

06

Planning units

Planning units

To assess and understand the provision of recreation activities and open space across the city it is necessary to consider the level at which it operates. This is called a planning unit.

The need for open space for the city has been assessed at the following planning unit level;

- City-wide level
- Suburb / Island catchment level (SCA & ICA)
- Neighbourhood level

The Suburb Catchment Areas (SCA) used in this strategy are the same as those developed for the *Redlands Social Infrastructure Strategy 2009* (see Figure 6-1). There are six suburb catchments areas:

- Suburb Catchment Area 1—Birkdale, Wellington Point and Thorneside
- Suburb Catchment Area 2—Capalaba and Alexandra Hills
- Suburb Catchment Area 3—Cleveland and Ormiston
- Suburb Catchment Area 4—Victoria Point, Redland Bay and Thornlands
- Suburb Catchment Area 5—Sheldon and Mount Cotton
- Island Catchment Area 6—North Stradbroke Island, Coochiemudlo Island and Southern Moreton Bay Islands

Suburb Catchments Areas have been broken down into 52 walkable neighbourhoods. Walkable neighbourhoods are characterised by being areas that are:

- free of barriers such as major roads, railway lines, wetlands, creeks or features that may restrict the free movement of people
- well-connected by either roads, footpaths or trails so that people can move around the space relatively easily and safely
- have a similar residential identity

Table 6-1: Level of assessment for open space

Open Space Function/ Type	Planning Unit Level			Comment
	City	SCA/ICA	Neighbourhood	
Recreation Park Type 1— Destination Parks	✓			Parks that are of a standard to regularly attract visitors from across and outside the city
Recreation Park Type 2— Community Parks		✓		Parks that serve a suburb catchment area
Recreation Park Type 3— Neighbourhood Parks			✓	Parks that serve a neighbourhood
Recreation Park Type 4—Meeting Place Parks			✓	Parks that meet the needs of workers in concentrated industrial or commercial precincts
Recreation Park Type 5—Civic Spaces	✓			Parks that serve civic purposes
Sport Parks	✓			Parks that serve the city's need for sporting open space
Island Sport			✓	
Land for Community Purposes (mainland)	✓	✓		Community purpose land supports a wide variety of infrastructure with varying catchments so it needs to be assessed at varying levels
Land for Community Purposes (islands)			✓	

Figure 6-1: Map of catchments



Planning unit exceptions

Open space has generally been assessed at the Planning Unit level as shown in Table 6-1. The exceptions are the Islands (SCA 6). Their relative isolation means that need for sport land and community purpose land is assessed at the SCA and neighbourhood level.

Other open space types—Recreation Corridors, Ecological Areas, Amenity Reserves, Public Utility Land—are assessed on need (e.g. land for a pumping station) or on opportunity e.g. valuable conservation land or land for an amenity park.

Suburb Catchment populations

SCAs are the planning unit level for assessing how many Type 2 (Community Parks) are required and some of the community purposes land. It is necessary to understand the current resident and expected resident 2026 population at a suburb level to undertake the assessment. The population forecasts are set out in Table 6-2. These populations form part of the open space supply analysis (see Section 10).

SCA 1—Birkdale, Wellington Point and Thorneside

This SCA contains established areas that experienced 8.5% growth from 2001-2006 as farms were redeveloped into diverse residential areas. The population, over the next twenty years is expected to grow by 18% for a total population of 33,823, or 5,149 people more than in 2006.

More than 2,100 new dwellings are expected to be built over the twenty years to 2026 with nearly all being infill developments. New housing stock will comprise more than 40% as attached medium density buildings.

Stakeholders identify issues with young people in this area even though there are higher proportions of older people. In 2006, about 1,900 people (6.8%) were considered to be experiencing significant socio-economic disadvantage. There are increasing stocks of public housing in this catchment.

Birkdale is a district centre providing for the commercial and retail needs of the surrounding district while Wellington Point fulfils a traditional village centre role. Residents travel to Capalaba and Cleveland for major commercial needs.

SCA 2—Capalaba and Alexandra Hills

The residential population of Capalaba and Alexandra Hills is expected to increase by 4,378 people to 39,944 residents in the next twenty years—a 12.3% increase. The majority of the population growth will occur in Capalaba (over 3,000) and of that, nearly three-quarters will live in medium density accommodation. Of the 500 dwellings expected to be built

Table 6-2: Population projections to 2026

Suburb Catchment Area	2006 Population	2026 Projected Population	% Growth 2006-2026	Total Growth 2006-2026
SCA 1—Birkdale, Wellington Point and Thorneside	28,674	33,823	18%	5,149
SCA 2—Capalaba and Alexandra Hills	35,566	39,944	12.3%	4,378
SCA 3—Cleveland and Ormiston	19,957	24,598	23.3%	4,641
SCA 4—Victoria Point, Redland Bay and Thornlands	36,681	56,307	53.5%	19,626
SCA 5—Sheldon and Mount Cotton	5,168	8,964	73.5%	3,796
ICA 6—North Stradbroke Island, Coochiemudlo Island and Southern Moreton Bay Islands	6,925	12,739	83.9%	5,814
TOTAL	132,971	176,375		43,404

in Alexandra Hills by 2026, over 400 of these are likely to be medium density units.

The area has a younger population with significant disabled and indigenous representation. In 2006, about 4,230 people (12.4%) were considered to be experiencing significant socio-economic disadvantage. Parts of the area have a higher than average proportion of public housing and a number of individuals and households on fixed low incomes.

Capalaba is the gateway to the city, a major centre and host for regional events. Alexandra Hills is recognised as a district centre.

SCA 3—Ormiston and Cleveland

Ormiston is predominantly a residential area but also has significant open space and conservation lands that border with Moreton Bay. Cleveland is mainly residential with commercial and some industrial to the south-west.

Initial growth was spurred by the construction of the railway line in the late 1800s. Rapid growth took place from the 1960s into the 1980s, including the development of the Raby Bay canal estate in the 1980s and 1990s.

In 2006 the combined population of the two suburbs was 19,957 with 14,164 of these residents living in Cleveland. Over the next twenty years the population is expected to grow by 4,641 people to 24,598 residents or by approximately 23.3%. Most of the population growth will occur in Cleveland (3,300) and many of these people will live in medium density style accommodation.

The area has an older population with significant disabled representation. In 2006, about 1,315 people (6.9%) were considered to be experiencing significant socio-economic disadvantage.

Cleveland is the civic heart, major centre, host of regional events and gateway to North Stradbroke Island.

SCA 4—Victoria Point, Redland Bay and Thornlands

Victoria Point, Redland Bay and Thornlands contain established and newly developing areas that experienced substantial growth of 32.9% from 2001-2006. The 2026 population is expected to be 56,307, an increase of 19,626 residents. This is a 53.5% increase on the 2006 population. The majority of the population growth will occur in Redland Bay and Thornlands.

Redland Bay and Thornlands are experiencing significant growth in younger families and Victoria Point is home to longer-term, older residents. There is also notable disabled and indigenous representation in Victoria Point.

In 2006, about 594 people (1.7%) were identified as having socio-economic disadvantage.

Redland Bay is the gateway to the Southern Moreton Bay Islands and Victoria Point is the access point to Coochiemudlo Island.

SCA 5—Mount Cotton and Sheldon

Mount Cotton and Sheldon contain rural, rural industry, conservation, tourism and urban village development and experienced growth of 12.1% from 2001-2006. The 2006 population was 5,168.

Over the twenty years to 2026 the residential population is expected to increase by 3,796 people to 8,964 residents which is a 73.5% increase over the 2006 population. All this growth is likely to be accommodated in detached urban residential housing and most of it in greenfield areas.

The area has a younger population with a large proportion of couples with children. Sheldon has a large proportion of work-from-home occupants. In 2006, there was no identification of socio-economic disadvantage.

ICA 6—The Islands

ICA 6a: North Stradbroke Island

North Stradbroke Island encompasses significant conservation areas, and three residential and tourist areas in the townships of Amity, Dunwich and Point Lookout.

Significant residential development did not occur until the post-war years, spurred by the improved access brought about by the establishment of a car ferry from the mainland to the island. Sand mining became an important industry from the 1950s. The most rapid growth took place from the late 1960s into the 1980s, when residential housing and tourist accommodation were constructed.

Over the twenty years to 2026 the residential population is expected to increase by 875 people to 3,190 residents with the majority of these residing in Dunwich.

The area has a rich indigenous cultural heritage and a concentrated indigenous population in Dunwich.

The island has an older population. The island experiences tourism peaks during school holiday periods so the population can swell dramatically for short periods of time.

Except for Point Lookout, there is evidence of significant socio-economic disadvantage on North Stradbroke Island.

ICA 6b: Coochiemudlo Island

Coochiemudlo Island is a predominantly residential island which also includes significant natural areas surrounded by Moreton Bay, and is located about one kilometre offshore from Victoria Point.

The most substantial growth occurred in the 1990s. By 2026 the residential population is expected to increase to 1,330 people, 719 more residents than in 2006.

The island has an older population with residents meeting the majority of their needs with mainland services.

ICA 6c: Southern Moreton Bay Islands

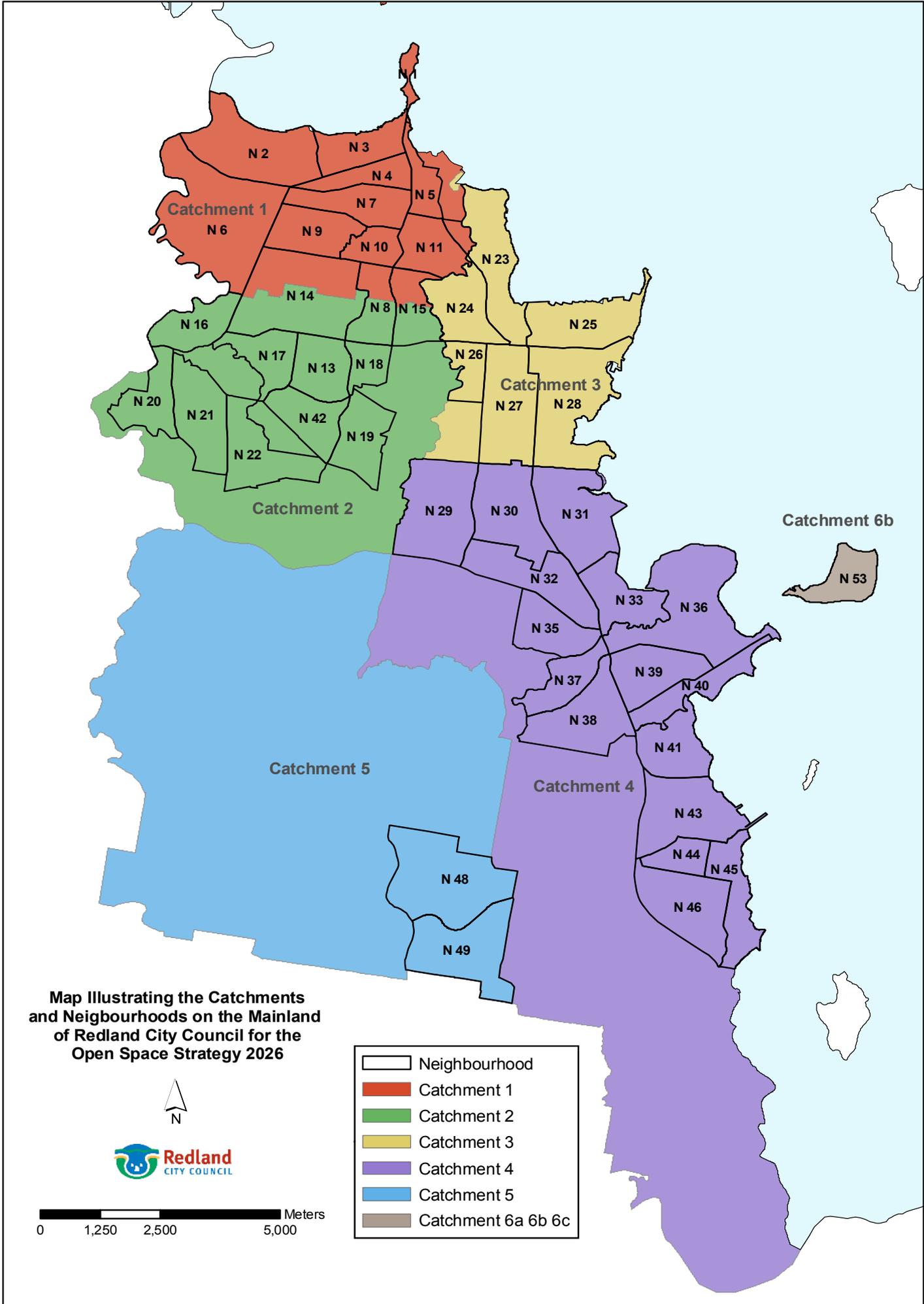
The Southern Moreton Bay Islands cluster includes growing residential and holiday areas on Karragarra Island, Lamb Island, Macleay Island and Russell Island and has a rich history of European settlement associated with a range of diverse primary industries. Significant residential development did not occur until the 1970s when land was subdivided.

