



ACTIVE
MONASH

Summary **PLAYGROUND AND PLAYSPACE** Strategy 2020



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Introduction

Monash Council provides a diverse array of play opportunities for children throughout a network of 136 playspaces located in parks and reserves. This is soon to be 138 with two new playgrounds being constructed in Clayton (pocket playground at the Skyrail Activity Hub in Centre Road) and Waverley Park regional playspace (off Edgbaston Way in Mulgrave).

The Monash Playground and Playspace Strategy (the 'Strategy') has been developed to ensure a planned, equitable and sustainable approach to the provision and management of playgrounds and playspaces in the City of Monash.

Play is important for children's physical, cognitive and social development. Through play, important life skills are learnt using interaction, risk taking, imagination, socialising and self-expression. Playing allows children to learn about themselves and others.

Playgrounds provide environments where children can explore, create, imagine, interact and reflect. Successful playgrounds enable children of all ages to take calculated risks, interact with others and be physically active. Playgrounds have evolved from simple slide and swing sets to integrated equipment that incorporate a range of features, challenges, themes and experiences.

Monash is a desirable area to live; as a result more people are choosing to stay in smaller houses and units to raise a family. As urban density intensifies and private open space is reduced, the importance of public open space increases. This places pressure on open space realms to provide high quality experiences for a range of ages and interests. The continual improvement of quality passive and active open space, including playgrounds, will actively promote community participation in physical activity and improve wellbeing.



Valley Road is the regional playspace located in Mt.

Background

The Monash Playground and Playspace Strategy 2020 establishes a framework for upgrading and developing playgrounds in the City of Monash. The Strategy is cognisant of and aligns with the Monash Open Space Strategy (October 2018) which identified a hierarchy of open space provision for parks and reserves that have primary functions as active (sports grounds) or passive (recreational) spaces.

Over recent times, Council has progressively removed and replaced outdated playgrounds, often no longer compliant with Australian Standards.

Over the last six years Council has upgraded a total of 38 playgrounds (including two fitness stations) across Monash at a total cost of approximately \$6.5M (refer to Recent Playground Projects, p.5). This included the construction of Monash's first regional playspace at Valley Reserve which won the Parks and Leisure Australia's 2016 National Award of Excellence for development of a Major Playspace (\$0.5M+).

*Valley Reserve
regional playspace
located in Mt
Waverley*



Recent Playground Projects

YEAR	SITES	TOTAL COST P.A.
2014-15	Valley Reserve Stage 1, Wellington Reserve, Ashwood Drive Reserve, Beverley Grove Reserve, Brandon Park Reserve	\$1,150,000
2015-16	Reg Harris Reserve, Marykirk Drive Reserve, Tally Ho Reserve, Woodlea Drive Reserve, Viewpoint Avenue Reserve, Mackellar Avenue Reserve, Bailey Street Reserve, Valley Reserve Stage 2	\$995,000
2016-17	Dirigo Drive Reserve, Burlington Street Reserve, Mayfield Park Reserve, Portland Street South Reserve, Davies Reserve, Napier Reserve, Jingella Reserve Fitness Station	\$980,000
2017-18	Pascall Street Reserve, Fiander Avenue Reserve, Netherby Avenue Reserve, Arthur Street Reserve, Samada Street Reserve, Murumba Drive Reserve, Freeway Reserve, Essex Heights Reserve Fitness Station	\$1,050,000
2018-19	Glen Waverley North Reserve, Mannering Drive Reserve, Catherine Avenue Reserve, Dennis Street Reserve, Adrian Street Reserve, Galbally Reserve	\$1,350,000
2019-20	Melissa Street Reserve, Evelyn Street Reserve, Electra Reserve, Wellesley Road Reserve	\$900,000
TOTAL	38 projects	\$6,425,000

Scope of Strategy

PLAYGROUNDS

For the purposes of this Strategy a public playground is defined as:

“...any publicly accessible area used for outdoor play or recreation which contains recreational play equipment or infrastructure such as slides and swings which is typically found in a park or reserve.”

A playground generally forms part of a playspace which may incorporate additional infrastructure and features such as picnic shelters, public toilets, drinking fountains, basketball half court etc.

Monash currently has 138 designated playgrounds (inclusive of 2 new playgrounds to be constructed within the next 12 months).

Refer to **Appendix 1: Playgrounds in Monash** for a comprehensive list of public playgrounds in the City of Monash.

PLAYGROUNDS IN FACILITIES

Monash also provides play equipment and small playgrounds in facilities such as child and occasional care centres, preschools and kindergartens, neighbourhood houses and maternal and child health centres. Generally playgrounds in facilities are part of the service offering provided by the service occupying the facility - they are not accessible by the broader public and they fall outside the scope of this Strategy.

OUTDOOR RECREATION INFRASTRUCTURE

Whilst the scope of this Strategy focuses on public playgrounds, it is important to note that Council also provides a range of outdoor recreational facilities in public parks and reserves that do not generally constitute a playground such as:

- Fitness or exercise stations and equipment (12 sites)
- Basketball hoops, half and full courts for social basketball (15 sites)
- Community tennis facilities such as public tennis courts, hit-up tennis walls and table tennis tables (eight sites)
- Bocce courts (six sites)
- Skate park (two sites)
- Bouldering/climbing walls (two sites).

In some cases, where recreational infrastructure such as a basketball hoop or exercise station is integrated into the playspace (as opposed to stand-alone recreational infrastructure) it will be considered and treated as part of the scope and the design intent of the playground.

Vision

Our vision for playspaces:

The City of Monash will provide a diverse range of quality, fun, accessible, well designed and maintained playspaces that assist children's physical, cognitive, emotional and social development as well as providing a community meeting point that encourages interaction, understanding, physical activity and community wellbeing.



Reg Harris
Accessible
Basket Swing



Reg Harris Climbing
Structure and Nature
Play elements

The images on this page reflect the improved standards in new playground design. Features include equipment providing creative, high quality play opportunities, access for all abilities and ages, and rubberised under surfacing.

Objectives of Strategy

The objectives of the Strategy are to:

- Provide strategic direction for the planning, development and upgrade of playspaces in the City of Monash
- Ensure future playground developments are relevant and responsive to community needs
- Maintain a safe play environment for children in our parks where children can take calculated risks
- Inform playground designs to ensure they are consistent with the Monash Playspace Design Principles and Playground Classifications and Service Levels (refer to Recommendations 2 & 3 on p.26)
- Provide play environments and equipment that offer children with recreation opportunities that contribute to their physical, emotional, cognitive, social and sensory development
- Provide a variety of creative, high quality play opportunities for children and their families to enjoy and recreate together.



The importance of playgrounds

The United Nations has stated that:

“...every child has a right to rest and leisure, to engage in play and recreational activities appropriate to the age of the child, and to participate freely in cultural life and arts.¹”

The Good Playspace Guide acknowledges the importance of play as follows:

All children need to play. All children have the right to play. When children play they are not just filling in time, they are learning to interpret their world. Play facilitates the learning of life skills, and for this reason, the provision of quality outdoor Playspaces is vitally important in local communities.²

Through play children develop qualities necessary in adulthood, such as:

- problem solving
- independence
- self-awareness
- creativity
- resilience
- spatial knowledge
- flexibility and ability to deal with change.³

Play provides the opportunity for children to engage with other children, be active and learn, extend and adapt their skills. It is an essential tool for physical, social, cognitive and emotional development in children and is critical to children being able to reach their full potential.

SOCIAL GATHERING PLACES

Quality playspaces provide venues for community events, activities and social gatherings and often become the social hub for local communities, particularly for those with young children, and contribute to the landscape appeal of individual settings.

Playspaces provide and facilitate a broad range of benefits for local communities, including:

- Facilitating opportunities for social interaction.
- Contributing to a sense of community connectedness and wellbeing.
- Contributing to community pride and appreciation of the natural environment.
- Encouraging participation in physical activities (which derives a range of physical and mental health benefits).

¹ United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, Article 31

² Sport and Recreation Victoria, Good Play space Guide, 2007

³ Sport and Recreation Victoria, Good Play space Guide, 2007

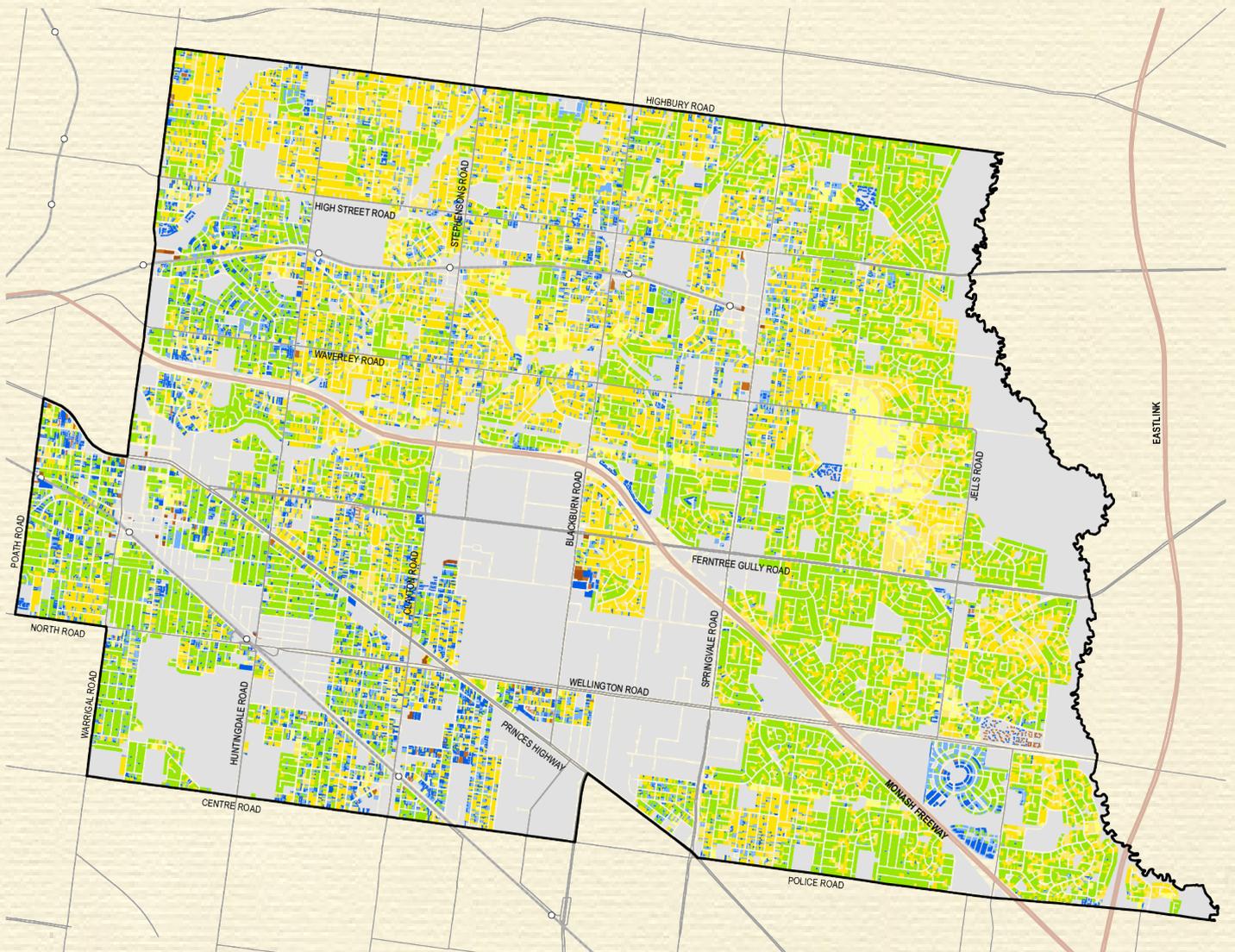
GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

