



Volume 1—The Strategy

**Redland**

**Open Space Strategy 2026**

**December 2012**



## Redland City Council

### Open Space Strategy 2026

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Adopted for planing purposes by Redland Council at it General Meeting on the 19 December 2012.

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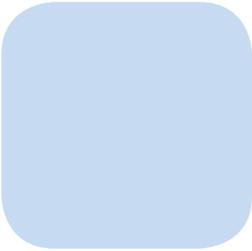
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# Foreword

The Redlands 2030 community long term plan sets the framework for the Redland Open Space Strategy 2026. The vision, outcomes and goals, forged from hundreds of contributions of local residents, businesses and organisations, expressing and sharing their vision for the Redlands underpins the values expressed in this strategy for the future of the city's open space network.

This strategy examines parks and open spaces using an innovative approach which involves looking at what activities people like to do in the city's parks and open spaces. Activity requirements have been matched to the open spaces and parks in people's neighbourhoods and across suburb catchment areas.

Providing great accessible places for people to easily participate in outdoor recreation, community and sporting activities is vitally important to the health and well-being of Redland citizens. This strategy maps out a new vision for open space, parks and recreation that will guide future decision-making for Redland's city spaces.

The Community were invited to read the strategy over a four month period and provide feedback either online, through a written feedback form or by calling up or dropping in. A number of site visits with the community also took place. Over 180 individual pieces of feedback were received from Redland residents and Council officers. Well over half of these were received at the Walk and Talk Days held in four areas across the city. In addition to the written submissions 28 Heart Foundation Walkability Checklists were completed covering a wide area of the city. The feedback has by and large been positive and solution focussed with a tremendous number of great ideas and recommendations for each neighbourhood.

The strategy is a long term one, with a fourteen year horizon for implementation. The strategy's purpose—to ensure that great recreation activities are available to everyone—will mean Redland City parks are vibrant, fun and safe places to visit all year.

## Glossary

ABC	aerial bundled cable
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AIC	Adopted Infrastructure Charge
CPI	Consumer Price Index
DEO	Desired Environmental Outcome
NRM	Department of Natural Resource and Mines
DOLA	dog off-leash area
DPIP	Divisional Parks and Infrastructure Program
DRO	Desired Regional Outcome
greenfield site	undeveloped land which has been identified for residential or industrial/ commercial development
Infill	the process of increasing the density of housing in residential areas through development of vacant lots, splitting lots or increasing the number of medium density dwellings such as townhouses
ICT	Infrastructure Charges Taskforce
KBCCA	Koala Bushland Coordinated Conservation Area
KRSPA	Kinross Road Structure Plan Area
LMP	landscape master plan
NSI	North Stradbroke Island
PIA	Priority Infrastructure Areas
PIP	Priority Infrastructure Plan
POS	public open space
RPS	Redland Planning Scheme
RCC	Redland City Council
RLRPA	Regional Landscape and Rural Production Area
RV	recreational vehicle
QPP	Queensland Planning Provisions
SEQ	South East Queensland
SMBI	Southern Moreton Bay Islands (Macleay, Russell, Lamb and Karragarra Islands)
SPA	Sustainable Planning Act 2009
SPP	State Planning Policy
SPRP	State Planning Regulatory Provisions

## Map Legends

### Planning Scheme

The following legend should be used to interpret the Redland Planning Scheme maps in each Neighbourhood Analysis. So as not to clutter the page it is not repeated throughout.

Redland Planning Scheme	
Conservation	
Open Space	
Community Purpose	
Rural Non Urban	
Environment Protection	
Park Residential	
Commercial Industry	
Major Centre	
District Centre	
Neighbourhood Centre	
SMBI Centre	
Local Centre	
Medium Density Residential	
Low Density Residential	
SMBI Residential	
Point Lookout Residential	
Urban Residential	
Emerging Urban Community	

### Open Space Maps

The following legend should be used to interpret the open space plan maps in each Neighbourhood Analysis.

It should be noted that the classifications reflect the current system as defined in the Redland Open Space Plan 2004—2016. These will be changed to reflect the current terminology and definitions on adoption by Council of this Strategy. This will occur in early 2013.

Open Space Plan 2004-2016 Park Catchment Names	
Regional Recreation or Sport Park	
District Recreation or Sport Park	
Local Park	
Conservation Reserve	



## Redland's vision

The Redland 2030 Community Plan has an agreed *Vision*.

*In 2030, the Redlands will be a well-designed, vibrant city of mainland and island communities, each with distinctive character, heritage and lifestyles. Our shared values will shape the way we care for each other and how we protect the land, seas and waters where we choose to be.*

The shared values are honesty, environmental sustainability, respect and family.

The goals for supporting open space planning and management can be found in Redland 2030 Community Plan's *Wise Planning and Design* outcome.

1. Goal 13—Green, shaded, city—Green leafy parklands, selective planting in nature strips, and natural landscaping between buildings and houses all contribute to shading our streets, supporting flora and fauna habitats and beautifying the city.
2. Goal 14—Much-loved parklands—Well-designed, well-located foreshore and bushland parks, active and passive parks, village greens and local parks spread equitably across the Redlands are attractive places for all.