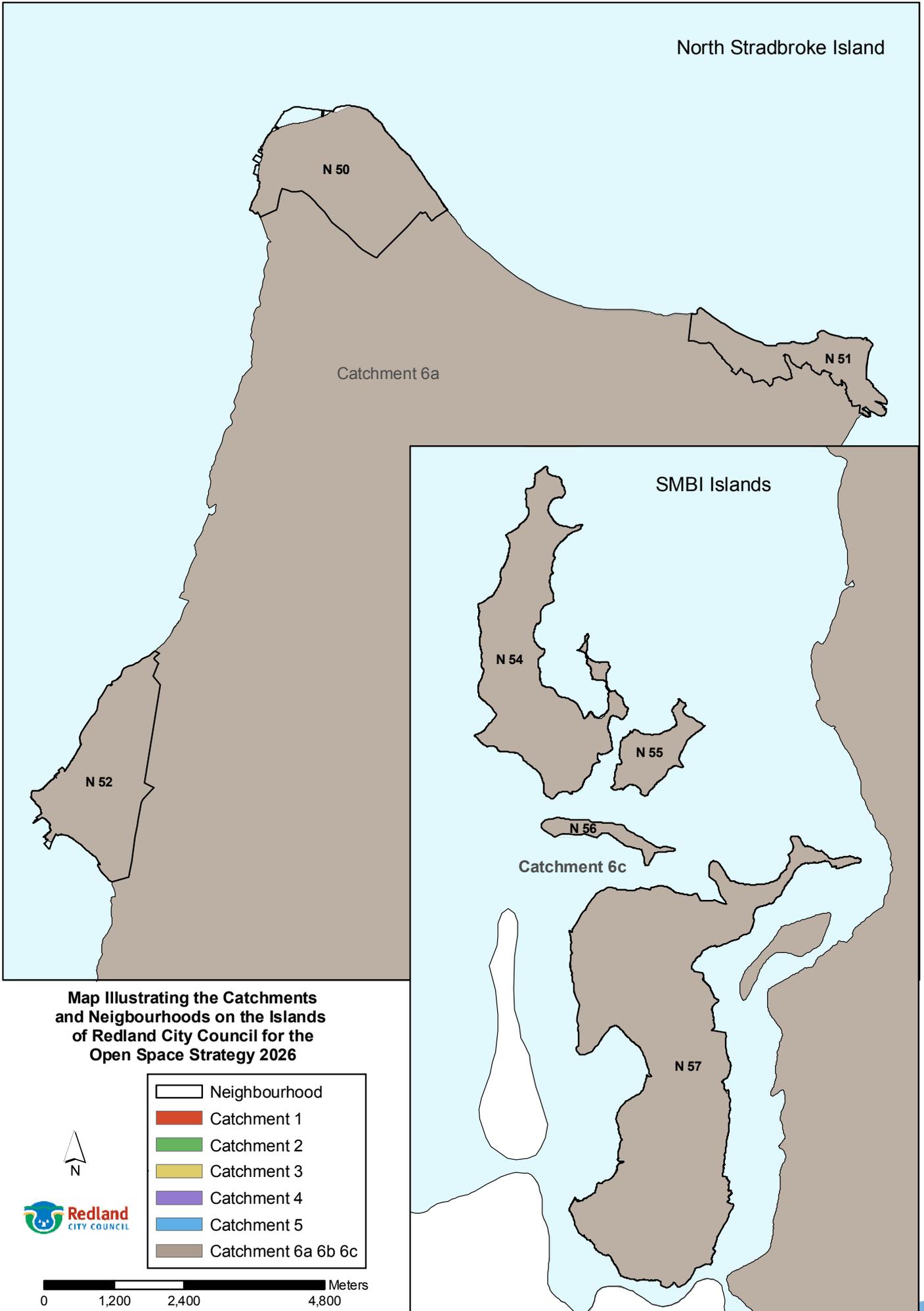
By 2026 the residential population is expected to increase to approximately 8,239 residents. The Southern Moreton Bay Islands have an older population and high levels of socio-economic disadvantage.

Development is aimed at reducing the impact on the island's conservation areas, landscape and natural character. A large number of services required by residents are accessed on the mainland but an increasing number of organisations are providing outreach and services on the islands.

Neighbourhoods (see maps on following pages)

SCA 1 Birkdale, Wellington Point Thorneside	10 neighbourhoods (1,2,3,4,5,6,7,9,10,11)
SCA 2 Capalaba Alexandra Hills	9 neighbourhoods (13, 16,17,18,19, 20,21,22,42)
SCA 3 Cleveland Ormiston	6 neighbourhoods (23,24,25,26,27,28)
SCA 4 Victoria Point, Redland Bay Thornlands	14 neighbourhoods (29,30,31,35,36,37, 38,39,40,41,43,44,45,46)
SCA 5 Sheldon Mount Cotton	2 neighbourhoods (48 & 49)
ICA 6 North Stradbroke Island, Coochiemudlo Island and Southern Moreton Bay Islands	8 neighbourhoods (50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57)
Across SCA 1 & 2	3 neighbourhoods (8,14,15)







07

Recreation use of open space

The activities that the community expect to be able participate in and the resources that are required to meet these expectations are important things to consider. Land is one of these resources but is not the end in itself. All types of land is acquired for the recreation, sport or community activities that can be conducted on it. Creating supportive environments for recreation activities is also an important ingredient to facilitating increased use and valuing of the public realm.

This section defines the recreation, sport and community activities that Council wants to provide space, facilities and services for across the city.

Activity definitions and descriptions

Access to nature

Green spaces can play a vital role in the health of a city. Access to a park or green space can have wide-ranging benefits for our health and wellbeing. A safe, natural environment can be a break from our busy lives – a place to get some fresh air, to exercise or play – a place to go and relax. Access to nature is vital to physical and mental health. Safe, green spaces may be as effective as prescription drugs in treating some forms of mental illnesses. Evidence links green spaces with decreased health inequalities, reduced crime, and increased, workplace productivity (reference, Great Outdoors, Our Natural Health Service Uses Green Space to Improve Wellbeing, An Action Report UK, 2012)

Access to nature in the Redlands is available in neighbourhood parks, large and small bushland reserves, creeks and Moreton Bay. These areas allow access for activities such a nature study, play, ornithology, photography, bushwalking and mountain biking.

Access through a natural area often requires a path systems, often of gravel or concrete construction. In most cases access will be via urban walking or cycling paths and the provision for car parking will generally also be provided.



Water-based recreation

Residents and visitors have access to fresh and saltwater for boating, fishing and swimming. Boat ramps and beach access points will be provided in suburb catchment areas to allow better access to these water bodies for recreation.

Council provides two public swimming pool complexes (Cleveland and Russell Island) for individual, club, competition and training purposes. The facilities are within public open space and the Cleveland Pool has an adopted land management plan that governs future development and management.

In the built environment

Many large-scale (best practice e.g. Royal Children's Hospital Melbourne <http://www.theage.com.au/victoria/hospital-to-fire-the-senses-20110729-1i4f4.html>) developments attempt to retain or build in as much of the natural environment as possible—where commonly in the past much of the environment was cleared ahead of development taking place. These development use and restore the natural environment to enhance the development and make it a healthier place to live, work, play and recover.

Quiet contemplation

Open space can provide a space to undertake 'quiet contemplation'—whether it is reading a book, meditation, 'day dreaming' or doing 'nothing at all'.

Community comfort

Public toilets

Public toilets are an essential component of community infrastructure. In the Redlands, adequate provision of public toilets is needed to achieve Council goals including tourism and economic development, active lifestyles, water-based recreation and positive ageing.

Public toilets make possible the use of open space for an extended period of time. Without public toilets people would only be using a space until they received 'the call of nature'.

Council has committed to providing public toilets in all Type 1 Destination Parks and Type 2 Community Parks and Sporting Parks. Consideration has also been given to providing them in other neighbourhood, town centre or strategic locations.

Council has prepared a *Strategic Review of Public Toilets in the Redlands 2011* that has assessed the need for public toilets in all public areas across the city.

The recommendations from this review will drive installation in coming years.

Seats, shade and water

Council has for many years been improving its parks with seats, shade and water bubblers. These park services are considered essential for community comfort and will continue to be installed, improved or planted over time. Annual intercept survey of people who use parks consistently tell Council that more shade and seating is required all over the city.

Community gardening and hobbies

Community gardens

Community gardens can fulfil a variety of functions in addition to food production, including the enhancement of healthy lifestyles and good nutrition, reduction in social isolation, encouraging a sense of place, improving local food security and management of public spaces. The people of the Redlands through the Redlands 2030 Community Plan have identified the significance of community gardens and have expressed their support for the development of these as well as other local food systems.. For details on Council's community garden policy and strategy see the 'break-out box' on the next page.

