



Melbourne Communiqué

From the Chairman and Congress Committee of the
Healthy Parks Healthy People International Congress
11 – 16 April 2010, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia

Imagine a new medicine that could keep you more active and healthy with reduced risk of cancer, heart disease and diabetes, that improves learning, captivates young people and delivers clean water and fresh air.

It would win a Nobel Prize!

It's not a medicine it's a park. Any visit to a quality, well maintained park can deliver these health benefits.

This world is within our reach. We have the natural and human resources to do it. The challenge is to reconnect people to nature.

Healthy Parks Healthy People, an initiative pioneered by the State of Victoria, Australia emphasises the vital link between the health of people and the health of our planet. This is not new thinking; it is a rediscovery of our ancestors' understanding that people and their environment are intrinsically linked. Indigenous people know and continue to live by this 'connection to country': to live within and as part of nature. However, as humanity has developed, we have grown away from nature. The way we live is a risk to the sustainability of our health and the health of the planet.

Parks are integral to healthy people and a healthy environment

We all know the world faces many challenges – pollution, access to clean water, global warming, population growth, plant and animal extinctions, deforestation and increasing health risks from 'modern' diseases such as obesity, heart disease, diabetes, depression and stress. The health of our environment is the key to resolving these challenges. Reconnecting people with nature can restore our resilience and help us tackle challenges and adapt to change.

The world's parks¹ contain the landforms, plants, animals and ecosystems that are crucial to our wellbeing. They support the health of the planet and they give us room to breathe, to connect with others, and to pursue a healthy and sustainable lifestyle.

Human health depends on healthy ecosystems

Healthy ecosystems produce essential resources such as fresh water, food, timber, fibre and medicines now and those yet to be discovered. They purify our water, clean our air, moderate the climate, provide carbon storage options and regulate floods. When we degrade natural habitats, we lessen the ability of our environment to support healthy life on Earth.

The protection of biodiversity afforded by parks allows scientists to secure diverse species for varied research with potentially huge benefits for medicinal advances.

¹ The world's parks include terrestrial and marine protected areas, conservation reserves, world heritage areas, urban parks, greenspaces and gardens.

Parks conserve healthy ecosystems

Parks protect and conserve ecosystems and contribute to an environment that is diverse and complex. When we protect nature in parks, we ensure it continues to provide ecosystem services fundamental to human and environmental health. An environment rich in diversity and complexity gives us options for sustainable economic activity, the capacity to nurture human welfare, and the ability to adapt to change.

Contact with nature can improve human health

Evidence shows that exposure to natural environments helps us cope with and recover from stress, illness and injury; gives us a more positive outlook and greater life satisfaction and can improve concentration and productivity. Nature-based therapies can heal patients where other treatments fail.²

These are more than just feel good outcomes. Parks and other natural environments are integral to preventing disease. Globally, 36 million premature deaths per year can be averted by action addressing chronic diseases like heart disease, stroke and diabetes. The community costs could be dramatically reduced if a small proportion of health budgets were invested in preventative programs in parks.

Parks contribute to economic growth and wellbeing

Parks are an important focus for the tourism and recreation industries, which make a significant contribution to national, state and local economies. In fact, nature and culture-based tourism is the fastest growing sector in global tourism. Increasing visitor demand stimulates the development of infrastructure and industries, with flow on effects to the related goods and service. Parks cost money to manage but by generating far greater economic activity through employment, provision of services and development of infrastructure, they make greater economic contribution to society.

Parks contribute to cohesive, vibrant and healthy societies

From massive wilderness parks to neighbourhood green spaces, parks provide a place for people to get away and get together. Individuals find peace in parks; families and friends congregate in parks; volunteers devote time to work in parks; conservation, recreation and natural and cultural history groups visit parks. Such activities support personal wellbeing, build social cohesion and strengthen our communities. Parks protect sites of great social, cultural and spiritual value to communities.

Parks support Indigenous people's wellbeing, livelihoods and culture. The link between Indigenous people and their environment is central to their cultural identity. Parks are a component of an indigenous landscape that benefit from this connection and knowledge when Indigenous people are engaged in park planning and management. As traditional owners, their stories about the land, its spiritual significance and natural features enrich the experience for all visitors. Traditional owners also derive economic benefit from their association with parks as owners, managers or commercial operators.

Programs in parks that recognise the special needs of specific groups – such as parents, ethnic and religious groups, physically and mentally challenged people, the elderly, youth and children – ensure the benefits of parks can be accessed by all. The alienation of youth from nature is a modern trend that must be reversed. Young people are the future custodians of parks; however technology competes for their time. Instilling appreciation of the natural and cultural values of parks and nature in young people will guarantee the future of both.

Parks provide a window to our past, they are a vital part of our physical and social infrastructure, and are integral to our health and wellbeing today and into the future.

² Healthy Parks Healthy People – The Benefits of Contact with Nature 2008, Deakin University

In 2003, 3000 participants in the Vth IUCN World Parks Congress made the following pledge as part of the Durban Accord: ***“We pledge to share our vision that a sustainable future of humankind depends on a caring partnership with nature.”***

THE CHAIRPERSON AND CONGRESS COMMITTEE OF THE HEALTHY PARKS HEALTHY PEOPLE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS, Melbourne Australia 2010 believes that the development of the ***Healthy Parks Healthy People*** philosophy honours and progresses that pledge. We now seek to further that pledge by adopting the ***Healthy Parks Healthy People*** philosophy in alignment with the following principles:

1. Parks are integral to healthy people and a healthy environment
2. Human health depends on healthy ecosystems
3. Parks conserve healthy ecosystems
4. Contact with nature can improve human health
5. Parks contribute to economic growth and wellbeing
6. Parks contribute to cohesive, vibrant and healthy societies

To achieve this we:

- Call on the governments of the world
 - to recognise the association between humanity and nature and the need to nurture this connection for the benefit of humanity and the environment
 - to act immediately to secure their natural heritage in parks as an essential resource for the wellbeing of their people and future generations in perpetuity
 - ensure that indigenous peoples and traditional owners are directly engaged in the planning and management of parks in recognition of their intimate knowledge and cultural connection to the land
 - and in particular:
 - ❖ adopt the ***Healthy Parks Healthy People*** philosophy as a basis for the conservation of nature and natural resources and the integration of association with parks and nature into public health programs
 - ❖ confront the modern diseases of obesity, diabetes, heart disease, stress, lung disease and cancer by incorporating access to parks as an essential preventative component of health programs
 - ❖ further research and disseminate the learning’s of the health benefits and value of human association with the natural world and develop ***Healthy Parks Healthy People*** performance measures
 - ❖ engage communities to restore links between parks and other conservation reserves on a seascape/landscape scale to enable plants and animals to move and adapt to climate change
 - ❖ promote the benefits that parks can provide to local economies through the development of appropriate nature based infrastructure and services that allow visitors to use and enjoy natural areas responsibly
 - ❖ provide opportunities for all sectors of the community to realise the benefits of use and enjoyment of parks including in urban environments
 - ❖ encourage all people to recognise their custodial role in the protection and sustainability of parks and the associated benefits to individuals and communities

- ❖ encourage the use of parks and natural areas for personal growth and development through challenging and inspirational experiences including nature based tourism.
- ❖ optimise outdoor recreational and educational use of parks by providing ease of access and opportunities that encourage exercise and other health-related activities
- Call on the United Nations and its agencies, in particular UNESCO, the United Nations Environmental Program and the World Health Organisation, to collaborate in the development of global initiatives that promote the **Healthy Parks Healthy People** benefits such as:
 - In developing countries to secure clean water and other natural resources for the benefits of society
 - In developing countries to mitigate the human impacts of climate change by the establishment of Parks
 - Establish an international taskforce to support and promote landscape-scale conservation as a climate change adaptation strategy and a nature-based health strategy.
- Call on national and international philanthropic, environmental and health organisations to adopt the interdependency of humans and nature as an underpinning philosophy for their programs, campaigns and activities.
- Call on parties to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity to adopt the **Healthy Parks Healthy People philosophy and principles** in to the Programme of Work on Protected Areas, in particular activities 2.1.1, 2.1.5, 2.2.2, 2.2.6, 3.1.2, 3.1.6, 3.1.9, 3.3.5 and 3.5.1 to 3.5.5 inclusive,³ and encourage its adoption as an essential element of the Convention.
- Call on the International Union for Conservation of Nature to encourage the recently created World Commission on Protected Areas **Healthy Parks Healthy People** Taskforce to:
 - provide guidance to park managers and others on the relationships between human health, community wellbeing, economic prosperity and parks
 - establish alliances with government and non-government sectors to progress research and develop the links between parks, human health, society and economies and to demonstrate these benefits
 - advocate and create collaborative relationships to support management of parks for the benefit of society.

Our Commitment

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.

³ United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, Programme of Work on Protected Areas: Refer to <http://www.cbd.int/protected/pow/learnmore/intro>

Queensland Government

South East Queensland Regional Plan 2005—2026

The South East Queensland Regional Plan 2005—2026 (Office of Urban Management, 2005) had a vision to provide:

A future for SEQ which is sustainable, affordable, prosperous and liveable; where:

- Communities are safe, healthy, accessible and inclusive
- There are diverse employment opportunities, and quality infrastructure and services, including education and health
- Urban and rural areas are mutually supportive and collaborative in creating wealth for the community
- Development is sustainable, well designed and the subtropical character of the region is recognised and reinforced
- Ecological and culturally significant landscapes are valued, celebrated and protected
- The community has access to a range of quality open space and recreational opportunities (p. 9).

The Plan recognises the value of open space and discusses the importance of regional networks of connected green spaces and the protection of regional scenic amenity. The planning of open space at the local government level is not a focus of the Plan.

Redland City Council

Redland Shire Council Open Space Plan 2004-2016

The Redland Shire Council open space plan is superseded by this strategy. Where relevant, recommendations and adopted standards have been carried forward.

Redland Community Physical Activity Strategy 2011

The *Redland Community Physical Activity Strategy* was adopted by Council in April 2011. The Strategy is founded on three pillars:

1. Our People—developing and facilitating partnerships, service delivery, networking, family and community participation, education and information.
2. Our Places—protection and creation of well planned and designed environments supportive to physical activity.
3. Our Policy—legislation, policies and strategies to guide and implement opportunities for the community to participate in and choose to be physically active.