The *Redland City Council Corporate Plan 2010—2015* is the organisation's five-year action plan to begin achieving the ambitions of Redland 2030. The Corporate Plan structure emulates the *Redlands 2030 Community Plan*. For example strategy 5.13 says that Council will:

*"enhance the city's liveability and enable people to enjoy outdoor activities, social gatherings and community events through planning, providing and managing high quality parks and open spaces"*.

The *Redland Open Space Strategy 2026* will assist in the delivery of the *Redlands 2030 Community Plan* and the *Redland City Council Corporate Plan 2010—2015*.

## Definition of open space

Open space as defined in this strategy is:

*"public and private lands that are broadly available for public recreation, pedestrian and cycle movement, sport or for nature conservation purposes"*.

Open space, from major sporting and recreation parkland to small parks at the neighbourhood level, are an essential part of life in the Redlands. Our open space is a vital element in delivering and enhancing our quality of life.

Our open space provides a wide range of social, health, economic, cultural and environmental benefits. Our open space includes neighbourhood and community parks, sport parks, destination locations, foreshore areas, streetscapes, conservation reserves and connected pathways.

## Redland open space values

Redland City Council will use the *Values* in Table 1-1 in its planning and decision making about open space. These value statements have been derived from the themes contained in the *Redland 2030 Community Plan* and the *Redland City Council Corporate Plan 2010-2015* and were developed following extensive community discussions and stakeholder workshops.

Table 1-1: Redland's open space values

Redland 2030 and Corporate themes	Open space values	Outcome statements
Healthy natural environment	Protection of forested hinterland is vital to our sense of identity	The forested backdrops that are part of the scenic amenity and natural heritage of the Redlands are protected for future generations.
	The built environment will integrate well with the natural environment	Residential, industrial and commercial developments will integrate well with our natural areas that are critical for health of residents and vital for protecting biodiversity.
Green living	Open space is responsive to a changing world	Open spaces will be provided and designed to be adaptive in response to the predicted impacts of climate change. They will provide settings and opportunities for sustainability actions and social responsiveness to resource management and green house gas reduction.
Embracing the bay	The cultural, social and ecological values of the coastal environment are embraced and sustained	The coastal, marine and water catchment environment will be managed to protect and enhance ecosystems, lifestyles, the economy and leisure opportunities.
Quandamooka country	Redland has a rich indigenous culture and history which must be respected	The Quandamooka People maintain their attachment with the land and their history is respected and protected.
Wise planning and design	The rich diversity of parks and open spaces will be a well connected network for everyone to enjoy	Community health and enjoyment, and plant and animal survival in the urban context, are advantaged by the provision of diverse and connected neighbourhood, community and city wide open spaces.
Supportive and vibrant community	Community and commercial access to open space will be balanced	Our parks and open space areas are activated and busy. Organised groups may be led by commercial operators using open space areas and facilities and this does not unduly interfere with the use of our parks by other individuals and groups.
Strong and connected community	There is a vital link between community health and well being and well-designed and diverse recreation opportunities and urban open spaces	Improvement in the health, well-being and community spirit of the city will come about through highly connected open space network linked to diverse recreation opportunities.
Inclusive and ethical government	Resident participation in open space planning, design and management is important	The aspirations of our community are heard through broad listening and community engagement processes. The community's views are reflected in the planning and design of parks and open spaces and recreation and sporting opportunities.
An efficient and effective organisation	The private and not-for-profit sectors are vital partners in the delivery of sport, recreation and community facilities and programs	The private and not-for-profit sectors are meeting community needs in the sectors where they are the best placed to deliver the service. Council's resources are then directed where it is best placed to meet need and provide services and facilities.

## Strategy purpose

The purpose of the *Redland Open Space Strategy 2026* is to make recommendations to ensure that:

- all new and existing communities have access to open space for recreation activities, sport, community facilities and walking and cycling
- open space planning is well-recognised and acknowledged during the development of the Redland Planning Scheme 2015
- the existing open space network is enhanced by:
  - improving off road connections so that people can move freely between and along areas of open space for health, commuting, leisure, safety and convenience
  - recognising that not all residents are the same or seek the same recreation experiences all the time and now is the time to build more diversity and flexibility into the network
  - responding to trends in recreation activities and park design
- a full and rich diversity of recreation and sport activities is provided in fit-for-purpose open space
- the city's asset management framework is underpinned by realistic and sustainable desired standards of service
- a framework for prioritising asset removal, renewal, replacement, expansion, upgrade and reassignment is established
- Council's corporate and financial strategies are incorporated leading to fiscal responsibility and efficient and effective use of resources

## Drivers for providing open space

The drivers behind the need for different types of open space and the basic factors underlying its provision are outlined in Table 1-2.

Understanding these different drivers and their underlying factors, helps us to understand differences in the standard of service for each open space function. For example, the service standards for recreation and sport parks are related to what activities people can expect to undertake closest to where they live, what they expect they will have to drive to, how health conscious people are if they have to time to use public open space.

In contrast, criteria for provision of ecological areas will depend on the species of flora and/or fauna present and the significance in sustaining healthy ecosystems.

