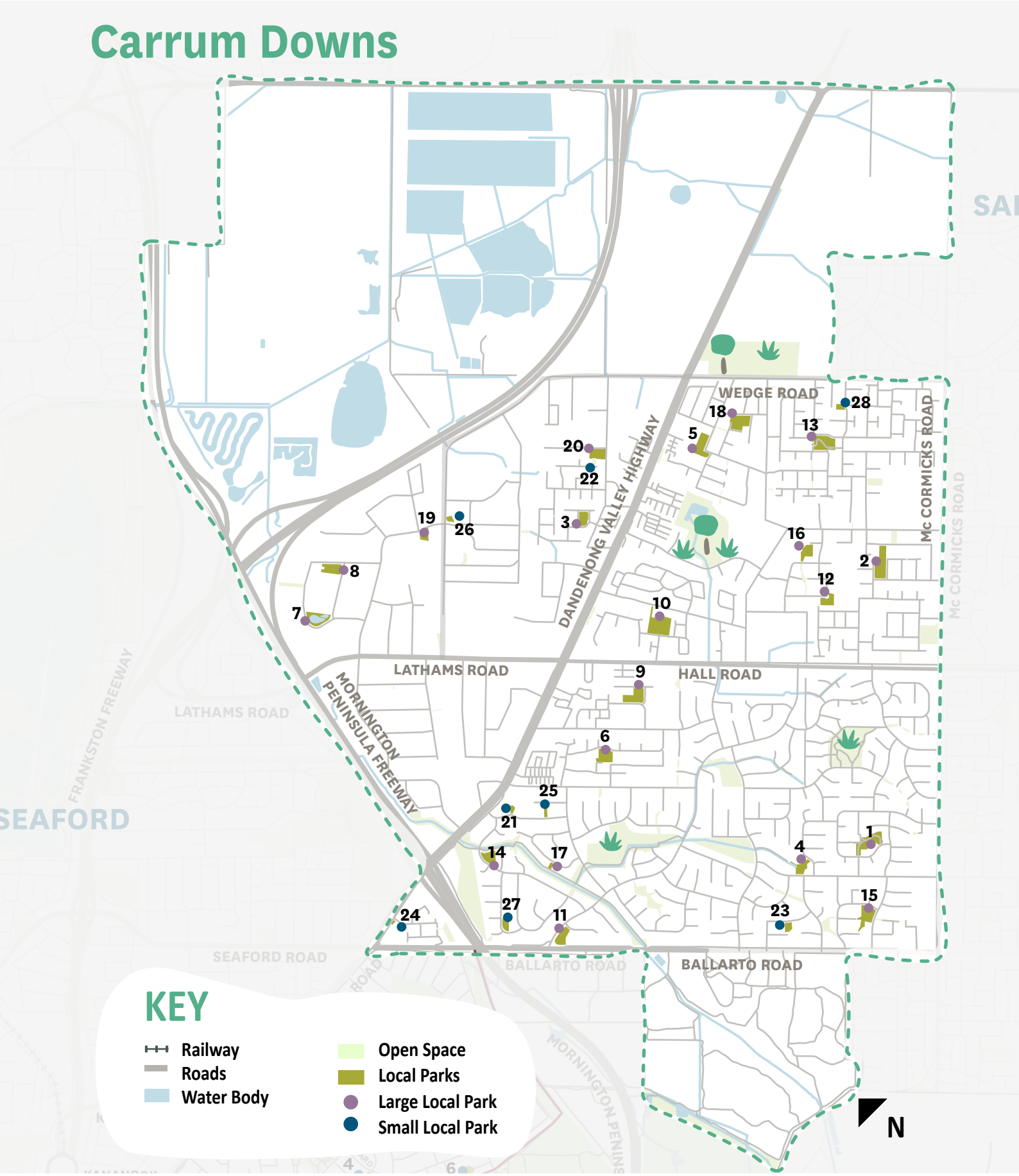
As Council upgrades local parks, it will improve the integration of different elements to improve the accessibility of paths, furniture and play. Council will also incorporate fencing at suitable identified locations with consideration to create accessible entrances and sealed pathways complying with equitable universal standards.

Improve the design, delivery and maintenance of Local Parks

Council has developed processes to assist with a consistent quality of approach for each project from community engagement to ongoing maintenance. Council will meet regularly to review and revise these as required.