The Strategy has a number of suggested actions and those that have most impact on the *Open Space Strategy 2026* are:

- use of the ACEs¹ Assessment Tool to audit the physical activity environment around key attractors such as schools, shopping centres, parks and foreshore areas.
- the audit will suggest infrastructure that may encourage increased levels of physical activity such as:
 - water fountains, shade, seating, lighting and exercise equipment
 - new cycleway or pathways, or new sections that link existing areas, to connect people into the network
 - end-of-trip facilities
- the continuing development of cycleways and pathways, with many of these off-road and often in the open space resource

1 Active Community Environments (Community Assessment)

- improving access to bushland, waterways and the foreshore as these are attractive environments and people are more likely to be attracted to exercise in these areas
- facilitate the development of community gardens in each suburb as gardening is a highly ranked physical activity (#2) by the Redland's community.
- continue to provide public venues with high safety and cleanliness standards
- develop closer relations with schools to encourage greater after-hours community use of school facilities

There were also a number of policy suggestions with some of the more pertinent being:

- review the policy controlling the commercial use of open space with a view to encouraging personal trainers to use parks as the community outcomes, in terms on physical activity, are high. The policy currently makes it difficult to get approval so many personal trainers are discouraged from applying
- review and update the *Redland Cycling and Pedestrian Strategy*

Seven Cs Connection Strategy

Council adopted the *Seven Cs Connection Strategy* for planning purposes in July 2011. The Seven Cs project is a nominated 'breakthrough project' in the Redlands 2030 Community Plan that is about:

'developing wildlife linkages and recreational corridors across the City harnessing the power of communities, centres, cities, catchments, culture, conservation areas and citizens to connect people, plants and animals across public and private lands.'

The network of corridors is designed to benefit animals and plants and residents and visitors. Residents and visitors will be able to use the recreation corridors for walking, jogging, cycling and horse-riding, though the latter will be restricted to rural areas.

The network of trails is known in some areas though in other areas further work needs to be done to establish the exact corridor the network will take. In some case this may be across private land, where agreements will need to be reached, or Crown land where State Government agreements will be sought.

Southern Moreton Bay Islands Open Space Plan 2006

The *Southern Moreton Bay Islands Open Space Plan 2006* was developed to address the lack of open space planning undertaken on SMBI prior to Redland City Council taking control of planning on the Islands.

The Plan made 57 recommendations to acquire land, mostly for new recreation or sporting parks, though in some instances the recommendations concerned additional land being added to an existing park. The recommendations, in many cases, are ahead of the actual need for the park. In

the long term however, the park will be required as the Island approaches its ultimate population.

The recommendations of this study have largely been achieved. Sites for sport and recreation have been secured through purchases (from the SMBI Capital Reserve), land swaps and dedications of land that Council already owned. The latter two being the method most often used to acquire the required properties. Any outstanding recommendations have been carried forward into this Strategy.

North Stradbroke Island Sport and Recreation Services and Facilities Plan 2008

The *North Stradbroke Island Sport and Recreation Services and Facilities Plan 2008* found that there was sufficient open space in the three communities of Dunwich, Point Lookout and Amity Point, however, "the quality of these areas and their level of use vary across the Island" (p1). The study also established that the population of the Islands had declined in the five years prior to the 2006 census so there was no demand for additional open space being driven by population growth, at least at the time of the study.

While the quantum of sport and recreation land was sufficient, there were issues with the quality of infrastructure which varies significantly—with some of it needing maintenance while other infrastructure is old and in need of an upgrade with contemporary equipment.

It also found that there is a perception that recreation parks for tourists are more important than for locals as a number of the recreation parks are attached to campgrounds and are somewhat remote from the residential areas where people live.

Community consultation highlighted:

- a lack of variety in play opportunities
- a lack of bushwalking opportunities
- little sport opportunities for girls
- a lack of shade

The most frequently cited desired improvements, across the included:

- a safe cycling route between the towns
- more bushwalking opportunities
- additional picnic facilities
- an indoor sport facility and gymnasium/ aerobics centre
- more opportunities for girl's sport

In Point Lookout the most desired recreation improvements included:

- a community pool
- increased picnic facilities and better parking at Cylinder Beach

In Amity Point the most desired recreation improvements included:

- replace the boat ramps and improve the car parking
- replace the cricket club shelter

In Dunwich the most desired recreation improvements included:

- increased play opportunities for older children
- enhanced picnic facilities near Dunwich Beach
- upgrade facilities at the golf club

Youth consultation provided different insights. High on the lists were:

- more places to ride bicycles on-road and off-road
- more places to ride off-road motorbikes
- upgrades to the skate parks including support infrastructure (water, toilets, shade etc)

SMBI Sport and Recreation Strategy 2008

The *SMBI Sport and Recreation Strategy 2008* examined various aspects of sport and recreation on the Islands. However, there are no recommendations to acquire land as the Strategy found that the *Southern Moreton Bay Islands Open Space Plan 2006* was a comprehensive report and addressed the needs adequately. The Strategy did strongly endorse that Council continue implementing the recommendations of the *Southern Moreton Bay Islands Open Space Plan 2006* until it was completed.

There are recommendations in the supporting report concerning infrastructure on most existing parks and these have been noted in the neighbourhood analyses.

Redlands Regional Sport Facility Plan 2008

The *Redlands Regional Sport Facility Plan 2008* purpose was to establish the need for a regional sporting complex in the southern suburbs of the city. The southern suburbs were defined as Thornlands, Victoria point, Redland Bay, Sheldon and Mount Cotton.

The major recommendation of this Plan was for Council to acquire a site of 60—70 hectares in the southern suburbs of the city for a regional sport complex. The need for this site was established through significant consultation and analysis of demographics and projected residential developments in the city to 2021.

Consultation established that sporting organisations felt that there was a shortage of land for sport in the city and in some cases the organisations had no capacity to accept new members. In contrast, schools reported that the city's facilities overwhelmingly met their needs. (It should be noted that schools generally use facilities on weekdays when there is little to no community use).

The Plan, after establishing a need for a 60—70 hectare sports complex, reviewed six locations that had potential to meet the needs of a regional sports complex. Each of these locations is privately owned—in all cases with multiple owners. Council is further investigating one of these sites and two others are still considered viable locations for further sport park or recreation park opportunities. The sites have been considered in the analysis of open space requirements and the recommendations to address any shortfall. However to avoid flagging any intention to purchase the properties, the sites have not been identified here.

The Plan also looked at outdoor sport capacity at many of the city's schools and came to the conclusion that there are facilities available, and in most cases schools are willing to consider additional community use of the facilities, but to do so improvements and maintenance will be required. Most school facilities would only be used for training, perhaps with the exception of junior cricket. Improvements though usually involve lighting, irrigation and significant ground maintenance as school ovals rarely receive any meaningful turf management. Use of these ovals may address short-term needs but need to be balanced against the costs involved.

Redlands Social Infrastructure Strategy 2009

Redlands Social Infrastructure Strategy 2009 was developed in response to the State Government's SEQ Regional Plan 2009-2031 that proposed an additional 21,000 dwellings in the city of which 15,000 are to be in-fill dwellings within the urban footprint. To the south of the urban footprint, and on the Islands, additional dwellings will be developed.

In developing the Strategy Council investigated trends and best practice around the world and reflected these in the recommendations. Some of the influences were:

- investing early in social infrastructure in greenfield communities
- the creation of community hubs
- a shift to place management and joined-up government
- increased use of schools
- use of partnerships to deliver outcomes

There are 39 recommendations.

Our City Our Culture: A cultural plan for the Redlands 2008-2018

Our City Our Culture has local sustainability as a unifying goal and acknowledges that cultural vitality is both a driver and an indicator of local sustainability.

The plan calls for, as a priority, enhanced consideration of cultural values in planning instruments (p7) with culture being considered in its broadest form. The plan also has a priority the 'renewal and animation of community facilities' and ensuring better access to cultural facilities and services in the south of the city.

Many community facilities and cultural works are located on Council's open space resource which needs to be an active consideration throughout the planning process.

A Festivals and Events Strategy for the Redlands 2008

The *Festivals and Events Strategy* for the Redlands envisages a more innovative and extended program of events in the Redlands and has made a number of creative and management suggestions to enable this. The strategy recognises that some open space areas are event spaces which are of most interest to this strategy.

The strategy notes that foreshore open space areas are attractive for events and encourages greater use of these areas.

The strategy discusses 'enabling infrastructure' (p20) that is desired to host an event and lists it as:

- layout of the site
- good connectivity and amenity
- combination of both indoor and outdoor spaces
- provision of bump-in access
- a combination soft and hard stand surfaces
- access to power, (particularly 3 phase power), water and sullage points
- parking spaces including disability bays and public transport access
- toilet facilities
- access to shade (natural and built)
- lighting

The strategy found that most event organisers rated the current venues as satisfactory or better. Notwithstanding this, the Strategy did note that any improvements that can be achieved through park development will benefit event organisers in reducing the requirement for hiring of equipment such as toilets and generators.

Concerning future planning and developments, the strategy found that in the future there is an opportunity to improve the design and construction of parks and reserves—particularly in the planned foreshore developments as these are preferred event sites.

Redlands Netball Strategy

The purpose of the Redlands Netball Strategy, completed in late 2010, was to establish a 10-year planned future for the sport of netball in the Redlands.

The timing of the facility recommendation was dependent upon the outcome of a traffic study for Pinklands Sporting Complex. If the traffic study indicated that additional traffic, resulting from converting four hard courts to grass courts for extra competition courts, could be accommodated then the need for a new site could await additional population growth.

However, additional population growth would inevitably mean that a new site would be needed. The Strategy suggests that it should be a 21-court facility (with 15 of the courts being a hard surface). Four hectares of land would be required for the courts and ancillary facilities.

Redlands Cricket Strategy

This *Redlands Cricket Strategy* is currently being developed (2012).

Document	Year	Review
Landscape Master Plans for recreation and sports parks	Various	No more than ten years after creation
NSI Sport and Recreation Facilities and Services Plan	2008	2013
SMBI Sport and Recreation Strategy	2008	2013
Redland Community Physical Activity Strategy 2011	2011	2016
Seven Cs Connection Strategy	2011	To be reviewed as the project is developed
SMBI Open Space Plan	2006	Superseded
Redland Regional Sport Facility Plan	2008	Not required
Redland Social Infrastructure Plan	2009	2014
Our City Our Culture – A cultural plan for the Redlands 2008—2018	2008	2018
A Festivals and Events Strategy for the Redlands	2008	2013
Community Gardens Strategy	2011	2016
Redlands Netball Strategy	2011	2016
Commercial use of Public Open Space (assessment tool and administration arrangements)	2010	2015
Planning frameworks for dog off-leash areas, fitness stations, shade, play and nature-based play, Divisional Parks and Infrastructure Program	Various	Various
Biodiversity Strategy	2008	2012
Conservation Land Management Strategy	2010	2015
Pedestrian and Cycle Strategy	-	2012
Child and Youth Friendly Strategy	2011	2106
At Your Convenience: A strategic review of public toilets	2011	2016
Community Halls Review Strategic Development Plan for Community Facilities Plan and Report 2010	2010	2015
Redland Regional Equestrian Centre Site Identification Project	2007	2017

Open space function

All open space areas, that are generally available for community use, will be classified as having one of the following functions:

- Community Purpose Land
- Recreation Park
- Recreation Corridor
- Sport Park
- Specialised Sport and Outdoor Recreation
- Ecological Areas
- Amenity Reserves
- Utility Land

Open space function definitions

Community purposes land

Community purpose land is land that contains existing or planned community infrastructure buildings which provide opportunities for indoor recreational, cultural or community activities.

It should be noted that this land use is in fact not 'open space' due to the predominantly built nature of the facilities located on it. However, this category is included to recognise those indoor recreation, community halls, swimming pools, Girl Guide and Scout Huts, and community facilities provided on land designated as open space. This has resulted from historic practises where community infrastructure was placed within the open space network as no other land was immediately available.