Men's Sheds

The modern Men's Shed is an updated version of the shed in the backyard that has long been a part of Australian culture. Men's Sheds are springing up all around Australia. If you looked inside one you might see a number of men restoring furniture, perhaps restoring bicycles for a local school, maybe making Mynah bird traps or fixing lawn mowers or making a kids cubby house for Camp Quality to raffle. You might also see a few young men working with the older men learning new skills and maybe also learning something about life from the men they work with. You will see tea-bags, coffee cups and a comfortable area where men can sit and talk. You will probably also see an area where men can learn to cook for themselves or they can learn how to contact their families by computer. (<http://www.mensshed.org/what-is-a-men-s-shed.aspx>)

Community purposes

Built structures such as halls, swimming pools, community centres, art galleries and Indigenous centres are considered community purpose facilities and are often constructed on public land. Open space can be used for a range of community use functions generally using The *Redlands Social Infrastructure Strategy 2009* details recommendations in this regard.

Cultural events

Council recognises festivals and events as an essential part of the City's cultural, social, environmental and economic sustainability of the Redlands. Festivals and events play a key role in building strong communities through:

- Providing opportunities for cultural enrichment and social connection through leisure, arts and sport
- Enhancing community identity, sense of place and making the Redlands a better place to live
- Promoting economic vitality and building the profile of the area
- Nurturing volunteer participation and skill development opportunities
- Enhancing civic pride and participation in community life

Community Gardening

The Redlands community through the Redlands 2030 Community Plan expressed its desire to see more community gardens in the Redlands. In response to community interests and the recognised benefits that community gardening brings to the community, Council was very keen to support the establishment of community gardens in the Redlands through the development of policy. Research was undertaken on existing garden practice in Australia and a background paper was developed that focused on the issues that needed to be considered. Various workshops and consultations were also undertaken in the development of the policy.

Community Gardens Policy

The policy was adopted by Council on 15 December 2010. The policy recognises the contribution of community gardening to:

- health and well-being
- social connectedness
- local food production
- environmental sustainability
- social enterprise
- knowledge

Council is committed to supporting community gardening groups that are not-for-profit organisations or auspiced by an incorporated not-for-profit organisation by:

1. identification of suitable land for community gardens.
2. provision of clear information and process that assists community groups.
3. provision of organisational development support that aims to assist community garden groups to be self-managing, vibrant and sustainable.
4. making financial support available through Council's Community Grants Process

Community Gardens Strategy

The Community Gardens Strategy indicates:

- gardens should be located with consideration given to
 - availability of water
 - neighbours
 - proximity to public transport
 - access to toilets
 - Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) issues
 - current and potential use of land
 - environmental considerations such as soil suitability and access to sunlight
- a 'Permit to Occupy' is the preferred tenure instrument for establishing Community gardens in Council owned land
- educational support to community garden groups should be facilitated that cover a range of topics including:
 - organisational structure
 - resources
 - gardening practice
 - sustainability
 - networking and collaboration
- financial support to groups through Council's Community Grants Program.

(Excerpt from A Festival & Events Strategy for the Redlands July 2008)

Parks are a low-cost venues that make staging these events viable. Where an entry fee is charged then the venue will be fenced (e.g. Norm Price Park—Redlands Showground) and Council's booking fee is commensurately higher. Where the event is free to attend or has a minimal cost then Council's charges are low (or free).

The area provided in open space for events will be characterised by a large open area but with shade provision, usually around the outside. There will be supporting facilities such as an elevated area as a stage, three-phase electricity, water, public toilets and car parking.

Exercising dogs off-leash

The first fenced off leash areas (DOLAs) were built in Redland City Council in 2000. Nearly 30 areas in parkland, open space and on beaches are now provided. These areas are fenced or unfenced and provide legal venues for dog-owners to let their dogs run off leash and socialise with other dogs.

The city has a significant dog ownership level so these venues are important, particularly to those people living on smaller lots and in medium density housing developments.

DOLAs also have the added advantage of building social cohesion and social capital as dog owners meet other people through their pet ownership and develop acquaintances and friendships.

DOLAs across the city are not uniform and are reliant on a suitable area of open space being available in the neighbourhood. Many are small and experience overcrowding. Many do not have a separate area for small dogs. Most should have access to seating, shelter, water and bins. In recent years features such as dog agility and two-stage enclosed entry areas have added value and safety to the experience of going to a DOLA.

In the future, and through forward planning and careful budgeting, Council would like to evolve DOLAs to be a more rewarding experience for both dog and owner.

Council will endeavour to provide the following:

- small dog enclosures to as many DOLAs as possible. Note: not all DOLAs are suitable due to lack of space
- two-stage enclosed entry areas fitted to all DOLAs for improved safety
- dog agility features provided in DOLAs that are large enough—the area for running and ball catching should not be compromised with dog agility features
- an increased number of beach access areas for dogs
- improved shade, shelters (from the rain) and more seating

Moving forward

Within each neighbourhood new open space areas have been identified for potential future DOLAs. These areas include sections of open space that currently have no other recreational features or infrastructure and may have other functions such as drainage.

Redland City Council will move progressively and with community support to providing much larger, more linear, off-leash areas that feature more trees and landscape features, more shade and within closer walking distance to people's homes.

DOLAs of this nature are more rewarding for dogs and less stressful for both dog and owner as dogs are more spread out over a large area and have much less chance of having a stressful encounter with aggressive dogs.

Economic opportunities and commercial use

Redland City Council, in conjunction with its community and business stakeholders, is committed to ensuring appropriate, sustainable uses of public open spaces in Redland City. Many Council Parks and Reserves are under ever increasing pressure to meet the demands of residents, tourists, recreationists and business owners who all want to appreciate, enjoy and utilise the City's unique beauty and outdoor spaces.

Council's management framework and guidelines will permit appropriate, compatible and sustainable temporary / periodic commercial use of public open spaces across the city in a way that ensures:

- Council has clear assessment guidelines for managing commercial use of public open space,
- Guidelines will in accordance with the local and state laws affecting the sites;
- A decision-making framework that takes into account environmental, social and cultural values for identified public open spaces and all stakeholders who have an interest in the site;
- The risks associated with permitting commercial uses of public open space on other park users and Council are minimised;
- That appropriate fees and management arrangements are put in place to regulate and control commercial use of open space; and
- Mechanisms are put in place to ensure the policy is monitored and reviewed in the light of evolving circumstances.

Such ventures may include recreation equipment hire e.g. bikes, canoes from foreshore parks, restaurants and food concessions, wedding receptions, film making and major sporting events or festivals and shows.

Council has developed an assessment tool for determining if and what open space areas have commercial potential. Over 2012 this will be applied to the open space network on the mainland with the NSI assessment having already been undertaken.

The neighbourhood assessments in this plan have begun to identify which parks should be assessed in the short term. Council will seek an expanded number of commercial use opportunities in Type 1 destination parks and Type 2 catchment parks.

The play experience

'Play is a process that is freely chosen, personally directed and intrinsically motivated. That is, children and young people determine and control the content and intent of their play, by following their own instincts, ideas and interests, in their own way for their own reasons'¹.

Why is play important? By playing, the child learns and develops as an individual, and as a member of the community.

Play is essential for children's physical, emotional and psychological growth, as well as their intellectual, creative and educational development. When children play they build up a sense of identity, self-respect, confidence and their own self-worth. Through playing with others, children build a resource of behavioural techniques to help them navigate complex social worlds.

A playground is simply a place where children and their families and carers can play.

In the past purpose-built playgrounds were unnecessary as children's play needs were completely satisfied by unlimited access to their surrounding environment. As this has become more restricted in modern times the provision of public outdoor playgrounds has become a core responsibility of local governments.

Councils have accepted this responsibility but it comes with dilemmas, such as:

- being able to meet the play needs of a diverse community—various ages, different ethnic backgrounds, varying physical and mental capacities
- creating designs in appropriate locations that meet the expectations of adjacent residents or the community
- developing playgrounds that do not injure the users or expose Council to expensive legal actions
- meeting all the objectives above without losing the 'fun'

While there are certainly challenges in meeting the public outdoor play needs of the community the positive value of play in developing individuals, and the community, must be recognised.



Indoor recreation

Community Halls

Community halls have a social function as a primary objective. Halls “enable” the development of strong communities by providing a venue for activities that bring people together and provide them with the options for a rich community life. Some halls reinforce a sense of place through their history, location or use. Council’s halls currently host activities including playgroups, martial arts and dance classes, seniors’ activities, public meetings and church services. Estimated usage would be more than 5,000 people each year.

Community Halls will be upgraded and managed as per the *Community Halls Strategic Development Plan for community Facilities 2009*.

The plan sets out standards of service for Council’s halls, and the maintenance improvements required to achieve these standards. It is clear that budget constraints make it difficult for Council to maintain and renew the halls at a rate required to maintain them as functioning assets. This plan therefore investigates options for removal of some facilities from the halls portfolio, recognising an increase in alternative hall spaces offered on school sites. As outlined in the implementation plan, any disposal plans would be underpinned by consultation and transition activities, and supported by a proposed project to facilitate increased community access to school facilities.

Many Council owned halls also are located with active (or potentially) community hubs or precincts. Wider uses of the halls should be considered as part of any future development of them as vital ingredients of a vibrant a community precinct. The outside of the halls for active community use should also be considered as the halls provide access to toilets, car parking and kitchens.

Lunch and meeting spaces

These picnic spaces are located near industrial areas and cater to people who work from their vehicle or for workers that want to meet their family or friends but cannot do so at their workplace.

The spaces are pleasant but only have minimal embellishments—tables, seats and shade as a minimum.

Outdoor recreation

Outdoor recreation activities have been defined as those activities that:

- are undertaken outside the confines of buildings (ie, in the outdoors);
- do not involve organised competition or formal rules;
- can be undertaken without the existence of any built facility or infrastructure;
- may require large areas of land, water and/or air; and
- may require outdoor areas of predominantly unmodified natural landscape.

While facilities, site modifications or infrastructure may be provided to manage access to and the impacts of outdoor activities, outdoor activities can be undertaken without facilities, site modification or infrastructure.

Outdoor recreation activities include (but are not limited to) non-competitive:

- Ballooning
- Boating/sailing
- Bungy jumping
- Bushwalking
- Camping
- Canoeing / Kayaking (river or sea)
- Canyoning
- Caving
- Climbing
- Conservation activities
- Cycling
- Fishing
- Fossicking/collecting
- Four-wheel-driving
- Geo-caching
- Hang-gliding/para-gliding
- Horse riding
- Hunting (recreational)
- Jet skiing
- Kite flying
- Motor/trail bike riding
- Mountain bike riding
- Nature studies
- Orienteering
- Parachuting
- Picnicking
- Rafting
- Rock climbing
- Rogaining
- Ropes courses
- Sailboarding
- Scuba diving
- Shooting (recreational)
- Skateboarding/ rollerblading
- Skiing (snow): Cross country/Nordic /downhill
- Snorkelling
- Surfing
- Trail Running
- Touring
- Waterskiing

It should be noted that activities that involve organised competition based on formal rules are, by definition, sports.

What is outdoor recreation by the Queensland Outdoor Recreation Federation (http://www.qorf.org.au/01_cms/details.asp?ID=686)

Outdoor recreation provides social, health, educational and tourism benefits which contributes significantly to South East Queensland’s identity, culture and economy. People need the right sorts of places to participate in their preferred outdoor recreation activities. Council plans to provide access to open spaces appropriate for most outdoor recreation opportunities as identified by the State government.