Where are we going to do it?

Carrum Downs



Local Parks in Carrum Downs

There are 28 Local Parks in Carrum Downs (20 Large Local and 8 Small Local), which account for 62% of the number of open space reserves in the neighbourhood. Most of these parks are located within the main residential area of Carrum Downs between Ballarto Road, McCormicks Road, and Frankston-Dandenong Road and provide local play and recreation opportunities, supporting the larger District and Community spaces.

There are 2 local parks, Clifton Reserve and Clifton Grove Reserve, that provide the only open space for residents who live in the residential pocket west of Frankston-Dandenong Road. Four local parks service the industrial area.

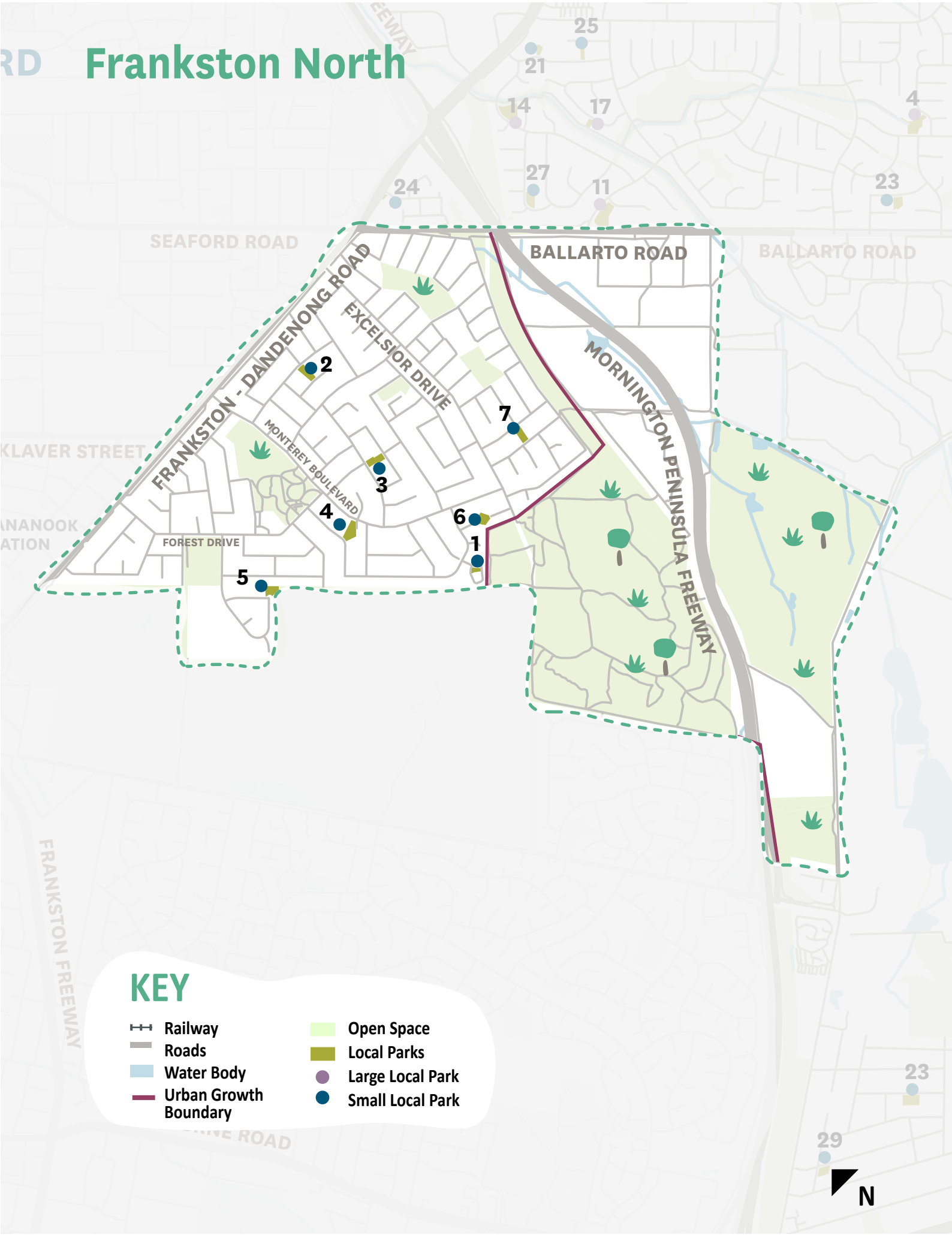
Thirteen local parks have existing or proposed play equipment and are identified in the Frankston Play Strategy Recommendations and Action Plan. Sixteen Local Parks do not have playspaces and are covered by the Local Park Action Plan.

