





Redland CITY COUNCIL

Volume 1—The Strategy

Redland Open Space Strategy 2026

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Redland City Council

Open Space Strategy 2026

This Strategy has been prepared by the Open Space Planning Unit, City Planning and Environment Group.

The Principal authors are Angela Wright (Principal Advisor-Open Space Planning) and Scott Alston (Open Space Planner).

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

Find out more

To find out more about this strategy please contact Council using one of the following means:

T: (07) 3829 8999

P: PO Box 21

Cleveland Qld 4163

E: rcc@redland.qld.gov.au

W: www.redland.qld.gov.au

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Foreword

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

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

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

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

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

Glossary

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

Map Legends

Planning Scheme

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

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

Open Space Maps

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

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

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

01 Introduction

Redland's *vision*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Definition of open space

Open space as defined in this strategy is:

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

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

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

Redland open space values

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

Table 1-1: Redland's open space values

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

Strategy purpose

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

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

Drivers for providing open space

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

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

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

Benefits of open space

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

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

Table 1-2: Drivers for open space provision

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

Melbourne Communiqué

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Maximising the benefits of open space through these guiding principles

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

Human health benefits

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

Diversity

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

Public safety

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

Effective planning and design

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

Effective use

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

High quality

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

Community involvement

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

Resources

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

Access

The accessibility of existing parks and conservation areas will where practicable, be improved over time. Accessibility will be considered an essential element of the design and construction of new parks.

Connectivity

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

Green living

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

Biodiversity

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

Indigenous history

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

Cultural heritage

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

Good neighbour

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

Applying the principles

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

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

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

- resources—Council will use the recommendations of the strategy to assist in prioritising the annual budget to areas of greatest need
- accessibility and connectivity—is a key consideration in neighbourhood and suburban catchment area planning. The focus has been on creating 'walkable communities' and in many cases recommendations have been made concerning improving aspects of accessibility. The Seven Cs initiative focuses on city-wide connectivity and recommendations have been made in this strategy about linking the community through a trail network
- Indigenous and cultural heritage—is present in many open space and conservation areas. Indigenous and cultural heritage studies will continue to be developed to ensure ongoing protection and sound management principles are adhered to
- good neighbour—the feasibility of recreation and sporting activities in open space areas has been considered in neighbourhood assessments. Park activity recommendations and commercial use assessments have and will consider impacts on neighbouring properties as well as the benefits to the wider community to find balanced solutions
- public safety—is a key consideration in making recommendations, particularly around the siting of activities. Where there have been safety concerns recommendations have tried to ameliorate the problem or suggested alternative solutions
- green living—the strategy assessments have taken into account the appropriateness of the open space for the activity to ensure the activity has minimal impact on the environment and that future development of the recommended activities do not have ongoing environmental impacts. The future design of each park will continue to realise the principle and incorporate sound environmental principles.
- diversity—underpinning catchment and neighbourhood assessment is the principle of diversity including diversity of recreation and sporting opportunities and experiences, diversity of open space, ecology and landscape, demographic and housing diversity, cultural and physical ability diversity. The aim of this strategy is to significantly increase the diversity of both activities and settings for recreation and sport in Redland City
- biodiversity—the neighbourhood assessments include consideration of biodiversity protection including retention and protection of habitat as a priority and the enhancement of recreation and wildlife corridors throughout the fabric of the city
- human health benefits—the core purpose of the *Open Space Strategy 2026 is* to provide a multitude of opportunities that residents and visitors can undertake in public open space to improve their physical, mental and spiritual health. All recommendations have been made on the basis that Redland City Council wants to provide the best places it can afford to help people improve and maintain good health.



02 Executive Summary and Recommendations

Executive Summary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Recommendations - City wide

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

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

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

No.	Recommendation	Discussion
Partnerships, funding and budgets		
17	As resources allow, prepare and apply for State and Federal Government funding programs	Develop a database and design portfolio of shovel-ready sport and recreation projects that have the potential to be funded through State and Federal Government funding programs. This may include having completed business cases, designs, quantity surveys and community needs analyses.
18	Re-prioritise Council's capital and operational works programs for parks and open space to meet city wide shortfalls	Review the priorities of the 10-year parks and open space capital and operational works budget in light of adopted recommendations of this strategy and they are translated into the Infrastructure Charges Schedule and the Asset Management and Services Plan.
20	Pursue partnership projects with clubs and other levels of government	Identify and investigate future potential joint projects that could be undertaken with other local governments, the state government and community organisations. Utilising the administrative structure of the SEQ Council of Mayor's, Regional Recreation Facilities Pty Ltd for future projects of the nature of the Qld Moto Park Wyaralong is recommended. Develop a database of identified Club and community partnership projects.
Asset and systems management		
21	Update the Open Space Asset & Services Management Plan	Update the Open Space Asset & Services Management Plan to demonstrate responsive management of assets (and services provided from assets), compliance with regulatory requirements, and to communicate funding required to provide the required levels of service as specified in this strategy.
22	Update internal parks and open space management systems Proclaim and Maximo	The property and asset data systems of Council will require updating with the adopted recommendations to park function and hierarchy.
23	Assess the success and sustainability of the city's dynamic and static fitness stations	Undertake an evaluation of the city's fitness stations for durability, patronage, exercise selection, maintenance and proven health benefits
Communication		
24	Better promotion of recreation, sport activities and Council's parkland is required	Update all media on Council's recreation and sporting opportunities and parks. This can be done not only through Council's own website but through the State Government's *Parks 4 People* website launched in December 2011. Coordinate with the State Government to regularly supply new parks data for the website to keep it up to date. Keep databases and information about sporting and recreation clubs and opportunities up to date on Council's website.
25	Conduct an annual benchmark and customer survey for parks	An annual survey will continue to add to the wealth of data and information collected to date from park visitors and provide sound advice for determining customer's expectations and needs. Surveys should be sought from people using destination, catchment and neighbourhood parks.
26	Develop a framework for prioritising open space project delivery	In consultation with key stakeholders, develop a framework for prioritising project delivery for inclusion in the key action spreadsheet to assist infrastructure manager and providers with guidance to reset time frames and budgets.

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

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

No.	Recommendation	Discussion
48	Continue negotiation with school principals and regional education authorities on the use of school facilities by the community	Negotiation, by Council and by community groups, to use school fields and indoor and outdoor courts (and community buildings) with Education Queensland, regional education authorities and local school principals has been attempted for many years with only limited success. Accessing school ovals, particularly high school ovals that are usually larger in size, has some potential to meet the need for more sport training areas in the city, particularly in the short term. Particular attention should be focussed on identifying the shared and competing needs of schools and community users. Providing an accurate an informed fee structure should also be developed.
49	Address issuing of vehicle and pedestrian access and safety to sporting facilities	Undertake an audit of existing sporting fields and address issues of car parking, car park lighting and footpaths that lead into each facility. This is to address some major issues relating to accessibility and safety around sporting venues.
Natural Environment Data System (NEDS)		
50	Provide open space input into the Natural Environment Data System (NEDS)	NEDS will form the basis of the Council data system for the natural environment. The 2011-12 project will develop the framework of the data system and the protection of layer of the system. Over the next few years further data will be sourced to provide additional information on the enhancement and management of species and lands. NEDS ultimately will host data on flora and fauna species, as well as environmental attributes such as wildlife corridors, waterways and wetlands. NEDS will provide mapping outputs which will assist in Council decision making for the long term protection, enhancement and management of our natural environment.
Walkable neighbourhoods		
51	Update the Pedestrian and Cycling Strategy to include recommendations for improving the walkability of each neighbourhood	Include the walkable neighbourhood access recommendations into a future update of the *Redland Pedestrian and Cycling Strategy*.
52	Continue to encourage the Community to undertake Heart Foundation walkability checklists in their neighbourhoods	Continue to support the Heart Foundation Walkability Checklist program by encouraging people to complete the checklist and return to Council. The findings of the community based audits should be included in any future Council footpath audits or pedestrian strategies.
53	Conduct an audit of Council footpaths and cycle ways	Undertake a city wide audit of pedestrian and cycle connections to identify areas to improvements
54	Develop a walking track around Macleay Island	Utilising Council owned land and the road reserve complete a circuit trail system around Macleay Island. Refer to the Macleay Island Heritage Trail for guidance on the preferred route.
55	Formalise a walking trail around Coochiemudlo Island	Complete a trail system around Coochiemudlo that is accessible with good signage and rest and picnic points.
Outdoor recreation		
56	Role out a track naming system for conservation areas	Develop a track naming system for the city's conservation reserves to assist other outdoor recreational users of the tracks to better wayfind through the area and for increased safety, use and enjoyment.

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

03 Planning and policy framework

This section provides an overview and analysis of the statutory planning framework that is relevant to open space planning in the Redlands.

At a regional level, the planning framework provides a broad strategic context that considers Redlands as part of the Southeast Queensland regional network.

At a local level, the planning framework and policy documents provide the statutory mechanisms that regulate land use and development and have a significant impact on the type, scale and location of open space and how it is used and managed.

State and regional planning instruments

Sustainable Planning Act 2009

The Sustainable Planning Act 2009 (SPA) commenced on 18 December 2009 and provides the overarching statutory planning framework for Queensland including providing the framework for the preparation and implementation of planning schemes and other planning instruments.

The purpose of the SPA is as follows (chapter 1, part 2, section 3):

> *"The purpose of this Act is to seek to achieve ecological sustainability by—*
>
> *(a) managing the process by which development takes place, including ensuring the process is accountable, effective and efficient and delivers sustainable outcomes; and*
>
> *(b) managing the effects of development on the environment, including managing the use of premises; and*
>
> *(c) continuing the coordination and integration of planning at the local, regional and State levels."*

In preparing a planning instrument the SPA requires that a local government in an area where a regional plan has been prepared (this includes Redland City Council) must take account of, and reflect, a region's regional plan (chapter 2, part 3, section 26).

The SPA also requires that a planning instrument should achieve consistency, to the greatest extent possible, with any State Planning Regulatory Provisions (SPRPs) and State Planning Policies (SPPs). Notably, if there is an inconsistency between a SPRP or SPP and a local planning instrument, the SPRP or SPP prevails (chapter 2, parts 2 and 4).

In this regard, there are a number of existing SPRPs and SPPs that are relevant to open space planning in the urban and rural areas of the city including:

- SPP 2/10: Koala Conservation in South East Queensland
- South East Queensland Koala Conservation SPRP (May 2010)
- South East Queensland Regional Plan 2009-2031 SPRP

Part 5, Division 1 and Division 2 of the SPA provides for the establishment of the standard planning scheme provisions and requires that a local government must ensure that its planning scheme complies with the standard planning provisions. The standard planning provisions are contained in the separate Queensland Planning Provisions (QPP) with the intent of providing a consistent format and structure for all planning schemes throughout Queensland. The QPP includes a standard set of definitions for land uses, as well as a standard suite of zones.

Importantly, under the QPP format, all planning schemes must include a comprehensive strategic framework that sets the overall policy direction and vision for the local government area. To this end, the *Redlands Open Space Strategy 2026* is intended to inform the preparation of Council's new planning scheme.

South East Queensland Regional Plan 2009—2031

The *South East Queensland Regional Plan 2009-2031* commenced in July 2009 and supersedes the previous *South East Queensland Regional Plan 2005-2026*. The Regional Plan provides the overarching framework to manage growth, change, land use and development in the SEQ region through to 2031.

In this regard, the Regional Plan is the pre-eminent planning instrument for South East Queensland and has direct relevance for both plan-making and development assessment. All relevant local government planning schemes and policies must reflect the vision, strategic directions and regional policies set out in the Regional Plan.

Within the Regional Plan there are twelve Desired Regional Outcomes (DROs):

1. Sustainability and climate change
2. Natural environment
3. Regional landscape
4. Natural resources
5. Rural futures
6. Strong communities
7. Engaging Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island Peoples
8. Compact settlement
9. Employment location
10. Infrastructure
11. Water management
12. Integrated transport

The *Open Space Strategy 2026* contributes towards many of the above DROs but it most contributes to DRO 3—Regional landscape.

Regional landscape DRO 3 has as its outcome statement:

> *"Key environmental, economic, social and cultural values of the regional landscape are identified and secured to meet the community needs and achieve ecological sustainability".*

Policy 3.4 has as its principle:

> *"provide an integrated, high-quality, regional community greenspace network to cater for a range of community and environmental needs"*

This principle is supported, in Redland City, by this strategy.

Southeast Queensland Outdoor Recreation Strategy 2010

The *Southeast Queensland Outdoor Recreation Strategy 2010* identifies eight priority actions for implementation to better coordinate and build on the Queensland Government's achievements to date. These actions will also enable formal establishment and recognition of partnerships with local governments, industry organisations and the community to increase participation in, and opportunities for, outdoor recreation in the region. The priority actions are:

1. develop an implementation plan to guide planning, development and management of outdoor recreation activities, places and infrastructure in SEQ. The implementation plan will detail coordination arrangements; infrastructure priorities and development plans; outdoor recreation-related services; research priorities; opportunities for volunteer involvement; and mechanisms for community engagement.
2. coordinate outdoor recreation policy, development and management through Queensland's planning system—community plans, planning schemes, policies in the SEQ Regional Plan and management plans for public land.
3. develop and implement mechanisms to protect and manage multi-tenure areas for outdoor recreation—such as dedication of new recreation areas under the *Recreation Areas Management Act 2006*.
4. prioritise outdoor recreation opportunities and community green space in management plans for state lands.
5. in conjunction with the Queensland Greenspace Strategy, develop options to assist private landholders to provide outdoor recreation opportunities.
6. in conjunction with the Queensland Greenspace Strategy, develop a public recreation land register and map the regional community greenspace network. This information will be used to create a website for community groups, tourists and Queensland residents to access information about the outdoor recreation opportunities in their region, town or city.
7. manage a program of projects which foster community involvement in planning, developing, managing and monitoring outdoor recreation places and activities such as the Brisbane Valley Rail Trail Ambassadors.
8. develop a system for consistent naming of outdoor recreation activities and describing the places needed for each activity.

Queensland Greenspace Strategy 2011—2020

The release of the *Queensland Greenspace Strategy 2011—2020* in December 2011 will assist the State Government in reaching its target of a 50% increase in land protected for conservation and outdoor recreation.

The comprehensive plan aims to increase parks, recreational walking tracks, off-road vehicle tracks, marine parks and other outdoor resources and was a direct outcome of the Queensland Growth Management Summit held in March 2010.

The strategy aims to protect and preserve the greenspace Queensland already has and looks at ways of increasing the amount of greenspace into the future. The strategy "seeks to expand the existing green space and complement state and local government assets through the potential for a range of outdoor recreation activities such as camping, bushwalking, horse riding, mountain bike riding, trail bike riding and four-wheel driving to be provided on suitable privately owned rural land with the express approval of the landowner".

It looks for new greenspace through opportunities such as state-funded infrastructure projects, State Development Areas, statutory regional plans, unallocated state lands that are slated for disposal, environmental offsets and regional transport plans.

Annual action plans will be developed and made publicly available with the 2011-2012 action plan including:

- delivering new recreation facilities valued at more than $43 million
- completing the existing regional trails program
- completing the state schools' community greenspace project
- delivering greenspace network plans for sustainable growth regions

The Greenspace Strategy will "provide a framework for the establishment of an integrated high quality greenspace network to meet the needs of the communities in the growth areas across Queensland."

The greenspace vision

Queensland's growing communities are supported by networks of diverse, high-quality community greenspace to cater for a range of community and environmental needs.

Supporting growing communities—the government's management of Queensland's growth through new and more compact communities is supported by delivering accessible greenspace in and around growing urban centres.

Meeting the challenge—delivery of the vision acknowledges the scale of the challenge in meeting Queensland's growing need for greenspace and the finite resources available to deliver on this need.

Responding to greenspace demands—greenspace is provided based on the needs of particular communities to access a range of outdoor recreation opportunities.

Collaborating with local government—local governments are recognised as major greenspace providers through a partnership arrangement with state government to acquire and manage greenspace.

Making the best use of resources—acquiring and maintaining additional greenspace is resourced through co-funding arrangements, partnering with the private sector and community organisations and the alignment of government programs.

Strengthening greenspace planning—strategic greenspace outcomes are incorporated into the state's planning framework.

Redland City Council

Redland City Council has a planning and policy framework that consists of:

- community plan
- corporate plan
- planning scheme
- policies
- local laws
- strategies

The relationship between these various instruments is shown in Figure 3-1.

Redlands 2030 Community Plan

The *Redlands 2030 Community Plan* was developed through significant consultation with the community and sets out the vision for the future. An aspirational and forward-looking document, the Community Plan establishes eight vision outcomes that address the following broad community aspirations:

1. Healthy natural environment
2. Green living
3. Embracing the bay
4. Quandamooka Country
5. Wise planning and design
6. Supportive vibrant economy
7. Strong and connected communities
8. Inclusive and ethical governance

Each vision outcome has a number of supporting goals to assist in achieving the outcome.

The *Open Space Strategy 2026* contributes to many of the outcome statements in the *Community Plan 2030* but contributes, most directly, to the following goals in the Wise Planning and Design Outcome:

- Goal 12—a better system of pathways
- Goal 13—a green, shaded city
- Goal 14—much-loved parklands

Redland City Council Corporate Plan 2010-2015

The *Redland City Corporate Plan 2010-2015* is Council's guiding document that provides a more detailed suite of strategic actions to facilitate the delivery of the vision outcomes expressed in the *Redlands 2030 Community Plan*.

Of particular relevance to the open space strategy are the following strategic actions:

- Strategy 5.8—plan and advocate to connect the city's communities with improved public transport including a road, ferry, cycling and walking network that provides safe and efficient movement within the city and the region and supports physical activity, and promotes efficient and environmentally responsible private transport
- Strategy 5.10—maintain the quality and liveability of residential areas and protect natural resources
- Strategy 5.11—provide for place-making throughout the city through creative and inclusive master planning, local area planning, public art and heritage planning and precinct character planning processes to manage development at the local level
- Strategy 5.12—plan, provide and advocate for essential physical and social infrastructure that supports community well-being and manage Council's existing infrastructure assets to ensure current service standards are maintained and improved
- Strategy 5.13—enhance the city's liveability and enable people to enjoy outdoor activities, social gatherings and community events through planning, providing and managing high quality parks and open spaces

Redland Planning Scheme

The *Redlands Planning Scheme Version 3.1* commenced on 24 December 2010, and incorporates all previous amendments and versions of the scheme.

The planning scheme includes six Desired Environmental Outcomes (DEOs) which are the highest order provisions that the scheme seeks to achieve. The DEOs relate to:

- Natural environment
- Character and identity
- Community health and wellbeing
- Access and mobility
- Essential services
- Economic development

The DEOs are supported by a Strategic Framework in Part 3, Division 2 of the planning scheme that provides both city-wide and local strategies across the following areas:

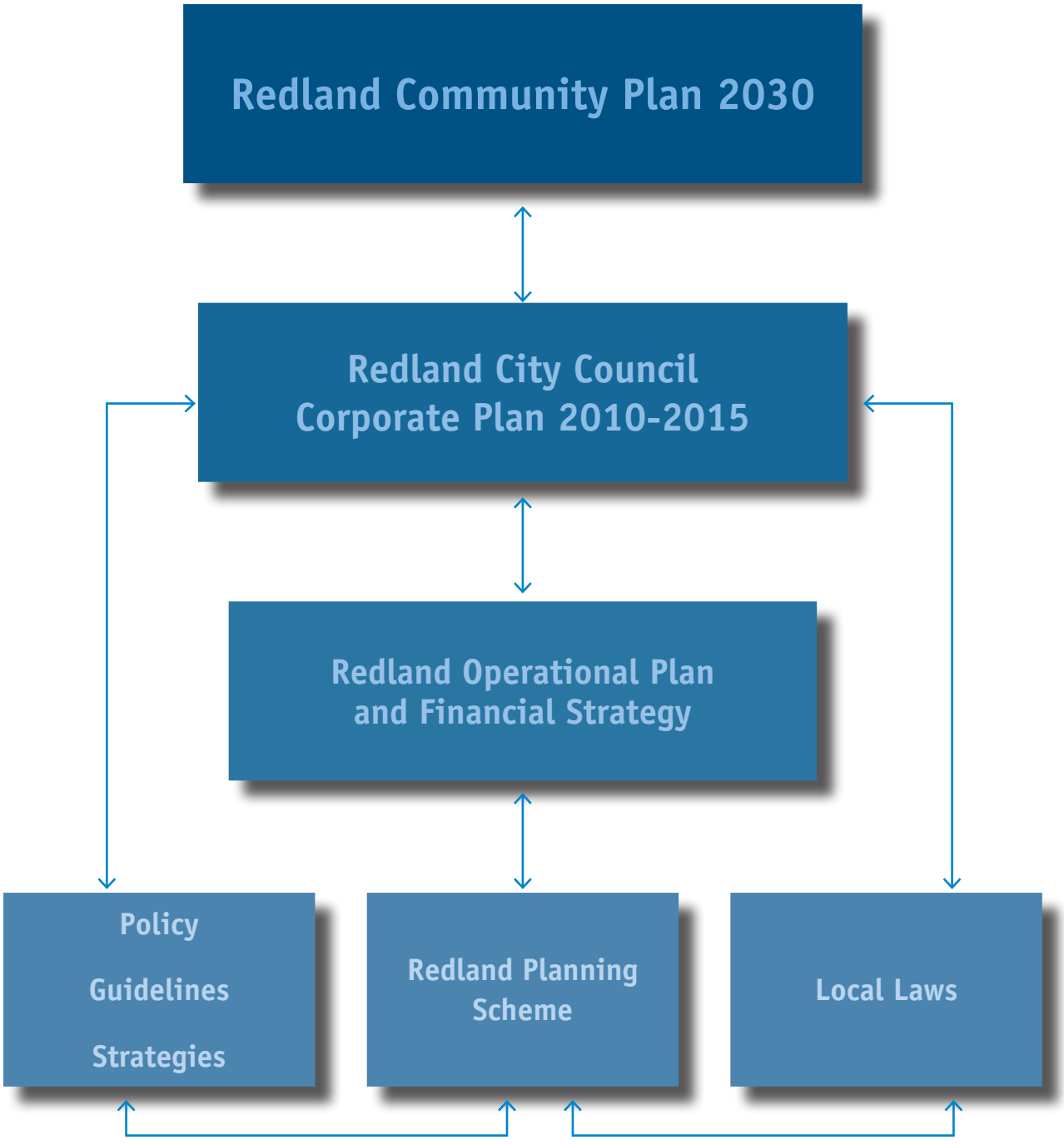
- Urban settlement pattern and population growth
- Residential development
- Centres
- Business and industry
- Rural areas
- Natural environment
- Recreation and open space
- Cultural heritage
- Environmental management and hazard planning
- Community and social development
- Transport
- Infrastructure

In relation to open space the strategies include:

- the city's key recreational resources are identified and protected for recreational purposes through complementary inclusion generally in the Open Space and Conservation Zones
- recreational resources and open space are provided to:
  - (i) ensure a diversity of recreation settings
  - (ii) encourage multiple use of open space
  - (iii) collocate compatible recreation activities
  - (iv) ensure a non-motorised recreation trail network is integrated into the open space and transport networks
  - (v) ensure linkages are provided between open space areas
  - (vi) provide a significant contribution to the greenspace character of the city and the region

It is planned to commence the statutory review of the Redland Planning Scheme in mid 2013.

Figure 3-1: Redland City Council Planning and policy framework



Redland Priority Infrastructure Plan

The Redland Priority Infrastructure Plan (PIP) shows the Council's strategic trunk infrastructure program needed to guide and service urban growth over a 10-15 year period. The PIP details what trunk infrastructure is required, when it will be needed and how much it will cost.

The implementation of the Adopted Infrastructure Charges Resolution (capped maximum infrastructure charges) during 2011 means that Infrastructure Charging is no longer a component of a priority infrastructure plan. Therefore, as a result of this State Government initiative all parts of the PIP that referred to infrastructure charging was required to be removed prior to public notification.

Adopted infrastructure charge

Pursuant to the State Planning Regulatory Provision (Adopted Charges) prescribed by the *Sustainable Planning (Housing Affordability and Infrastructure Charges Reform) Amendment Act 2011*, Redland City Council resolved to attach the resolution to the *Redland Planning Scheme 2006*.

To remove any doubt, it is declared that the details of the resolution are not part of the Local Government's planning scheme.

The resolution was effected from the commencement of the State Planning Regulatory Provision (Adopted Charges) on 1 July 2011. The resolution adopted a charge for particular development that is equal to the maximum adopted charge.

To enable the adopted infrastructure charges schedule to be applied to existing development use types, the relationship between the existing planning scheme use types and the classes of development to which the adopted Redland City Council Policies apply, have been identified.

Notwithstanding the areas where the adopted infrastructure charges apply however, Council is not prevented from imposing conditions on a development approval or compliance permit for additional trunk infrastructure costs where reasonable and relevant, pursuant to sections 650-652 of the Act and PIA as adopted by the resolution.

Until Council's priority infrastructure plan is adopted, the resolution covers the following:

- (i) identified trunk infrastructure for its local government area in Maps (W1-W8; S1-S8; SW1-SW5; T1-T8; and P1-P4) and the schedules of works attached to the resolution
- (ii) identified the trunk infrastructure networks to which the adopted infrastructure charge applies
- (iii) stated the standards of service for each network mentioned in subparagraph (ii) and attached to the resolution, and
- (iv) stated the establishment cost of each network identified in the schedules of works attached to the resolution

Redland City Council policies

Council's has a raft of policies many of which its state position on the equitable provision and access to a vibrant public open space realm that supports:

- environment, biodiversity, koala and vegetation protection,
- a child and young people friendly spaces and places
- the development of community gardens and hubs around Council halls
- asset management
- leasing of public land for not for profit club activities
- acquisition of land worth protecting in public ownership for conservation and recreation
- a strategic approach to managing the risks associated with climate change

References to ***some*** of these are below. For full access to Council's policies go to: http://www.redland.qld.gov.au/AboutCouncil/Policies/Pages/Policies.aspx

Corporate Environment Policy 2644

This policy supports Council's Corporate Plan Strategic Priority for the Natural Environment to:

> *"ensure the enhancement of biodiversity including koala habitat, bushland, greenspace, waterways, catchments, air and coastal ecosystems in recognition of our unique location on Moreton Bay".*

Policy objective

Three foundation objectives are highlighted for implementation under this policy:

1. Council's ecological footprint will be assessed and used as a basis for future decision-making
2. Council's environmental performance will be measured under the State of the Environment Reporting Framework, and annual Corporate Reporting
3. Greater integration across Council Departments and Groups, and at the works and activities level, is essential to achieving major environment planning and management responsibilities

Biodiversity Policy 3070

This policy, like Corporate Environment Policy 2644, supports Council's Corporate Plan Strategic Priority for the Natural Environment to:

> *"ensure the enhancement of biodiversity including koala habitat, bushland, greenspace, waterways, catchments, air and coastal ecosystems in recognition of our unique location on Moreton Bay".*

It also supports Council's Objective 1.1 "To protect, maintain and rehabilitate environmental values and biodiversity".

Policy objective

Redland City Council, in conjunction with all stakeholders, is committed to protecting and rehabilitating biodiversity by undertaking the necessary actions to:

Child Friendly City Award

In November 2011 the Planning Institute of Australia Qld awarded Council an Award for Excellence for the hotly contested "Best Planning Ideas – Small or Local projects: Child and Youth Friendly City".

This was a Community and Social Planning project led by Roberta Bonnin and Stephanie Wyeth, with input from Laurel Johnson, Emma Baker, Griffith University, Redlands 2030 artist Kelly Austin and various parts of the organisation including Angela Wright and Noreen Orticio.

This award recognised the suite of planning tools devised through a collaborative planning process, which include a policy, report, design guidelines and indicators.

In the judges' citation for the award they commented on how the project had the potential to give long-lasting benefits for the whole community.

The *Child and Youth Friendly Redlands* project also has immediate implications for how Council thinks about developments.

Master plans for recreation parks, structure plans, new property developments, car-park upgrades and ferry terminals should all be shaped by the child and youth friendly principles.

Congratulations to all involved for this extremely exciting win. The challenge now is to promote the work from this innovative project and get it used as much as possible.

- maintain viability of ecosystems by retaining all remaining remnant vegetation (remaining 30%) on the mainland, North Stradbroke Island and Southern Moreton Bay Islands
- enhance habitat on the mainland by increasing cover of remnant vegetation by at least 1,600 ha (8%) by 2031 to address SEQ NRM resource condition targets, through protection of existing non-remnant vegetation re-growth and new planting
- maintain all 39 regional ecosystems as described in the *Vegetation Management Act, 1999*

Child and Youth Friendly Redlands Policy 3113

This policy will guide continuous improvement in the development and delivery of Council's policies, programs and practices to ensure they are child and youth friendly.

Community Gardens Policy 3101

The policy supports the Redlands 2030 Community Plan Green Living outcome area, Goal 5, Local food production; the Corporate Plan Strong and Connected Communities outcome, Strategy 7.6—Provide practical programs, support and guidance to the community sector in its delivery of highly valued support services and community projects; and the Corporate Plan Green Living outcome, strategy 2.3—Promote a 'go local' attitude towards working, socialising, shopping, playing and supporting local production of food.

Policy objective

Council is committed to supporting the Redlands community in developing sustainable community gardens on Council and other land in order to enhance the contribution community gardens can make to:

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

Community Halls and Precincts Policy 3115

This policy supports:

1. *Redlands 2030 Community Plan's* Strong and Connected Communities Outcome: Goal 11: Responsive Social Infrastructure. Easily accessible facilities, services and networks cater for the needs of a diverse community to participate fully in arts, heritage and culture, sport and recreation, community development and lifelong learning
2. *Redland City Council Corporate Plan 2010-2015* Strategy 5.12 which seeks to plan, provide and advocate for essential physical and social infrastructure that supports community well-being and manage Council's existing infrastructure assets to ensure current service standards are maintained or improved
3. *Redland City Council Corporate Plan 2010-2015* Strategy 7.2 which seeks to provide access to quality services, facilities and information that meet the needs if all age groups and communities, especially disadvantaged and vulnerable people

Figure 3-2: Redlands Planning Framework for open space

Community Plan

Corporate Plan

Financial Strategy

Operational Plan

Strategic Planning Framework

1. Corporate:

Policy

Guidelines

Local Laws

10-year capital and operational budgets

Annual Budget

Corporate Strategies

2. Customer Service:

Enterprises Asset Management Plans

Parks and Reserves Maintenance Service Levels,

Customer Service Benchmark Surveys

Parks activation and recreation programs

Club development

Partnerships

3. Open Space, Facilities and Services Planning:

Landscape Master Plans for recreation and sports parks

NSI Sport and Recreation Facilities and Services Plan 2008

SMBI Sport and Recreation Strategy 2008

Redland Community Physical Activity Strategy 2011

Seven Cs Connection Strategy

SMBI Open Space Plan

Redland Regional Sport Facility Plan 2008

Redland Social Infrastructure Plan 2009

Our City Our Culture – A cultural plan for the Redlands 2008—2018

A Festivals and Events Strategy for the Redlands 2008

Community Gardens Strategy 2011

Redlands Netball Strategy 2011

Commercial use of Public Open Space (assessment tool and administration arrangements)

Planning frameworks for dog off-leash areas, fitness stations, shade, play and nature-based play, Divisional Parks and Infrastructure Program

Biodiversity Strategy

Conservation Land Management Strategy

Pedestrian and Cycle Strategy

Child and Youth Friendly Strategy

At Your Convenience: A strategic review of public toilets

Community Halls Review Strategic Development Plan for Community Facilities Plan and Report 2010

4. Strategic Planning:

Redland Planning Scheme

Redland Open Space Plan 2004—2016

Redland Open Space Strategy 2012—2026 (this document)

Priority Infrastructure Plan

Design Standards

Infrastructure Charges Schedule

Structure Plans and local areas plans

Strategic Land Acquisitions

4. *South East Queensland Regional Plan 2009-2031*, particularly Desired Regional Outcome 6: Strong Communities, which promotes the development of cohesive, inclusive and healthy communities to have a strong sense of identity and place, and access to a full range of services and facilities that meet diverse community needs
5. *Local Government Act 2009* and Regulations, particularly sections relating to preparation of long-term asset management plans, strategies to ensure the sustainable management of assets, and the requirement for local governments to consider the whole-of-life costing for investment.

Policy objective

This policy will guide continuous improvement in the planning, design, management and operation of Council's portfolio of community halls to ensure these assets best meet current and future community need, and operate in accordance with Council's asset management responsibilities.

Leasing of Council Land and Facilities 3071

This policy is developed in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1993* and the *Land Act 1994*.

Policy objective

To provide access to Council-owned or managed land and facilities for the delivery of opportunities which contribute to building safe, strong and self reliant communities.

Policy statement

Council is committed to:

- maximising the community benefit and use of Council-owned and controlled land and facilities
- ensuring equitable needs-based distribution of facilities and land
- ensuring consistent tenure conditions
- defining responsibilities and costs associated with the construction, maintenance and operation of facilities
- acknowledging the contribution of community organisations through the development of partnerships and provision of services and facilities
- working with community organisations to support appropriate financial and asset management practices

Enterprise Asset Management 2528

This policy supports *Council's Corporate Plan 2006-2010* Financial Management, Objective 7.1 "to manage the corporate assets that support the operational objectives of the organisation"; the *Local Government Act 1993* and the *Local Government Finance Standard 2005* relating to asset management.

Policy objective

To manage the assets of Redland City Council on behalf of the community to deliver present and future service needs.

Policy statement

Council is committed to:

- developing an Enterprise Asset Management framework and Individual Asset Management Plans to optimise processes for asset creation, operation, maintenance and disposal, and to facilitate the continuous improvement of asset management practices
- creating or acquiring assets where the need is greatest and where the need cannot be met by existing facilities or other service providers
- implementing a life-cycle approach to all asset management decisions to manage, monitor performance and to account for costs and benefits over the asset's life
- undertaking long term planning for assets in consideration of the benefits and costs to the present and future community and their ability to pay
- engaging the community in decisions to create significant community assets
- providing training and resources to adequately manage assets and to comply with legislative requirements including workplace health and safety and the *Local Government Act 1993*
- pricing services to reflect their full value, including asset-holding costs
- spatially recording all required assets on the geographical information system
- embedding inter-enterprise processes, goals, performance, collaboration and communication principles within Council's asset management framework as outlined in the Strategic Enterprise Asset Steering Committee Charter

Environment Charge Acquisition and Management Policy 3077

Council's corporate plan states the Strategic Priority for the Natural Environment is "to ensure the enhancement of biodiversity including koala habitat, bushland, greenspace, waterways, catchments, air and coastal ecosystems in recognition of our unique location on Moreton Bay".

Policy objectives

- to protect environmentally significant properties through selective acquisition as part of the broader strategy of methods for protecting, maintaining and rehabilitating environmental values and biodiversity
- to manage environmentally significant properties for existing and future generations and to protect the environmental significance of the site in both the short term and long term
- to protect and enhance koala habitat, both urban and rural, through selective acquisition and rehabilitation, and to facilitate effective and safe koala movement

Corporate Climate Change Policy 3090

The *Corporate Climate Change Policy* supports the Council's *Corporate Plan 2010* outcome:

> *"Our green living choices will improve our quality of life and our children's lives, through our sustainable and energy efficient use of resources, transport and infrastructure, and our well informed responses to risks such as climate change".*

This policy is strongly aligned with Council's Corporate Environment Policy POL 2644.

Policy objective

> *"To reduce the greenhouse gases emitted by Council and the community to levels and within a time acceptable to the wider community, and ensure that the consequences of climate change and energy transition for Redland City are understood and planning minimises the potential adverse impacts on natural ecosystems and the community".*

Redland Plans and Strategies

Redland has a significant number of adopted plans and strategies that have a direct relationship to open space and land use planning. Many of these are listed in Figure 3.2 and are referenced in Appendix A2.

The actions and recommendations of these plans have been considered during the development of this strategy with the aim to ensure that any open space planning responses are captured as future actions for specifying, designing and resourcing.

Redland City Council Local Laws

The following local laws are relevant to the management of the open space resource:

Local Law 15: Parks and Reserves

The objects of Local Law 15 are to:

- (a) provide for the establishment of parks and reserves on land under the Council's control
- (b) provide for appropriate public access to parks and reserves for active and passive recreation
- (c) protect the safety of persons using parks and reserves
- (d) preserve features of the natural and built environment and other aspects of the amenity of parks and reserves
- (e) regulate activities in parks and reserves and ensure appropriate standards of conduct

Local Law 22: Bathing Reserves

The objects of Local Law 22 are to:

- (a) provide for the supervision and regulation of bathing reserves
- (b) provide for the surveillance of bathing reserves by life-saving patrols
- (c) regulate the use of bathing reserves and equipment in bathing reserves
- (d) enhance public safety and convenience in bathing reserves

Tenure of open space

Open space can be in Council's ownership or under its control. The main types of tenure are:

- Freehold-land owned by Redland City Council
- Trust—land held in trust from the Queensland State Government. This land is usually dedicated for particular activities e.g. for sport and recreation. If Council wishes to use the land for an alternative activity then permission is required. The land owner usually requires a Land Management Plan to be developed before the land is leased to a community group, and in some other cases, where significant values are present.
- Council as Lessee—Council may enter into a long term lease over land (possibly incorporating buildings) instead of purchasing land. This form of tenure can be particularly suited to community organisations that need accommodation for a limited period of time.
- Council as Lessor—Council leases land that it controls, which could be owned freehold or in Trust, to community organisations to conduct their activities. Further information on leasing of Council land can be found in Council Policy POL-3071 Leasing of Council Land and Facilities.

Where the land is owned by Council then Council is relatively free to do with it what it wants, including being able to sell it.

Within the city there is also private open space that can usually only be accessed by members e.g. private golf clubs. Membership provides access to those areas that are off-limits to non-members.

Council may also exercise some control over space where an agreement is reached with the landholder. This typically takes place in relation to: conservation areas where an agreement is reached to protect areas with special biodiversity values, or for access across private land to link two areas of public open space, Typically an easement is agreed with the landholder for this purpose.

04 Redlands at a glance

Political framework

Redland City Council is governed by an elected Mayor and ten elected Councillors. The Mayor and Councillors contest an election every four years (next due in March 2012). The Councillors represent one of the ten Divisions (see Figure 4-1).

The city

Redland City is located in south-east Queensland, about 26 kilometres south-east of the Brisbane CBD. Redland City is bounded by Moreton Bay in the north and east, Gold Coast and Logan Cities in the south, and Brisbane City in the west.

Redland City includes the suburbs and localities of Alexandra Hills, Amity, Birkdale, Capalaba, Cleveland, Coochiemudlo Island, Dunwich, Karragarra Island, Lamb Island, Macleay Island, Mount Cotton, North Stradbroke Island, Ormiston, Peel Island, Point Lookout, Redland Bay, Russell Island, Sheldon, Thorneside, Thornlands, Victoria Point and Wellington Point.

Redland City is a growing residential and holiday area, with substantial rural, rural residential, conservation and parkland areas, and pockets of industrial and commercial land use. Redland City encompasses a total land area of about 537 km^2, including islands, coastal areas, bushland, national parks and waterways.

The major retail and commercial centres are located at Cleveland and Capalaba. The southern areas of the City are more rural or rural residential in nature. Rural land is used largely for farming and agriculture.

The people

The following information is a snapshot of the city's demographic profile at the time of the 2006 census.

- the population was 132,971 people
- an indigenous population of 1,916 (1.5% of the total)
- Australian born residents made up 74.3% of the resident population
- the age structure shows:
  - lower percentages of people in the 18-24 and the 25-34 age cohorts compared to South East Queensland
  - a higher percentage in the 50-59 cohort when compared to South East Queensland
- for those people born overseas the greatest numbers were from the United Kingdom and New Zealand. Of the non-English speaking countries where residents emanated from the Netherlands had the highest number of people (0.6% of the population)
- the average household size is 2.71 people compared to 2.77 for South East Queensland
- twenty-three per cent of people rented their house compared to 30% for South East Queensland

An analysis at a suburb level shows the following differences between the mainland and the islands:

- the communities living on the islands are older than the mainland
- people living on the islands have a lower income than the mainland
- people on the islands have less access to cars suggesting that transport may be more difficult

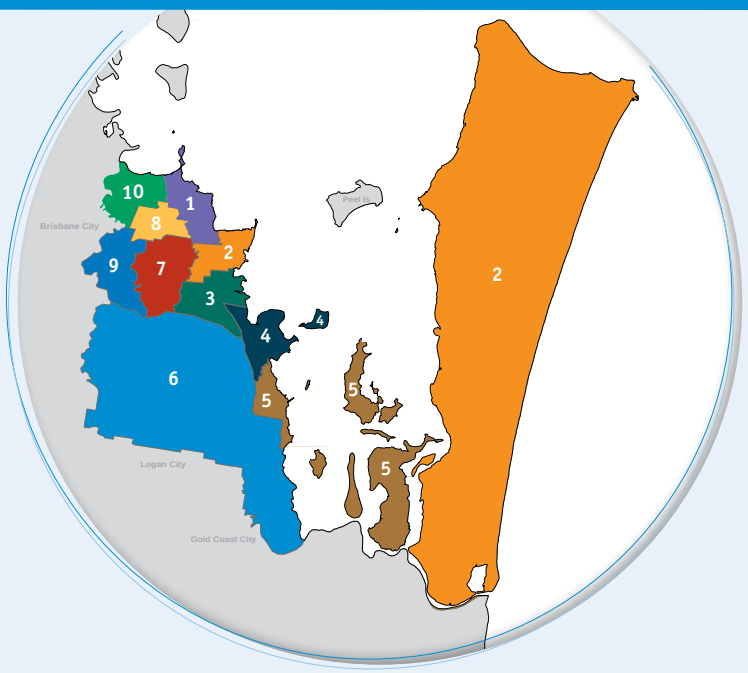
The population forecasts used in the *Redland Open Space Strategy 2026* were originally developed for the *Draft Redlands Local Growth Management Strategy 2008* and remain the preferred population forecasts by Redland City Council.

A full community demographic profile (based on 2006 figures) can be found on Council's website—www.redland.qld.gov.au.

Figure 4-1: Elected members and divisions (as at May 2012)

Elected Members and Divisions

Postal Address
Redland City Council
PO Box 21 Cleveland QLD 4163





Mayor of Redland City
Cr **Karen Williams**
Tel: 3829 8623
0416 123 588
mayor@redland.qld.gov.au

Division 1
Wellington Point/Ormiston



Cr **Wendy Boglary**
Tel: 3829 8619 0408 543 583
wendy.boglary@redland.qld.gov.au

Division 2
Cleveland/North Stradbroke Island



Cr **Craig Ogilvie**
Tel: 3829 8607 0409 645 672
craig.ogilvie@redland.qld.gov.au

Division 3
Cleveland South/Thornlands



Cr **Kim-Maree Hardman**
Tel: 3829 8618 0418 195 017
kim-maree.hardman@redland.qld.gov.au

Division 4
Victoria Point/Coochiemudlo Island Thornlands/Redland Bay



Cr **Lance Hewlett**
Tel: 3829 8603 0421 880 371
lance.hewlett@redland.qld.gov.au

Division 5
Redland Bay/Bay Islands



Cr **Mark Edwards**
Tel: 3829 8604 0407 695 667
mark.edwards@redland.qld.gov.au

Division 6
Mt Cotton/Sheldon/Capalaba Thornlands/Victoria Point/Redland Bay



Cr **Julie Talty**
Tel: 3829 8606 0418 218 847
julie.talty@redland.qld.gov.au

Division 7
Alexandra Hills/Capalaba



Cr **Murray Elliott**
Tel: 3829 8732 0418 780 824
murray.elliott@redland.qld.gov.au

Division 8
Birkdale South/Alexandra Hills



Cr **Alan Beard** (Deputy Mayor)
Tel: 3829 8600 0408 750 963
alan.beard@redland.qld.gov.au

Division 9
Capalaba



Cr **Paul Gleeson**
Tel: 3829 8620 0488 714 030
paul.gleeson@redland.qld.gov.au

Division 10
Birkdale/Thorneside



Cr **Paul Bishop**
Tel: 3829 8605 0478 836 286
paul.bishop@redland.qld.gov.au

www.redland.qld.gov.au

Redland CITY COUNCIL

7958 05/12

Population Growth

Expected population growth to 2026 is shown in Table 4-1.

Population in the Redland City is expected to increase from 132,971 people in 2006 to approximately 176,375 in 2026. This is an increase of approximately 43,404 people.

The suburbs that will experience the largest number of new residents are:

- Thornlands—9,086 people
- Redland Bay—4,376 people
- Mount Cotton and Sheldon—6334 people
- Cleveland—3,140 people
- Capalaba—3,040 people

In Capalaba and Cleveland most of the growth will be accommodated in attached housing i.e. medium density buildings.

Areas of open space

Open Space Hierarchy	Hectares
Local Recreation Parks	243
District Recreation Parks	130
District Sports Parks	108
Regional Recreation Parks	59
Regional Sports Parks	122
Conservation Areas	6,799

The above figures were calculated:-

1. using February 2012 land figures
2. using the Open Space Plan 2004-2014 park hierarchy
3. using all the land in the sports park lots for the sports park calculation
4. by including road reserves in the conservation land calculation
5. by not including land that is used for council buildings, drainage reserves, walkways and caravan parks

05 Engaging stakeholders

Redland Community

Community engagement during the Redland 2030 Community Plan development

During 2009 and 2010 Council undertook, over many months, extensive community consultation to develop the *Redlands 2030 Community Plan*.

The various consultation forums and processes covered many issues of relevance to this strategy such as open space provision, accessibility, urban design and green themes.

Further community consultation was considered unwarranted, in developing this strategy, given the quality of the information that was available, . The data from the community plan consultations has been used as the base community input.

Parks Benchmark Surveys

Since 2004 Integrated Open Space Services (IOSS) has undertaken annual park intercept surveys on Council's behalf to gauge people's satisfaction with the city's parks and gain ideas for improvement in particular parks and across the system. Over that time nearly 1,000 surveys have been completed.

IOSS was asked to analyse the surveys from over a number of years to draw out trends and consistent themes that may be used in developing the strategy. This analysis is summarised below;

Reason for visiting

The five main reasons given for visiting a particular park are:

1. for children's play or to use the children's playground
2. to exercise the dog
3. for walking
4. to enjoy the environment
5. for relaxation

Just outside the first five reasons are others such as 'passing through the park on the way elsewhere' and 'taking a break'.

IOSS was able to analyse the stated reasons for visiting a park listed above by the amount of time spent on the activity to create a demand index. The highest five reasons for visiting a park weighted by the time spent on the activity then are:

1. to exercise the dog
2. meeting friends or socialising
3. walking
4. riding bmx bikes or stunt bikes
5. enjoying the environment

Just below these five were 'skateboarding' and 'children's play'. While children's play was the most popular reason to visit a park the amount of time engaged in the activity is limited. Visiting a park for dog exercise is a high reason to visit a park and keeps people in the park for an extended period. What this may suggest is that the facilities provided for dogs are more engaging than the playgrounds provided for children. In future provision the quality of playgrounds and the play experience provided needs to be reviewed to provide more engaging and varied experiences than are currently being provided.

Facility and service provision

Respondents were asked about improvements to the facilities or park services that they thought Council should undertake. The highest five areas for improvement were:

1. more shade and shelter
2. better playgrounds
3. more seats and tables
4. more public toilets
5. water bubblers

Just outside these five were 'more barbecues and bins' and 'better access'.

Once again the quality of play equipment, and the facilities that supports its use such as shade, seats, shelters and water feature strongly as suggested areas for improvement.

Elected representatives

Each of the Divisional Councillors were engaged to obtain opinions concerning the issues in open space planning that need to be addressed. The broad results, across all Councillors, are presented below.

Significant issues affecting open space planning

A number of Councillors cited incidences where residents adjoining open space areas were critical of Council plans to use the open space area for a particular function. The reason for the criticisms varied but typically concerned increased use of the park, security concerns attached to the increased use, noise and traffic movement. Where the park is small this can often make it difficult to achieve expected park outcomes.

Foreshore parks are often a struggle between residents that have views across the parkland to the water and Council and other residents that want to see shade planting and other developments such as shelters and public toilets. In some cases there has been destruction of trees planted in the park that presumably, one day, would have restricted in part the views from some residences.

If there is a shortage of parkland in the city once a suburb is developed it is difficult, if not impossible, to secure land to address the shortfall as it is not available. This issue underscores the importance of getting sufficient parkland before settlement is complete i.e. during the planning process. However, the land that is obtained must be of a high quality. In the past the land that was received was not always fit-for-purpose or had constraints such as it was isolated with little or no street frontage, it was low lying and often boggy, or there were overland water flows. Obtaining suitable land for new residential developments is always a struggle between Council wanting to obtain quality land for the new residents and developers wanting to maximise their returns.