Current planning for community and social infrastructure seeks to ensure sufficient land is set aside specifically for indoor community purposes, without encroaching on open space values (although this land may be located adjacent to open space areas).

Recreation park

Public open space areas used primarily for social, cultural and a variety of informal or unstructured recreational activities that people undertake in their leisure time (e.g. picnics, social gatherings, walking, cycling, relaxing and playing). These parks provide a range of opportunities and facilities for informal or unstructured activities and enhance the visual and scenic amenity, and identity of the community.

Recreation parks are divided into five sub-types that describe differing levels of embellishment and recreation experience.

Recreation corridor

Public open space areas developed primarily for paths and trails, creating recreational connections or circuits. The land contains infrastructure to facilitate the recreational use including a formed path or defined trail, and offers an attractive recreational setting. Footpaths¹ in urban areas also fall within this function.

These parks provide connectivity, access and mobility between residential areas and community destinations such as schools, shopping centres, sport parks, recreation parks and the public open space network.

¹ Footpaths are the total area between the private property boundary (the front fence) and the road reserve. The footpath may or may not have a hardened walking path.

Sport park

Sport parks primarily provide open space for a variety of structured or formal sporting activities such as team competitions, physical skill development and training. These parks are characterised by:

- large flat open areas that meet formal sporting code parameters
- facilities specific for undertaking competitive, organised sport
- ancillary facilities for clubs or organisations to support sporting activities (such as canteens, amenities blocks, clubhouses, storage facilities, car parks)

These sites offer free unrestricted access for use as a park when formal sporting activities are not being undertaken.

Specialised sport and outdoor recreation

Open space areas provided for sporting or recreation activities where the nature and/ or level of the activity, and subsequent land requirements result in provision on a regional basis (i.e. catchments are significantly greater than city level).

For specialised sport the nature of the activity and/ or facilities precludes free, unrestricted access to members of the public when not in use for formal sport activities/ events (generally as a result of risk management or commercial interests). Specialised sports may include motocross/ motorcycling, equestrian, golf, shooting, car/ kart racing, model aeroplanes, lawn bowls, croquet, field archery/ bow hunting, mountain biking and velodrome cycling. In some cases specialised sport land is owned privately.

For specialised outdoor recreation open space may be for bush walking, mountain biking, horse riding, trail biking and camping that are generally undertaken in larger tracts of land, and have a direction connection to, and dependence on, the rural, natural or resource value of the land.

Ecological areas

Open space which is primarily intended for biodiversity or has an ecological purpose, being to conserve and protect natural and cultural heritage values.

This open space protects and enhances biodiversity by providing habitat for flora and fauna and includes environmental corridors. These reserves are primarily planned and managed to protect environmental values, but may also include some outdoor recreational use where this does not compromise the values for which the land is being managed such as bushwalking, ornithology and mountain bike riding. Environmental areas include sub-types of:

- National Parks, State Forests and Conservation Parks administered by the Queensland or Commonwealth Government
- Redland Conservation Areas:
 - Conservation Area
 - Creek corridor
 - Wetlands
 - Foreshores
 - Bushland Refuge

- Nature Belt

- Natural dunes, foreshore and beaches.

Amenity reserves

Parks that primarily protect and/ or enhance an area's scenic or visual amenity value as well as landmarks and signature points. These parks have no or very limited recreational value or use. These open space areas include land that is:

- ornamental gardens
- significant trees
- scenic outlooks, views and vistas
- memorials and monuments
- natural features such as escarpments, rock-outcrops and steep slopes
- small in size or lacks access
- vegetation buffers to adjoining land uses.

Utility land

Open space areas necessary for the provision of general services and infrastructure (e.g. power, water, sewerage) and/ or to assist in management of other land values. These open space areas may contribute to scenic and visual amenity of areas, but have limited functionality for recreational use. These open space areas include land for:

- water bodies/ canals—property parcel or part thereof that is covered by a permanent body of water such as a canal, lake or significant water feature
- drainage reserve—land associated with waterways, creeks, drainage lines and stormwater infrastructure such as detention basins
- infrastructure reserve—land for utility infrastructure such as electricity transmission, telecommunications, water and sewerage
- access linkage—land/ laneways that do or could enable pedestrian/ cycle access between the road network and other land uses, such as residential or commercial areas. Characterised as small and/ or narrow parcels of land, these laneways have no recreational function, but may facilitate transport/access
- Council works—land necessary for the undertaking of local government activities and services. This includes depots, landfills and refuse stations
- resource reserve—reserves generally designated for local government purposes, for existing or future resource uses, such as gravel extraction or water resources.

Other definitions

Public land

Public land is land that is in the control of government, either local, state or commonwealth governments.

Private

Land that is owned or, controlled, by a non-government agency. If the land is generally open to the public for sport, recreation or community activities, even if membership of a club is required, then the land will generally be considered as part of the open space network. As an example, some golf clubs and large licensed venues own part or all of the land they control for their activities.

Community hub

A community hub can be a single multi-purpose building or a collection of buildings or a locality. Within the hub there are multiple service providers. The primary objective of a community hub is service coordination and delivery, place-making, community building and space and access for activities, programs and services to address social needs².

Open space typology

Recreation park typologies

Within the category of Recreation Park there are a number of sub-types, or typologies, that better classify the recreation experience and the asset performance requirements of the open space area. Descriptions of each typology can be found in Table A3-1.

Sports park typologies

Two typologies are used to classify sporting open space:

- Sport—land that is used for regular competitions in local or regional competitions. The land is usually leased to an organisation which gives them exclusive use when training and competition are scheduled (though at other times the land is made available for community use).
- Community Sport—land that is not leased but may be hired for sport (or events). This land is often used as “overflow” where a club needs extra space for training or games on an irregular basis; it may be used by schools for school sport, or a one-off event for a community sporting or entertainment event. Embellishment levels for these areas are lower than on Sport land and significant buildings are specifically discouraged.

These categories reflect the use and availability of the land as well as expected embellishments and maintenance by Council that could be expected.

Ecological typologies

Areas within the Ecological Function are broken down into the following typologies:

- Conservation Area
- Creek Corridor
- Wetlands
- Foreshores
- Bushland Refuge
- Nature Belt
- Urban Habitat

Further information for each typology is contained in Table A3-2.

² Building Strong Communities: Redlands Social Infrastructure Strategy 2009, p7

Table A3-1: Description of park typologies

Typology	Description
Type 1 Destination Parks	<p>Type 1 Parks have very high levels of visitation. Some Type 1 parks may experience very high levels of visitation for short periods of time such as for an event or over a holiday season while others tend to have a more consistent level of visitation over the year, though there may well be variations during the week.</p> <p>Major Parks are provided where the opportunity arises—they may not be distributed equitably across the City. They have unique values that differentiate them from other types of recreation park.</p> <p>They are usually associated with attractive natural landscapes or historic, or unique man-made features that make them very popular with residents and visitors. They may also be developed to preserve Indigenous heritage.</p> <p>The level of embellishment needs to be able to support the high loads so there is often a higher level of hard surfacing, signage, barrier controls and similar. Type 1 Parks generally require good public transport access or be capable of supporting significant car parking.</p> <p>Type 1 Parks may well have commercial ventures within or adjacent to the park and have areas suited to licensing for events.</p>
Type 2 Community Parks	<p>Type 2 Parks are spread throughout the City with most urban residents being within a short drive. All Type 2 Parks are, or will eventually be, connected into the City's cycleway and pedestrian network so that they are easily accessed by these forms of transport.</p> <p>These parks offer a variety of activities sufficient to keep visitors entertained for several hours.</p> <p>Typically the park will offer higher order play experiences for toddlers through to teenagers. Picnic facilities such as barbecues and shelters, and clean, contemporary public amenities allow for extended family and group visits.</p> <p>Community events that require a park-based setting such as car rallies, markets, musical events and film nights will usually be accommodated in a Type 2 Park.</p>
Type 3 Parks Neighbour- hood Parks	<p>In suburban areas Type 3 Parks are the most common park type. Type 3 Parks are usually accessed by walking or cycling and appeal to the people living within that walk or cycle catchment. The park area is usually smaller than Type 1 and 2 Parks and the park is often located within a residential setting.</p> <p>Embellishment will be focussed on a theme such as youth play, natural area play, community gardening, exotic trees or quiet contemplation to add variety across the park type. Some parks may have relatively little embellishment whereas others are highly embellished.</p> <p>Any theme-based development of this park type will be driven by the demographics and the wants and needs of the catchment community.</p>
Type 4 Parks Meeting Place Parks	<p>Type 4 Parks are small green spaces located within concentrated industrial estates and commercial areas. They serve as meeting points for workers and their families or attractive places for lunch or “smoko” for outdoor workers, sales people and similar occupations who work from their vehicle during the day.</p> <p>Type 4 Parks are usually quite small with shaded and sunny spaces to suit the seasons. Seats, tables, rubbish bins and water are the primary embellishments. An area for a food or coffee concession-van may be set aside if required.</p>
Type 5 Civic Spaces	<p>Civic Spaces (or Civic Squares) are relatively small areas that are used for organised community events, rallies, performances and similar that attracts a significant crowd. As the use is often very intense there are often high levels of hard surfacing and minimal use of grass.</p> <p>When these spaces are not being used for an organised event they are used by workers and shoppers as places for eating, meeting and resting.</p>

Table A3-2: Description of conservation typologies

Conservation Function	Description	Intent	Management Issues
Conservation Area	<p>In general, a Conservation Area is an area which exhibits one or more of the following features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidated areas of bushland Contain significant habitat areas, or Contain Rare and Threatened fauna and/or flora or communities. <p>These are larger areas of relatively intact bushland.</p>	<p>Conservation of natural communities, ecosystems, habitats and environmental features.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation of Rare and Threatened species Generally access managed on tracks primarily sited for fire management purposes Terrestrial weed management; May include areas disturbed as a result from previous land use; Fire management for the conservation of biodiversity and protection of adjoining property
Creek Corridor	<p>Creek Corridors include riparian and terrestrial vegetation located along the Shire's creek systems. Creek Corridors contain significant habitat areas and may contain rare and threatened species.</p>	<p>Protection of water quality and the conservation of riparian vegetation and significant habitat.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of water quality Management of stormwater Aquatic and terrestrial weed management adjoining development impacting on edges (e.g. dumping, view pruning, weed invasion from garden escapees) May include areas disturbed as a result from previous land use Fire management for the conservation of biodiversity and protection of adjoining property
Wetlands	<p>Wetlands include areas of permanent or periodic/intermittent inundation, whether natural or artificial, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed 6m.</p>	<p>Playing a key role in supporting the diversity and abundance of plants and animals, and provide important habitat and refuges for many migratory, rare and threatened species; providing an essential part of natural hydrological cycles, provide water passage and storage, and may contribute to flood mitigation and the recharge of aquifers; purify water by stripping nutrients and intercepting sediments; and providing coastal protection against destructive natural events.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation of rare and threatened species Stormwater management Water quality Aquatic and terrestrial weed management Generally access restricted to terrestrial surrounds Recreation managed to minimise impacts to fauna populations May include areas disturbed as a result from previous land use Fire management for the conservation of biodiversity and protection of adjoining property Adjoining development impacting on edges (e.g. dumping, view pruning, weed invasion from garden escapees).