The City of Monash is experiencing significant population growth that is predicted to continue in the future. The estimated residential population in 2018 is 200,077 and this is expected to grow to 249,287 by 2041 (or approximately 20%) by 2041.⁴

Monash is also experiencing a significant amount of residential development, particularly in areas such as Clayton and Glen Waverley (Map 1: Dwelling Density in Monash).

In many property developments, older housing stock is being replaced with high density apartments, often leading to a loss of private gardens in the neighbourhood. The loss of private gardens impacts on space for children to play, while increasing urbanisation impacts on opportunities to connect with nature (hence importance of nature play and use of natural materials and plantings).

Map 1: Dwelling Density in Monash



Dwelling density (m² per dwelling)

	<50m ² (high density apt)		251 - 400m ² (3-5 units)		801 - 1000 (1 dwelling lge lot)
	51 - 100m ² (med density apt)		401 - 700m ² (2 units)		1001 - 5000 (1 dwelling v lge lot)
	101 - 250m ² (townhouses)		701 - 800m ² (1 dwelling avg lot)		

Classifications of dwelling types are as a guide only and are based on assumptions about average lot sizes in Monash.

⁴ City of Monash Population Forecast. Profile ID

OBESITY

The obesity epidemic is one of the greatest public health challenges confronting Australia today. We are now one of the most overweight of all developed nations, with 60% of Australian adults classified as overweight or obese,⁵ of which approximately one in three are obese. The rate of overweight and obese Australians has been increasing steadily over the past 30 years, and can be linked to changing lifestyles, modernisation and technological change which affect the type and amount of food we eat and the level of physical activity we maintain.

Overweight and obese children face the same health conditions as adults, and may be sensitive to the effects on their self-esteem and peer-group relationships. Nearly one in four of Australian children are classified as overweight or obese, with 17% of all 2-16 year olds overweight and 6% obese.⁶ This figure has grown markedly from an estimated 5% in the 1960s.

It is widely acknowledged that it is important to instil the participation in physical activity and healthy eating to children before they develop poor physical and nutritional habits. Children, however have different needs to those of adults, as do different segments amongst children (young and adolescent, boys and girls), so it is important that these issues are acknowledged when designing playspaces to encourage a physically active community.

The Centre for Physical Activity and Nutrition (or C-PAN) at Deakin University, through their 'public open spaces' research, has confirmed the importance of providing children with access to public open spaces. Boys with access to playspaces in their local park had a greater level of

physical activity than those without. Young boys performed more physical activity (25 minutes per day each weekend), while adolescent boys performed an additional 16 minutes per day as compared to those without access to playspaces. The same was not seen amongst girls. Features important to adolescent girls included trees that provide shade, water features and signage regarding dogs.

The study also found that adolescent boys and girls both did not perform the recommended one hour of moderate-to-vigorous-intensity physical activity per day. This highlights the need for features that promote physical activity for various age groups and genders – in particular, the inclusion of interesting and age-appropriate play equipment.

REIMAGINING PLAY

Play must look beyond the typical play equipment generally associated with traditional playgrounds. Traditional playgrounds generally provide some physical opportunities for play, but often fail to cater for the full spectrum of children's developmental needs.

Nature play (e.g. climbing a tree) can present an opportunity to engage with more difficult or complex physical challenges.

⁵ Obesity in Australia: A Need for Urgent Action

⁶ National Preventative Health Strategy

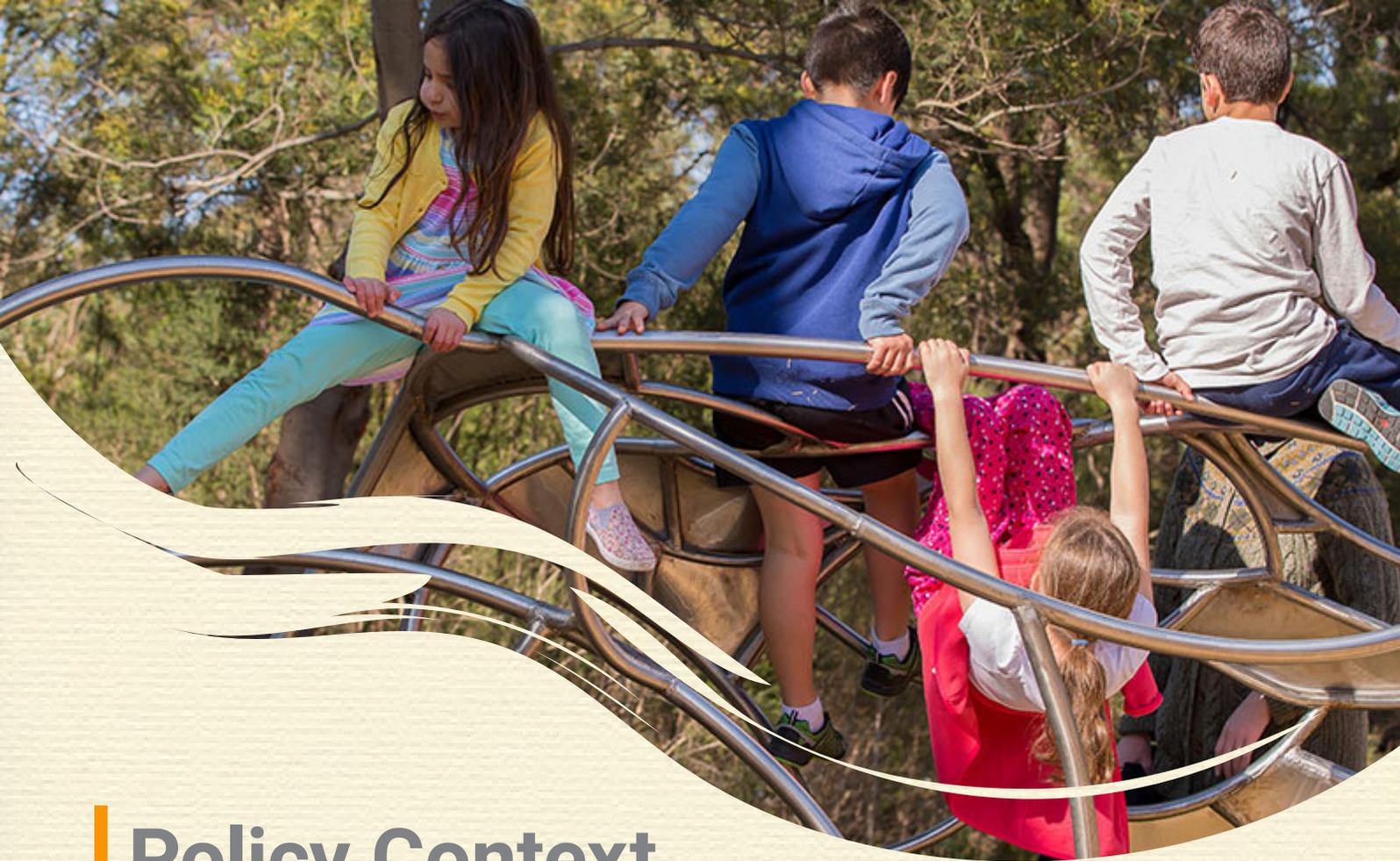


Developmental Needs of Children and relationship to Play Experiences outlines the key developmental needs of children and the types of play opportunities and space that provide for these needs to assist Council in articulating the relevance and importance of more unique play environments, rather than typical physically focused play equipment.

Developmental Needs of Children & relationship to Play Experiences

Development Need	Play Experience
<p>COGNITIVE</p> <p>Opportunity for exploration, manipulating objects, problem solving, imaginative play. Most important for really young children.</p>	<p>Gardens, logs, rocks, sand, natural elements that allow for touch. Focus on unique textures, things that can be manipulated or create sounds or music. Mazes or puzzles are also important.</p>
<p>PHYSICAL</p> <p>Opportunity for movement, balance, coordination, jumping, hanging, climbing, sliding, rocking, swinging. Important for all ages of children however the physical challenge required increases with age and mobility.</p>	<p>Traditional play equipment such as swings or rope climbing that challenge children physically. Important that there is a range of opportunities for older children to also engage with more difficult or complex physical challenges to enable progression and keep children engaged.</p>
<p>SOCIAL</p> <p>Opportunity for communication, teamwork, interactive play. Most important for preschool and above however it's important for all ages.</p>	<p>Consideration of elements that allow for shared use such as cubbies, seating, basket swings. Elements that promote interaction and assistance with others such as pulleys and structures.</p>
<p>EMOTIONAL</p> <p>Opportunity for appropriate risk taking, self-direction and self-regulation. Most important for preschool and above however it's important for all ages.</p>	<p>Play elements that are more challenging and not so prescriptive. These elements enable progression and challenge and a sense of achievement when mastered. Elements could include high rope climbs or balance beams.</p>
<p>SENSORY</p> <p>Opportunity for sensory stimulation (sound, sight, touch, smell). Most important for really young children.</p>	<p>Gardens, logs, rocks, sand, natural elements that allow for touch. Focus on unique textures, things that can be manipulated or create sounds or music.</p>

A successful playground is defined by the amount of usage it gets. Children come back time after time to a playground that can sustain their interest – and this means designing playspaces to delight, entertain and engage them. Similar sized equipment or a limited choice of activities will not meet all their developmental needs and not result in frequent return visits. Hence it is important to deliver a diversity of opportunities across a range of playspaces as no one site can realistically deliver on all of these developmental needs for all stages of a child's growth.