## Benefits of open space

The *Melbourne Communiqué* developed out of the Healthy Parks Healthy People Conference of April 2010 best encapsulates the benefits of open space.

The *Melbourne Communiqué* has been included as Appendix A1. A short summary is provided here. Redland City Council aspires to the principles of the *Melbourne Communiqué* in planning for and managing its open space.

Table 1-2: Drivers for open space provision

Open space function	Drivers for open space provision	Factors underlying provision
Recreation parks Sport parks Land for community purposes	People's personal and the community's health and well-being being supported by diverse recreation and social opportunities and conducive environments in which to be physically active.	Developing land and increasing populations (including increasing densities and changing demographics)
Recreation Corridors	People's personal and the community health and well-being being supported by connected residential areas dotted with diverse community destinations and open space areas that encourage physical and leisure activity.	Connection, access and mobility within and between residential areas, catchment and neighbourhood destinations and open space areas
Ecological areas	Natural systems and the community's health and well-being being supported through the conservation and protection of flora, fauna, biodiversity and ecological functions.	Dependent on the extent and significance of the element being protected
Amenity reserves	The need to protect scenic amenity, cultural, heritage and natural features, and livability of areas	Dependant on the nature and extent of the element being protected
Public utility land	Need to support and facilitate development of social, economic and environmental outcomes of the city	Dependant on the function being provided

# Melbourne Communiqué

*“We commit to further our understanding of, and strengthen the connection between nature and people. Our success depends on interdisciplinary collaboration and alliances. We as leaders in our field commit to work together to strive for a healthy planet and healthy humanity, and continue to promote, facilitate and advance the health and vitality of the world’s parks and communities. We undertake to rethink our approach to improving human and environmental health and do all in our powers to reconnect people to nature.*”

*We adopt the **Healthy Parks, Healthy People** philosophy to protect the earth’s two most important assets—nature and people.*

The Redland City Council has committed to the Melbourne Communiqué developed at the Healthy Parks, Healthy People Congress (Melbourne, April 2010).

Healthy Parks, Healthy People, while a current initiative of Victoria, is in reality not new thinking. Our ancestors understood that people and their environment are intrinsically linked. Indigenous people continue to live by this ‘connection to country’ but for others, as we have developed, we have grown away from and become disconnected from nature.

The world and its people are facing many challenges. The world faces challenges such as pollution, access to clean water, global warming, population growth, plant and animal extinctions. The people are suffering from ‘modern diseases’ such as obesity, heart disease, diabetes and stress. Parks, from World Heritage Areas to the local park at the end of the street, contain the landforms, plants, animals and ecosystems that are crucial to our well-being. Our parks are the resource where we can have room to breathe, connect with other people and pursue healthier and more sustainable lifestyles.

Healthy ecosystems have many benefits for people. Healthy ecosystems provide fresh, clean water, food, timber, fibre and medicines (with many more to be discovered). Healthy ecosystems help to balance and clean our world through, for example, purifying water, moderating our climate or providing carbon sinks. When this environment becomes degraded it loses its ability to perform these functions for a healthy world.

Parks are a key mechanism for protecting the health of ecosystems. When ecosystems are protected in the parks system they can continue to provide the services vital to human and environmental health.

There is increasing evidence that recovery from diseases such as stress, illness and injuries can be aided by contact with nature. Contact with nature gives us a more positive outlook and assists with concentration and productivity.

Parks are an important focus of tourism and can provide economic benefits to the community. Parks cost money to manage but can bring in significant revenues as well.

Parks, of all shapes and sizes, are where people go to get away or to get together. Individuals find peace in parks, family and friends congregate in parks, people undertake fitness training, teams play sport, volunteers work in conservation in parks and they are used by education groups and others.

# Maximising the benefits of open space through these guiding principles

As Council goes about the planning, design and management of open space, it will use these guiding principles.

## Human health benefits

Open space is recognised as providing a range of health benefits to people including physical and psychological health, feelings of happiness and social cohesion. A happy and healthy community will be supported by a quality open space network.

## Diversity

The demographic and living standard diversity, physical ability and cultural diversity will be recognised in the recreation and sporting opportunities provided in the across the city's parks, open spaces and landscape.

## Public safety

Safety of open space users will be a paramount consideration in park planning, design and management practices.

## Effective planning and design

The community's recreation and open space needs will be recognised in strategic planning and design processes by Council which also recognises that these change over time.

## Effective use

Use of parks and open space will be encouraged at sustainable levels. The ability to maintain parks and open spaces to cater for sustainable levels of use will be recognised.

## High quality

Recreation parks, open space and sport fields will be designed and maintained to a level, commensurate with their nature, usage and the resources available.

## Community involvement

Community involvement in open space planning and design benefits everybody. The community will be invited to be involved in the provision, planning and design of open space, recreation and sport activities.

## Resources

The highest priority for resource allocation for recreation and sport activities will given to those areas of greatest need.

## Access

The accessibility of existing parks and conservation areas will where practicable, be improved over time. Accessibility will be

considered an essential element of the design and construction of new parks.

## Connectivity

As far as practicable, public open space areas and parks will be connected by safe corridors. Open space areas that are connected, by vegetation and pathways, offer improved recreation, transport and habitat outcomes for people, plants and animals.