Access and connectivity were common points of discussion. Councillors felt that residents should be able to readily walk to attractive parkland near to where they live and once in the open space network it should be possible to continue on to other open space areas for extended walks, as much as possible, off-road, and in an open space setting.

Speed limits on roads adjacent to significant parkland should also reflect the safety of users such that where there is the potential for an accident then speed limits, particularly for Council-controlled roads, should be lowered or devices installed to enable safe crossing.

There was some divergence of opinion of toddler play equipment. Some Councillors thought it appropriate that many of these small playgrounds were spread in pocket parks throughout the city while others felt there should be fewer small playgrounds but a number of larger, higher quality playgrounds, across the city.

Significant issues affecting delivery of open space projects

Over-engineered, or perceptions of over-engineering, were occasionally cited. The premise being that the available budget could stretch further if projects were designed at the appropriate level.

Increased Council and external policy and regulatory requirements have slowed the delivery of projects. In the past there were less regulatory requirements and shorter approval processes that allowed projects to be delivered relatively quickly.

Council, and the community, need to consider programming of open space as well as delivering the infrastructure. Programming means providing activities in the parks such as fitness classes, music, festivals, kite flying, children's sports and similar. Activating the open space resource is also important from Council's perspective.

The city's key parks

As could be expected there was some divergence of opinion on this topic however there was most agreement that the foreshore parks, including some of the North Stradbroke Island beach parks, are very important and are probably the most visited by locals and visitors. Councillors were well aware of important divisional parks and some of these were mentioned but the broadest level of support was for the foreshore parklands.

Other matters

There was general support for the development of park master plans but some frustration between the time taken from the approval of the master plan to the detailed design of the plans, its funding and its implementation. The park master plan, it would appear, creates a level of excitement and Councillors and the community are then keen for this to be delivered quickly

Internal stakeholders

Within Council a series of meetings were undertaken prior to the neighbourhood assessments to establish issues and opportunities that should be considered.

The draft Strategy was released for internal consultation in March 2012. A series of workshops have been conducted with work groups and individuals. Written feedback has been received from the Parks and Conservation Services, City Infrastructure Group, City Environment Group and other individuals from other units.

Community feedback on the draft strategy

The Community where invited on the 1st March 2012 to read and test the strategy for themselves and provide submissions, answer a questionnaire and complete and Walkability Checklist - or a survey of a walk around there neighbourhood.

Over 180 individual submissions where made, with over 100 of these being completed at the Walk and Days on the 16 and 17 June 2012.

28 Heart Foundation Walkability Checklists where completed and returned to Council. Some of the submissions where very detailed and have provided Council with a unique insight into where people walk.

The report from the Walk and Talk Day feedback is in the appendix.

All information given by the community to Council has been considered in this final report. The communities input have resulted in many changes to the neighbourhood maps and other section of the strategy.

Thank You

Sincere thanks to everyone who participated in the Walk and Talk Days, who filled in the questionnaire, who attended a workshop or meeting about the strategy or who took the time to write a full submission. Your efforts are greatly appreciated.

Thank you also to the Heart Foundation for supplying the checklists and other materials.

In June 2012 the project was awarded funding through the Local Government Association of Qld and the Qld State Government's Health Communities Initiative. The project became an LGAQ Healthy Communities Demonstration Project, one of five in the State in 2012. LGAQ provided the funding to conduct the Walk and Talk Days around the city. The funding also lead to the development of a Tool Kit for use by other local Councils. This will be found on the LGAQ's web site in 2013.

Walk and Talk Day Photo - Cleveland Sunday 17 June 2012.





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 then 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

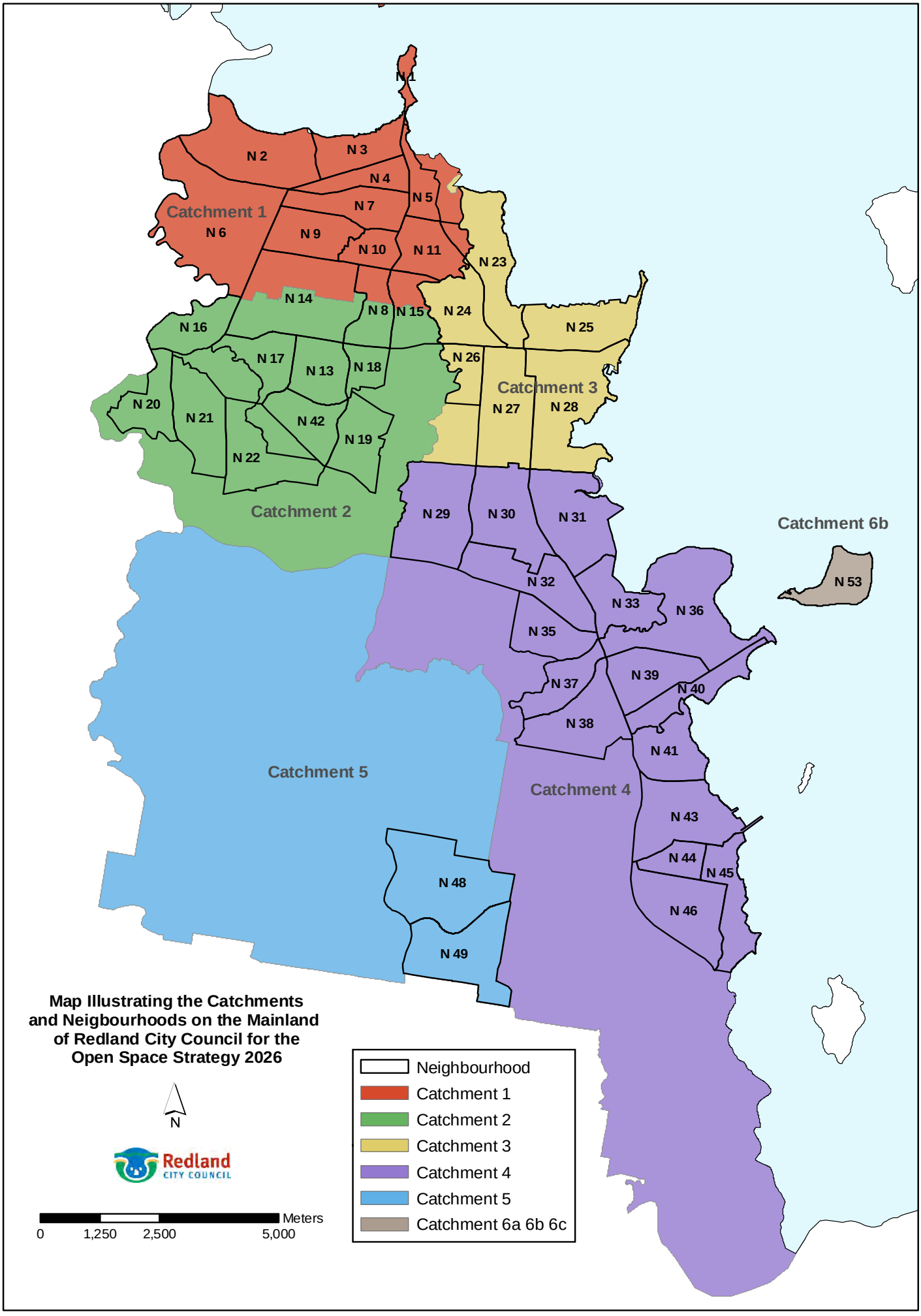
The Southern Moreton Bay Islands cluster includes growing residential and holiday areas on Karragarra Island, Lamb Island, Macleay Island and Russell Island and has a rich history of European settlement associated with a range of diverse primary industries. Significant residential development did not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

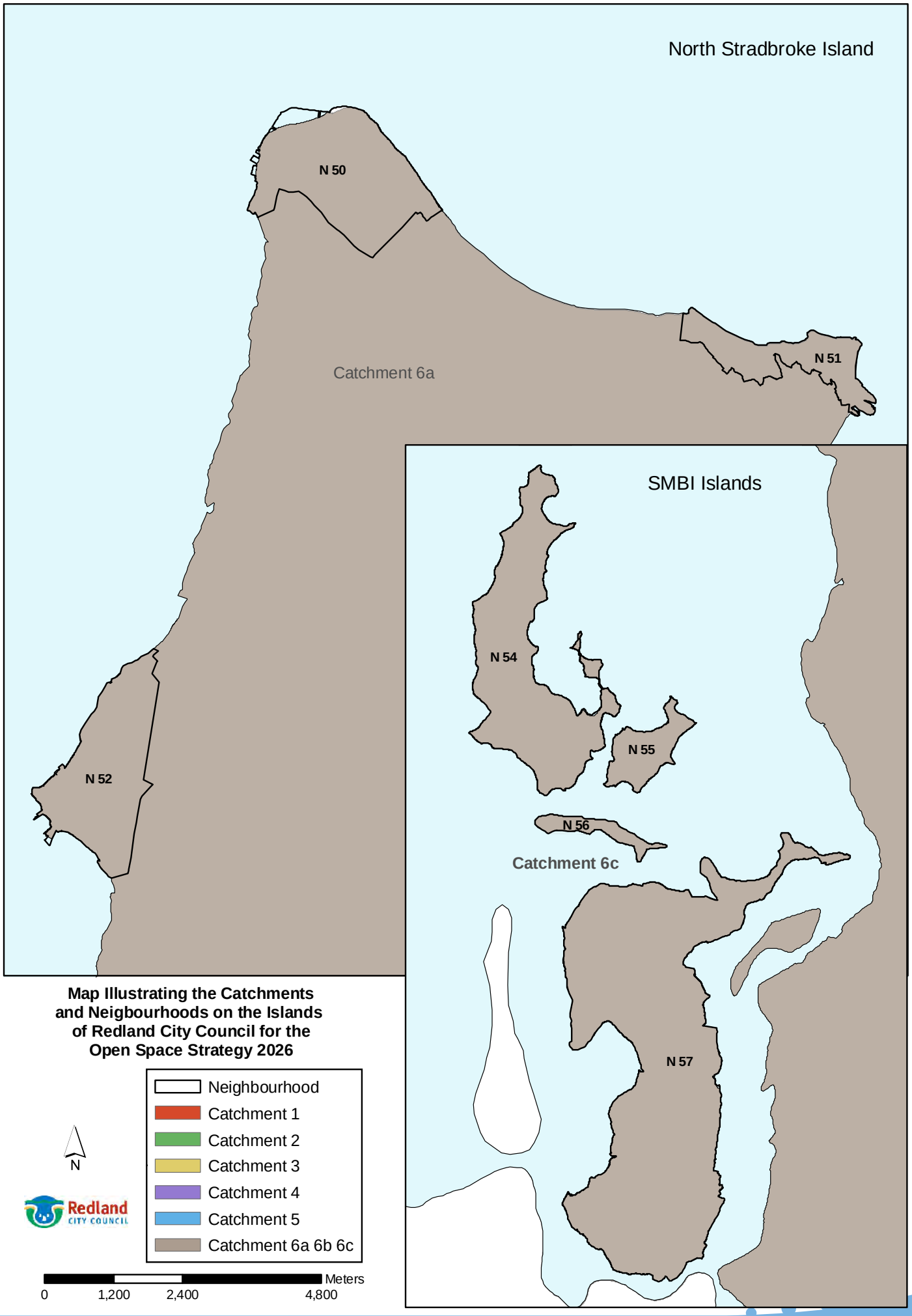
By 2026 the residential population is expected to increase to approximately 8,239 residents. The Southern Moreton Bay Islands have an older population and high levels of socio-economic disadvantage.

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)


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Catchment 3
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Catchment 5
Catchment 6b
Map Illustrating the Catchments and Neigbourhoods on the Mainland of Redland City Council for the Open Space Strategy 2026
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Neighbourhood
Catchment 1
Catchment 2
Catchment 3
Catchment 4
Catchment 5
Catchment 6a 6b 6c



Map Illustrating the Catchments and Neigbourhoods on the Islands of Redland City Council for the Open Space Strategy 2026



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 proving them is 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 over-crowding. 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 opens 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.

Council's 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.



1 Play England: Practice Briefing Paper 1

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. Thes 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 under-pinned 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 on 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 and 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 of 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:

> *'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 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.*

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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.

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 *Redlands Social Infrastructure Strategy 2009*		●	
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 is 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 then 100 m wide
- has a gradient greater than 20% (recreation parks)
- is with less then 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 an 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	draftt	
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
- Acquatic 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 service[1] 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 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

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

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

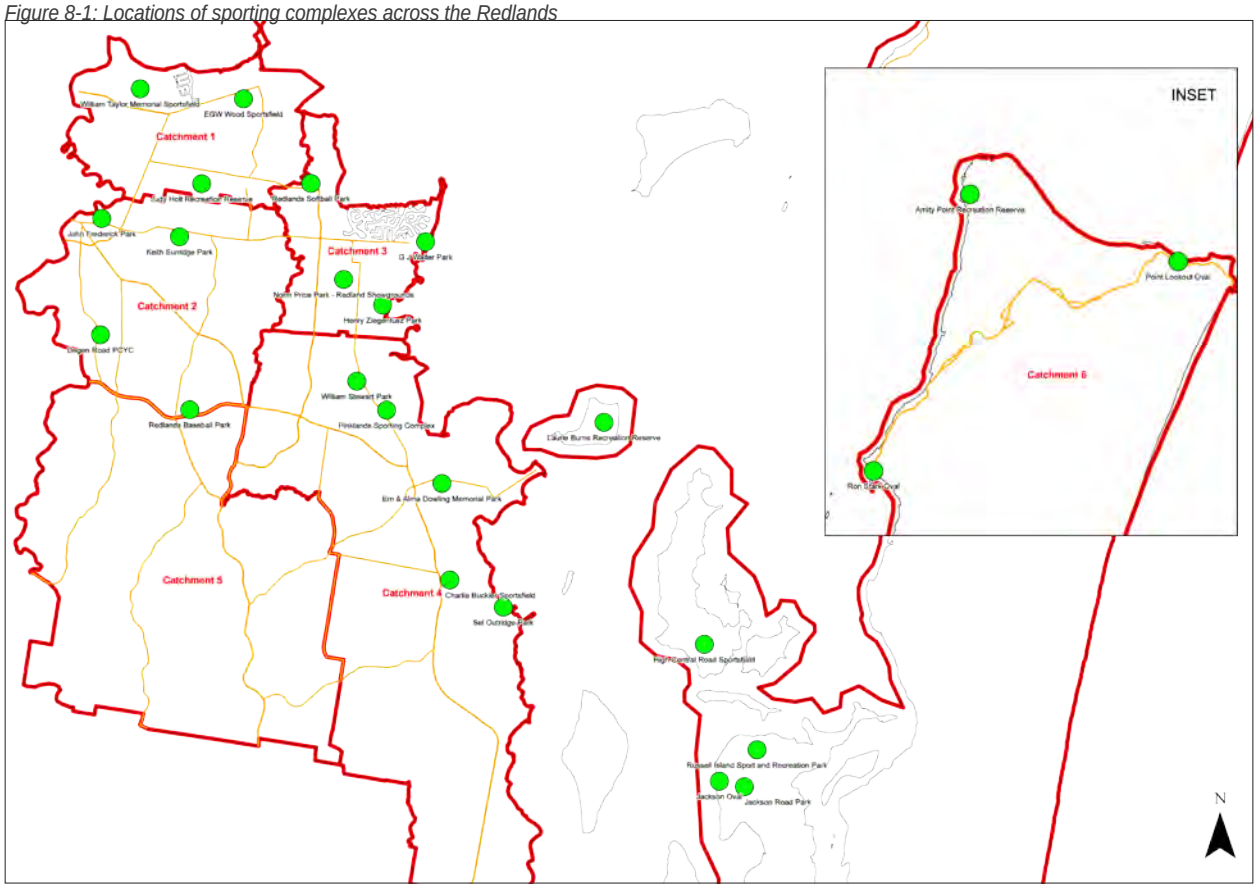


Table 8-4: Sporting land on the mainland

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 Surridge 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	Thorneside	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 service[1] 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 then 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.



09 Rural Redlands

Introduction

Open space and the protection of scenic amenity in the rural areas of the Redlands is important. This chapter considers the issues facing the rural, or non-urban, parts of the city. The assessment has been strongly informed by the *Redlands Rural Futures Strategy* currently in development (2012), for Council. A discussion paper prepared for the study by Cardno HRP, in association with Gilbert and Sutherland, Chenoweth Environmental Planning and Landscape Architecture, and Norling Consulting[1] is referenced below.

Rural Redlands, for the purposes of this strategy, includes all areas outside of the defined neighbourhoods on the mainland (see Figure 9-1). It essentially includes all of the mainland area not included in the Urban Footprint. The rural areas of North Stradbroke Island are not included as they are subject to a Queensland Government study considering the economic and social future of the Island. All other inhabited islands in Redlands are included in the urban analysis.

The area is made up of approximately 11,647 hectares of land comprising generally the southern half of the city.

Although comprising approximately 54% of the mainland area, of the 11,647 hectares of land in the rural Redlands, only 2,595 hectares is currently zoned for rural purposes This figure does not include conservation and environment protection zoned land.

Rural Redlands is diverse, and extends from the marine and coastal environment of Moreton Bay in the southeast corner of the area, across the low hills of the central hinterland and the township of Mount Cotton, and opening into the undulating rural lands that extend northwards to the urbanised northern half of the city.

The main settlement in the rural Redlands is Mount Cotton with a population of approximately 3,000 persons. Note: Mount Cotton township has been included in the urban open space analysis as Suburban Catchment Area 5.

Although a large part of rural Redlands is retained as vegetated environmental open space, a relatively large number of rural land uses are carried out. Poultry farming operations (including farming and processing operations) remain the predominant agricultural activity in rural Redlands, with other land uses being for a variety of nurseries and small cropping enterprises such as flower growing and bush seed growing, as well as a variety of rural residential 'lifestyle' lots.

The ABS, in 1998, reported the then Shire's total value of agricultural production at $68.6 m, comprising in order of importance, poultry production ($50.8 m), nurseries, cut flowers, potatoes, sweet potatoes and tomatoes. The Queensland Treasury's Office of Economic and Statistical Research (OESR) has reported the value of agricultural production in 2005/6 as being $66.2 m which is a decline, in real and nominal terms, since 1998.

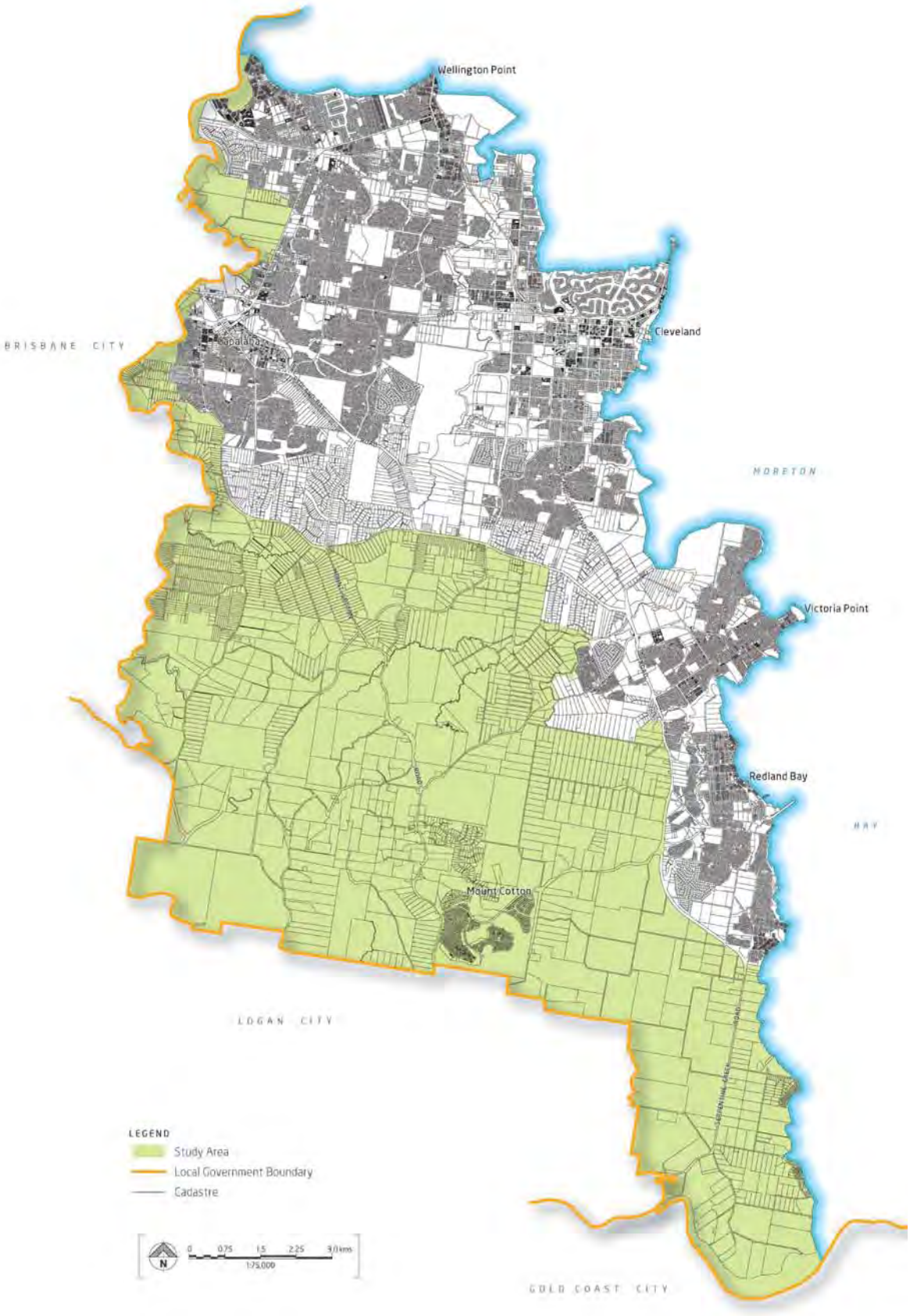
Recreation and tourism use of rural lands

Rural tourism activities and accommodation providers are currently limited in rural Redlands, with most accommodation and tourist activities being located in the eastern coastal parts of the region and, in particular, the Southern Moreton Bay Islands.

The most significant rural tourism undertaking at present is the Sirromet Winery located at Mount Cotton. Including a winery and restaurant that caters for corporate events and weddings, the 216 hectare property is also the venue for the 'A Day on the Green' concert series. With a popular and successful mix of wine and food tourism in a rural setting, the Tourism Strategy for the Redlands

1 Council was in receipt of a 'working draft' report in November 2011. The document is not publicly available

Figure 9-1: The rural Redlands



2010-2014 identifies Sirromet as the model project around which related tourism development in rural Redlands could coalesce.

Other nature-based activities in rural Redlands are restricted to passive outdoor attractions such as self-guided walking tracks and picnic facilities in the national parks and conservation reserves, with some limited commercial activities such as small scale tea rooms.

With no large scale hotels or accommodation providers in the rural Redlands (and only nine hotels with more than five rooms located in the entire Redland area), short-term tourist accommodation is limited. The Kindilan Outdoor Education and Conference Centre in Redland Bay provides a venue for school or corporate groups to undertake a range of nature based activities in an outdoor setting with a 'camping' or dormitory style of associated accommodation. As a standalone facility, the accommodation provided by Kindilan is not available to the general public, and other accommodation options in rural Redlands are limited to a small number of low key bed and breakfast establishments that trade on their relatively remote and 'weekend hideaway' status in the more natural parts of rural Redlands.

Open space issues

Habitat and biodiversity

Rural Redlands contains a range of environmental values of high environmental significance representing potential constraints and/or opportunities for future land uses.

Core habitat nodes

Activities such as forest clearing and the expansion of agricultural lands can lead to a fragmented landscape that contains patches of discontinuous habitat of varying sizes, shapes and degrees of isolation. For many species, dispersal to new habitat patches is made much more difficult via an unfamiliar and hostile environment, which in turn can lead to a much more heterogeneous distribution of species populations within the landscape. The result of this is large continuous patches of habitat will become an important resource for a range of organisms in a fragmented landscape.

Riparian corridors

Within Redland City, riparian corridors form a number of important functions and include hydrological, recreational, ecological, and landscape functions. Functioning corridors can assist with flood mitigation, reducing nutrient, sediment and pollution loads (through bank stabilisation), providing habitat for both terrestrial and aquatic species, provision of landscape biodiversity corridors that link core habitat nodes facilitating species movement, and act as an interface between the watercourse and neighbouring development.

The major riparian waterways within the rural lands of Redland City include the Logan River and Upper Tingalpa, Eprapah, California, Serpentine, and Native Dog Creeks, which potentially form effective landscape habitat for a range of terrestrial and aquatic fauna and flora species, as well as contributing to ecological connectivity. Riparian corridors can link the coastal zone in the east with the forested hills in the west, and act also act as movement routes for low impact recreational activities such as canoeing, walking, biking, and horse riding, while simultaneously enhancing the rural areas scenic amenity.

Riparian waterways

The major riparian waterways within the rural lands of city have each had a waterway management plan enacted by Council, and support a diverse range of aquatic and riverine species along with freshwater wetlands. The tidal and estuarine wetlands which fringe the watercourses form the foundation of the delicate coastal and mangrove ecosystems that are found in the southeastern corner of the rural lands.

Koala conservation

Koalas are currently listed as 'Vulnerable' under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* for the Southeast Queensland Bioregion. Redland City is recognised as being home to one of the most significant koala populations in Australia and forms the largest part of the Koala Coast area, which also includes small parts of Brisbane and Logan Cities, designated by the State government as key koala habitat. Current koala population estimates sit at approximately 2,000. Since 1999, koala numbers have dropped 27% in the Redlands and 26% in the Koala Coast. Without a recovery plan for the species, the potential for koala extinction throughout the area has been estimated to occur in less than 20 years.

The Queensland Department of Environment and Resource Management (DERM) enacted the *Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2006* and *Management Program 2006-2016.* This Plan addresses the key threats that koalas face and articulates strategies to halt their decline.

Koala habitat values across the southeast are identified in the *South East Queensland Koala Protection Area Koala Habitat Values Maps* for the *State Planning Policy 2/10: Koala Conservation in South East Queensland* and identify three categories of koala habitat:

1. koala conservation areas
2. koala sustainability areas
3. urban koala areas

According to this mapping, the rural Redlands is entirely classified as being 'koala conservation areas'. Of the three koala categories, koala conservation areas are the most important areas of koala habitat with the highest koala population densities. They provide critical source areas for the survival and dispersal of koalas across the landscape because of the high degree of connection between areas of habitat.

The Redlands community maintains a high affiliation with resident koalas as there is nowhere else where there are substantial populations so close to a major city. In recognition of this, Redlands has ambitions for a 'koala active community' and has prepared and implemented the *Redlands Koala Policy and Implementation Strategy 2008*.

Vegetation management

Much of the land within rural Redlands supports vegetation that is protected or regulated under State and/or local government statutory provisions, including:

- *Vegetation Management Act 1999 (VMA)*
- *Nature Conservation Act 1992 (NCA)*
- *South East Queensland Regional Plan 2009-2031 Regulatory Provisions*
- *Redlands Planning Scheme (i.e. Conservation Zone, Environmental Protection Zone, Habitat Protection Overlay), and*
- *Redland City Council Local Law No. 6—Protection of Vegetation*

Within rural Redlands there exists large portions of land where the clearing of vegetation for development is significantly restricted for the purposes of the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* and the *Redlands Planning Scheme.*

There also exists lands within rural Redlands where development may be permitted under certain circumstances, for example, a lot that contains endangered regrowth vegetation may be able to be cleared under a development approval, however it effectively cannot be cleared as part of routine property management.

Beyond the requirements of the *Vegetation Management Act 1999*, the Redlands Planning Scheme provides an additional layer of protection to the management of vegetation.

A large proportion of the Rural Redlands is allocated in either the Conservation or Environmental Protection zones. The Habitat Protection and the Waterways, Wetlands and Moreton Bay Overlays also affect much of rural Redlands. The performance requirements of the zone and overlay codes require the retention of environmental values and, in some circumstances, the enhancement of degraded locations.

Finally *Local Law No. 6 (Protection of vegetation)* regulates the clearing of vegetation for areas subject to vegetation protection orders.

While the *Vegetation Management Act 1999*, the *Redlands Planning Scheme* and *Local Law No. 6 (Protection of vegetation)* limits the extent to which vegetation can be cleared, there are nonetheless areas within rural Redlands that remain unencumbered by vegetation protection.

Environmental acquisition program

The Object of the *Redland City Council Local Law 15 (Parks and Reserves)* states:

> *The objects of this local law are to:-*
>
> *(a) Provide for the establishment of parks and reserves on land under the Council's control; and*
>
> *(b) Provide for appropriate public access to parks and reserves for active and passive recreation; and*
>
> *(c) Protect the safety of persons using parks and reserves; and*
>
> *(d) Preserve features of the natural and built environment and other aspects of the amenity of parks and reserves; and*
>
> *(e) Regulate activities in parks and reserves and ensure appropriate standards of conduct.*

Council's *Conservation Land Management Strategy 2010* identifies the total area of land under conservation control/ management is 9,524 ha and falls into the categories outlined in Table 9-1 below.

Table 9-1 Redland City Council conservation lands

Category	Total area (ha)
Conservation Area and Conservation Park (NCA)	1,983
Nature Refuge (NCA listed)	16
Bushland Refuge	377
Nature Belt (Corridor)	40
Creek Corridor	253
Urban Habitat	17
Conservation Coastal Foreshore	6,229
Wetland	538
Drainage Reserve	33
Road Reserve	26

Council maintains a list of lands for purchase as part of its current environmental acquisition program. However, with all high priority purchases now completed, any further purchases need to be targeted to achieve multiple goals. For example, potential acquisitions should be undertaken in conjunction with opportunities to enhance the linkages identified in the *Seven Cs Connection Strategy*.

As with koala conservation and vegetation management, further opportunities exist to align the goals of the environmental acquisition program to the objectives of these other programs.

Ecological and recreation corridors

A range of land uses has degraded ecosystems and left many habitats in the Redlands at threat from impacts associated with isolation and fragmentation such as weed and pest invasion, adverse land uses, altered nutrient and hydraulic cycles, inappropriate fire regimes, and species loss.

Fragmentation is a modern feature of many landscapes, and occurs where areas of continuous habitat are reduced over time to disjunct sets of smaller remnants that are often set in an agricultural landuse matrix. The consequences of which reduces the ability of species finding suitable essential resources, therefore impacting upon the likelihood of reproductive success and longevity. The provision of ecological corridors to maintain connectivity is essential for many species' survival.

Biodiversity Assessment and Mapping Methodology (BAMM) has been used to generate Biodiversity Planning Assessments (BPAs) for a number of Queensland's bioregions. The Biodiversity Planning Assessment for South East Queensland (Version 3.5) shows that most of the rural lands within rural Redlands form part of the Tingalpa Reservoir to Venman Bushland National Park Terrestrial

Corridor (that runs along the western border of Redland City), and contains areas mapped as having State significance.

Further to the broad State significant corridor, Council has identified several continuous and diffuse corridors to enhance connectivity in the city.

The *Seven Cs Connection Strategy* investigated recreational corridors in the city to connect people, plants and animals across private, Council and public land. The Seven Cs identifies 'generators' and 'attractors' at broad strategic levels, along with possible connections between them using primarily natural trails in the rural areas. Some of these connections already exist and some will need to be subject to further investigation.

Landscape character and scenic amenity

The aspirations of the Redland community, as reflected in the Redlands Community Plan 2030, include the following landscape character considerations:

- Vision—the Redlands will be known for the pristine waters and islands of Moreton Bay, and for its protected bushland areas, green spaces and parklands
- Wise Planning and Design Goal 1—retention of the city's distinctive character—sensitive planning, building design and construction integrate with Bay and bushland characteristics and our subtropical climate to preserve the elements of our regional identity and heritage that are loved by the community
- Wise Planning and Design Goal 4—Redlands farmland—agricultural land is retained for primary production and to reflect the Redlands' farming heritage, maintain significant rural landscape values and to feed future populations
- Healthy Natural Environment Goal 8—getting around in nature—walking trails and cycling networks in natural areas are sensitively designed to bring people close to nature and keep nature safe with people

In a broader context, Redland is a bayside community on the edge of Brisbane, and while it forms part of the larger metropolitan conurbation, it is distinctly separated by a band of open space, rural and conservation land identified in the Regional Plan as Regional Landscape and Rural Production Area (RLRPA), including the catchment of Leslie Harrison Dam.

Landscape values

Although the concept of 'landscape' is broad and can be regarded as including a range of biophysical, cultural and perceived values, for the purposes of this strategy, the focus is on the scenic qualities and character of the visible landscape in the rural (non-urban) parts of Redland City. The key landscape values are summarised below:

4. Inter-urban break—the broad band of non-urban land between the Gateway Motorway/ Rochedale (in Brisbane City) and Capalaba/ Cleveland/ Redland Bay (in Redland City), is a regionally significant inter-urban break or green belt separating the two cities. In the southern part, the Daisy Hill/ Carbrook open space also separates Redland from Logan City, and extends southwards past Springwood to the Moreton Bay coastline east of Beenleigh. Within Redland City, this green belt includes Leslie Harrison Dam, Tingalpa Creek, Mount Cotton and the rural areas of Sheldon
5. Landscape frame—the mainland landscape of Redland is largely framed by the hills of Mount Cotton/ Daisy Hill and the shoreline of Moreton Bay and Logan River, and the offshore islands. Tingalpa Creek and Leslie Harrison Dam also form locally-important landscape edges. Other hills and creeks divide the landscape into viewsheds and neighbourhoods through the rural and urban areas
6. Coastline—the character of the city is strongly influenced by its proximity to Moreton Bay, and this is particularly evident in the urban areas along the coastline. It is also a significant element in the rural landscape in the narrow part of rural Redlands south of Redland Bay, and provides an important background element and focus of easterly views from elevated places throughout the city
7. Forested hills—in addition to the forested slopes and ridgeline of Mount Cotton, other forested hills throughout the rural areas provide local viewsheds and define valleys and neighbourhoods, providing strong visual contrast to cleared farmland and grazing lands, and rural residential
8. Rural character—the rural character of the hinterland comprises a mixture of productive land uses (grazing land, small crops, horticulture and poultry sheds), natural forest and winding roads with an absence of urban elements (kerb and channel, street lighting etc), with only scattered buildings. The distinctive small farms on red soils, which formerly characterised much of the coastal Redland area, are part of Redland's heritage and are valued by the community. Some small cropping remains in pockets between towns. Most rural land which is still being actively used for agriculture and pasture is now to the west of Cleveland-Redland Bay Road and south of Capalaba. There are also several quarries in the rural non-urban area, but are largely screened from road views
9. Waterways and water bodies—in addition to the larger waterways of Logan River, Tingalpa Creek and Leslie Harrison Dam, several other creeks flow north and east through Redland City (and to a lesser extent south to Logan River). These waterways include Tarradarrapin, Eprapah, Coolwynpin. Moogurrapum, Hilliards, Weinam and Serpentine Creeks. These creeks are important landscape elements, edges and neighbourhood identity features through both the urban and rural areas, especially where they support riparian vegetation, and where crossed by roads

Many of the above values are protected in reserves and in environmental protection, conservation areas, catchment protection areas and foreshore buffers under the current Redlands Planning Scheme; as koala habitat areas; and as RLRPA under the Regional Plan.

Rural character

Rural character is open space where built form is a minor component of landscapes which are visually dominated by vegetated landforms and open space. Land cover and land uses are typically a combination of rural pursuits and natural areas, night-time lighting is minimal and generally the atmosphere is peaceful.

For this strategy, rural residential areas have been included as part of the overall rural theme, in that they support the rural character albeit with more built form. Accordingly, those parts of the city not included in the neighbourhood analyses are generally considered to be rural in character.

In terms of typical built form, the scale of rural dwellings is relatively small and low-rise (one to two storeys, or high-set). Rural sheds and 'hothouses' or feed storage facilities may be larger, but both these and the houses are generally set well back from road frontages.

Rural character is to be maintained and enhanced as seen from major routes, towns, lookouts and recreational areas. Where views to significant features or high scenic amenity areas are available over rural landscapes, development ought to be compatible, and should maintain views from scenic routesections.

Scenic routes and lookouts

In terms of scenic tourist routes, Council's *Seven Cs Connection Strategy* identifies existing hierarchies of links and investigates opportunities to combine or create links in and as part of an overall network, including an urban and a rural framework.

The *Seven Cs Connection Strategy* identified 'generators' and 'attractors' at broad strategic levels, and identified corridors of recreation, as well as wildlife and biodiversity links between public and privately owned lands to 'provide a high quality' experience that also promotes 'an understanding of the city's history'. The identified attractors are categorised in terms of commercial and community activities, as well as areas of scenic value including parks and conservation areas, lookouts and attractions such as Leslie Harrison Dam and the beaches.

As there are two trunk north-south connections and two east-west connections in the rural network, each link intersects with the Koala Bushland Coordinated Conservation Area which is one of the main attractions in the rural network. Many of these conservation areas and biodiversity connections are protected under the current planning scheme, and contribute to the undeveloped appeal and scenic value of the region.

The north-south connections are:

- Koala Bushland Coordinated Conservation Area—Thornlands link (a continuation of the Thornlands—Cleveland link)
- Koala Bushland Coordinated Conservation Area—Sheldon link (a continuation of the Sheldon—Thorneside link)

The east-west connections that link the north-south spines to the Moreton Bay Cycleway, are:

- Koala Bushland Coordinated Conservation Area—Victoria Point link
- Koala Bushland Coordinated Conservation Area—Redland Bay link

The *Seven Cs Connection Strategy* as well as the current *Redlands Planning Scheme* recognises the importance of landscape values, particularly as an integration of scenic amenity and character with biodiversity values.

Significant rural places and features

Places and features in the rural non-urban area which require particular protection or management include:

- Sirromet Winery and vineyard, and the surrounding rural landscape setting
- Leslie Harrison Dam and its foreshores
- all foreshore areas in the southern part of rural Redlands
- major creeks and their riparian vegetation
- roadside vegetation, acoustic barriers and fencing along scenic route sections

Land uses which degrade rural character and landscape values, or have the potential to do so, also require screening, setbacks, height restrictions or other management and control measures. Those likely to intrude upon the rural scenery as seen from scenic route sections and routes identified in the *Seven Cs Connection Strategy* include:

- poultry sheds, large greenhouses and other forms of industrial agriculture
- quarries
- landfill
- rural residential subdivisions, entry statements and dominant fencing
- large visually prominent houses, earthworks, retaining walls and driveways
- billboard advertising
- acoustic barriers and fencing

Protection and enhancement of landscape values

The main measures to protect key landscape, scenic amenity and rural character values includes:

- maintenance of vegetation on hillsides and ridges, as these contribute to the forested skyline when viewed from many roads
- roadside setbacks, buffers and screening for built form, including poultry sheds and other industrial scale agriculture

Rural tourism

Although visitor numbers to the Redlands have been increasing in recent years, with an average growth rate in visitation of 2.9% per annum since 2002, the bulk of visitor nights and tourism infrastructure investment is directed towards the coastal townships and Southern Moreton Bay Islands and North Stradbroke Island. This is evidenced through visitor awareness surveys which found that whilst awareness of the Redlands region as a visitor destination is

relatively low, awareness of Stradbroke Island is high for both Brisbane and other residents

The current pattern of visitation appears to be for tourists to travel through the Redlands and use it is a 'jumping off' point for further travel and visitation to the Southern Moreton Bay Islands. In this regard, key issues affecting rural tourism include the following:

- the major tourist attractions are the off-shore islands, with visitors using the mainland essentially as a transit corridor on the way to an island; and
- rural Redlands is relatively small and as such does not function as a convenient location for drive tourists to 'break' their trip through short stops

Options for rural tourism to leverage additional visitation through capturing a percentage of those visitors that travel through the rural parts of the region include:

- provision of additional forms of accommodation
- provision of attractions that encourage visitation to rural Redlands as a destination in its own right

Currently, accommodation options and rural tourism activities are limited in the rural areas. There may be potential to increase the accommodation offer, however this would likely be limited to small scale accommodation (bed and breakfast or similar) in those parts of the area that retain a natural bushland character and enjoy elevation and outlooks potentially towards the Moreton Bay Islands.

Events and education also provide opportunities for further development of rural tourism. Proximity to the major population centres of the southeast corner make the area an attractive destination for educational camps for school or corporate groups to undertake outdoor or rural activities, with alternative visitor options such as farmstays also providing a unique visitor experience.

Sporting and cultural events also provide opportunities for increased visitor growth to the region. Events such as Sirromet Winery's 'A Day on The Green' concert series provide a successful example of cultural events that attract thousands of visitors to the area, and strategies to coordinate a series of events throughout the year would assist in increasing visitor numbers and awareness of the natural attractions of the rural Redlands.

Sporting events can also assist in increasing visitation numbers. Central to the success of such events is the existence of a suitable venue in terms of size and location, as well as the willingness and ability of local sporting clubs and organisations to coordinate such events. The assistance of Council in terms of providing organisational assistance or the establishment of suitable venues would be an incentive to increasing the number of larger and more visible sporting events in the future.

Given the rural history of the Redlands and proximity to the larger population centres of the southeast corner, 'Farmers Markets' may be an achievable style of event that encourages visitation. Farmers Markets promote and showcases local food production, supports local small scale rural production of boutique agricultural products such as flowers or exotic vegetables, and provides an alternative distribution platform for local food and associated value added products.

The proximity of rural Redlands to the attractions of Brisbane and the Bay Islands, as well as the ease of road access also makes the area potentially attractive to the 'grey nomad' visitor segment. Grey nomad tourism is especially important for rural and regional communities, as grey nomads are more likely to visit these areas and spend time exploring them than other tourists.

Tourist infrastructure including camping, caravan and RV[2] parks that allow short term (usually overnight) stays encourage greater visitation. Other strategies may include the identification of a 'grey nomad route' that traverses the region, and the coordinated marketing of the rural attractions to the grey nomad market through associated tourism and motoring bodies.

The Seven Cs network of shared use trails, when developed, is intended to provide access through the natural bushland to the west of Mount Cotton including the Koala Bushland Conservation Area. While there are challenges in the network's development it will provide another opportunity to engage with tourists when it is developed.

In general, the major competitive advantage enjoyed by rural Redlands is its relatively natural bushland character and amenity. It is therefore important that in the short term the range of attractions that depend upon these characteristics (activities such as bushwalking and bird-watching) are protected and strengthened. The maintenance and enhancement of these characteristics through programs such as the *Seven Cs Connection Strategy* will over time provide the platform for future opportunities to develop outdoor sport, recreation or cultural activities that will assist in supporting associated tourism infrastructure such as accommodation.

Tourism strategy

Council's Tourism Strategy proposes the following vision for tourism:

> *"Redlands is the most accessible, diverse and protected nature playground within Brisbane's Moreton Bay and Islands."*

Consistent with this vision, much of the Tourism Strategy is focused on Moreton Bay and the Islands, and on positioning Redlands as the gateway to these experiences. However, several of its suggestions are also relevant to the mainland rural non-urban area including the recommended initiative of encouraging an active outdoor lifestyle through the development of walking tracks.

Tourism opportunities and strengths identified in the strategy include accessibility and awareness for 'short breaks' for South East Queensland residents, and education (especially environmental and cultural tourism); while the lack of accommodation has been identified as a constraint.

2 recreation vehicle

Outdoor recreation settings

Rural Redlands includes large tracts of open space including the Mount Cotton-Sheldon area but also extending to the Logan River in the southeast, along Tingalpa Creek in the northwest, and as corridors along other waterways. These areas include a wide variety of non-urban landscapes, ranging from the forested hills and bushland patches, rural farmlands and grazing areas, and waterways, to the Moreton Bay foreshore.

Much of the land within rural areas supports open space that is protected or regulated under State and/or local government statutory requirements for flora, fauna or biodiversity management—amounting to more than 50% of the area of Redlands being protected to conserve a range of nationally important natural and cultural assets. The Koala Bushland Coordinated Conservation Area in the southwest of rural Redlands is a key area for conservation, and is also a potential asset for nature-based recreation.

Outdoor recreation activities

Evidence and demand surveys indicate that at a minimum Rural Redlands, The Islands and Moreton Bay are currently supporting the following outdoor recreation activities on public land, the creeks and the bay;

- bird watching and other forms of nature study bushwalking
- camping
- canoeing
- climbing, abseiling and rock climbing
- conservation activities
- kayaking
- rafting
- fishing
- two-wheel and four-wheel driving
- horse riding, trail and endurance rides
- motor-boating
- picnicking
- road cycling and mountain bike riding
- sailing
- sailboarding
- kite-surfing
- swimming in the sea and lakes
- waterskiing
- orienteering
- rogaining
- ropes courses
- archery
- snorkling and scuba-diving
- surfing
- trail running
- jet skiing
- kite flying
- picnicking
- skateboarding / rollerblading

Many of these activities occur at Kindilan Outdoor Education and Conference Centre in Redland Bay.

These activities need to be better understood, and planned for, to ensure that the natural areas in which the activities take place are being managed to meet the demand. The demand is not only from Redland residents but also from the wider region. The locations where these activities occur and where Council would like for them to continue to occur should, where possible be protected from encroachment and other impacts.

Seven Cs Connection Strategy

Council's *Seven Cs Connection Strategy* aims to integrate recreational corridors with wildlife linkages through both the urban and rural areas, with the recreation network functioning to:

- connect 'generators' with 'attractors' or residential communities with destinations
- provide trails for cyclists, walkers and horse-riders, through both public and private land, that allow residents to discover new places
- be promoted as a low-cost recreation experience which increases levels of physical activity

The Seven Cs network proposes a series of shared use trails that cater to walkers, cyclists and horse riders in the rural network, and cyclists and walkers in the urban network, connecting with and adding to the Moreton Bay Cycleway. In developing and mapping the network, generators were identified (i.e. where people were coming from, such as residential areas) and connected to attractors (i.e. locations where people want to go).

Rural recreational connections

The *Seven Cs Connection Strategy* identifies existing hierarchies of links and investigates opportunities to combine or create links in and as part of an overall network, including an urban and a rural framework as described above. The urban network includes connections to the Moreton Bay Cycleway.

The rural network includes two north-south trunk connections and two east-west trunk connections as shown in Figure 9-2.

Each of these links the Koala Bushland Coordinated Conservation Area (KBCCA) as one of the main attractors with the urban generators and the urban network plus secondary High Order Collectors, as follows:

North-south connections:

- KBCCA—Thornlands link (a continuation of the Thornlands—Cleveland link through urban areas)
- KBCCA—Sheldon link (a continuation of the Sheldon—Thorneside link through urban areas) and including the existing Koala Coast Trail
- Mount Cotton Lookout High Order Collector
- Sirromet Winery to Pinklands Sporting Complex High Order Collector (although this is not suitable for horse-riding)

East-west connections (also linking to the Moreton Bay Cycleway):

- KBCCA—Victoria Point link, linking the Eastern Escarpment Conservation Area with the Sandy Creek Conservation Area and passing through Sirromet Winery and Karingal Campsite

- KBCCA—Redland Bay link, with potential future links to mountain bike trails in Cornubia Forest (Logan City)
- Avalon Road—Eastern Escarpment Conservation Area High Order Collector
- German Church Road—Redland Bay High Order Collector
- Leslie Harrison Dam High Order Connector (if recreational use of the reservoir foreshores is permitted)

Some of these routes will require more planning, upgrading and detailed design in order to be suitable for walking, cycling and/ or horse-riding. There are some sections through private land which are yet to be negotiated, including the Koala BCCA—Thornlands link and links through Sirromet Winery and Karingal Campsite.

All routes through rural non-urban areas pass through a variety of attractive rural landscapes. Areas of high scenic amenity and landscape character within view of these routes require consideration in planning for alternative uses of rural lands, so that the recreational experience of moving through non-urban countryside is retained and enhanced.

Green living hub

Green living hubs envisage achieving broad community outcomes through linking existing and new environment education/ sustainable living hubs and programs through partnerships with community and private organisations.

A green living hub identified in the *Redlands Social Infrastructure Strategy 2009* envisages closer cooperation between Sheldon College, Sirromet Winery, Duncan Road Equestrian Centre and a proposed regional sports facility.

Such a cluster has the potential to accommodate sporting or recreational activities to complement the winery, college and equestrian centre, opportunities for rural/ greenfield industries, limited accommodation associated with rural non-urban uses and wildlife habitat corridors, eco-business development, social and cultural enterprises.

Summary

The mainland rural non-urban areas of Redlands offer the following potential for outdoor recreation opportunities, physical activity and sport:

- recreational routes and trails for walking, cycling and horse-riding through ‘countryside’, connecting the urban residential areas and Moreton Bay Cycleway to the KBCCA and other nature conservation areas and creek corridors
- in the longer term, quarry rehabilitation may provide opportunities for outdoor recreation as well as habitat

Queensland Moto Park

In 2010 Redland City Council entered into a partnership arrangement through the South East Qld Council of Mayors to see the development of a trail bike facility in the Scenic Rim Shire Council area.

