

LGIP Park Network Investigation

Redland City Council Civic and Open Space
Asset Management Unit

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Abbreviations

OSS	Redland Open Space Strategy 2012 - 2026
DSS	Desired standard of service
SoW	Schedule of works
COSIM	Civic and Open Space Infrastructure Manual 2022
L	Linear Park
C	Circuit Park
S	Standalone Park
SCA	Suburb Catchment Area
ICA	Island Catchment Area

Purpose

The purpose of the 'LGIP Park Network Investigation' is to outline the planning process undertaken to:

- refine the current levels of service for recreation and sport parks; and
- amend the Schedule of Works (SoW) for the public park trunk network.

Background / context

In 2012 the Redland Open Space Strategy 2026 (OSS) established a new set of desired standards of service (DSS), that is also referred to as levels of service for parks and open space. Among other things the DSS informed future planning, capital works programs, project delivery and planning of the trunk park network. The current standards of service (DSS) include:

- Park function and hierarchy
- Suburb and Island Catchment level of service
- Neighbourhood level of service
- Medium density level of service
- Embellishment standards
- Sport Park Embellishments
- Park and asset management service standards

The OSS includes the following park functions and hierarchy for the open space network:

Park functions

- sport
- recreation
- community
- recreation corridor
- ecological
- amenity
- public utility
- unallocated

Park hierarchy

- Type 1—destination
- Type 2—community
- Type 3—neighbourhood
- Type 4—meeting place
- Type 5—civic

The OSS takes a targeted approach to levels of service specifying a suite of recreation activities to be provided at the suburb catchment and neighbourhood level. The overarching approach is a 'fit-for -purpose' one where recreation activities and embellishments are provided to suit the characteristics of the park and the needs of the relevant catchment.

Refined levels of service

The draft Civic and Open Space Infrastructure Manual 2022 (COSIM) builds upon this methodology and introduces different types of sport parks and sub-types for recreation parks. This new park classification facilitates parks that are fit for purpose where only activities that suit an area of open space and the context of the catchment are recommended. It enables Council to better align the number, scale and intensity of recreation activities to the size, shape, values and constraints of the park and the catchment it serves. For example, there is significant diversity in the size and shape of T3 neighbourhood parks with larger T3 parks generally having a greater capacity for higher levels of embellishment and vice versa.

Recreation Park – new sub types

Three sub-types allow neighbourhood parks to be embellished to a high, moderate or essential (low) level to suit the physical characteristics of the park or the context of the catchment. This ensures parks are *fit for purpose* having sufficient space and unconstrained land that is suited to the number and type of recreation activities required to meet the health and wellbeing needs of existing and growing populations. For each park hierarchy the following sub-types include:

- H – High level of embellishment
- M – Moderate level of embellishment
- E - Essential (refers to a minimal level of embellishment)

Table A below demonstrates how the new park classifications complement the current levels of service included in the OSS in relation to park hierarchy, type, and catchment. The sections highlighted grey illustrate how the new sub-classifications dovetail with the current open space methodology.

Table A: Refined levels of service

Park hierarchy (Function/ Type/Sub-Type)	Planning unit level			Intent
	City	SCA/ICA	Neighbour- hood	
Type 1 (T1) — Destination Parks	✓			Parks that are of a standard to regularly attract visitors from across and outside the city
T1(H)	✓			No Change
Type 2 (T2) — Community Parks		✓		Parks that serve a suburb catchment area
T2(H)		✓		No Change
T2(M)		✓		No Change
Type 3 (T3) — Neighbourhood Parks			✓	Parks that serve a neighbourhood
T3(H)			✓	Parks that include a high level of embellishment for a neighbourhood catchment.
T3(M)			✓	Parks that include a moderate level of embellishment for a neighbourhood catchment.
T3(E)			✓	Parks that include an essential (low) level of embellishment for a neighbourhood catchment.
Type 4 (T4) — Meeting Place Parks			✓	Parks that meet the needs of workers in concentrated industrial or commercial precincts
T4(M)			✓	No Change
T4(E)			✓	No Change
Type 5 (T5) —Civic Spaces	✓			Parks that serve civic purposes
T5(H)	✓			No Change
Sport Parks	✓			Parks that serve the city's need for sporting open space
Regional	✓			Sport parks that are of a standard to attract visitors from across and outside the city.
District		✓		Sport parks that serve several suburb area catchments.
Local			✓	Smaller sport parks serving the needs of neighbourhood catchments and generally providing basic or limited facilities compared to district or regional sport parks.
Island Sport Parks		✓		Sport parks that serve island catchment areas including SMBI, NSI and Coochiemudlo Island with flexibility for community events and emergency services.