## Green living

In delivering open space and recreation and sport activities, Council will be as environmentally responsible as possible. Reuse and recycling of materials and resources will be undertaken if available. Work methods will have as little impact as possible on the environment.

## Biodiversity

Our open spaces are home to many animals and plants. Our enjoyment of these spaces should have the minimum impact possible on the biodiversity that is also present

## Indigenous history

Where Indigenous history is present, or indicated, within an open space area park planning and management will prioritise the protection of the artefacts in accordance with the wishes of the Traditional Owners and legislation.

## Cultural heritage

Cultural heritage, whether built or natural features, will be protected in our open space areas.

## Good neighbour

Recreation and sport activities will have limited impacts on surrounding land uses while recognising that open space areas are community spaces provided for the benefit of all and are to be used for their intended purposes.

## Applying the principles

In developing the strategy we have been mindful of the principals and their intent. Some of the ways that we have used these principles include:

- effective planning—the strategy focuses on a range of activities for people of all ages and abilities
- effective use—to meet community activity needs the strategy focuses on co-locating activities, resource sharing, and building more capacity into the existing open space network rather than seeking new land
- high quality—Council's landscape architects and park operational and maintenance staff are focussed on delivering the best quality within the allocated budget
- community involvement—the community will continue to be engaged to help influence the type and design of open space of the city. An annual park user survey will provide information and be used to shape planning,

design and management. New citizen driven models for project delivery will be explored.

- resources—Council will use the recommendations of the strategy to assist in prioritising the annual budget to areas of greatest need
- accessibility and connectivity—is a key consideration in neighbourhood and suburban catchment area planning. The focus has been on creating ‘walkable communities’ and in many cases recommendations have been made concerning improving aspects of accessibility. The Seven Cs initiative focuses on city-wide connectivity and recommendations have been made in this strategy about linking the community through a trail network
- Indigenous and cultural heritage—is present in many open space and conservation areas. Indigenous and cultural heritage studies will continue to be developed to ensure ongoing protection and sound management principles are adhered to
- good neighbour—the feasibility of recreation and sporting activities in open space areas has been considered in neighbourhood assessments. Park activity recommendations and commercial use assessments have and will consider impacts on neighbouring properties as well as the benefits to the wider community to find balanced solutions
- public safety—is a key consideration in making recommendations, particularly around the siting of activities. Where there have been safety concerns recommendations have tried to ameliorate the problem or suggested alternative solutions

- green living—the strategy assessments have taken into account the appropriateness of the open space for the activity to ensure the activity has minimal impact on the environment and that future development of the recommended activities do not have ongoing environmental impacts. The future design of each park will continue to realise the principle and incorporate sound environmental principles.
- diversity—underpinning catchment and neighbourhood assessment is the principle of diversity including diversity of recreation and sporting opportunities and experiences, diversity of open space, ecology and landscape, demographic and housing diversity, cultural and physical ability diversity. The aim of this strategy is to significantly increase the diversity of both activities and settings for recreation and sport in Redland City
- biodiversity—the neighbourhood assessments include consideration of biodiversity protection including retention and protection of habitat as a priority and the enhancement of recreation and wildlife corridors throughout the fabric of the city
- human health benefits—the core purpose of the *Open Space Strategy 2026* is to provide a multitude of opportunities that residents and visitors can undertake in public open space to improve their physical, mental and spiritual health. All recommendations have been made on the basis that Redland City Council wants to provide the best places it can afford to help people improve and maintain good health.



# 02

## Executive Summary and Recommendations

### Executive Summary

The review of the Redland Open Space Plan 2004 - 2016 commenced on 1 October 2010. The completion of a new strategy is timed to coincide with the finalisation of the strategic planning studies being undertaken for Redland Planning Scheme 2015. Its strategic intent is to inform a new planning scheme. The service standards imbedded in the strategy will be used to inform the future Open Space Enterprise Asset and Services Management Plan and the Open Space Priority Infrastructure Plan and Infrastructure Charges Schedule (ICS).

A draft version of this strategy was reviewed by the public for a period of four months from 1st March - 30 June 2012. The engagement processes included: information and documents uploaded to RCC website, 2 radio interviews and 20 presentations, workshops, displays and interviews, also

- 28 Heart Foundation walkability checklists were completed
- 180 internal and external written submissions were received

The Strategy's service standards take a targeted approach by directly specifying a suite of recreation activities to be provided at a suburb catchment level and a neighbourhood level. This differs from what is currently in place which is open ended and only clearly specifies what should occur in a park when a master plan is developed. By specifying a suite of activities and facilities, Council is effectively undertaking neighbourhood planning for open space. This has the potential to deliver increased equity across the city and negate the need to master plan everything before we can determine what activities should occur in any given area. The application of the standards has been applied across the current (2012) urban footprint of Redland city.

The new approach is a "fit for purpose" one where only activities that suit an area of open space and the neighbourhood are recommended.

The Strategy recommends changing the hierarchy of a number of parks. This means there will be a reduction in the number of previously classified regional and district parks and a decrease in the number of previously classified local parks. Some areas are recommended for re-assigned to other functions including to; conservation, corridors, community purpose. This action will reduce the service standards to some areas and should reduce, over time infrastructure and maintenance costs.