As Council has no suitable location for a trail bike facility within the boundaries of the city, the Council of the day believed that investing in a regional facility was a way of supporting the 1000’s of motor bike riders who live in the Redlands.

The Wyaralong Regional Trail Bike Facility is a safe and family friendly environment for trail bike riding. It also provides ancillary activities for riders across South East Queensland. It is an environmentally responsible facility that is sensitive to surrounding uses and activities.

The site is located at Wyaralong, south of the proposed Wyaralong Dam. It is situated off the Beaudesert – Boonah Road, it is located approximately 14 kilometres from Boonah and approximately 85 kilometres from the Brisbane central business district.

The site comprises six individual parcels, having a total area of 775 hectares. The physical geography of the site is varied. The eastern aspect is the flattest area of the site, which is characterised by a gently graded landform. These areas are largely cleared as a result of ongoing grazing activities, contributing to areas of significant degradation. This landscape quickly changes across the central and eastern aspects of the site. These areas are dominated by steeper gradients (ridges and gullies). The density of vegetation also increases, as the gradient has limited the use of these areas for grazing activities.

Grades across the site vary from essentially <5% to more than 25%, although the majority of the site has a gradient between 10 and 17%

The land is owned by the Queensland Government. The park infrastructure has been paid for by the Queensland Government, the South-East Queensland Council of Mayors and Motorcycling Queensland. Motorcycling Queensland is the operator of the park.

The aim has been to develop and deliver a world-class off-road motorcycle venue designed by some of Australia’s leading experts in the field.

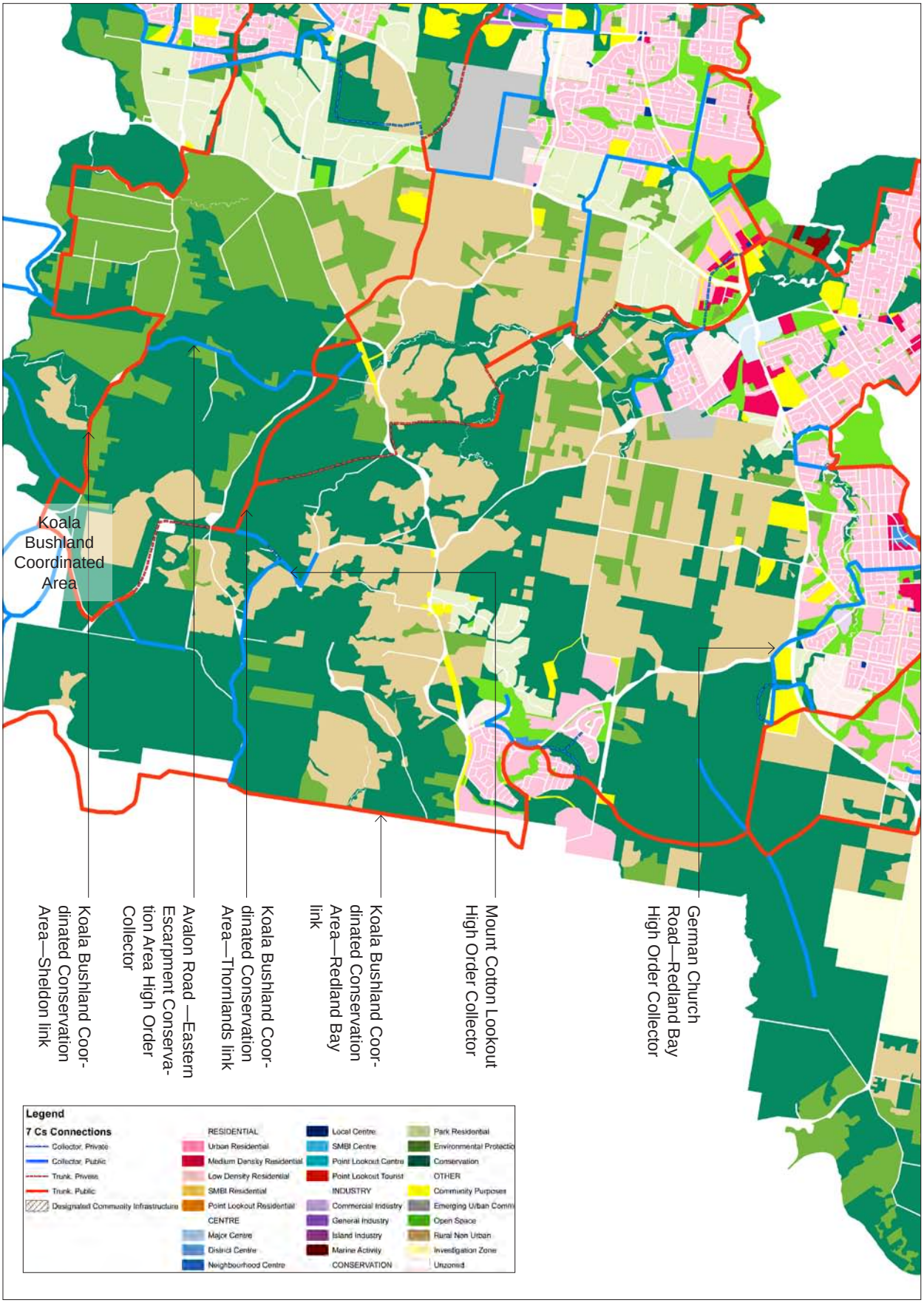
The facility provides the following;

- A wide variety of motorcycling options.
- A facility for off road riders of all ages and skill levels.
- A well managed, safe, fun, family friendly riding facility.
- A dedicated commitment to preserving the environment.
- A positive alternative to illegal riding
- See the map of the rides on the next page)

The facility operates on the following hours;

- Operating Days will be from Thursday to Monday every week. (Only Tuesday and Wednesdays will be closed for maintenance)

Figure 9-2: Rural Seven Cs network (mainland)



The tracks on offer include;

- a variety of constructed and natural terrain Motocross tracks including a nippers / Pee Wee track and a family track
- a Supercross, Freestyle Motocross and Stadium-cross style tracks.
- 50km of trails, also available to be used for Enduro's and an area dedicated to Moto-Trials.
- A dirt track is planned for Stage 2 development.

Future stages are planned over the next three years which will roll out improved facilities including;

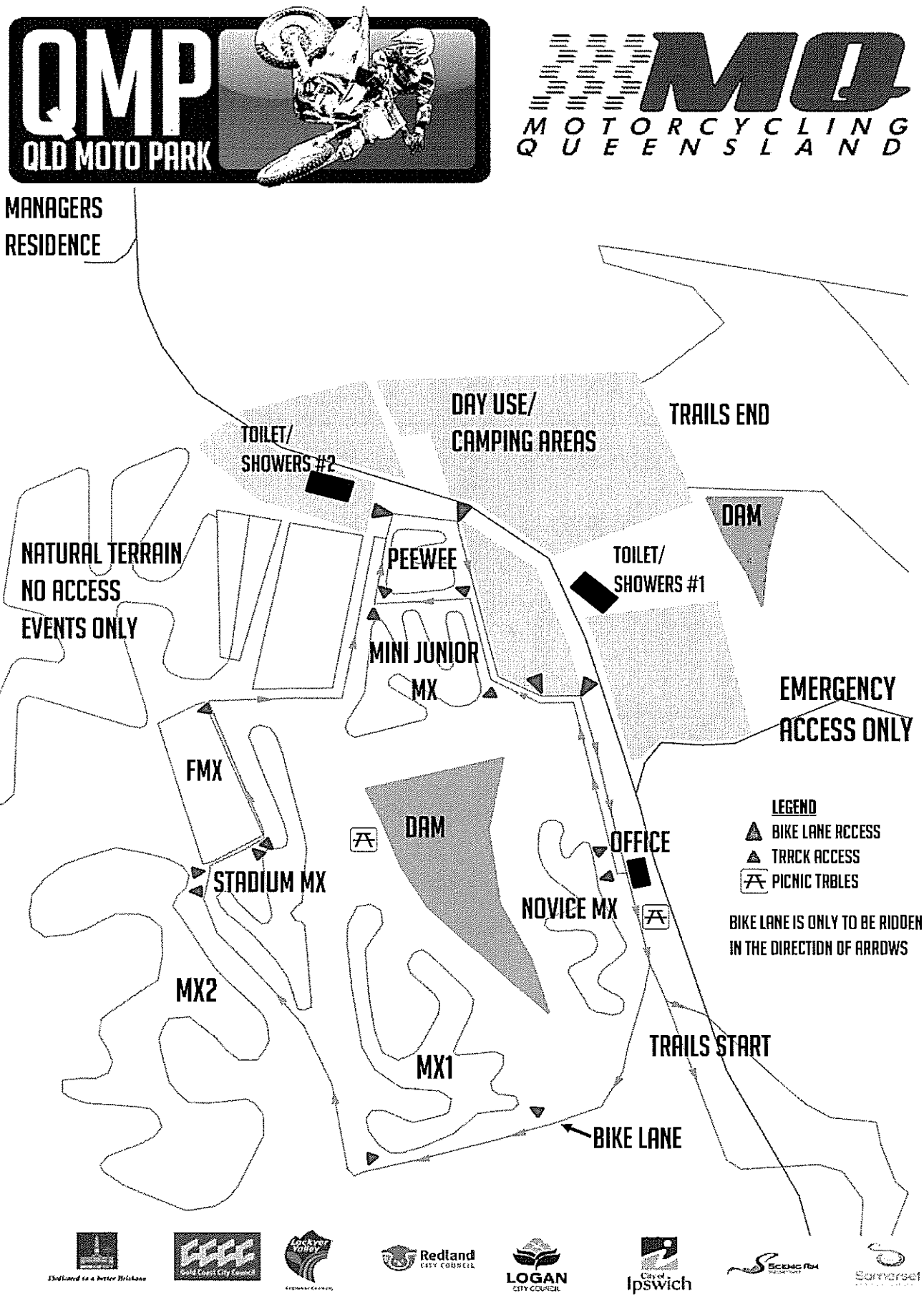
- new camping facilities with shaded areas and a camp kitchen.
- upgraded site office and canteen.
- mechanical service and spare parts centre.
- Dirt / Flat Track Area.
- viewing mounds and spectator facilities.

Anyone over the age of 4 years can ride. The holders of a Motorcycling Australia licence will get a discounted entry fee, but a licence is not essential for entry;

- Single Recreational Activity Licences will be able to be purchased on site as part of the entry fee.
- Adult MA licence holder - $35 for residents of supporting SEQ Council of Mayors regions ($39 for residents outside this area)
- Adult non-MA licence holder - $42.50 for residents of supporting SEQ Council of Mayors regions ($47 for residents outside this area)
- Child (U16 years) MA licence holder - $20 for residents of supporting SEQ Council of Mayors regions ($22 for residents outside this area)
- Child (U16 years) non-MA member, $25 for residents of supporting SEQ Council of Mayors regions ($28 for residents outside this area)
- Camping - $5 per person, per night
- Admin Fee - $10 (if you don't book online)
- The park will cater for Quads, particularly on special Quad Ride Days. On all other days, Quads may not have access to the whole facility.

The following Councils supported the facility;

Brisbane, Gold Coast, Lockyer, Redland, Logan, Ipswich, Scenic Rim and Somerset


QMP
QLD MOTO PARK
MMQ
MOTORCYCLING QUEENSLAND
MANAGERS RESIDENCE
DAY USE/ CAMPING AREAS
TRAILS END
TOILET/ SHOWERS #2
DAM
NATURAL TERRAIN NO ACCESS EVENTS ONLY
PEEWEE
TOILET/ SHOWERS #1
MINI JUNIOR MX
EMERGENCY ACCESS ONLY
FMX
DAM
OFFICE
LEGEND
BIKE LANE ACCESS
TRACK ACCESS
PICNIC TABLES
STADIUM MX
NOVICE MX
BIKE LANE IS ONLY TO BE RIDDEN IN THE DIRECTION OF ARROWS
MX2
TRAILS START
MX1
BIKE LANE
Redland CITY COUNCIL
LOGAN CITY COUNCIL
Ipswich
Somerset

10 Implementing the strategy

Moving Redlands forward

Keeping Redland residents "***Alive and Kicking"*** using the framework of this strategy, along with numerous other complimentary strategies, requires coordination and corporation across the whole of Council. Many systems are in place already to support the strategy's recommendations. Here is the outline of the systems that will support moving the strategy forward;

1. Asset and services management planning
   - an individual asset and services management plan for open space
2. Strategic land use planning
   - the open space component of the priority infrastructure plan
   - parks and open space policies, codes, standards and designs in the planning scheme
3. Financial planning
   - grants and subsidies
   - partnerships
   - joint contributions
   - Council revenue - rates and other charges
   - infrastructure charges
   - commercial use of public open space
   - the budget process
4. Public participation
5. Project prioritisation
   - establishing criteria
6. Land acquisition and reassignment
   - mainland
   - SMBI
   - NSI
   - reassignment
7. Parks planning and design
   - infrastructure planning
   - infrastructure standards
   - park design
8. Conservation Land Management
9. Park use and hire
   - commercial use of public open space
   - community use
   - festival and events
10. Operations and Maintenance
11. Additionally the adoption of this strategy for planning purposes will require a reclassification of parks and an update of parks information in the Council's property system (Proclaim) and the asset management system (Maximo)

The master spread sheet

A master spread sheet has been developed to document and track programs and projects through subsequent operational and priority infrastructure plans. The spread sheet provides the foundation data from this strategy for all future plans relating to the management of parks and the delivery of parks services i.e. recreation, sporting, cultural, community, tourism.

The creation and upkeep of the spread sheet will be managed by Open Space Planning within the City Planning and Environment Group. The use of the data by other Groups, namely City Spaces is critical to the actions being rolled out over the next 14+ years.

The spread sheet contains a maximo (asset database) identification, park name, park type and function, SCA number, neighbourhood number, existing activity check list, a future activity checklist and commentary about the recommendations for many (*but not all*) parks.

The spread sheet will be used for the following purposes:

- updating the infrastructure charges schedule
- updating the asset and services management plan
- updating the capital works budget (via the AMP)
- advising on the renewal and upgrade program (via the AMP)
- advising on the type of recreation activities to be design and constructed in each park

A snap shot of the spreadsheet is in Appendix 5

Asset and services management planning

Redland City Council is committed to managing its assets over the long term and is using the *Enterprise Asset Management Framework* to align with the requirements of the *Local Government Act 2009*, in particular *Local Government Act 2009* Chapter 4 Part 3 s104 page 102. The planning and accountability documents are made up of the following—

- an annual report
- a 5-year corporate plan
- an annual operational plan
- a long-term community plan
- a financial plan
- a long-term asset management plan
- a report on the results of an annual review of the implementation of the annual operational plan, 5-year corporate plan and long-term community plan

Council provides multiple services to the community and often those services are provided by specific infrastructure as outlined in the asset planning documents. Meeting the required levels of service in the most cost-effective manner for current and future residents and visitors is a specific Council's aim.

The key elements of asset planning and management include:

- taking a life-cycle approach
- developing a cost-effective management strategies for the long term
- provide a defined level of service and method for monitoring performance
- understanding and meeting the demands of growth through demand management and infrastructure investment
- manage risk associated with asset failure
- ensure sustainable use of physical resources
- continuously improve asset management practices

One purpose of the *Open Space Strategy 2026* is to determine and outline how Council will be meeting growth demand for open space infrastructure and to define levels of service for open space and parks infrastructure. These elements are defined for the city in this document. The baseline data and core elements of an asset renewal and upgrade program can be found in the strategy's recommendations as well.

Individual asset and services management plans

In 2010-11 Council updated its individual asset management plans to a new framework developed by the Institute of Public Works Engineering Australia and the first output for open space was the *Open Space Asset and Services Management Plan* (February 2011).

The definition of an asset management plan is derived from the *Local Government Act, 2009*:

- (6) A long-term asset management plan is a document that—
  - (a) outlines the local government's policies and strategies for ensuring the sustainable management of the local government's assets and infrastructure, during the period covered by the plan
  - (b) covers a period of at least 10 years after the commencement of the plan

A second more comprehensive plan is due in 2012.

The Executive Summary of the *Open Space Asset and Services Management Plan* (February 2011) indicates the following improvements are required:

- review, confirm or develop service levels and standards related to open space assets
- develop and implement processes that allow for regular inspection and condition rating of open space assets considering both risk management practices and renewal timings
- review existing condition data, year of acquisition and estimates of remaining useful lives to support update of financial asset registers and ensure accurate projection
- review completeness of asset register records and update accordingly
- investigate the capture of operating and maintenance costs at an asset level
- improve the early capture of developer contributed asset information to enable forecasting of resourcing and budget demands
- improve data quality by updating data regularly through timely and appropriate asset stock takes and collection of information 'from the field'
- begin development of a risk register for all open space asset classes

The *Open Space Asset and Services Management Plan 2011* requires that levels of services are defined including:

- providing facilities, services and programs which best meet the need of customers
- position the city to best meet the long term needs of the Redlands
- are based on customer consultation and community engagement
- meet relevant legislation requirements
- meet the city's strategic directions

The key components of the *Open Space Strategy 2026* that will be translated into all future open space asset management plans will be:

1. the strategy's desired standards of service for:
   - open space characteristics (quality)
   - suburb catchment areas
   - neighbourhoods
   - embellishments
   - maintenance
2. customer research and expectations:
   - annual benchmark surveys
   - Council customer satisfaction surveys
   - current and future Community Plan engagement and feedback
3. demographic analysis
   - current population statistical analysis
   - forecast population statistical analysis
4. open space priority areas
   - shortfall in neighbourhood recreation opportunities in greenfield areas
   - open space around medium density housing
   - shortfall in neighbourhood recreation opportunities in infill areas
   - shortfall in sporting opportunities and facilities

Strategic Land Use Planning

Redland Planning Scheme 2015

Excerpt from RPS 2015 Project Plan

Council has a statutory obligation under the Sustainable Planning Act 2009 (Div 4 S.91(1)(a)) to carry out a review of its current planning scheme and have a reviewed document in place within 10 years. The complexity and scope of this project is such that the RPS Project should commence 1st Quarter 2012 to ensure that there is sufficient time for a comprehensive program of works to be undertaken to support its preparation and delivery within the statutory period.

The current Redland Planning Scheme (RPS 2006) is largely an effective and industry recognised Planning Scheme which contains considered policy and detailed provisions which will continue to be current and relevant to the new Planning Scheme.

The introduction of the Queensland Planning Provisions (QPP) necessitates the translation of much of this content into the required new format and structure. Therefore, the move to a new planning scheme is seen as an "Evolution rather than Revolution" in that many of the existing policies and objectives of the Council and community will be carried through into the new scheme. A primary and significant component of this project will be the identification of redundant or poorly performing components of the current scheme for review and improvement and the introduction of new statutory requirements and the translation of existing well performing components.

Information Gaps

Where new policy and provisions are required a series of Policy Papers will be developed identifying those new policy positions to be addressed within the new Planning Scheme. Significant policy gaps have been identified by this Project Plan which will need to be addressed very early on in the RPS Project. These include, but are not necessarily limited to:

- Population and Demographics;
- Housing;
- Koala SPRP/SPP;
- Centres;
- Rural Futures;
- Heritage;
- Transport (Land Use Policy);
- Employment;
- Economic Development; and
- Climate Change / Coastal Management.

In light of the recommended changes to the Open Space Strategy, amendments will need to be made to RPS 2015;

- adjustments to the desired environmental outcomes relating to open space
- revision of the strategic framework for recreation and open space
- zone and code changes
- updating of the Priority Infrastructure Plan and infrastructure charges schedule

The amendments will be done in keeping with the following:

- *South East Queensland Regional Plan 2009-2031*
- *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*
- *Redland Open Space Strategy 2026* (this document)
- consideration of previous recommendations and actions under the *Redland Open Space Plan 2004–2016*
- existing structure plans, master plans and local areas plans

RPS 2015 Structure

The new Planning Scheme must comply with the requirements of the QPP, which sets out a standardised format and structure for all Planning Schemes within Queensland. Conforming to the QPP structure and table of contents is mandatory and must be adhered to for the Minister to approve the new Planning Scheme.

Financial planning

Grants and subsidies

Grants and subsidies are available through multiple sources. In recent times the Federal Government has made large contributions to recreation parks through various stimulus package grant programs. The Gateways to Moreton Bay project attracted $2.52m towards upgrading four of the city's most popular recreation parks—Wellington Point, Cleveland Point and Victoria Point Reserves and Capalaba Regional Park.

The other main source of grant funding in the Queensland State Government whose focus is on sporting facilities and path ways (cycling and pedestrian). The State also fund skate parks, BMX tracks, Community Halls, swimming pools and jobs programs. Redland has had relative success in attracting

State funding from numerous Departments for a range of initiatives.

Under the 2012 State Government assess to grants and subsidies will be difficult due to some stringent financial policy leading to less money available all round. This may change over time and Council needs to be ready with projects and needs assessments to take advantage of policy and budget changes at the State and Federal level. This is called being “shovel ready” and it has worked well for Council in the past.

Partnerships

Council has worked with other levels of government, community groups and enterprises to deliver recreation, sporting and community projects on public open space. The groups include sporting and recreation clubs, community job organisations such as Boys Town and service clubs.

The type of partnership depends on the project and may involve the organisation supplying labour and project supervision while Council instigates the project on public land and supplies materials and technical specifications and advice.

Serious consideration should be given to all legitimate partnership projects that help deliver the standard of service that the community wants and is anticipating.

Joint contributions

Recreational and sporting activities can be realised through joint contributions in a number of ways including:

1. sporting clubs, Council and the state or federal government jointly funding projects
2. groups of local governments jointly funding projects
3. local government and state or federal government jointly funding projects
4. private businesses and government jointly funding projects

Redland City Council has explored and been successful in participating in most of these models. The most recent successful joint contribution project has been the development of Queensland Moto Park Wyaralong. Redland City Council contributed $73,000 to a multi-million dollar project to provide a regional facility for trail bike riding. The benefits of which will be accessible to Redland residents.

Rates revenue

Revenue from rates supports the day-to-day operation and maintenance of parks and open space. Rates revenue also funds the salaries and wages of Council officers who plan for, design and maintain parks and conservation areas and recreation, leisure and sporting facilities and services. A limited amount is allocated each year to capital works and land acquisition.

With the capping of infrastructure charges by the State Government (2011) there will be a greater reliance on rates revenue to fund capital and operational works.

Infrastructure charges

A history of the development of the infrastructure charge to date includes:

- June 2008 State Government imposes CPI only indexation on local government infrastructure charges
- Standard Infrastructure Charges Schedule takes effect—November 2008
- chargeable rate of provision of land for public parks and community purposes is limited to a maximum of 4.8 hectares per 1,000 people
- listed inclusions and exclusions for trunk networks
- introduced Discounted Cash Flow methodology (Net Present Value)
- State Government released *Shaping Tomorrow's Queensland: A response to the Queensland Growth Management Summit*—2010
- Infrastructure Charges Taskforce (ICT) established to reform development infrastructure charging arrangements—May 2010
- ICT released Interim Consultation Report – Nov 2010 and Council lodged a submission regarding the Interim Consultation Report
- ICT released Taskforce's Final Report—March 2011 and the State responded to ICT Final report—April 2011
- State Government supported nine out of ten recommendations and gave in-principle support for the other recommendation outlined in the Final ICT Report
- the *Sustainable Planning (Housing Affordability and Infrastructure Charges Reform) Amendment Act 2011* received assent on 6 June 2011
- the State planning regulatory provision (adopted charges) commenced 1 July 2011
- key element of the State Planning Regulatory Provisions is the setting of maximum charges for trunk infrastructure that is disconnected from the demand
- residential use based charge
  - $28,000 for a dwelling that has 3 or more bedrooms
  - $20,000 for 1—2 bedroom dwellings.
- non-residential use based charge - standard maximum charges to range between:
  - $50-$200 m^2 of GFA (Gross Floor Area) depending on development type)
  - $10 per impervious m^2 for the stormwater network
- provides for local government Priority Infrastructure Areas (PIA) as a transition to Priority Infrastructure Plans
- provides for charge splits with distributor-retailers until 30 June 2013
- local governments and distributor-retailers prevented from applying Infrastructure Charges Schedule and Planning Scheme Policy charge rates
- provides for local governments to make resolutions to vary the Adopted Infrastructure Charge (AIC) below the maximum
- Council continues to prepare documentation for the State Government presenting the case that capping the charge is unsustainable in Redland City and will ultimately affect the city's ability to deliver trunk infrastructure in sequence and in a timely manner

- the PIP will go to Council for adoption with the 3A Amendments Package in September 2012
- A full review of the PIP will commence in 2012 for inclusion in the Redland Planning Scheme 2015
- Council developed an infrastructure charges (ICS) schedule for open space and community land in 2007. The ICS has been updated progressively since then
- the ICS will continue to be updated annually and the recommendations of the *Open Space Strategy 2026*, once adopted, will be incorporated into a new ICS including where the new parks are required and what infrastructure is required to deliver a new open space strategy

Commercial use of public open space

Council currently takes parks bookings and has a range of charges and bonds for fairs, carnivals, circus's, concerts, promotions, shows and sporting events.

A booking can also be made for a picnic, barbecue, social gathering and party and a bond will be required if the area required is for exclusive use by a group. Commercial fitness based parks bookings attract only a bond.

Filming events also have to be booked and the size of the production determines the fees that are charged. Weddings, receptions and naming ceremonies also attract a bond and a fee.

This information is available on Council's web site with an online booking form and clear links and information making booking a park for any of the above activities a relative straight forward process for the community.

http://www.redland.qld.gov.au/RecreationFacilities/Parks/Pages/BookingPublicSpace.aspx

Commercial use assessments

In 2010 a project was completed that resulted in a suite of tools to aid Council in making consistent, equitable and responsible decisions about commercial use of public open space. The tools include:

- a site assessment tool for determining the environmental, cultural, social and managerial impacts of activities in public open space and whether or not a commercial activity can occur in any given location and to what extent this activity should occur
- a set of administrative arrangements for managing bookings in public open space

Sites on North Stradbroke Island have been assessed by Council to determine the type, level and frequency of commercial use based on the site assessment tool. Other key sites around the city are still to be assessed. This strategy make many recommendations for where commercial use (low key through to major events) could take place and where a site assessment should be carried out.

Budget development

The Open Space Strategy (OSS) will assist in the development of the budget in the following way;

- the activity and facility shortfalls for all park types has been developed (Appendix A5) for neighbourhoods and suburb catchment areas
- prioritised projects will make their way into the Asset Management Plan and the Priority Infrastructure Plan
- the activity and facility shortfall needs to be prioritised each year to determine a priority order of parks, recreation and sporting projects
- a land acquisition program will need to be developed and prioritised when activities and facilities can't be accommodated in existing open space
- a set of criteria against which projects should be assessed is recommended (see above p82)
- each year a new 10 year capital works and operational program is developed and adopted
- each year a new annual capital works and operational program is developed and adopted
- Councillors, through the budget adoption process make the final decisions about project priority and budget allocation

Land acquisition

Mainland recreation open space shortfall

The framework of this strategy is to set the standard for access to recreation and sporting activities in public open space across the city. The strategy aims to develop fit for purpose parks that people will want to use and that are close to where people live.

Not all neighbourhoods and suburb catchment areas (SCA) have the land that is suitable for the most popular activities. A shortfall of land is recognised when a neighbourhood or SCA have multiple activity shortfalls and clearly the available land is not fit for purpose i.e. it is too wet, too steep, too close to residents. For example, if the neighbourhood had a shortfall of a community garden area, dog of leash area and teenage hang out space, then the land requirement in the future would be for a parcel of land of the size and shape to accommodate these and other typical park facilities (tables, chairs, shelters).

These open space shortfalls will be listed in the Priority Infrastructure Plan for purchase or acquisition at a point in the future e.g. when there is a recognised demand or when there is a good opportunity to acquire a suitable parcel e.g. at the time of a development.

Open space zoned properties on the mainland, that are not in public ownership will be assessed and prioritised during the preparation of the Redland Planning Scheme 2015. Consideration will be given to acquiring them into public ownership for consolidation, protection and future use for recreation.

A priority list of where new parks are required on the mainland is attached in Appendix A6. The list has been

developed through the assessment of each catchment and neighbourhood.

SMBI acquisitions

SMBI open space acquisitions have been governed over the past seven years by the *SMBI Open Space Plan 2006*.

Much of the plan has been realised with a significant number of properties acquired or re-assigned for future sporting and recreation purposes.

Council will pursue the purchase of a small number of properties still required to meet future recreation demand with a particular emphasis on access to the beach and the bay.

The map of the new open space system on the SMBI is attached at Appendix A7.

Importantly, the future development of each of the new parks has been addressed at a neighbourhood and island basis and each park has been assessed for potential future recreation activities.

Open space reassignment

From time to time it will become obvious that pieces of land are surplus to requirement for typical recreation purposes.

Consideration will be given to a number of lots that could be reassigned to other purposes in particular, community purposes or for environment protection and koala habitat.

In some cases land disposal maybe an option. The statute for disposal of public open space is specified in the *Local Government Act 2009*.

Specifically under the *Local Government (Finance, Plans and Reporting) Regulation 2010* S176, valuable non-current asset contract—tenders or auction needed first:

- A local government cannot enter into a valuable non-current asset contract unless it first—
  - (a) invites written tenders for the contract under section 177; or
  - (b) offers the non-current asset for sale by auction
- (2) This section is subject to division 4 S.173 explains that a valuable non-current asset is any land valued at greater than $1. Prior to the disposal, under the Act, a full range of investigations will take place at a Council level including:
- consultation with the property owners in the street
- the means by which the property came into Council's ownership
- all potential alternative Council or community uses for the site
- a full assessment of the catchment, neighbourhood and medium density open space standards around the site
- an environmental assessment of the value of existing vegetation and future revegetation
- Redland Planning Scheme overlays and zoning of the open space and the street as a whole
- the future potential of the open space for sale and development under the Planning Scheme

Project prioritisation

Parks and open space projects should be prioritised prior to the development of the 10 year capital and operational works program and before the finalisation of the annual budget.

Councillors and Senior Executive's should regularly review and set a range of city priorities for infrastructure types. Doing this would enable officers to tailor the prioritisation model and criteria to meet these needs.

A set of criteria is listed below in order of importance. These criteria are recommended for use in the development of prioritisation models which help sort budget programs and recommendations of future priority order of parks projects to Council These criteria should continue to be discussed and developed and used for establishing project lists for budget approval.

- is the project addressing a Suburb Catchment Area (SCA) or neighbourhood activity shortfall?
- is the project within a 500m radius of a medium density housing area?
- will the project increase levels of physical activity, participation in recreation and sporting activities and active transport participation undertaken by the community?
- is the project in the southern part of the city where population densities are increasing faster then facilities and services have been be provided?
- have the community consistently, over a period of time, referred to the project or program of works (e.g. shade provision) during customer and benchmark park user satisfaction surveys?
- is the project listed as a high priority in a planning strategy or master plan?
- does the project have, or the potential to attract, significant external grant funding?
- does the project assist with the delivery or completion of another project?
- does the project reduce maintenance costs?
- if necessary have the community and key stakeholders been involved in the discussions regarding the project?
- does the project deliver the standards of service as applied in the Open Space Strategy

Parks planning and design

Community engagement and participation

The community will participate in processes that help determine the future use of the open space within their city, their SCA, island and neighbourhood.

Redland City Council has a Community Engagement Policy (3053) and guidelines and procedures inside a strategic framework that will be applied to all open space planning and delivery projects.

Place Making

Place making will be a creative and innovative way of achieving the many desired outcomes of this strategy.

Queensland Place Maker David Engwicht uses the following principals to guide a creative and citizen driven model of place making;

- *Build the capacity of citizens and cities to create vibrant neighbourhoods, prosperous shopping streets and magical public spaces.*
- *•Inspire individuals, communities, organisations and decision-makers to unlock their latent creative genius and to 'think outside the box'.*
- *•Empower individuals to take personal responsibility for fixing a broad range of community issues, including traffic and anti-social behaviour in public places.*
- *•Encourage politicians, decision-makers, and city staff to stop fixing problems for the community by developing tools that empower the community to take civic responsibility.*
- *https://www.creative-communities.com/about-us/creative-communities*

Parks infrastructure planning

Over the last 10 -12 years the Open Space Planning Unit and the Sport and Recreation Unit have been developing plans and strategies for sporting and recreation infrastructure.

The development of this strategy has highlighted a number of areas that will need further planning work at a detailed level including;

- the role out of the dog off-leash areas across suburb and island catchment areas. The priority list should continue to be developed on the basis of 1 dog off-leash area per 1,000 dog registrations. The best way to plan for this is to update the registration figures every two years and determine when and where new DOLAs are required
- park master plans are recommended for all Type 1 Destination Parks, Type 2 Community Parks and City Sporting Parks.
- T1 and T2 parks that still require master plans are listed in the recommendations of this plan
- a number of sporting codes will benefit from having a regional and city wide strategic planning framework. Both netball and cricket have strategic direction plans (2011). It is recommended that plans be developed for football (soccer), AFL, rugby league, rugby union, tennis to name the main sports that may require new land and facilities in the future
- the Pedestrian and Cycle Strategy needs to be updated, the walkability checklists, completed by 28 resident groups will be submitted to this planning process
- a plan, relating to the role out of fitness activity stations, needs to be completed. The placement and choice of outdoor fitness stations is critical from a future investment and asset management perspective. It is also critical that the right equipment is selected to meet the needs of Redland residents.

Park infrastructure standards

A manual for parks infrastructure called the *Built Environment Specifications* has been developed by the Open Space Planning Unit. Aspects of the manual required updating for the RPS 2015 project.

A manual that can be used across Council, for a full range of purposes, to deliver quality park infrastructure is now required. The manual needs to provide direction to and, guidelines and standards on:

- park design
- planning scheme policies and codes - parks and open space landscaping, streetscape, safer by design,
- landscape planing approvals through development applications
- landscape and parks tender development and contract assessment
- parks infrastructure
- streamlining and more efficient purchasing of parks infrastructure

Designing urban open space for users needs

"The making of urban open space is topic of considerable interest to landscape architects, their clients and the public. Numerous studies have found that addressing user needs is a prerequisite to making good parks, plaza and urban open spaces. User requirement in open space can include such varied considerations as comfort and relaxation, privatization of public space, reducing conflicts between hiders and dirt bikes and the dog versus human use of neighbourhood parks." Urban Open Space, Designing for Users Needs, Mark Francis 2009

Recreation parks designs and plans

- it is recommended at all Type 1 and 2 and city sports parks have a parks plan prior to any major works being carried out
- a parks plan will assist in attracting State and Federal funding.
- community engagement is an essential part of the development of a parks plans
- only the portion of the parks plan that is in the budget will be available for display to the community
- or in many cases a parks plan will only be design to fit the available budget

If the park is not in the capital works program, the criteria for assessing when the parks plan should be developed and the park project put in the budget will along these lines:

- is there a community demand and urgency for multiple park facilities
- is there a range and complexity of issues that need to be addressed in the park or open space area e.g. flooding, safety, land fill,
- the age, relevance and level of completion of any existing park plan
- the size and location of the park or open space e.g. near new housing developments and no park facilities,

- the significance and cultural value of the park
- the availability of grants and subsidies for the implementation of the plan
- the ability of the community to undertake the works themselves through special arrangements
- the availability of jobs skills programs to assist in building the facilities (eg Boystown, CEA)
- the potential of the project to be listed in the 10 year capital works program

Sports Park Plans

It is recommended that all sports parks have a plan and that they are developed with the clubs and the community with a view to ensuring access, equity and opportunity for multiuse of the sites

The benefits of having sports park plans include:

- providing a common vision for Council, the community and organisations
- supporting funding applications for infrastructure development
- to assist with making sports parks self assessable rather than code or impact assessable in RPS 2015
- providing a succession plan for development for new club committees
- ensuring that the open space is preserved and use of existing assets is maximised
- providing security to sports clubs to fund raise for agreed to sporting infrastructure eg lights, change rooms, clubhouses, grandstands
- tieing the parks plan to the lease agreement with conditions that the club/s will contribute to the construction of some of the elements
- providing guidance to Council officers in delivering agreed upon infrastructure in the sport park plan over time
- ensuring access, equity and opportunity

Water by design

The *Framework for the Integration of Flood and Stormwater Management into Open Space* was prepared as part of the *Multiple Use of Open Space Discussion Paper* as produced by PLACE Design Group and Bligh Tanner for the Healthy Waterways Water by Design program. The framework and related discussion paper has been developed to facilitate industry discussion on multiple use public open space with specific regard to the suitability of water sensitive urban design inclusions.

> *"The Framework for the Integration of Flooding and Stormwater Management into Open Space, details best practice approaches for integrating water sensitive urban design (WSUD) elements into multiple use open spaces.*
>
> *Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) is the preferred approach for mitigating the impacts of urbanisation on the natural water cycle and to reconnect communities to the landscape and the management of local water. Best practice stormwater water management objectives are set out in the South East Queensland Regional Plan 2009–2031 Implementation Guideline No. 7: Water Sensitive Urban Design and the State Planning Policy 4/10 Healthy Waters. To comply with these objectives, land is needed to accommodate the treatment measures. In an urban development, the physical integration of WSUD systems into the surrounding landscape competes for space with additional lots, roads, pathways, service corridors, environmental reserves, open space and flood management.*
>
> *Public open space provides a variety of opportunities to incorporate water sensitive urban design which have been explored and developed within the discussion paper Multiple Uses of Open Spaces.*
>
> *The discussion paper explores the issues and opportunities associated with the integration of WSUD into multiple-use open spaces. Focusing on the tension arising from competing demand for land uses in South East Queensland, a review of current research was undertaken within the context of the existing regulatory framework."*

It should be noted that the Open Space Strategy 2026 is opposed to the use of parks for the integration of water sensitive urban design (WSUD) elements into multiple use open spaces wherever possible. If the park does not already have a creek, natural lake or wetland present then Council will not be supporting the further encroachment of new water sensitive urban design features into a park for the purpose of treating storm water of a new or existing development or residential area.

Conservation land management planning

Conservation land management planning for reserves and conservation areas in Redland City occurs in a number of ways:

- with a detailed land management plan undertaken for individual reserves
- through the *Conservation Land Management Strategy 2009*
- through detailed strategies for biodiversity, climate change, koalas, pest management, vegetation enhancement and water management plans

The following areas have land management plans

- Amity Point Sport and Recreation Reserve
- Coochiemudlo Island Foreshore
- Flinders Beach
- Greater Glider Conservation Area
- Isle of Coochie Golf Course
- McMillan Road Conservation Area
- Orchard Beach Wetlands
- Scribbly Gums Conservation Area
- Serpentine Creek Road Cemetery Site and
- Sleath Street Foreshore

- Terra Bulla Leumeah

The main purpose of the *Conservation Land Management Strategy 2009* (CLMS) is to:

> *Identify and classify the conservation estate into discrete area types and provide principles for their management and planning. Council has approximately 280 documented reserve areas currently in the City.*

Council has to date produced a variety of management plans for areas under its management. The purpose of these plans is to guide management of the reserves for which they were produced. However, extant plans do not have the capacity to respond to evolving Council policy and legislative changes. Further, Council has many more areas than management plans and this figure is growing as Council increases its conservation estate. The production of management plans is an expensive and time consuming task. CLMS has been produced to encompass and delineate principles and practices for all of Council's reserves. Changes to the 'management environment' can be captured in one document through revision of this strategy.

The historical naming, acceptance of activities and provision of infrastructure occurred prior to the development of CLMS. It is expected that many areas will fail to meet the expected intents outlined in CLMS.

CLMS guides the classification of new areas and the reclassification of older areas where they are not consistent. CLMS is not meant to prescribe detailed actions to be undertaken but provide a broad set of guiding principles and practices. A further aim of CLMS is to reduce Council's need for producing individual management plans. However, it is expected that exceptional circumstances may dictate specific management requirements out of the ordinary.

The Natural Environment Decision System (NEDS)

To enhance Council's key conservation and biodiversity management strategies, Council is developing a Natural Environment Decision Support tool capable of providing a strategic, spatial interpretation of the conservation values within Council boundaries. A conservation value map is designed to be easily understood and provide strong evidence through a robust methodology, state and local data to assist policy makers with the formulation of environmental policy.

As part of this project, recommendations were made to revise the remnant and regrowth vegetation layers; as well as improve the accuracy of the species habitat record layers due to the lack of data. The output from this project will assist in refining these layers in NEDS.

NEDS will form the basis of the Council data system for the natural environment. The 2011-2012 project developed the framework of the data system and the protection layer of the system. Over the next few years further data will be sourced to provide additional information on the enhancement and management of species and lands. NEDS ultimately will host data on flora and fauna species, as well as environmental attributes such as wildlife corridors, waterways and wetlands.

NEDS will provide mapping outputs which will assist in Council's decision making for the long term protection, enhancement and management of our natural environment.

It is envisaged that a data and information management system will be developed to underpin and provide the link between CLMS and on-ground actions. This 'living system' will be responsive to change, can be audited, reported on and provide immediate access to information required by planners and operational managers. This provides the key to implementation of sound and timely on-ground actions.

The information management system will allow a range of processes to occur such as:

- identification of principles for the management of reserve types
- retrieve information on specific reserves
- update of information on a daily basis for those managing reserves e.g. revegetation works
- assessment and reporting e.g. State of the Environment
- asset valuation and management
- more informed budgeting

Booking open space for commercial and community uses

A suite of tools to aid Council in making consistent, equitable and responsible decisions about where and how often commercial operators and community members can book areas of public open space for group activities has been developed. The tools include:

- a site assessment tool for determining impact and risk on the following open space and community values:
  - environmental
  - cultural
  - visual
  - recreation
  - tourism
  - social
  - and also site carrying capacity and management and operational implications of activities
- a set of administrative arrangements for managing and assessing public open space bookings and enquiries, issuing licences, granting exclusive use and setting bonds and fees

Council undertook site assessments on North Stradbroke Island as a way of firstly developing the assessment tool and secondly to test the tools validity and usefulness.

Fifty-three sites have been assessed on North Stradbroke Island and a range of recommendations have been made relating to the following:

- maximum group size
- maximum frequency of activity and impact risk
- available Council facilities
- examples of permitted commercial activities
- permitted temporary facilities and services

- special conditions

This strategy is recommending a large number of open space areas across the city for commercial use, but not before an on-site assessment of each site has been undertaken. The full list in Appendix 6.

Emerging guidelines for the commercial and community use of public open space

The management of commercial use of public open space aims to ensure that the values of the sites are not degraded, that public use and enjoyment is not infringed and that approved commercial uses do not degrade the amenity and value of the site for the community at large. Some of the emerging guidelines for the commercial use of public open space are:

- sites that are showing evidence of severe deterioration should have visitor access restricted until rehabilitated or hardened (if appropriate)
- decisions regarding beach use need to take into account seasonal effects and tidal conditions. Final approval can only be given the day before
- medium to high risk and impact events may require compliance officers to ensure people comply with Council's conditions and potential conflicts with other users
- on beaches, very small tour groups (e.g. fishing) are permitted when the beach is wider than 3 m; commercial receptions (temporary structure based) permitted if the beach width from the frontal dune to the high tide mark is more than 20 m; major beach related events permitted when the beach is greater than 30 m
- on small local (non-tourist) parks, local community events and activities are allowed. Commercial activities are discouraged unless they have local community support
- on a public thoroughfare, no commercial activities are permitted where public thoroughfare to features/ beaches will be blocked
- commercial activities to be encouraged in parks that are big enough to cater for the activity proposed and/ or where discrete areas can be designated that don't disrupt normal community use of the facilities/ area
- small ceremonies or photo shoots of short duration (less than two hours) permitted in most parks provided there is no infrastructure provided and no alcohol or food is consumed
- small eco-tour operations—all commercial users of public open space will require a licence. A fee-based licence system is recommended for North Stradbroke Island however, further consideration by Council is required to determine an appropriate fee structure
- coach tour operations—all NSI commercial coach tour operators are to be licensed. Non-commercial tour buses are required to complete a Registration Form for access to Brown Lake
- commercial and community activities requiring a marquee and/ or the consumption of food or alcohol only permitted in designated areas (note: designated areas need to be identified and covered by *Local Law 15*)
- a need to designate areas where alcohol can be consumed
- indicative site capacities to be monitored and adjusted (positive/ negative) depending on performance and conditions
- activities not considered to date—the obligation is on the proposer to detail the activity and the sites at which it might occur, together with an impact assessment and the mitigating actions that will be taken
- tour operator accreditation should be considered in determining an appropriate licence fee from commercial operators
- consider on-the-spot-fines for repeated lack of compliance
- Council needs to put in place an effective review mechanism, involving key stakeholders

The *Open Space Strategy 2026* is recommending a number of mainland, SMBI and Coochiemudlo Island parks for assessment using the commercial activities site assessment tool. Doing this work will then enable equitable, sustainable, commercially responsible and accountable decision-making around exclusive and non-exclusive use of public open space.

The site assessment tool should be used in its current format as soon as possible. The administrative arrangements will take a more considered approach to implement and should be incorporated into other actions relating to integrated booking systems for a range of Council services and facilities such as halls.

The *Open Space Strategy 2026* will be recommending the adoption of a new Council policy on Commercial Use of Public Open Space. The policy is attached as Appendix A9.

Operations and Maintenance

The operations and maintenance of parks and open space sits with the Parks and Conservation Unit within the City Spaces Group. The key components of operation and maintenance are both separate and essential for the ongoing functioning of public open space. Parks operations involves the systems and procedures the are required to operate the parks and conservation service while maintenance is the day to day activity, undertaken by internal officers and external contractors.

Routine maintenance is the regular on-going work that is necessary to keep assets operating, including instances where portions of the asset fail and need immediate repair to make the asset operational again. Maintenance includes reactive, planned and cyclic maintenance work activities.

The core components of the maintenance service involve:

- turf management and maintenance
- tree management and maintenance
- conservation area management and maintenance
- landscape management and maintenance
- parks infrastructure management and maintenance

Council's aim to manage its infrastructure assets to meet the required level of service in the most cost effective manner.

The key elements of infrastructure asset management are: taking a life cycle approach, developing cost-effective management strategies for the long term, providing a defined level of service and monitoring performance, understanding and meeting the demands of growth through demand management and infrastructure investment, managing risks associated with asset failures, sustainable use of physical resources, continuous improvement in asset management practices.

A way to assess the overall performance of parks is to regularly the park uses. This is now done through intercept surveys and telephone interviews. Council has been asking park users about what they think about the city's parks over many years. The information provides direct feedback to the parks officers about the quality of their work and how much the community appreciates the service.

The benchmark surveys are recommended to continue.





11 Suburb catchment area and neighbourhood assessments

Recreation activities and embellishments provision has been analysed at a suburb and island catchment area (SCA / ICA) and neighbourhood level (see Section 6 for a description of SCAs and ICA and neighbourhoods).

There are five suburb catchment areas and one island catchment area that cover the whole of the city. 52 neighbourhoods have been identified in the existing and future urban areas of the mainland, the three urban settlements of North Stradbroke Island, Coochiemudlo Island and the four Southern Moreton Bay Islands.

The SCA and ICA level analysis considers factors such as:

- the provision and distribution of a diversity of recreation opportunities and sporting activities across each SCA / ICA on a larger scale then the neighbourhood
- linking the recreation and sporting areas off road in particular to provide recreation corridors
- using the built environment to encourage people to be physically active i.e. is riding a bicycle or walking a viable and attractive alternative to car travel for shorter trips?
- are the medium density housing areas well serviced by recreation opportunities in public and private open space?
- are there any 'hidden gems' properties that should be secured for open space?
- are the footpaths and walkways linked and logical to the pedestrian and cyclist?

By 2026 in each SCA /ICA should have a suite of recreation activities and facilities that Council believes should be provided as a standard. Each access to activities such as weddings, ceremonies, exercise, skate board riding, playing, gardening, walking / with or without a dog, socialising, festivals, sport and communing with nature are considered essential recreation and social infrastructure, critical to the health, wellbeing and liveability of a suburb or island. These activities require basic facilities catering for larger groups including;

- large group picnic facilities
- outdoor wedding and ceremony spaces and pergolas
- ramp parks
- a major all-abilities playground complemented with large picnic areas
- fenced dog off-leash areas
- access to nature on bushwalking trails
- a place for festival and events
- public toilets in T1 and T2 parks
- community halls and community hubs
- water and beach access via paths, ramps and pontoons
- commercial operators, for example cafes, hire services and personal trainers and these have been identified and recommended for assessment. Council may pursue these opportunities where it does not detract from public enjoyment of the area
- public art activities for installation in suitable parks will also be encouraged

At the neighbourhood level all recreation and sport open space has been inspected to assess its current and future role in providing recreation opportunities. The areas capacity to take on additional or different roles was also assessed including if its use should be changed. This would occur if the activities and facilities are replicated area *very* nearby.