The landscape character of the local parks in Carrum Downs varies across the neighbourhood. Several local parks include areas of biodiversity and natural vegetation which have been classified as Natural Parkland and Conservation Areas. There is also mix of local parks where most of the natural vegetation has been cleared. These tend be classified as Informal Social or Links. These parks provide facilities and amenity to suit the available cleared space, such as through-way paths for Links or picnic settings and play-spaces for Informal Social.

Hierarchy	Open Space			Hierarchy	Open Space		
Large Local	1	Allied Reserve	✔	Small Local	21	Balmain Reserve	⊘
	2	Banjo Rise Reserve	⊘		22	Birdrock Reserve	⊘
	3	Clifton Reserve	✔		23	Carrum Bella Reserve	⊘
	4	Gamble Reserve	✔		24	Fulmar Reserve	⊘
	5	Herbert Reserve	⊘		25	Goldfinch Reserve	⊘
	6	Jacana Reserve	✔		26	Industry Reserve	⊘
	7	Lakewood South Blvd Reserve	⊘		27	Richmond Reserve	✔
	8	Lakewood North Blvd Reserve	⊘		28	Rundle Reserve	⊘
	9	Laurel Reserve	✔				
	10	Lavender Hill Reserve	✔				
	11	Lyrebird Reserve	⊘				
	12	Oakwood Reserve	✔				
	13	Orama Reserve	✔				
	14	Paddington Reserve	✔				
	15	Paras Reserve	✔				
	16	Regency Reserve	⊘				
	17	Shearwater Reserve	✔				
	18	Sherbourne Reserve	✔				
	19	Frankston Gardens Reserve	⊘				
	20	Clifton Grove Reserve	⊘				

✔ Denotes Local Parks with Play ⊘ Denotes Local Parks without Play

Frankston North



Local Parks in Frankston North

There are 7local parks classified as Small Local (with no Large Local) which account for 50% of the number of open space reserves in the neighbourhood. Frankston North is divided by the Urban Growth Boundary with the residential area concentrated to the east of Frankston- Dandenong Road, between Ballarto Road to the north and golf courses to the south.