Policy Context

There are a number of Council policies and plans that provide an important framework for the Playground and Playspaces Strategy. In particular, the Council Plan, A Healthy and Resilient Monash, Monash Open Space Strategy, Child and Young Person Friendly City, Gender Equity Strategy and Action Plan, Age Friendly Monash, Active Monash Capital Works Priorities Framework and Council's Asset Management Policy.

The Strategy provides Council with a clear vision for playground provision and identifies playground development priorities for the next five (5) years (Refer Appendix 2).

It is important to note that the Strategy does not commit Council to implementing all recommended actions or undertaking all the development priorities – these will be subject to Council's adoption of the budget each year.

However, the Strategy will guide Council in improving playspaces in Monash with the view to:

- improving overall community health and wellbeing
- encouraging physical activity
- providing opportunities for intergenerational play
- catering for future needs.

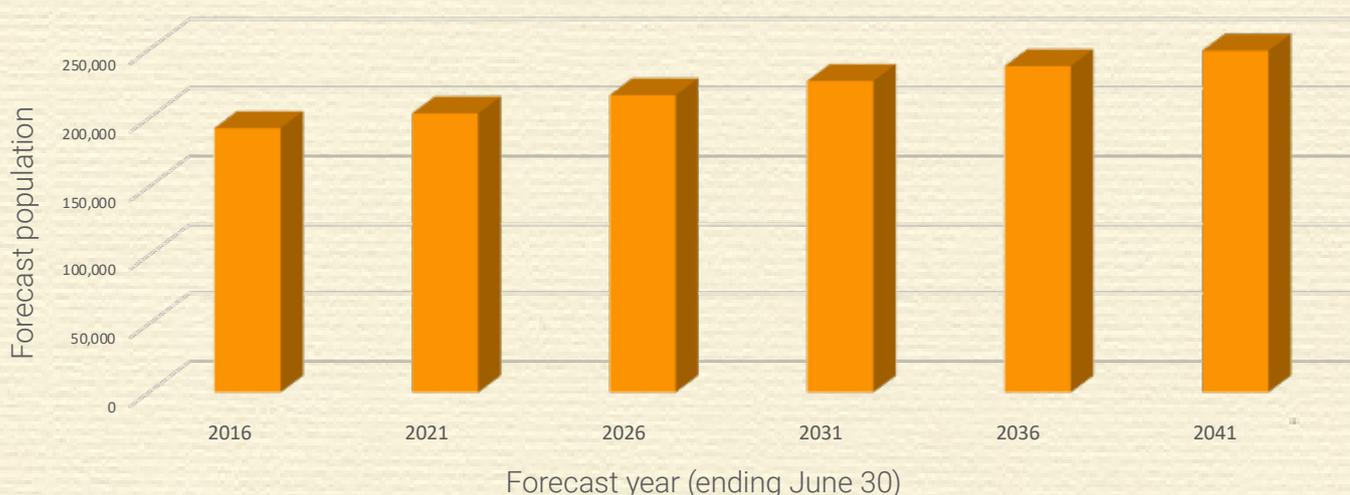
Assessment of Supply and Demand

DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

The City of Monash Estimated Resident Population for 2018 is 200,077, with a population density of 24.57 persons per hectare. Monash's resident population will continue to grow and is forecasted to reach 249,287 by 2041.

Between 2016 and 2041, the population for the City of Monash is forecast to increase by 56,436 persons (29.26% growth), at an average annual change of 1.03%.

Monash Forecast Population 2016 to 2041



Population and household forecasts, 2016 to 2041, prepared by .id, the population experts, February 2019.
<https://home.id.com.au>

Population growth is expected across all suburbs in Monash from 2016 to 2041 but the following areas will see significant growth in excess of 2% per annum:

- Oakleigh
- Oakleigh East.

Residential growth zones also exist in Clayton and Glen Waverley which potentially places more pressure on local infrastructure, such as playgrounds, in these areas. Refer Map 1: Dwelling Density in Monash (p.10).

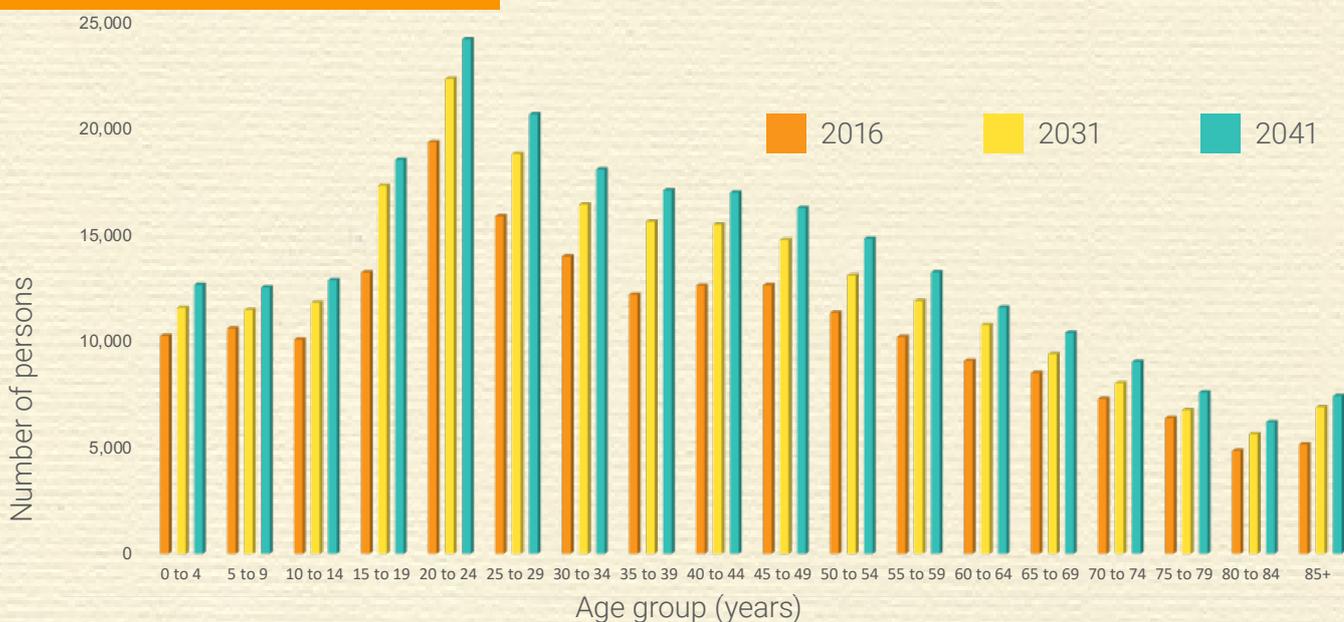
Monash Forecast Population Change 2016 to 2041

City of Monash	Forecast year						Change between 2016 and 2041	
	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	2041	Total change	Avg. annual % change
City of Monash	192,850	203,501	216,864	227,168	238,054	249,287	+56,436	+1.03
Ashwood - Burwood	10,198	10,431	10,710	11,382	11,996	12,151	+1,953	+0.70
Chadstone	9,112	10,208	10,513	10,868	11,096	11,476	+2,364	+0.93
Clayton	20,611	22,689	26,341	27,731	29,449	30,848	+10,237	+1.63
Glen Waverley	42,272	44,530	47,330	49,932	52,552	54,865	+12,593	+1.05
Hughesdale	8,002	8,509	8,825	9,146	9,459	9,767	+1,765	+0.80
Mount Waverley	35,431	36,298	37,038	38,127	39,534	40,827	+5,397	+0.57
Mulgrave	20,526	20,425	21,106	21,601	21,941	22,398	+1,872	+0.35
Notting Hill	3,244	3,339	3,455	3,563	3,646	3,748	+504	+0.58
Oakleigh	8,352	9,921	11,790	13,140	14,433	16,341	+7,989	+2.72
Oakleigh East – H'dale	8,804	8,930	9,506	9,943	10,658	12,098	+3,294	+1.28
Oakleigh South	5,381	5,870	6,588	7,487	8,222	8,959	+3,578	+2.06
Wheelers Hill	20,917	22,351	23,661	24,249	25,068	25,809	+4,892	+0.84

The population increase across suburbs between 2016 and 2041 is also mirrored across all age groups.

Monash Forecast Age Structure Change 2016 to 2041

(5 year age groups)



Population and household forecasts, 2016 to 2041, prepared by .id, the population experts, February 2019.
<https://home.id.com.au>

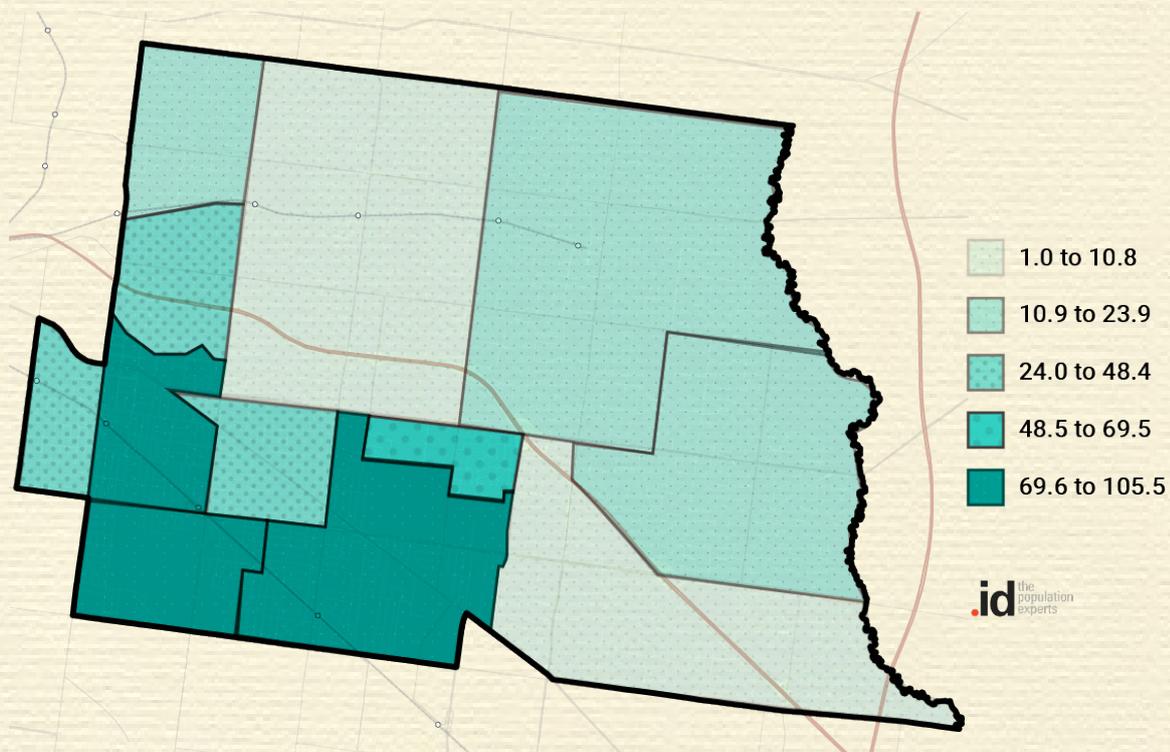
Of particular note is the significant increase in the percentage of children (aged 0-17) in Monash from 2016 to 2041. Over this period, the 0-17 year cohort is forecast to grow by a total of 21.3% or 8,300 children. This will result in an increase demand for playgrounds across Monash, particularly in the south-west of the municipality or Oakleigh Ward (Oakleigh, Huntingdale, Oakleigh South and Clayton) where increases in persons aged 0-17 years are expected to increase by 81.8% in Oakleigh and 62% in Clayton.