Each open space area was assessed for:

- its recreation function and hierarchy role
- what the park is being used for and what it could be used for at the neighbourhood level
- issues, opportunities or constraints concerning the most suitable use of the park
- the surrounding roads and paths to determine if the parks and open spaces can be easily and safely accessed
- location to a medium density zoned area

By 2026 in each neighbourhood should have a suite of recreation activities and facilities that Council believes should be provided as a standard. Easy access to activities such as, playing, exercising, wheel play, nature play, gardening, walking / with or without a dog, socialising, kicking a ball, hanging out, playing informal sport, dog socialising and communing with nature are considered essential recreation and social infrastructure, critical to the health, wellbeing and liveability of your neighbourhood. These activities require basic facilities catering for families and smaller local groups including;

- access to natural areas for communing with nature
- spaces for kicking a ball, including goal posts
- sites for a community garden with potential for services (i.e. water, sun)
- natural areas or features suited to natural play
- toddler and primary school age play
- teenage meeting places and teenage socialising and physical activity
- fitness activity stations
- dog off-leash areas - local, small, unfenced already used by locals
- commercial use opportunities e.g. personal trainers

Importantly, it should be noted:

1. **the activities recommended for each park, will be delivered in a priority determined each year during budget preparation**

2. **the overall time frame for delivery of the strategy's recommendations is 14 years (2012—2026) but may take much longer**

3. **many of the facilities will not be provided until the existing facilities (asset) in the park is due for renewal and replacement**

4. **the recommendations will inform the asset management program of Council which has, as a priority, management and renewal of existing assets**

Wellington Point Recreation Reserve



Map Legends

Planning Scheme

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

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

Open Space Maps

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

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

The new function and hierarchy recommended in this strategy will be realised in mapping in early 2013. New maps will be produced for internal use and for use by members of the public

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

Suburb Catchment Area 1

SCA 1 is made up of the suburbs of Birkdale, Wellington Point and Thorneside. A map of the SCA and neighbourhoods can be found at Figure 11-1.

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

It is expected that there will be more than 2,100 new dwellings built over the twenty years to 2026 with nearly all being infill developments. The new housing stock will comprise more than 40% as attached medium density buildings. There are increasing stocks of public housing in this catchment.

Provision of SCA desired service standards

Every SCA has set of desired service standards that Council will aim to achieve over a 14 year period to 2026. This is outlined in Chapter 8. The following section applies the service standards to SCA 1.

Picnicking

The best picnic parks for larger groups are the following parks, all have public toilets and barbecues:

- Aquatic Paradise West
- Beth Boyd Park
- Wellington Point Reserve
- Apex Park

Recommendation

- Jack and Edna Finny Park to cater for large picnics

Exercising dogs off-leash

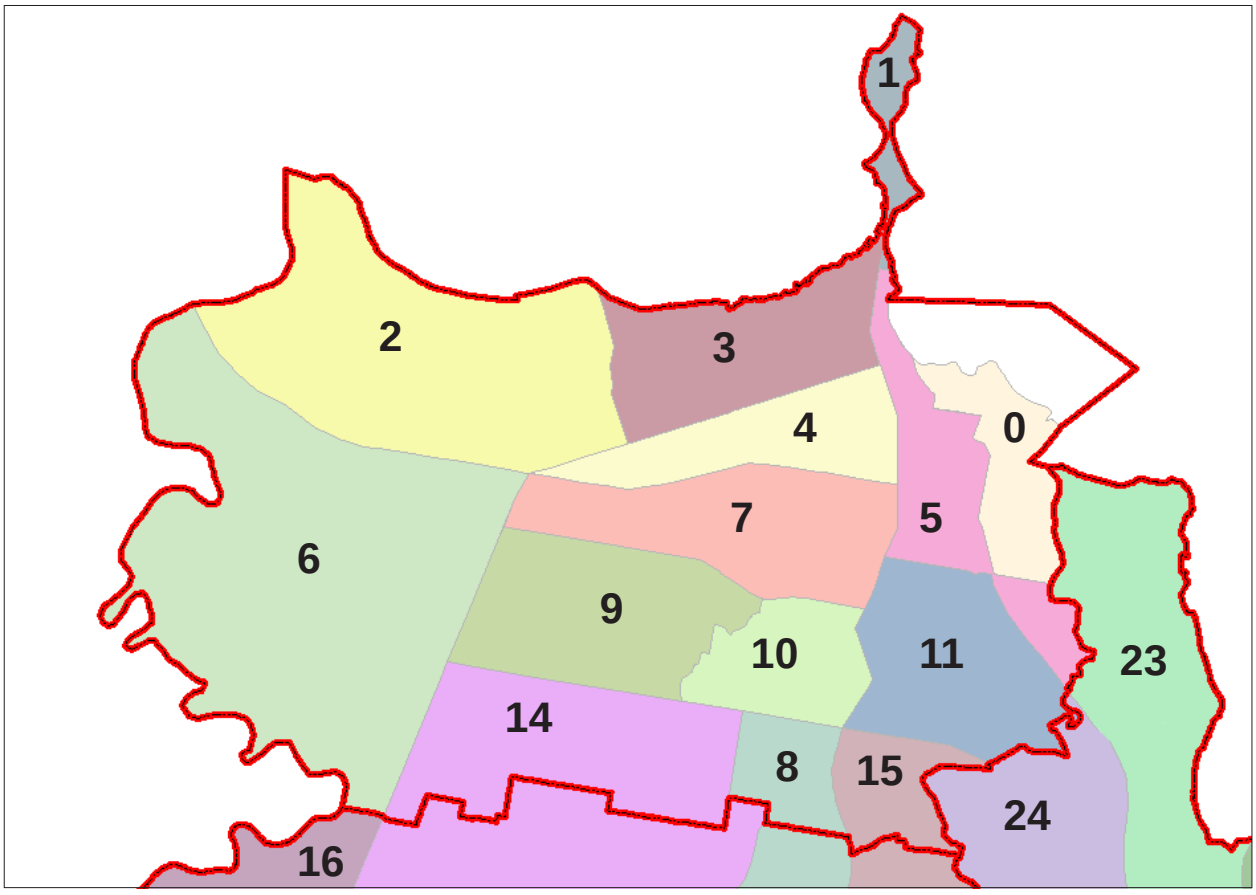
The following dog off-leash areas are provided in the catchment:

- Valantine Park, Capalaba
  - medium size
  - has a separate small dog enclosure
- Three Paddocks Park, Birkdale
  - large size, fenced
  - includes small dog enclosure
- Lachlan Street Park, Birkdale
  - large size, fenced
  - does not have a small dog enclosure
- Aquatic Paradise West Foreshore Park, Birkdale
  - large size, not fenced
  - does not have a small dog enclosure
- King Island, Wellington Point and accessible at low tide

Recommendation

- an off-leash area in Judy Holt Sportsfields in the future.

Figure 11-1: Neighbourhoods in Catchment 1



- future parks for DOLA consideration: Jack and Edna Finney Reserve, Creek Road Park

Access to nature

Walking and bike riding access into natural bushland areas is an opportunity available in SCA 1 in smaller reserves including:

- Ashwood Circuit Creek Corridor
- Harrogate Bushland Refuge
- Heritage Drive Urban Habitat
- Hilliards Creek Corridor Montgomery Drive
- Judy Holt Bushland Reserve
- Sovereign Waters Foreshore
- Wellington Point Foreshore
- A bird hide has been placed on the edge of the Geoff Skinner Wetlands to encourage bird watching and fauna spotting.
- Apex Park
- Jack and Edna Finney Reserve
- Beth Boyd Park (beach /water)

Weddings and ceremonies

Consideration should be given to developing a special area in a number of parks to accommodate weddings and ceremonies undercover and able to be booked especially for this type of event. Toilets are always a consideration when encouraging large gatherings in parks including wedding and ceremonies. Only parks with existing public toilets, access to toilets or a reasonable chance of having them built in the future should be encouraged as wedding ceremony venues in the future.

- Wellington Point Reserve is the most popular park for weddings and ceremonies in this Catchment.
- Aquatic Paradise West Park is a potential location for development.

Recommendation

- build a wedding and ceremony pergola (available for booking) in Wellington Point Reserve and Aquatic Paradise West Park

Skate board riding and BMX

There is no large ramp park in SCA 1.

There is a BXM track in Three Paddocks Park and a BMX track in Apex Park with a series of small bike jumps that run through to Heritage Drive Park. There is a skate trail and small half pipe in William Taylor Memorial Park.

A location for a catchment level ramp park needs to be found and this remains an activity and open space shortfall is this SCA.

Recommendations

- implement the recommendations fo the Redland City Ramp Park Strategy 2008; that is find a location in SCA for a ramp park
- investigate location a ramp park in new parkland on Hilliards Creek Corridor, Bibury Street, including full consultation with local residents, residents from Ormiston will be afforded easy access to the park via across the creek

Sport

The following sporting activities can be undertaken in SCA 1 primarily in Council sport parks.

1. cricket
2. dog training
3. football (soccer)
4. netball
5. petanque
6. rugby union
7. softball
8. tennis
9. water sports
10. BMX

Sports Park Master Plans

The Judy Holt Sportsfields master plan recommends the continuation and future provision of the following activities:

- existing: formal cricket areas, practice cricket nets, rugby union, dog obedience, highland festivals, bushwalking tracks, scout's facilities
- future: physical activity, toddler and primary play, walking/ running tracks, personal training area, yoga and tai chi area, mountain bike track, adventure ropes course, nature-based play area, dog off-leash areas

The EGW Wood Sportsfields master plan is recommending the continuation and future provision of the following activities—cricket, netball, bocce and tennis.

William Taylor Memorial Sportsfields casters to football, netball, BMX, petanque, ramp/ wheeled sports and tennis

The Commonwealth lands at Birkdale are continuing to be investigated for possible future use for sporting and recreation purposes to help meet a longer term shortfall in access to sporting activities.

Recommendations

- implement the EGW Wood sports park plan
- implement the Judy Holt sports park plan
- continue to lobby for access to the Commonwealth Lands at Birkdale
- prepare a sports park plan for William Taylor Sportsfields to aid in future development and grant applications

All-abilities play

Council aims to have a destination level, all-abilities play facility in each catchment. There is no playground that meets this criterion in this catchment.

Recommendation

- upgrade the existing playground to an all-abilities destination level playground on the eastern side of Wellington Point Reserve. Public toilets however will need to be upgraded.

Festival space

A festival or event could be held in the following parks as these parks have ample off-street and on-street car parking and suitable street layout to support good traffic flow:

- EGW Wood Sportsfields
- William Taylor Memorial Sportsfields
- July Holt Sportsfields

Recommendation

- investigate the potential to hold community events in EGW Wood and William Taylor Memorial Sportsfields including access to power, public toilets and parking

Park user comfort

The following parks and recreation areas and facilities have public toilets:

- Apex Park
- Aquatic Paradise West Park
- Beth Boyd Park
- Helen Street Boat Ramp
- Jack and Edna Finney Reserve
- Montgomery Drive Park
- Pye Lane, Wellington Point Village
- Wellington Point Reserve
- William Taylor Memorial Park
- William Taylor Memorial Sportsfields

Recommendation

- a number of SCA T2 parks require public toilets

Walking and cycling

- the Moreton Bay Cycleway is in development in SCA 1
- the bridge over Tingalpa Creek has been upgraded with a cycle and pedestrian lane that now connects Redlands to Brisbane
- formed footpaths are present along all main roads
- a number of parks have path systems developed internally including Three Paddocks Park and Aquatic Paradise West. These pathways support physical activity and make the parks accessible for everyone.
- a number of new path systems and connections are recommended though and some are being planned for in parks plans and through the cycling and pedestrian planning

Indoor community activities

The recommendations for management of the city's Community Halls are outlined in the *Strategic Halls Review (2010)*.

There are three community halls in the catchment including:

- Birkdale
- Thorneside
- Wellington Point
- There are 8 other halls owned by churches, schools and retirement villages

Commercial activities in open space

To determine the most suitable types of commercial use for each parkland a site assessment should be undertaken. Social, environmental, cultural, land use planning and operational issues will need to be investigated.

Recommendation

Assessments for future commercial use of parkland should be undertaken in the following areas:

- Apex Park
- Bailey Road Park
- Beth Boyd Park
- Bilbury Street Park
- Byng Road Park
- EGW Wood Sportsfields
- Goodall Street Park
- Heritage Drive Urban Habitat
- Jack and Edna Finney Reserve
- Judy Holt Sportsfields
- Montgomery Drive Park
- Plantation Place Park
- Riverton Drive Park
- Rosella Street Park
- Valantine Park
- Wellington Point Reserve

Water-based recreation

Boat ramps and beach and creek access for boats are provided in the following parks:

- Helen Street, Thorneside
- Sovereign Waters Lake
- The Esplanade, Thorneside (in design)
- Wellington Point Reserve

Destination parks (T1)

Wellington Point Recreation Reserve is recommended to continue to be recognised as one of the city's most popular destination recreation parks.

Community parks (T2)

A Type 2 community level park is one that can cater for many diverse community groups and activities at any one time.

Recommendation

There will be 8 Type 2 community parks in SCA 1.

The key recreation activities within each park include:

- Three Paddocks Park—large dog off-leash area, large BMX track
- Community Purpose land (Lachlan Street Park)—large dog off-leash area. Proximity to medium density means this open space needs to be developed for a wider community use. A park plan will be required.
- Apex Park—BMX track, bike facilities, multi-age play activities, picnicking
- Valantine Park—enclosed dog off-leash area, large kick-about space, potential space to meet the needs of medium density living and infill development
- Bailey Road Park—future potential to meet the needs of medium density living and infill development. A park plan will be required
- Beth Boyd Park—multi-age play activities, access to the beach, public toilets, picnicking,
- Aquatic Paradise West Park—large unfenced off-leash area, multi-age play activities, public toilets, picnicking, cycling, walking destination, weddings and ceremonies
- Jack and Edna Finney Reserve—future potential to meet the needs of medium density living and infill development. A parks plan will be required
- Pubic toilets will be required over time in all T2 parks if people are to stay for community activities and events.

School facilities

- there are four primary school in the Catchment
- there is one secondary school in the Catchment
- there is one P-12 school in the Catchment

These schools have a range of sporting and recreation activity areas some of which maybe be being used by the wider community including:

- basketball courts (outdoor, indoor)
- cricket ovals
- cricket practise nets
- football fields (football, league, union)
- kick-about space
- playgrounds
- sports halls
- swimming pools
- tennis courts

Outdoor recreation opportunities

The following outdoor recreation activities are able to be undertaken in this Catchment:

- bird watching and nature study
- BMX riding
- boating (kayaking, power boating, sailing, para-sailing, canoeing)
- bushwalking in urban conservation reserves
- cycling in conservation reserves
- cycling on the Moreton Bay Cycleway
- fishing
- on-road cycling
- picnicking in bush and urban parkland settings
- scouting
- swimming in the bay

Recommendation

- The Seven C's connection strategy be used to drive the linking of these outdoor recreation opportunities together on a connected trail system

Signature experiences and locations

- access to Moreton Bay for boating and swimming
- bird watching in Geoff Skinner Wetlands
- walking to King Island along the sand bar
- the Birkdale Lookout which will one day be developed on the top of the Birkdale Landfill after it is closed and rehabilitated
- paddling and boating in Tingalpa Creek
- recreating at Wellington Point Reserve
- walking along the water front in many locations in particular Queens Esplanade

Importantly, it should be noted:

1. **the activities recommended for each park will be delivered in a priority order**
2. **the overall time frame for delivery of the strategy's recommendations is 14 years (2012—2026)**
3. **many of the embellishments will not be provided until the existing asset in the park is due for renewal and replacement**
4. **the recommendations will inform the asset management program of Council which has, as a priority, management and renewal of existing assets**


WELLINGTON POINT
RESERVE

Neighbourhood 1

Description

Neighbourhood 1 comprises of the peninsula part of Wellington Point and stops at the isthmus just north of Beachcrest Road. The peninsular juts into Waterloo and Raby Bay. The neighbourhood area is approximately 30 ha.

Land use

The neighbourhood is generally urban residential with detached housing. An area of medium density zoned land exists on the middle, western edge of peninsula. This area is approximately 2.6 ha in area. There is small local area zone abutting Wellington Point Reserve. The peninsula has a green and treed conservation fringe and Wellington Point Reserve is the only recreation parkland within the neighbourhood (see Figure 11-2).

Open space issues

The open space in this neighbourhood (see Figure 11-3) is on the periphery, located down each side of the peninsula. The residential properties on the lower portion of the peninsula have immediate water frontage and by and large the planning scheme protects these rights.

The main park is Wellington Point Reserve which functions as a neighbourhood, suburb and destination park all in one. This strategy recommends that Wellington Point Reserve retains its destination status. The park provides most of the activities that are considered desirable within each neighbourhood including play facilities, a kick-about space, physical activity stations, nature-based play (water and tree based), access to the beach and King Island where off-leash dog walking is permitted, picnicking and barbecues. The park provides access to the water for a wide range of activities.

The park also is one of the primary boat lunching areas in the city and the region. It is also a popular park for weddings and ceremonies and consideration should be given to providing a ceremony pergola in an appropriate location in the park.

Access issues

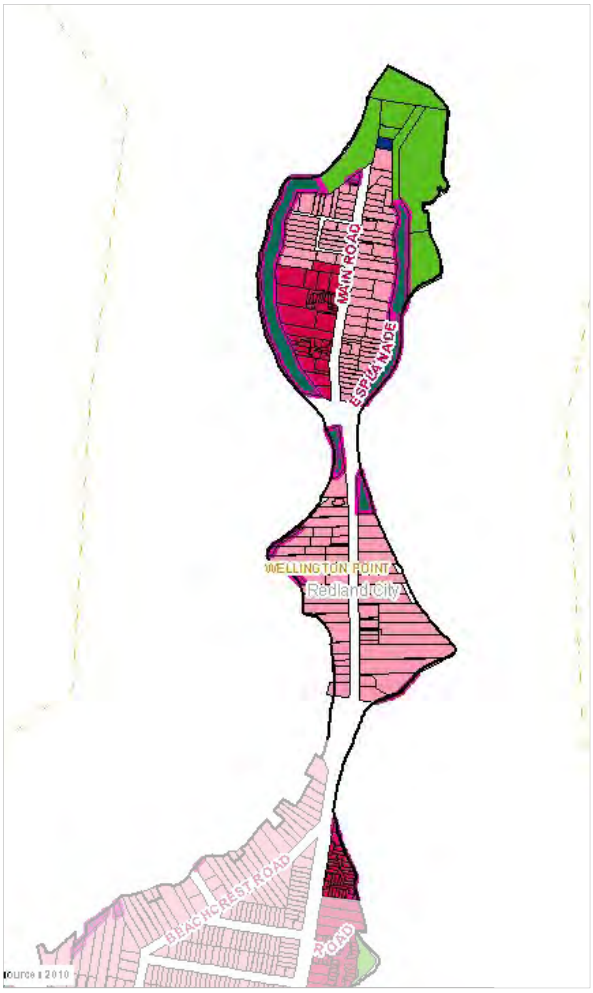
There are no constructed footpaths in local streets in the neighbourhood—residents need to use the grass verges or the street when walking.

Pedestrian and cycle movement throughout this neighbourhood is via the north-south footpath corridor along Main Road. The neighbourhood is relatively flat and very popular for walking and cycling. Wellington Point Reserve is a great destination to walk and cycle to and forms a great loop. Access is also available off Main Road to the park by a path system and boardwalk down the east side of the peninsula through bushland.

Crossing Main Road may be an issue for some people. Even though Main Road is traffic-calmed but because of Wellington Point Reserve, it carries at lot of traffic at a wide variety of times.



Figure 11-2: Extract map from Redland Planning Scheme



In the future, when renewal of the footpath is being planned for consideration should be given to widening the footpath to three metres to accommodate increased walking for this neighbourhood and adjoining neighbourhoods and for foot traffic to the park. Consideration should be given to providing this access down both sides of Main Road.

Other matters

- there are no community facilities on public open space in this neighbourhood
- a bus service runs all the way to Wellington Point Reserve and planning for the park has and will continue to need to provide for this service
- Wellington Point Reserve still experiences 'hooning' from single and multiple vehicles despite attempts to traffic-calm the car park to deter this activity

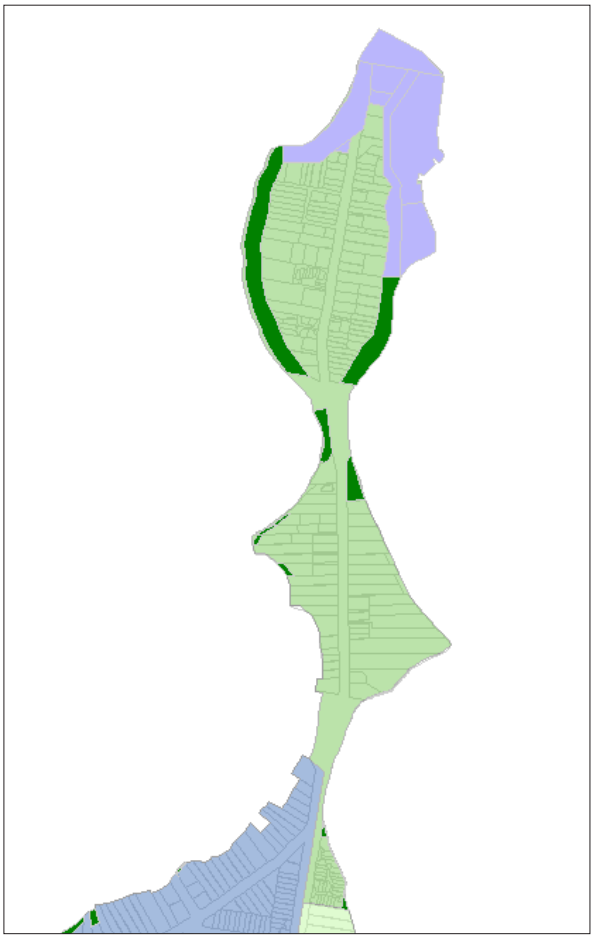
Key recommended actions

1. Main Road
   - widening the Main Road footpath to 3m at renewal time
2. Wellington Point Reserve (destination park - T1)
   - is recommended for assessment for increased commercial use
   - a wedding and ceremony pergola should be considered for Wellington Point Reserve
   - the public toilets in Wellington Point Reserve (east and west) should be assessed for renewal or replacement, usage details and operating costs are outlined in *At Your Convenience: A strategic review of public toilets 2011*
   - There is a current (2012) restriction on bringing dogs into the reserve on the weekends and public holidays. Being able to take a dog into the reserve before 9am and after 5pm is currently being explored
   - There is a current (2012) restriction on the set up, storage and launching of kite surfing equipment in Wellington Point Reserve
3. bike racks are required at various locations around Wellington Point particularly in the reserve

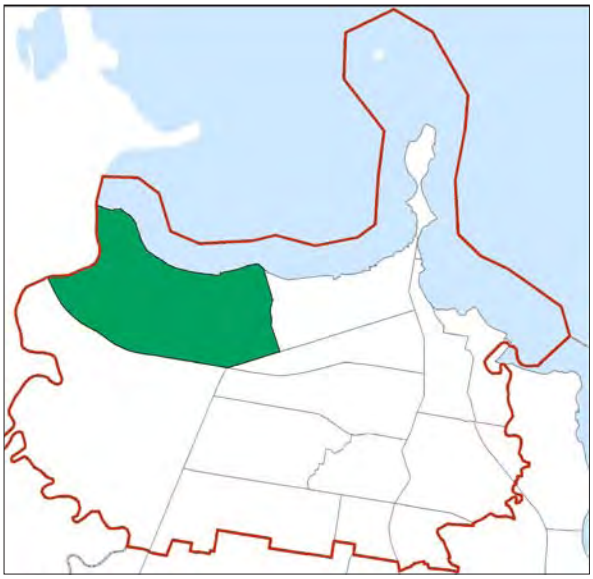
Shortfalls

- a location for a future community garden has not been identified
- the walk out to King Island at half to low tide is considered to provide the best opportunity in the neighbourhood to walk a dog off-leash

Figure 11-3: Open space areas in Neighbourhood 1



Neighbourhood 2



Description

Neighbourhood 2 comprises all of Thorneside and the north-western section of Birkdale. It is bounded by Tingalpa Creek in the west, the railway line to the south, Moreton Bay to the north and Wood Canal in the east.

The neighbourhood is approximately 331 ha in area and 2.8 km long and 2 km at its widest point (from Mooroondu Point to Quarry Road).

Land use

The neighbourhood is generally urban residential with detached housing (see Figure 11-4). Almost all of Aquatic Paradise canal estate is in the neighbourhood.

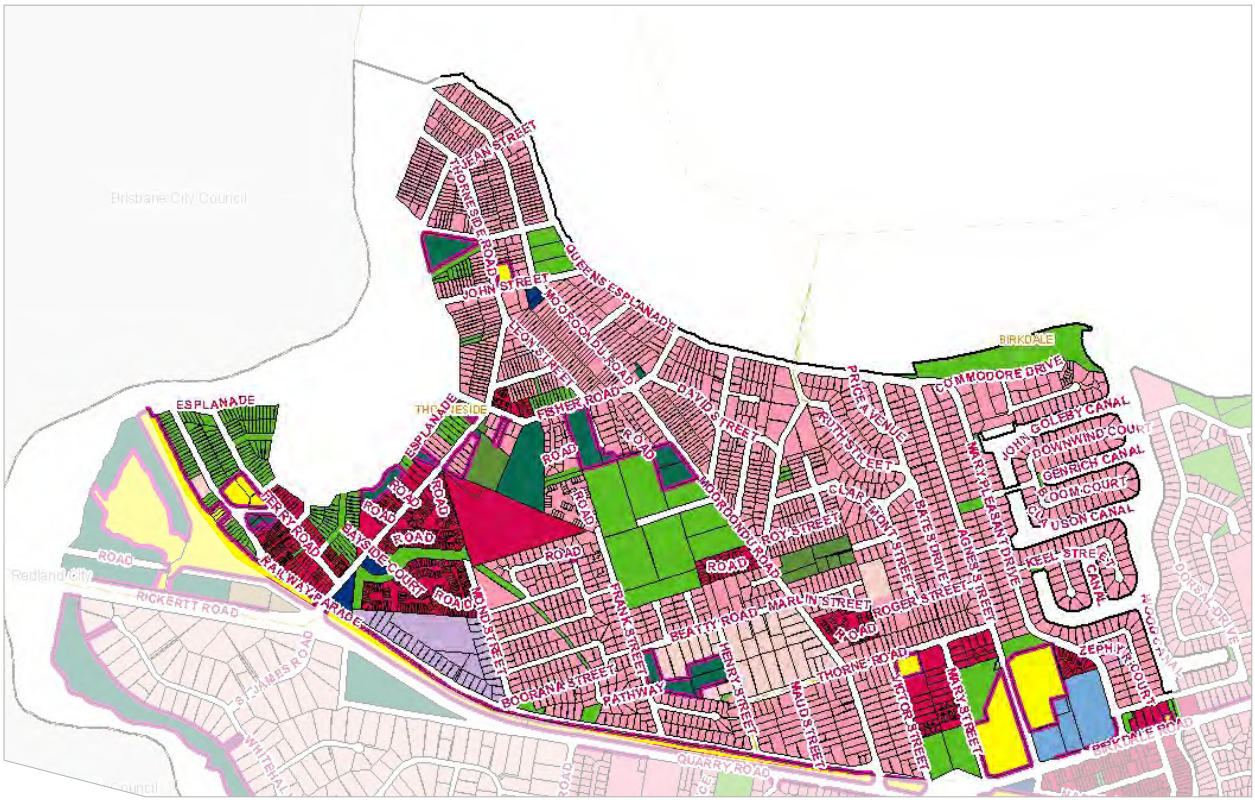
There are small pockets of medium density including areas around the Thorneside Railway Station, the Birkdale Shopping Centre and the railway station.

The neighbourhood has an area of commercial industry and community purpose land for schooling and a local and district retail centre.

Open space issues

Much of the neighbourhood has an excellent covering of vegetation with lots of large trees and bushland areas shading parks and footpaths.

Figure 11-4: Extract map from Redland Planning Scheme



A stand out area however is Queens Esplanade which has limited vegetation with the main foreshore footpath exposed to the heat of the day. Moving about this area in summer would be best early in the morning or late afternoon and evening.

There is good distribution of parkland and open space including a sportsfields, foreshore parks and walkways and numerous neighbourhood parks (see Figure 11-5).

The main activities available in parkland in the neighbourhood include sport (football, cricket, petanque, netball, tennis), BMX riding, wheeled play, toddler and primary play and picnicking. A community hall is located at William Taylor Memorial Sportsfields.

Access issues

The neighbourhood is highly walkable with a footpath system connecting residents to parks and foreshore areas. The neighbourhood is relatively flat and the roads are straightforward to cross. The school and shopping centre are well connected by pathways.

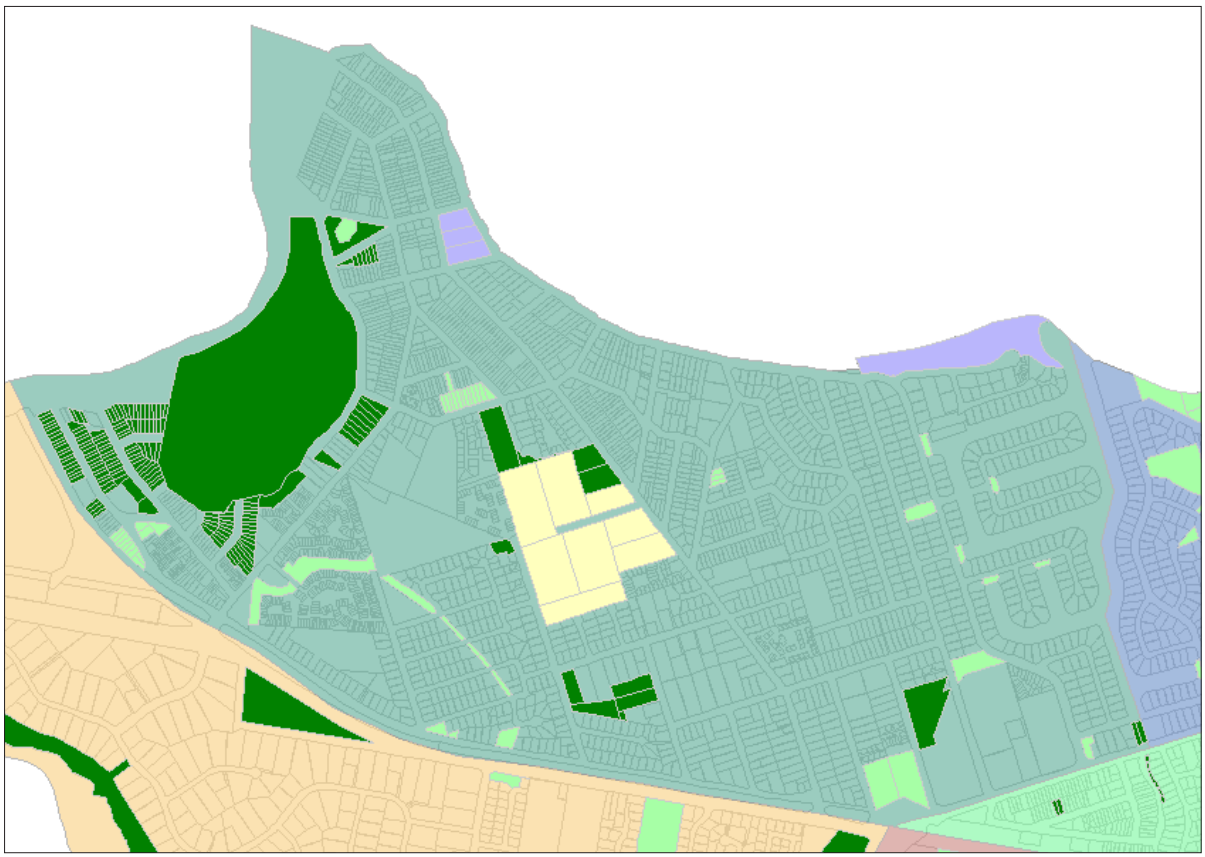
Other matters

- for consideration—increased community use of open space at Birkdale Primary School
- use of William Taylor Memorial Sportsfields by Birkdale Primary School
- use of path systems at night should be investigated to see if any of the pathways need lighting for safety purposes particularly in the medium density areas and the connections to the commercial industrial area
- William Taylor Memorial Park is also, along with the CP Land in N7, one of the primary recreation areas for residents on the medium density housing in N4—Napier Street and Myra Streets, as there is no open space within this residential area
- pedestrian safety between Birkdale Railway Station and William Taylor Memorial Sportsfields need to be examined and maintained

Key recommended actions

1. William Taylor Memorial Park (Mary St and Victor Street):
   - link both sides of the park better through design, path connections and vegetation management. Develop nature-based play and environmental education opportunities in this park. Consult with the school to involve teachers and children in the development and ongoing use of the park
   - the Victor Street side of the park could be developed in the future as a community garden with involvement of the local school
   - consider renaming this park to avoid ongoing confusion with William Taylor Memorial Sportsfields (e.g. Birkdale Central Park)
2. William Taylor Memorial Sportsfields:
   - develop an all-weather, formed path link along the Ivy Street alignment through to Frank Street

Figure 11-5: Open space areas in Neighbourhood 2



- upgrade the playground to include toddler and primary play, (see *Halls Strategy* for Community hub recommendation page 1)

3. Beth Boyd Park (community park - T2)
   - the public toilets in this park need to be assessed for replacement (refer to *At Your Convenience: A strategic review of public toilets 2011*).
   - The park would benefit from the development of a park plan with community engagement
   - This park should be assessed for commercial use (e.g. personal trainers)
4. Aquatic Paradise Park West (community park - T2)
   - remove some of the post and rail bollards and replace with vertical posts to allow for improved access into the park particularly for people with mobility problems
5. Jack and Edna Finney Reserve (community park - T2)
   - urgently requires consideration about its future use and management.
   - the area leased to the Canoe Club should become community purpose land
   - the area is very large and could accommodate a wide range of uses and could be considered to be a SCA park. Considering the amount of medium density housing in the immediate area and the access to the site provided by the train station, the park could provide a wide range of activities
   - a park plan needs to be developed to ensure the development of the open space is done in an orderly manner taking into consideration its high environmental values
   - improved access to the water for small craft is likely to be provided in the future. A larger boat ramp facility however could dominate the parklands (with car parking and boat ramp traffic) and thus a parks plan should be done first
6. Railway Parade Park
   - would be a good location for the development of a community garden for access by the residents in the medium density area and beyond
7. Gradi Court Park
   - it is not recommended to replace the equipment at the time of playground renewal
   - the park could be fully fenced and turned into a dog off-leash area for local use
   - if the community do not require an off leash area consider in the future the park a location for a community garden (the park area is approximately 2,000 m^2). It large enough not to cause disturbance to local residents and has good parking on Railway Parade for people who drive to the park. The playground would complement a community garden.
8. Booran Street Park
   - should become a meeting place park for workers in the local industrial area. The park could be mulched and a couple of picnic tables could be installed in the shady park
9. Agnes Street Park
   - the visibility into this park needs to be improved
   - platform tables could be provided so that parents can enjoy the park, take a picnic or change a baby
10. Change the zoning of Merril and Rob Overden Park to Community Purpose

Neighbourhood 3

Description

Neighbourhood 3 comprises parts of Wellington Point and the eastern edge of Birkdale. The neighbourhood boundaries include Main Road in the east, Birkdale Road in the south, Waterloo Bay in the north and Wood Canal in the west. The neighbourhood is approximately 146 ha in area. The majority of the neighbourhood is relatively flat however as you move from west to east the landform rises up steeply from between 8-10 m thus making the neighbourhood a challenging walk or cycle.



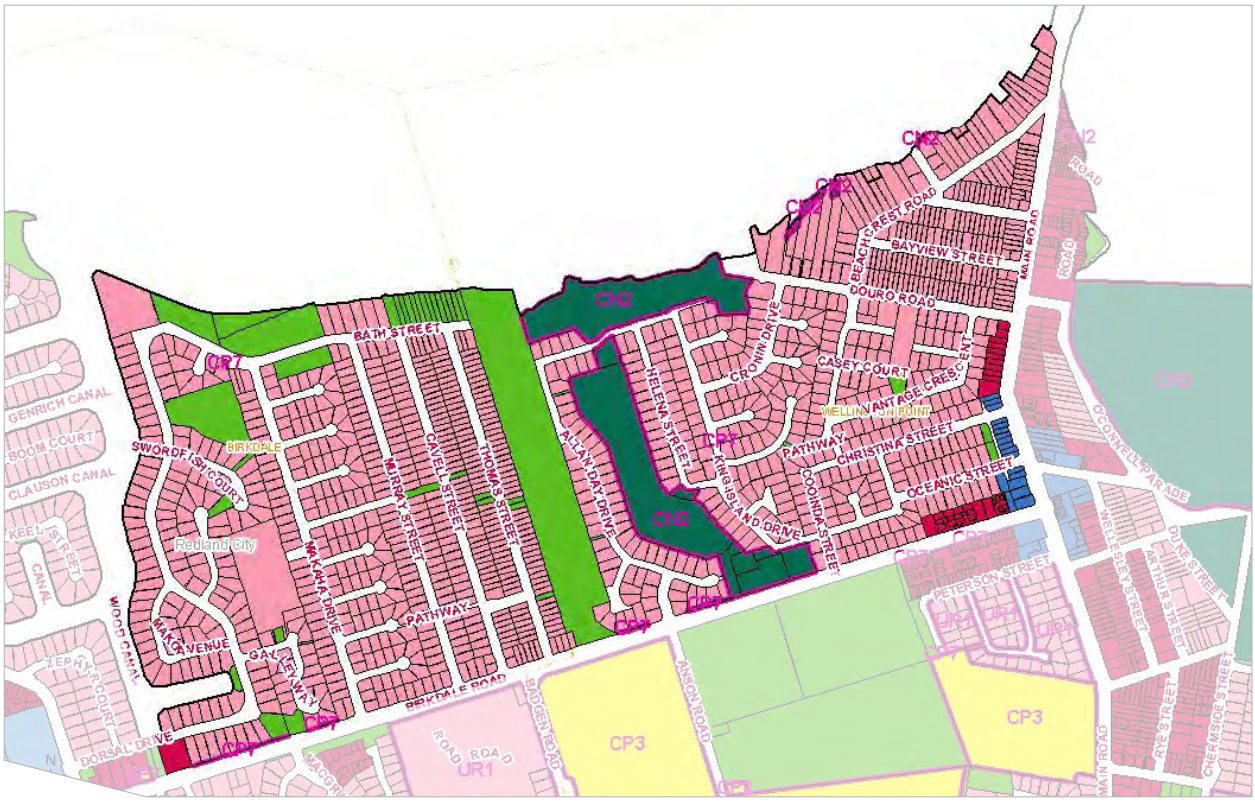
Land use

The neighbourhood is generally urban residential with detached housing (see Figure 11-6).

There are three small pockets of medium density all in the immediate vicinity of commercial precincts. About 50% of the medium density zoned area has been developed as such. There is a large area of medium density on the eastern side of Main Road in Neighbourhood 1.

There is one neighbourhood centre, commonly known as the Wellington Point Village. All other land use is open space.

Figure 11-6: Extract map from Redland Planning Scheme



Open space issues

The primary open space area for recreation activities within this walkable neighbourhood is Three Paddocks Park (see Figure 11-7). The park is situated in about the middle of the neighbourhood and is easily accessible from both sides. Activities provided for in the park include off-leash dog exercising, BMX bike riding, kick-about, walking, cycling, picnicking. This park will continue to have an T2 hierarchy classification because of its importance in terms of providing a recreation space for the whole wider community.

There are foreshore parklands, with one being heavily vegetated while the other has little or no vegetation.

There are a small number of neighbourhood parks with potential to provide a variety of recreation activities.

Access issues

There are no formed footpaths in local streets. Residents will be walking on grass verges or the street.

The west to east is linked by a path system both along the water front, until you get to the end of Alan Day Drive and along Birkdale Road. The water front section of path forms part of the Moreton Bay Cycleway. To walk or cycle through to Wellington Point Village a small detour has to be made along Cronin Drive up to Douro Road. A path system and good signs are in place.

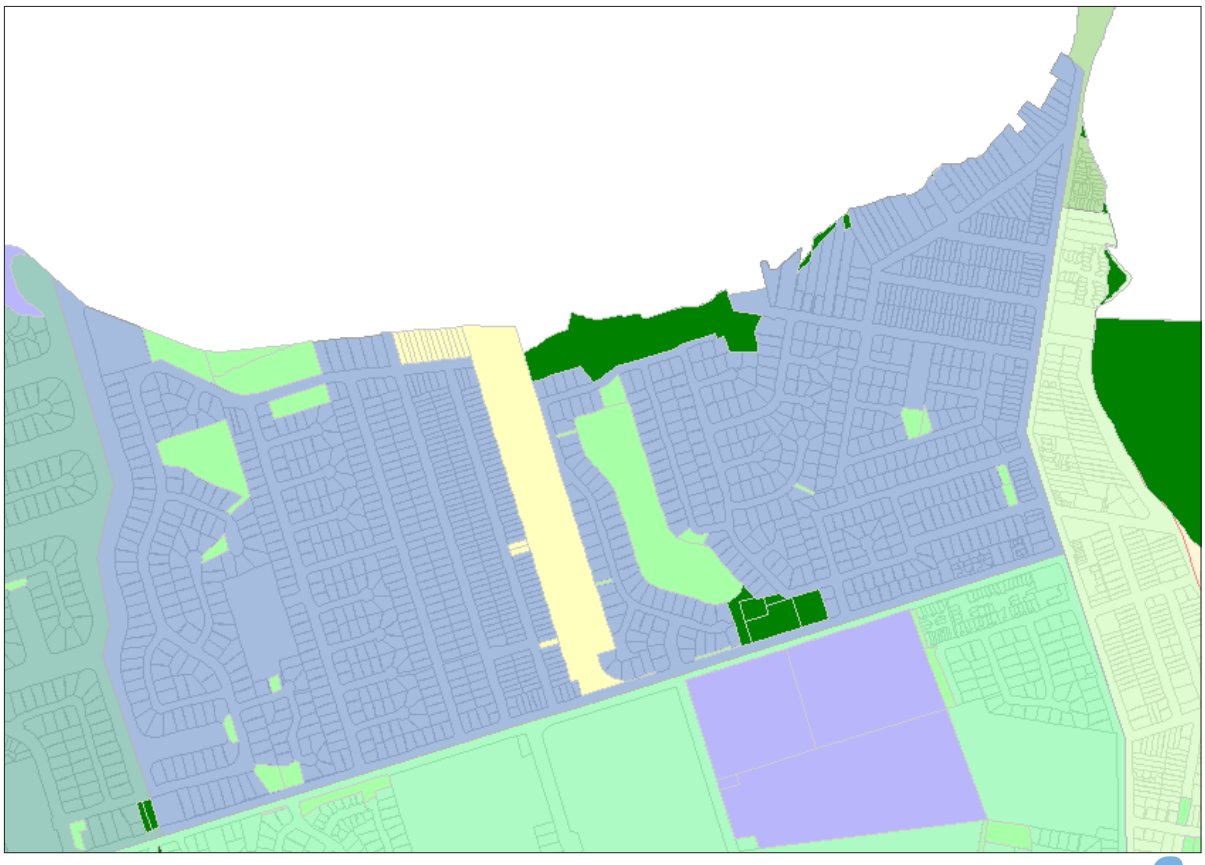
Three Paddocks Parks provides a great off-road path system through to Birkdale Road.

All other parks are providing important walking connections for moving about the neighbourhood.

Key recommended actions

1. Galley Way #1
   - at time of renewal do not replace the pergola but replace with a seat for resting
2. William Eickenoff Park
   - the park should remain a nature-based play park with only the provision of some seating or picnic facilities to make it easier and more comfortable for people to use. The entry off Swordfish Court should be concreted and made more obvious
3. Aquatic Paradise East Park
   - should be considered as a physical activity park with space provided for informal football games and kite flying. Importantly the turf should be improved to cater for these activities.
   - a picnic node would complement these other uses (pergola, table, seat, bubbler) and service the active area
   - Additional seats (and shade) for walkers and joggers are required through this park
   - the park could be assessed for commercial use by personal trainers with careful consideration of residential amenity
4. Bath Street Park
   - consideration should be given to possibly relocating the playground equipment (when it is time for

Figure 11-7: Open space areas in Neighbourhood 3



renewal), across the road to Aquatic Paradise East Park
    - otherwise toddler and primary play should be provided in this park
5. Three Paddocks Park (community park - T2)
    - the park provides a small variety of activities that require large areas of land including a large dog off-leash area and a BMX track
    - develop to provide a wider range of activities for the neighbourhood including;
    - a jogging and walking circuit around the perimeter of the park for exercise
    - urgently requires a car park off Birkdale Road to alleviate the noise and residential amenity issues with people accessing the DOLA from Thomas Street
    - users would also benefit from a small public toilet in the park to enable longer visits. A public toilet in this park would also benefit people using the Moreton Bay Cycleway. The nearest public toilet is in Pye Lane in Wellington Point Village
    - a playground for upper primary and teenagers is recommended to complement the BMX facility
6. Sovereign Waters Foreshore
    - is a conservation foreshore that people can access by excellent walkways. There is a delightful break out area before you cross the bridge into Three Paddocks Park. This space provides for quiet contemplation and enjoying nature
7. Gwingarra Street Urban Habitat
    - people have made bike jumps in this bush in this location. Consideration should be given to fixing them up and leaving them there as a nature-based play space

Shortfall

- a location for a community garden could not be found

Neighbourhood 4



Description

Neighbourhood 4 comprises part of Wellington Point and part of Birkdale and is approximately 101 ha in area. The neighbourhood boundaries are the railway line to the south, Birkdale Road in the north and Main Road to the east.

Land use

The neighbourhood has a diversity of land uses (see Figure 11-8) with only a portion being for detached low density housing, small sections of medium in the west and north-east and a large section of community and open space zoned land in the middle.

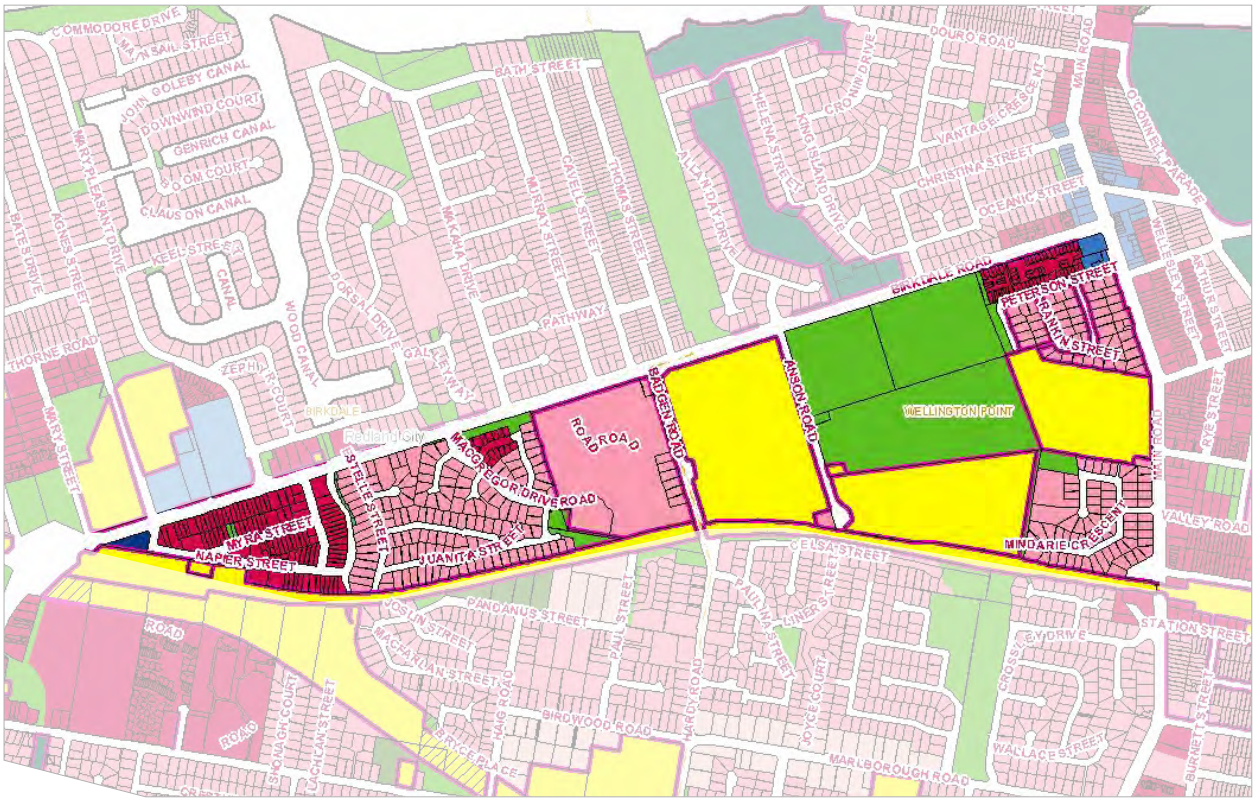
Open space issues

The EGW Wood Sportsfields and two adjoining neighbourhood parks are the only recreation open space in the neighbourhood. The parks plan for EGW Wood Sportsfields has been adopted by Council and the needs of the neighbourhood have been considered during the development of the plan.