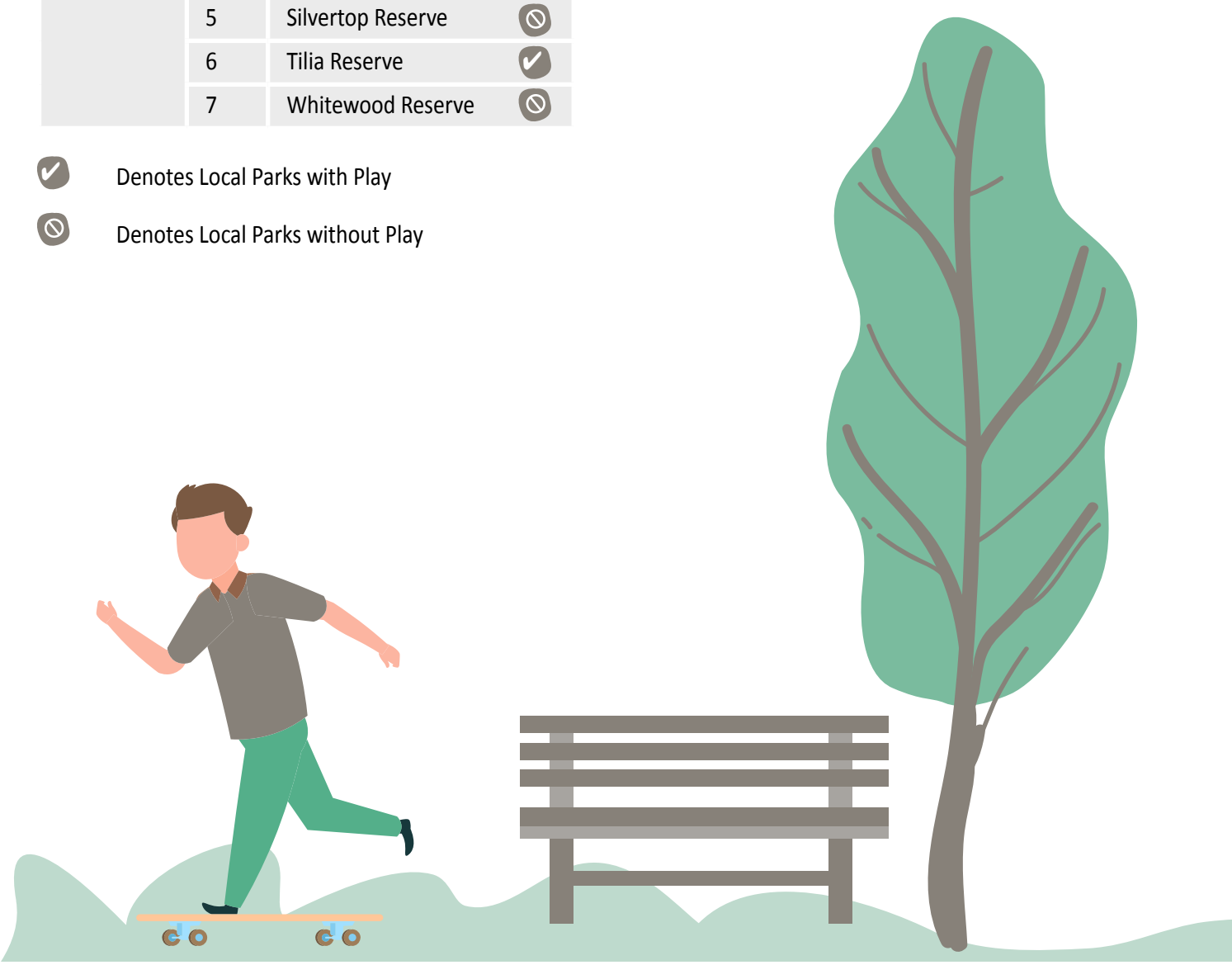
Four local parks have existing or proposed play equipment and are identified in the Frankston Play Strategy Recommendations and Action Plan. Three local parks do not have playspaces and are covered by the Local Park Action Plan.

Local park amenities and conditions are underdeveloped, except for Manna Reserve. The Pines Flora and Fauna Reserve is a Regional Reserve located outside the Urban Growth Boundary. There is opportunity to improve the vegetation in local parks in Frankston North (Tilia and Adib Reserves) as habitat stepping-stones given the regionally significant and high value biodiversity of the Pines Flora and Fauna Reserve.

