

# Chapter 1: Melbourne's Development

<b>Population</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Melbourne's growth   Spreading out - 1954 to 2001	
<b>Growing Melbourne</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Population and dwelling density   Population density   Changing land uses   Transport and outwards growth   Changing land use - retail expansion   Changing land use - business and industry expansion	
<b>Open space</b>	<b>1.10</b>
Open space 1951 and 2002   Diverting the Yarra   Tree density	
<b>Heritage</b>	<b>1.12</b>
Heritage areas	
<b>Appendix</b>	<b>1.13</b>
Land use categories 1951 and 2005   ARCUE public open space database 2002   East-west Statistical Local Area division   Sources of historical population figures	

## Fast Facts

1. Only 16% of Melburnians live within a 10km radius of the GPO (2001), compared to 70% in 1954.
2. St Kilda had Melbourne's highest population density at 78.8 persons per hectare (pph) in 2001. Melbourne's average population density was 3.8 pph in 2001, compared to 8.4 pph in 1954.
3. Car trips have increased from an estimated 16.4% of trips in 1951 to 63% in 1997, while public transport trips decreased from 61.2% to 10.2% of trips.
4. The proportion of urban land used for business and industry increased by 3.7 percentage point between 1951 and 2005, compared to a 1 percentage point increase in the proportion of residential land.
5. Melbourne's top three land uses are residential at 57%, industrial at 9% and public parks and conservation uses at 8% (2005).
6. Land used for open space increased from 90 square kilometres in 1951 to 452 square kilometres in 2002.