Monash Population and Age Structure - Aged (0-17 years)

City of Monash	2018		2041		Change between 2018 and 2041	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
City of Monash	38,993	19.9	47,294	19.0	+8,300	+21.3
Ashwood - Burwood	2,332	22.6	2,479	20.4	+147	+6.3
Chadstone	1,982	19.7	2,196	19.1	+214	+10.8
Clayton	2,781	13.4	4,506	14.6	+1,725	+62.0
Glen Waverley	9,226	21.5	10,617	19.4	+1,391	+15.1
Hughesdale	1,705	21.2	2,053	21.0	+348	+20.4
Mount Waverley	7,558	21.1	8,078	19.8	+520	+6.9
Mulgrave	4,214	20.6	4,535	20.2	+321	+7.6
Notting Hill	485	14.9	607	16.2	+122	+25.2
Oakleigh	1,757	20.0	3,193	19.5	+1,436	+81.8
Oakleigh East - Huntingdale	1,626	18.4	2,147	17.7	+521	+32.0
Oakleigh South	1,163	21.1	1,866	20.8	+703	+60.4
Wheelers Hill	4,164	19.8	5,016	19.4	+852	+20.5

The population increase across suburbs between 2016 and 2041 is also mirrored across all age groups.

Monash Population and Age Structure Map - Aged (0-17 years)



With an increasing population of 0-17 year olds in the municipality, a key direction of this Strategy is to improve the quality of existing playgrounds across the municipality to encourage longer more enjoyable visits to playground sites and to increase the quality and number of playgrounds in the Oakleigh Ward.

COMMUNITY NEEDS

The 2019 Playground Strategy Community Consultation Report provides details of the Playground Strategy community consultation and engagement process and consultation findings.

Key findings include:

Play Equipment

Of the 204 survey respondents the top four most important playground pieces were:

- Swings & slides (24%)
- Youth play opportunities (20%)
- Climbing structures (18%)
- Space & equipment for ball games (13%).

Supporting Infrastructure

Of the 204 survey respondents the top four most important playground infrastructure requirements were:

- Public toilets (20%)
- Shelters e.g. shade sails over play areas (16%)
- Water fountains (15%)
- Rubbish bins (14%).

Playground Themes

Of the 204 survey respondents the top four play features or themes they would like to see more of in Monash were:

- Adventure play (25%)
- Water play & features (18%)
- Nature play and education (16%)
- Play opportunities for all ages (12%).

Future Needs

Of the 204 survey respondents:

- 58% think existing playgrounds in Monash sometimes meet their family's and the community's needs
- 23% think existing playgrounds in Monash currently meet their family's and the community's needs
- 16% think existing playgrounds in Monash do not meet their family's and the community's needs.

The top four things respondents would like to see changed or improved:

- Improve play equipment and maintenance (36%)
- Better play opportunities for all ages and families (14%)
- Exercise and fitness equipment (12%)
- Improve toilets (12%).

It should be noted that with increasing numbers of households with both parents in the workforce, grandparents are tending to take on the role of carers and require local parks and playgrounds to take grandchildren (83% of survey respondents indicated they had children/grandchildren they take to playgrounds). An ageing population in Monash may place greater importance on the design of play provision. This may have an influence not so much on the type of play equipment to be provided, but developing appropriate supporting facilities to these areas such as seating, shade, amenities etc.



ASSESSMENT OF SUPPLY

Existing Provision

The City of Monash has 138 designated playgrounds (inclusive of two new playgrounds to be constructed within the next 12 months) and a range of outdoor recreational facilities in public parks and reserves.

Ward Analysis

The City of Monash is divided into four electoral wards – Oakleigh, Mulgrave, Glen Waverley and Mount Waverley. A summary of playground provision across the four wards is detailed in the table below.

Playground Provision – Ward Analysis

Ward	Number of Playgrounds	Population 2016 Census	Ratio – Play ground per total population
Oakleigh	39	59,400	1:1,523
Mulgrave	44	41,945	1:953
Glen Waverley	19	29,930	1:1,575
Mount Waverley	36	51,399	1:1,428
Total	138	182,674	

The Wards vary significantly in size but based on a per capital analysis, playground provision across the wards sits at approximately 1 playground to every 1,500 residents with the exception of Mulgrave. Mulgrave has comparatively more playgrounds and more playgrounds per capita than the other wards with 1 playground to every 950 residents. Compared to the other wards, Mulgrave is comparatively well provided for in terms of playgrounds. With continued population growth forecasted across Monash, and in particular the Oakleigh Ward, these ratios will rise placing more pressure on existing playground assets.

It is important to note that playground classifications, which set service levels and infrastructure standards, should also be considered when assessing playground provision across the four wards.



Playground Classifications – Ward Analysis

Ward	Pocket	Local	N'hood	District	Regional	Sub-Total
Oakleigh	13	14	6	6	0	39
Mulgrave	17	16	8	1	2	44
Glen Waverley	8	8	2	1	0	19
Mount Waverley	9	17	7	2	1	36
Total	47	55	23	10	3	138

With a limited number of high quality district (10) and regional (three) scale playgrounds across the municipality, a key direction of this strategy is to improve the quality of existing playgrounds and plan for an equitable distribution of district and regional playgrounds in Monash. Oakleigh and Glen Waverley Wards should be prioritised for the development of any future regional scale playspaces.

Note: There are high numbers of existing pocket and local playgrounds across all wards.

BENCHMARKING

Benchmarking with other Local Governments Areas (LGAs) was undertaken in June 2019, to seek information about playground provision trends and service standards.

The comparative statistics between authorities were similar with approximately 1 playspace per 1,400 head of population and 1 playspace per 275 head of children between the ages of 0-17 years. Both of these benchmarks only measure against the number of playspaces provided in each LGA - there is no assessment provided on the overall quality of playgrounds in each municipality.

Local Government Playground: Population Benchmarking 2019

LGA	Population ERP 2018	No. of Playspaces	Ratio - Playspaces per total population	Total population of children (0-17 years) ERP 2018	Ratio - Playspaces per child	Service Level - Minimum Distance to a playground
Monash	200,077	138	1:1,449	38,993	1:282	400m
Glen Eira	153,232	48	1:3,192	32,609	1:679	400-500m
Knox	163,203	211	1:773	34,974	1:165	500m
Casey	340,419	299	1:1,138	80,804	1:268	400m
Manningham	129,908	159	1:817	23,180	1:146	400m
Boroondara	181,289	104	1:1,743	39,521	1:380	400-500m
Stonnington	116,207	62	1:1,873	15,363	1:247	n/a
Maroondah	117,498	127	1:925	24,543	1:193	400m
Whitehorse	176,196	175	1:1,006	36,993	1:209	400m

Monash has playground provision ratios that are very similar to the average level of provision provided across the benchmarked local government areas. Most Councils aim for the provision of playspaces to be within a 400-500 metre radius of every residential property. Although very challenging to achieve, this benchmark provides a guide for identifying gaps in playground provision and for informing recommendations for the location of new playspaces within wards.

GAPS IN OPEN SPACE

The Monash Open Space Strategy (MOSS, 2018) sets the minimum open space provision standard for open space to be within a 400 metre radius of every residential property. In accordance with the MOSS, it is recommended that Council aspires to meet a minimum playground provision standard of within a 400 metre within a radius (as the crow flies) of 95% of all residential dwellings. The map on p.21 highlights the location of residences in relation to playgrounds for Monash.

Note: This benchmark does not allow for playspace facilities that may be located within close proximity to a Monash resident, but are located in a neighbouring local government area. These need to be taken in to consideration for the planning of any new playspaces.

In most instances, playgrounds are located in public open space. Gaps in playground provision will typically mirror gaps in open space provision.

The MOSS assesses the amount of open space available in Monash precincts. Across Monash there is currently around 2.7ha provided per 1,000 people provision of community open space. Half of the 12 open space precincts either meet or exceed the 30m² per capacity benchmark; whereas half are below the benchmark.

Five precincts have a significant shortfall (or undersupply) in open space:

- Precinct 8: Notting Hill 5m² per capita (0.5ha per 1,000 people)
- Precinct 3: Clayton 6m² per capita (0.6ha per 1,000 people)
- Precinct 5: Hughesdale 6m² per capita (0.6ha per 1,000 people)
- Precinct 11: Oakleigh East/ Huntingdale 12m² per capita (1.2ha per 1,000 people)
- Precinct 2: Chadstone 20m² per capita (2.0ha per 1,000 people).

In order to address gaps in playground provision, gaps in open space in these five precincts will need to be redressed.

When local demographic data is considered in conjunction with gaps in open space provision, there is evidence to support that Clayton, Oakleigh/Huntingdale, Notting Hill and Hughesdale should be prioritised for open space improvements such as playgrounds.