Outdoor recreation is the preferred form of physical activity for many Redlanders. Participation in outdoor recreation can help manage obesity and related health issues; improve fitness and strength; reduce stress; develop problem-solving and risk management skills and self confidence; and build and maintain social relationships. By providing safe, convenient and attractive places for outdoor recreation, residents will choose healthy lifestyles. The health, economic, social and environmental benefits from outdoor recreation are strongly interrelated. (*The South East Queensland (SEQ) Outdoor Recreation Strategy October 2010*)

Picnicking for large groups

The needs of extended families, groups of friends or organisation gatherings will be catered for in community parks primarily. The spaces and facilities will enable to meet for extended periods of time involving eating, play and socialising.

Facilities required to support large group picnic gathering include shade (natural or artificial), tables and seating, barbecues, water and open spaces for running, ball kicking, frisbee throwing or similar.

An attractive setting is also required. While many of these activity nodes will be beside water others may be in attractive bush settings or have attractive views.

Physical activities

Physical activity is any activity that gets the body moving and raises the heart rate above the normal daily activity level. Examples of physical activity include walking, jogging, swimming, cycling, gardening, yoga, tennis, martial arts and netball. Hanging out the washing or ironing clothes is not classed as physical activity.

In Australia, there are specific physical activity guidelines for young children (0-5 years), children (5-12 years), adults and older adults. These guidelines have been developed based on the evidence that a certain dose (or amount) of physical activity leads to a certain healthy response (or outcome).

Redland City Council has demonstrated a lower incidence of poor health indicators and appears to be a fairly healthy city compared with the average data identified for Queensland and South East Queensland. Based on these figures, it could be presumed that Redland City has a higher than average health rating based on these health indicators and, therefore, in correlation should have a higher prevalence of physical activity on average across the City.

A person's neighbourhood and the availability of well connected footpaths and bicycle paths impacts on their motivation to participate in physical activity. There is strong evidence also of association between city development patterns and use of active travel modes such as walking and transit, and between neighbourhood design and active travel choices. As levels of participation continue to decline it is important governments recognise the community benefits associated with physical activity and work towards adopting a whole of community approach to promoting it.

Parks and sporting areas are great places for outdoor physical activity. Open park areas are suited to jogging, sprinting, walking, kicking a ball and fitness classes. Equipment such as dynamic or static fitness equipment can also add to the experience. Basketball courts, traverse walls, hit-up walls and goal posts also provide opportunities for usual physical activity.

Ref: Redland City Council Physical Activity Report 2011

Play experience

The Context (excerpts from the Redland Play Strategy)

The preschool years

- The home environment is the basic domain where children's play has traditionally taken place, complemented for some children by kindergarten programs for a few hours a day, and excursions to public parks and other recreation facilities.
- For preschool aged children in day care, the provision for quality outdoors play spaces in day care centres is now critically important, especially where children are in long day care 5 days per week.

The primary aged children at home

- Back yards have in the past sustained many childhood activities, in turn complemented by play on the street or nearby parks as children become more independent.
- Travel by bike and on foot has always been an important means of children gaining independence and expanding their local 'territory'.

Changes to these patterns such as those outlined below now impact on children's activities, with:

- Smaller or no private yards in residential areas
- Indoor and sedentary activities now compete heavily with outdoors
- Children's time is increasingly organised, with few unstructured and unsupervised moments
- Much more severe limitations are now placed upon children's free movement around their neighbourhoods, with increased parental concerns over traffic and interaction with strangers impacting upon children's options for independent play
- Travel by car has become more of the norm
- Supervision has become an overriding concern and the role of the adult has become critical in taking children to parks and playgrounds.

Where Redland Shire has an Impact on Play – the Big Picture

The changing patterns of society affecting childhood are likely to have an impact upon child development. Some impacts on health are already quite evident, such as decreasing physical activity levels and rising levels of childhood obesity, which are well documented in Australia now.

Another impact which is not as easily measured, however, is the impact of changes in access to quality play opportunities, and access to healthy levels of physical activity, on children's play behaviour.

This in turn is likely to be affecting

- children's independence,
- their environmental competence,
- their imaginations,
- their creativity, and
- their ability to meet physical and social challenges.

Even without accurate measures of cause and effect, these are considered to be vitally important issues. They have an effect on the types of adults our children will become, and on the nature of our society. Redland City Council does have an impact, both directly and indirectly, on these outcomes for children.

Young Children Aged 0 to 3 years- Play Activities, Preferences and Characteristics

This age group enjoys sensory play, sand, mud, water, dirt and manipulating loose elements from the surroundings. Tools and toys are valuable for play, in conjunction with what is provided in the park.

Play tends to be individual rather than co-operative; young children are not good at turn taking or waiting. Designers therefore need to make sure that there is enough to do, for the expected group sizes.

Language skills are still developing Very young children enjoy small scale, physical activities such as stepping and climbing, running, swinging, rolling, sliding, spinning, rocking, pushing and pulling, clattering, and cause and effect.

They enjoy repeating physical activities. 'Practice' play is common. This age group enjoys using wheeled toys along paths, carrying and emptying small barrows.

Role play is important and they enjoy mimicking activities seen in daily life.

3 to 5 year Olds - Play Activities, Preferences and Characteristics

Three-to-five year olds are physically more capable than the very young child. They can be agile climbers, starting to develop good balance and co-ordination

Their language skills are more developed and they are more sociable. By 5 years they are working co-operatively, are more capable of abstract thought and of creating complex constructions in a group.

Their imaginative play and role play skills are well developed and this is important in their play. They enjoy dress-ups.

Primary Age Children Play Activities, Preferences and Characteristics

This group is becoming very coordinated, and seeks more physical challenge. These children enjoy testing themselves physically. Upper bodies are becoming better developed especially amongst children who use monkey bars and other agility equipment at school.

It is important to provide a range of degrees of challenge in upper body equipment as children's heights vary, and safety depends upon them reaching and gripping well.

As for the 3 to 5's, if there is a good relationship between cubbies, other role play items (boats, cars, rocks, logs etc), and other elements in the playground (such as play equipment, sand and/ or landscape elements), this age group will develop complex play incorporating all of these elements.

Rhyming games, clapping and skipping, small ball games with rhyming, are very popular and important at this age. Typically these are with small groups at a time. These games work well in smallspaces, with some paving, sometimes changes of level, seating, and some complexity provided by posts, trees, furniture, rocks and other physical elements which can help to define the space and give it play value.

Games on equipment will be overlaid with physical activities such as games of chasey and hiding. Equipment needs to be designed with this in mind.

Other parts of parks will be important to extend the play further than just the play equipment. Landscape elements for balancing and stepping; hiding places, tree climbing, grass and paving for ball games, etc are all of great value.

The older end of this age group tends to become more independent and possibly ride bikes or visit park independently and with friends.

Off-road routes, bike trails and linear reserves are valuable, making it easier and safer to reach parks.

Sites close to schools likely to be used on the way home.

Users who live nearby will tend to use the park as an extension of the back yard.

This age group enjoys building cubbies and using them for imaginative play. Spaces amongst vegetation, where branches, lawn clippings and flowers, as well as found objects, can be fashioned into cubbies or huts. This type of play is both popular and very valuable, and if possible should be tolerated by councils.

Chasing games, games of strategy and challenging one another are popular. Climbing on roofs and shade structures is common. Play structures need to accommodate larger bodies and more boisterous play.

Physical motion –spinning, swinging, rocking, gliding is popular. Again group play needs to be accommodated.

At the same time, play also includes small intimate groups such as a couple of friends enjoy swinging quietly together and talking. Swings and similar items need to accommodate more than one child.

This age group needs spaces for ball games within the park- grass for kicking and paved court areas for bouncing balls;

Spaces for skating are important for these children. The younger ones need to be able to practice basic skating skills in small scale facilities close to home. Bike riding is popular, and bmx jumps are well used.

Areas for older children and teenagers to sit and watch activities are now important. A mound around a court or a kick-about area; seats grouped sociably; perching spots, logs and low walls will function well if they are carefully located, especially around ball games, skating and biking activities. It is important to maintain clear views into such places.

Secondary Age Groups- Aged 13 to approx 17 years- Play Activities, Preferences and Characteristics

'Hanging out', retreat spaces and privacy are important to this age group. Places where individuals can perch and observe others are valuable. Parks and playgrounds should offer quiet spaces for one or two teenagers to sit together and talk.

This age group also needs spaces for ball games within the park-grass for kicking and paved court areas for bouncing balls.

Spaces for skating are important for teenagers. These need to be carefully located where they are serviced by public transport and where there is a shop or some other focal point for social activity. Bike riding is popular, and bmx jumps will be well used.

Parks for this age group need to be robust play settings catering for multitude of uses. Many teenagers enjoy physical testing their skills. Play structures will be used in less conventional ways; such as climbing on roofs and shade structures, digging underneath ground level decks, standing, perching and jumping off high points and bouncing on shade sails. These all cause management problems but need to be foreseen.

Equipment which provides movement such as spinning and rocking, challenging types of swinging, and large flying foxes are very popular, especially if they provide for more than one user at a time.

As for the older primary children, areas for teenagers to sit and watch activities are important. A mound around a court or a kickabout area; seats grouped sociably; perching spots, logs and low walls will function well if they are carefully located, especially around ball games, skating and cycling activities.

Differences between genders become prominent. 'Showing off' is important to this age group.

Inclusive design for people with disabilities

There are a number of 'gradations' of accessibility to playgrounds. Careful attention needs to be paid to the whole journey involved with a playground visit, and how a child or an adult with a disability can, with their friends and family,

- reach a park
- get into the park
- access the social facilities in the park including picnic areas, shelters, shade
- get into the playground
- actually find some play activities in which they can take part.

Nature-based play

A play experience using the natural features of the park including loose materials such as sand, wood, rock, bark, also vegetation and water offer a different play experience than that offered by the traditional toddler playground.

Nature-based play allows the child to be more imaginative as there is little or no equipment that has a defined way of play. A natural play environment may have a few strategically placed elements that allow children to experiment by making and creating things that incorporate elements from the natural landscape.

Typical design elements that may make up a nature-based playground include one or more of the following:

- amphitheatres and labyrinths
- cubbies, decks and bridges
- digging areas and log play
- finger puzzles and interpretive elements
- mounds and observation elements (e.g. bird hide, animal tracks)
- sculptures, silhouettes and etchings
- stepping stones and stone blocks
- water play and wheeled play

Adventure play journeys

Adventure play journeys utilise the existing concrete path network in conjunction with extensions and links that allow the journeys to loop.

The focus on the adventure play journey is to provide options for the local residents to explore their surroundings in a fun and exciting way by foot or bicycle.

Playground serving isolated communities

At times a small neighbourhood can be relatively isolated from any other parks or open space. These areas are often separated by major roads or surrounded by water, and being relatively small, have very few open space areas. In this case the playground needs to meet as many of the needs of the community as possible. This type of facility will cater to a broad range of ages and include barbecues, water, shelters catering to the whole family and groups.



Skater at the Redlands Youth Plaza

Programming - Alive and Kicking

Local governments for many years have taken a proactive approach to activating public open space. In the Redlands the 'Alive and Kicking' program seeks to activate open space and other venues for health and well being.