Conservation Function	Description	Intent	Management Issues
Foreshores	<p>Foreshores may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The land lying between high water mark and low water mark as is ordinarily covered and uncovered by the flow and ebb of the tide at spring tides, and Terrestrial land located adjacent to the above. 	<p>To provide protection of the interface between the terrestrial and marine environment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of wader and shorebird roost sites Access managed for recreation uses Adjoining development impacting on edges (e.g. dumping, view pruning, weed invasion from garden escapees) Stormwater management May include areas disturbed as a result from previous land use Fire management for the conservation of biodiversity and protection of adjoining property.
Bushland Refuge	<p>In general, a Bushland Refuge is an area which exhibits one or more of the following features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant remnant habitat Discrete patch of bushland. <p>These are smaller patches or fragments surrounded by disturbed vegetation, rural or urban clearing.</p>	<p>To allow for the conservation of habitat within developed environments that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides critical habitat for particular species Allows the conservation of remnant vegetation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management of edge effects Fire management for conservation of biodiversity and protection of adjoining development Urban pressures from dumping, misuse, vandalism, weed invasion from garden escapees Generally access managed on tracks and at recreation nodes Management of stormwater from surrounding development May include areas disturbed as a result from previous land use Adjoining development impacting on edges (e.g. dumping, misuse, vandalism, weed invasion from garden escapees).
Nature Belt	<p>A linear strip of natural, modified or created habitat that may, or may not link areas of core habitat.</p>	<p>The primary function of a Nature Belt is to facilitate the movement of fauna through developed areas. Nature Belts provide habitat, cover and refuge for fauna, supplements core habitat identified at regional and sub-regional levels and provides pathways for dispersal of fauna. It is important to note that fauna will not rely solely on Nature Belts for movement and will also use vegetation within adjoining private land.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integration of vegetation within available open space Management of street trees Promotion of indigenous vegetation in private gardens.
Urban Habitat	<p>In general, Urban Habitat includes those RSC managed lands that can contribute to the promotion of indigenous flora for habitat enhancement purposes. Areas indicated as Urban Habitat will usually provide a primary function other than conservation.</p>	<p>To recognise Council's position that all lands have potential environmental value.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integration of vegetation within available open space Aquatic and terrestrial weed management.

Destination recreation parks

1. Wellington Point Recreation Reserve
2. Capalaba Regional Park
3. Redland Youth Plaza
4. Redlands IndigiScapes Centre
5. Cleveland Point Recreation Reserve
6. Victoria Point Recreation Reserve
7. Mount Cotton Community Park
8. Cylinder Beach
9. Coochiemudlo Foreshore - Main Beach
10. Pats Park

Community parks

1. (SCA 1) Three Paddocks Park (SCA1)
2. (SCA 1) Apex Park
3. (SCA 1) Valentine Park
4. (SCA 1) Bailey Road Park
5. (SCA 1) Aquatic Paradise Park West
6. (SCA 1) Beth Boyd Park
7. (SCA 1) Jack and Edna Finney Reserve
8. (SCA 2) Windemere Road Park (SCA2)
9. (SCA 2) Brosnan Drive Park
10. (SCA 2) Hanover Drive Park
11. (SCA 2) Wentworth Drive Park
12. (SCA 2) Wimborne Road Park
13. (SCA 3) Raby Bay Foreshore Park (SCA3)
14. (SCA 3) G J Walter Park
15. (SCA 3) Raby Bay Foreshore Park
16. (SCA 3) Oyster Point Park
17. (SCA 4) Cascades Gardens William Stewart Park (SCA4)
18. (SCA 4) Les Moore Park
19. (SCA 4) W H Yeo Park
20. (SCA 4) Sel Outridge Park
21. (SCA 4) Point Talburpin Park
22. (SCA 4) Weinam Creek Wetlands (incorporating: Fielding Park, Cliftonville Place Park, Moogurrapum Creek Corridor - School of Arts Road, Denham Boulevard Park, Grevillea Street Park)
23. (ICA 6a) Ron Stark Oval (ICA6)
24. (ICA 6a) Point Lookout Oval
25. (ICA 6b) Laurie Burns Sportsfields
26. (ICA 6c) Macleay Island Community Park (Southsea Terrace)
27. (ICA 6c) Jock Kennedy Park
28. (ICA 6c) Pioneer Park (Lamb Island)

Future community parks

1. (SCA 1) Lachlan Street Community Park
2. (SCA 2) Redland Track Park Alexandra Hills
3. (SCA 3) Raby Bay Boulevard Park
4. (SCA 3) Wellington Street Park - Cleveland Aquatic Centre
5. (SCA 4) South East Thornlands Community Park
6. (SCA 5) Kinross Road Community Park
7. (ICA 6a) Headland Park NSI
8. (ICA 6c) Russell Island Sport and Recreation Park

MAXIMO_LOC	NeighNo	Hierarchy	Location_T	Location_S	SuburbID	Shape_Area	NEW Function	NEW Hierarchy	Catch No	NeighNo	Park_Name	Existing Kick About	Future About Kick
5764	1	Regional	Park	Environmental Management	WELLINGTON POINT	58803	Recreation Park	T1	1	1	Wellington Point Recreation Reserve	✓	✓
5059	2	Local	Park	Environmental Management	BIRKDALE	2598	Recreation Park	T3	1	2	Agnes Street Park	✓	
5074	2	Regional	Park	Environmental Management	BIRKDALE	37964	Recreation Park	T2	1	2	Aquatic Paradise Park West	✓	
5125	2	Local	Park	Environmental Management	BIRKDALE	17001	Recreation Park	T3	1	2	William Taylor Memorial Park		
5605	2	Local	Park	Environmental Management	THORNESIDE	1375	Recreation Park	T3	1	2	Alma Street Park		
5608	2	Regional	Park	Environmental Management	THORNESIDE	12872	Recreation Park	T2	1	2	Beth Boyd Park	✓	
5609	2	Local	Park	Environmental Management	THORNESIDE	1598	Recreation Park	T3	1	2	Boorana Street Park		
5616	2	Local	Park	Environmental Management	THORNESIDE	6981	Recreation park	T3	1	2	Vic Arthur Park		
5618	2	Local	Park	Environmental Management	THORNESIDE	2276	Recreation Park	T3	1	2	Gradi Court Park	✓	✓
5621	2	Local	Park	Environmental Management	THORNESIDE	6633	Recreation Park	T3	1	2	Railway Parade Park		
5801	2	Local	Park	Environmental Management	THORNESIDE	2443	Recreation Park	T3	1	2	Willard-Weber Reserve		
5064	3	Local	Park	Environmental Management	BIRKDALE	4196	Recreation Park	T3	1	3	Bath Street Park		
5124	3	Local	Park	Environmental Management	BIRKDALE	14556	Recreation Park	T3	1	3	William Eickenloff Park		
5788	3	Local	Park	Environmental Management	BIRKDALE	21947	Recreation Park	T3	1	3	Aquatic Paradise Park East		✓

An excerpt from the Master Spread sheet discussed in Chapter 10 Implementing the strategy



Indicative open space embellishments

Outlined on the next page are indicative embellishments that support a range of recreation and sporting activities across the spectrum of recreation park types.

Asset	Type 1 Destination Park	Type 2 Community Park	Type 3 Neighbourhood Park	Type 4 Meeting Place Park	Type 5 Civic Spaces
Barbecues (electric)	A number of barbecue units will be provided.	A minimum of one electric barbecue unit will be provided.	Not generally	Yes, if requested by users	No
Bicycle racks	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bins	Multiple rubbish bins and recycle bins in appropriate locations will be provided.	Multiple rubbish bins and recycle bins in appropriate locations will be provided.	Generally bins are not provided but if particular activities in the park, or there is a history of significant littering a bin may be provided.	One rubbish bin and one recycle bin.	Multiple rubbish bins and recycle bins in appropriate locations.
Bus parking and turnaround	Yes, if park is likely to be visited by charter bus.	No	No	No	No
Car parking	Yes. Number of spaces determined by a master plan or traffic analysis.	Yes. Number of spaces determined by a master plan or traffic analysis.	No. Car parking will be provided on-street.	Yes, a small number of spaces.	No
Community Garden	No	Not generally	Yes, where suitable. Preferred sites will be identified with one per Neighbourhood)	No	No
Community sport infrastructure (1)	Not	Yes, in limited locations.	Not generally.	No	No
Cultural–historical	Yes, if artefacts exist or it is relevant to the site.	Yes, if artefacts exist or it is relevant to the site.	Yes, if artefacts exist or it is relevant to the site.	Yes, if artefacts exist or it is relevant to the site.	Yes, if artefacts exist or it is relevant to the site.
Cultural–public artwork	Yes if deemed appropriate.	Yes if available	Yes if available	No	Yes
Dog off-leash area	Not generally, but as the master plan dictates	A full-size, fenced dog off-leash area will be provided in this park type in each SCA. Not all parks in this type will have the embellishment. A small dog area is recommended. Koala proof fencing in recommended. Dog agility equipment may be provided if funds are available	Unfenced or partially fenced dog off-leash areas may be suited to this park type. Provision will be assessed across the Neighbourhood with a number being recommended.	No	No
Fencing or bollards and lock rail	Yes (2)	Yes (2)	Yes (2)	Yes (2)	Yes (2)
Festivals and events space	There will be at least one festival and event space in each catchment. Refer to Festival and Event Strategy for recommended infrastructure			No	Yes (generally)

Asset	Type 1 Destination Park	Type 2 Community Park	Type 3 Neighbourhood Park	Type 4 Meeting Place Park	Type 5 Civic Spaces
Footpaths (see also Paths)	Footpaths are an extension of the open space area that links the park to the residences of the users. Ideally, people should feel that they are in open space as they leave their property on their journey to a park. There are many footpath types—some wide, some narrow, some grassed and others with a concrete path—so solutions to using the footpath as open space will vary widely. The intent though is to recognise the potential of this space and improve it so that it functions for recreation as well as movement.				
Internal roads	Yes, if deemed appropriate.	Not generally.	No	No	No
Irrigation	Ideally to all areas if water is available (and the park is not a natural setting park). If water is restricted then irrigation to the high use turf areas that experience the greatest visitor loads will be provided. If the irrigation system uses recycled water then opt for sub-surface irrigation to minimise odours.	Only in high traffic areas if water is available. Consider other strategies to ameliorate the need for irrigation such as hard surfacing and suitable grass species.	No	No	To turf areas and any garden beds though most Civic Spaces will have extensive hard surfacing.
Kick-about space	All regional parks have kick-about spaces but goal posts are not supplied.	In many parks there will be opportunities for a kick-about space including a set of combined soccer/ league goal posts.	In parks where it is safe, and there is sufficient area, a kick-about space including a set of combined soccer/ league goal posts will be provided. A minimum of one per Neighbourhood will be provided	No	No
Landscaping	Yes. Hard surface may also be dual use for pedestrians and bicycles. Park should be connected into an external network. All picnic and play facilities will be connected with a path.	Yes. Hard surface may also be dual use for pedestrians and bicycles. Park should be connected into an external network. All picnic and play facilities will be connected with a path.	Limited paths that connect the users to play structures or other features.	Yes	Yes, if required though extensive hard surfacing may negate the need.
Lighting	Yes along paths, in activity nodes and public toilets. Other lighting for decorative purposes (e.g. up-lights to trees) and for events may also be relevant.	Yes along paths, in activity nodes and public toilets.	Only if required for a specific activity.	No	Yes. The whole space needs to be well lit.
Natural heritage	Across all park types heritage trees or other important natural heritage items—fauna and flora—will be protected.				