The medium density area has no open space available in the immediate vicinity but has a walking path associated with access to the railway station into the Community Purpose Land in N7. (road set aside for the Northern Arterial Road)

Existing open space is shown in Figure 11-9.

Figure 11-8: Extract map from Redland Planning Scheme



Access issues

The main walking and cycling access around the neighbourhood is along Birkdale Road and also through EGW Wood Sportsfields to the high schools and beyond.

The movement of people through the community purpose land (CP) and open space areas (schools and sportsfields) needs to be thoroughly investigated and a plan for connecting the path systems with the destinations needs to be developed and implemented.

Other matters

Both Wellington Point State School and Wellington Manor have developed garden plots for growing fruit and vegetables.

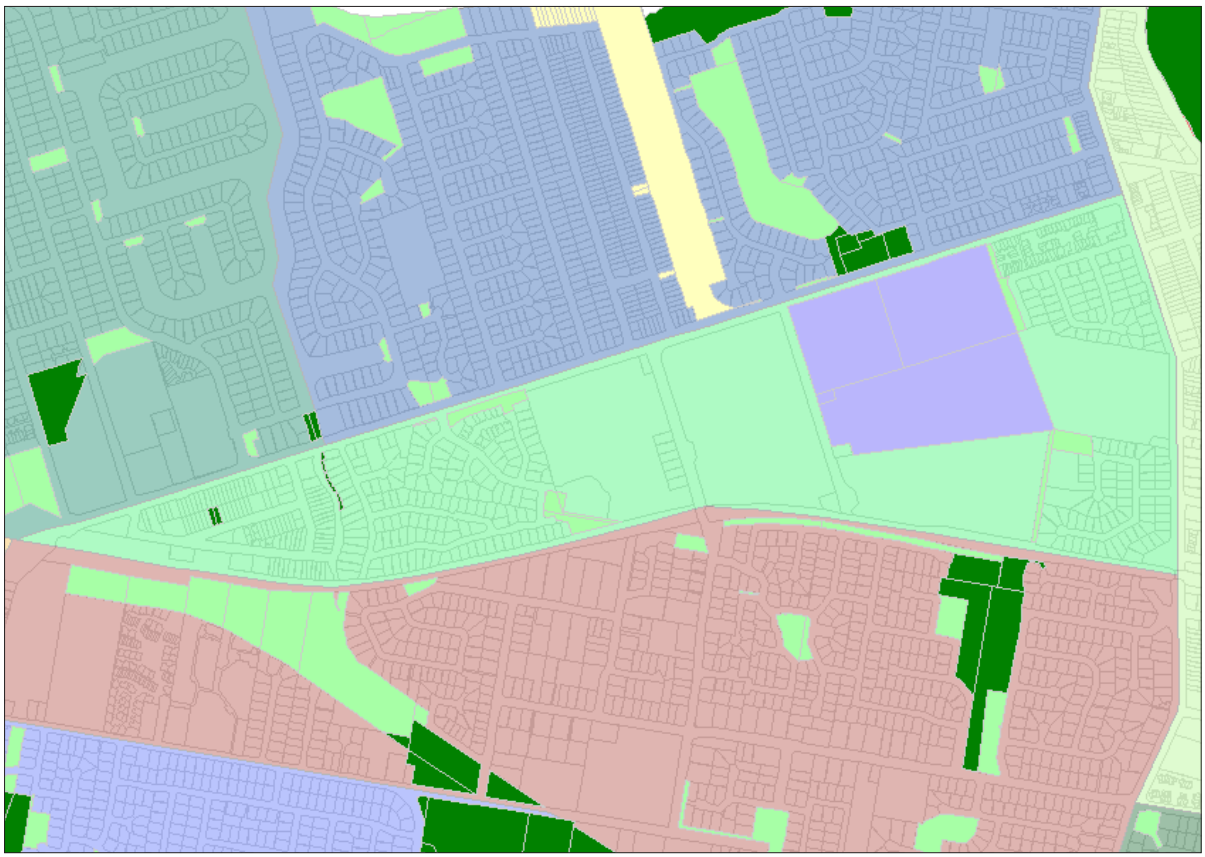
Key recommended actions

1. Juanita Street Park
   - the back unused 2,900 m^2 section of this park should be considered for an unfenced dog off-leash area to service the needs of the adjoining residents and the retirement village and nursing home. An opening from Wellington Manor to this part of the park could be established. Fencing maybe considered if the residents agreed and it didn't adversely effect the other uses of the park.
2. EGW Wood Sportsfields
   - refer to the sports park plan for the full list of activities to be provided in this parkland. These activities include: play for toddler and primary school children, tennis, cricket, indoor sport, netball, walking and cycling, nature-based play. Develop an implementation timetable for the delivery of the recommendations
3. Wharton Street Park
   - renew the toddler playground in this park in time. Primary play will be provided for next door in EGW Wood Sportsfields
4. Develop and implement a pedestrian and cycleway plan for the school and sportsfields precinct

Shortfalls

- an area for young people to hang out in the neighbourhood however two shopping areas are nearby
- a location for a future community garden could not be found

Figure 11-9: Open space areas in Neighbourhood 4



Neighbourhood 5

Description

Neighbourhood 5 comprises that part of Wellington Point that is situated east of the railway line and Main Road. The neighbourhood is approximately 108 ha. It is bounded by the railway line and Main Road in the west and by Geoff Skinner Wetlands and Hilliards Creek in the east. The neighbourhood is unusual in shape being nearly 3 km long but only 600m wide in parts. However, from a walkability perspective it makes sense.

Land use

About 20% of the land area is zoned for medium density (see Figure 11-10). Most of the medium density zoned area relates primarily to the Wellington Point Railway Station and the Wellington Point Village. The railway station is within this neighbourhood. The remaining land use is urban residential predominated by detached housing, open space and a small neighbourhood centre.

Open space issues

The Village Green, within Wellington Point Village, although thought of as a park, is zoned for neighbourhood centre purposes (commercial). The highest and best use for these lots is still to be realised. The Village Green has not been assessed for neighbourhood recreation needs. A master plan developed for the area has not been adopted by Council.

From the Wellington Point Village people can walk down Waterloo Street and onto a path system that takes them along the edge of Geoff Skinner Wetlands.

The first 'real' recreation park that this neighbourhood has access to is within the Jacob Street Nature Belt.

There is little recreation open space provision within this neighbourhood. This is of some concern considering the level of medium density either existing or zoned. There are pockets of housing, bounded by main roads with no recreation open space at all. Existing open space is shown in Figure 11-11.

The most interesting part of this very walkable neighbourhood is the parkland provided in a new subdivision at the end of Saw Mill Drive. Within 900m of the railway station, and down a well formed path system are new parklands, as yet undeveloped, that will enable a full range of activities to be provided in the future.

Access issues

Although long and linear and seemingly disjointed, this neighbourhood is surprisingly connected along and through its bushland and wetland edge. Only some streets have formed footpaths though and residents would walk on the grass verges or the street to move about.

The Moreton Bay Cycleway (and trunk and collector sections of the Seven Cs) winds its way through this neighbourhood thus the current and future provision of accessible connections makes for good access in what would otherwise seem to be an isolated neighbourhood.

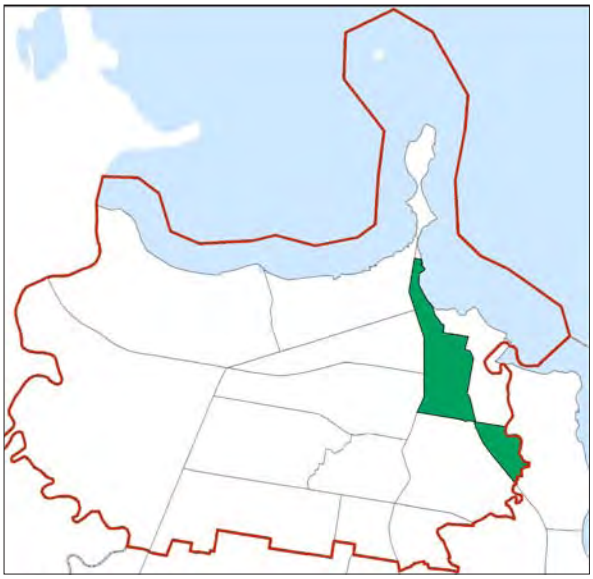
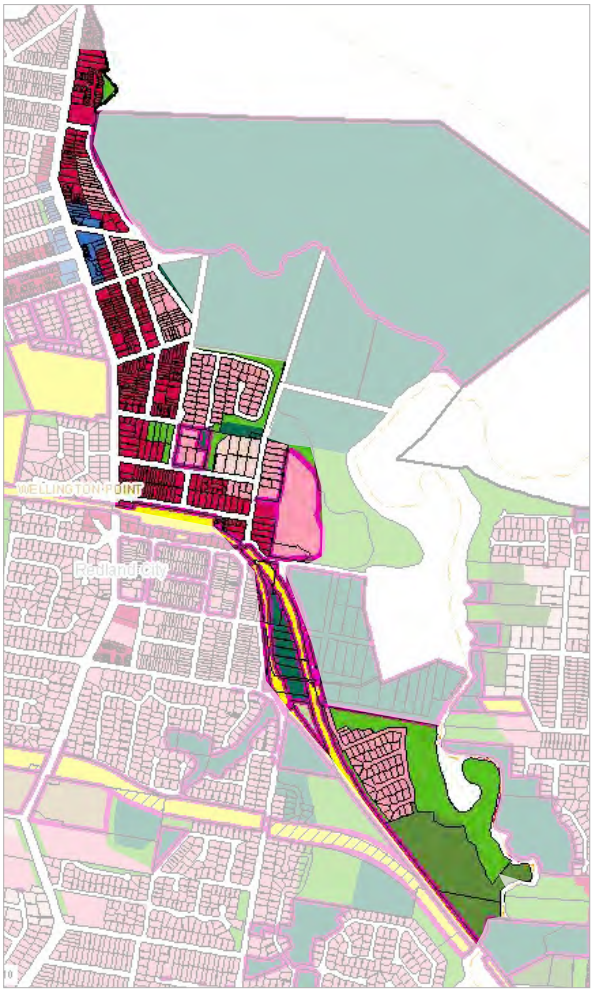


Figure 11-10: Extract map from Redland Planning Scheme



Although this neighbourhood does have the railway line running through the middle, there is good access across the line via road, paths and a footbridge.

Key recommended actions

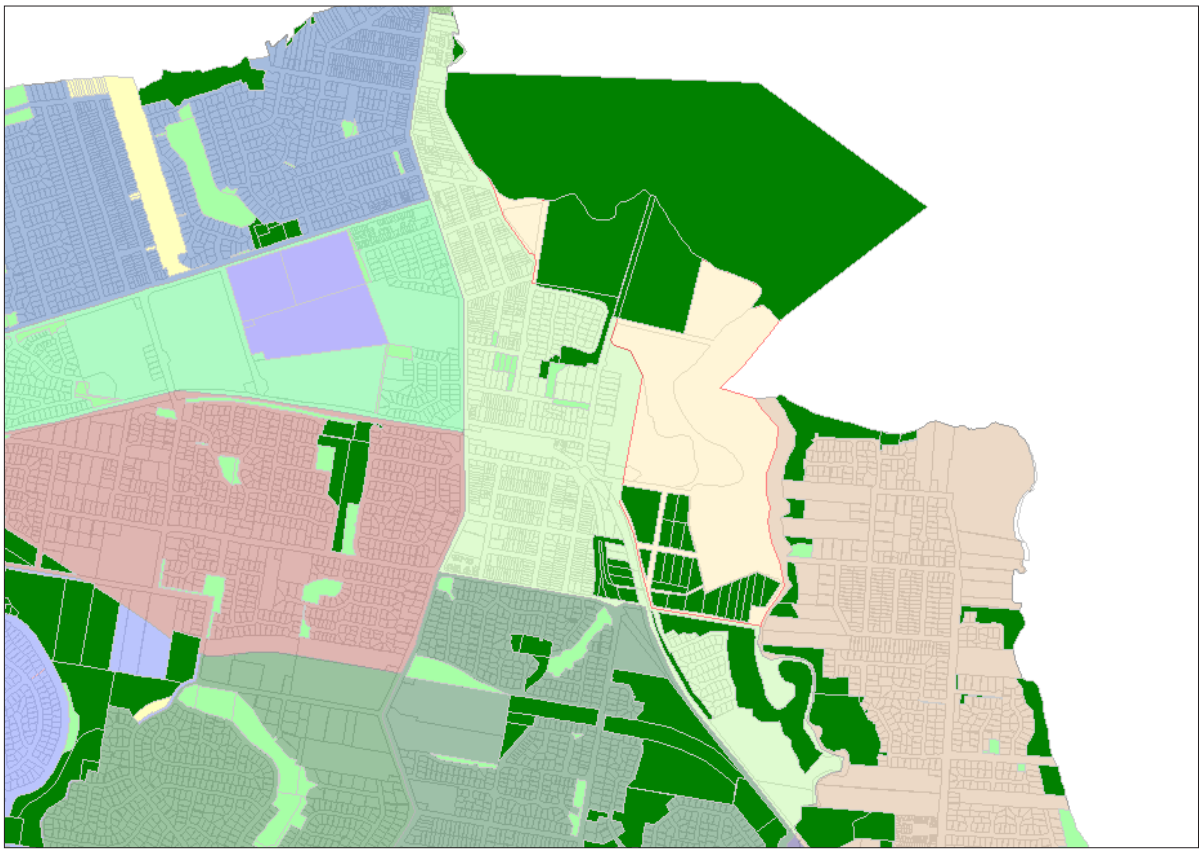
1. an assessment of the open space supply within 500 m of the medium density housing area should be undertaken to determine any area land acquisitions that need to be considered for inclusion in the next planning scheme and the PIP
2. Hilliards Creek Corridor—Bilbury Street Park
   - the parkland area is so large that over time it may be able to provide the space for a large range of activities to cater for the needs of the neighbourhood.
   - The following activities could be provided in Bilbury Street Park:
   - kick-about
   - teenage hangout space
   - small ramp park or wheeled play area
   - community garden
   - nature play
   - toddler and primary play
   - physical activities
   - a dog off-leash area
   - the development of the will be important for this neighbourhood

Shortfalls

- a meeting place that young people hang out in the in addition to the Wellington Point Village
- a commercial use area for personal trainers and the like could not be located within the neighbourhood although the Village Green is an excellent location for people to meet exercise and then do breakfast or coffee with plenty of parking and public toilets
- the future zoning for the Village Green needs to be considered so its full potential can be realised which could include play opportunities for toddlers and primary school children

N6

Figure 11-11: Open space areas in Neighbourhood 5



Neighbourhood 6

Description

Neighbourhood 6 comprises the south-west part of Birkdale. The neighbourhood boundary is Quarry Road in the north, Birkdale Road in the east, Tingalpa Creek in the west and the Commonwealth owned land at 392 Old Cleveland Road East. It is approximately 517 ha in area much of which is comprised of Commonwealth owned land which is outside the urban footprint.

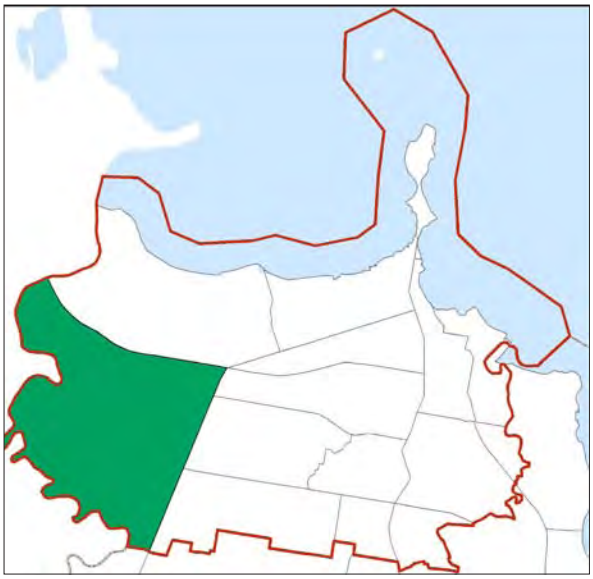
Land use

The housing in this neighbourhood is in urban and low residential and environment protection zoned areas (see Figure 11-12). There is a small local centre and the vacant CP7 land in the north is owned by Energex. The Commonwealth owned land is zoned for community purposes. All other land is open space for conservation and recreation purposes.

Open space issues

The open space in this neighbourhood is very diverse (see Figure 11-13). Everything from miniature parks through to 2 ha paddocks exist in a fragmented and a still developing urban landscape.

There are new infill parks and an emerging green corridor through the centre of the neighbourhood. The corridor is still developing and not all in public ownership and urban parks situated along it. Ultimately linking these parks with a pathway will be of great benefit to the neighbourhood.

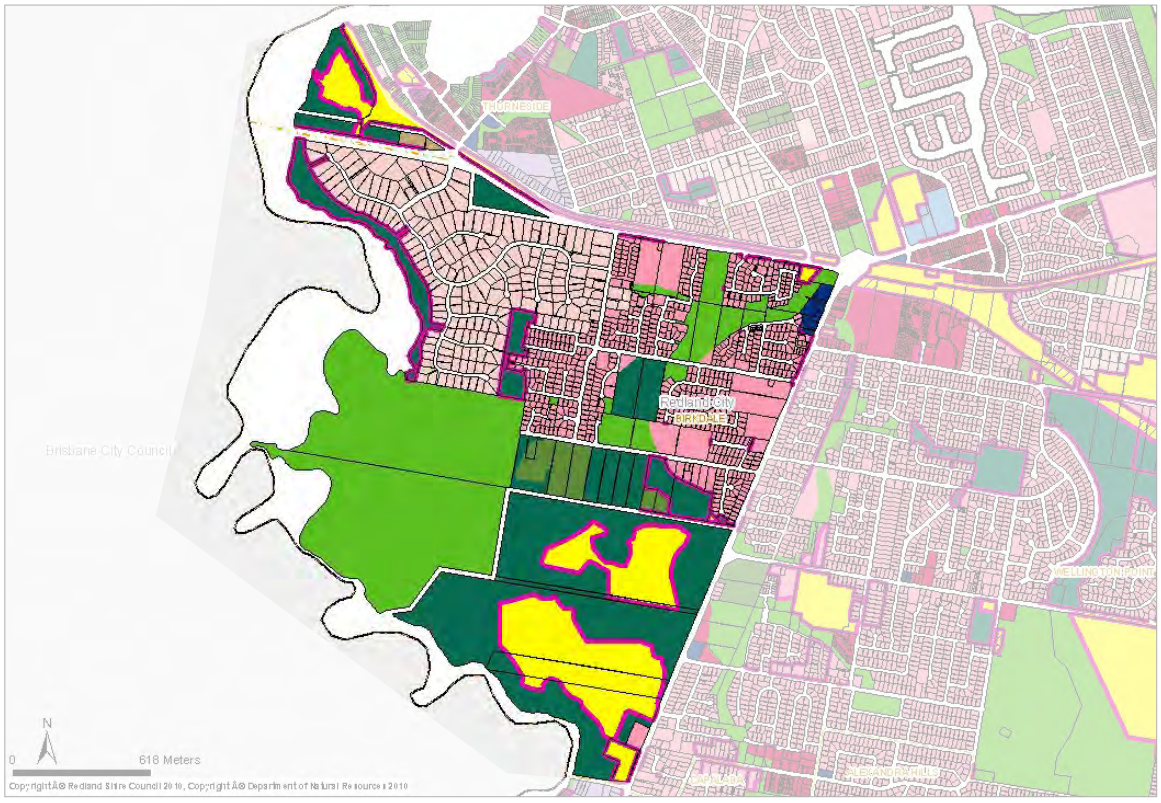


A large allotment in the north of the neighbourhood, currently zoned as park and known as Quarry Road Park, is operating as a storage area for hard fill. The future of the park is unknown. It is 2.5 ha and has significant tree coverage.

Access issues

- Byng Road is the connector street for cars and pedestrians
- the access around this neighbourhood will primarily be on the footpaths as the off-road path system is still fragmented and a work in progress.
- ultimately a path system will be developed through the middle of the neighbourhood through a green corridor extending from Quarry Road right through to Creek Road

Figure 11-12: Extract map from Redland Planning Scheme



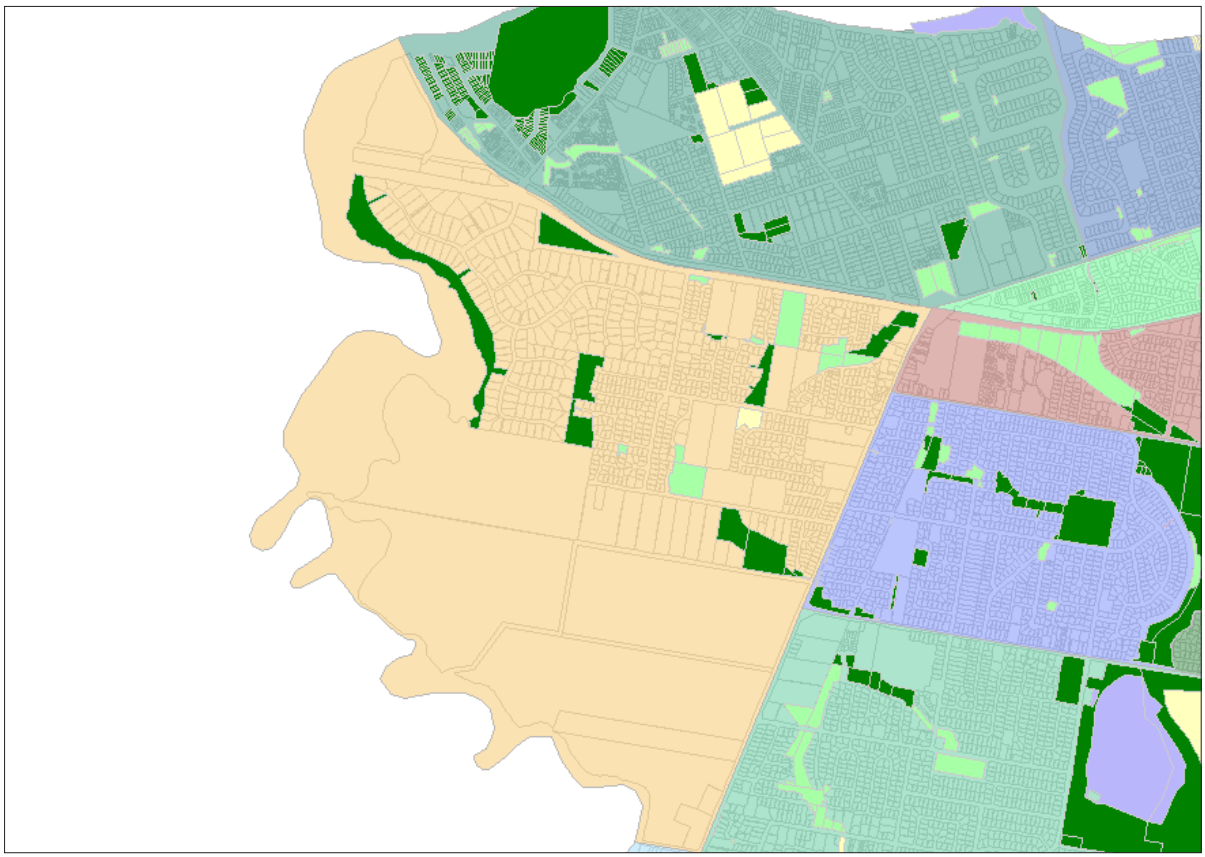
Other matters

- a number of areas are new sub-divisions
- the streets are relatively narrow
- there are lots of traffic calming devices suggesting previous rat-running or 'hooning' problems
- there is not a lot of space on the street for car parking
- the neighbourhood is a work in progress and is still somewhat disjointed and not connected
- the neighbourhood would benefit from having some way-finding signage or destination signage in place

Key recommended actions

1. Byng Road Park
   - ensure safe and accessible connections into this park
   - the park should have a formed footpath along its full length.
   - the park requires additional tables and seats
   - the park should be assessed for commercial use by personal trainers
2. Harrogate Bushland Refuge in Lanaglen Drive
   - is a small park area providing play opportunities for local children.
   - the needs of primary school aged children should also be considered in the future.
   - there is also an opportunity to provide nature-based play in the park.
   - importantly, this park is connected to Lewisham Court and the residents in St James Park where there are no playground facilities
3. Leicester Street Park
   - provides toddler play which could be enhanced by a small nature-based play element. The 'noisy' carousel should be replaced with a less intrusive but just as fun play element when renewal is due
4. Whitehall Avenue Creek Corridor
   - provides a green corridor along Tingalpa Creek and could be used for a range of activities in the future should the community request.
   - there are currently no facilities in this 8.4 ha corridor.
   - activities that can be undertaken there now are walking, kick-about and nature play
5. Tulipwood Drive Park
   - should be assessed for its suitability as a community garden location
6. Pedwell Place Park
   - should be upgraded in the future to cater for primary school play experiences
7. Creek Road Park (Off Park Ridge Place),
   - is currently undeveloped should be considered as a location for a community garden or, in the mean time, an unfenced dog off-leash area
   - work to improve the turf in this park will need to be undertaken

Figure 11-13: Open space areas in Neighbourhood 6



Neighbourhood 7



Description

Neighbourhood 7 comprises of parts of Wellington Point and Birkdale, all west of Main Road and south of Birkdale Road. The neighbourhood is bounded also by the railway line, community purpose land set aside for the future corridor for the northern arterial extension and Tarradarrapin Creek Wetlands. The neighbourhood is approximately 164 ha in area. The community purpose corridor does run through the western section of the neighbourhood but is accessible by foot.

The residents of this neighbourhood have good access to schools, the railway station, Birkdale Hall, the Birkdale shopping centre, club facilities, cricket playing fields and netball courts at EGW Wood Sportsfields.

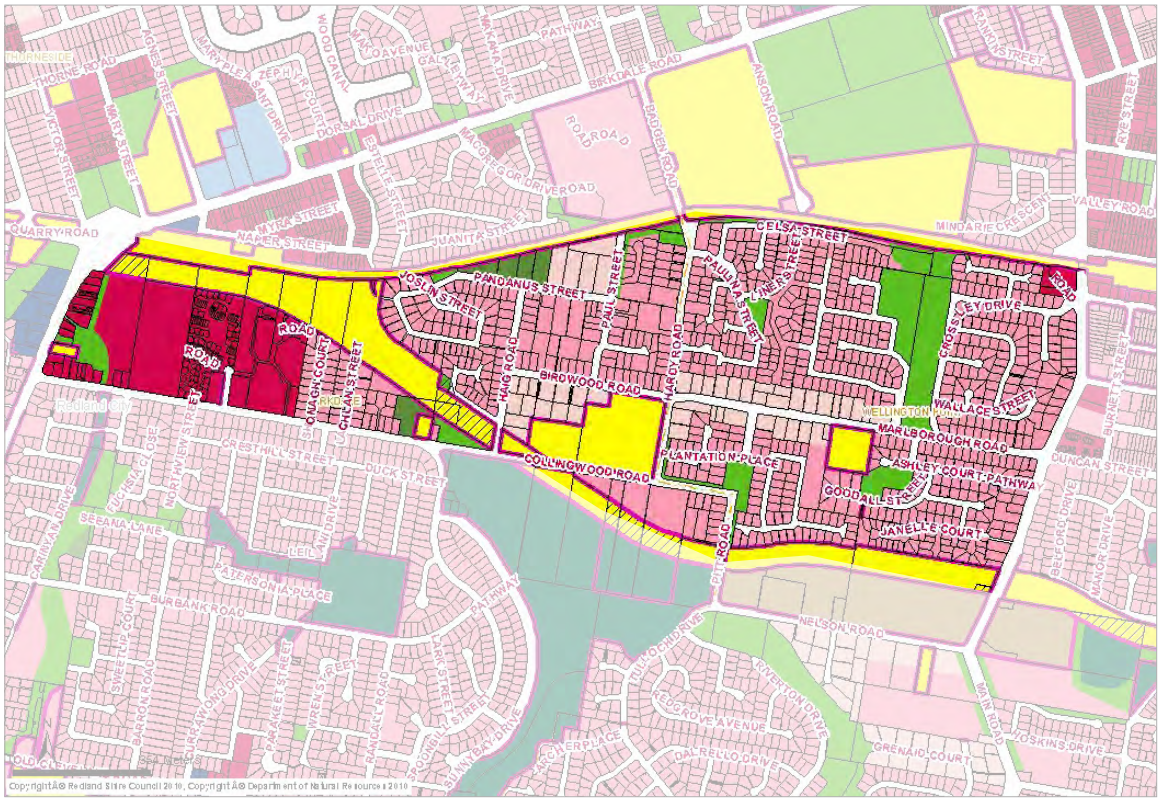
Land use

The neighbourhood is generally urban residential with detached housing (see Figure 11-14). There are multiple generations of housing including and new homes developed through infill. Approximately 17.5 ha of the neighbourhood is zoned medium density. Most of this area has been developed. There is one school within the neighbourhood.

Open space issues

Open space is distributed well throughout the neighbourhood (see Figure 11-15) however the two areas of greatest significance are the Community Purpose land set aside for the future road corridor and parklands and wetlands in

Figure 11-14: Extract map from Redland Planning Scheme



Saranah Place and Crossley Drive. The CP land is functioning as public open space and has some recreation value. It is however not zoned as open space. Without the CP land the medium density areas in this neighbourhood and the adjoining Neighbourhood 4 would have little or no access to public parkland and recreation areas.

The activities provided within this neighbourhood include a large dog off-leash area and multiple toddler play facilities of various types and conditions.

Access issues

The neighbourhood is relatively flat and good for walking. There are lots of cul-de-sacs and pockets of housing that appear to be linked by easements, pathways through parks and footpaths. Collingwood Road footpath is the main link for the medium density housing area. There are no constructed footpaths in local streets—residents will be walking on grass verges or the street.

Access is available through or alongside the CP land to the train station, making the train station a walkable option for the whole neighbourhood. However, there are some safety concerns with commuting through this area. Maintaining good footpaths, safety and public surveillance to the train station should be considered high priorities.

Crossing Hardy Road between Birdwood Road and the Railway should be considered a priority. This will enable a safe connection for children going to school and along the open space system that runs from Hardy Road Park along the railway line to Saranah Place Park.

Consideration should also be given to a crossing point on Marlborough Road at Crossley Drive Park assisting people to access the main parklands to the north. Also to assist resident south of Marlborough Road walking to school down Crossley Drive.

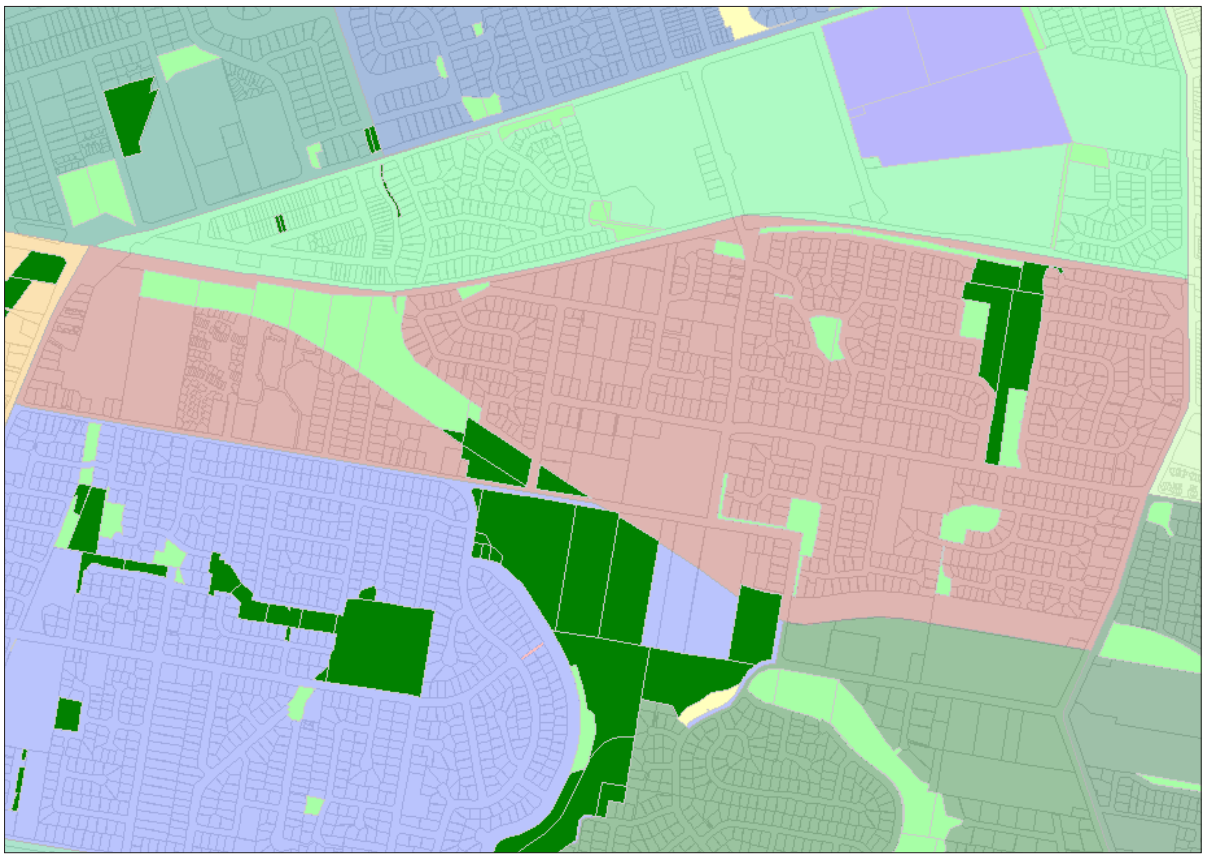
The biggest opportunity for access is along the CP land. The Seven Cs Connection Strategy highlights this corridor as a trunk east-west connector for walking and cycling. However, there are still sections of the CP land in private ownership that need to be addressed.

The footpath should be extended from Pitt Road to Nelson Road to improve walkability.

The residents of Bryce Place are making their way through the back of Bryce Place Park into the CP Land. This enables them to access the dog off-leash area and the train station. The path is informal at present and also involves crossing the drain, which would be difficult after rain. A walkable solution should be developed for this pocket of housing.

Consideration should be given to enabling the residents in the middle section of the neighbourhood more direct access to the schools via the underpass off Crossley Drive. Better crossing points across Crossley Drive wetlands could be considered one day.

Figure 11-15: Open space areas in Neighbourhood 7



Key recommended actions

1. Goodall Street Park:
   - needs external footpath to link with the path that runs through the park
   - should be assessed for commercial use by personal trainers
   - should have its toddler playground replaced at renewal time with a primary playground
   - a meeting place for young people with a basketball court and seating should be developed
2. Tarradarrapin Creek Corridor
   - Collingwood Road (CP land) both sides off-road would be suitable for a future community garden
3. Bryce Place Pocket Park
   - links into CP land, informal at present should be investigated and formalised for safety and accessibility issues
4. Liner Street Park
   - replace the existing seats as they are too low for be useful and are senior unfriendly.
   - the great stand of trees would be excellent for nature play. Consider cubby decks under the trees
   - primary play activities should be located in this park
5. Crossley Drive Park
   - has no bubbler and is very close to the main road and this edge should be fenced.
   - the park needs a connection through to Saranah Drive Park via the bushland.
   - there is a possibility of a community garden at the opposite end of the park from the playground (however area could be very wet during summer)
6. Crossley Drive Wetlands
   - the rail bollards should be replaced with single pole bollards to improve accessibility
7. Saranah Place Park
   - is a great park for physical activity and equipment could be placed in the park to support this
8. Plantation Place Park
   - should be upgraded with primary play equipment in the future
9. Hardy Road Park
   - should be upgraded to provide a meeting place for young people, it has good access and visual surveillance
10. Lachlan Street Park (CP Land) (community park - T2)
    - the open space urgently needs an off-street car park to support existing and future uses, the existing DOLA could be moved eastward and an informal car park could be established in the immediate future, for budget considerations in the future
    - the area, which extends all the way to the caravan park, requires a park plan that caters for adjacent medium density population (existing and future)
    - the character of this park should be retained but maintenance over the whole parks needs to improved over time
11. MacFarlan Street Park
    - consider replacing the toddler play with a train play area—a place where toddlers can play and watch trains go by—or re-vegetate the site
12. Improving access by:
    - maintaining good footpaths, safety and public surveillance to the train station should be considered top priorities.
    - improving the crossing between Hardy Road and Birdwood Road and the railway should be considered a priority
    - considering a crossing point on Marlborough Road at Crossley Drive Park
    - extending the footpath from Pitt Road to Nelson Road to improve walkability
    - developing a walkable solution from Bryce Place Pocket to CP Land and train station.

Neighbourhood 8

Description

Neighbourhood 8 comprises part of Alexandra Hills and Wellington Point. The neighbourhood is approximately 130 ha and is bounded by Old Cleveland Road East in the north, McDonald Road in the east, Finucane Road in the south and Allenby Road in the west except for the section from Balmoral Street northwards to Old Cleveland Road. This means that the community has to navigate crossing a small section of Allenby Road.

Land use

The neighbourhood is generally urban residential with detached housing (see Figure 11-16). There is a pocket of medium density in the northern part of the neighbourhood, owned by the one organisation providing a private facility. A community purpose zoned area has also been developed as a retirement village. The remaining zoned land is open space and conservation.

Open space issues

The recreation open space within this walkable neighbourhood is distributed in the upper two thirds of the neighbourhood (see Figure 11-17) and there is a large conservation area in the south. A small pocket of housing in the south-west corner only has access to the immediate streets or Squirrel Glider Conservation Area for extended walking. There are six open space and parkland areas that can be considered for neighbourhood recreation activities.

Access issues

Formed footpaths run along Allenby Road (for most of it on the opposite of the road to this neighbourhood), McMillan Road and Queens Court Road. Some of the cul-de-sacs have easements enabling movement around the streets.

Squirrel Glider Conservation Area has numerous tracks throughout providing a bushwalking experience in an urban community.

Other Matters

The Wellington Park Private Care facility in the north of the neighbourhood run the Eden Farm

The unique Eden Farm—1.5 acres of fenced open space containing grassed paddock and native trees, surrounded by 150 m concrete walking path and park benches. Our Eden Farm provides a marvellous opportunity for our residents to observe and interact with many kinds of animal life—a bit of country in the city!

- free ranging peacock,chook pen, with 25 chooks laying free range eggs, small waterhole, with crayfish and frogs
- 5 geese, 10 dam ducks, 6 muscovy ducks
- up to 40 visiting wood ducks which breed on farm
- visiting egrets, cockatoos, galahs, lorikeets, rosella, doves, ibis, magpies, crows, swallows peewees, tawny frogmouth, lizards, snakes, koalas, plovers.
- miniature horse—Rusty,



Figure 11-16: Extract map from Redland Planning Scheme



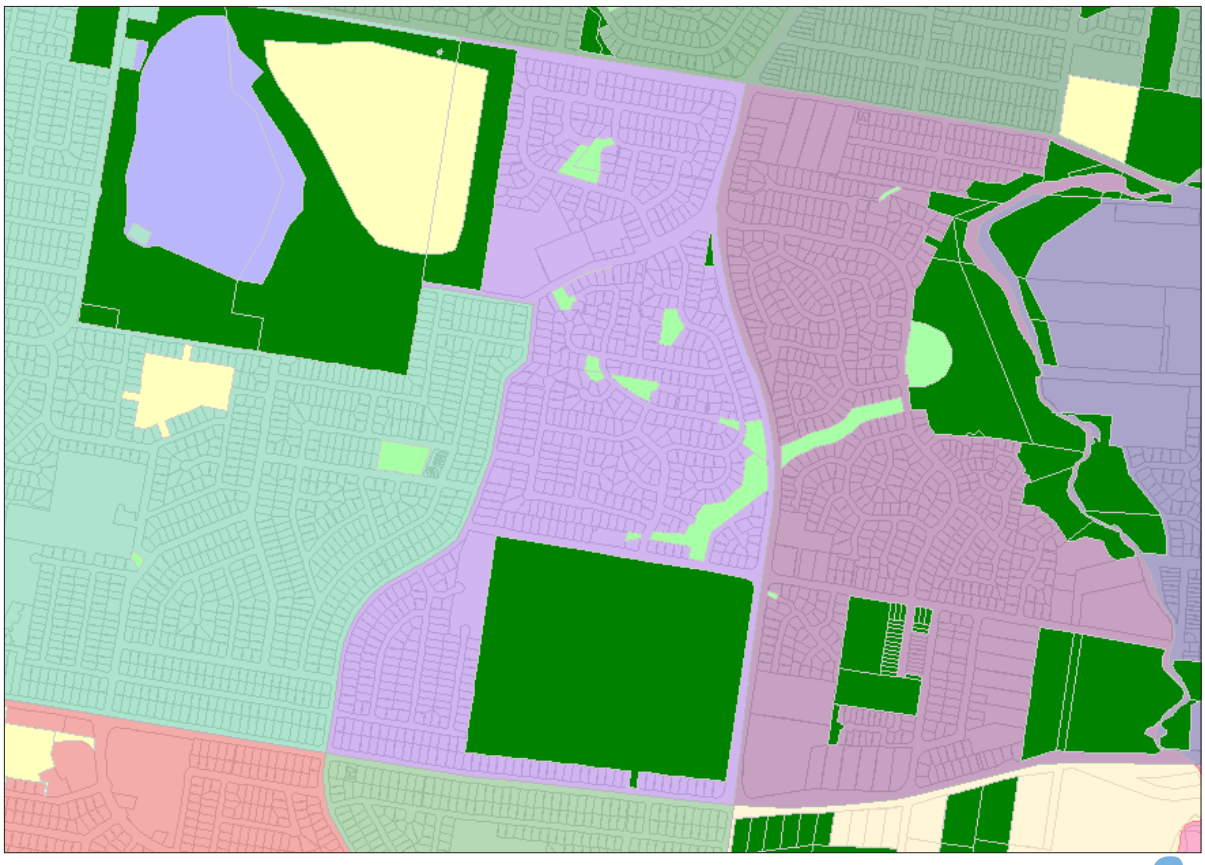
- 4 Goats, sheep, and a cattle dog
- feeding daily between 4.30pm and 5.00pm (Winter) or 5.30pm – 6.00pm (Summer) – observation only

With this in mind the open space needs of this 'medium density' community are well catered for within the grounds of the establishment. The interesting question is to what degree do and can the local community be part of the philosophy and activities at the centre and have the centre.

Key recommended actions

1. Squirrel Glider Conservation Reserve
   - should be maintained and possibly expanded to provide more circuits for people to use for pleasure and exercise
2. McDonald Road Park
   - should be expanded to be inclusive of young people in and around the basketball court. The parkland area could be a meeting place for young people in the neighbourhood if it had some other amenities such as seating, a picnic shelter and other physical activities.
   - the crossing points into this space from McDonald Road should be improved and a path extended into the activity area
3. Allenby Road Park
   - should function as a meeting place park and a place for quiet contemplation and reading a book. It is a very quaint park with landscaping but due to its proximity to homes and poor street frontage cannot really provide any other recreation function
4. Jasper Street Park (corner Cherry Street - rename Cherry Street Park).
   - this undeveloped parkland could be considered for a future community garden site
   - or as a great kick-about space perhaps with some physical activity elements for kicking, handball etc
   - a seating and a picnic table would complement these activities.

Figure 11-17: Open space areas in Neighbourhood 8



- the park should continue to be the toddler and primary school play park in the part of the neighbourhood.
- nature-based play elements would compliment and revitalise this park in the future.
- the existing play facilities may need improved shade

5. Sylvania Street Park
   - primary play activities could be complimented with some toddler activities to round off the purpose of this park.
   - nature-based play elements would also improve the quality of play in the park.
   - access into this park from Peprose Place should be improved with a formed pathway through the easement down into the park
6. Rosella Street Park
   - is the primary recreation park for the residents that are within a pocket of housing bounded by Allenby Road, Old Cleveland Road and the Birkdale landfill
   - this is a very important park for this community and will have to provide a wider range of activities then most neighbourhood parks.
   - Fortunately the park is however it is very undeveloped. At over 7,000 m^2 it should be able to provide more activities then it currently does including;
   - an improved kick-about space,
   - nature play,
   - primary school play
   - space for the young people in the immediate neighbourhood to hang out
   - physical activities including basketball and fitness stations
   - commercial use by personal trainers.
7. The McMillan Road Drainage easement
   - maybe able to function as a linear unfenced dog off-leash area for the length between Sapphire Street easement and McDonald Road. People are moving up and down this corridor already and this activity maybe able to be supported.

Neighbourhood 9



Description

Neighbourhood 9 (166 ha) comprises part of Birkdale. The neighbourhood is bounded by Birkdale Road in the west, Old Cleveland Road in the south, Collingwood Road in the north and Tarradarrapin Wetlands in the east.

Land use

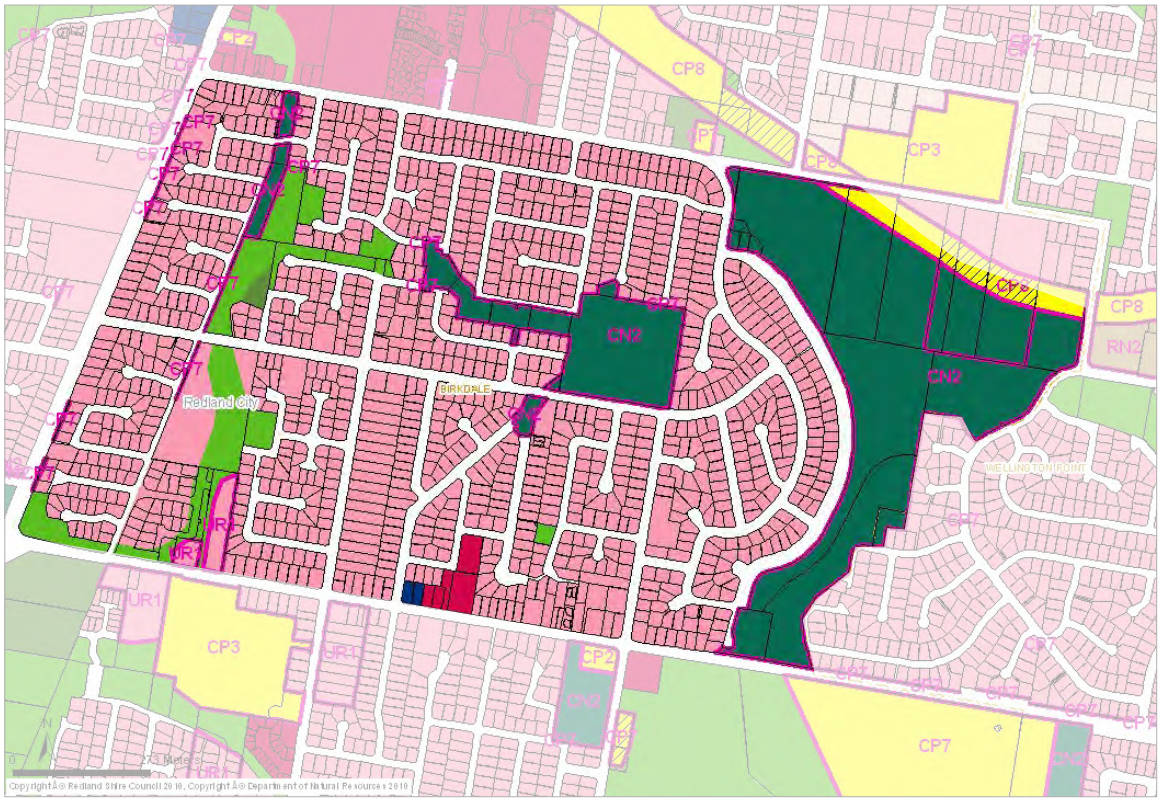
The neighbourhood is primarily urban residential with detached housing in cul-de-sacs (see Figure 11-18) There is a very small pocket of medium density zoning on Old Cleveland Road being for aged care facilities. Only half of the zoned area has been developed. The existing aged care facility appears to have minimal access to open space or natural areas.

Open space issues

Zoning maps show north-south and east-west open space connections with scattered parks throughout primarily bushland and drainage corridors (see Figure 11-19). The north-south connections are not yet in public ownership. The neighbourhood would be greatly enhanced once they are in place and path systems are developed.