POTENTIAL GAPS IN PROVISION

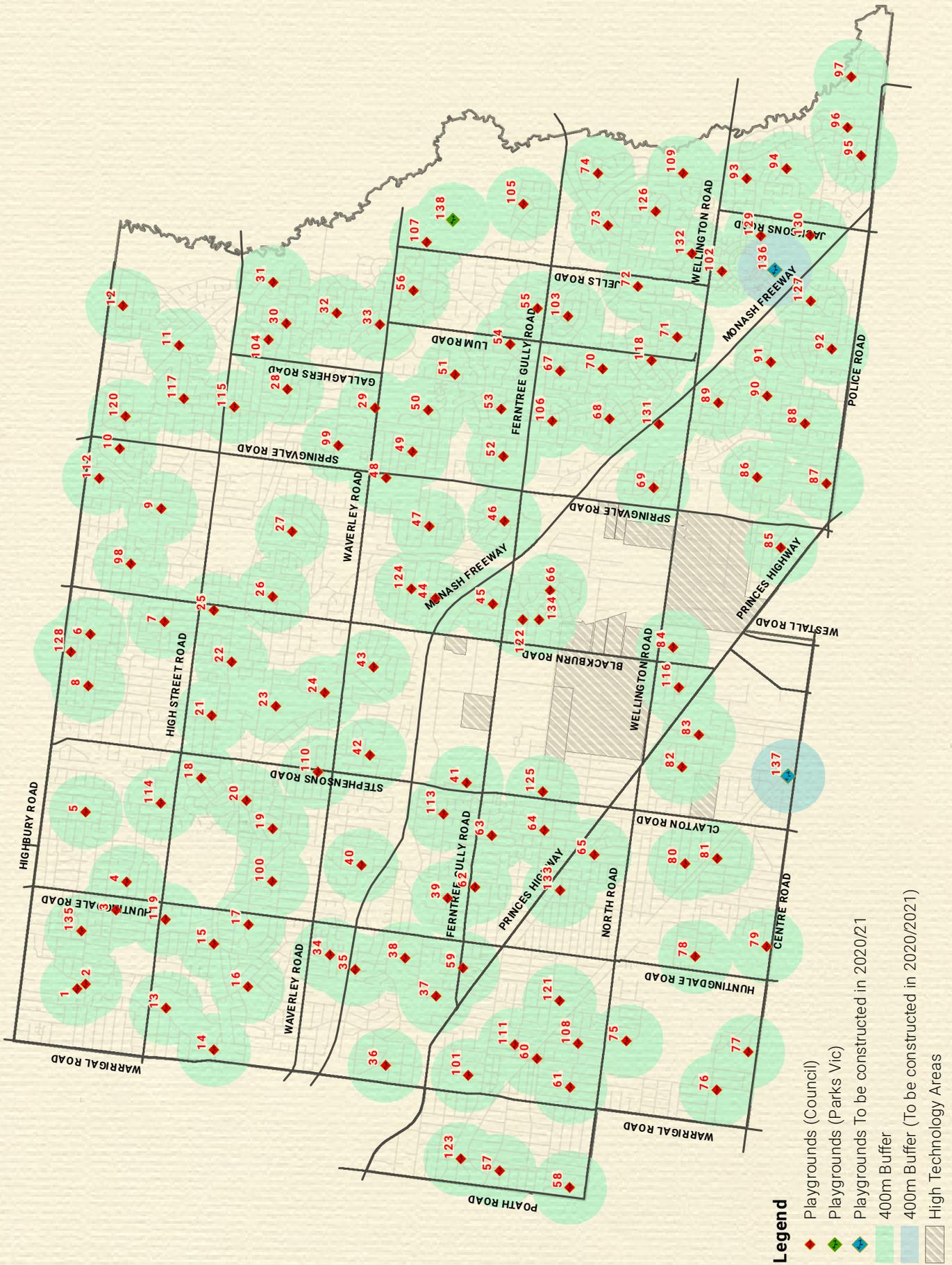
It is important to note that a large majority of residents in Monash currently live within 400 metres of a playspace (refer to p.21).

There are some areas within the Monash that are not fully serviced by the 400 metre benchmark. Many of these areas do not have residential properties due to large parcels of land being locked up by industry and technology, private golf course(s) and/or tertiary institutions (e.g. Monash University Clayton Campus) or high technology areas.

A 400 metre benchmark would also ensure Monash playgrounds are accessible in terms of Plan Melbourne's concept of 20 Minute Neighbourhoods. 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.

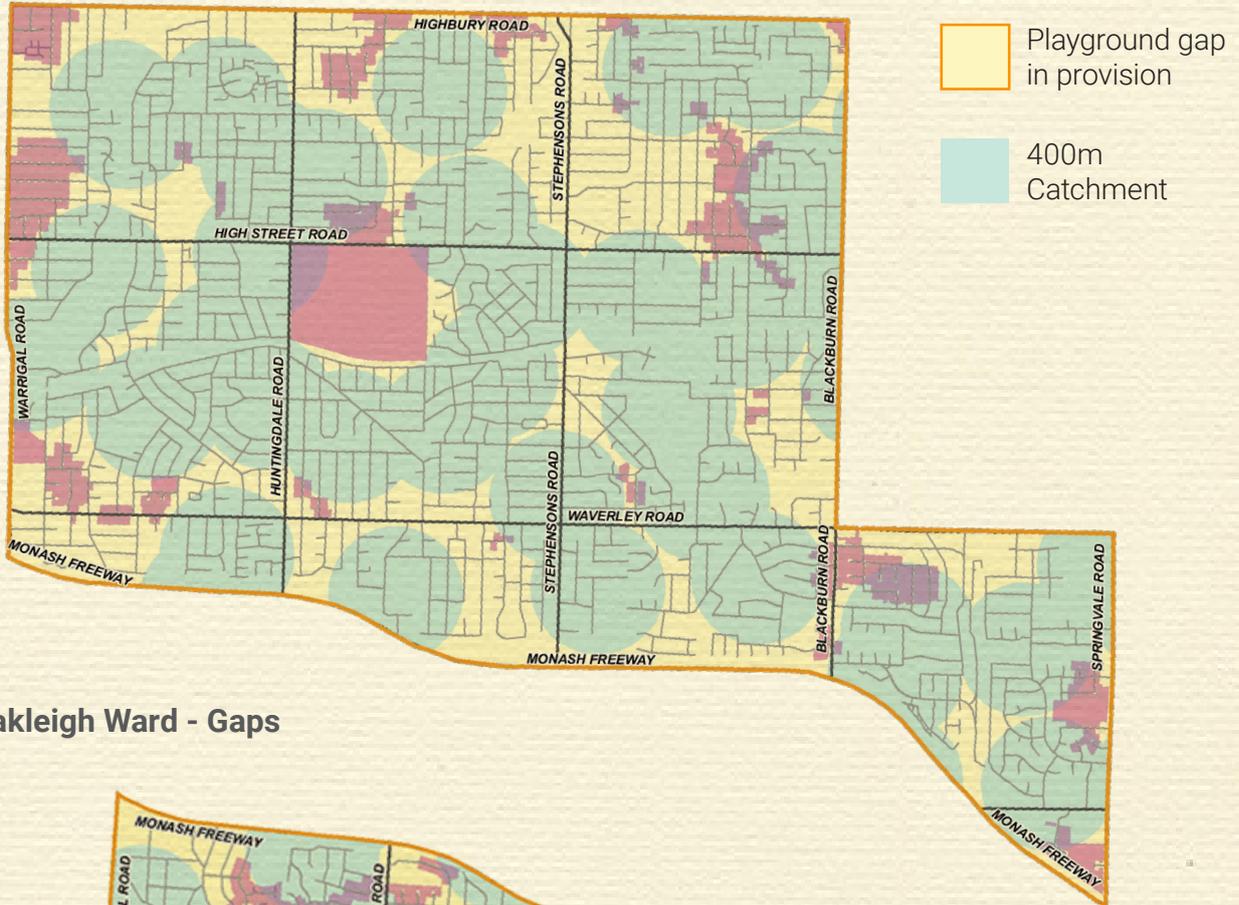
Council should explore opportunities to increase the provision of playspaces within areas that fall outside 400m catchment area (or buffers) and prioritise the development of new playgrounds in gap areas. Refer to Open Space and Playground Provision Gaps, p22-23.