While once local governments provided the space and relied on the community to organise the activity or event, there is a trend towards local governments having some role in this process.

Signature Redlands

There are signature locations offering special experiences that are unique to that destination right across the city. Where these occur they will be recognised as a point-of-difference and promoted as a destination experience. For example; Cylinder Beach NSI, Wellington Point Reserve and Geoff Skinner Wetlands.

Sport

Council will work with sporting clubs, schools and sport and recreation clubs and providers to encourage a relatively even distribution of the most popular sporting activities across the city. The focus will be on providing those activities that are most popular across Queensland while recognising that the Redlands does have some facilities that are at a national and international level and capable of hosting significant events. Both indoor and outdoor sports will be considered and provided where possible.

Walking and cycling

Walking is the most popular form of physical activity by a substantial margin. People are increasingly trying to incorporate walking into their daily activities so they can obtain fitness benefits while going about their daily tasks. Examples include walking to the shops to obtain a few groceries or walking children to and from school.

Many trips undertaken in the car are for short distances.¹ Encouraging people to consider alternative options such as walking or cycling is the challenge.

Creating walkable neighbourhoods is a way for supporting people to easily make healthy and active lifestyle choices. Having a walkable streetscape through neighbourhoods is a key to increasing the level of walking for exercise. Walking for exercise will only happen where it is safe and convenient to do so. For example parents are unlikely to let children walk to a local destination if they think it is not safe. The elderly are less likely to walk where there are no paths or the paths are incomplete or unsafe.

This strategy makes many recommendations that will improve the walkability of neighbourhoods over time.

City connections

The Seven Cs project, a nominated 'breakthrough project' in the Redlands 2030 Community Plan, is about:

¹ In Queensland 10% of all trips by car are less than one kilometre or about a 10-minute walk; 30% of trips by car are less than three kilometres (or about a 10-minute bicycle ride). Source: Active Healthy Communities resource package.

'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 are 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.

City connections is about ensuring, as far as possible, the residents of the city have easy, safe access to the main Seven Cs network.

Weddings and ceremonies

Council-provided wedding and ceremony spaces are an alternative to a church, registry office, restaurant or similar venue. The space may be formal with a rotunda or building for the ceremony through to less formal spaces with no buildings. It will always be an attractive, pleasant area beside water or in a garden, bush or treed setting. There will be spaces for car parking close by and preferably access to public toilets.

Wheeled play

A way of really engaging children and young people is to provide space for wheeled play to occur. These could be concrete slabs or dirt mounds. Council is increasingly wanting to provide areas within each neighbourhood for low key wheel play areas and well as larger facilities in bigger community parks.

There are many forms of wheeled recreation activities such as:

- skate boarding
- BMX and dirt biking
- model car racing (remote controlled model cars, tanks and other model scale vehicles)
- scooting, roller and inline skating

Ramp parks and BMX jumps

Ramp parks and BMX jumps provide exciting and challenging opportunities for children and young adults. Ramp parks cater to a variety of wheeled play including BMX bikes, scooters, skateboards and roller-blades.

Ramp parks and BMX jumps provide unstructured recreation. At any time of the day Redland's skate parks and BMX jumps are being used, making them perhaps the most popular Council-provided outdoor recreation facilities in the city.

A wheeled play space is a concrete ramp park for skateboards, scooters, bikes and in-line skates or a series of dirt jumps or a BMX track for off-road bicycles. It is important that the designs cater for beginners to advanced users either at the one location or across several facilities in close proximity so that users can grow their skills and continue to challenge themselves.

Recommendations for this activity are as determined in the *Redlands Ramp Park Review 2008-2012*.

Table 7-1 defines the categories and specific activities considered in this strategy and the level of assessment most commonly attached to that activity.

Activity	Sub-Activity	Assessment level		
		City	SCA	N'hood
Access to nature	• Water—creeks and the bay—boat ramps, swimming enclosures, beaches		●	●
	• Natural areas		●	●
	• In the built environment	●	●	●
	• Quiet contemplation			●
Community comfort	• Public toilets	●	●	
	• Seats, shade and water			●
Community gardening and hobbies	• Gardens			●
	• Mens' sheds		●	●
Community use	Projects as outlined in the <i>Redlands Social Infrastructure Strategy 2009</i>		●	
Cultural events	A range of existing festivals and events plus opportunities to create new events	●	●	
Exercising dogs off-leash	• Off-leash areas that are fenced		●	
	• Off-leash areas that are not fenced			●
	• Off-leash beaches		●	
Economic opportunities and commercial use	New business opportunities such as personal trainers, tai-chi, cafes as well as existing activities	●	●	●
Indoor sport and recreation	Gymnasiums, multi-sport courts, squash and badminton	●	●	
Lunch and meeting spaces	Sites near industrial complexes for lunch and a meeting point		●	●
Linger Nodes	Comfortable places for exchange between people	●	●	●
Outdoor recreation activities (see listing in appendix)	• Varies depending upon the site	●	●	●
	• Picnicking in a group (small and large)		●	●
Physical activity	• Resistance training (dynamic and static equipment)			●
	• Basketball (full size and half-courts)			●
	• Kick-about spaces			●
	• Handball, horizontal traverse and hit-up walls			●

Activity	Sub-Activity	Assessment level		
		City	SCA	N'hood
Play experience	• Toddler play, Primary school-aged play, Destination play and All-abilities play			●
	• Nature-based play			●
	• Adventure play journeys		●	●
	• Playground serving "isolated" communities (with low levels of open space)			●
Signature Redlands	Signature opportunities	●		
	Signature locations	●		
Sport	Access to a range of sporting codes	●		
Programming	• 'Alive and Kicking'	●		
	• School holiday programs	●		
Teenage meeting places	Pergolas and seating			●
Walking and cycling	Roads	●	●	●
	Footpaths		●	●
	Natural areas (including the Seven C's trails)	●	●	●
	Parks		●	●
	Water front (including the Moreton Bay cycleway)	●	●	●
Weddings and ceremonies	Formal group activity but not including a reception		●	
Wheeled play	Ramp parks for skateboards, bikes, scooters, in-line skates, roller blades		●	
	BMX and dirt jumps		●	
	Remote models	●		
	Small wheeled play circuit—junior and senior			●



When the paths do not connect it can make it difficult for the elderly to complete their journeys or it may stop them from attempting the journey in the first place

08

Desired standards of service

Planning for open space

Leading the way in open space planning innovation by re-defining open space standards of service is a clear desire of Redland City Council. The redefinition has come about after listening to the Redland community and through deliberations with key stakeholders.

Redland is moving away from a land provision standard as being the primary method for determining the provision of parks and open space. The previous open space plan made recommendations on how many hectares per 1,000 people were required from the Redland open space estate. It made no reference as to why the land was needed and what it was needed for. The plan had broad ideas and embellishment standards but no assessment was made on the function of each park or its suitability for existing functions of recreation, sporting and community activities. This level of activity assessment was only done during the parks landscape master planning process.

The *Redland Open Space Strategy 2026* is proposing a new set of desired standards to aspire to. These standards will inform future planning, capital works programs, project delivery, asset management and parks and open space maintenance and operation. The new standards are about activities and opportunities that should be available in public open space. The shortfalls will be activity shortfalls which in turn will advise Council what sort of open space it needs to acquire both in the short and long term.

The new standards include:

- Suburb / Island Catchment Area (SCA & ICA) level of service
- Neighbourhood level of service
- Medium density level of service
- Park function and type
- Characteristics of open space for greenfield areas and the PIP
- Embellishment standards
- Sport park embellishments
- Community land embellishment standards
- Park and asset management service standards

Suburb and Island Catchment Area activity level of service

Within the city's five SCAs and one ICA in Redland City Council aims to provide:

1. picnicking for large groups—multiple significant picnic nodes in catchment parks
2. all-abilities play—one all-abilities playground per catchment
3. exercising dogs off-leash—full sized, enclosed and a separate area for small dogs spread throughout the SCA
4. bush walking—access to natural area walking tracks
5. weddings and ceremonies—a least one ceremony setting per suburb
6. skate board riding and BMX—ramp parks provided as per *Redlands Ramp Park Review 2008-2012*
7. festivals—a minimum of one major festival and event space per catchment
8. public toilets provided in every community and destination park
9. walking and cycling—footpaths alongside main roads
10. signature experiences—clear identification of special and unique features and experiences within each SCA
11. commercial activities in open space—expanded commercial use opportunities in community and destination parks
12. water-based recreation—boat ramps and beach access points provided in each SCA
13. indoor community activities—community halls upgraded and managed as per the *Halls Review*

Redland City Council has a *Community Halls Strategic Development Plan 2010* that aims to develop a *Community Hall Hub* around each Council Hall. Many Council halls are within parkland or valuable open space areas. This strategy supports the community hall hub approach by recognising the land component required.

Neighbourhood activity level of service

People living within neighbourhoods will have access to a diverse range of recreation activities and suitable infrastructure. Within a neighbourhood residents can expect to have safe access to a recreation park either via the footpath system or off-road pathways.

Within the neighbourhood recreation parks there will, where possible and over time, be a range of activities and embellishments provided which will include:

1. play facility for toddlers—at least one high-quality toddler playground though there are likely to be a number of smaller toddler playgrounds distributed in other parks in the neighbourhood
2. play facility for primary school aged children—a high-quality playground suited to children of primary school age
3. nature-based play—an experience which differs from the traditional toddler playground as it uses a range of natural materials. The nature play experience may be co-located with other playgrounds or where there is a great natural feature.
4. teenage hangout—a space which may incorporate shelters and teenage style play equipment such as half-courts or wheeled play facilities
5. outdoor exercise—outdoor fitness activity equipment that may include dynamic or static fitness apparatus, basketball and handball courts
6. physical activity—a kick-about area which will be a relatively flat, open area of grass that may include goal posts
7. community garden—a site for a community garden that may be activated if there is sufficient community interest in forming an organisation to take control of the site
8. access to natural areas—where it is deemed appropriate given the environmental sensitivities and accessibility of the site(s)
9. exercising the dog—a dog off-leash area that may be either fenced or unfenced
10. commercial activity on an open space area e.g. a restaurant or boat hire operation,
11. multi-use recreation areas adjacent to larger medium density zoned areas
12. tree protection of heritage or significant trees (such as the massive figs that grow in the Redlands)

These opportunities will be pursued in the open space areas within in neighbourhood and the parks that best fit the activity. All these activities will not necessarily be provided in each neighbourhood. An activity shortfall will be recorded if one or more of these activities cannot be located in the neighbourhood. This may result in new land being required or an intensification of the activities with a park.