The group of parks in the north-western part of the neighbourhood are vital to the provision of recreation activities for most of the neighbourhood. Most other open space areas are heavily treed or wet. The opportunity exists to consolidate these separated parks and create an interesting parkland area with good linking footpaths. Some of the residents in the

Figure 11-18: Extract map from Redland Planning Scheme



lower southern parts of the neighbourhood are up to 700 m away from recreation parkland.

The neighbourhood really only has five small parks that provide space for recreation activities within a safe walking distance for children. The future planning and development of these parks is important for this community.

Access issues

There are no constructed footpaths in local streets. Residents will be walking on grass verges or the street. As the neighbourhood appears to be relatively quiet this may not be such an issue. Many small linkages and easements are in place to enable people to walk through the neighbourhood. Carinyan Drive and Burbank Road would be among the many access roads for movement. There are formal and informal paths through the bushland including a linkage through Birkdale Bushland Refuge.

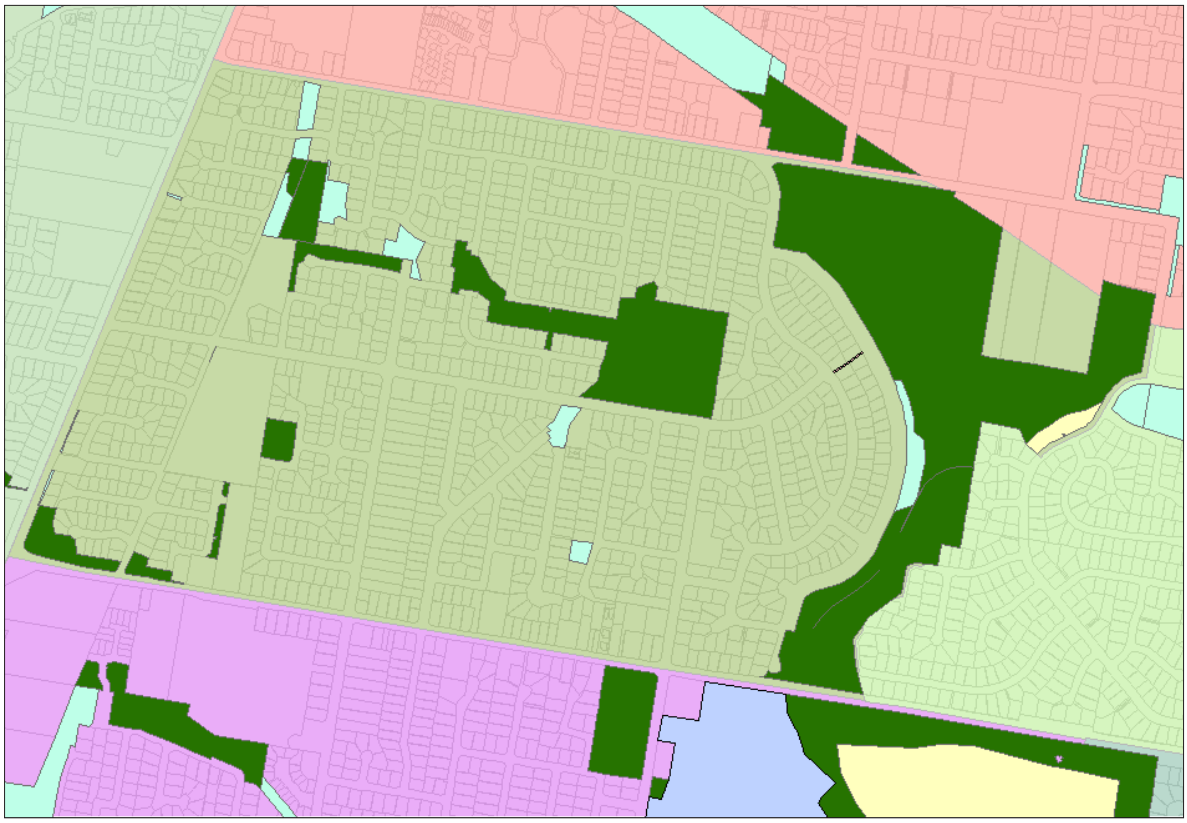
A formed footpath or trail system along Sunnybay Drive and through Tarradarrapin Creek Wetlands would greatly improve the connectivity to the parkland and make for a pleasant and accessible daily walk or ride for residents.

Seeana Lane is a great example of a shared use laneway abutting a council reserve. The opportunity exists to provide a path system from the laneway into Carinyan Drive Nature Belt to enable people all-weather access to the parklands that should be developed in the Carinyan Drive nature belt area.

Key recommended actions

1. Tarradarrapin Creek Wetlands and Sunnybay Drive
   - develop a footpath or trail system along the side of to improve access to the available parklands
2. Seeana Lane to Carinyan Drive Nature Belt
   - develop a footpath or trail system from which includes Carinyan Drive Park and Fuchsia Close Park
3. Sunnybay Drive Park
   - equipment should be replaced. Play facilities and activities for toddlers and primary school aged children, a place for young people to hang out could also be considered along Sunnybay Drive Parklands somewhere
4. Carinyan Drive Park
   - don't replace the shade structure over the toddler play facilities as the tree cover is now providing good casting shade
5. Carinyan Drive Park to Fuchsia Close
   - provide an all-weather and all-abilities footpath connection from Park via a boardwalk
6. Fuchsia Close Park
   - do not replace the playground equipment in but set aside the park for a possible future community garden should the community wish to develop one
   - in the mean time, the park should function as a kick-about space with one or more types of goals for people to kick or shoot through.

Figure 11-19: Open space areas in Neighbourhood 9



- this park may also be suitable for an unfenced off-leash area
- ensure good connections through to Carinyan Drive and Lobelia Street Park via off-road pathways

7. Lobelia Street Park
   - upgrade the old bollard lighting posts to provide a lit path through the neighbourhood from the train station
   - providing a dirt riding track for primary school children in the bush section of the park
8. Wren Court Park
   - is the only park is this part of the neighbourhood
   - It is a small park that will need to continue to function for toddler, primary and teenage activities if possible. The park would benefit from a sheltered picnic node and some extra seating

Shortfalls

Activity and facility shortfalls include:

- no area identified for a local, unfenced or fenced dog off-leash area
- no area has been able to be identified for commercial use by personal trainers and the like
- serious consideration should be given to developing new pathways and formalising (concreting) existing tracks to link all the areas of parkland together in this neighbourhood
- the open space will only start to really function as recreation parkland for the residents when the path connections are in place
- if the linkages can't be put in place then serious consideration should be given to acquiring additional land for recreation and parks purposes in the neighbourhood

Neighbourhood 10

Description

Neighbourhood 10 (83 ha) comprises part of the lower portion of Wellington Point. The neighbourhood's boundaries are Tarradarrapin Creek Wetland in the west, Old Cleveland Road East in the south, Main Road in the east and the Community Purpose (road) corridor in the north.



Land use

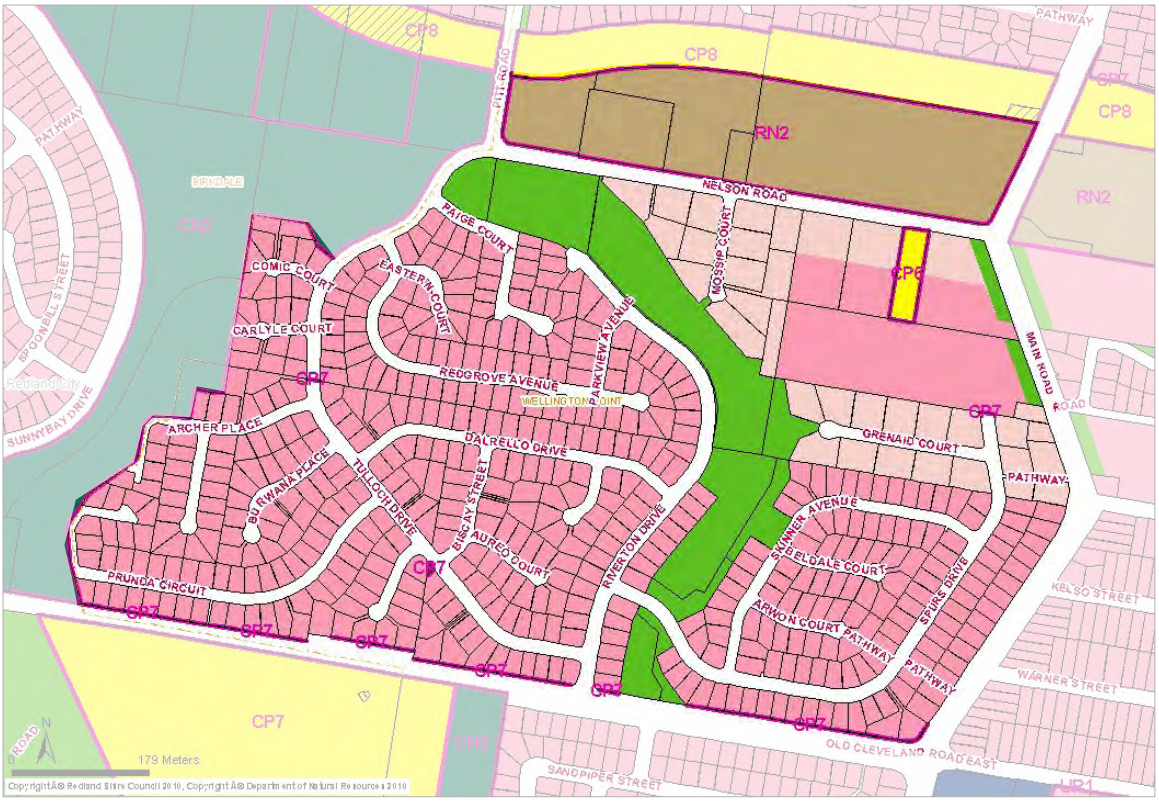
The neighbourhood is generally urban residential with detached housing (see Figure 11-20). There is a small pocket of lower density and an area of rural non-urban in the northern part of the neighbourhood. There are several large lots that are still undeveloped with opportunities for infill still existing. A small community purpose lot is a place of worship. The streets are almost all cul-de-sacs, many with easements.

Open space issues

The only recreation open space within the neighbourhood is along Riverton Drive (see Figure 11-21). The open space, classified as parkland is drainage constrained with areas of dry land to either side of the creek line. The parklands run through the middle of the neighbourhood with reasonable access on both sides.

There are small mowed edges along Tarradarrapin Creek Corridor, suitable for seating and quiet contemplation.

Figure 11-20: Extract map from Redland Planning Scheme



Access issues

Tulloch Drive has the only formed footpath and people are likely to be choosing to walk on the street when moving around the neighbourhood.

Riverton Drive has a footpath that leads almost all the way to Riverton Drive Park but stops 300m short. Accessibility into the park should be improved including connections through the park. There are currently no path connections across to Skinner Ave Park (also part of the open space system / drainage corridor)

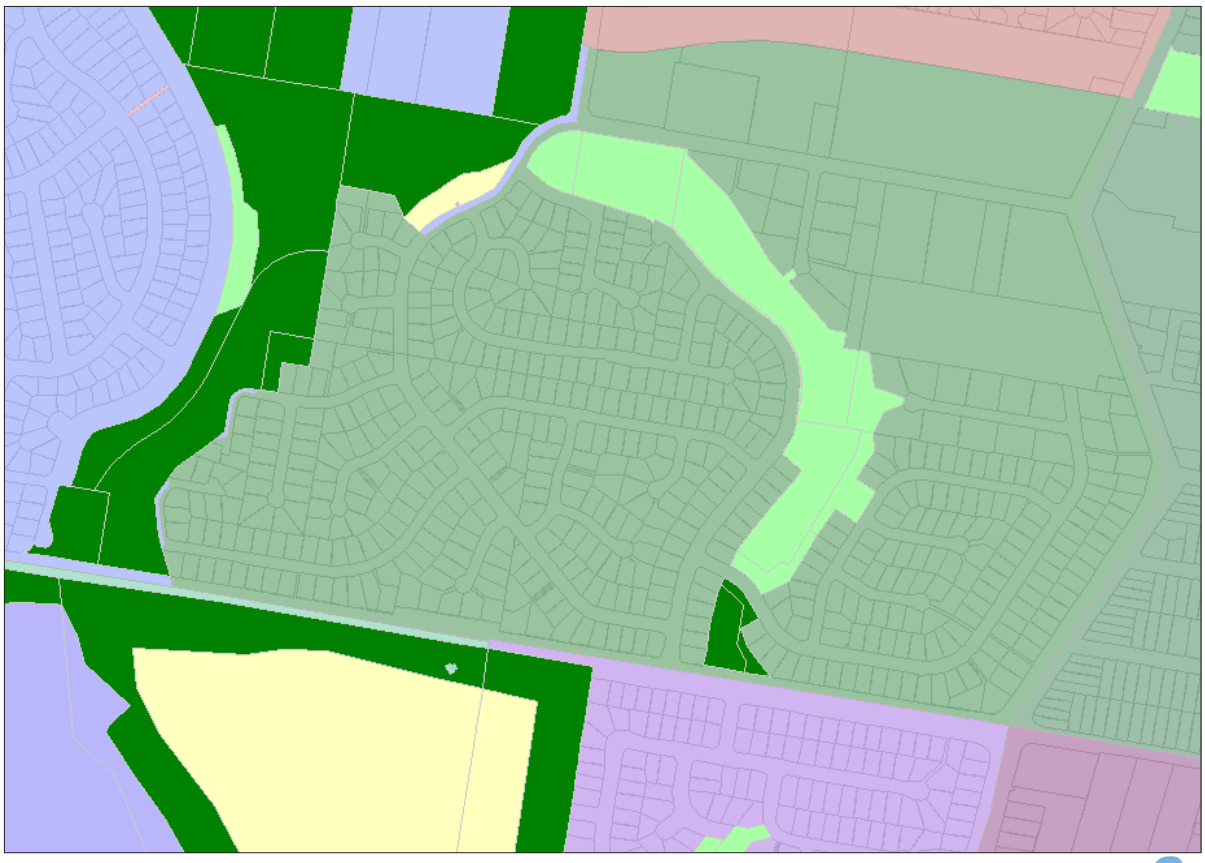
Key recommended actions

1. Riverton Drive Park (incorporating Brock Park)
   - should be able to provide space for a full range of activities for neighbourhood.
   - it is already providing for physical activity and kick-about.
   - assess the park for commercial use by personal trainers
   - improving the comfort of park users with some seating and shelters
2. Skinner Avenue Park
   - on the opposite side of the open space / drain should be connected to Riverton Drive Park with a path system
   - the park should provide activities for toddlers and primary school aged children
3. Nelson Road Park
   - area is currently providing a space for kick-about
   - improved turf and surface to encourage this activity
4. Harold and Enid Brown Park
   - provide a large unfenced off-leash area for dogs through this open space
   - consider fencing one end only (Old Cleveland Road side of park) and allocating the whole space to exercising dogs off-leash

Shortfall

- An area for a future community garden could not be identified.

Figure 11-21: Open space areas in Neighbourhood 10



Neighbourhood 11



Description

Neighbourhood 11 (147 ha) comprises part of Wellington Point. The neighbourhood boundaries include the railway line in the east, Duncan Street in the north, Main Road in the west and Old Cleveland Road and Sturgeon Street in the south. Starkey Street, which does carry a lot of traffic and possibly could be a barrier to some, is considered to have numerous safe crossing points, particularly in the vicinity of Apex Park, one of the main attractions in this neighbourhood.

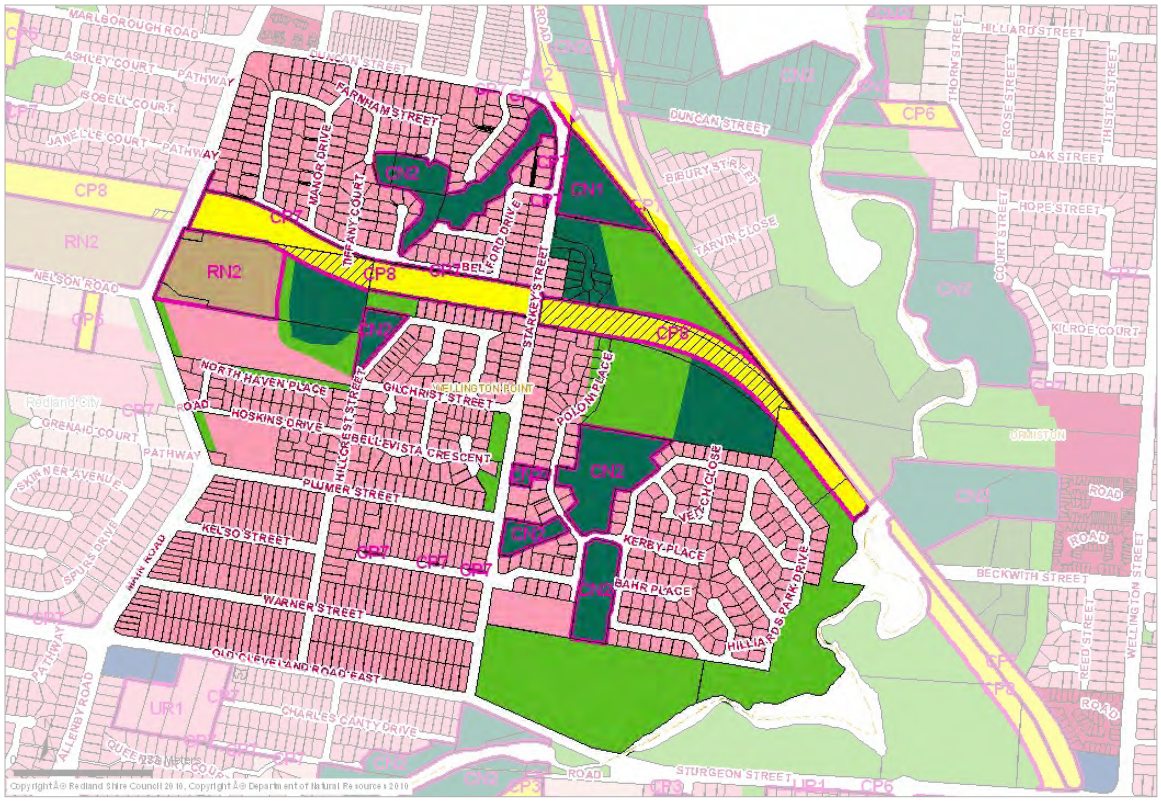
Land use

The neighbourhood is all urban residential with detached housing (see Figure 11-22). There is a Community Purpose corridor in the north for a future road and most other land is zoned open space or conservation. There is a parcel of rural non-urban land in the west.

Open space issues

The neighbourhood is scattered with open space of varying purpose and quality (see Figure 11-23). The future road corridor dominates some areas as does the drainage system from Duncan Road and the wetlands in Poloni Place. Much of the open space in the neighbourhood is in the form of wetlands and future road corridor (CP Land). Notwithstanding that the future road may be many decades away it provides this community with the option of using the space for local activities in the short to medium term.

Figure 11-22: Extract map from Redland Planning Scheme



Apex Park is a key activity area in the neighbourhood and the mostly grid road system enables easy access by most of the community into this park on foot or by bicycle. All other parks in the neighbourhood need attention and consideration at asset renewal time.

Access issues

Formed footpaths exist on some sections of Main Road and Duncan Street, also on sections of Starkey Street, otherwise there are no formed concrete footpaths. Apex Park, Hilliards Creek Corridor and Heritage Drive are linked by a path system that enables walking and cycling through this parkland. Duncan Street Drainage Reserve also has off-road trails enabling pleasant walking and cycling.

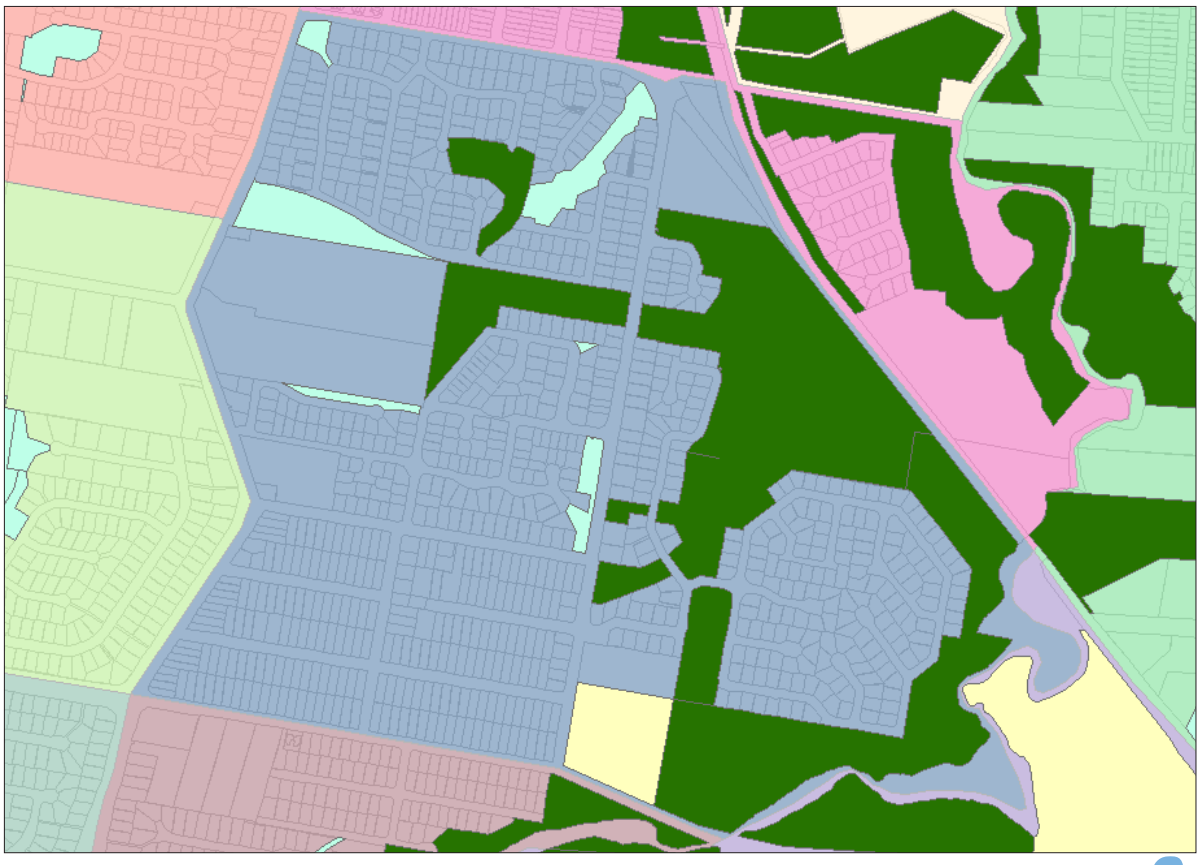
Key recommended actions

1. Apex Park (community park)
   - the park should be assessed for commercial use by personal trainers and other commercial uses
2. Schonrock Street Nature Belt
   - nature play should be considered
3. Belford Drive
   - replace the toddler play facilities in the future with primary and teenage activities including basketball
   - provide a shaded seating and picnic area for people to stay and enjoy a game of basketball
4. Plumer Parkland
   - is almost 5,000 m^2 of open space with no activities facilities provided
   - the open space provides a buffer from Starkey Street traffic and it is a well maintained space and could be considered for a number of activities
   - including a community garden,
   - toddler play
   - primary play
   - by providing more localised play children can use Plumer Parklands without having to cross Starkey Street to go to Apex Park
5. Heritage Drive Urban Habitat
   - assess for commercial activity,
   - provide a nature-based play area
   - develop a small kick-about space
6. Duncan Street bushland
   - has a small break out area off Warlow Close that could be considered for nature play features and a future community garden
7. Belford Drive CP Land
   - formalise community kick-about area and upgraded for safety or for development as a junior sporting field

Shortfall

- A location for an informal fenced or unfenced dog off-leash area could not be located.

Figure 11-23: Open space areas in Neighbourhood 11



Neighbourhood 14

Description

Neighbourhood 14 (424ha) lies across SCA 1 and 2. The neighbourhood is bounded by four major roads—Old Cleveland Road East in the west and north, Allenby Road in the east and Finucane Road in the south.

Land use

There is significant medium density zoning in the neighbourhood particularly along Finucane Road and Old Cleveland Road in the south-west. There is also a section of medium density around Valantine Road. All other housing type is urban residential. Other land uses include two areas of community purpose land where the schools are located and three small local centres where there are existing shops. There is still infill development underway and potential into the future.

There is one long corridor and shorter spur length of open space provided around the main drainage lines in the neighbourhood and a number of other smaller local parks.

Open space issues

The drainage corridors are providing the main linkages off-road in the neighbourhood and also some of the main recreation areas (see Figure 11-25).

The parks are spread out across the neighbourhood and as such they each need to provide a wide range of activities. Many of the parks are of an adequate size and this enables diversity of opportunity.



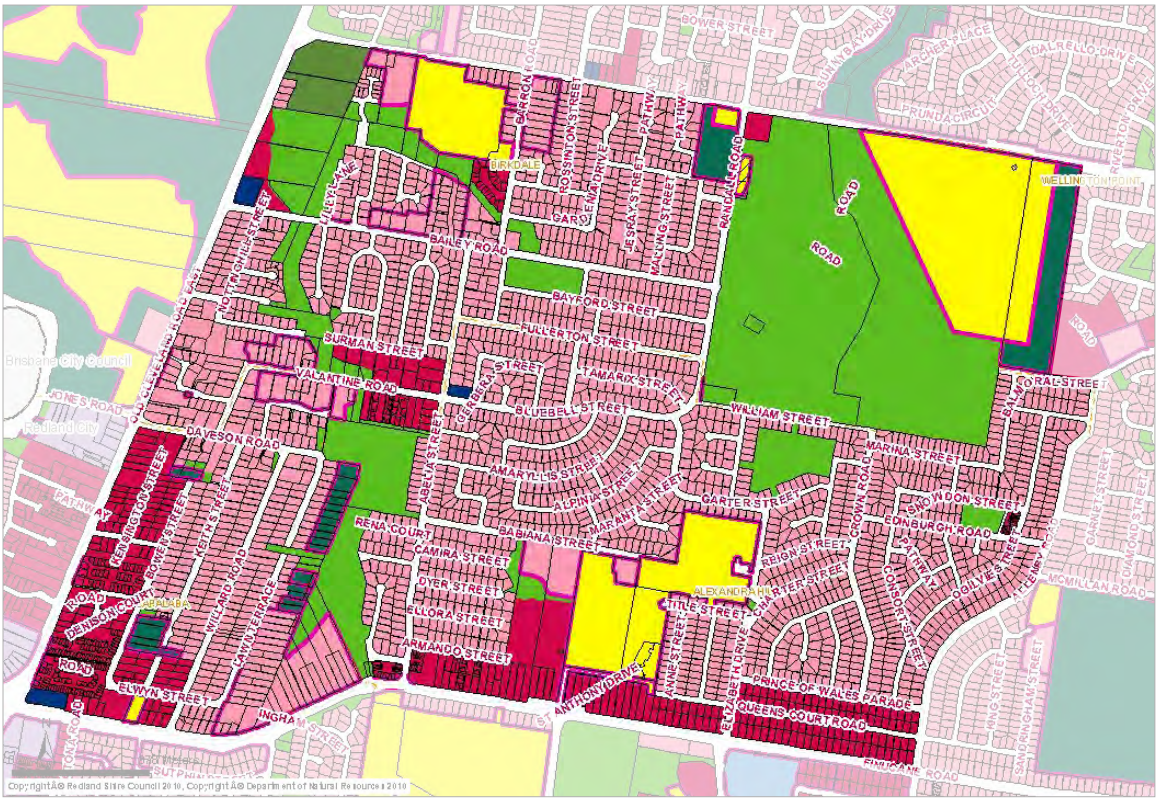
Judy Holt Sportsfields are within this neighbourhood and the new master plan (2011) has taken the recreation and sporting needs of the local community into consideration—including the provision of play facilities, a dog off-leash area, access to the cricket wickets, walking trails through the natural areas, access to the sporting fields and picnic facilities and car parking.

Access issues

Many of the main boundary roads and internal roads have formed footpaths enabling walking around the neighbourhood streets.

The main drainage open spaces and parks have walking and cycling tracks through them providing shaded and pleasant corridors for recreation and commuting.

Figure 11-24: Extract map from Redland Planning Scheme



Key recommended actions

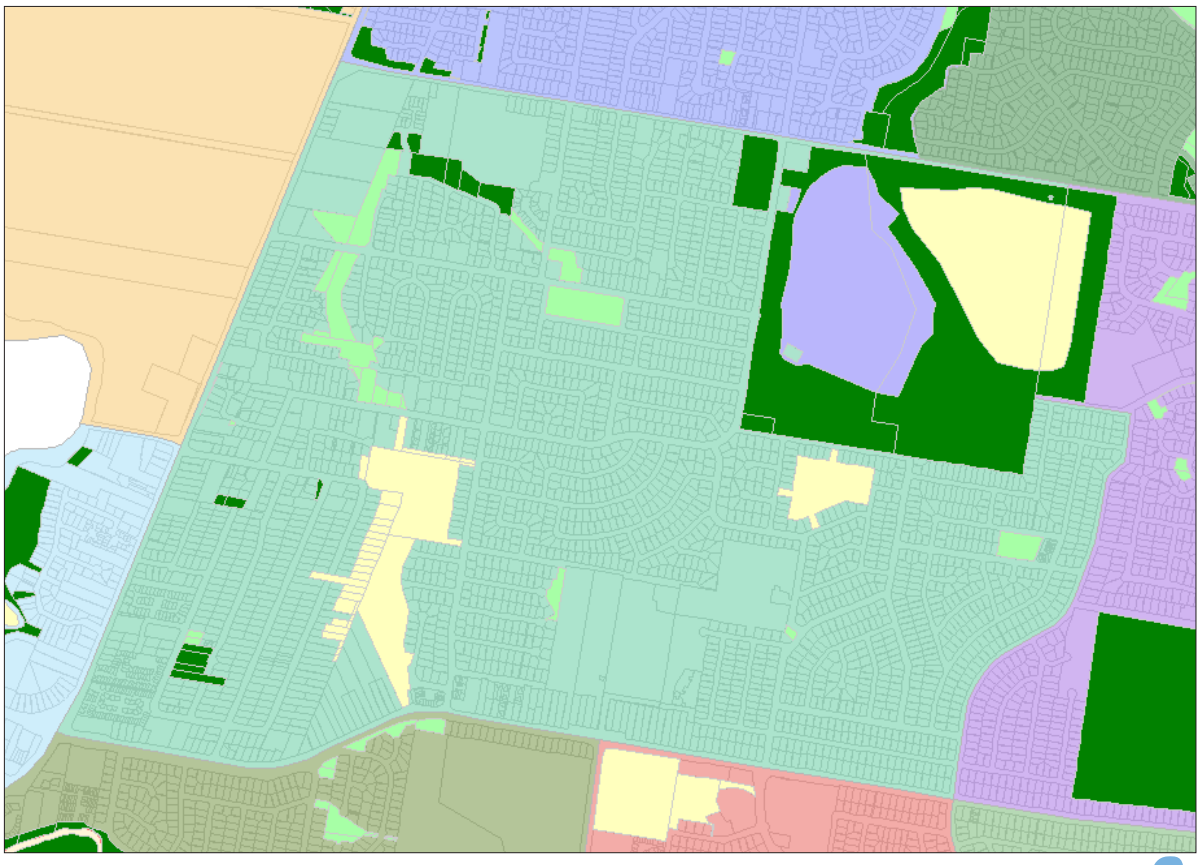
The following parks are ones that are a priority due to their proximity to the medium density zoning and exiting housing.

1. Bowen Street Park
   - upgrade the park with nature-based play
   - maintain activities in the park for toddlers and primary school children
2. Goodge Court Park
   - remove and do not replace the older equipment at the Goodge Court entry of the parklands
   - Surman Street open space needs to be the location for play activities for toddlers and primary school aged children including nature-based play
3. Valantine Park (Community Park)
   - will provide a full range of activities for residents including nearby the medium density residents
   - assess the park for commercial use
4. Robinson Park
   - provide more activities in this park to support the medium density in the neighbourhood
   - nature play,
   - shade over the playground,
   - an area for teens to hang out,
   - some physical activities (e.g. basketball)
   - a community garden plot
5. Gardenia Street Park
   - the play equipment from this park should not be replaced when it is time for renewal. The play facilities should all be located in Bailey Road Park. This park should function as a recreation corridor
6. Bailey Road Park (Community Park)
   - the park should be assessed for commercial use (e.g. personal trainers)
   - provide a range of primary school aged play features.
   - upgrade the play equipment needs at renewal time
   - provide a public toilet in this park to increase use and length of stay in the park
7. George Street Park
   - provide nature-based play elements for toddlers and primary school aged children.
   - the existing play equipment should not be replaced when it is time for renewal
   - the dog off-leash area should continue to be the main activity in this park
   - the park is a great location for bush picnics and these facilities should remain and be renewed and upgraded
   - The local school should be invited to consider the park a location for environmental education and a partnership for improving the park as a learning environment could be explored
8. Snowdon Street Park

- provide a range of activities for
- toddler play
- primary play
- and teenagers including physical activities such as basketball
- the public toilet and community facility should remain

9. Babiana Street Park
   - should be expanded with primary play activities over time

Figure 11-25: Open space areas in Neighbourhood 14



Neighbourhood 15



Description

Neighbourhood 15 (133ha) comprises parts of Wellington Point and Alexandra Hills. The neighbourhood is bounded by Finucane Road in the south, Hilliards Creek Corridor in the east, Old Cleveland Road in the north and McDonald Road in the west. It is located in both SCA 1 and 2.

Land use

The neighbourhood is generally urban residential with detached housing (see Figure 11-26). The neighbourhood has a small area of park residential and one local centre zoned area that has a new shopping centre already in place. All other zoned area is conservation and parkland open space.

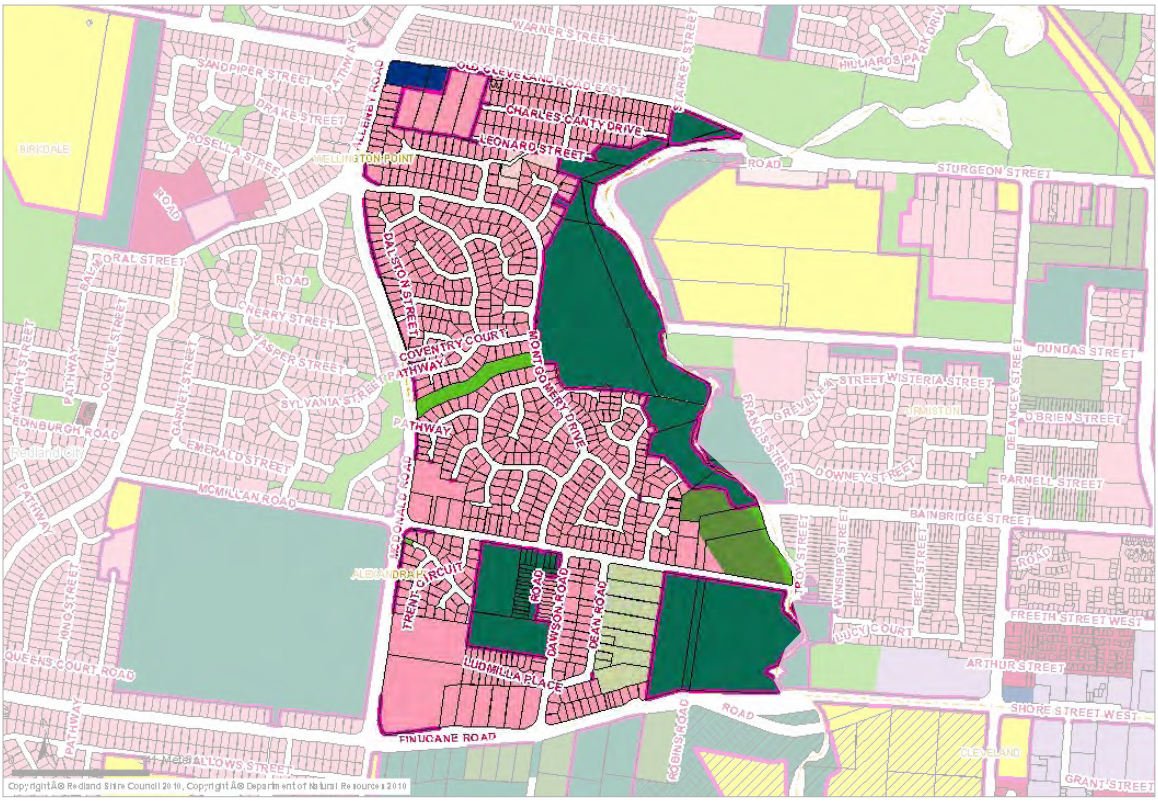
Open space issues

The neighbourhood has one functioning urban park— Montgomery Drive Park— in the centre, east of the residential area (see Figure 11-27). The park is situated along Hilliard Creek amidst a large track of bushland. There a sections of the bushland that could provide extra activities that Montgomery Drive Park does not, however mostly the bushland's highest value should remain environmental to support water quality and urban habitat.

Access issues

The formed footpath system extends along most of Montgomery Drive, Dawson Drive along McMillan Road and McDonald Road. Many of the cul-de-sacs have easements

Figure 11-26: Extract map from Redland Planning Scheme



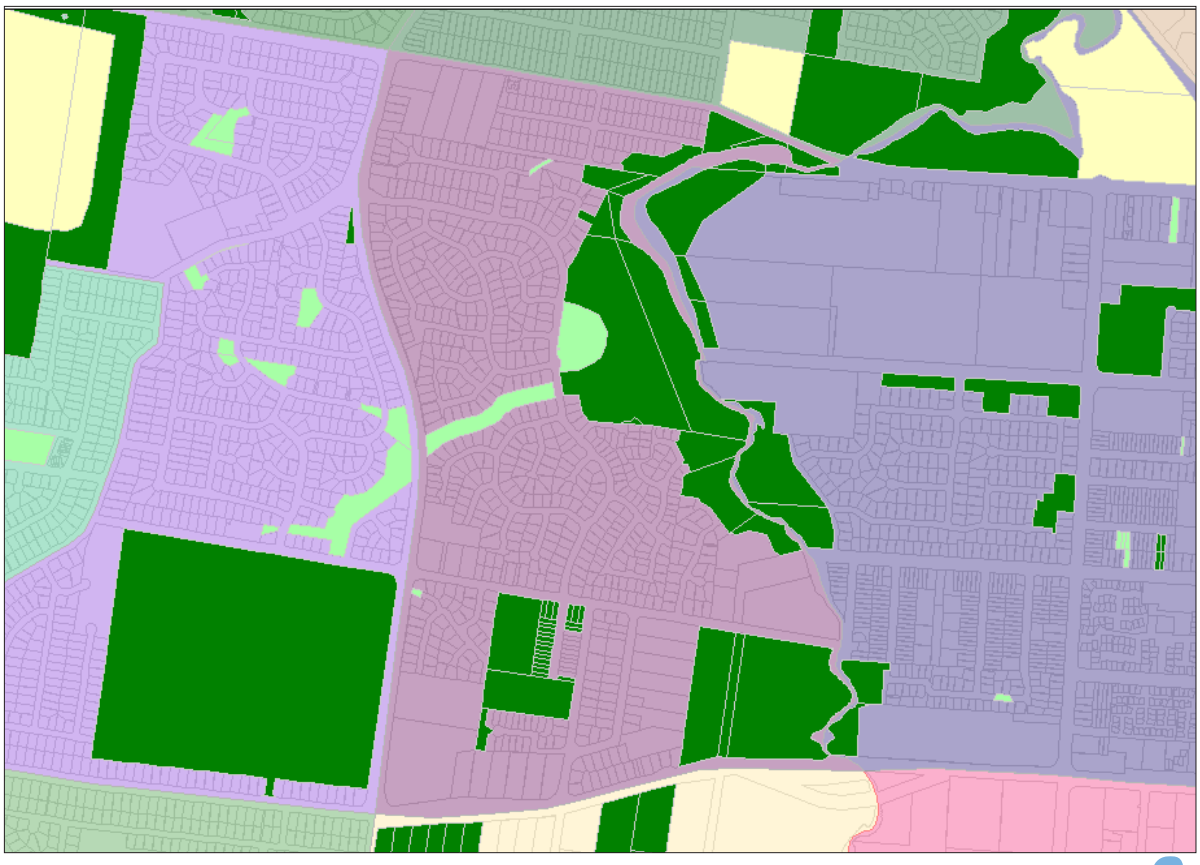
onto the footpath networks enabling movement into and around the neighbourhood. Desired walking or cycling lines are also evident along the McMillan Road Drainage Reserve. The track system extends into the neighbourhood along Hilliards Creek through to Sturgeon Street and beyond to Ormiston College and the softball fields even though it runs on the other side of the creek. Council own all of the land on the western side of the creek and could conceivably provide a western track system for residents in the north-western part of the neighbourhood.

Key recommended actions

1. William Forsyth Park
   - may be able to cope with allowing dogs to run off-leash in an unfenced area
   - Doug Tiller Reserve off Charles Canty Drive
   - may be suitable for a small local community garden
2. Montgomery Drive Park
   - is the focal park of the neighbourhood
   - provide a kick-about area
   - nature-based play
   - toddler and primary play
   - more physical activities including basketball
   - assess for commercial use by personal trainers.
3. Fruit Tree Park (new park in development and located at 61 McMillan Road Alexandra Hills)
   - will be developed over the next few years and will provide a site for community gardening amongst a myriad of mature fruit trees (see box below for types).
   - the park may could be developed as a meeting place for young people as it has good access and surveillance
   - the park will be a genuinely lovely place to relax and enjoy nature



Figure 11-27: Open space areas in Neighbourhood 15



Suburb Catchment Area 2

SCA 2 is made up of Capalaba and Alexandra Hills. A map of the SCA and neighbourhoods can be found at Figure 11-28.

Capalaba and Alexandra Hills contain established areas but in the next twenty years the residential population is expected to increase by 4,378 people to 39,944 residents—a 12.3% increase. The majority of the population growth will occur in Capalaba (over 3,000) and of that, nearly three-quarters will be in medium density accommodation. Of the 500 dwellings expected to be built in Alexandra Hills by 2026, over 400 of these are likely to be medium density units.

Many of the medium density areas are not well placed to access parks or open spaces. Often main roads have to be crossed in order to access activities in Capalaba Regional Park, John Fredericks Park and Keith Surridge Park.

Provision of SCA desired service standards

Every SCA has set of desired service standards that Council will aim to achieve over a 14 year period to 2026. This is outlined earlier. The following section applies the service standards to SCA 2.

Picnicking

Picnic facilities for large groups are currently provided in the following destination and catchment parks:

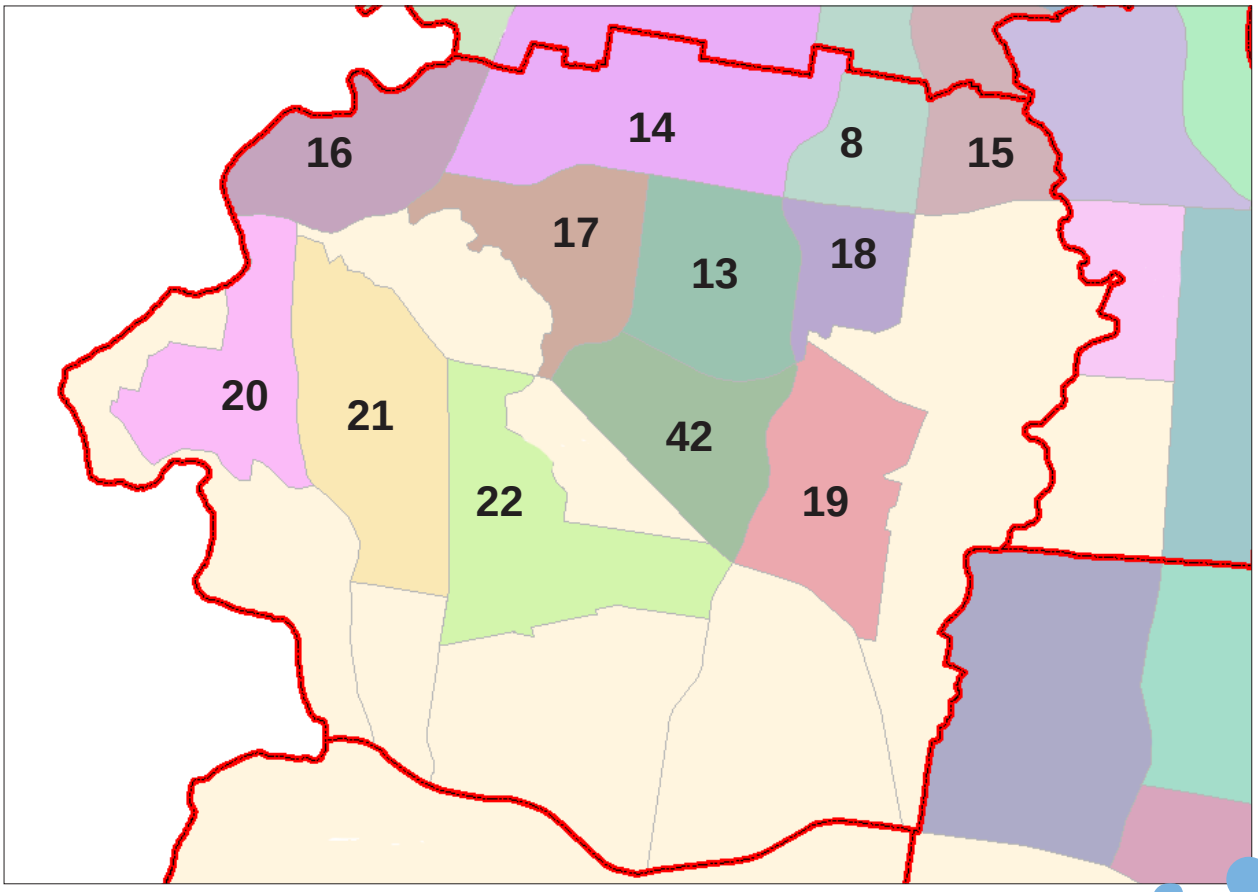
- Capalaba Regional Park can cater to extended stays as it has public toilet facilities
- Redland Youth Plaza has toilets but no picnic facilities and would be an excellent place for people to meet in groups to have picnics

Exercising dogs off-leash

The following dog off-leash areas are provided in the SCA. All areas are fenced:

- George Street Park, Alexandra Hills
  - medium size
  - no small dog enclosure
- Hanover Drive, Alexandra Hills
  - large size
  - no small dog enclosure
- Capalaba Regional Park
  - large size
  - no small dog enclosure
- Wentworth Drive Park, Capalaba
  - large size
  - no small dog enclosure
- Brosnan Drive Park, Capalaba
  - medium size
  - no small dog enclosure
- Windemere Road Park, Alexandra Hills
  - large size
  - separate small dog enclosure

Figure 11-28: Neighbourhoods in Catchment 2



Recommendation

- Wimborne Road Park - establish a new dog off leash area in this park when dog registrations increase in the SCA, warranting a new facility

• Access to nature

Bushwalking is available in many conservation reserves in the SCA including:

- Greater Glider Conservation Area
- Scribbly Gums Conservation Area
- Coolnwynpin Creek Corridors
- Swamp Box Conservation Area

Wedding and ceremonies

It is time to develop special areas in the parkland to accommodate undercover ceremonies. These areas would be able to be booked by the community for an event. Toilets are always a consideration when encouraging large gatherings in parks, including weddings and other ceremonies. Only parks with existing public toilets, access to toilets or a reasonable chance of having them built in the future should be encouraged as ceremony venues in the future.

- Indigiscapes Centre in Capalaba is a popular place for ceremonies and receptions

Recommendation

- provide a special pergola in Capalaba Regional Park weddings and ceremonies in the future

Skate board riding and BMX

The Redland Youth Plaza is situated in Capalaba. This facility is a destination standard skate and BMX park which is also popular with local residents.

The Redland BMX Club is situated in parkland on Degen Road, Capalaba. The area is leased to the Club who, for over two decades, have run training and events for Redland BMX riders. The track is competition standard. Other Redland BMX tracks have been modelled on this track. It is open to the public when there are no club or competition events underway

There is a set of skate bowls in Windemere Road Park Alexandra Hills. BMX riders can also use the bowls. The *Redland City Ramp Park Strategy* recommends extending and upgrading this facility.

Ramp parks are to be upgraded and provided as detailed in the *Redland City Ramp Park Strategy 2008*.

Sport

The following sporting activities can be undertaken in SCA 2 primarily in Council sport parks.