Location of residences in relation to playgrounds for Monash

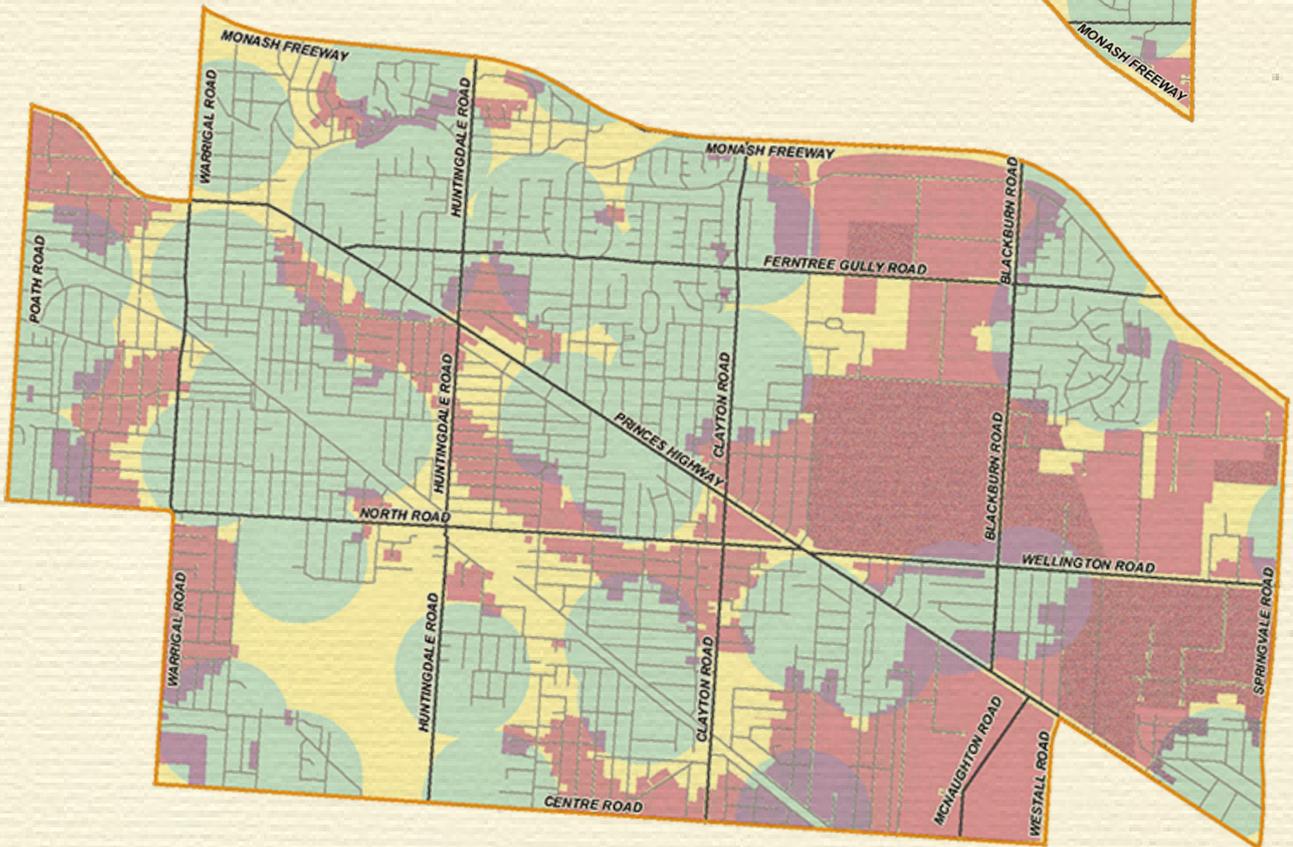


Open space and playground provision gaps

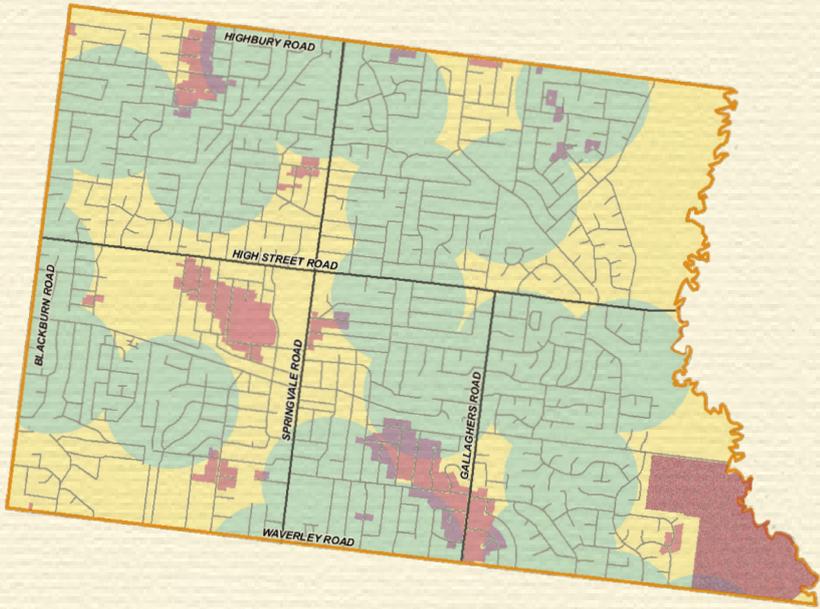
Mount Waverley Ward - Gaps



Oakleigh Ward - Gaps

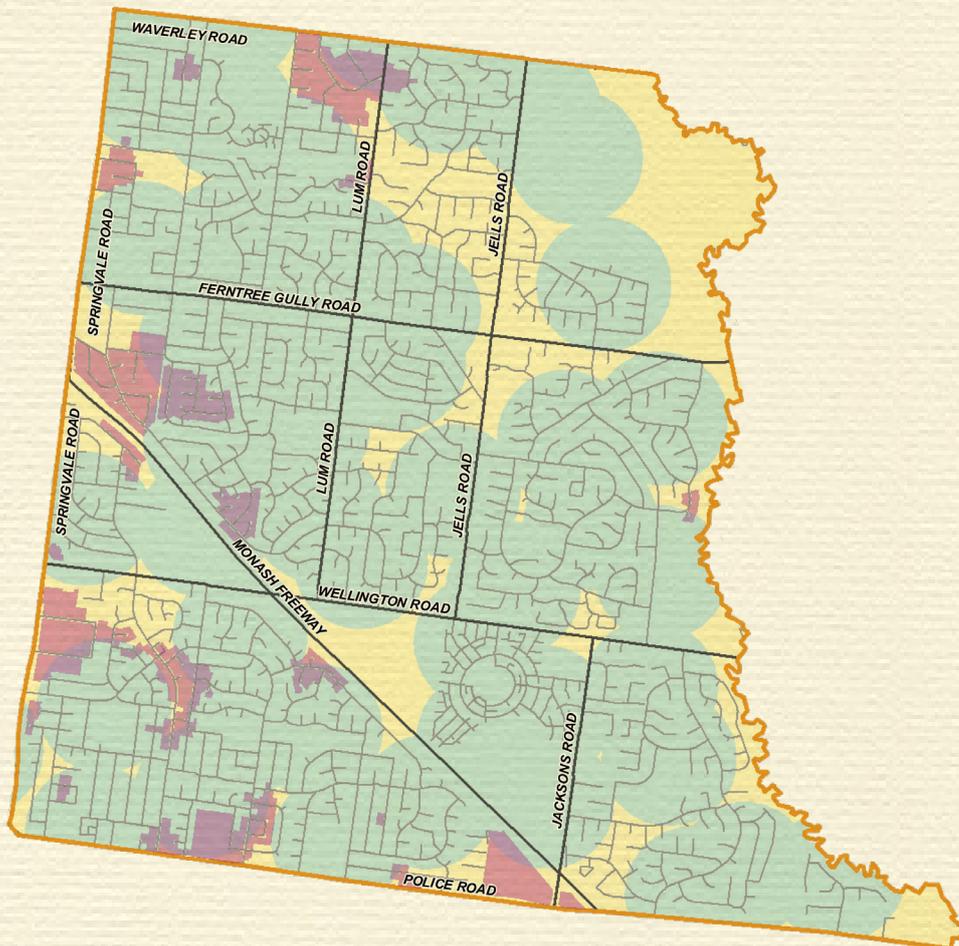


Glen Waverley Ward - Gaps



- Open space gap in provision
- Playground gap in provision
- 400m Catchment

Mulgrave Ward - Gaps





Recommendations

It is important to note that the Strategy is aspirational, and it is acknowledged that not all of the recommendations will be implemented in the life of the Strategy.

Implementation relies on a number of factors including budget, the level of development and the availability of open space in appropriate locations (i.e. gap areas).

Like the Monash Open Space Strategy (2018), the Playground Strategy supports the development of quality, diverse and accessible playspaces to drive the liveability, health and wellbeing of our community by:

- Meeting the current and future needs of the community - close to where people live, work and play
- Having a diversity of functions for social, physical and environmental experiences for the whole community
- Strengthening the 'Garden City Character' of

residential, commercial and industrial areas

- Equitable access - ensure an appropriate level of access to playgrounds is available for all residents regardless of where they live, their age, gender, income, ethnicity, education or ability
- Diversity of opportunities and experiences to ensure all residents can use and benefit from play
- Quantity – the provision of playgrounds across Monash will continue to be increased where there is a demonstrated need (i.e. in gaps) to ensure an appropriate level is available for all residents
- Quality (fit for purpose) – ensuring that the function of a playground meets the requirements for that function (i.e. primary design focus)
- Sustainability – in design, development and management of playspaces
- Dependency – some people, activities and assets are more dependent on playgrounds (e.g. children) and as a priority, playgrounds should support activities and users who are more dependent upon it
- Environmental protection, enhancement and appreciation including the protection of canopy trees, habitat, flora and fauna and waterways in and around playspaces.

In line with Monash's Council Plan priorities and Monash Open Space Strategy principles, the development of quality playspaces is of vital importance to ensure these spaces remain relevant and attractive to our community. Playspaces provide opportunities for physical activity and forming social connections that have flow on benefits for our health and wellbeing. New and exciting playspaces will facilitate an increase in physical activity levels in the community and increase community participation in recreation.

RECOMMENDATIONS - SERVICE LEVELS & PROVISION STANDARDS

1. Aspire to meet a minimum playground provision standard of within a 400 metre radius (as the crow flies) of 95% of all residential dwellings.
2. Implement consistent playground classifications for all future playground developments as detailed in the table below:

Playground Classifications

Playspace Classification	Primary Design Focus/Target Group	Indicative Catchment Area	Indicative Duration of Stay	Indicative no. of Play Pieces (+ Nature Play)	Recommended Safety Inspection/Maintenance Check Regime
Regional	Intergenerational	10km	2+ hours	15+ pieces	2 inspections per week
District	Intergenerational	2.5km	1+ hours	8-12 pieces	1 inspections per week
Neighbourhood	Pre-Schoolers – High School	1km	Up to 2 hours	8-12 pieces	1 inspection per week
Local	Pre-schoolers – Primary School	500m	Up to 1 hour	5-8 pieces	1-2 inspections per fortnight
Pocket	Toddlers – Pre-schoolers	400m	Up to 30 mins	3-5 pieces	1 inspections per fortnight

3. Implement consistent playground infrastructure provision standards for each playground classification as detailed below:

Minimum Playground Infrastructure Provision Standards

Playspace Classification	Double BBQ (incl. paving and shelter)	Shade Sail (over play area)	Public Toilets	Accessible Picnic Table	Water Fountain	Rubbish Bins	Bike Rack	Accessible Features	Bench Seating
Regional	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
District	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Neighbourhood				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Local								Yes	Yes
Pocket								Yes	Yes

- 4 Use the playground classifications (Recommendation 2) and playground infrastructure provision standards (Recommendation 3) to inform future planning, design, infrastructure provision and maintenance standards for playspaces to ensure viability and fit-for-purpose of the size, quality and diversity with the view to:
 - Providing clarity around playground provision and services levels
 - Providing a variety of play experiences for the community i.e. from larger regional destination playspaces to smaller local playspaces
 - Ensuring Monash playspaces offer our community a broad range of high quality, creative play opportunities for different age groups and abilities.
 - Better understanding future funding requirements and budgeting implications related to the provision playgrounds.
- 5 Provide a consistent and transparent consultation and engagement process for playground projects with the view to providing several opportunities for residents to input into playground designs and have your say as outlined in Appendix 2: Community Consultation.
- 6 Use the playground classifications (Recommendation 2) and playground infrastructure provision standards (Recommendation 3) to directly inform future capital works budget bids for playground upgrades.
- 7 Consider providing a budget of 10% (of the playground's capital cost) over the first three years following construction for the maintenance of new playgrounds to ensure service levels are met.
- 8 Undertake playground condition audits every two years and use current condition audit data to inform future playground capital works priorities accordance with the Active Monash Capital Works Priorities Framework 2018.