Many open spaces are poorly connected or are difficult to access. Recommendations to rectify this have been made to greatly benefit the community by having improved access to existing parks and facilities.

The Strategy includes a set of recommendations for determining priority of park asset replacement, renewal and upgrade. In particular it advises how to prioritise projects across the city when there are undeveloped Greenfield parks; in high growth areas and when park facilities need to be provided to these new communities. It is recommended that these criteria be used to update both the Open Space ICS and the Asset Plan.

The cost of renewing or upgrading parks infrastructure is on a scale. The Strategy does not specify the make and standard of equipment to be provided. Almost all activities recommended can be provided in a basic form.

## Recommendations - City wide

A range of **city wide** recommendations are listed below. The recommendations have been made following all the discussions with stakeholders, workshops, meetings, site visits and community engagement activities. Priority and responsibility will be assigned once the strategy is adopted for planning purposes in discussion with stakeholders.

No.	Recommendation	Discussion
<b>Policy</b>		
1	Adopt a Public Open Space Policy	To demonstrate a commitment to protecting the values of public open space in Redland City an open space policy is required.
2	Develop a comprehensive policy for dealing with external infrastructure requests on open space	<p>Many government, semi-government and non-government agencies need to provide physical infrastructure such as telecommunication towers and wires, electricity networks and transformers, sewerage, water and stormwater infrastructure, boat ramps and associated car parks.</p> <p>The purpose of the policy will be to provide a framework for Council to assess requests for infrastructure on open space areas and to obtain fair compensation where open space values and functionality are eroded.</p> <p>Often areas of open space are excised for this purpose—often because it is less expensive than alternative solutions.</p> <p>The issue is that the supply of public open space is eroded, sometimes making the land no longer fit-for-purpose, and usually, with no compensation to Council.</p>
3	Develop a comprehensive sport parks policy related to occupation of Council-controlled land	<p>Develop a comprehensive policy on the development of sporting facilities that provides broad direction towards the placement of a range of infrastructure types such as exclusion fencing, buildings and lights for night sport.</p> <p>Engage sporting clubs in the development of the policy to ensure high levels of acceptance and compliance.</p> <p>The policy would aim to will give Clubs and residents information on whether or not Council would consider certain levels of development and whether or not these developments were suited to the particular location.</p>
4	Adopt a policy on Commercial Use of Public Open Space (POS)	A policy is required to demonstrate a Council commitment to supporting sustainable levels of commercial activity in public open space.
5	A number of current recreation and sporting facilities and service strategies will need to be updated in a timely manner	<p>Various types park embellishments and services are expensive to provide and maintain for example; ramp parks and dog off leash areas. In order to ensure that the best possible advice and information is known about the demand, supply and management of these embellishments, strategies for these asset types need to be maintained.</p> <p>These strategies would most likely include: the Redland Ramp Park Strategy 2008, assessment of dog off-leash area program, the yet to be completed Fitness Station Plan and site assessments for commercial use of public open space.</p> <p>Many other strategies listed and referred to in this strategy firstly need implementation and then consideration as to how the planning tools are kept current and relevant.</p>
<b>Recreation, parks and open space</b>		
6	Develop and roll-out park identifying markers to assist the community to find their neighbourhood park	Markers should be placed near the kerb for Type 3 parks that are difficult to find. The markers could be produced by organisations such as Challenge Disability Services.