Recreation park – new typologies

Recreation park typologies have traditionally been limited to standalone parks with a desired minimum width of 100m. Given the increasing community preference for high amenity pedestrian and cycle connections, and access to nature linear and circuit parks adjacent to foreshores, creeks, environmental corridors and conservation areas are now recognised as another recreation park typology.

Under the OSS public open space areas developed primarily for paths and trails, creating recreational connections or circuits are identified as 'recreation corridors', a separate open space function. However, the draft COSIM has introduced specific design criteria allowing linear parks and circuits to be recognised and embellished as a trunk recreation park. Linear and circuit parks can be embellished to different levels depending on their size, width and classification (T1,T2 or T3) but are primarily intended to provide high amenity pedestrian and cycle connections. These additional recreation park typologies provide choice and flexibility in meeting the recreation needs of existing and growing populations and are now recognised as part of the trunk park network. Refer to page 4 of the draft COSIM for further information on this new recreation park typology and acceptable levels of embellishment.

Recreation activities

The OSS indicates the range of recreation activities that Council aims to provide for suburb, island and neighbourhood catchment areas. However, the OSS does not prescribe the minimum and maximum number of recreation activities intended for each park classification. The draft COSIM provides additional guidance on this matter by specifying the type and acceptable range of recreation activities for each park type and sub type (refer Table B). This approach provides a greater level of certainty over how parks should be embellished in accordance with their intended park hierarchy and classification. Deciding on the appropriate type and number of recreation activities that are suited to the physical characteristics of the park and its surrounding catchment should be undertaken prior to selecting individual embellishments. The draft COSIM provides a definition for each of the recreation activities outlined within Table B below. The DSS under the current City Plan 2018 should be updated accordingly.

Table B: Recreation Activities by recreation hierarchy and sub-type

Activities	Recreation Park Type					Park Sub-Types		
	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	H	M	E
 Play experience	Yes	Yes (H/M)	Yes (H,M)	No	Yes	Embellishment Levels H = High M = Moderate E - Essential		
 All-abilities play	Yes	Yes (H)	No	No	No			
 Basic play	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No			
 Events or festivals	Yes	Yes (H/M)	No	No	Yes			
 Access to nature	Yes	Yes (H/M)	No	No	No			
 Physical activity	Yes	Yes (H/M)	Yes (H)	No	No			
 Walking/cycling	Yes	Yes (H/M)	Yes (H/M/E)	Yes (M/E)	Yes			
 Ramp/Skate/BMX	Yes	Yes (H)	No	No	No			
 Ceremonial	Yes	Yes (H)	No	No	No			
 Picnic	Yes	Yes (H/M)	No	Yes (M)	No			
 Kick about	Yes	Yes (H/M)	Yes (H/M/E)	No	No			
 Temporary commercial	Yes	Yes (H/M)	Yes (H)	No	Yes			
 Community gardens	No	No	Yes (H)	No	No			
 Dog off-leash	No	Yes (M)	No	No	No			
 Sport	No	No	No	No	No			
 Meeting	Yes	Yes (H/M)	Yes (H/M/E)	Yes (M/E)	Yes			
 Community function	Yes	Yes (M/H)	No	No	No			
Acceptable number of activities	7-13	8-12 (H) 4-8 (M)	4-7 (H) 2-4 (M) 1-3 (E)	2-3 (M) 1-2 (E)	3-5			

Sport parks include a wide range of sporting activities and their associated facilities depend on the sport codes, clubs and requirements of formal competition and training. New sporting activities evolve over time making it difficult to predict the number and type of sporting activities that could be accommodated. As such the draft COSIM does not seek to limit the minimum or maximum number of sporting activities for local, district or regional sport parks. In accordance with the OSS Council will continue to 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 network.