1. AFL
2. baseball
3. basketball and indoor sports
4. BMX
5. cricket
6. football (soccer)
7. greyhound racing
8. lawn bowls
9. netball
10. rugby league

Sports Park Plans

Sports park plans have been developed for the following sports parks[1]:

1. John Frederick Park has an adopted plan master plan
2. Redland Baseball Park has a master plan in development (2011)

- Degen Road PCYC is a parkland under lease to a not-for-profit sporting and youth organisation
- Degen Road Park is parkland under lease to a not-for-profit sporting organisations

Recommendation

- a sports park plan is developed for Keith Surridge Park

All-abilities play

Council aims to have a destination level, all-abilities play facility in each SCA.

- An all-abilities playground is situated Capalaba Regional Park

Festival space

Council aims to provide one major festival and event space per SCA.

- Capalaba Regional Park is a suitable venue for festivals and events
- Redland Youth Plaza has been designed to cater for festivals and events, concerts and competitions
- Indigiscapes holds a number of small and large community events and festivals each year

Park user comfort

Council aims to provide a public toilet in every community park. Public toilets are currently available in the following parks:

- Capalaba Regional Park
- John Frederick Park
- Keith Surridge Park

The following parks should be provided with public toilets over time, one uni-sex, all-abilities toilet is recommended in each of these parks.

- Brosnan Drive Park
- Hanover Drive Park
- Wentworth Drive Park
- Wimborne Road Park
- Windemere Road Park
- Redland Track Park

Walking and cycling

Council aims to provide footpaths on main roads in the SCA. Currently all main roads have formed footpaths except a

1 The park may also have recreation, conservation or other functions that have also been included in the master plan

missing link along Redland Bay Road from Windemere Road to Vienna Road.

Indoor community activities

There are three Council owned and managed community halls in the catchment including:

1. Alexandra Hills Hall in Keith Surridge Park
2. Capalaba Place in the Capalaba Library Building
3. Redland Indigiscapes Centre

The future of these community halls is outlined in the *Community Halls Review*, Strategic Development Plan for Community Facilities Plan and Report March 2011

Commercial activities in open space

Council will consider expanded commercial use opportunities in many parks in these suburbs.

Commercial use assessments should be undertaken in the following parks:

- Brosnan Drive Park
- Capalaba Regional Park
- Hanover Drive Park
- John Frederick Park
- Keith Surridge Park
- O'Gorman Street Park
- Tauris Road Park
- Wentworth Drive Park
- Wimborne Road Park
- Windemere Road Park
- Redland Track Park

Water-based recreation

Boat ramps and beach access points are to be provided in each catchment.

The assessment has found that there are no formalised access points into Tingalpa Creek or Leslie Harrison Dam in the catchment.

Destination parks (T1)

Destination parks (T1) in the catchment are:

- Capalaba Regional Park
- Redland Indigiscapes Centre
- Redland Youth Plaza
- (future) Redland Track Park, Alexandra Hills in development and not open to the public as a design track park

Community parks (T2)

The following parks are recommended to be the Community Parks (T2):

- Brosnan Drive Park
- Hanover Drive Park
- Wentworth Drive Park
- Wimborne Road Park
- Windemere Road Park

School Facilities

- there are three primary school in the SCA
- there are two secondary schools in the SCA

Outdoor recreation opportunities

The following outdoor recreation activities are presumed to be occurring in the SCA:

- bird watching and nature study
- BMX riding
- boating along Tingalpa Creek (kayaking, canoeing)
- bushwalking in urban conservation reserves
- fishing
- mountain bike riding in conservation reserves and on unformed road reserves
- on-road cycling
- picnicking in bush and urban parkland settings

Signature experiences and locations

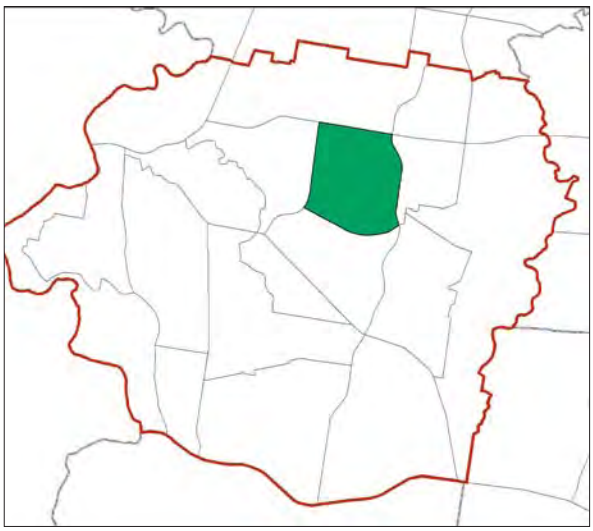
Signature experiences and locations unique to this catchment include:

- a future signature experience will be the proposed Redland Track Park, Alexandra Hills—beginner to intermediate mountain bike park in urban conservation areas
- Capalaba Regional Park—all-abilities playground and festivals and event space
- shopping, dining, entertainment in Capalaba Town Centre
- Coolnwynpin Creek Corridors—linear trail system connecting parks and people with centres and services.
- viewing Leslie Harrison Dam (no public access)
- Redland Indigiscapes Centre—great coffee and meals, environmental education, shopping, events and festivals, volunteering
- Redland Youth Plaza—destination skate and BMX track—second largest in Queensland

Importantly, it should be noted:

1. **the activities recommended for each park will be delivered in a priority order**
2. **the overall time frame for delivery of the strategy's recommendations is 14 years (2012—2026)**
3. **many of the embellishments will not be provided until the existing asset in the park is due for renewal and replacement**
4. **the recommendations will inform the asset management program of Council which has, as a priority, management and renewal of existing assets**

Neighbourhood 13



Description

Neighbourhood 13 (153ha) comprises a part of Alexandra Hills. The neighbourhood is bounded by an unformed road reserve in the south, Windemere Road in the west, Finucane Road in the north and Vienna Road in the east.

Land use

The neighbourhood is generally urban residential made up of detached housing in cul-de-sacs (see Figure 11-29). North of Newhaven Street and Cambridge Drive there is a mix of land use including medium density, open space and district centre (retail). There are four types of community purpose land being for infrastructure, community facilities, places of worship and a future transport/ greenspace corridor.

Open space issues

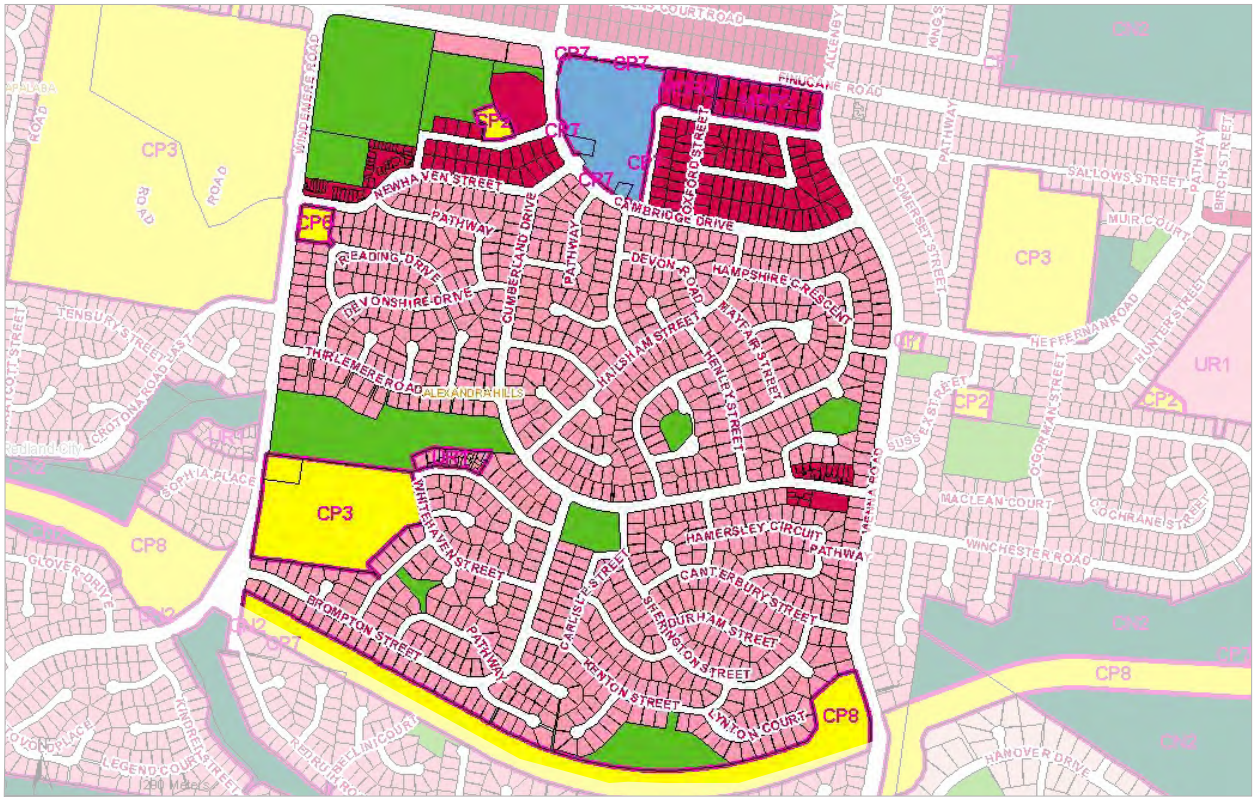
There is a good variety of open space from sporting fields and neighbourhood parks to long corridors of natural bushland enabling walking and cycling (see Figure 11-30). The neighbourhood parks are centrally located.

Access issues

A formed footpath system is provided through the neighbourhood facilitating walking and cycling to all the parks and the shopping centre.

There are a limited number of easements through the cul-de-sac ends and people will be doing a lot of walking around the cul-de-sacs to get to where they want to go. The parks are also located at cul-de-sac ends and this also promotes movement through the neighbourhood.

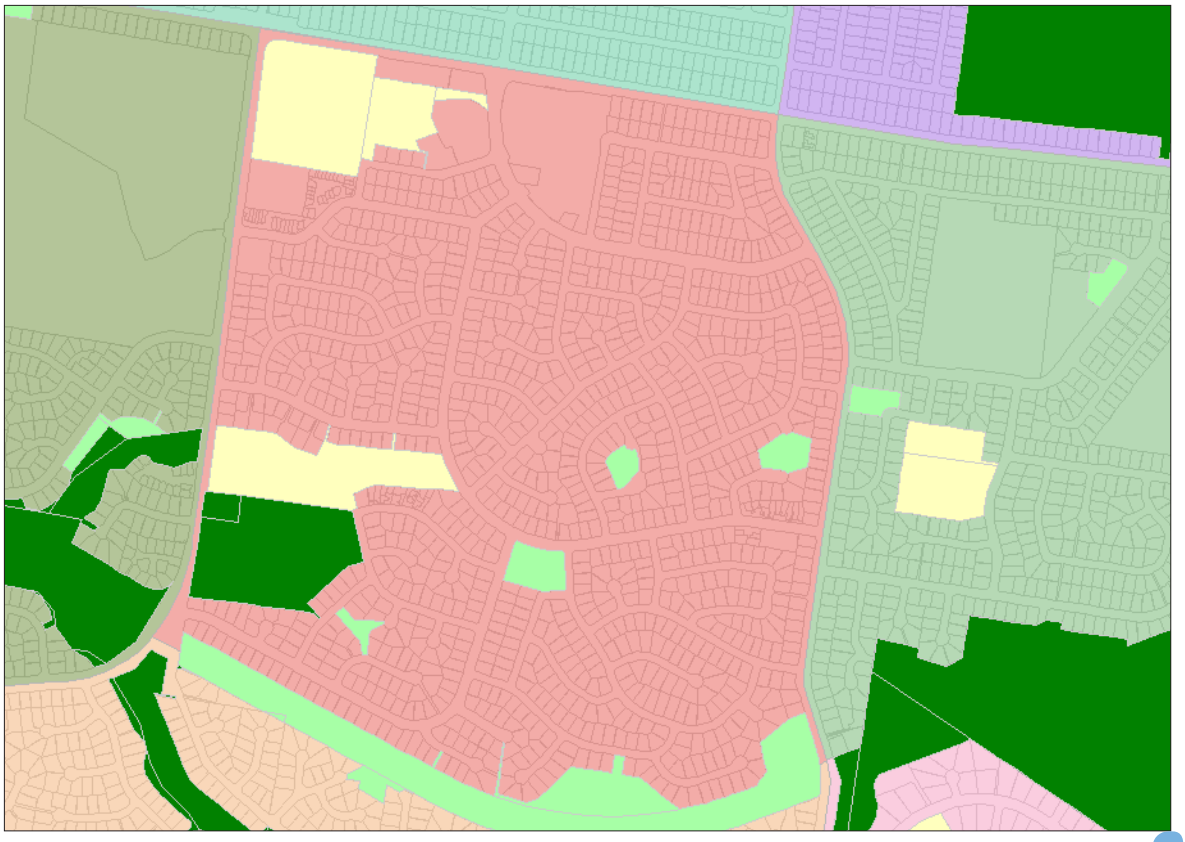
Figure 11-29: Extract map from Redland Planning Scheme



Key recommended actions

1. Keith Surridge Park
   - would benefit from a park plan to guide future redevelopment and renewal
   - the park provides space for a community garden
   - and is catering for sport and physical activities for the SCA. Sport played here includes AFL, cricket and netball
   - Alexandra Hills Hall provides the space for a range of indoor community activities
   - a path system through the park provides for walking and cycling in a pleasant open space environment.
   - the basic playground complements the other activities in the park and provides a place for children to play when family or friends are playing sport on the oval or the courts
   - provide a teenage hangout space is this location due to it proximity to the high school, shopping centre and fast food outlets
2. David Parr Park
   - is a great local park with excellent street frontage
   - there is significant potential for renewal and upgrading of this park.
   - the toddler and primary play activities are well shaded and the seating and tables means that families and groups can meet in the park in comfort
   - the basketball court could be replaced with a full size court in the future as the park is large enough to cater for full games of basketball or for more than one group playing basketball at any one time. A full size court would encourage increased physical activity in the neighbourhood. The basketball court should also have its own shaded seating and picnic area so that groups can come to the park for extended stays and games
3. Hyde Court Park
   - currently provides for toddler play
   - the park should be considered as a future community garden site for the local neighbourhood
   - toddler play will continue to be provided at a high level in David Parr Park, 300m away and Hyde Court Park, with its greater exposure to sunlight could be developed as a community garden site
   - do not replace the playground at renewal time
4. Ackworth Place Park
   - is a large 5,600 m^2 park that has a cricket practice net and a toddler playground.
   - this park could evolve over time to be the physical activity park for the neighbourhood
   - there is a great kick-about space
   - replace the toddler playground at renewal time with fitness activity stations, a hand ball wall or other fun and fitness activities
5. Workington Street Park
   - is a small interesting shaped park providing linkages through the neighbourhood
   - the toddler playground is in the middle

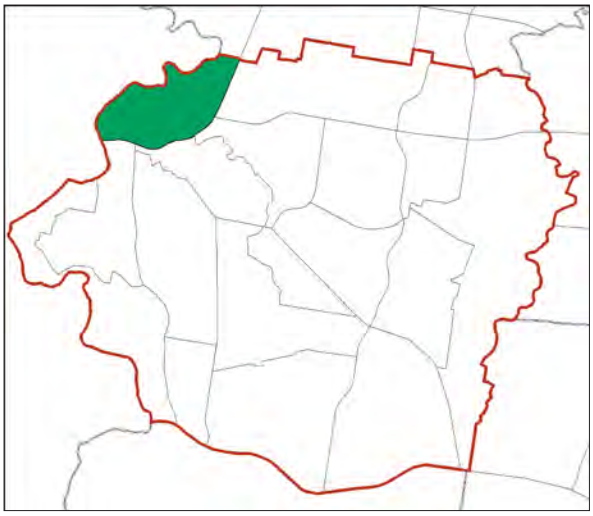
Figure 11-30: Open space areas in Neighbourhood 13



- the lack of street frontage and unusual shape and size limits what can be developed
- do not replace the toddler playground
- replace with low key nature based play

6. Windemere Road Park (Community park - T2)
   - a 4.5 ha park developed along a natural drainage line. Its size has enabled Council to develop a range of activities in the park including a ramp park, a fully enclosed dog off-leash area, a cycleway, basketball court, large playground and recently added fitness activity stations.
   - the park would benefit from having additional picnic shelters to encourage larger groups and family and community events.
   - the park needs a public toilet provided in the not-too-distant future.
   - tree planting needs to continue and the pathways, DOLA, basketball court, flying fox and fitness stations could all benefit from additional shade trees.
   - the park should be assessed for commercial use
   - the ramp park should be extended as per recommendations in the *Redland Ramp Park Strategy 2008*. This would renew and refresh the activity through the provision of complementary elements to the bowls
7. Windemere Road Reserve
   - a natural area that runs along the south of the neighbourhood and would be out of most resident's focus due to the fact that the reserve runs behind houses
   - the reserve had no street frontage at all and can only be accessed from approximately ten places along its length through easements beside people's homes. A path system has been provided along the full length of the road reserve and this offers fantastic walking, cycling and commuting opportunities for the neighbourhood through a natural environment

Neighbourhood 16



Description

Neighbourhood 16 (145ha) comprises mostly the Capalaba Town Centre and extensive parklands and conservation areas along Tingalpa Creek. The neighbourhood is bounded by Moreton Bay Road in the south and Old Cleveland Road East in the east, Tingalpa Creek in the west and Jones Road in the north.

Land use

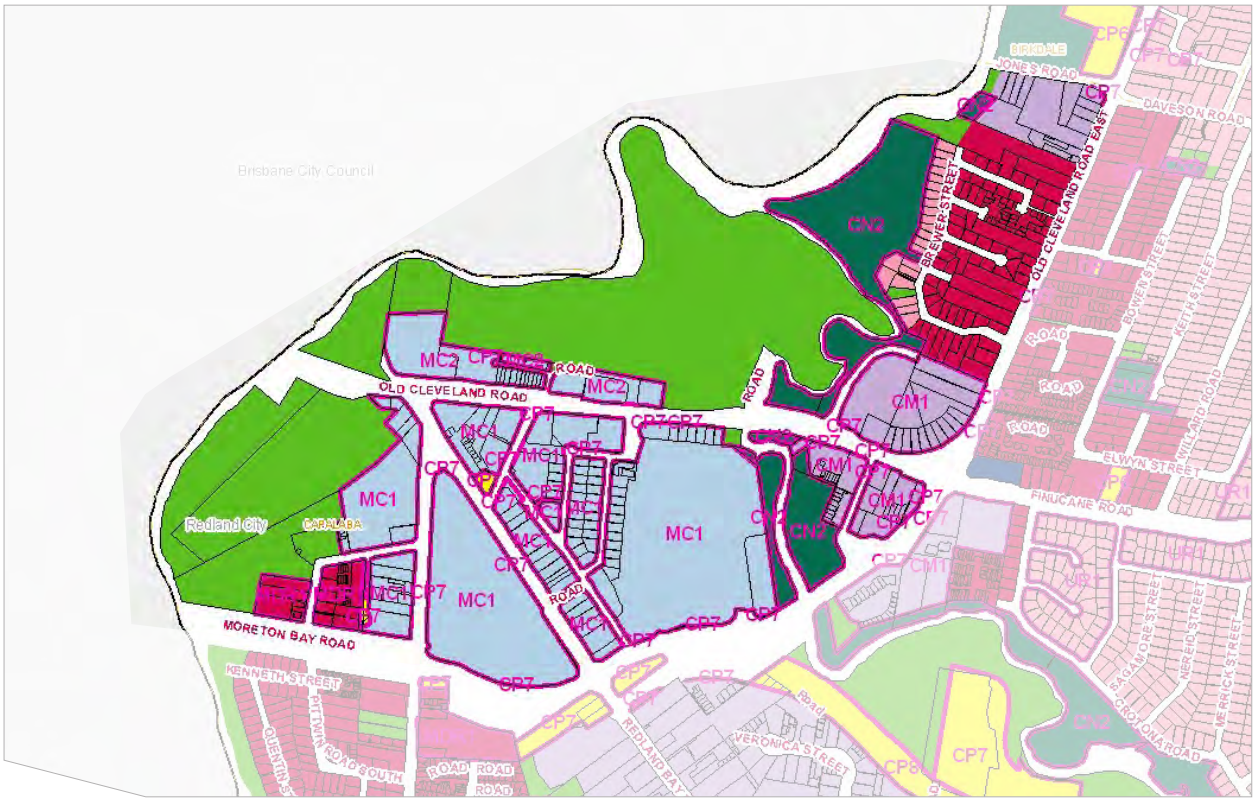
The neighbourhood land use pattern includes the major centre zoning that is Capalaba Town Centre, the open space zone that is Capalaba Regional Park and John Fredericks Park, a number of commercial industry areas and apart from one street all housing is contained in a medium density zone. There is little community purpose land (see Figure 11-31).

Open space issues

Almost 100% of the open space and conservation areas are flood prone and storm tide areas.

The parklands of Capalaba Regional Park and John Fredericks Park are heavily influenced by Tingalpa Creek during the wet season. Sections of John Fredericks Park are also a closed landfill. Open space is shown in Figure 11-32.

Figure 11-31: Extract map from Redland Planning Scheme



The Coolnwynpin Creek Corridor continues through this neighbourhood and joins up with Tingalpa Creek in conservation area adjacent to John Fredericks Park.

The extensive parkland system provides a wide range of recreational opportunities for residents in the medium density housing in Neighbourhoods 16, 14, 20 and 21. Safe pathway linkages to these parklands are vitally important for residents.

Access issues

Formed footpaths are provided along all main roads. An extensive off-road path system is in place throughout the parklands. Underpasses and bridges are in place to facilitate movement under the main roads and onto the path network. The underpasses need to be maintained regularly and inspected for safety and accessibility. The path exit out of Capalaba Regional Park and under Old Cleveland Road requires significant improvement. Ground level vegetation needs to continue to be removed to improve visibility into the park from the tunnel and from the park to the tunnel. This also applies to the Moreton Bay Road underpass/ tunnel.

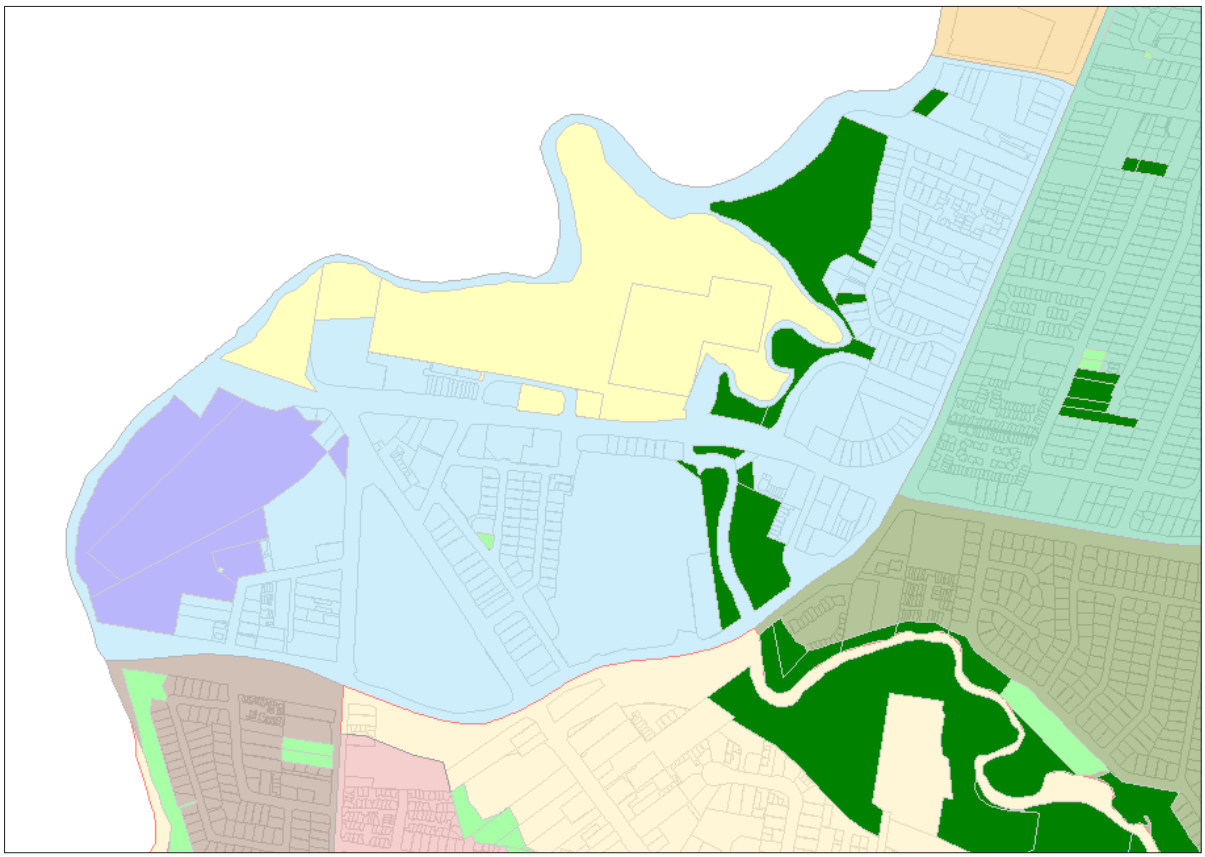
Other matters

1. there is an adopted town centre master plan for Capalaba which addresses a wide range of public open space matters both in the parkland areas and in the civic spaces around the shopping and commercial centres
2. this strategy will defer to the Capalaba Town Centre Master Plan particularly in relation to civic open space and streetscapes
3. the residents of Neighbourhood 16 will be afforded as many recreational opportunities as can be provided within the existing parklands. There is only scope for new open space areas during the town centre redevelopment and these will primarily be the streetscapes and civic public realm

Key recommended actions

1. Capalaba Regional Park (destination park - T1)
   - currently provides a wide range of activities including a dog off-leash area, all-abilities play activities for toddlers and primary aged children, walking, jogging and cycling on parkland trails, picnic areas for small and large groups, festival and events, kick-about spaces, and nature-based play
   - the all-abilities playground has a plan
   - develop a park plan for the whole regional park as there is no current one
2. John Fredericks Park (sports park)
   - is a sporting park providing fields for rugby league and football. There is also a greyhound racing track that runs alongside the rugby fields. There are three clubhouses on the park and the park is home to the Redland Youth Plaza. The park has two separate public toilets and two main entry points
   - implement the adopted master plan for the sports park and the Redland Youth Plaza in partnership with clubs and park users
   - to date there appears to be adequate parking at John Fredericks Park but this will have to be

Figure 11-32: Open space areas in Neighbourhood 16



monitored into the future. Land adjacent to KFC is currently providing overflow parking for events and festival and big carnival days

3. Redland Youth Plaza - T1 (in John Fredericks Park)
   - is one of Queensland's premier skate and bmx facilities. The plaza is a combination of street style and bowl elements and incorporates a fully skateable stage area. An enclosed rage cage adjacent to the skateable areas where people can play basketball and soccer
   - events and competitions are held at the plaza
   - the plaza has a new public toilet facility that also incorporates a meeting room, site office (for an event manager or site manager) and showers for pro-skaters and riders
   - provide additional picnic shelters at the plaza to provide groups gathering at the plaza for special occasions and events e.g. birthday parties an increased level of comfort

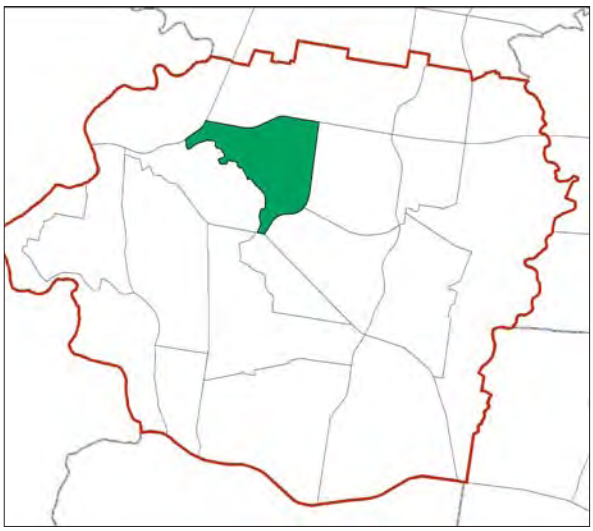
Shortfalls

- An area for community gardening has not been identified in the neighbourhood. The low residential population however may not deem it necessary in the short to medium term.
- There are no other neighbourhood standard shortages due to the nature of the existing parklands and the land uses. These parklands function at a community and destination level as well and local neighbourhood residents have to compete for access at busy times.

Neighbourhood 17

Description

Neighbourhood 17 (134ha) comprises parts of Alexandra Hills and Capalaba. The neighbourhood is bounded by Finucane Road in the north, Windemere Road in the east, Coolnwynpin Creek in the south and Moreton Bay Road in the west. Two small pockets of housing on the southern and eastern side of Coolnwynpin Creek Corridor remain within the neighbourhood as the road barrier is more significant then the creek corridor which is able to be used for recreation purposes and is crossable at certain locations.



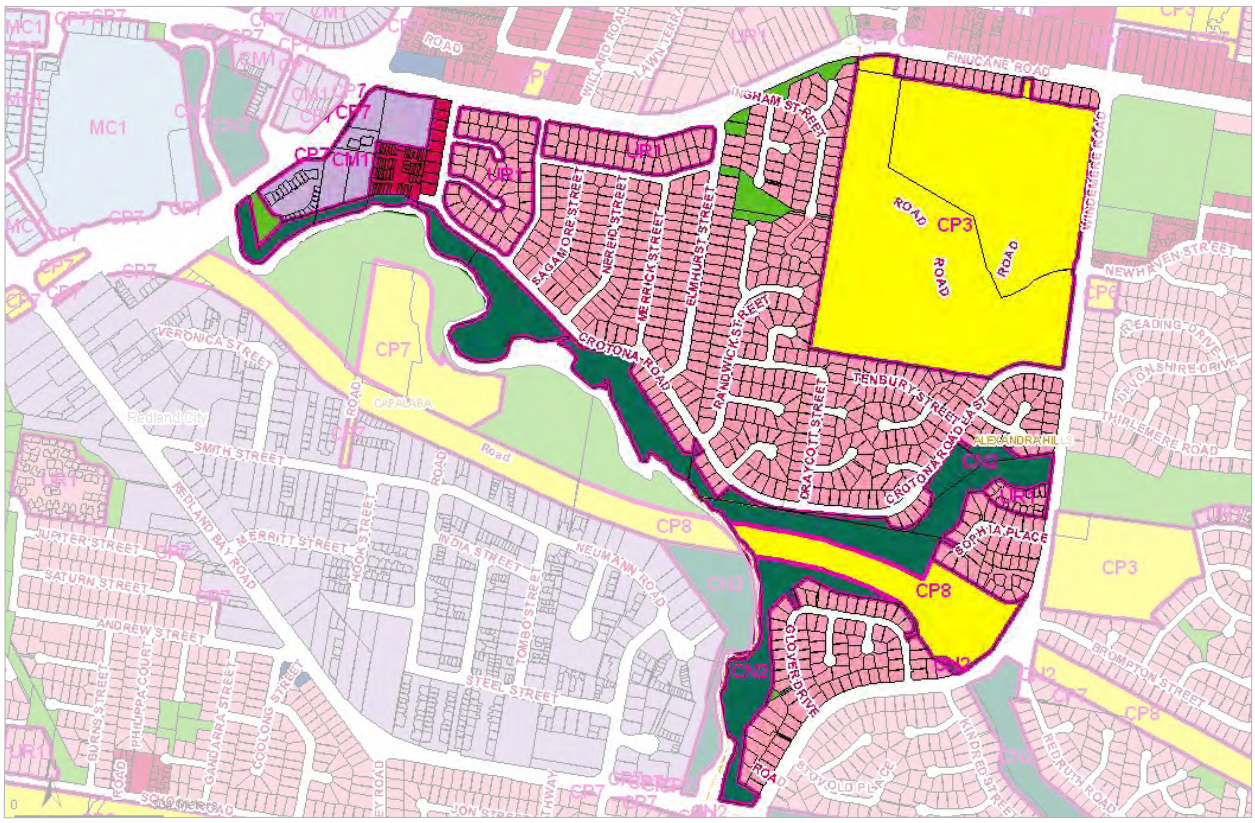
Land use

Apart from a small pocket of existing medium density housing in the west corner the neighbourhood comprises urban residential with detached housing. The neighbourhood is a mixture of grid streets and cul-de-sacs.

Open space issues

The open space is primarily the Coolnwynpin Creek Corridor. A number of small and medium sized areas have been developed along the creek corridor. A series of buffer open spaces is maintained along Finucane Road and the neighbourhood has one traditional urban park at the end of Chantelle Court. This large neighbourhood park provides the best opportunity for providing the spaces for community and recreation activities. Open space is shown in Figure 11-34.

Figure 11-33: Extract map from Redland Planning Scheme



Access issues

- Finucane Road and Crotona Road have formed footpaths
- a footpath from Ingham Street provides good access into Chantelle Court Park
- a formed all-abilities access from Elmhurst Street into Chantelle Court Park needs to be provided along with some park identifying signage
- trails and creek crossing point along Coolnwynpin Creek Corridor are being planned as people are currently moving through and across this corridor. An improved pathway will also assist with erosion control
- the Coolnwynpin Creek Corridor path system already provides access through to Moreton Bay Road behind the commercial areas and medium density housing (Talwalpin Gardens)
- maintain and upgrade the Coolnwynpin Creek Corridor trail network to allow improved movement through and across the corridor

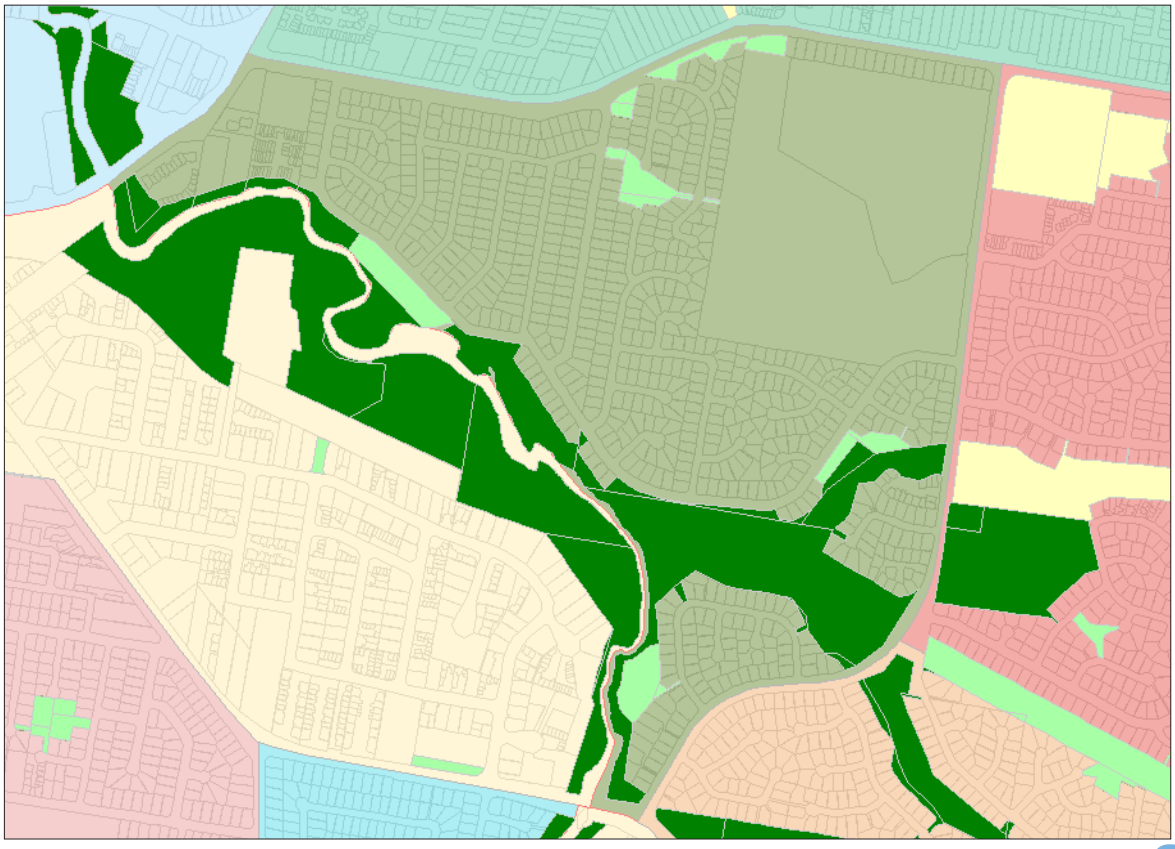
Other matters

- investigate current and future use of Alexandra Hills TAFE Campus and surrounding lands
- reference should be made to the Coolnwynpin Creek Corridor (Glover Drive) Waterway Management Plan (2010)
- investigate current and future use of Alexandra Hills State School fields, courts and halls for community sporting activities

Key recommended actions

1. Glover Drive Park (in the Coolnwynpin Creek Corridor—south side of creek)
   - has a playground with very poor access and visibility from the street. The playground is also inundated in rain events. Mowing the area is difficult due to constant damp soil
   - it is recommended that the play equipment is not replaced when it is due for renewal
   - activities such as kicking a ball with a mate could be retained, meaning that two or more children would be encouraged to use the space rather than a child on their own
   - in the long term the whole area should be revegetated
2. Richard Court Park, Finucane Road Park and Elmhurst Street Park should be classified as recreation corridors and amenity buffers (not recreation parks).
   - Finucane Road Park should have a constructed footpath to support all-abilities and all conditions walking and cycling to school. Continued re-vegetation should be considered to improve the buffering to Finucane Road

Figure 11-34: Open space areas in Neighbourhood 17



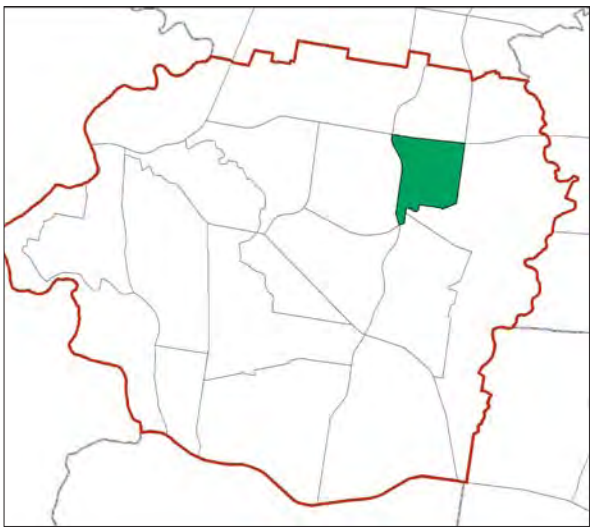
3. Chantelle Court Park
   - is the heart of the neighbourhood and a fantastic place to provide a wider range of recreation activities
   - provide a kick about space
   - a community garden could be developed in this park
   - improve the toddler and primary play
   - access into the park from Elmhurst Street needs to be improved with an all-abilities footpath
4. Crotona Road West Park (in the Coolnwynpin Creek Corridor—north of creek)
   - a 1.2 ha area of open space that is being mowed and maintained as a neighbourhood park. This level of maintenance is required in order to provide this part of the neighbourhood with a great space for recreation activities
   - provide a kick about space
   - provide toddler and primary play
   - provide basketball and other physical activities for young people
   - increase in the places where people can sit, have meals, socialise and meet with friends
5. Coolnwynpin Creek Corridor (Crotona Road)
   - a linear corridor of open space that could provide a wider range of activity that people can participate in as they walk and cycle along Crotona Road cycleway and footpath system
   - develop nature-based play nodes
   - increase rest and quiet contemplation seating and environmental education opportunities
6. Crotona Road East Park (in the Coolnwynpin Creek Corridor – north of creek)
   - a toddler play node along the side of the road in a shady bushland setting
   - the play experience could be complemented with nature play features
   - construct barrier fencing or sandstone blocks to prevent toddlers running on the footpath or road

Shortfalls

The current provision of open space is unable to provide:

- a dog off-leash area (fenced or unfenced)
- an area for commercial use by personal trainers or similar

Neighbourhood 18



Description

Neighbourhood 18 (79ha) comprises the north-western urban edge of Alexandra Hills. It is bounded by Finucane Road in the north, McDonald Road in the east, Vienna Road in the west and Scribbly Gums Conservation Area in the south.

Land use

The neighbourhood is predominately urban residential (see Figure 11-35), with a small section of Urban Residential 1 where the Nandeebie Centre of Care Retirement Village is located. There is a school and the remaining land use type is open space (parks and conservation). A small strip of medium density housing along Hielscher Street is primarily providing housing via the Departments of Housing and Communities. In essence this neighbourhood is providing a good range of housing types for families through to retirees and seniors.

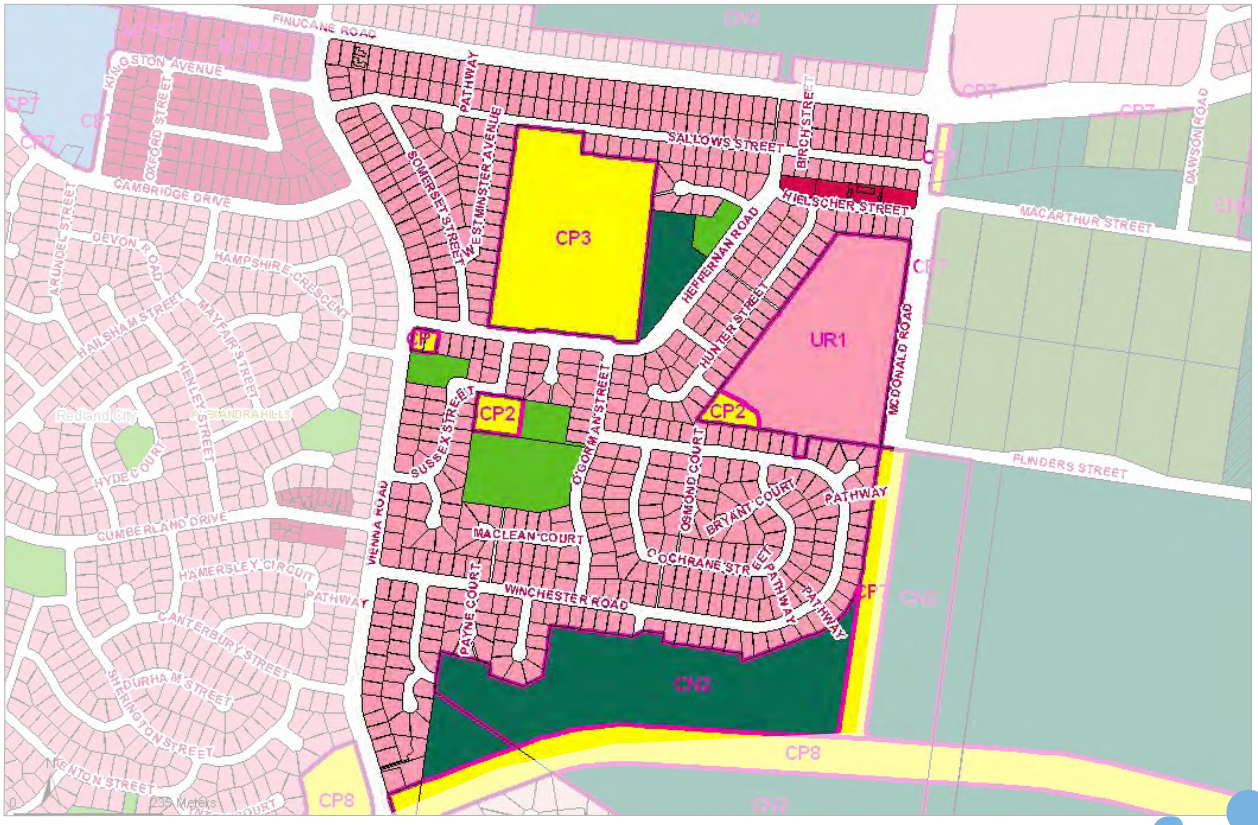
Open space issues

The neighbourhood has access to three main parks (see Figure 11-36) and to the Scribbly Gums Conservation Area. The Vienna Woods Primary School has two playing fields, playground and a multi-purpose court.

Access issues

A significant area of constructed footpaths are provided in the neighbourhood, particularly along all main streets and

Figure 11-35: Extract map from Redland Planning Scheme



roads (including Sallows, Finucane, Heffernan, Heilscher, O'Gorman, Winchester and Vienna).

There is good walking and cycling access to and around O'Gorman Park and there are pedestrian and bikeway connections from the neighbourhood into Scribbly Gums Conservation Area and through to the southern part of Alexandra Hills and Cleveland.

Other matters

Investigate the current and future use of Vienna Woods Primary School fields, courts and halls for community sporting activities.

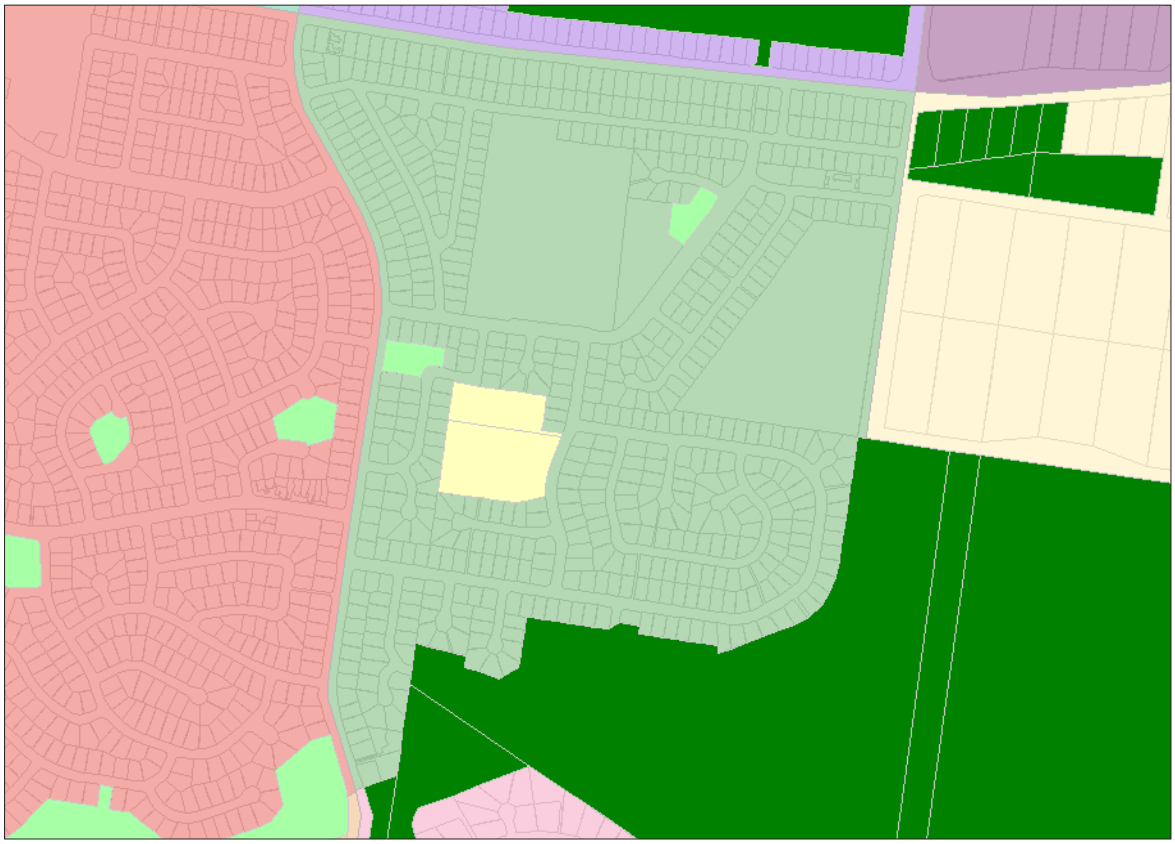
Key recommended actions

1. Heffernan Road Park
   - the park has good road frontage and surveillance
   - the activities in this park could be increased over time
   - provide more activities for primary aged children
   - continue to provide for toddler play
   - provide small areas for kicking a ball
   - provide nature play associated with the natural bushland setting in the park
   - provide a teenage hang out space
   - the park needs a covered picnic area and seating closer to the playground
   - the proximity to the school means that this park should be a well used play space during and after school hours and provide a great place for parents to play with toddlers while waiting to pick up primary aged children
2. O'Gorman Street Park
   - the 1.9 ha park, even though on a slope, can provide a wide range of activities
   - the park has an internal road and car parking enabling all-abilities access. It has a full circuit path system and multiple entry points
   - provide physical activities for young people including a hit up wall or basketball half-court
   - provide physical activity stations
   - the park should be assessed for commercial use
   - the enclosed nature of the park (from private fences) also means the park could be considered for a unfenced dog off-leash area if the community was in favour
3. Sussex Street Park
   - is currently undeveloped and functions as a recreation corridor. The park is quite large at 4,232 m^2 and should be considered as a formal kick-about area and in the future as an off-leash area for dogs as dog registrations rise
   - the pathway should be realigned to the outer edge of the park to enable greater use of the park for recreational purposes

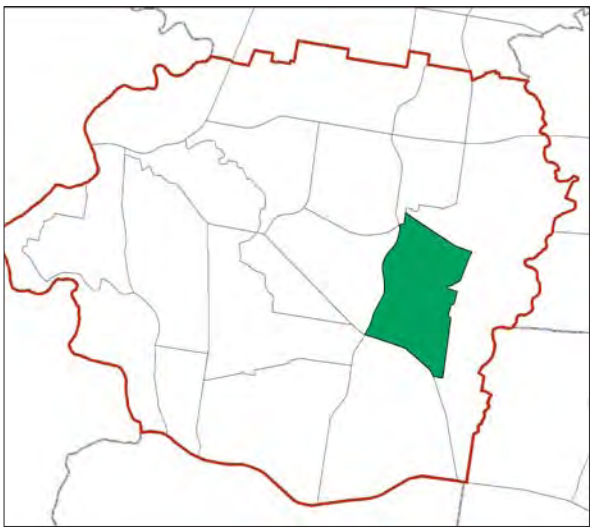
Shortfall

- an area for a community garden could not be located

Figure 11-36: Open space areas in Neighbourhood 18



Neighbourhood 19



Description

Neighbourhood 19 (168ha) comprises the south-eastern corner of Alexandra Hills. The neighbourhood is bounded by Redland Bay Road in the south, Vienna Road in the west, Scribbly Gums Conservation Areas in the north and east and the Weippin Street Sewerage Treatment Plant and conservation land on Teasdale Road in the east.