No.	Recommendation	Discussion
7	Undertake commercial use site assessment for recommended parks to determine commercial potential and impacts. Priority is on the mainland, Coochiemudlo Island and the SMBI	Using the list of parks recommended for assessment in this strategy, undertake site assessments to aid in the decision-making and approval of commercial activity in public open space.  The NSI site assessments were undertaken in 2010. The remaining parks are on the mainland, Coochiemudlo Island and the SMBI.
8	Consolidate signs in parks	To minimise visual pollution in open space, signage in parks needs to be assessed and consolidated into as few signs, and sign posts, as possible. Messages and information that needs to be conveyed could be incorporated into a new park identifier marker thus incorporating multiple use of a single sign.
9	Audit usage of barbecues and associated infrastructure and remove where they are no longer required	Over many years barbecues have been installed in Council parks. It is obvious that many are not used, or are used very infrequently.  While the barbecue may have been required at the time it was installed it may no longer be required. This may be because use of the park has changed—there are attractive alternatives now and the growing popularity and availability of portable barbecues that people are taking into the parks.  A reduction in the number of barbecues will save Council expenditure through reduced cleaning and maintenance budgets.
10	Update the SMBI land acquisition program	Integrate the remaining <i>SMBI Open Space Plan 2006</i> actions into the <i>Open Space Strategy 2026</i> recommendations and ensure that the new and future SMBI parks are fully considered in all neighbourhood parks planning and design processes.
11	Investigate potential open space areas for alternate Council or community uses (or disposal)	Develop a list of parkland that has the potential for alternate uses or disposal. Undertake a full analysis using assessment criteria adopted in this strategy prior to making disposal recommendations.
12	Investigate improved outcomes for open space in medium density developments	Undertake assessments of open space provision according to the new desired standards of service for medium density areas in the city.
13	Implement administrative arrangement for park bookings, commercial use applications and licences	Review the draft administrative arrangements developed during the NSI commercial use of POS and integrate the implementation with other parks and facilities booking systems and resources, perhaps to create a single booking system for Council.
14	Explore the concept of intergenerational play in the city as a way of addressing supply of recreation opportunities for the city's seniors	Quotes from a presentation by Jenette Blake, Qld Health on the benefits of intergenerational play which cover both the social and physical aspects of health. <i>"Studies focussed on the benefits of intergenerational play have found that from a senior adult perspective weekly exercise and play with children was pleasant, mentally stimulation, encouraged an increase in physical activity and enhanced their physical ability. ..The concept of intergenerational playgrounds also provides opportunities for passive care givers to become actively involved with children and as such exercise themselves whilst caring for the young (or older)"</i>  Discuss the opportunity to develop an intergenerational playground in a suitable location in consultation with potential user groups. Consider seeking funding for a trial intergenerational.
15	Investigate the use of clear perspex for all future koala-proofing of fencing where the protection of the visual amenity is important	Road fencing and dog off-leash fences are two types of fencing that use koala barrier material (usually colorbond steel sheet). A recently trialled product of clear perspex dramatically improved the visual amenity of what has proven to be an eyesore in various locations. Clear perspex should be retrofitted or used as replacement at asset renewal time instead of other opaque products.
16	Investigate and rectify emerging open space management issues on North Stradbroke Island	A range of key actions has been identified in the Commercial Use of Public Open Space site assessment report. The actions need to be taken into consideration in current and future operations and maintenance budgets and programs.

No.	Recommendation	Discussion
<b>Partnerships, funding and budgets</b>		
17	As resources allow, prepare and apply for State and Federal Government funding programs	Develop a database and design portfolio of shovel-ready sport and recreation projects that have the potential to be funded through State and Federal Government funding programs. This may include having completed business cases, designs, quantity surveys and community needs analyses.
18	Re-prioritise Council's capital and operational works programs for parks and open space to meet city wide shortfalls	Review the priorities of the 10-year parks and open space capital and operational works budget in light of adopted recommendations of this strategy and they are translated into the Infrastructure Charges Schedule and the Asset Management and Services Plan.
20	Pursue partnership projects with clubs and other levels of government	Identify and investigate future potential joint projects that could be undertaken with other local governments, the state government and community organisations. Utilising the administrative structure of the SEQ Council of Mayor's, Regional Recreation Facilities Pty Ltd for future projects of the nature of the Qld Moto Park Wyaralong is recommended.  Develop a database of identified Club and community partnership projects.

## Asset and systems management

21	Update the Open Space Asset & Services Management Plan	Update the Open Space Asset & Services Management Plan to demonstrate responsive management of assets (and services provided from assets), compliance with regulatory requirements, and to communicate funding required to provide the required levels of service as specified in this strategy.
22	Update internal parks and open space management systems Proclaim and Maximo	The property and asset data systems of Council will require updating with the adopted recommendations to park function and hierarchy.
23	Assess the success and sustainability of the city's dynamic and static fitness stations	Undertake an evaluation of the city's fitness stations for durability, patronage, exercise selection, maintenance and proven health benefits

## Communication

24	Better promotion of recreation, sport activities and Council's parkland is required	Update all media on Council's recreation and sporting opportunities and parks. This can be done not only through Council's own website but through the State Government's <i>Parks 4 People</i> website launched in December 2011. Coordinate with the State Government to regularly supply new parks data for the website to keep it up to date.  Keep databases and information about sporting and recreation clubs and opportunities up to date on Council's website.
25	Conduct an annual benchmark and customer survey for parks	An annual survey will continue to add to the wealth of data and information collected to date from park visitors and provide sound advice for determining customer's expectations and needs. Surveys should be sought from people using destination, catchment and neighbourhood parks.
26	Develop a framework for prioritising open space project delivery	In consultation with key stakeholders, develop a framework for prioritising project delivery for inclusion in the key action spreadsheet to assist infrastructure manager and providers with guidance to reset time frames and budgets.