Sport park – new types

The draft COSIM includes a new sport park classification comprising regional, district, local, and Island sport parks. This recognises the diversity of sport parks in terms of size, shape and function and provides more flexibility in responding to the sporting needs of the city.

Currently the DSS (City Plan 2018) provides for one type of sport park requiring a minimum area of 5-20ha. However, smaller (local) sport parks are required to provide additional flexibility in the network. This includes “overflow” functions where a club needs extra space for training or games on an irregular basis; or by schools for school sport; or for the general community that seeks to engage in sporting activities without having the additional cost of joining a club. For example, the Brisbane City Plan 2014 recognises local sport parks achieving a desired minimum area of 1ha and serving a local catchment area.

Medium sized sport parks provided at the district level are also an important option in responding to the sporting needs of the community. District sport parks range from 2-10ha and will typically meet the needs of most sporting activities and clubs and are therefore the most widespread in the network. District sport parks may include the full range of club facilities and infrastructure. Their size, scale and standard of facilities primarily serve the needs of multiple suburbs. Some district sport parks due to their specialised facilities cater to regional events on an infrequent basis. However, due to their limited size and number of playing fields or indoor multi-purpose courts they are still considered a district sport park. In some circumstances sport venues include several fields and will be classified as a district sport park. This is based on longer term planning outcomes where clubs relocate to larger and better facilities reducing the size and scale of sporting activities at their current location.

Regional sport parks recognise venues with large scale facilities and offer comprehensive sporting facilities and amenities. They typically include several playing fields or indoor multi-purpose courts, the full range of club facilities and infrastructure and serve a catchment beyond Redland City. Given the larger scale or specialised facilities some have capacity to host regional competition or training, and events at state or national level.

The sport park types allow for different levels of sporting activity, maintenance, embellishment and intensity of use and are therefore more responsive to changing trends and the needs of the community. For example, regional sport parks are expected to have higher levels of embellishment consistent with larger facilities and high visitation from within and beyond Redland City. Local sport parks provide smaller spaces with a lower level of embellishment meeting the needs of one or multiple neighbourhoods.

Island sport parks primarily recognize the geographic location, scarcity of unconstrained land that is suitable for sporting activities, small and dispersed island populations. Therefore, in an island context sport parks should include a greater degree of flexibility to cater for shared use across a range of complementary activities including:

- Informal and competitive sports
- recreation activities
- community program and activities that book existing buildings or space within the sport park
- festivals and events
- temporary emergency facilities.

The need for shared use on island sport parks is further compounded by the fact that most sites that could be acquired for sporting activities are heavily constrained by flooding, drainage constraints or environmental values. Therefore, the existing sport parks need to be optimised in terms of their capacity for shared use and functional space for sporting and community activities. The minimum size of island sport parks should also provide a greater level of flexibility allowing for sites between 1-5ha.

The sport park types and how they compare to existing definitions and typologies of the Redland Open Space Strategy are outline in Table C below.