- the shortfall will be pursued if the community actively desire the activity or the population density is increased through development (e.g. medium density).
- extra activities may need to be located within any given park, making the park more multi-use
- a land shortfall is registered and placed on the priority infrastructure program for future possible land acquisition

Medium density level of service

In addition to a SCA and neighbourhood level of service the level of service in and around medium density residential areas needs to be defined. The following service levels are proposed:

1. determine the area of public open space within a 500 m radius of the medium density zoned area: a minimum of 1.2 ha is required for 1,000 residents within the medium density area or one neighbourhood level park (T3) within 500 m
2. determine the type and size of the medium density development if it already exists e.g. nursing home, retirement village, town houses: this will help determine current and future activity need
3. the neighbourhood park will be upgraded to provide an increased number of recreation activities including toddler and primary play, multiple picnic shelters and barbecues, a teenage hangout space, physical activities including fitness stations, a basketball court or kick-about space and goals
4. the activities could be provided in a single multi-aged play and picnic facility
5. all-abilities access will be required into the park and to the recreation activities
6. if there is a neighbourhood park (T3) within the 500m but it is not embellished with the minimum level of activities then the park will need to be upgraded as a priority
7. the current and expected density of each medium density zoned area in the planning scheme and the hectares of land in each 500m radius will need to be calculated as a matter of course to inform the future land acquisition and works programs and included in an updated priority infrastructure plan

Park function and type

The park function and type have changed from Council's previous open space plan. Parks were classified by catchment and function and quantity allocations were given:

- recreation and sport parks had a local, district and regional catchment and were distance based
- recreation and sport parks had an informal, recreation or sport function and were single-purpose based
- all parks were given a conservation function

This strategy is recommending the following:

- that the planning units include the city, groups of suburbs and neighbourhoods
- that the park functions include:
 - *sport*
 - *recreation*
 - *community*
 - *recreation corridor*
 - *ecological*
 - *amenity*
 - *public utility*
 - *unallocated*
- that recreation parks have the hierarchy
 - *Type 1—destination*
 - *Type 2—community*
 - *Type 3—neighbourhood*
 - *Type 4—meeting place*
 - *Type 5—civic*

See Appendix A3 for an explanation of hierarchy type and related information.

Characteristics of open space

New parks will be acquired to meet specific activity or community use shortfall. In order to achieve these specific outcomes certain land characteristics are not desirable in parks. This strategy does aim for a diversity of open space types and recreation opportunities across the city so these characteristics are only prescriptive to the extent that they ensure that an urban park will function well for its intended and identified purpose, and any likely future purpose.

A park will not be acceptable if it predominantly :

- has an overland drainage function
- all lies below Q100
- is all below 2.4m ADHD
- has road frontage of less than 50% of the perimeter
- is contaminated land
- is adjacent or close to noxious or noisy activities
- is less than 100 m wide
- has a gradient greater than 20% (recreation parks)
- is with less than 60% flat to gentle slope (sports parks)

Typical park size

- neighbourhood park - 5000sqm to 2ha
- community park - 2ha to 10ha
- the size of a destination park will depend on the destination location, the desired park function and the parks historical or cultural significance

Parks facilities

Diversity

A way of providing diversity of park settings can be through the facility provision. Parks that have the highest visitation generally have the highest amounts of facilities. In other words the more facilities the more likely the park is to have a greater diversity of recreation opportunities to serve the needs of the users as well as allowing the open space to cope with the higher visitor load.

Set out in Appendix A4 is a standard for level of parks facilities for each park types 1—5 that Council would like to achieve over time. This suggested list of facilities however is not prescriptive. The nature of the site, the desire for diversity within park types and resource constraints may require a break from the standard. All Type 1 and Type 2 parks will have a developed park plan over time. As such, the level of facilities in recreation park will be driven by the park planning process and the agreed design.

Park master planning

Council began a concerted effort of preparing park master plans for regional and district recreation and sport parks across the city in 2001. A park master plan describes and illustrates a long term vision of how a park or sports area should be developed and managed. It is important to note that an approved parks master plan becomes the desired standard of service for the park. The park plan determines the types of activities that will be supported with facilities in each park. From this point, the parks plan is the blue print that is deferred to in all planning, design and budget processes.

To date, 30 landscape master plans have been completed, or are in development, for recreation parks (see Table 8-2) and a further 13 have been completed or are under development for sports parks (see Table 8-3).

It is important that the remaining and newly classified destination and community parks also have a park plan developed.

Table 8-2: Recreation park master plans

Recreation parks	Plan Completed	% Built 2012
1. Apex Park	2007	55%
2. Cleveland Point Reserve	2006	80%
3. Coochiemudlo Island Foreshore Parklands	draft	0%
4. Crystal Waters Park	2008	90%
5. Dalpura Bay Precinct	2007	60%
6. G.J. Walter Park	2005	75%
7. Hanover Drive Park	2008	50%
8. Headland Park, NSI	2011	40%
9. Point Lookout Oval	2011	60%
10. Jackson Road Parkland	2012	0%
11. Jock Kennedy Park	2012	85%
12. Les Moore Park	2005 and 2008	90%
13. Manning Esplanade Park	2013	15%
14. Neville Stafford Park	2006	30%
15. Pats Park	2008	95%
16. Raby Bay Foreshore Park	2008	45%
17. Raby Esplanade Park	2010	15%
18. Three Paddocks Park	2005	80%
19. Valantine Road Park	2005	60%
20. Victoria Point Reserve	2005	40%
21. Weinam Creek Wetland Community Park	2012	50%
22. Wellington Point Reserve	2006	95%
23. Mt Cotton Community Park	no LMP	60% by developer
24. Yeo Park	2002	95%
25. Lions Park, RI	2005	50%
26. Karragarra Foreshore	draft	50%
27. Montgomery Drive Park	2005	50%
28. Southsea Tce Park	2013	0%
29. Sentosa St Park	2009	80%
30. Beth Boyd Park	2003	80%

Table 8-3: Sport park master plans

Sport parks	Plan Completed	% Built 2012
1. EGW Wood Sportfields	2011	
2. Henry Ziegenfusz Park	2008	
3. Macleay Island Sport and Recreation Park	draft	
4. John Fredericks Park	2004	
5. Judy Holt Sportfields	2011	
6. Laurie Burns Sportfields	2011	
7. Norm Price Park—Redland Showgrounds	2004 revised 2010	
8. Pinklands Sporting Complex	2006	
9. Redlands Baseball Park	draft	
10 Russell Island Sport and Recreation Park	2011	
11. Sel Outridge Park	2011	
12. Pioneer Park	2009	30%
13. Charlie Buckler Sportsfield	2008	95%

T1 and T2 parks without master plans

The following destination (T1) and community parks (T2) do not have park master plans

Destination Parks:

- Capalaba Regional Park (outside the playground area)
- Mount Cotton Community Park

Community Parks:

- Lachlan Street Park
- Bailey Road Park
- Aquatic Paradise West Park
- Oyster Point Park
- Point Talburpin Park
- Wentworth Parade Park
- Brosnan Drive Park
- Wimborne Road Park
- Cascade Gardens
- Jack and Edna Finney Reserve
- Raby Bay Boulevard Park
- Thornlands Community Park
- Kinross Community Park

Secondary use of trust land

Trust Land Management Plans are required by the State Government as a condition of leasing for a secondary use, typically to not-for-profit community organisations. There are substantive areas of Crown land in the trusteeship of Redland City Council.

Council has prepared trust land management plans for:

1. Amity Point Recreation Reserve
2. Cleveland Aquatic Centre (draft)
3. Laurie Burns Sportfields

4. Norm Price Park (Redland Showground)
5. Ron Stark Oval (Dunwich)
6. Victoria Point Reserve
7. Coochiemudlo Island Foreshores and Golf Course
8. Flinders Beach

Trust land management plans can also be required for large areas of Crown land held in trust by council for conservation purposes. Land management plans have previously been prepared to provide long term guidance for the development and management of conservation estates.

The Redland City *Conservation Land Management Strategy* (CLMS) is the core strategy for land management. CLMS provides a full range of standards and expectation around providing best practice outcomes for the Redlands conservation estate.

Sporting open space

Sporting parkland is assessed at a city-wide level. It is generally accepted that to play a particular sporting activity, or to join a particular team, it is necessary to travel to the venue. For many activities there is only one or two venues in the city catering to that activity (e.g. softball, netball or baseball).

Desired standard of service

Sporting parkland is typically provided on a quantum basis i.e. an amount of land per 1,000 residents.

Redland City Council has established the desired standard of service¹ for sporting parkland at 1.65 ha of suitable land for every 1,000 residents on the mainland.

The standard of service on the islands needs to be different because of:

- small populations (a quantum standard is not appropriate to deal with small populations)
- difficulty in travelling to venues on other islands or the mainland
- isolation from alternate activities
- lack of access to suitable land

In addition to existing sport parks on the islands, Council acquired parks based on the shortfall of land and the sporting needs have and are being determined through the master planning of the provided land.

Table 8-4 details the city's mainland sporting parks and the area that is available for sport. In many cases the park may also have recreation, conservation or community facility values. To understand the true rate of provision (ha per 1000 people) these others areas have been excluded from the analysis.

Table 8-5 provides similar information for sporting fields on the islands. Figure 8-1 maps the various locations where sport is undertaken.

All sport land except Specialised Sport land is included. In this analysis sites such as the Pinklands Equestrian Centre and the greyhound track at John Fredericks Park have

¹ established in the Redland Shire Council Open Space Plan 2004—2016

been classified as specialist sport land and excluded from the analysis. These are exclusive areas and restricted from general public use.

School sport

Some school facilities are being used by the public (clubs) for sport in the Redlands. School sport is also played on many of Council's sport parks.

Junior cricket (training and competition) and netball training are the most common activities held on school sports facilities. Many schools have indoor sport and recreation buildings. These indoor facilities are being used by community groups. Court sports and martial art sports are the most common. Typically these buildings have only one court (basketball size). There are a few schools with double courts but none have larger facilities. Three and preferably four courts are usually required to run a viable community-based sporting competition that complies with run-off dimensions and other criteria. Where school-controlled indoor sport facilities can be most useful is in meeting training demand, social competitions or as part of a multi-venue sport championships.

There are problems with increasing the rate of community use of school sport facilities indoor and outdoor including:

- having access to adequate toilet and change facilities
- meeting insurance requirements required by the school
- having access to turf that is not worn out and too hard for safe play
- increasing the use will cause more wear to the grounds
- management turf in schools is challenging for the grounds keepers
- access to lighting for night use
- car parking within a safe distance to the facility and or adequate lighting through the school to get to the facility

Council considers however that improved access to school facilities by the community will offset some of the current and emerging need for new sport parks.

The use of a Sport & Recreation Coordinator in the Cleveland Sports Precinct Cluster by Cleveland District State High School is already reaping the rewards for the community. The officer has been able to work with all the clubs in the precinct to broker outcomes and develop partnerships, improved lines of communication and increasing the shared understanding of the needs of the school and the clubs. The relationship between clubs and schools across the city could benefit from a position. Money and time could be saved in the short to medium term by not have to pursuing land acquisitions for sport.

Managing the use by schools of Council / Club managed sport parks an issue for Council. Often schools don't book these venues and increasingly, clashes are occurring with maintenance, mowing or other uses. Amenities may be locked so there is no place for changing or to use the toilet if Council is unaware of an intending use by a school.

Schools have indicated, for logistical reasons, that they would prefer to use one central sporting facility rather than several smaller ones spread throughout the city. Any new sporting

facility should, if possible, be a large multi-sport facility so that schools can more readily access the facility.