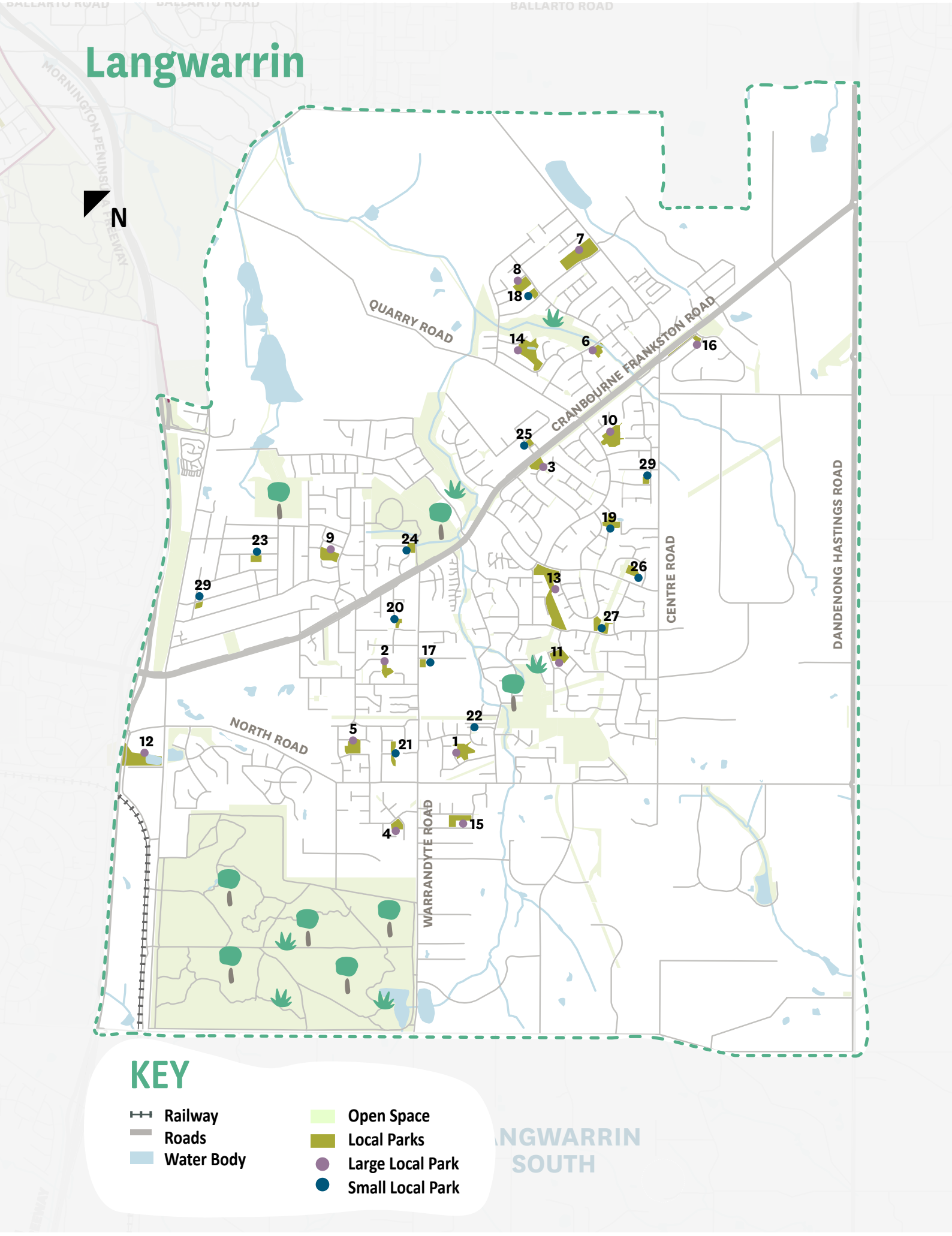
Hierarchy	Open Space		
Small Local	1	Adib Reserve	✔
	2	Manna Reserve	✔
	3	Nodding Reserve	⊘
	4	Rosemary Reserve	✔
	5	Silvertop Reserve	⊘
	6	Tilia Reserve	✔
	7	Whitewood Reserve	⊘

✔ Denotes Local Parks with Play

⊘ Denotes Local Parks without Play



Langwarrin


BALLARTO ROAD
MORNINGTON PENINSULA FREEWAY
N
QUARRY ROAD
CRANBOURNE FRANKSTON ROAD
CENTRE ROAD
DANDENONG HASTINGS ROAD
NORTH ROAD
WARRANDYTE ROAD
LANGWARRIN SOUTH
KEY
Railway
Roads
Water Body
Open Space
Local Parks
Large Local Park
Small Local Park

Local Parks in Langwarrin

With Langwarrin's location on the edge of the Urban Growth Boundary and neighbourhood bushland character, 82% of the open space reserves are identified as having a conservation function. This includes most of the District and Regional open spaces as well as some local-level parks. The high concentration of conservation reserves in Langwarrin makes the local park network important for play and informal recreation opportunities.

There are 29 Local Parks in Langwarrin (16 Large Local and 13 Small Local), which account for 54% of the number of open space reserves in the neighbourhood. These reserves are distributed throughout the residential corridor to the North and South of Cranbourne-Frankston Road. Seventeen Local Parks have existing or proposed play equipment and are covered by the Frankston Play Strategy. Twelve don't have play spaces and are covered by recommendations of this Action Plan.

While there have been some recent local park upgrades in Langwarrin, most park amenities and conditions are generally underdeveloped. Recent upgrades have been implemented at Southgateway Reserve, Bayport Reserve and Long Reserve, with these parks providing a range of facilities and some equitable opportunities. However, most local parks have very limited equitable and accessible facilities, spaces and pathways to provide for members of the local community.