Table C: sport park definitions

Current Definition (OSS 2012-2026)	Draft COSIM –sport park definitions
Sport park Sport parks primarily provide open space for a variety of structured or formal sporting activities such as team competitions, physical skill development and training. These parks are characterised by: • large flat open areas that meet formal sporting code parameters • facilities specific for undertaking competitive, organised sport • ancillary facilities for clubs or organisations to support sporting activities (such as canteens, amenities blocks, clubhouses, storage facilities, car parks) These sites offer free unrestricted access for use as a park when formal sporting activities are not being undertaken Sport park typologies Two typologies are used to classify sporting open space: • Sport—land that is used for regular competitions in local or regional competitions. The land is usually leased to an organisation which gives them exclusive use when training and competition are scheduled (though at other times the land is made available for community use). • Community Sport—land that is not leased but may be hired for sport (or events). This land is often used as “overflow” where a club needs extra space for training or games on an irregular basis; it may be used by schools for school sport, or a one-off event for a community sporting or entertainment event. Embellishment levels for these areas are lower than on Sport land and significant buildings are specifically discouraged.	Regional Sport Parks are the highest order sports parks and serve the City’s needs for major sporting activities and facilities. Regional sport parks: • include several playing fields, indoor multi-purpose courts or specialised facilities • include large flat open areas that meet sporting code parameters • include specific facilities for undertaking competitive and organised sport • cater for a variety of structured or formal sporting activities such as team competitions, physical skill development and training • generally include the full range of ancillary facilities such as canteens, amenities and change rooms, spectator seating, clubhouses, storage facilities, sports field lighting, three phase power and car parking • include ancillary recreation activities such as play spaces and picnic facilities • facilitate free unrestricted access for use as a park or major events (>1500 persons) when formal sporting activities are not being undertaken (e.g. festivals and events etc.).
	District Sport Parks serve the needs of several suburb area catchments. District sport parks: • include large flat open areas that meet sporting code parameters • include specific facilities for undertaking competitive and organised sport • cater for a variety of structured or formal sporting activities such as team competitions, physical skill development and training • may include several playing fields or specialised facilities that cater for regional sporting events on an infrequent basis • will generally include canteens, amenities and change rooms, spectator seating, clubhouses, storage facilities, sports field lighting, three phase power and car parking • include ancillary recreation activities such as play spaces and picnic facilities • facilitate free unrestricted access for use as a park or community level events (≤1500 persons) when formal sporting activities are not being undertaken (e.g. festivals, events etc.).
	Local Sport Parks serve the needs of several neighbourhood catchments. Local sport parks: • are smaller sport parks generally providing basic or limited facilities compared to district or regional sport parks • cater for informal sporting activities for the general community where the land is not leased but may be hired for sport or small community events (≤500 persons) • include smaller flat open areas that meet sporting code parameters • may be used as “overflow” where a club needs extra space for training or games on an irregular basis; or by schools for school sport • facilitate free unrestricted access for use as a park when informal sporting activities are not being undertaken • may include ancillary recreation activities such as a basic play space (1-3 play elements) and small shelters for shade and picnic facilities • except for indoor courts or centres generally excludes canteens, change rooms, spectator seating, clubhouses, storage facilities, sports field lighting and three phase power.

Current Definition (OSS 2012-2026)	Draft COSIM –sport park definitions
	Island Sport Parks serve the needs of island catchments including SMBI, NSI and Coochiemudlo Island. Island sport parks: • include large flat open areas that meet sporting code parameters • include specific facilities for undertaking competitive and organised sport • may cater for a diversity of sport and recreation activities, community events and emergency facilities • facilitate free unrestricted access for use as a park or community events when formal sporting activities are not being undertaken.

The new recreation and sport park classifications and typologies provides a defined level of service to guide infrastructure investment in parks and open space. They are an essential tool in managing an efficient and cost-effective trunk park network. Refer to the draft COSIM (page 2-3) for a detailed explanation of standards of service for recreation and sport park classifications and typologies.

City Plan 2018 – refined DSS

The Redland City Plan 2018 outlines the DSS for recreation and sport parks. Key elements of the current DSS for the park trunk network are summarised in Table C below. Recognising the additional park classifications and typologies outlined above the current DSS (City Plan 2018) should be updated as shown in Table D below. The key changes to current DSS relate to:

- additional recreation sub-types and typologies
- additional sport park types
- accessibility standards
- minimum size and minimum width of parks.

Table C: Current DSS – Redland City Plan 2018

Park classification (type)	Name	Min Size (ha)	Min Width (m)	Accessibility Standard (km)
Recreation Park T1	Destination	5 -20 ha	100m	5-10 km
Recreation Park T2	Community	2 -10 ha	100m	2.5 – 5.0 km
Recreation Park T3	Neighbourhood	0.5 – 2 ha	100m	0.5 - 0.8 km
Recreation Park T4	Meeting	Location specific	100m	0.5 km
Recreation Park T5	Civic	Location specific	100m	0.5 km
Sport Park		5 -20 ha	100m	5-10 km