Asset	Type 1 Destination Park	Type 2 Community Park	Type 3 Neighbourhood Park	Type 4 Meeting Place Park	Type 5 Civic Spaces
Paths (see also Footpaths)	Yes. Hard surface may also be dual use for pedestrians and bicycles. Park should be connected into an external network. All picnic and play facilities will be connected with a path.	Yes. Hard surface may also be dual use for pedestrians and bicycles. Park should be connected into an external network. All picnic and play facilities will be connected with a path.	Limited paths that connect the users to play structures or other features.	Yes	Yes, if required though extensive hard surfacing may negate the need.
Physical Activity Stations—dynamic or static	Not generally.	Yes	In neighbourhood parks where they meet residential amenity criteria.	No	No
Playspace—primary school level	<i>Where physical activity stations are provided they will be made available for use by fitness trainers.</i> High quality playground if park suited. Play may be either natural or structured play (or both). May incorporate some one-off items that are not available elsewhere in the city. In some settings and locations only a modest playground, or even no playground, is required. Provide shade either naturally or through a shade structure.	High quality playground if park suited. Play may be either natural or structured play (or both). In some settings and locations only a modest playground, or even no playground, is required. Provide shade either naturally or through a shade structure.		No	Yes, if it complements the space.
Playspace—secondary school level	Yes, if suited to the function of the particular park.	High quality playground if park suited. Play may be either natural or structured play (or both). In some settings and locations only a modest playground, or even no playground, is required. Provide shade either naturally or through a shade structure.	Within a neighbourhood it would be expected that some of the neighbourhood parks would have modest natural or structured play facilities for older children.	No	Yes, if it complements the space.
Shade	Yes, multiple shade structures and trees covering activity areas (picnic tables and playgrounds)	Yes, multiple shade structures and trees covering activity areas (picnic tables and playgrounds)	Yes, shade structures and trees covering activity areas (picnic tables and playgrounds)	Yes, multiple shade structures and trees covering picnic tables	Yes, multiple shade structure and trees covering activity areas (picnic tables and playgrounds)

Asset	Type 1 Destination Park	Type 2 Community Park	Type 3 Neighbourhood Park	Type 4 Meeting Place Park	Type 5 Civic Spaces
Playspace-toddler	High quality playground if park suited. Play may be either natural or structured play (or both). May incorporate some one-off items that are not available elsewhere in the city. In some settings and locations only a modest playground, or even no playground, is required. Provide shade either naturally or through a shade structure.	High quality playground if park suited. Play may be either natural or structured play (or both). In some settings and locations only a modest playground, or even no playground, is required. Provide shade either naturally or through a shade structure.	Within a neighbourhood it would be expected that some of the neighbourhood parks would have modest natural or structured play facilities. (Minimum of one per Neighbourhood). Provide shade either naturally or through a shade structure	No	Yes, if it complements the space. Provide shade either naturally or through a shade structure
Public toilet	Yes	Yes	Not generally though there may be exceptions for parks that have higher level embellishments.	No	Yes (or they are located nearby).
Ramp park	Not generally.	Yes	Small, wheeled-play facilities only.	No	No
Seating and tables	There will be extensive seating, both sheltered and unsheltered, throughout the park and along pathways.	There will be multiple seats, both sheltered and unsheltered, throughout the park and along pathways.	There will be a minimum of one seat in every Neighbourhood park.	A number of seat and table units will be provided with shade.	A number of seats will be provided usually around the edge of the space to leave the central area free of obstructions.
Signage	Yes, incorporating a high quality park entry statement. Tourist (brown and white signs) signage on main roads will indicate the park's presence to tourists. Interpretative and trail signage (incorporating distance markers) where necessary.	Yes, quality design. External streets signs to aid direction Interpretative and trail signage (incorporating distance markers) where necessary.	Yes, basic design. Street sign at nearest major road.	Yes, basic design.	Yes incorporating a high quality, unique design in keeping with the theme of the space or precinct.
Water	Yes. A number of bubblers incorporating dog-bowls. Bubblers should be incorporated at each activity node and along or near pathways.	Yes. A number of bubblers incorporating dog-bowls. At least one will be near a pathway connected through the park.	Yes, basic design.	Yes, basic design.	Yes incorporating a high quality, unique design in keeping with the theme of the space or precinct.

Asset	Type 1 Destination Park	Type 2 Community Park	Type 3 Neighbourhood Park	Type 4 Meeting Place Park	Type 5 Civic Spaces
Wedding space	Not generally.	The provision of a wedding space will depend upon the particular park. An area that can be cordoned off for events in a relatively quiet space is required. A limited number of event spaces will be provided.	Not generally but exceptions may be made in certain circumstances.	No	No
Shade					

(1) As examples this may include a tennis court (full or half size), a basketball court (full or half size), a volleyball court or beach volleyball court

(2) As an alternative to bollards consider alternative vehicle barriers such as trees (living bollards), boulders and ditches with a sharp profile or wet base. The intent is to keep vehicles out while leaving the park edges as transparent as possible at minimum cost.

A5

Activity and facility shortfalls and projects

A summary of the projects to meet shortfalls in each SCA and neighbourhood is summarised below. Each shortfall translates as a project that, in many cases, requires further investigation before a solution is reached. Quite often there may be a number of alternative solutions that have to be considered including purchase of new parkland. An arbitrary priority of high medium and low has been allocated to each of the projects. A project can only be delivered if it is approved in the 10 year and annual budget. Priorities for budget items are determined each year.

Suburban and Island Catchment Area level projects

The SCA and ICA level projects are shown in table A5-1 below.

Table A5-1: SCA and ICA level projects

Project Number	SCA	Project	Priority
1.1	1	DOLA to be built at Judy Holt Sportsfields as per master plan	L
1.2	1	Develop a ceremony space in Aquatic Paradise West Park	L
1.3	1	Develop a catchment level ramp park	M
1.4	1	Develop an all-abilities playground in Wellington Point Reserve	L
1.5	1	Various T2 parks require a public toilet	L
1.6	1	Develop a ceremony space in Wellington Point Reserve	L
1.7	1	Develop a large picnic area in Jack and Edna Finney Reserve	M
1.8	1	Consider a large fenced dog off leash area in Jack and Edna Finney Reserve	M
1.9	1	Consider a large fenced dog off leash area in Creek Road Park	L
2.1	2	Develop a ceremony space in Capalaba Regional Park	M
2.2	2	Provide a public toilet in Brosnan Drive Park	L
2.3	2	Provide a public toilet in Windemere Road Park	L
2.4	2	Provide a public toilet in Hanover Drive Park	L
2.5	2	Provide a public toilet in O’Gorman Street Park	L
2.6	2	Provide a public toilet in Valentine Park	L
2.7	2	Provide a public toilet in Wentworth Drive Park	L
2.8	2	Provide a public toilet in Wimborne Road Park	L
2.9	2	Trial a large fenced dog off leash area in Wimborne Road Park (when required)	L
3.1	3	Develop picnicking opportunities in Raby Esplanade Park as per the master plan	M
3.2	3	Develop a small dog area at the Sturgeon Street DOLA	H
3.3	3	Develop a ceremony space at Raby Bay Foreshore Park	M
3.4	3	Develop a ceremony space at Fellmonger Park	L
3.6	3	Develop an all-abilities playground in Raby Bay Foreshore Park	L
3.7	3	Provide public toilets in Wellington Street Park	M
3.8	3	Trail a large fenced dog off leash area in Raby Boulevard Park when required	L
4.1	4	Enlarge the Orchard Beach Foreshore swimming enclosure and allow dogs to swim there	M
4.2	4	Develop Baythorn Nature Belt as a recreation park	M
4.3	4	Develop a ceremony space in Yeo Park	L
4.4	4	Develop an all-abilities playground at Victoria Point Recreation Reserve	L
4.5	4	Develop an all-abilities playground at Sel Outridge Park	L
4.6	4	Provide a public toilet in Crystal Waters Park	L
4.7	4	Provide a public toilet in Orana Esplanade Foreshore Park	M

Project Number	SCA	Project	Priority
4.8	4	Provide one or more public toilets in Weinam Creek Corridor	M
4.9	4	Undertake into investigation into the demand for swimming enclosures	L
4.10	4	Provide picnic facilities for large groups in Weinam Creek Wetlands	M
4.11	4	Provide small dog areas in the following DOLAS; Fodder Forest, Les Moore Park, Main Street, Manning Esplanade Park	M
4.12	4	Upgrade the ramp parks as per the Ramp Park Strategy including; Redland Bay, Thorneside and Victoria Point	M
4.13	4	Develop a plan for the community park in South East Thornlands	M
5.1	5	Build a small dog area adjacent to the DOLA in Mount Cotton Community Park	M
5.2	5	Develop an all-abilities playground in Mount Cotton Community Park	L
5.3	5	Develop a ceremony space in Mount Cotton Community Park	L
5.4	5	Relocate the Mount Cotton Skate Park	M
5.5	5	Upgrade the kick about area in Mount Cotton Community Park for sports training	M
6.1	6a	Various public toilets after further investigation	L
6.2	6b	Develop a ceremony space in Coochiemudlo Island Foreshore parkland	L
6.3	6c	Develop a ceremony space in Pats Park, Macleay Island	L
6.4	6c	Develop a ceremony space in Southsea Terrace Park, Macleay Island	L
6.5	6c	Develop a ceremony space in Alison Crescent Park, Russell Island	L
6.6	6a,b,c	Undertake investigation into the demand for swimming enclosures	L
6.7	6a	Upgrade the NSI ramp parks as per the Ramp Park Strategy	M
6.8	6a	Find a location to build a BMX dirt track on NSI	M
6.9	6b	Implement the Coochiemudlo Island Foreshore park plan	M
6.10	6c	Provide a BMX track in the future on High Street Park Russell Island	L
6.11	6c	Design and construct a ramp park in Southsea Terrace Park Macleay Island	H
6.12	6c	develop a bushwalking trail around and through bushland on Russell Island	M
6.13	6c	develop a canoe trail around the SMBI	H
6.14	6c	undertake low key upgrades of multiple water access points already identified or being used by the SMBI community	H
6.15	6c	complete the Macleay Island Heritage Trail	H
6.16	6c	investigate and develop free camping areas associated with a future SMBI Canoe Trail in suitable locations on the SMBI	M

Neighbourhood activity open space shortfalls

The neighbourhood level land shortfalls are shown in table A5-2 below.