Figure 8-1: Locations of sporting complexes across the Redlands

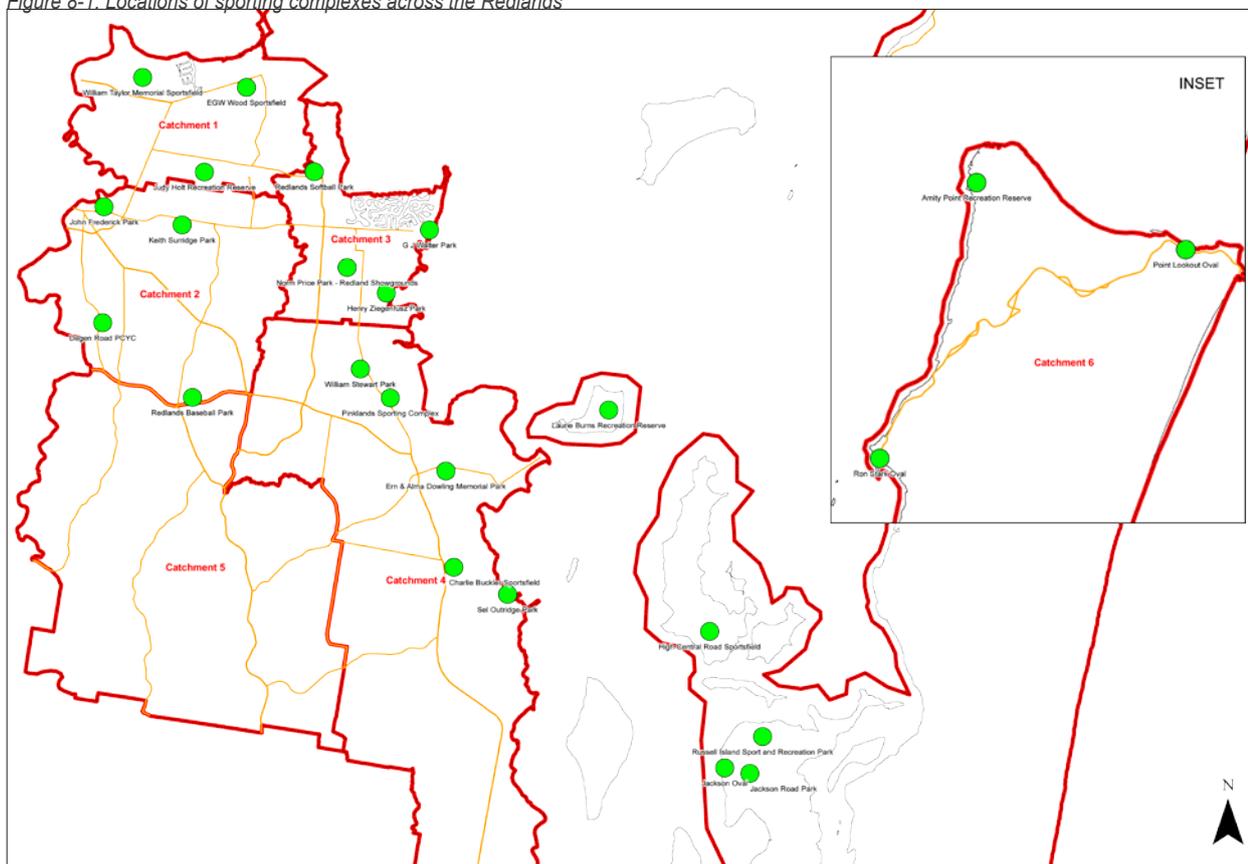


Table 8-4: Sporting land on the mainland

Park name	Suburb	Area available for sport (ha)
Charlie Buckler Sports Park	Redland Bay	6.2
Degen Road Sports Park	Capalaba	2.7
Duncan Road Sportsfield	Capalaba	6.5
EGW Wood Sportsfield	Wellington Point	17.6
Ern and Alma Dowling Memorial Sportsfield	Victoria Point	8.6
G J Walter Park	Cleveland	1.0
Henry Ziegenfusz Park	Cleveland	10.0
Judy Holt Sportsfields	Birkdale	18.7
Keith Surrige Park	Alexandra Hills	3.9
Norm Price Park—Redland Showgrounds	Cleveland	17.0
Pinklands Sporting Complex	Thornlands	7.5
Redlands Softball Park	Ormiston	6.0
John Fredericks Park including Sam Sciacca Sportsfields	Capalaba	14.2
Sel Outridge Park	Redland Bay	1.8
William Stewart Park	Thornlands	2.5
William Taylor Memorial Sportsfield	Thornside	8.9
TOTAL		133.0

Table 8-5: Sporting land on the islands

Park name	Suburb	Area available for sport (ha)
Amity Point Recreation Reserve	Amity Point	2.0
Jackson Road Community Precinct	Russell Island	0.8
Jackson Road Sports Oval	Russell Island	1.9
Laurie Burns Sports Park	Coochiemudlo Island	1.1
Ron Stark Oval Reserve	Dunwich	2.5
Russell Island Sport and Recreation Park	Russell Island	2.2
Macleay Island Sport and Recreation Park	Macleay Island	4.2
Point Lookout Oval	Point Lookout	0.7
Pioneer Park	Lamb Island	1.3
TOTAL		19.3

Sport land provision

An analysis of the level of provision of sporting land has been undertaken. The analysis has been broken down for the mainland and for the islands.

Sporting parkland is typically provided on a quantum basis i.e. an amount of land per 1,000 residents. Redland City Council has established the desired standard of service¹ for sporting parkland at 1.65 ha of suitable land for every 1,000 residents on the mainland.

Using the desired standard of service and the 2006 Redland City population the required amount of land is:

- for the mainland population—208 ha
- for the island population—11 ha

Council has already secured many sporting locations as detailed in Section 3.

When the existing land supply is considered there is:

- a *shortfall* on the mainland between the desired standard of service and the existing supply of 75 ha
- a *surplus* on the islands between the desired standard of service and the existing supply of 7 ha

Assuming that no land for sport is acquired the projected 2026 population will require an additional:

- 137 ha on the mainland
- 2 ha on the islands

Council will acquire more sports land to address this shortfall.

Other approaches to meeting shortfall of land and facilities

- Council is preparing to lobby the Commonwealth government to gain use of, for sporting and recreation purposes, lands under their control in Birkdale.
- Council will investigate and implement a Community / private and public school partnerships approach which facilitates organisations to undertake community infrastructure projects on Council/ private and public school lands.
- Council will look at partnership arrangement with adjoining local governments
- Council will look at new approaches to assist clubs with the development of existing club facilities

¹ established in the Redland Shire Council Open Space Plan 2004—2016

Sports park facilities

The facilities in a sports park will depend on the particular sporting code generally played at the park. State sporting organisations also have facility standards that make the provision of certain items compulsory (fences, change rooms, grandstands). If a club wants to participate at a particular level of competition they will have to meet those standards.

Every sport park in the city will have an up-to-date a master plan (less than 10 years old). The adopted master plan is the driver of what, where and when the facilities are developed in the park. The master plan becomes the desired standard of service and takes precedent over other standards.

In the absence of a master plan, direction as to the range of embellishments the community could expect to find in a sports parks is listed in Table 8-6. The table details Council's general intention in regard to a number of items typically involved in developing a sport park. However, site differences and club and community feedback may mean that Council varies from this general guidance where it is required.

Table 8-6: Generic infrastructure on sport parks

Asset	Comment
Bike racks	Yes
Bus parking and turnaround	Yes
Canteen	Yes
Car parking and access footpaths from street parking	Yes
Clubhouses	Yes, including a canteen and public toilets
Fencing or bollards and lock rail	For various codes of football the general rule is for crowd control fencing for sport should be limited to the premier or No.1 field. Temporary fencing may be considered for other fields for special events, but otherwise the park needs to be open for public access and use. Cricket fences are only to be in place at EGW Wood as the premier venue for cricket in the Redlands. Other venues need to remain open parks for public access and use
Fields/ courts	Courts and/or fields will be provided as required for the sporting activity. Surfaces will be a mixture of turf and hard surfaces. The choice of surface will be driven by the sporting code and the ability of natural turf to sustain the competition and training load
Fields/ courts lighting	Lighting will be provided where night competition or training is required in the evening and to the relevant standard usually determined by the State or National body. However, as the cost of lighting is high, this will only occur where resources allow, grant funding is obtained and/or the user group(s) make a significant capital contribution
Goal posts/ line marking	As required. Goal posts may be sleeved so that they can be removed for other sports (or events) in the same or different seasons
Internal roads	As required to access car parks and club facilities
Irrigation	Where required. Irrigation can improve the quality of the turf and its carrying capacity
Landscaping	Landscaping will be provided for shade and amenity in areas away from sporting surfaces
Pathways	The sporting space will be connected into the external pathway system and in most cases pathways will pass through or adjacent to the sporting space
Playspace	A small playspace for sibling children will be provided if considered necessary
Public Art	Yes, if available and desirable
Public toilets	If access to the change rooms is limited to players and the clubhouse is remote from the fields
Safety lighting	Lighting will provided as per safety assessments which should in particular address safety lighting along footpaths around the sports complex, in car parks and at entry points
Signage	Yes
Signage—entry statement	Yes, for larger complexes where significant player and visitor movements are expected.
Spectator seating	Grassed mounds, fixed seating or a combination will be provided for spectator seating as required
Storage facilities	Yes, a storage building as required. All storage facilities need to be permanent and approved structures. Shipping containers are not permitted and temporary structures are only to be in place for a maximum of six months
Water bubbler	Yes, several across larger complexes

Community purposes land

The need for community purposes land was initially established in the Redland Priority Infrastructure Plan (PIP) then refined through the *Redlands Social Infrastructure Strategy 2009* and the *Redlands 2030 Community Plan*.

These documents have examined, extensively, the need for community infrastructure across the city.

To establish the community need the *Redlands Social Infrastructure Strategy 2009*:

- undertook consultation with the Redland community, local organisations, Councillors and Council officers as well as relevant state and federal government agencies
- developed current and future community profiles concerning demography (including community health)
- audited existing social infrastructure
- undertook a needs analysis and benchmarking based on desired standards of service
- reviewed national, state and local government policies, planning and delivery frameworks
- undertook a network review
- commissioned various technical papers

Many of the identified projects may be realised through partnerships with other agencies, community groups or businesses. In some cases it may be possible to co-locate the activity with an existing facility that has spare land or capacity. Revitalisation of existing infrastructure and better management models will be a key focus for future infrastructure planning and delivery. Other recommendations are based on working with existing providers to deliver services.

This strategy is only concerned with projects that may require new sites to realise the outcomes.

Table 8-7 details the projects identified in the *Redlands Social Infrastructure Strategy 2009* that require land. The projects are detailed in the *Redlands Social Infrastructure Strategy 2009* but a short summary of each is provided below.

Catalyst projects

Catalysts projects are projects that have an impact well beyond a single catchment or district.

- *Project CAT1—Youth Enterprise Centre*—a youth space located within the Capalaba Business Precinct to facilitate partnerships with community organisations to deliver targeted youth services
- *Project CAT4—Community Wellbeing Hub*—an integrated community, health and recreation precinct to address needs in the southern Redlands

Local projects

Local projects are projects that meet local gaps for services, networks or facilities in individual catchments.