Table D: Updated DSS

Park classification		Name	Min Size (ha)	Min Width (m) S – Standalone L – Linear C - Circuit	Accessibility Standard (km)
Type	Sub-Type				
Recreation Parks					
T1	H	Destination	5 -20 ha	10 (L,C), 100(S)	5-10 km
T2	H, M	Community	2 -10 ha	10 (L,C), 100(S)	2.5 – 5.0 km
T3 – Mainland	H, M, E	Neighbourhood	0.5 – 2 ha	5 (L,C), 100(S)	0.5 km (80% of residential lots)
T3 - Coochiemudlo Island, NSI, SMBI	H, M, E	Neighbourhood	0.5 – 2 ha	5 (L,C), 100(S)	0.8 km (80% of residential lots)
T4	M, E	Meeting	Site specific	5 (L,C), 100(S)	0.5 km
T5		Civic	Site specific	100(S)	0.5 km
Sport Parks					
Regional	N/A	Regional SP	5 -20 ha	Sport activity specific	5-10 km
District	N/A	District SP	2 -10 ha	Sport activity specific	2.5 – 5.0 km
Local	N/A	Local SP	1 ha	Sport activity specific	2.5 – 5.0 km
Island	N/A	Island SP	1-5 ha	Sport activity specific	2.5 – 5.0 km

Best practise indicates that residential dwellings or new residential lots should be located within a 400m radius i.e. generally a 5-minute walk of a local park. The draft COSIM provides further guidance on this matter requiring 80% of residential lot boundaries be located within a 500m radius of a neighbourhood park. The actual walkable distance and travel time can vary depending on the street network, footpath connectivity, topography and other barriers to pedestrian movement. This standard would not apply where higher order parks (T1 and T2 parks) that include a greater diversity of recreation activities are within 500m of a residential lot. The current 500m-800m accessibility standard for neighbourhood parks should be updated accordingly. Notably, the OSS 2012-2026 does not specifically refer to 500m-800m as the preferred distance to neighbourhood parks. However, the strategy specifies a level of service of one neighbourhood park within 500m of medium density zoned areas.

A different approach should be applied to SMBI, NSI and Coochiemudlo Island where historic subdivision patterns resulted in poorly connected neighbourhoods (lack of mid-block connections) or residential lots remote from urban infrastructure. Given these factors 80% of new residential lots should be located within an 800m radius of a neighbourhood park.

The minimum size of local, district and island sport parks have been updated in accordance with the catchment they serve and their role in the network. Similarly, the minimum width of parks has been refined in accordance with their typology (linear or standalone) and park classification (type and sub-type). The draft COSIM provides further guidance on the different sizes or types of linear open space that correspond to T1, T2 and T3 parks.

Classifying trunk parks

Based on the refined levels of service the following process was used to classify recreation parks (sub-types) and sport parks types. This process involved the use of Council's internal GIS (Read-e-map) system and site visits to assign a park hierarchy, type and sub-type for all trunk recreation parks identified on the SoW.

Designating recreation sub-types

Step A - Defining the sub-catchment

- Smaller precincts representing a 500m sub-catchment (generally a 5 minute walk) were generally defined within each neighbourhood catchment of the OSS.
- major roads, creeks/waterways, vegetation corridors and other barriers to pedestrian movement were considered in defining sub-catchment boundaries.
- Existing parks and their functions and classifications (e.g. T1, T2, T3 etc.) were identified.
- All park/open spaces and their existing recreation activities were identified within each sub-catchment.
- Key constraints and opportunities were noted.

Step B - Connectivity

- The pedestrian footpath network (i.e. concrete paths/bikeways/shared pathways, tracks and trails etc.) providing access to parks were identified.
- The Moreton Bay Cycle Route (MBC) and Seven C connections for strategic connections were considered.
- Bus stops, public transport nodes and available parking were identified.
- The distance of dwelling houses from existing parks were noted. The precincts generally sought to ensure that least 80% of all residential dwellings were within a 500m walkable distance of a recreation or sport park.
- However, in some instances due to the existing street pattern and subdivision and location of busy roads or creeks/waterways residential dwellings in some precincts were located more than 500m away.