Table A5-2: Neighbourhood level land shortfalls

Project Number	SCA	N'hood	Land shortfalls	Priority
1.1.1	1	1	a location for a community garden	L
1.1.2	1	1	designate the walk to King Island as a dog off-leash area	M
1.3.1	1	3	a location for a community garden	L
1.3.2	1	3	a location for use by commercial operators such as fitness trainers	L
1.4.1	1	4	a hangout space for young people	L
1.4.2	1	4	a location for a community garden	L
1.5.1	1	5	a hangout space for young people	L
1.5.2	1	5	a location for use by commercial operators such as fitness trainers	L
1.9.1	1	9	an area or space for a dog off leash area (DOLA)	L
1.9.2	1	9	a location for use by commercial operators such as fitness trainers	L
1.9.3	1	9	various pathways linking open space	L
1.10.1	1	10	a location for a community garden	L
1.11.1	1	11	an open space area for a DOLA	L

Project Number	SCA	N'hood	Land shortfalls	Priority
2.16.1	2	16	a location for a community garden	L
2.17.1	2	17	an open space area for a DOLA	L
2.17.2	2	17	a location for use by commercial operators such as fitness trainers	L
2.18.1	2	18	a location for a community garden	L
2.20.1	2	20	a hangout space for young people	M
2.20.2	2	20	physical activity facilities such as fitness equipment and a half-court	M
2.20.3	2	20	an open space area for a DOLA	M
2.20.4	2	20	a location for use by commercial operators such as fitness trainers	M
2.22.1	2	22	various projects to improve accessibility to the parks	L
2.23.1	3	23	an open space area for a DOLA	L
3.24.1	3	24	a location for use by commercial operators such as fitness trainers	L
3.24.2	3	24	a hangout space for young people	L
3.26.1	3	26	a location for fitness activity stations	M
3.26.2	3	26	a location for use by commercial operators such as fitness trainers	M
3.26.3	3	26	a kick-about space	M
3.26.4	3	26	a location for a community garden	M
3.27.1	3	27	an open space area for a DOLA	L
4.29.1	4	29	in the Kinross Road Structure Pan Area find a space for a site for a community garden	M
4.29.2	4	29	in the Kinross Road Structure Pan Area find an area for a DOLA	M
4.29.3	4	29	in the Kinross Road development find an well-connected space to install physical activity stations	M
4.29.4	4	29	in the Kinross Road Structure Pan Area install play activities for toddlers	M
4.29.5	4	29	in the Kinross Road Structure Pan Area install play activities for primary school aged children	M
4.29.6	4	29	in the Kinross Road Structure Pan Area find a hang out space for young people	M
4.31.1	4	31	a location for use by commercial users such as fitness trainers	L
4.32.1	4	32	develop a T3 park to meet as many of the desired standards of service as possible	M
4.33.1	4	33	develop one T2 park and one T3 park to meet as many of the desired standards of service as possible	M
4.35.1	4	35	develop on T3 park to meet as many of the desired standards of service as possible	L
4.37.1	4	37	a location for use by commercial operators such as fitness trainers	L
4.38.1	4	38	an open space area for a DOLA	M
4.38.2	4	38	a location for a community garden	M
4.38.3	4	38	a hangout space for young people	M
4.38.4	4	38	find and develop a natural area experience	M
4.38.5	4	38	a location for use by commercial operators such as fitness trainers	M
4.40.1	4	40	a location for a community garden	L
4.40.2	4	40	a location for use by commercial operators such as fitness trainers	L
4.41.1	4	41	a location for a community garden	L
4.44.1	4	44	a location for a community garden	M
4.44.2	4	44	an open space area for a DOLA	M
4.44.3	4	44	a location for use by commercial operators such as fitness trainers	M
4.45.1	4	45	expand the size of the swimming enclosure and consider allowing dogs access to a small section	L
4.46.2	4	46	a location for a community garden	L
5.48.1	5	48	a location for a community garden	L

Project Number	SCA	N'hood	Land shortfalls	Priority
5.49.1	5	49	a location for a community garden	M
5.49.2	5	49	a location for fitness activity stations	M
5.49.3	5	49	a location for use by commercial operators such as fitness trainers	M
5.49.4	5	49	an open space area for a DOLA	M
6.50.1	6a	50	a location for a community garden	L
6.54.1	6c	54	upgrade of informal water access points	M
6.57.1	6c	57	a location for toddler and primary play on Canaipia Point	M
6.57.2	6c	57	upgrade of informal water access points	M

The following table demonstrates how an activity shortfall at the neighbourhood level equates to a land short in some cases.

For the purposes of preparing a preliminary Infrastructure Charges Schedule the following has been applied:

- where there are 3 or more activities missing in any neighbourhood it is recommended that a new park be provided at some time in the next 14 years
- the new park will have the function of a neighbourhood park and meet this Strategies size and characteristic requirements
- the new park will be embellished in the first instance with the missing activities
- these activity and land shortfall may be able to be tolerated well into the future
- a minimum trigger for action would be an increase in population particularly in medium density housing
- the shortfall for sporting and community purpose land is not included in these tables

<i>Project numbers</i>	<i>SCA</i>	<i>N'hood</i>	<i>Why the new park is required (for activity shortfalls)</i>	<i>Area</i>
2.20.1 - 4	2	20	Hangout space for young people, physical activity space, an area for a dog off leash area, an area for use by commercial operators	minimum 5000 sqm
3.26.1 - 4	3	26	an area for fitness activity stations, an area for use by commercial operators, a kick about space, a location for a community garden	minimum 5000 sqm
4.29.1 - 6	4	29 (Kinross Road SPA)	areas for a community garden, dog off leash area, fitness stations, toddler play area, primary play, teenage hangout space - activities to be located in a new Community Park and 3 new Neighbourhood Parks	minimum of 21500 sqm
4.38.1 - 5	4	38 (Bunker Road SPA)	an area is required for a dog off leash area, a community garden, a hangout space for young people, a nature play area and area for commercial uses such as personal trainers	minimum of 5000 sqm
4.44.1 - 3	4	44	an area is required for a community garden, a dog off leash area and for commercial uses	minimum of 5000 sqm
5.49.1 - 4	5	49	an area for a community garden, for fitness activity stations, an area for commercial operators and a dog off leash area	minimum or 5000 sqm
4.33.1	4	33	is a new multi-purpose park in the South East Thornlands SPA	minimum of 5000 sqm
4.35.1	4	35	is a new multi-purpose park in the South East Thornlands SPA	minimum of 5000sqm
			<i>Minimum total area</i>	<i>56,500 sqm or 5.65 ha</i>

A number of new parks are indicated in the current (2012) ICS, these new parks mostly in Redland Bay remain on the preliminary ICS as most of the form the extensive Weinam Creek Wetlands Community Park.