RECOMMENDATIONS – PLAYGROUNDS UPGRADES

- 9 Implement the Playground Redevelopment Program 2020-2025 (Appendix 3) over the next five years to upgrade existing playgrounds (subject to Council budget approval).
- 10 Redress significant gaps in service levels by developing new or providing access to existing toilets at regional and district playgrounds at:
 - Galbally Reserve – new stand-alone toilet facility
 - Holmesglen Reserve – stand-alone toilet facility
 - Glen Waverley North Reserve - upgrade and service existing pavilion amenities
 - Davies Reserve – upgrade and service existing pavilion amenities.
- 11 Upgrade the Mulgrave Reserve playground to a district level classification and in accordance with recommendations detailed in the Mulgrave Reserve Master Plan.
- 12 Add value to existing playgrounds at the time of upgrade to ensure the playground's classification aligns with the appropriate service standards and infrastructure provision standards for that classification.
- 13 Subject to site suitability and strategic justification, increase the scale and play value of select playgrounds with the view to reducing the number of single-purpose playspaces and delivering more flexible, multi-use, destination playspaces.

- 
- 14 Prioritise playground upgrades in larger social/family recreation parks that can be used by multiple age groups (intergenerational), people of all abilities and for physical, social and environmental activities e.g. regional, district and neighbourhood playgrounds as these playgrounds have the potential to attract visitors from a wider catchment and deliver a greater community benefit. The indicative catchment zones of playgrounds in Monash is depicted in Appendix 6: Playground Catchments & Gap Analysis by Ward.
- 15 Cater for shortfalls in playground provision by maximising the capacity and diversity of existing playspaces by providing a range of inclusive playspace experiences, themes, function types and landscape setting types.
- 16 Prioritise playgrounds located in high value and broadly accessible parks and reserves such as Central Reserve and Warrawee Park.
- 17 Investigate the possibility of upgrading suitable existing playgrounds to a regional playspace in the Oakleigh and Glen Waverley Wards to enable residents in these electoral wards to have more equitable access to a significant destination playground.
- 18 Prioritise the improvement of existing playspaces in the five precincts identified in the Monash Open Space Strategy (2018) that have a significant shortfall in open space being Notting Hill, Clayton, Hughesdale, Oakleigh East/Huntingdale and Chadstone.
- 19 Redress a current gap in playground funding by providing an annual Play Piece Replacement Program budget dedicated for the renewal of individual play pieces in existing playgrounds that have reached the end of their useful life before the entire playground (as a whole) has been scheduled for upgrade. The replacement of a discrete play piece (e.g. climbing structure, slide, rocker etc.) within a playground does not constitute playground maintenance and is not routinely captured in the annual playground maintenance budget.
- 20 Improve signage in playspaces by more broadly applying Monash's signage suite and design palette for naming, directional, interpretive information and risk management signs especially at regional, district and neighbourhood scale playgrounds.
- 21 Incorporate more interpretive, environmental and educational elements in playspace designs.
- 22 Activate playspaces by promoting activities/events (e.g. listening posts) in parks and reserves with playspaces and hold playground opening events for large playground developments such as district and regional scale playgrounds.
- 23 Aim to deliver a sensory themed playspace (where the primary design focus targets people with additional needs) in each ward i.e. in Oakleigh, Mulgrave and Mount Waverley Wards to complement the Wellesley Road Reserve Sensory Playspace recently upgraded in Glen Waverley Ward.
- 24 Consider relocating or reviewing the siting within reserves of existing playgrounds that are due for upgrade where their 400 metre catchments significantly overlap (e.g. shared catchments >75%) to redress gaps in provision.
- 25 Review play provision adjacent to Notting Hill Neighbourhood House (including Westerfield Drive pocket park) with the view to consolidating play equipment on-site and developing a new local scale public playground on the corner of Samada Street and Westerfield Drive.
- 26 Wilson Street (Oakleigh) to be upgraded in accordance with its open space classification (Ornamental / Cultivated Garden) as detailed in the MOSS (2018, p11).
- 

RECOMMENDATIONS – NEW PLAYGROUNDS

- 27 Prioritise the development of new playgrounds (with a focus on improving open space for social family recreation) in areas where the minimum playground provision standard of within a 400 metre radius (as the crow flies) of 95% of all residential dwellings is not met i.e. in open space and playground gaps.
- 28 Prioritise the development of new playgrounds in the five precincts identified in the Monash Open Space Strategy (2018) that have a significant shortfall in open space being Notting Hill, Clayton, Hughesdale, Oakleigh East/Huntingdale and Chadstone.
- 29 Investigate the development of new and innovative themed playspaces in gaps areas to provide a greater variety of play experiences for the community e.g. adventure play, water play, nature play and education and sensory playgrounds.
- 30 Consider alternative ways (such as grant programs and drawing upon open space developer contributions) to increase funding for new playgrounds and playspace improvement projects.
- 31 Fund the strategic acquisition of land in open space and playground gap areas from open space developer contributions with a particular focus on gaps in the Oakleigh Ward.
- 32 Wherever possible investigate options for developing public playspaces in gaps areas on other agency land (e.g. VicTrack, Parks Victoria and Department of Education).
- 33 Ensure there is no net loss of playspaces through land disposal or development unless there is a clear net community benefit and playspaces are already over-provided in the surrounding area and of a high standard.
- 34 Consider integration of design features and play themes that have been suggested by the community as part of the Strategy consultation such as:
- Large, clear signage with international symbols and clear way-finding directions in parks and trails
 - Universal design features and furniture e.g. tables, higher seats with backs and arms, swings with large seats and multiple swings together
 - Accessible central areas (e.g. lawns, picnic area) in social/family parks that enable all family members to socialise together
 - More ornamental and community gardens
 - Physically challenging running routes, stair climbs and climbing areas
 - More tables and seats and game areas as chess sets, bocce courts etc. in select social reserves
 - Multiple accessible entries into and around parks and reserves with accessible car parking close by
 - A selection of district/regional parks with equipment that enable children with disability to access swinging, rocking, rotating, elevated items, cubbies/shops, plant material, movable and interactive items, alongside other children
 - A greater selection of parks with shelters and fences
 - Greater provision of paths as major design elements e.g. circuits with suitable surfaces
 - More destination playspaces with natural areas and play elements
 - Gender neutral support facilities and amenities
 - Improve the amount of playspaces in Monash that provide accessibility and inclusion to all, especially families, older adults, teenagers and young people and regardless of ability, cultural background or gender.

RECOMMENDATIONS – OUTDOOR RECREATION INFRASTRUCTURE

35 Consider integrating outdoor recreational facilities (such as fitness equipment, basketball hoops, climbing walls etc.) in future designs for regional and district scale playground projects.

36 Consider integrating fitness and exercise equipment in large scale playspace developments with an intergenerational design focus i.e. regional and district playground projects.

37 Exercise and fitness stations, whilst not considered in the scope of the Strategy, featured in the top three things that playground survey respondents would like to see changed or improved in Monash playgrounds. Further work should be undertaken to identify priority sites for the future development of stand-alone fitness stations and/or the creation of spaces for active recreation and physical activity with the view to:

- Exploring the feasibility of installing new fitness stations along significant trails (e.g. Creek Trails)
- Exploring the feasibility of installing new fitness stations along existing circuits paths (e.g. Central Reserve, Warrawee Reserve, Gardiners Reserve, Prince Highway Reserve East, Tally Ho Reserve, Larpent Reserve, Brickmakers Reserve, Brandon Park Reserve etc.)

- Upgrading old fitness stations approaching the end of their useful life e.g. Davies Reserve and Scotchmans Creek (Caloola Reserve)

- Activating local parks and outdoor fitness equipment by developing partnerships with service providers to deliver outdoor exercise programs targeting inactive older adults with the view to encouraging participants to learn how to exercise on their own and provide pathways to low cost programs

- Exploring the potential to expand existing Council exercise programs (e.g. Active Monash, Social Inclusion etc.) into parks to take advantage of outdoor fitness stations and equipment and extend these services reach into the community.

Appendix 1 Playgrounds in Monash

No.	Reserve	Street	Suburb	Playspace Classification
1	Gardiniers Reserve	Octavia Court	Burwood	Local
2	Ashwood Drive Reserve	Ashwood Drive	Ashwood	Local
3	Parkhill Drive Reserve	Parkhill Drive	Ashwood	Local
4	Essex Heights Reserve	Outlook Road	Mt Waverley	Local
5	Federal Reserve	Federal Street	Mt Waverley	Neighbourhood
6	Tally Ho Reserve	Florida Street	Mt Waverley	Neighbourhood
7	Baily Street Reserve	Baily Street	Syndal	Local
8	Pascall Street Reserve	Pascall Street	Mt Waverley	Local
9	Glen Waverley North Reserve	Madeline Street	Glen Waverley	District
10	Highview Park	Springvale Road	Glen Waverley	Local
11	Capital Reserve	Capital Avenue	Glen Waverley	Local
12	Lefey Court Reserve	Lefey Court	Glen Waverley	Pocket
13	Ashwood Reserve	Queens Parade	Ashwood	Local
14	Holmesglen Reserve	Power Avenue	Ashwood	District
15	Salisbury Reserve	Salisbury Road	Ashwood	Local
16	Batesford Reserve	Batesford Road	Jordanville	Neighbourhood
17	Jordan Reserve	Burton Street	Mt Waverley	Local
18	Brolga Street Reserve	Bowman Street	Mt Waverley	Local
19	Beverley Grove Reserve	Beverley Grove	Mt Waverley	Local
20	Winbourne Road Reserve	Winbourne Road	Mt Waverley	Pocket
21	Mount Waverley Reserve	Cnr St. Albans & Charles Streets	Mt Waverley	Local
22	Lawrence Road Reserve	Lawrence Road	Mt Waverley	Pocket
23	Valley Reserve	Waimarie Drive	Mt Waverley	Regional
24	Regent Street Reserve	Regent Street	Mt Waverley	Pocket
25	St. Clair Reserve	St. Clair Crescent	Syndal	Local
26	Fiander Avenue Reserve	Fiander Avenue	Syndal	Pocket
27	Bogong Reserve	Bogong Avenue	Glen Waverley	Neighbourhood
28	Hinkler Reserve	Hinkler Road	Glen Waverley	Local linear
29	Viewpoint Avenue Reserve	Cnr Viewpoint Ave & Waverley Road	Glen Waverley	Local
30	Wellesley Road Reserve	Wellesley Road	Glen Waverley	Local Sensory Play
31	Napier Park	Torwood Avenue	Glen Waverley	Neighbourhood
32	Atheldene Drive Reserve	Atheldene Drive	Glen Waverley	Pocket
33	Paxton Drive Reserve	Paxton Drive	Glen Waverley	Local
34	Rosemary Street Reserve	Rosemary Street	Chadstone	Pocket
35	Adrian Street Reserve	Adrian Street	Chadstone	Neighbourhood
36	Allen Street Reserve	Allen Street	Oakleigh	Local
37	Brickmakers Park	Stamford Road	Oakleigh	District
38	Gillon Court Reserve	Gillon Court	Chadstone	Pocket