Step C – Activity Provision

- Existing asset clusters within the relevant precinct area that identifies the recreation activity were identified (e.g. play equipment = play experience; and BBQ's, shelters and table settings = picnic).
- Key recommendations of the OSS were considered.
- Recreation gaps (shortfalls) or duplication (oversupply) were noted for each precinct.

Step D –Analysis

- The capacity of the park to accommodate various recreation activities having regard to values and constraints and the physical characteristics of the park and its relevant catchment were considered e.g. drainage constrained land, flooding, slope, road frontage, protected vegetation and other environmental values, and the extent of cleared areas.
- For each precinct the recreation activities required to be added / rationalised to meet the health and wellbeing needs of the surrounding residential population were considered.
- Based on the above criteria and further guidance provided by the draft COSIM all recreation parks were classified in terms of their appropriate sub-type.
- In the majority of cases the park hierarchy (T1,T2, T3, T4 or T5) did not change from the original OSS designation.

- In some limited cases due to the:
 - a. constrained shape and size of the park, lack of road frontage, and on street parking, some parks were downgraded from T2 community parks to T3 neighbourhood parks
 - b. presence of heavily vegetated areas and environmental values some future parks on the SMBI were reassigned from a recreation park function to an ecological function.

Designating sport part types

Consistent with the OSS sporting parkland is assessed at a city-wide level. However, depending on their type and catchment they play a specific role in the network. In accordance with the new definitions sport parks were classified based on the scale of facilities planned or provided on site and the size of the catchment they serve. In the majority of cases sport parks align with a district level classification, while others achieve a regional or local role. Local sport parks are primarily about the need to secure smaller sites for overflow facilities or to meet the sporting needs of residents at the neighbourhood level. Island sport parks primarily recognize the geographic location.

Refined Schedule of Works

The original LGIP SoW identified a number of park upgrades recommended by the OSS in 2012. Since the commencement of the LGIP in 2018 a number of LGIP parks have been delivered by Council or contributed by a developer as part of a major residential subdivision. The original schedule of works included 176 parks with a total establishment cost of \$114,545,019.

The SoW (2018) was refined and rationalized to ensure that public park trunk infrastructure is planned and provided in an efficient and orderly manner i.e. the network of proposed trunk park upgrades is affordable and cost effective. The following criteria was used to refine the current SoW.

The public park trunk infrastructure is retained where the:

- park or park upgrade is required to meet the open space and recreation needs of population and employment growth for the relevant catchment
- the open space has a recreation or sport park function or conservation foreshore sub-type
- park upgrade is required beyond a 10 year time frame (2032/33+)
- park is classified as a neighbourhood park with a sub-type of T3(M) and a new park is required to meet the needs of a growing population; or shortfall of recreation activities has been identified for the relevant catchment.

Additional land is required for:

- the creation of a new sport parks to address the sporting needs of the city
- the creation of a new recreation park T3(M) to address a shortfall of recreation activity shortfall within a relevant catchment

The public park trunk infrastructure was removed where the:

- park is classified as a neighbourhood park with a sub-type of T3(E) providing for a minimal level of embellishment
- park is classified as a neighbourhood park with a sub-type of T3(M) providing for a moderate level of embellishment except where a new park is required to meet the needs of a growing population; or a recreation activity shortfall has been identified for the relevant catchment
- park or upgrade has been completed by the developer
- OSS recommendation has been overtaken by a court approval or recent planning and park upgrades;
- OSS recommendation partly delivered through LGIP program
- OSS recommendation has been delivered through the LGIP program
- park upgrade has been recently completed Council (practical completion issued) or has commenced and is scheduled to be completed in this financial year

- 10-year capital work program (CAPEX) indicates that the park upgrade is to be delivered through a non-LGIP program and funded through general rates revenue
- The park is highly constrained by vegetation, environmental values and flooding with limited value and opportunity to expand or provide recreation activities

To prioritise funding of recreation and sport parks open space classified as an ecological function (e.g. urban habitat, bushland refuge, wetland, nature belt and conservation foreshore) were generally removed from the SoW. In exceptional cases where a new park is required to meet a gap in the recreation network i.e. future parks currently designated road reserve these open spaces have been retained.