A6

Commercial use assessments

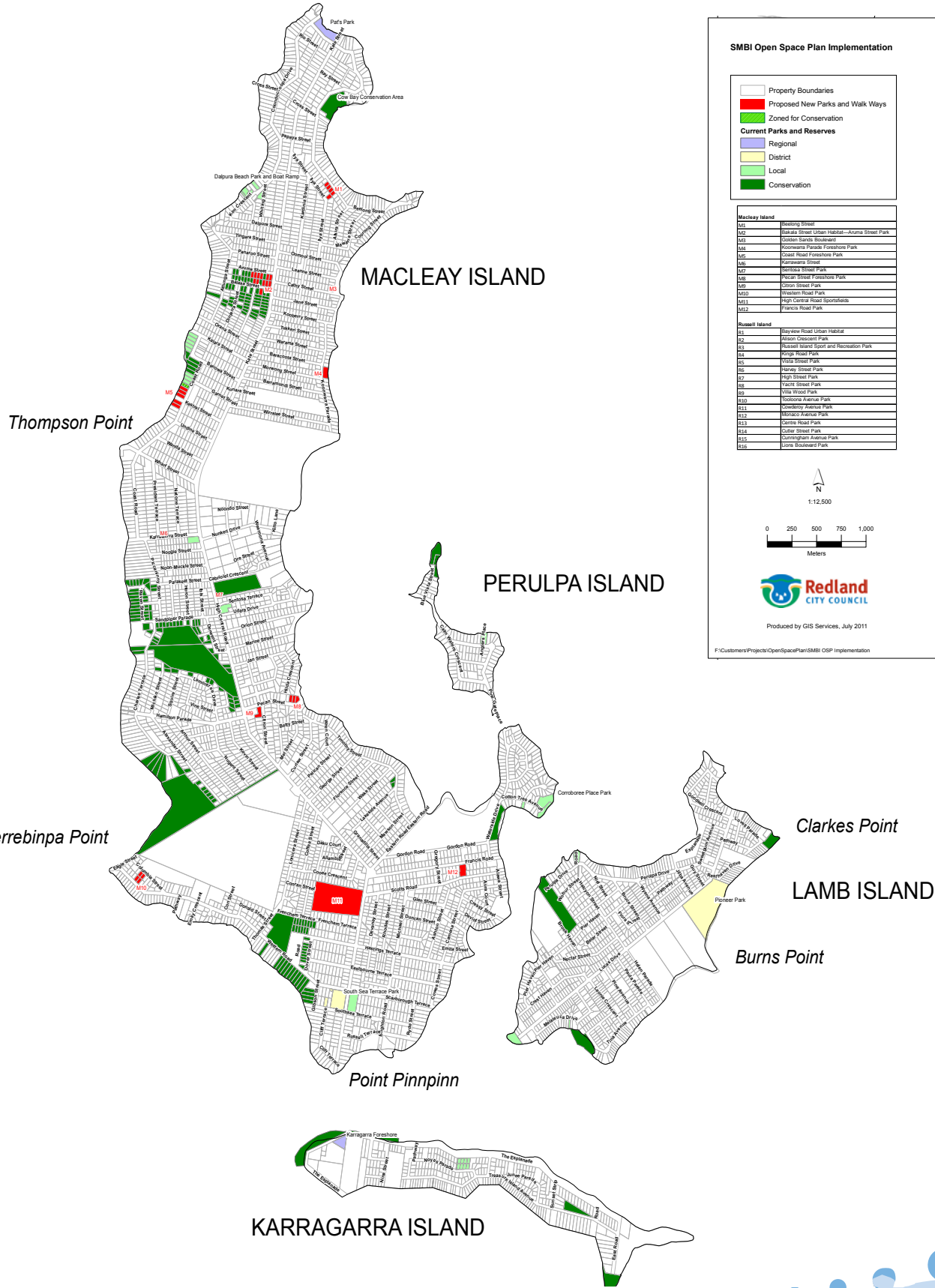
Commercial use assessments

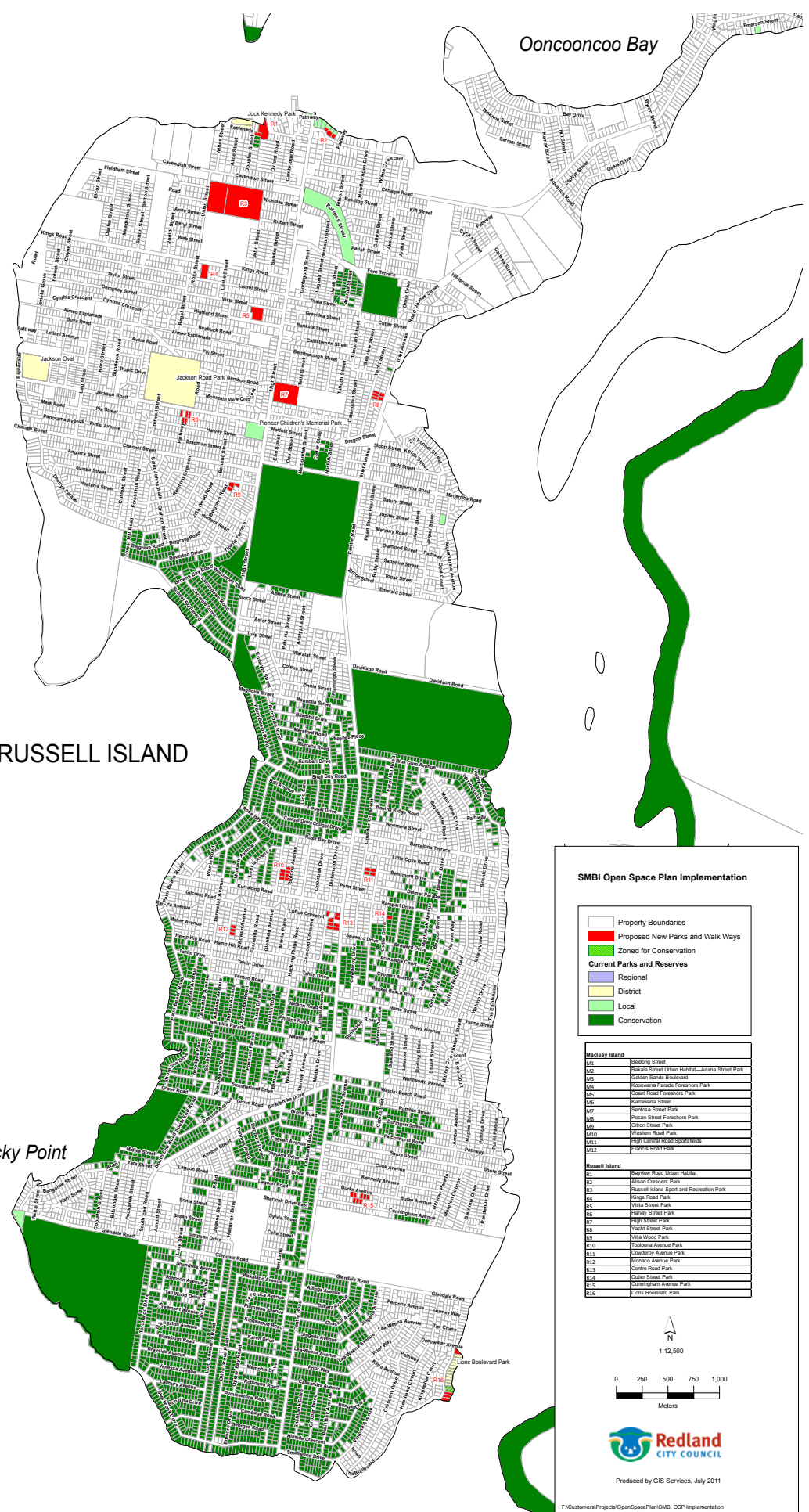
The following parks are recommended to have commercial use assessments completed:

- Apex Park
- Aquatic Paradise East
- Bailey Road Park
- Beth Boyd Park
- Bilbury Street Park
- Brosnan Drive Park
- Byng Road Park
- Capalaba Regional Park
- Cascade Gardens
- Charlie Buckler Sportsfield
- Cleveland Point Recreation Reserve
- Coochiemudlo foreshore and beach areas
- EGW Wood Sportsfields
- Ern and Alma Dowling Memorial Park
- Fellmonger Park
- G. J. Walter Park
- Goodall Street Park
- Hanover Drive Park
- Henry Ziegenfusz Park
- Heritage Drive Urban Habitat
- Jack and Edna Finney Reserve
- Jackson Road Oval
- John Frederick Park
- Judy Holt Sportsfields
- Keith Surridge Park
- Laurie Burns Sportsfields
- Les Moore Park
- Macleay Island Sport and Recreation Park
- Montgomery Drive Park
- Mount Cotton Community Park
- Norm Price Park
- O'Gorman Street Park
- Oyster Point Park
- Pinklands Sporting Complex
- Plantation Place Park
- Point Talburpin Park
- Raby Bay Boulevard Park
- Raby Bay Esplanade Park
- Raby Bay Foreshore Park
- Raby Bay Harbour Park
- Riverton Drive Park
- Rosella Street Park
- Russell Island Sport and Recreation Park
- Sel Outridge Park
- Southsea Terrace Park
- Tauris Road Park
- Valantine Park
- Valantine Park
- Victoria Point Recreation Reserve
- W. H. Yeo Park
- Wellington Point Reserve
- Wellington Street Park
- Wentworth Drive Park
- Wimborne Road Park
- Windemere Road Park

A7

Open space system on SMBI

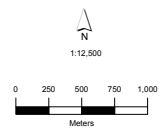




SMBI Open Space Plan Implementation

- Property Boundaries
 - Proposed New Parks and Walk Ways
 - Zoned for Conservation
- Current Parks and Reserves**
- Regional
 - District
 - Local
 - Conservation

Mackey Island	
M1	Balmain Street
M2	Bakara Street Urban Habitat - Anura Street Park
M3	Golden Sands Boulevard
M4	Koonwarra Reserve Fossiliferous Park
M5	Lochin Road Fossiliferous Park
M6	Mariners Street
M7	Mariners Street Park
M8	Pelican Street Fossiliferous Park
M9	Clifton Street Park
M10	Western Road Park
M11	High Central Road Sportsfields
M12	Marine Road Park
Russell Island	
R1	Bayview Road Urban Habitat
R2	Allison Crescent Park
R3	Russell Island Sport and Recreation Park
R4	Knipe Road Park
R5	Vivika Street Park
R6	Palmyra Street Park
R7	High Street Park
R8	Yacht Street Park
R9	Yalla Wood Park
R10	Toddona Avenue Park
R11	Cowdellby Avenue Park
R12	Woodsby Avenue Park
R13	Centre Road Park
R14	Julian Street Park
R15	Donnington Avenue Park
R16	Jons Boulevard Park



Produced by GIS Services, July 2011

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Community feedback overview

Redland City Council, draft Redland Open Space Strategy: 2026

Written submissions

Overview

The draft Redland Open Space Strategy: 2026 (Strategy) was approved for community engagement by Council at the General Meeting on 29 February 2012, with a Community Review Process. The Community Review process occurred between the 1 March 2012 and 30 May 2012.

As part of the Community Review period, the Strategy was available at the Council Libraries and Website, and advertised through traditional media (i.e. Newspaper and Radio) and online.

The Strategy was available for Public Comment via a number of forms of communication, which included phone, email, an online form and a walkability checklist.

Written Submissions

There were 69 written submissions from different submitters to the Strategy, with 60 external and 9 internal stakeholders respectively.

The written submissions were compiled by Council and separated on location and issue basis to allow for effective response.

2.1. Overview of Key Issues

Council has identified a number of key issues identified from the written submissions to the Strategy, which include the following:

- Provision of open space and facilities in Catchment 6b and 6c;
- Connectivity in open space;
- City wide support for the Desired Standards of Service (DSS);
- Disagreement with the DSS in specific locations;
- Provision of basic amenities and facilities in open space; and
- Technical details of the Strategy.

The following provides further discussion on each of the key issues identified by Council, with the implications to the Strategy provided in italics.

2.1.1. Provision of open space in Catchment 6b and 6c

Submitters identified a significant number of issues for open space provision and facilities in Coochiemudlo Island (Catchment 6b) and the Southern Moreton Bay Islands (SMBI) (Catchment 6c). Key issues with open space in Catchment 6b and 6c included the following:

- Improving the provision of open space on Coochiemudlo Island and the SMBI;
- Amenities (i.e. shade and seating) in open space on Coochiemudlo Island and the SMBI;
- Connections and footpath access around the Coochiemudlo, Russell and Macleay Islands;
- Disabled access on footpaths and transport to Coochiemudlo Island and the SMBI; and
- Improve access to the water on Canipia Point on Russell Island to encourage canoeing and kayaking.

- Poinciana Park, rubbish bins, tables and shaded areas; and
- Raby Bay Foreshore Park, toilets and shaded areas.

Submitters identified a need for amenities (i.e. toilets) in areas that had adequate provision, which have not been mapped in the Strategy.

Implications

Existing amenities (i.e. toilets) in Redland City should be mapped in the final version of the Redland Open Space Strategy: 2026.

Design guidelines for seating should be developed by Council, which ensure that there is adequate shading.

2.1.6. Technical details of the Strategy

There were a number of internal and external stakeholders that questioned technical details of the Strategy, which included:

- Details of the mapping and nomenclature on Neighbourhood Maps;
- Consideration for the Coochiemudlo Land Management Plan (2004) in the development of the Desired Standards of service;
- Drafted in passive and technical language, making it difficult to understand for community members;
- Strategies that will improve the provision of sporting activities in Redland City, which include:
- Consultation and marketing of sporting clubs and programs; and
- Guidelines and standards for community costs for the use of sporting fields.

Implications

Amend mapping and nomenclature on Neighbourhood Maps for the final Redland Open Space Strategy: 2026.

Consider the Coochiemudlo Land Management Plan (2004) with Desired Standards of Service.

Draft the final Redland Open Space Strategy: 2026 in active and plain English.

Redland City Council, draft Redland Open Space Strategy: 2026

Sports survey

Overview

As part of the Community Review process, the Council and Plan C have engaged with community members involved in sports groups in Redland City, through Intercept Surveys that identified the following:

Issues with sports facilities and provision in Redland City;

Trends in the sporting community; and

Priorities for the better provision of sports in the future.

These Intercept Surveys about Sports in Redland City took place at Norm Price Park on the following dates:

- Friday 20 July 2012; and
- Friday 10 August 2012.

2. Sports survey

There was a total of 78 respondents to the Sports Survey on Friday 20 July 2012 (36) and Friday 10 August 2012 (42).

2.1. Residence of respondents

Findings

Respondents to the survey indicated that they resided in 12 different locations throughout the Redland City, which included the following Alexandra Hills, Birkdale, Capalaba, Cleveland, Mt Cotton, Redland Bay, Sheldon, Thorneside, Thornlands, Victoria Point; and Wellington Point.

A number of submissions were from members of kayaking and canoeing clubs that were supportive of improved camping on the SMBI. The submitters felt that improved camping facilities would support outdoor recreational activities they participated in.

Implications:

Significant improvements to Open Space provision and facilities need to be made Coochiemudlo Island and the SMBI.