No.	Reserve	Street	Suburb	Playspace Classification
39	Melissa Street Reserve	Melissa Street	Mt Waverley	Local
40	Mayfield Park	Mayfield Drive	Mt Waverley	Neighbourhood
41	Kingsley Grove Reserve	Kingsley Grove	Mt Waverley	Pocket
42	French Street Reserve	French Street	Mt Waverley	Pocket
43	Pinewood Reserve	Pinewood Drive	Mt Waverley	Local
44	England Road Reserve	Cnr England Road & Herriots Bvde	Mt Waverley	Local
45	McKenna Road Reserve	McKenna Road	Clayton North	Pocket
46	Woodlea Drive Reserve	Woodlea Drive	Glen Waverley	Local
47	Fraser Street Reserve	Fraser Street	Glen Waverley	Pocket
48	Central Reserve	Waverley Road	Glen Waverley	District
49	Botanic Drive Reserve	Botanic Drive	Glen Waverley	Pocket
50	Mannering Drive Reserve	Mannering Drive	Glen Waverley	Local
51	Viewmount Reserve	Viewmount Road	Wheelers Hill	Local
52	Brandon Park Reserve	Ferntree Gully Road	Glen Waverley	Neighbourhood
53	Brentwood Reserve	Maylands Crescent	Glen Waverley	Local
54	Bowden Court Reserve	Bowden Court	Glen Waverley	Local
55	Trafford Court Reserve	Trafford Court	Wheelers Hill	Pocket
56	Garrick Court Reserve	Garrick Court	Wheelers Hill	Pocket
57	Bowmore Reserve	Cnr Kelvinside & Bowmore Streets	Hughesdale	Pocket
58	Argyle Reserve	Kinraide Street	Hughesdale	Local
59	Cheel Street Reserve	Cheel Street	Oakleigh East	Pocket
60	Cambridge Street Reserve (OYC)	Cambridge Street	Oakleigh	Local
61	Schoolhall Street Reserve	Schoolhall Street	Oakleigh	Pocket
62	Reg Harris Reserve	Carmichael Road	Oakleigh East	District
63	F.E. Hunt Reserve	Highland Avenue	Oakleigh East	Local
64	Strelden Avenue Reserve	Strelden Avenue	Oakleigh East	Pocket
65	Princes Highway Reserve	Coane Street	Oakleigh East	District
66	Westerfield Drive Reserve	Samada Street	Clayton North	Local
67	Ainslie Drive Reserve	Ainslie Drive	Mulgrave	Pocket linear
68	Mackellar Avenue Reserve	Mackellar Avenue	Mulgrave	Pocket
69	Rivett Crescent Reserve	Rivett Crescent	Mulgrave	Pocket
70	Lum Reserve	Lum Road	Mulgrave	Neighbourhood
71	Netherby Avenue Reserve	Netherby Avenue	Mulgrave	Local
72	Columbia Park Reserve	Columbia Drive	Wheelers Hill	Neighbourhood
73	Marykirk Drive Reserve	Marykirk Drive	Wheelers Hill	Local
74	Fernley Court Reserve	Fernley Court	Wheelers Hill	Local
75	W.A. Scammell Reserve	Guest Road	Oakleigh South	Neighbourhood
76	Progress Park	Pitt Street	Oakleigh South	Local
77	Murumba Drive Reserve	Murumba Drive	Oakleigh South	Local
78	Davies Reserve	Wallace Avenue	Oakleigh South	District

No.	Reserve	Street	Suburb	Playspace Classification
79	Talbot Park	Talbot Avenue	Oakleigh South	District
80	Flora Road Reserve	Flora Road	Clayton	Local
81	Clayton Reserve	Haughton Road	Clayton	Local
82	Fregon Reserve	Browns Road	Clayton	Neighbourhood
83	Evelyn Street Reserve	Evelyn Street	Clayton	Local
84	Cambro Road Reserve	Cambro Road	Clayton	Pocket
85	Wilma Avenue Reserve	Wilma Avenue	Mulgrave	Pocket
86	Wellington Reserve	Mackie Road	Mulgrave	Neighbourhood
87	Dunnoon Street Reserve	Dunnoon Street	Mulgrave	Pocket
88	Knell Street Reserve	Knell Street	Mulgrave	Pocket
89	Opal Court Reserve	Opal Court	Mulgrave	Pocket
90	Albany Drive Reserve	Albany Drive	Mulgrave	Pocket
91	Whitehaven Crescent Reserve	Whitehaven Crescent	Mulgrave	Local
92	Southern Reserve	Police Road	Mulgrave	Neighbourhood
93	Grantham Reserve	Grantham Terrace	Mulgrave	Local
94	Gladeswood Reserve	Maygrove Way	Mulgrave	Neighbourhood
95	Portland Street Reserve - South	Portland Street	Mulgrave	Local
96	Portland Street Reserve - North	Portland Street	Mulgrave	Local
97	Blanton Drive Reserve	Blanton Drive	Mulgrave	Local
98	Orchard Street Reserve	Orchard Street	Glen Waverley	Local
99	Wilson Road Reserve	Wilson Road	Glen Waverley	Pocket
100	Madison Court (Bayview) Reserve	Madison Court	Mt Waverley	Neighbourhood
101	Warrawee Park	Drummond Street	Oakleigh	District
102	Lansdowne Circuit Reserve	Lansdowne Circuit	Mulgrave	Local
103	Rembrandt Drive Reserve	Rembrandt Drive	Wheelers Hill	Pocket linear
104	Brynor Crescent Reserve	Brynor Crescent	Glen Waverley	Pocket
105	Petronella Avenue Reserve	Petronella Avenue	Wheelers Hill	Local
106	Jacaranda Reserve	Jacaranda Road	Wheelers Hill	Pocket
107	Jells Rd Reserve (Waverley Womens)	Cnr Jells & Waverley Roads	Wheelers Hill	Neighbourhood
108	Wilson Street Reserve	Wilson Street	Oakleigh	Pocket
109	Mulgrave Reserve	Garnett Road	Wheelers Hill	District
110	Charlton Street Reserve	Charlton Street	Mt Waverley	Local
111	Burlington Square Reserve	Burlington Street	Oakleigh	Local
112	Canova Drive Reserve	Canova Drive	Glen Waverley	Pocket
113	Catherine Avenue Reserve	Catherine Avenue	Mt Waverley	Local
114	Damper Creek Reserve	Park Road	Mt Waverley	Neighbourhood
115	Danien Street Reserve	Danien Street	Glen Waverley	Local
116	Dennis Street Reserve	Dennis Street	Clayton	Local
117	Diamond Avenue Reserve	Diamond Avenue	Glen Waverley	Pocket
118	Dirigo Drive Reserve	Dirigo Drive	Mulgrave	Pocket

No.	Reserve	Street	Suburb	Playspace Classification
119	Electra Reserve	High Street Road	Ashwood	Neighbourhood
120	Grantley Drive Reserve	Grantley Drive	Glen Waverley	Pocket
121	Jack Edwards Reserve	Edward Street	Oakleigh	Pocket
122	Finch Street Reserve	Finch Street	Clayton North	Pocket
123	Galbally Reserve	Freda Street	Hughesdale	District
124	Janice Road Reserve	Janice Road	Glen Waverley	Pocket
125	Carlson Reserve	Clayton Road	Clayton North	Neighbourhood
126	Grandview Road Reserve	Grandview Road	Wheelers Hill	Local
127	Grovelands Drive Reserve	Grovelands Street	Mulgrave	Local
128	Cinnabar Avenue Reserve	Cinnabar Avenue	Mt Waverley	Pocket
129	Manchester Place Reserve	Manchester Place	Mulgrave	Pocket
130	Brunton Crescent North Reserve	Brunton Crescent	Mulgrave	Local
131	Freeway Reserve Activity Zone	Wellington Rd (or Kernot Ave)	Mulgrave	Pocket
132	Rata Street Reserve	Rata Street Reserve	Wheelers Hill	Pocket
133	Garnett Reserve	Cnr Garnett & Greville Streets	Huntingdale	Local
134	Samada Street Reserve	Samada Street	Notting Hill	Neighbourhood
135	Arthur Street Reserve	Arthur Street	Ashwood	Pocket
136	Waverley Park Regional	Edgbaston Way	Mulgrave	Regional
137	Skyrail Activity Zone (LXRA)	Cnr Centre & Houghton Roads	Clayton	Pocket
138	Jells Park (Parks Victoria)	Jells Road	Wheelers Hill	Regional

Appendix 2 Playground Redevelopment Program 2020-2025

The Playground Redevelopment Program 2020-2025 is subject to Council budget adoption financial year and has been directly informed by playground priorities identified in the Active Monash Capital Works Priorities Framework 2018.

Year	Playground	Classification
2020-21	Wilma Avenue Reserve	Pocket
	Madison Court (Bayview) Reserve	Neighbourhood
	Danien Street Reserve	Local
	Capital Reserve	Local
	Whitehaven Crescent Reserve	Local
	Galbally Reserve Public Toilet	Public Toilet only (new)
2021-22	Garnett Street Reserve	Local
	Cambridge Street Reserve	Local
	Carlson Reserve	Neighbourhood
	Gardiners Reserve	Local
	Botanic Drive Reserve	Pocket
	Petronella Avenue Reserve	Local
	Glen Waverley North Reserve Public Toilet	Public Toilet only (sports pavilion)
	Progress Park Reserve	Local
Westerfield Drive Reserve	Local (proposed)	
2022-23	Talbot Park	District
	England Road Reserve	Local
	Bogong Reserve	Neighbourhood
	Atheldene Reserve	Pocket
	Flora Road Reserve	Local
	Holmesglen Reserve Public Toilet	Public Toilet only (new)
2023-24	Cambro Road Reserve	Pocket
	Mount Waverley Reserve	Local
	Diamond Avenue Reserve	Pocket
	Highview Park	Local
	Rembrant Drive Reserve	Pocket (linear)
	Portland Street North Reserve	Local
2024-25	Princes Highway Reserve	District (proposed)
	Mulgrave Reserve	District (proposed)
	Orchard Street Reserve	Local
	Argyle Reserve	Local

Monash Civic Centre

 293 Springvale Road,
Glen Waverley, 3150

 8.15am to 5.15pm
Monday to Friday

Oakleigh Service Centre

 3 Atherton Road,
Oakleigh, 3166

 8.15am to 5.15pm
Monday to Friday

 9518 3555

Fax: 9518 3444

National Relay Service
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