The refined SoW is attached at Appendix A. In summary the breakdown of LGIP parks by park hierarchy and sub-type and the overall establishment cost of the updated SoW is shown in Table C below.

Table C: summary of refined SoW (trunk park infrastructure)

Park hierarchy	Park sub-type	Number of trunk parks	No. of new sites to be acquired	Land costs	New Establishment cost
Neighbourhood Park	T3(M)	7	2	\$1,500,000	\$1,726,390
	T3(H)	5			\$1,145,357
Community Park	T2(M)	4			\$1,775,124
	T2(H)	8	1	\$3,000,000	\$7,743,753
Destination Park	T1(H)	3			\$9,461,463
Sub-total Recreation Parks		27	3	\$4,500,000	\$21,852,087
Sport Park	Local	1			\$1,000,000
	District	12	2*	\$3,170,000	\$17,922,176
	Regional	2			\$4,500,000
	Island	4			\$8,000,000
Sub-total Sport Parks		19	2	\$3,170,000	\$31,422,176
Total		46	5		
Sub-total (land costs)				\$7,670,000	
Sub-total (Works)					\$53,274,263
Sub-total (land + Works)					\$60,944,263
New Sport Park City Redland Bay		1			\$36,377,000
Total sites		47*	2		\$89,651,263
Beyond 10 years		3			\$2,988,590

*Indicates sport parks to be acquired (land costs only – with no embellishment)

*total number of park sites = 47 (Noting Pioneer Park Lamb Island has 2 line items accounting for 2 separate park upgrades)

Appendix A

SoW LGIP Park trunk Infrastructure

Map Ref.	Suburb	Trunk Infrastructure	Estimated timing	Establishment Cost (Land acquisition)	Establishment cost (Works)	Open Space Classification
5237	Cleveland	Henry Ziegenfusz Park Upgrade	2028-2032	\$0	\$2,000,000	District Sport Park
5425	Redland Bay	Bedarra Street Park Upgrade	2028-2032	\$0	\$92,485	T3(M)
C4N0	Mount Cotton	New Sport Park City Redland Bay	2022-2027	\$0	\$36,377,000	Regional Sport Park
5432	Redland Bay	Charlie Buckler Sportsfield Upgrade	2023-2027	\$0	\$1,142,176	District Sport Park
5627	Thorneside	William Taylor Memorial Sportsfield Upgrade	2023-2027	\$0	\$2,000,000	District Sport Park
5672	Victoria Point	Orana Esplanade Foreshore Park Upgrade	2022-2027	\$0	\$223,126	T3(H)
New	Thornlands	New recreation park at Lind Street, Thornlands	2028-2032	\$750,000	\$308,284	T3(M)
C4N29-3	Thornlands	New Rec Park T3 Kinross Road	2028-2032	\$750,000	\$308,284	T3(M)
5780	Thornlands	George Thorn Drive Foreshore Upgrade	2023-2027	\$0	\$308,284	T3(M)
5690	Victoria Point	Schmidt Street Road Reserve Upgrade	2023-2027	\$0	\$308,284	T3(M)
C6N54-5	Macleay Island	New Rec Park T3 Golden Sands Foreshore Park	2023-2027	\$0	\$308,284	T3(M)
5586	Thornlands	Manning Esplanade Foreshore Upgrade	2023-2027	\$0	\$223,126	T3(H)
New	Redland Bay	John Edward Downie Sportsfield	2023-2027	\$0	\$1,000,000	Local Sport Park
New	Mount Cotton	New Sports Park at Heinemann Road, Mount Cotton	2023-2027	\$2,000,000	\$0	District Sport Park
5303	Cleveland	Wellington Street Park Upgrade	2028-2032	\$0	\$474,108	T2(M)
5915	Cleveland	Norm Price Park	2028-2032	\$0	\$2,000,000	District Sport Park
5705	Victoria Point	WH Yeo Park Upgrade	2022	\$0	\$540,000	T2(H)
5704	Victoria Point	Victoria Point Recreation Reserve Upgrade	2028-2032	\$0	\$4,177,433	T1(H)
5367	Mount Cotton	Mount Cotton Community Park Upgrade	2023-2027	\$0	\$1,106,597	T1(H)
New	Capalaba	Land adjoining John Fredericks Park	2023-2027	\$1,170,000	\$0	District Sport Park