2.1.2. Connectivity in open space

Submitters identified a significant number of issues with connectivity in open space, which included the following:

- Access to footpaths for all community members (i.e. wheel chairs, mobility scooters and walking aids), city wide;
- Access to footpaths on Highway Drive, which has no footpaths despite high pedestrian movements;
- Concerns about the development of more footpaths along Raby Bay Esplanade Park, as they potentially could ruin the amenity of this open space area;
- Develop a pedestrian and cycle connection between Magnolia Parade and Redland Bay Road; and
- Undertake a city wide audit of the pedestrian and cycle connections to identify areas for improvements.

Implications:

There needs to be improvements in pedestrian and cycle connections city wide, which potentially needs further investigation.

2.1.3. City wide support for the Desired Standards of Service

A number of submitters provided support for the of the DSS stipulated in the Strategy. It was commented that the intent to deliver these DSS on a catchment and neighbourhood levels would be highly effective.

As part of the Community Review process, the Council consulted with a number of groups and services working in the community. There was support from these groups for Teenage Hangout areas being included in the DSS, and the provision of these spaces on a neighbourhood level. The current play equipment did not cater for older children, and existing play equipment should be upgraded to provide for this age cohort.

It was also suggested by a submitter that there should be more activities for teenagers in the SMBI, potentially the development of Skate Park.

Implications:

Community support for the DSS on a city wide basis, and their implementation on a catchment and neighbourhood basis.

Community support for Teenage Hangouts, and its provision on a Neighbourhood Level.

2.1.4. Disagreement with the Desired Standards of Service in specific locations

A number of specific locations in Redland City in which submitters disagreed with the proposed DSS. These locations identified by submitters included the following:

- Stevens Place, Dog Off-Leash Area (DOLA);
- Stevens Place, Teenage Hangout;
- Karragarra Island Esplanade, DOLA;
- Corroborre Park on Macleay Islands, DOLA;
- Aquatic Paradise East Park, Opportunities for Physical Activity;
- North Stradbroke Island, Community Garden;
- Coochiemudlo Island, Community Garden; and
- Coochiemudlo Island, Emerald Fringe, Commercial Activity.

The development of particular DSS (i.e. DOLA and Teenage Hangout) could potentially be contentious, especially in smaller communities in the City (i.e. SMBI).

Implications:

In developing the DSS on a Neighbourhood Level, extensive consultation should be undertaken with the community in the Concept and Detailed Design phases.

2.1.5. Provision of basic amenities and facilities in open space

A significant number of submitters identified that there was poor provision of amenities (i.e. shaded and seating areas) in open space areas in the city, which was impacting their recreational experience. The specific locations of these amenities identified by submitters included the following:

- Aquatic Paradise East Park, viewing area and shaded area;
- Beelong Street, viewing and shaded area;
- Karragarra Island Esplanade, viewing and shaded area;
- Orana Esplanade, toilet and Barbeque facilities;

There were also 3 respondents to the survey indicated that they resided in locations outside of Redland City (i.e. Carbrook and Shailer Park).

Implications

Activities provided at Norm Price Park attract participants from throughout the city, therefore making it a regional or destination facility; and potentially there is limited supply of sports facilities in other parts of Redland City.

Facilities located at Norm Price Park provide sporting and recreational activities for people outside of the Council's boundaries.

2.2. Issues with sports

Findings

Provision of sports facilities was the most prevalent issue for members of the sporting community. It was identified that the existing facilities in Redland City do not meet current and future demand. In particular, respondents identified that there was a shortage of Netball Courts, Equestrian Areas, Stadia or Sports Centres.

Costs and affordability of sporting activities for community members was an issue raised by respondents of the survey. The fees and cost of insurance were the greatest costs to respondents when participating in sports in Redland City, potentially limiting them and family members in participating in multiple sports.

Respondents to the sports survey identified that parking at facilities was a major restriction to participation in sporting activity.

Implications

Potentially there is a shortfall in the provision of sports facilities in Redland City.

Participation costs are becoming unaffordable, potentially limiting activity in Redland City.

Parking is a significant issue, indicating that participants travel to Norm Price Park by car to participate in sporting activities, with limited public transport access or more local facilities.

2.3. Trends in the sporting community

Findings

There were similar themes to issues with sport, with respondents identifying that increasing pressure on the existing sports facilities being a major trend. Respondents felt that the pressure on existing facilities was because of increasing demand coupled with poor provision of facilities.

Again, costs and affordability was identified as a trend in the sporting community. Respondents commented that the rising costs in participation were from the increase in fees and insurances. The costs and affordability of participating in sporting activities is reducing community member's ability to participate in a number of activities.

Respondents also identified that fluctuating participation rates in sport was a major trend, with 22.7% of responses to this question. The respondents to the sports survey intimated that participation rates in sports was inconsistent, with people 'dropping out;' reducing the viability of some clubs. A number of reasons for this trend were provided, which included age, travel and costs pressures.

Implications

Increasing pressures on existing sporting facilities, due to increasing demand and poor facility provision.

Participation costs are becoming unaffordable, potentially limiting activity in Redland City.

Participants dropped out of activities, due to travel and cost pressure, impacting the viability of some clubs.

2.4. Priorities for the better provision of sports in the future

Findings

Improvements to sporting facilities were identified as a priority action for respondents to the sports survey.

A number of specific recommendations were made by respondents. It was identified that improvements to the quality of existing facilities (i.e. clubhouses, Netball Courts and cycling infrastructure) would improve sporting activities. Respondents also identified that shaded and seating areas for spectators would improve existing facilities. Participants of a number of sports identified that a stadium or sports centre should be constructed in Redland City to provide for a range of outdoor and indoor sports. The development of local level facilities would also improve sports activities, reducing travel costs.

Respondents to the survey also identified that a priority should be to develop more opportunities for sports activities in Redland City. It was commented that there was poor provision of sporting activities for particular members of the community (i.e. girls and teenagers).

Another priority for sporting activities in Redland City is to maintain the affordability of activities. Respondents recommended that funding from all levels of government support the sporting clubs and activities to reduce the costs of fees and insurance.

Respondents also recommended that transport access be improved to existing facilities. Improvements to accessibility included parking, public transport and location of facilities.

Implications

Improve the provision and quality of existing and emergent sporting facilities is a main priority.

Developing sporting facilities that provide for multiple activities (i.e. indoor sports) is a priority.

Develop strategies that support clubs to maintain affordability for participants is a priority.

Improve opportunities for all community members (i.e. teenagers and young women) is a priority.

Develop strategies that improve accessibility to sporting facilities and infrastructure is a priority.

Redland City Council, Draft Redland Open Space Strategy: 2026

Overview neighbourhood workshops and walk and talk days

In 2011, Plan C and Mary Maher and Associates were commissioned by Redland City Council (the Council) to assist in the development of the draft Redland Open Space Strategy: 2026 using a collaborative plan making process based on leading practice approaches and high level consultation with internal stakeholders. The Strategy was developed to meet the needs of the community identified in the Redland: 2030 Community Plan.

The Strategy was approved for community engagement by Council at the General Meeting on 29 February 2012, with a Community Review process. The Council has commissioned Plan C to project manage the community engagement for the Community Review process.

1.1. Neighbourhood Workshops

As part of the Community Review process, the Council and Plan C have undertaken

Neighbourhood Workshops, which include the following components:

- Neighbourhood Questionnaire; and
- Heart Foundation: Walkability Checklist.

These activities were run concurrently on the weekend of Saturday 16 and Sunday 17 June 2012, at the following locations:

- Alexandra Hills Shopping Centre (9:00AM to 12:00PM on Saturday 16 June);
- Wellington Point Village (1:00PM to 4:00PM on Saturday 16 June);
- Bloomfield Street, Cleveland CBD (9:00AM to 12:00PM on Sunday 17 June); and
- Colbourne Avenue, Victoria Point (1:00PM to 4:00PM on Sunday 17 June).

2. Neighbourhood Questionnaire

There were 107 respondents to the Neighbourhood Questionnaire on the weekend of Saturday 16 and Sunday 17 June 2012.

The findings which have been documented in a series of reports will be attached as a separate document to the web page and any printed versions.

Public Open Space Policy

Head of Power

This policy supports Council's Corporate Plan Strategic Priority for Public Open Space to

"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" and to

"Increase the physical activity participation of residents and deliver programs and incentives that strengthen opportunities for sport and recreation."

Policy Objective

The objectives for achievement under this policy:

1. Diverse and connected public open space networks and recreation opportunities
2. The maintenance of the vital link between community health and well designed and diverse urban space
3. Balanced community and commercial access to public open space
4. Public open space that is responsive to a changing world
5. Private and not for profit partnerships recognised as a vital ingredient in the delivery of sport, recreation and community facilities and programs
6. Resident participation in public open space planning, design and management
7. Integration of the built and natural environment where possible for health, economic and aesthetic purposes
8. Protection of the forested hinterland that is vital to the city's sense of identity
9. Celebrated and sustained cultural, social and ecological values of the coastal environment
10. Protection and respect for the rich Indigenous history held within the landscape

Reporting framework, and annual corporate reporting;

1. community health indicators (e.g. levels of physical activity)
2. community feeling on safety and crime (survey)
3. social inequality measures using Australian Bureau of Statistics data
4. total area of open space within the city per head of population
5. health and social impacts of planning and design

Policy Statement

Council is committed to:

1. Providing a diversity of recreation and sporting opportunities and supporting activities of everyday life in well-planned public open spaces, parks, streetscapes and pathways that foster improved community health and neighbourhood connections.
2. Promoting healthy places for the community by encouraging and protecting natural areas and biodiversity within the residential, industrial and commercial built environments
3. Ensuring our parks are activated and vibrant places for community groups and economic activity where suited
4. Ensuring public open spaces are designed to be adaptive in response to the predicted impacts of climate change
5. Providing public open space settings and opportunities for social responsiveness, place making, action on sustainable resource management, green-house gas reduction and community lead infrastructure provision in fiscally challenging times
6. Supporting private and not for profit sectors to meet the community needs for, recreation, community and sporting activities in public open space where they are best placed to deliver a service
7. Hearing the aspirations of the community through meaningful public participation, when planning and designing community, recreation and sporting activities in public open space
8. Ensuring a forested backdrop remains as part of the city's scenic amenity, natural heritage and special identity in South East Queensland
9. Ensuring the forested backdrop is available to the community for outdoor recreation purposes best suited to the Redland environment
10. Increasing access to the city's foreshores and to Moreton Bay for outdoor recreation purposes
11. Managing and protecting the coastal, marine and water catchment environment for the enhancement of marine ecosystems, water quality, lifestyle amenity, the economy and leisure and sporting pursuits
12. Together with the Quandamooka people, protecting Indigenous and cultural heritage held within our open space system
13. Improving integration across Council Departments and Groups, and at the works and activities level, to achieve major fiscal, planning, management responsibilities
14. Promoting adoption of sound environmental principles and practices by open space suppliers, consultants, developers, customers and the community
15. Encouraging research that strives to achieve best practice parks, recreation, sport and open space management
16. Abiding by and implement the Principles in the Melbourne Communiqué developed at the Healthy Parks Healthy People Congress 2010.

Associated documents

Documents to be read in conjunction with this policy are:

Redland Open Space Strategy 2026

Corporate Environment Policy - POL-2644

Version Information

Version number	Date	Key Changes
1	December 2012	New policy Development to support the Redland Open Space Strategy 2026