Hierarchy	Open Space		
Large Local	1	Bayport Reserve	✔
	2	Beckenham Reserve	✔
	3	Burgess Reserve	✔
	4	Cavill Reserve	✔
	5	Dunn Reserve	✔
	6	Granite Reserve	✔
	7	Gumnut Reserve	⊘
	8	Illawong Reserve	✔
	9	Long Reserve	✔
	10	Northgateway Reserve	✔
	11	Park Valley Reserve	⊘
	12	Pobblebonk Wetlands Reserve	⊘
	13	Southgateway Reserve	✔
	14	Stevens Reserve	⊘
	15	Wahgunyah Reserve	✔
	16	Yarralumla Reserve	✔

Hierarchy	Open Space		
Small Local	17	Athol Reserve	✔
	18	Cotoneaster Reserve	⊘
	19	Fernwood Reserve	✔
	20	Govan Reserve	⊘
	21	Korina Link	⊘
	22	Landhill Link	⊘
	23	Malcolm Reserve	⊘
	24	Maple Reserve	⊘
	25	Maria Reserve	✔
	26	Melaleuca Reserve	⊘
	27	Monique Reserve	✔
	28	Myrtle Reserve	✔
	29	Noel Reserve	⊘

✔ Denotes Local Parks with Play ⊘ Denotes Local Parks without Play

When are we going to do it?

Priority Action Plan

Local park improvements will be delivered according to a prioritised need of **high, medium** and **low.** This is determined by a combination of existing facilities and amenities, local need and municipal distribution.