Map Ref.	Suburb	Trunk Infrastructure	Estimated timing	Establishment Cost (Land acquisition)	Establishment cost (Works)	Open Space Classification
5159	Capalaba	John Frederick Park Upgrade	2028-2032	\$0	\$1,620,000	District Sport Park
5089	Birkdale	Judy Holt Recreation Reserve Upgrade	2028-2032	\$0	\$2,000,000	District Sport Park
5772	Macleay Island	Macleay Island Community Park Upgrade	2028-2032	\$0	\$1,175,543	T2(H)
5049	Alexandra Hills	Windemere Road Park Upgrade	2028-2032	\$0	\$2,137,351	T2(H)
5028	Alexandra Hills	Keith Surridge Sportsfields	2023-2027	\$0	\$2,000,000	District Sport Park
5421	Point Lookout	Point Lookout Oval Upgrade	2023-2027	\$0	\$698,938	T2(H)
5125	Birkdale	William Taylor Memorial Park Upgrade	2023-2027	\$0	\$352,800	T2(M)
5334	Dunwich	Ron Stark Oval	2028-2032	\$0	\$2,000,000	Island Sports Park
5350-16	Lamb Island	Pioneer Park (Lamb) Upgrade	2028-2032	\$0	\$2,000,000	Island Sports Park
5350-21	Lamb Island	Pioneer Park (Lamb) Upgrade	2028-2032	\$0		Island Sports Park
5508	Russell Island	Jock Kennedy Park Upgrade	2023-2027	\$0	\$274,570	T2(H)
5644	Victoria Point	Cascades Gardens Upgrade	2023-2027	\$0	\$600,000	T2(H)
5053	Amity Point	Amity Point Recreation Reserve Upgrade	2023-2027	\$0	\$2,000,000	Island Sports Park
5913	Russell Island	Russell Island Sport & Recreation Park Upgrade	2028-2032	\$0	\$2,000,000	Island Sports Park
5610	Thorneside	Jack And Edna Finney Reserve Upgrade	2028-2032	\$0	\$474,108	T2(M)
5578	Thornlands	Pinklands Sporting Complex	2023-2027	\$0	\$1,160,000	District Sport Park
C4N29	Thornlands	New Rec Park T2 Kinross Road - Kinross Community *	2028-2032	\$3,000,000	\$2,137,351	T2(H)
5945	Thornlands	Thornlands Community Park Upgrade	2028-2032	\$0	\$180,000	T2(H)
5764	Wellington Point	Wellington Point Recreation Reserve Upgrade	2028-2032	\$0	\$4,177,433	T1(H)
5655	Victoria Point	Ern And Alma Dowling Sportsfield	2028-2032	\$0	\$2,000,000	District Sport Park
5443	Redland Bay	Fielding Park Upgrade	2023-2027	\$0	\$474,108	T2(M)
5958	Birkdale	Harrogate Park Upgrade	2023-2027	\$0	\$252,853	T3(H)
5044	Alexandra Hills	Snowdon Street Park Upgrade	2028-2032	\$0	\$223,126	T3(H)

Map Ref.	Suburb	Trunk Infrastructure	Estimated timing	Establishment Cost (Land acquisition)	Establishment cost (Works)	Open Space Classification
5090	Birkdale	Lachlan Street Park Upgrade	2023-2027	\$0	\$223,126	T3(H)
5722	Wellington Point	EGW Wood Sportsfield Upgrade	2028-2032	\$0	\$2,500,000	Regional Sport Park
5150	Capalaba	Redland Baseball	2028-2032	\$0	\$2,000,000	District Sport Park
5400	Ormiston	Redland Softball	2028-2032	\$0	\$2,000,000	Regional Sport Park
5731	Wellington Point	Liner Street Park Upgrade	2023-2027	\$0	\$92,485	T3(M)
Sub-total				\$7,670,000	\$89,651,623	
Grand Total			\$97,321,263			