No.	Recommendation	Discussion
<b>Meeting parkland shortfall</b>		
27	Develop a land acquisition program to address the shortfall of suburb and island catchment area recreation activities and open space	Development of a land acquisition program for the city to supply suburb catchment area service standard activities. The program will be included in updated versions of the Priority Infrastructure Program. Concurrently develop mapping to reflect these requirements.
28	Develop a land acquisition program to address the shortfall of neighbourhood recreation activity open space	Development of a land acquisition program for the city to supply neighbourhood service standard activities. The program will be included in updated versions of the Priority Infrastructure Program. Concurrently develop mapping to reflect these requirements.
29	Meeting demand in areas of growing medium density	The current and expected density of each medium density zoned areas in the planning scheme and the hectares of land within a 500m radius or safe and comfortable walkable distance will need to be calculated as a matter of course to inform the future land acquisition and works programs and included in an updated priority infrastructure plan.
<b>Redland Planning Scheme</b>		
30	Update Council's Open Space Priority Infrastructure Plan (PIP)	Updating the PIP with the new adopted desired standards of service and service levels relating to parks and open space in keeping with the Open Space Strategy 2026 will be required. The new methodology for determining future trunk infrastructure projects will need to be documented in the PIP and the list of projects and priorities will need to be amended.
31	A new streetscape manual is required to provide better quality street level outcomes	A new manual should be developed in the short term for inclusion in the next planning scheme and for adoption and use by City Services. Footpaths should be thought of as valuable open space with the potential to provide accessible and supportive environments for physical activity and a new design manual should reflect these desired outcomes.
32	Rewrite elements of the Redland Planning Scheme relating to parks and open space in preparation for the Redland Planning Scheme (2015)	Sections that need to be reviewed for open space outcomes include the desired environmental outcomes, the strategic framework for recreation and open space, zone and codes, the PIP, open space polices and design guidelines.
33	Develop mechanisms to protect special places and features in the rural non-urban landscape	Document possible mechanisms for protecting the rural scenic landscape during the Rural Futures study for inclusion in the next planning scheme.
34	Understand and respect the importance of city's cultural heritage as a key factor in parks planning, design and delivery	Develop a methodology for ensuring the city's Indigenous and European cultural heritage is respected and protected in park plans. Incorporate new methodologies into the Park Technical Manual to ensure they are addressed at every level.
35	Update Council's Infrastructure Charges Schedule (ICS)	Review and update the ICS with the new list of adopted projects developed using the new desired standards of service methodology as outlined in this strategy.
36	Priority Infrastructure Plan (PIP)	Continue to lobby the State Government to uncap the infrastructure charge.

No.	Recommendation	Discussion
37	Ensure that parks and open space technical details are clearly outlined in the Redland Planning Scheme 2015 Infrastructure Manual	<p>An updated Parks Technical Manual needs to be developed for improved and more efficient park design and project delivery.</p> <p>Ensure the designs and drawings within the Infrastructure Manual are prepared by a qualified landscape architect with all internal stakeholders consulted during the process.</p>
38	Write Redland-specific guidelines for water sensitive urban design and open space	In light of the SEQ Water <i>Water by Design Discussion Paper</i> on the increased use of parkland for water treatment, develop a Redland-specific guideline, acknowledging the high level of water and drainage features already dominating Redland open space.
<h2>Sport planning and delivery</h2>		
39	Seek access to the Commonwealth owned lands at Birkdale	Prepare a submission to the Federal Government and relevant Minister and Departmental Heads, to determine if possible, future access to Commonwealth-owned lands in Birkdale for sporting and recreation purpose is possible. Council is particularly interested in a long term lease option.
40	Acquire new land for sporting purposes in the south of the city	Continue to investigate and undertake planning and assessments for the development of new sport facilities in the south of the city to meet current and future unmet demand for sport.
41	Prepare sport-specific plans for key sports across the city	<p>Sport and recreation facility and services plans have been developed for SMBI and North Stradbroke Island. There is no equivalent plan for Coochiemudlo Island or the mainland.</p> <p>The <i>Open Space Strategy 2026</i> satisfies the 'recreation' planning for the city but there is still a lack of broad sport information for the mainland and Coochiemudlo Island.</p> <p>Council has recently completed sport-specific plans for cricket and netball and these provide comprehensive information concerning these two sports. There exists a need to continue this program to better inform open space, facility and service planning and delivery for sport. These should continue to be developed with high levels of consultation with the sports involved.</p>
42	Develop new models to increase the community use of school sporting land and facilities	<p>Council to consider leasing school ovals for use in the evening, on weekends and school holidays. Council would then allocate the fields to community sports. A lease fee would be paid to the schools but it should be more cost effective than purchasing, developing and maintaining new sporting open space. A proposal needs to be developed and presented to Council for discussion</p> <p>Consider appointment of mediators or facilitators to progress the model with schools, the community and Council.</p>
43	Assess school's access to Council's sporting fields	In partnership with each school in the city, develop improved data, information and scheduling of school use of all Council's sporting facilities
44	Develop a land acquisition plan to address the shortfall of sporting open space	Development of a sport land acquisition program for the city to supply sporting facilities both outdoor and indoor. The program will be included in updated versions of the Priority Infrastructure Program. Concurrently develop mapping to reflect these requirements
45	Facilitate and implement a multiple use of sporting facilities approach across the city	Multiple use of existing sporting facilities and increased usage through improved and upgraded lighting should be facilitated across the city to address current and future the shortfalls in sporting fields and courts.
46	Prepare sport park plans to assist in development approvals	Ensure that all sport parks have park management plans that establish future use and intent that has been subject to a community engagement process and that are adopted by Council
47	Investigate the application of sport and recreation zoning	As part of Redland Planning Scheme 2015 investigate the opportunity to adopt level 2 zones for sport and recreation to address current confusion over land use and intent of the open space zone

No.	Recommendation	Discussion
48	Continue negotiation with school principals and regional education authorities on the use of school facilities by the community	<p>Negotiation, by Council and by community groups, to use school fields and indoor and outdoor courts (and community buildings) with Education Queensland, regional education authorities and local school principals has been attempted for many years with only limited success.</p> <p>Accessing school ovals, particularly high school ovals that are usually larger in size, has some potential to meet the need for more sport training areas in the city, particularly in the short term.</p> <p>Particular attention should be focussed on identifying the shared and competing needs of schools and community users. Providing an accurate an informed fee structure should also be developed.</p>
49	Address issuing of vehicle and pedestrian access and safety to sporting facilities	Undertake an audit of existing sporting fields and address issues of car parking, car park lighting and footpaths that lead into each facility. This is to address some major issues relating to accessibility and safety around sporting venues.