- *Project LP6—Capalaba Health Hub (and community meeting space)*—a centrally-located health hub for community and allied health services combined with community meeting spaces
- *Project LP8—Carinya House upgrade, Capalaba*—a facility expansion designed to accommodate respite services in partnership with the Department of Communities
- *Project LP11—Youth Enterprise Facility, Cleveland*—a youth space for respite and cultural/ social enterprise and services to facilitate programming, training, engagement response to crime and targeted safety issues
- *Project LP14—Kinross Road Community Hub, Thornlands*—a multi-purpose facility for community meetings, outreach and programming
- *Project LP15—Victoria Point Community Hub*—a community and services hub providing meeting and activity space, service delivery and outreach and a coordination point for other facilities at Thornlands, Redland Bay and Mount Cotton
- *Project LP16—Redland Bay Cultural, Tourism and Learning Hub*—a cultural and learning facility to provide high-tech library options and cultural space. This facility

Table 8-7: Community purpose land requirements

SIS Project	Map reference	Trunk infrastructure
LP16	RBCF-001	Community Meeting Room/Multi-Purpose Hall (Redland Bay)
LP14	TLCF-001	Community Meeting Room/Multi-Purpose Hall (Thornlands)
LP6	NDCF-001	Grouped facility incorporating youth, seniors and a community centre (Capalaba)
LP8	NDCF-002	Disability and Cultural Activity Centre (Capalaba)
CAT1	NDCF-004	Youth, seniors and multipurpose Centre (Capalaba)
CAT4	SDCF-001	Grouped facility incorporating youth, seniors and community centre (Redland Bay)
LP16	SDCF-002	Grouped facility incorporating library, art gallery and community meeting space (Redland Bay)
LP15	SDCF-003	Grouped facility incorporating youth, seniors and community centre (Victoria Point)
LP11	NDCF-005	Disability and Cultural Activity Centre (Cleveland)
LP18	SDCF-005	Grouped facility incorporating youth and community centre (Mount Cotton)
CAT4	SDCF-006	Swimming Pool (Redland Bay)

may possibly be collocated with the Redland Bay Community Hall adjacent to Sel Outride Park

- *Project LP18—Mount Cotton Community Precinct*—a community development program to support activities, groups and networks, encourage local enterprises, facilitate satellite programming, training and outreach and investigate co-location of disaster recovery space.

Other projects that include the use of existing Council-controlled land include:

- Bay Islands Community Centre—Council is considering cooperating with the local community to provide land (26 Scarborough Terrace), adjoining the community's site, on a long term tenure to meet car parking requirements. The Bay Islands Community Centre building will be built on the community's site
- Russell Island Cultural Facility—an indicative site for a cultural facility has been found at 21-23 High Street, Russell Island. This is Council-controlled land that is currently not used for alternative activities.

Community purpose land embellishment

Most community purpose land will have one or more buildings built upon it—varying from scout and guide halls to community halls, swimming pools, office space for service organisations and facilities for cultural and art organisations. Therefore the main features of the sites will vary widely.

Table 8-8 details embellishments that are likely to be provided outside of the main building or facility.

Community facility in Norm Price Park



Table 8-8: Generic infrastructure on community purpose land

Asset	Comment
Bike racks	Yes
Bus parking and turnaround	Will depend upon the facility but in many cases buses will be catered for.
Car parking	Yes, if adequate street car parking is not available. An above average number of disability parking spaces, or wide parking spaces, may be provided if the facility is likely to attract an older client group.
Community garden	Yes
Fencing or bollards and lock rail	Vehicle barriers—bollards, trees, rocks or ditches—will control vehicles.
Internal roads	A road to a loading dock or similar may be required to drop stores or production equipment, or to drop mobility-impaired users close to the door. Hard surfacing will be minimised but provided as required.
Landscaping	Landscaping will be provided for shade and amenity.
Lighting	Lighting will be provided to ensure safety, particularly between the facility and car parks particularly where after-hours activity is likely.
Pathways	The community facility will, ideally, be connected into the external pathway system and in most cases pathways will pass through or adjacent to the community facility. Paths will connect the facility with car parks.
Playspace	Not generally, though occasionally it may be associated with a building.
Public Art	Yes, if available.
Public Toilet	Generally, a toilet will be provided within the community facility.
Safety lighting	Lighting will provided as per safety assessments.
Signage	Yes
Water bubbler	Yes

Community facilities in Donald Simpson Park



Park and asset management service standards

The following section outlines desired outcomes for the maintenance of Council's parks, sportsfields, open spaces and path systems.

By outlining service standards this strategy seeks to aid in the delivery of acceptable outcomes to the community including clean, safe, visually appealing and comfortable parks and open space full of fun and safe sporting and recreation activities.

Parks and open spaces are important public assets that require regular servicing to meet community expectations. Maintenance levels vary from daily through to annually or in many cases through customer request.

Park and asset types

T1 - Destination parks

Service outcome: Destination parks are to operate at a high level of presentation and cleanliness at all times due to high public use and exposure such as events, weddings, commercial and community activities, tourism, catering to regional catchment. Turf density and health will be maintained to meet the level of use with grass mown at heights to meet picnicker's needs.

Service Summary: high maintenance regime

T2 - Community parks

Service outcome: Community parks are to be maintained at a high level with turf height at levels appropriate for ball games and picnic use. Sites are frequently used for events, community gatherings or larger groups, have dog off-leash areas and ramp parks. Rubbish and graffiti will be kept to a minimum.

Service summary: high maintenance regime

T3 - Neighbourhood parks

Service outcome: Neighbourhood parks are to be maintained to meet casual user and suburban public recreation needs, including local playgrounds and kick-about areas. Grass heights are to be maintained so as to encourage active use. Rubbish and graffiti will be kept to a minimum.

Service Summary: medium maintenance regime

Public utility land

Service outcome: urban open space areas for public utilities will be maintained to meet community expectation and community safety standards for fire mitigation, pest management, and pedestrian and commuter safety.

Service Summary: low maintenance regime

Sportsfields

Service outcome 1: High wear sports turf will be maintained at an optimum height for sporting use, maximising trueness of ball roll, minimise ball deflection, maximise turf density, health and vigour. Due to significant high use and the need to ensure user safety sports field management programs are to be implemented which may include fertilising, irrigation and aeration which result in increased turf growth. High cutting frequencies are required to minimise cut grass residue on the playing surface which would interfere with the intended use and result in a reduction in turf quality and the increased likelihood of disease.

Service summary 1: high maintenance regime

Service outcome 2: low wear sports turf quality is maintained at the standard expected for safety and for physical activity and community and social sport.

Service summary 2: medium maintenance regime

Roadside mowing

Service outcome 1: High profile roadsides require a high level of presentation at all times due to significant public use and exposure, location to commercial and shopping precincts, tourist visitation and catering to a regional catchment.

Service summary: high maintenance regime

Service outcome 2: Local street maintenance will enhance the amenity of public areas and to align with reasonable neighbourhood expectations. Public use footpaths and pathways will require grass to be maintained at a height to ensure safe access.

Service summary: medium maintenance regime

Walkways and easement

Service outcome: To enhance the amenity of public use pathways and footpaths to align with reasonable neighbourhood expectations with the turf maintained at a height to ensure safe access at all times.

Service summary: medium to high maintenance regime

Park landscaping

Service outcomes: Destination park landscaping maintenance will ensure sites are at a high level of presentation at all times due to significant public use and exposure such as events, weddings, commercial and community activities, tourist visitation and catering to regional catchment. The plant density and health will be maintained to meet the level of park use. *Service summary:* high maintenance regime

Streetscapes

Service outcomes: Streetscapes in Council's ownership or care will be maintained at levels to ensure high to moderate level of presentation at all times due to significant public use and exposure such commercial and community centres, minor tourist nodes, catering to district catchment.

Service summary: high maintenance regime

Local streetscapes

Service outcomes: Local streets are maintained to ensure sites are at a moderate level of presentation at all times due to average public use for pedestrian movement, cycling, exercising, dog-walking and other physical activity for the full age range within any given neighbourhood.

Service summary: medium maintenance regime

Trees in parks

Service outcome 1: Inspection and remedial works undertaken as required or annually based on arborist's reports on trees in proximity to infrastructure such as playgrounds and other park facilities so as to minimise risk and ensure tree health. The maintenance level applies to significant trees to ensure health and vigour is maintained.

Service summary 1: high maintenance regime

Service outcome 2: Inspection levels for neighbourhood parks and street trees undertaken to maintain shape and vigour of the trees and for formative pruning to ensure tree structure and form is suitable for the location. Pruning frequencies are to ensure trees do not create an impediment or hazard to commuting pedestrians or vehicles.

Service summary 2: medium maintenance regime

Playscapes

Service outcome 1: Destination and all-abilities playgrounds are maintained at intense levels due to high public use within high profile parks and tourist destinations.

Service summary 1: high maintenance regime

Service outcome 2: Community parks are maintained at levels due to cope with expected high volume use from within the SCA.

Service summary 2: medium maintenance regime

Service outcome 3: Neighbourhood parks maintenance levels are moderate due to expected lower and less intense public use by residents from the surrounding residential neighbourhood.

Service summary 3: low maintenance regime

Park furniture and infrastructure

Service outcome 1: Destination park furniture maintenance levels are intense due to high public use (volume of active use) within the city's high profile parks and tourist nodes which results in higher wear.

Service summary 1: high maintenance regime

Service outcome 2: Community park furniture maintenance levels cater for moderate to high public use (volume of active use) which will result in moderate wear.

Service summary 2: medium maintenance regime

Service outcome 3: Neighbourhood park furniture maintenance levels are medium due to low to medium public

use within neighbourhood parks which results in low to moderate wear.

Service summary: medium maintenance regime.

Recreation trails and trails

Service outcome: A moderate level of service for recreation trails is to be undertaken to meet recreational and casual user and commuting public needs. Grass heights are to be maintained so to not limit this use and to ensure user safety by enabling hazards to be seen e.g. snakes

Service summary: low maintenance regime

Recreational foreshores and beaches

Service outcome: Foreshore areas are to be maintained at a high level of presentation at times of anticipated highest usage and to provide an appropriate level of amenity to service commercial and recreation activities normally conducted in and around beaches.

Service summary: high maintenance regime

Weather conditions - impact of service delivery

Weather influences the delivery of service in relation to maintenance of parks and open spaces in two distinct ways:

- Accessibility to park or open space: considerations include the bogging of equipment and/or damage to the site by use of heavy machinery on water logged ground.
- Workplace Health and Safety policies and Awards governing the staff working in wet conditions.

In summary the key maintenance activities required for the satisfactory provision of the parks and open service include:

- mowing
- edging
- removal of debris
- repairs—grassed area
- weed control
- irrigation management
- turf management
- garden bed weed control, planting, mulching
- hedging
- parks infrastructure repair and cleaning
- play equipment repair, safety inspection, cleaning, upgrading, replacing
- lakes, ponds and waterways maintenance
- natural area management
- tree maintenance

Maintenance level definitions will be set by the Service providers, will be driven by budget allocations and benchmark standards and may change from year-to-year.