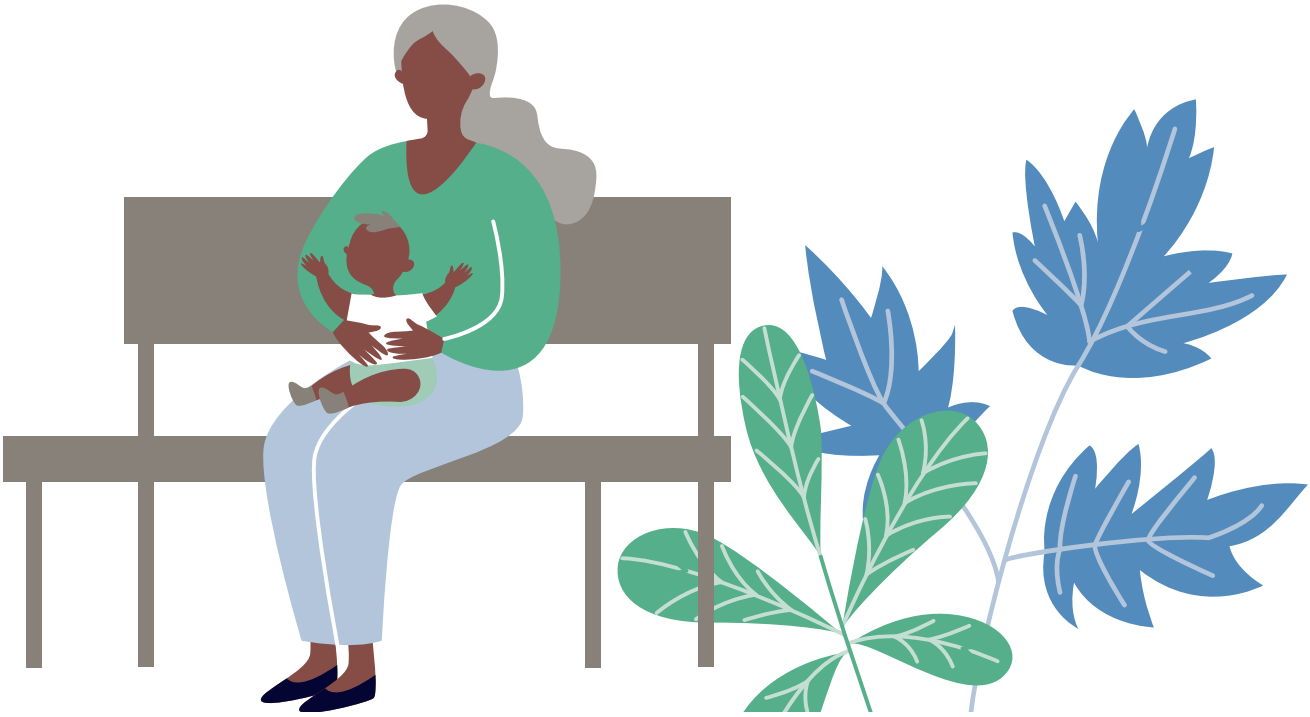
High = 1-4 years

Medium = 5-7 years

Low = 8-10 years

High Priority (1-4 Years):		
Suburb	**Locations**	**Hierarchy**
Carrum Downs	Carrum Bella Reserve	Small Local
Carrum Downs	Paddington Reserve	Large Local
Carrum Downs	Regency Reserve	Large Local
Frankston North	Nodding Reserve	Small Local
Frankston North	Whitewood Reserve	Small Local
Langwarrin	Govan Reserve	Small Local
Langwarrin	Korina Link	Small Local
Langwarrin	Noel Reserve	Small Local
Langwarrin	Pobblebonk Wetlands Reserve	Large Local
Medium Priority (5 – 7 Years)		
Suburb	**Locations**	**Hierarchy**
Carrum Downs	Banjo Rise Reserve	Large Local
Carrum Downs	Clifton Grove Reserve	Large Local
Carrum Downs	Herbert Reserve	Large Local
Carrum Downs	Industry Reserve	Small Local
Carrum Downs	Lyrebird Reserve (Botany Park)	Large Local
Carrum Downs	Rundle Reserve	Small Local
Frankston North	Silvertop Reserve	Small Local
Langwarrin	Malcolm Reserve	Small Local
Langwarrin	Maple Reserve	Small Local

Low Priority (8-10 Years)		
Suburb	**Locations**	**Hierarchy**
Carrum Downs	Balmain Reserve	Small Local
Carrum Downs	Frankston Gardens Reserve	Large Local
Carrum Downs	Goldfinch Reserve	Small Local
Carrum Downs	Lakewood North Boulevard Reserve	Large Local
Carrum Downs	Lakewood South Boulevard Reserve	Large Local
Langwarrin	Cotoneaster Reserve	Large Local
Langwarrin	Gumnut Reserve	Large Local
Langwarrin	Melaleuca Reserve	Small Local
Langwarrin	Park Valley Reserve	Large Local
Langwarrin	Stevens Reserve	Large Local



How will we implement?

Criteria for capital planning of local parks

Local Park improvements will be delivered according to a prioritised need of high, medium and low. This has been determined using the following criteria:

- Existing facilities and amenities
- Increasing tree canopy cover
- Equal distribution across the neighbourhoods
- Proximity to residential areas
- Proximity to other local parks or open space
- Location within a habitat corridor
- Location within a priority greening area
- Connections to the path network

The life of a local park varies, depending on design, frequency of use, materials, environmental conditions, quality of construction and maintenance levels.

An integrated planning and budget process

Improvements will be made to Council processes for local parks including an integrated delivery model involving a design process in Year 1, followed by construction / installation in Year 2. This enables suitable time for Council to plan effectively and engage with communities to improve outcomes. Priorities will be reviewed annually by Council to ensure that they are kept in-line with budgets and changing needs on the ground.

Advocacy for funding and grants

Finally, the Local Park Action Plan will be a valuable tool in advocating for additional external funding, where suitable, to further support the priority program. This may include: state government funding programs and partnerships with the private sector.

How will we know that it's been successful?

Measures

Measures of success for the action plan will be based around the following:

- Annual Council review
- Reduction in maintenance requests
- Increase in tree canopy cover
- Number of trees planted
- Increase in landscaping
- Length of new footpaths

Action Plan review:

Council will form a cross-council working group that will meet annually and in advance of budget allocations to discuss the progress of the Action Plan and to fine-tune the priority program as required.

Council will also undertake reviews of local park improvement projects that have been implemented to evaluate their success and identify opportunities for improvement.

Where can I find out more?

To find out more about the Local Park Action Plan and what's happening in your local area visit:

frankston.vic.gov.au/LocalParkActionPlan

If you have any questions about the plan or want to request more information you can also contact us at:

urbandesign@frankston.vic.gov.au
or phone 1300 322 322