## Natural Environment Data System (NEDS)

50	Provide open space input into the Natural Environment Data System (NEDS)	<p>NEDS will form the basis of the Council data system for the natural environment. The 2011-12 project will develop the framework of the data system and the protection of layer of the system. Over the next few years further data will be sourced to provide additional information on the enhancement and management of species and lands. NEDS ultimately will host data on flora and fauna species, as well as environmental attributes such as wildlife corridors, waterways and wetlands.</p> <p>NEDS will provide mapping outputs which will assist in Council decision making for the long term protection, enhancement and management of our natural environment.</p>
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## Walkable neighbourhoods

51	Update the Pedestrian and Cycling Strategy to include recommendations for improving the walkability of each neighbourhood	Include the walkable neighbourhood access recommendations into a future update of the <i>Redland Pedestrian and Cycling Strategy</i> .
52	Continue to encourage the Community to undertake Heart Foundation walkability checklists in their neighbourhoods	Continue to support the Heart Foundation Walkability Checklist program by encouraging people to complete the checklist and return to Council. The findings of the community based audits should be included in any future Council footpath audits or pedestrian strategies.
53	Conduct an audit of Council footpaths and cycle ways	Undertake a city wide audit of pedestrian and cycle connections to identify areas to improvements
54	Develop a walking track around Macleay Island	Utilising Council owned land and the road reserve complete a circuit trail system around Macleay Island. Refer to the Macleay Island Heritage Trail for guidance on the preferred route.
55	Formalise a walking trail around Coochiemudlo Island	Complete a trail system around Coochiemudlo that is accessible with good signage and rest and picnic points.

## Outdoor recreation

56	Role out a track naming system for conservation areas	Develop a track naming system for the city's conservation reserves to assist other outdoor recreational users of the tracks to better wayfind through the area and for increased safety, use and enjoyment.
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No.	Recommendation	Discussion
57	Commence planning for a Southern Moreton Bay Canoe and Camping Trail	Develop an SMBI canoe and camping trail to increase the access and enjoyment of the SMBI. Undertake trail planning with the SMBI community in particular the people who currently kayak and canoe in the southern Moreton Bay area.
58	Investigate recreational access to Leslie Harrison Dam	Continue a discussion with SEQ Water and the community to determine if a level of recreational access to the lake and its surrounding buffer areas for recreational activities is possible. Activities may include fishing, boating, mountain biking and bushwalking and would be acceptable to key stakeholders including the local community.
59	Develop a land use plan and acquisition program for the Seven Cs Connection Strategy	In preparation for the next Redland Planning Scheme translate the Seven Cs Connection Strategy into a land use plan for inclusion in the future relevant policy areas and zone mapping.
60	Align the goals of the environmental acquisition program with the recreation and open space values and goals and those from the developing Rural Futures Strategy	Ensure future environmental land acquisitions consider multiple benefits and values of space importantly outdoor recreation.
61	Write a Redland Outdoor Recreation Strategy	To improve outdoor recreation and eco-tourism experiences a strategy that incorporates the findings and recommendations of the Redland Rural Futures Strategy and the Queensland State Government's SEQ Outdoor Recreation Strategy Implementation Planning actions is recommended. Signature Redland outdoor recreation and eco-tourism opportunities should be further identified and investigated and planned for.
62	Identify land uses that will degrade the quality of the outdoor recreation experience for people travelling on the rural sections of the Seven Cs trails network and develop mechanisms to protect the rural character of the network	It is important that the range of attractions in rural Redlands that depend on the relative natural bushland character are protected and strengthened for tourism, visual amenity and outdoor recreation purposes.  Develop mechanisms to protect these key landscape scenic amenity and rural character values.
63	Review and update the Seven Cs Connection Strategy mapping	Map and name all the attractors indicated in the Seven Cs Connection Strategy. Identify missing Seven C's connections for a future acquisition program.
64	Develop a track and trails network plan	To further implement the Seven C's Strategy, develop a tracks and trails network plan to link Redlands conservation estates across the city
64	Develop partnerships and stewardship agreements with outdoor recreation clubs and groups	Facilitate long term agreements with mountain bike clubs to host club activities and events at nominated conservation reserves which they help manage. The host club would help develop detailed trails and infrastructure plans and environmental and trail-care information for the nominated reserve (plan would be approved by Council). The club would be resourced to undertake minor operational works such as trail-building, habitat restoration and erosion management (e.g trail-building tools, rock, timber, signage, plants). The action support Council's Conservation Land Management Plan, waterways management plans and recreational use of open space.