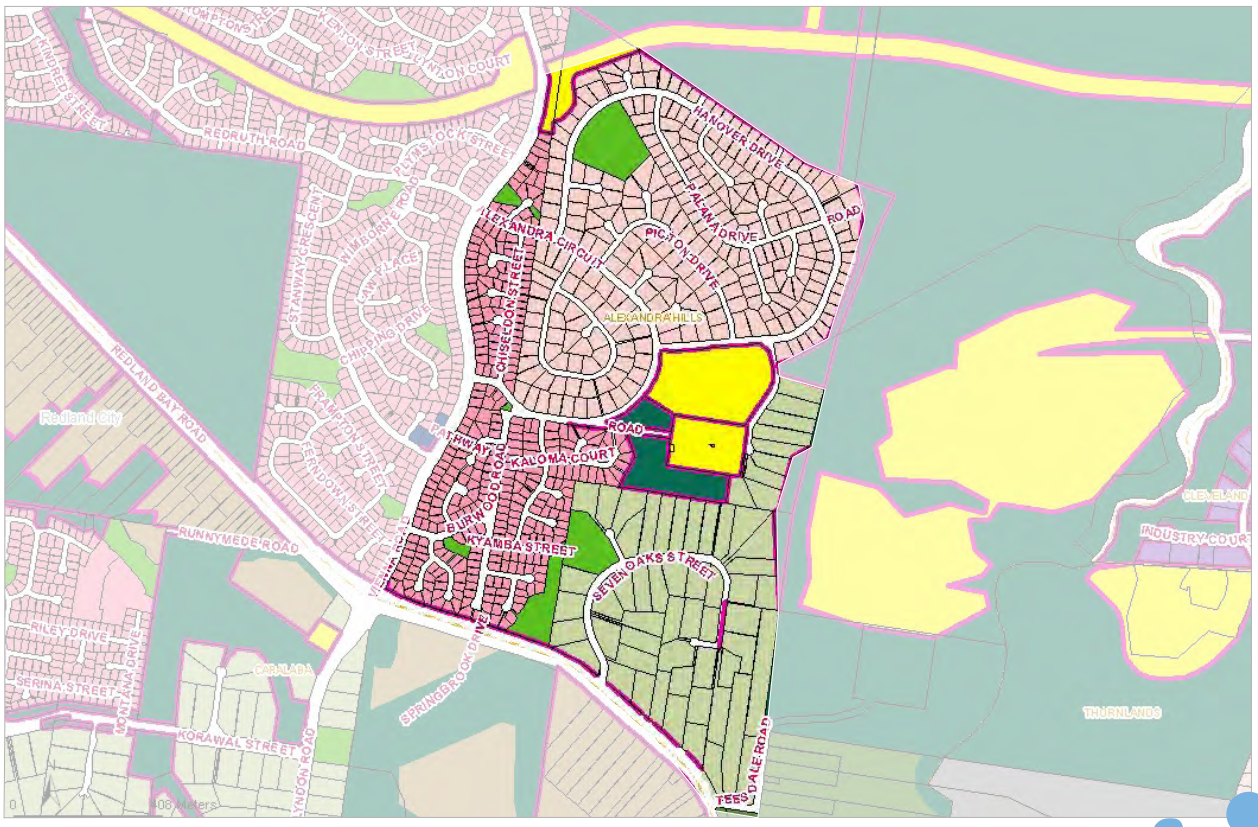
Land use

The land use pattern in the neighbourhood is mixed, with residential areas being provided in urban residential, low density and park residential zoning (see Figure 11-37). There is a community purpose area for the school and bulk water. The remaining areas are zoned for parks and conservation.

Open space issues

The open space is provided in the north and the south with little in between (see Figure 11-38). Street linkages mean that residents can easily walk to each of the parks on internal streets without having to use a car or go out onto main roads. The two main parks are Hanover Drive Park and Sevenoaks Street Park. Two small neighbourhood parks provide limited recreation opportunities and the future development of each of these should be carefully explored. The residents of this neighbourhood have excellent access into Scribbly Gums Conservation Area. Another large conservation area in the neighbourhood also provides visual access to natural areas.

Figure 11-37: Extract map from Redland Planning Scheme



Access issues

Formed footpaths are provided on the main streets and roads facilitating all-abilities access around the neighbourhood.

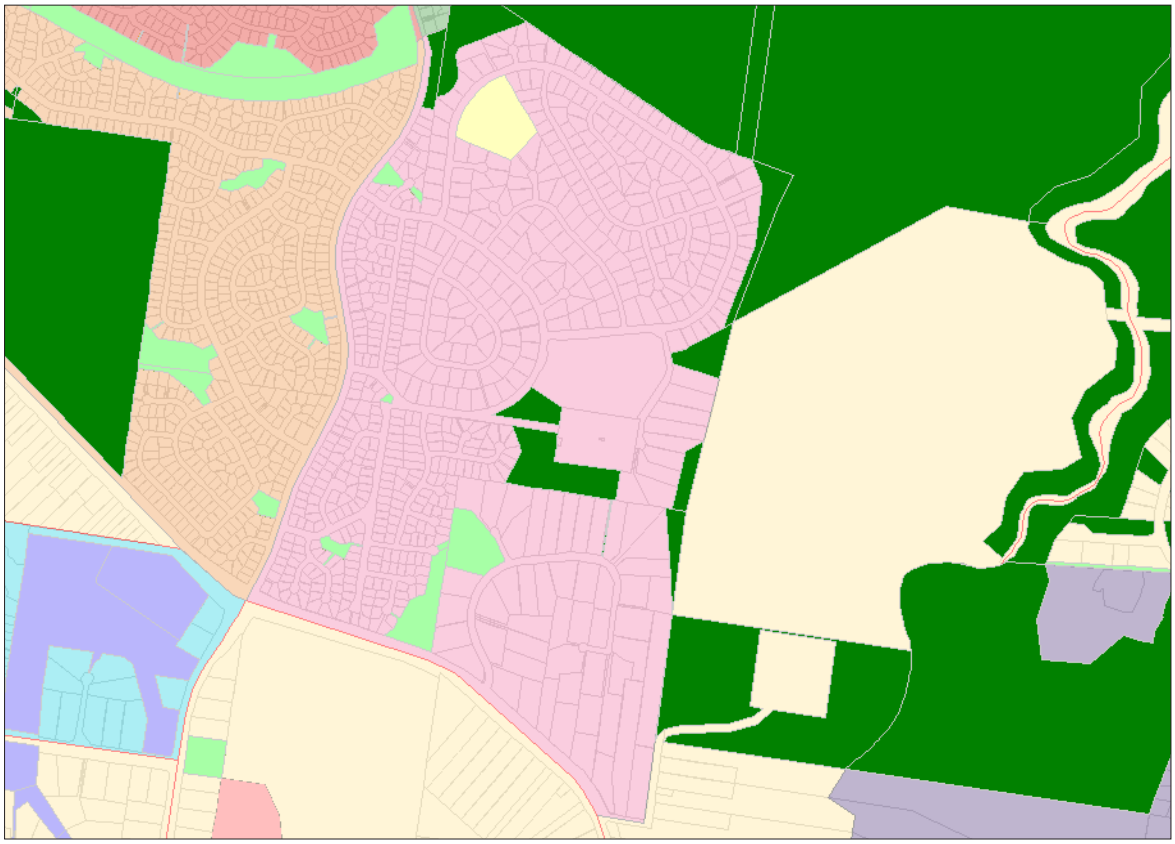
Hanover Drive Park provides linkages across the neighbourhood. The primary function of Keynsham and Burwood Road Parks are neighbourhood linkage corridors.

The neighbourhood would benefit from having a connection across Sevenoaks Park linking Plaxtol Court to Kyamba Street thus opening up this valuable activity space to the rest of the neighbourhood.

Key recommended actions

1. Scribbly Gums Conservation Area
   - neighbourhood access points should be taken into consideration with the future planning for the Redland Track Park
2. Sevenoaks Street Park
   - joins a 1.73 ha electricity easement and does have powerlines running overhead. As the park is the only recreation area is the mid to southern part of the neighbourhood it needs to provide a range of activities for residents
   - provide an area for kicking a ball
   - a community garden could be developed in this park
   - continue to provide toddler and primary play
   - provide nature-based play
   - provide an area for teenagers to hanging out and complementary facilities to the basketball court and physical activity including seating, tables and shelters
   - the area is large enough to accommodate an unfenced dog off-leash area made all the more interesting by the terrain and vegetation cover
3. Keynsham Street Park
   - a recreation corridor providing a link through to Vienna Road for residents of Keynsham Street
   - do not replace this play ground equipment at renewal time
4. Hanover Drive Park
   - currently provides a wide range of activities and should continue to do so
   - the park plan should be delivered over time and a few extra elements should be considered including extra picnic pergolas with tables and seats particularly near the basketball court
   - the main picnic shelter needs re-configuration and additional seating can be added
   - the playground needs extra seating around the outside and the path way needs seating
   - this park is a fantastic space but the ground surface does not encourage sitting and picnicking on the ground and seating throughout the park is required for park user comfort
   - the park needs to have a public toilet constructed in the near future (10 years)
   - replace the timber play fort needs with a community standard playground for toddlers and primary aged children
   - assess the park for commercial activity

Figure 11-38: Open space areas in Neighbourhood 19



5. Burwood Road Park
   - currently provides for toddler play
   - the park is an unusual shape but could provide a wider range of recreation activities in this pocket of the neighbourhood
   - provide a wider range of toddler play activities spread throughout the park
   - the park is to become a toddler play park for the neighbourhood and cater for parent and carers groups
   - as the park is fenced by private fences on three sides and this makes for a safe and secure area for toddlers
   - equally the same private nature of the park could lend itself to being a local neighbourhood community garden
   - consider expanding the size of the park with land a acquisition

Neighbourhood 20

Description

Neighbourhood 20 (148ha) comprises the western part of Capalaba. The neighbourhood is bounded by Moreton Bay Road in the north, Mount Cotton Road in the east, Leslie Harrison Dam in the west and Leslie Harrison Dam Conservation Area in the south.

Land use

This neighbourhood is a mixture of medium density, urban residential low density and environment protection areas. The street layout is predominantly on a grid (see Figure 11-39). The medium density zoning is in the north close to the major centre and commercial and industrial areas of Capalaba and along Mount Cotton Road. There is a local centre in the middle of the neighbourhood. A bulk water facility sits on the neighbourhood's western extremity. There is a small amount of open space zoned land.

Open space issues

The open space provision is patchy at best and scattered inconsistently throughout the neighbourhood (see Figure 11-40). There are no large recreation or sport parks—only small neighbourhood parks. The nature of some of these parks will have to change to cater for a wider range of recreation activities.

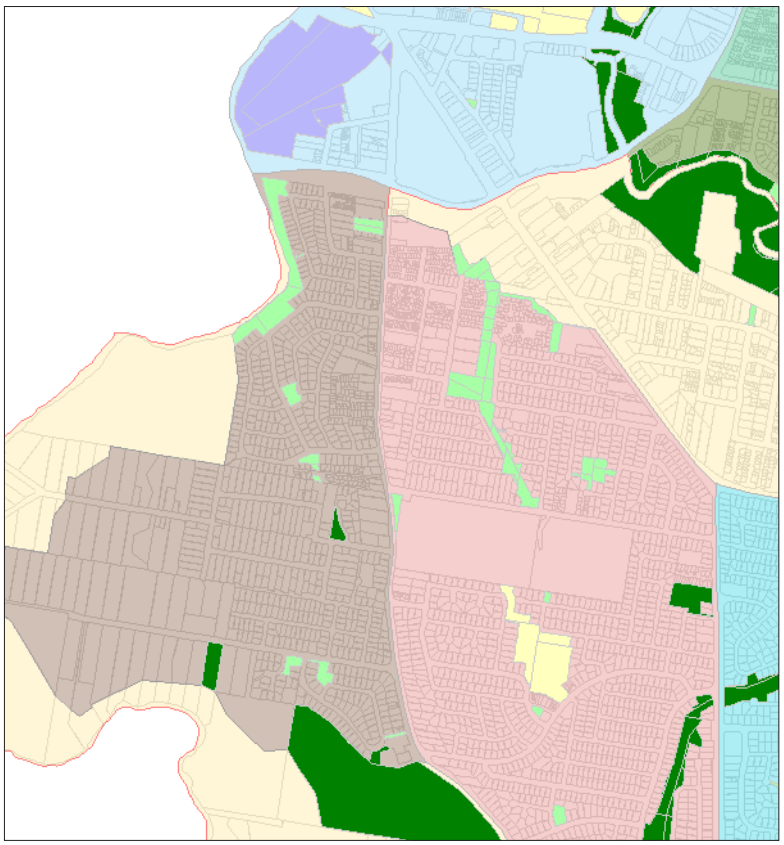
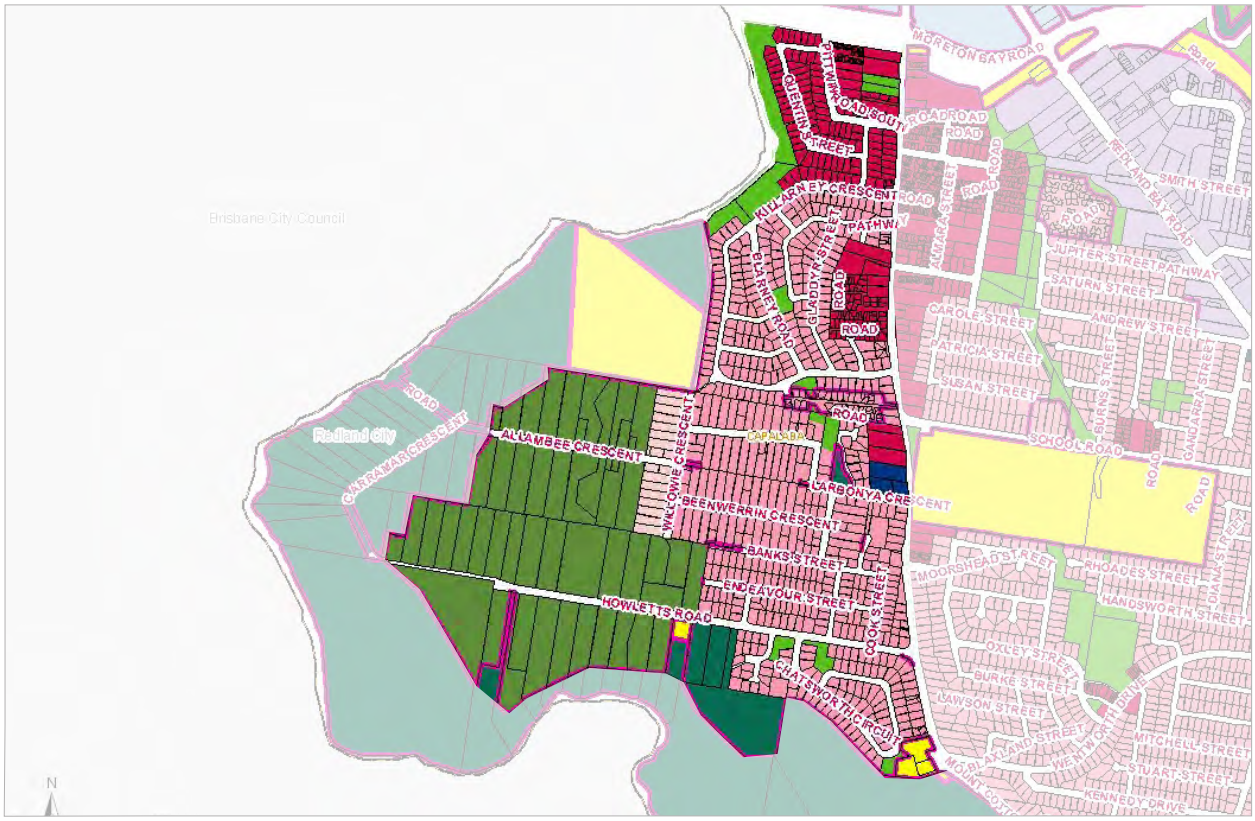


Figure 11-40: Open space areas in Neighbourhood 20

Figure 11-39: Extract map from Redland Planning Scheme



Access issues

A formed footpath runs along Mount Cotton Road for the full length of the neighbourhood. Most other streets do not have formed paths however an off-road link from Killarney Crescent all the way into Capalaba Regional Park and beyond provides the neighbourhood accessibility to the facilities and services of the Capalaba Town Centre and parklands.

Key recommended actions

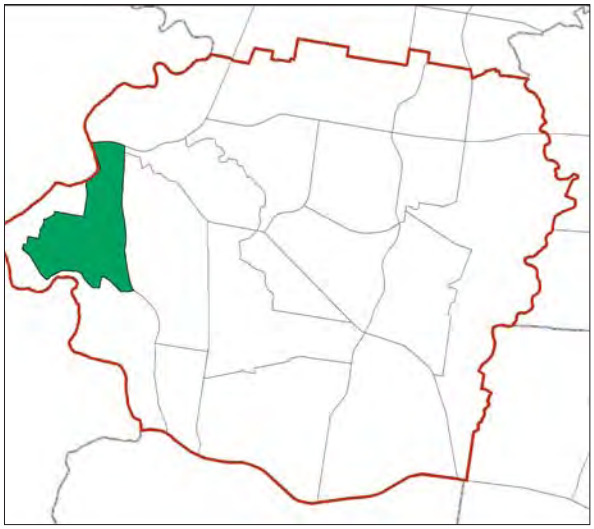
1. Winter Memorial Park
   - is one of two parks that lie within the medium density area and as such this park needs to provide space for a wide range of activities to cater for the current and growing population in the area
   - A Boystown training facility situated in the park, provides surveillance and activation of the area
   - The park should provide play opportunities for toddlers and primary aged children and a gathering and meeting space for the Boystown workers
   - The rear of the park could provide that space for a community garden. The back of the park is fenced providing a safe place to garden and grow vegetables
   - Any subdivision of the lots behind the park should provide rear access into the park for residents and a degree of communal open space
   - The park itself needs to be upgraded at renewal time with tables, seating and picnic pergolas for community use
2. Killarney Crescent Park
   - is a wonderful park on the edge of Tingalpa Creek and just near the spillway of Leslie Harrison Dam
   - it is the trail head to the path system that winds its way along the creek all the way to Old Cleveland Road East and beyond
   - The park should continue to provide primary play opportunities
3. Blarney Street Park
   - should become the main toddler play park for the neighbourhood and should be expanded over time to provide a wider range of activities
   - including nature play
   - the park is large enough to cater for primary-aged play in the future
4. Little Killarney Park
   - is an interesting space next to medium density housing and could function as a community garden area for this part of the neighbourhood
   - the toddler playground should not be replaced due to the proximity to Blarney Street Park
   - it is also a good area for kick-about and could have some goals erected to encourage this activity
5. Howlett Road Park
   - is providing a recreation node in the southern part of the neighbourhood
   - activities should be provided for toddlers and primary aged children
   - including nature-based play
   - the park is somewhat hidden and should have some feature on the street front telling people that it is a park
6. Bandicoot Court Park
   - is a small urban habitat which people may enjoy should a seat and a table be added for quiet contemplation
7. Quentin Street Road Reserve
   - runs behind the houses along Quentin Street. The path system in Capalaba Regional Park runs along this area
   - there are opportunities for a nature play journey along the edges of the walkway including an open mown area just before the path crosses over Moreton Bay Road
   - signage indicating the pathway is required at this location

Shortfall

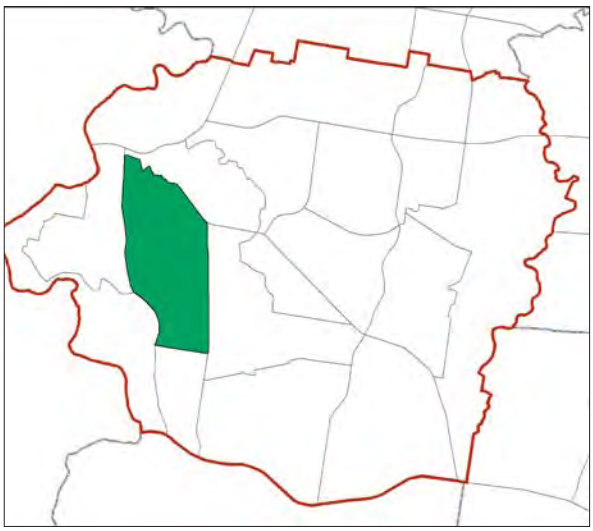
This neighbourhood has shortfalls in open space that can provide space for the following activities:

1. a teenage hang out space
2. physical activity facilities including basketball courts or fitness stations
3. a dog off-leash area
4. a commercial use park for personal trainers

This open space shortfall may need to be filled through land acquisition during infill subdivision or purchase by Council of new parkland. It is of particular concern considering the level of medium density shown on the Redland Planning Scheme.



Neighbourhood 21



Description

Neighbourhood 21 (220ha) comprises the central part of Capalaba. The neighbourhood is bounded by Moreton Bay Road in the north, Mount Cotton Road in the west, Degen Road in the south and Ney and Redland Bay Roads in the east.

Land use

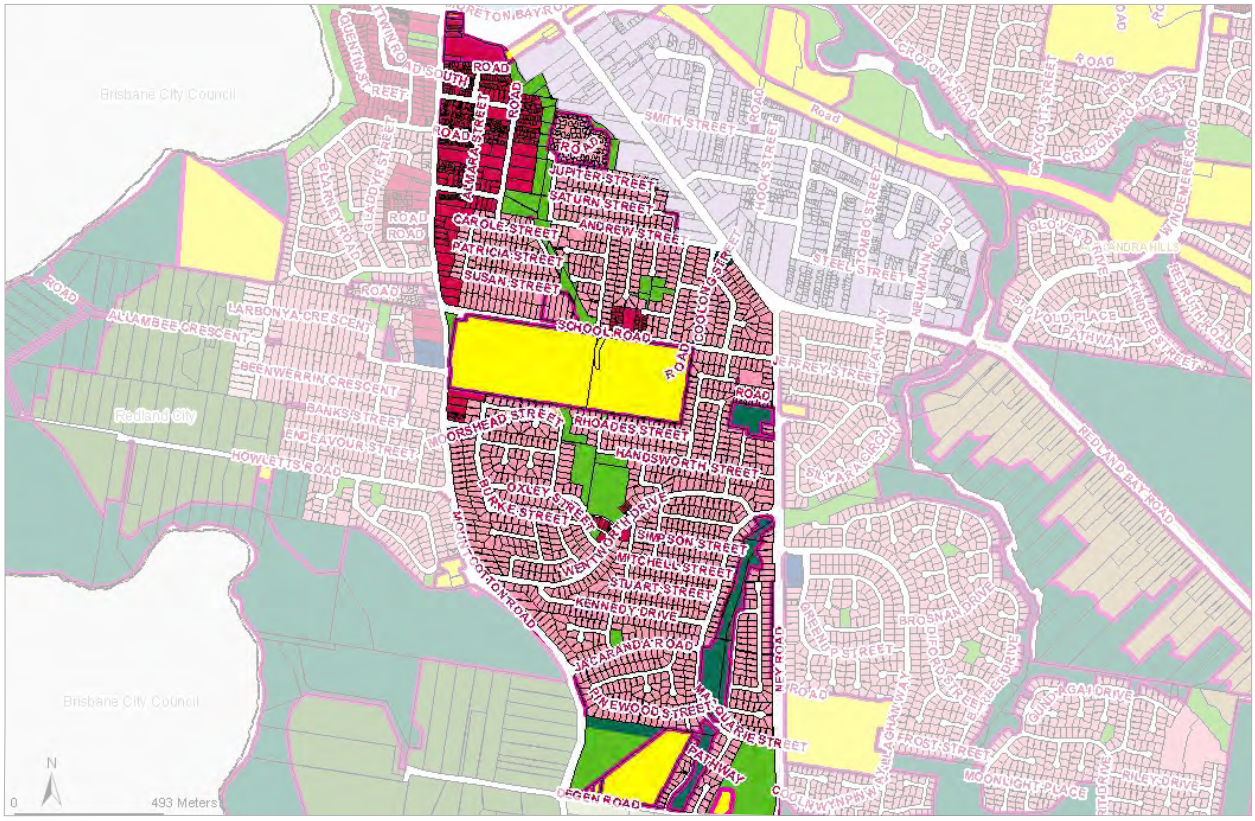
The neighbourhood is generally urban residential designed on a grid system (see Figure 11-41). There is large area zoned medium density in the north of the neighbourhood and a smaller area in the centre. The Community Purpose zonings are for the Capalaba State College, St Lukes Catholic Primary School. The zoning on the eastern edge of the neighbourhood along Redland Bay Road is for commercial industry and a small local shopping centre. All other land is zoned for open space and conservation.

Open space issues

The open space in Neighbourhood 21 is reasonably diverse and spread throughout the area as linear parkland and traditional urban parks (see Figure 11-42). Wentworth Drive Park is recommended to be upgraded over time to a community park.

The high school could be seen as a barrier through the middle of the neighbourhood but Council parkland on both sides of the school provides direct access into the school grounds for

Figure 11-41: Extract map from Redland Planning Scheme



students. It is not known if the community are traversing the school ground to across the neighbourhood and in particular to walk and cycle through to the commercial part of Capalaba (for work or shopping).

The Capalaba PCYC is a substantial indoor recreation facility within the neighbourhood. The home of the Redland BMX Club is also situated in the same area as the PCYC. Nearby the Capalaba Sports Club, a major sports club provides lawn bowls on site.

Vegetated corridors also weave their way through the neighbourhood along drainage and creek lines providing the community with access to natural areas.

The linear drainage and path system extending from School Road through to Redland Bay Road behind the commercial industrial area incorporates Tauris Road Park. 18.3 ha of medium density housing, most of which is developed has access to this parkland system. Interestingly the best way to access the activities areas in Tauris Road Park is by walking or cycling on the path system as there is no street / car access across the drain. There is no doubt that the whole Capalaba Main Drain and Holland Crescent Drainage Reserve needs to be upgraded over time to provided a significantly increased level of recreation activities for residents. There is little or no communal green open space in any of the medium density developments.

Access issues

The medium density and commercial industrial areas are provided with formed footpaths. The main boundary roads also have formed footpaths as do a number of other streets including around the schools, through bushland and a number of other main connector streets. A path network also has been developed through the open space system providing excellent walking and cycling opportunities to and through parkland. The cul-de-sacs generally do not have easements though the street system in which the cul-de-sacs have been developed allows reasonably easy access for pedestrians and cyclists.

A footpath should be constructed on Silkwood Street on the Coolnwynpin Creek Corridor side to encourage walking and cycling along this lovely natural area.

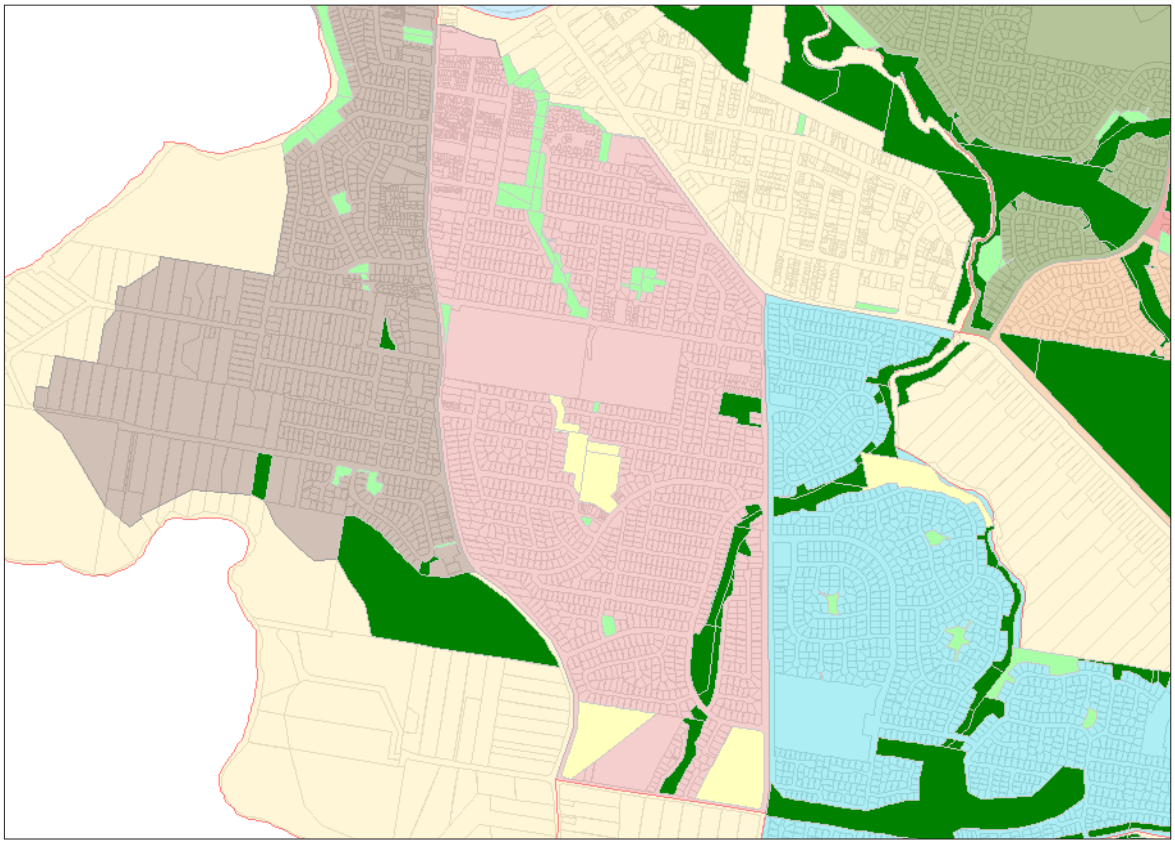
Other Matters

1. Holland Street Park should be rezoned to Community Purpose land
2. School ovals and courts should be considered as being able to provide sporting and recreational opportunities for the neighbourhood

Key recommended actions

1. Lawler Reserve
   - is a 1.1 ha urban habitat enclosed by private property. It only has two low key entry points and functions to protect trees
   - nature-based play in the park should be explored as it is a large reserve with no facilities
   - the reserve could provide great nature-based play and environmental education location for toddlers and primary children in an intimate and safe area separated from main roads
2. Wentworth Drive Park
   - is recommended to provide recreation opportunities for the neighbourhood as well as the SCA

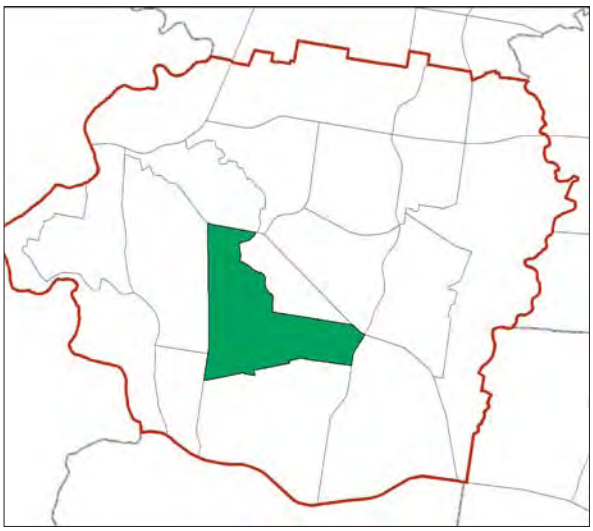
Figure 11-42: Open space areas in Neighbourhood 21



- the park, at 4.2 ha, has the potential to be an attractive place for families and events. It currently provides a dog off-leash area (the first developed in the city), some active play including basketball and cricket and toddler and primary play
- the park should be upgraded over time to provide a wider range of recreation activities
- provide kick-about goals
- consider a small sporting field which might complement the ones already provided at the school
- The park could also accommodate a community garden space
- provide a meeting place for young people
- provide fitness stations
- the park should also be assessed for commercial use by fitness trainers and for other possible commercial activities that provide community benefit
- the park will need to have a public toilet constructed as part of its long term upgrade
- A more urgent need for Wentworth Drive Park however is that it has no seating or picnic tables and this needs to be addressed in the short term. The park needs seats, shelters, picnic tables, barbecues and new toddler and primary playground equipment

3. Wills Lane Park
   - is in the immediate proximity of Wentworth Drive Park. This open space area currently provides no recreation activities and should be considered for re-ssignment to another use.
4. Jacaranda Road Park
   - should continue to provide play experiences for toddlers and primary school children
   - a shade structure should be incorporated into the play ground at renewal time
   - a small kick-about area could be provided in one corner of the park
5. Coolnwynpin Creek Corridor Macquarie Street Park
   - the creek corridor has some interesting areas where small nature-based play nodes could be developed
   - the existing playground can be replaced with more natural play elements that compliment and interpret the environment
6. Degen Road Park is the home of Capalaba Sports Club
   - the main sport being lawn bowls which is played in the park. There is a large club house however that provides entertainment, gaming and a restaurant for members and guests and visitors
   - a large section of the park is heavily vegetated and forms part of a longer east-west habitat corridor. The cause of the denigrated area within this vegetated area should be investigated and rectified
7. Nangando Street Park
   - is a ‘hidden gem’ park near medium density housing. It is a large, mostly empty space with toddler play facilities, a half-court and some magnificent trees. The park should be the heart of this part of the neighbourhood and as such should provide a wider range of recreation options for residents over time.
   - the basketball court needs new line marking a picnic pergola and table and chairs
   - provide a kick-about space
   - provide more physical activities e.g. hand-ball wall
   - Primary play should be provided to complement the toddler equipment
   - the park should be considered as a community garden space
   - to enable all-abilities access into the park a path system through any of the four entry points should be developed
8. Tauris Road Park
   - is the main recreation park to a large area of medium density housing residents best accessed by walking or cycling. The recreation area currently provides basketball, toddler and primary play, fitness stations (static) and an area to kick a ball. The park has one seat.
   - provide shade over the playground
   - provide a kick-about goal,
   - provide a meeting place for young people
   - many more seats and tables for extended stay and pergolas for shade are required
   - it is assumed that people cross the drain when there is little or no water flowing to reach the only park in this part of the neighbourhood
9. Jupiter Street Park
   - is a unusual strip of open space that runs behind the commercial industrial area. The park has no facilities but is well maintained. Due to the large proportion of medium density housing in the vicinity this park is valuable and essential for providing activities required by local residents.
   - it is recommended that this park function as an off-leash area for dogs and that it not be fenced beyond existing fencing. The off-leash area would commence once past the detached housing at the entry and could continue for the whole length of the park i.e. from Jupiter Street through to the drain
10. Capalaba Main Drain should be re-vegetated to provide shade for walkers and cyclists and habitat for fauna

Neighbourhood 22



Description

Neighbourhood 22 (212ha) comprises the south-eastern part of Capalaba. The neighbourhood is bounded by Redland Bay Road in the north and east, Ney Road in the west and power line easement that runs through Koala Place Nature Belt and Korawal Street Nature Belt. The large rural non-urban lots east of Coolnwynpin Creek Corridor are not included in the neighbourhood discussion.

Land use

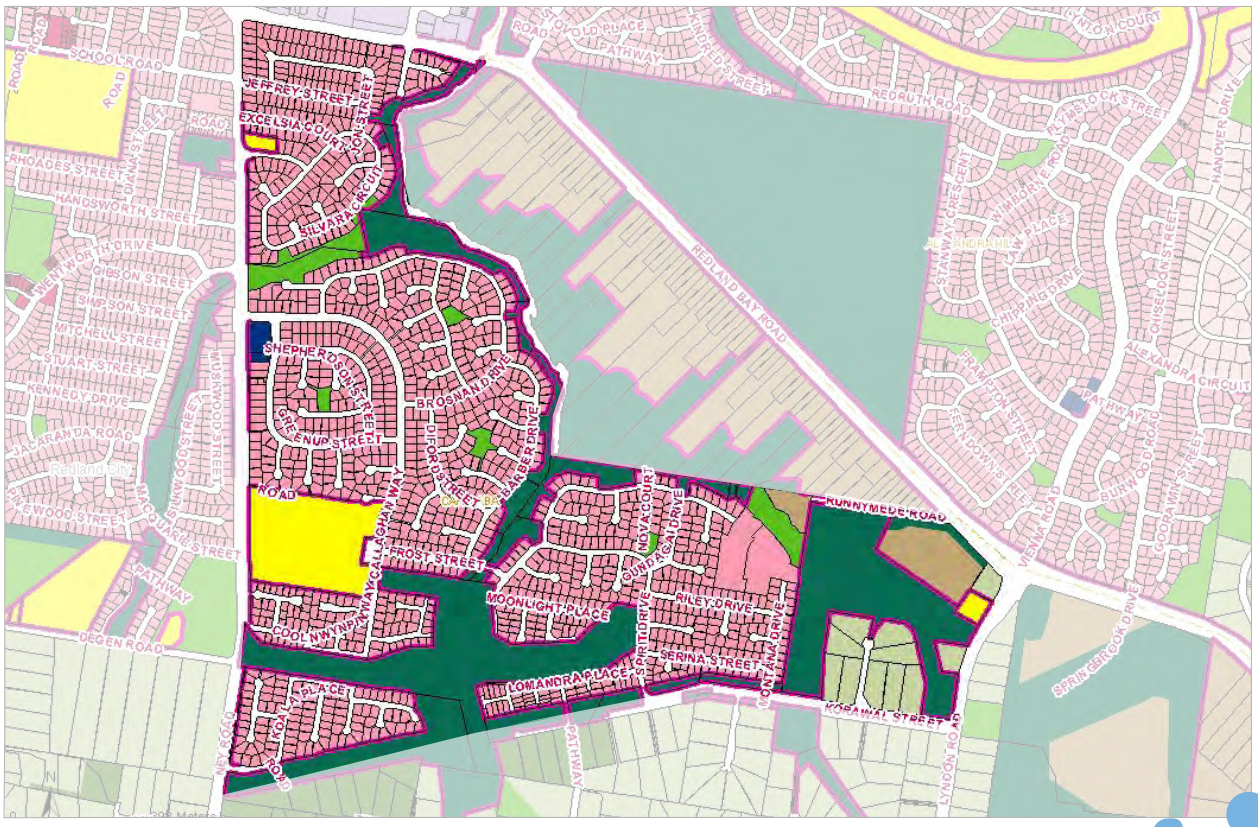
The neighbourhood is made up of all urban residential zoned housing lots with the street formations primarily being cul-de-sacs (see Figure 11-43). There is a school site, a local shopping centre and one church. All other land uses are for open space and conservation land, including conservation and community purpose land for Indigiscapes and Runnymede Centres.

Open space issues

The open space in Neighbourhood 22 is mostly provided along Coolnwynpin Creek Corridor both north to south and east to west (see Figure 11-44).

Recreation areas are provided in a number of locations along the creek. These include Brosnan Drive Park and Gundagai Drive Park as the main areas with a small number of more urban parks provided within the sub-divisions.

Figure 11-43: Extract map from Redland Planning Scheme



The neighbourhood has direct access onto the bushland path system at the Redland's Indigiscapes Centre. The path network offers a lovely urban bushwalking experience.

Access issues

The main external boundary roads and main internal streets have formed footpaths. Strategically placed easements exist at the end of some cul-de-sacs enabling ease of movement throughout the neighbourhood and the urban parks are also formed at the end of cul-de-sacs enabling pedestrian flow.

Large sections of Coolnwynpin Nature Refuge are constrained by the creek system and it has numerous north-south trails running throughout. The creek corridor run through the middle of the neighbourhood and only one road access connects the east with the west.

There are no parks in the north-west corner of the neighbourhood. The closest park is Brosnan Drive Park across Coolnwynpin Creek. This highlights the importance of providing excellent access from Silvara Circuit into Brosnan Drive Park. The bridge here needs to be well maintained and all-abilities access should be provided. The vehicle barrier on the bridge needs to be removed to allow wheelchairs and mobility scooters to cross into Brosnan Drive Park.

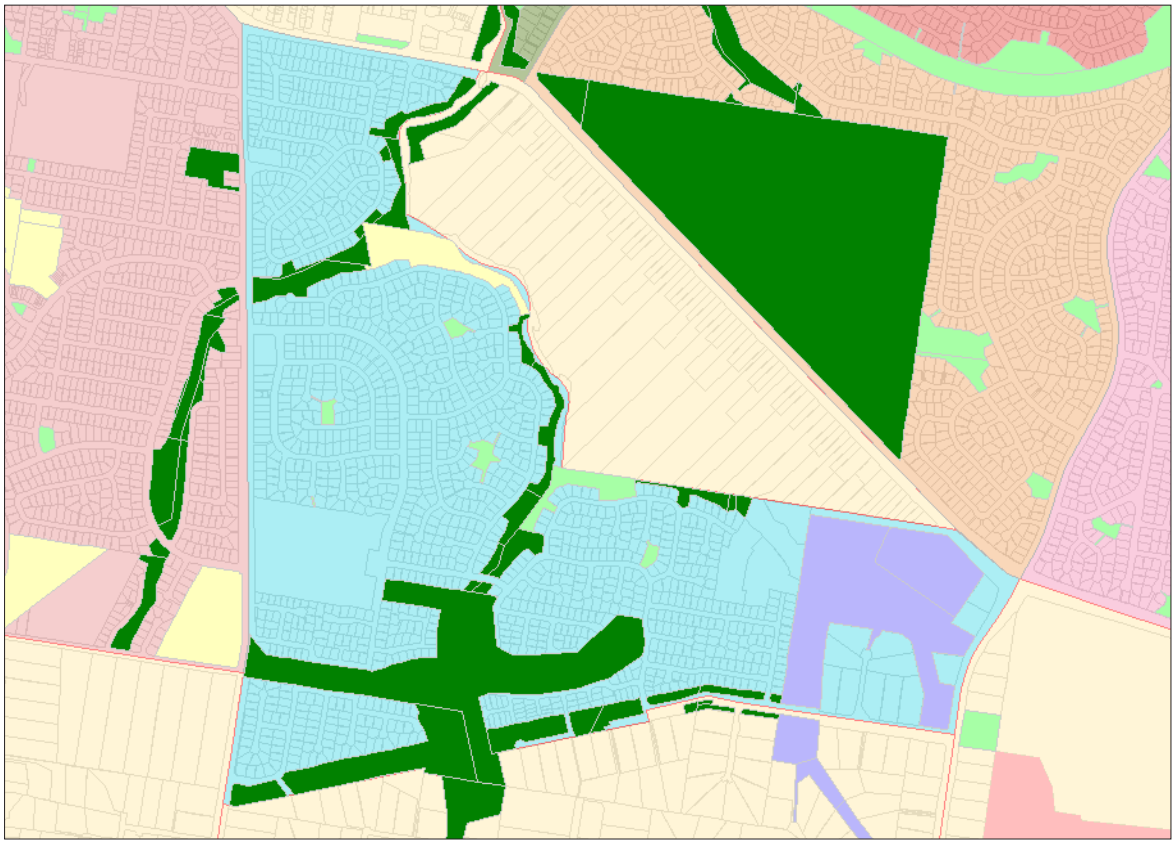
Coolnwynpin Creek Corridor—Jon Street path system is a great example of urban bushwalking linking the top part of the neighbourhood again to Brosnan Drive Park. It highlights the importance of Brosnan Drive Park in the neighbourhood and to the provision of off-road walking and cycling tracks enabling residents to access recreation opportunities.

There are homes south of Coolnwynpin Nature Refuge that have are no parks or accessible urban open space. There are dirt tracks across Coolnwynpin Nature Refuge enabling movement out onto Callaghan Way and to the school. There is also a path system along the power easement over looking Koala Place Nature Belt thus giving the residents access to a walking experience that brings them in contact with nature.

Key recommended actions

1. Krimmer Place Park
   - at renewal time the toddler play equipment should be replaced with play experiences for primary aged children
   - a pathway should be constructed into the park from Coldham Court as the easement is very degraded. This easement would provide easy access to the local shops for residents in Krimmer Place
   - the toddler play experience should be through nature-based play setting amongst the trees. This is a popular neighbourhood park
2. McTaggart Street Park
   - provides local children a play space close to home, it is only 200 m from the main play area of Brosnan Drive Park and development of the park should be limited to toddler and primary play. This park should provide a safe place for local children to meet and socialise and as such could benefit from more seating and at renewal time more interesting play elements
3. Crighton Court Park
   - is a local gathering space for children and young people and is very accessible from four separate

Figure 11-44: Open space areas in Neighbourhood 22

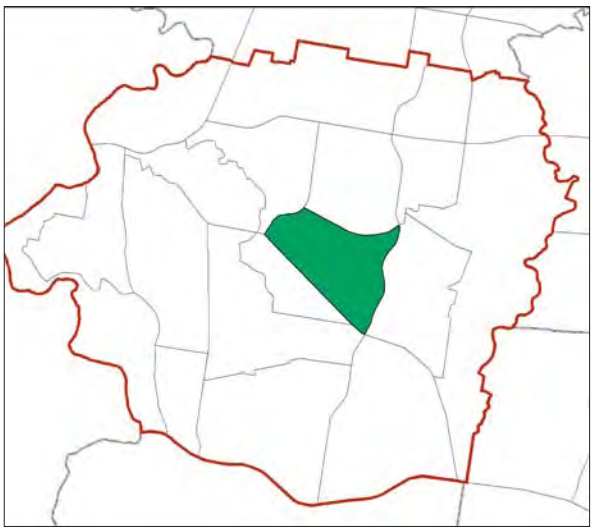


entry points. The park joins this part of the neighbourhood together and it provides a safe an intimate place for children to meet and play
  - the toddler and primary play elements should continue to be provided. The large trees provide suitable shade
  - provide additional seating or tables to add comfort and encourage longer visits
4. Coolnwynpin Creek Corridor—Silvara Circuit
  - due to the lack of parkland north of Silvara Circuit access into Brosnan Drive Park is critical for these residents. A pathway along the upper edge of Silvara Circuit along the creek line would give an all-abilities access to the bridge crossing and to the park activities. There is a very strong desire-line already in place and there is no formed footpath on Silvara Circuit
5. Coolnwynpin Creek Corridor—Brosnan Drive Park
  - provides the neighbourhood with a wide range of recreation activities in a bushland setting. It is recommended that the park be developed into a Community Park (T2) recognising however that it is the main recreation area for the neighbourhood. Activities currently available include running your dog off-leash, toddler play, basketball and a fun pedal coaster.
  - future activities recommended for the park include;
  - goals posts for kick-about
  - nature-based play
  - a meeting place for young people
  - fitness activity stations
  - the park should be assessed for commercial use
  - an area could be developed as a community garden as there are plenty of sun filled accessible areas.
  - more picnic shelters, tables and seats and barbecues should be provided over time
6. Gundagai Drive Park
  - currently provides toddler and primary play activities
  - there are large mown areas in and around this park which could provide the space for a wider range of recreation opportunities including;
  - a large kick-about area with goals
  - a space of a community garden
  - nature play
  - a place for young people to meet
  - a fenced or unfenced dog off-leash area
  - a path system should be developed along the creek to encourage walking and cycling to the park
  - improved access to recreation activities for residents in the Barber Drive area
7. Spirit Drive Park
  - is a lovely neighbourhood park providing safe and accessible play experiences for local children. The park has full shade making it a very comfortable please to visit and play. The toddler and primary play activities in this park should be maintained
8. Redland Indigiscapes Centre
  - provides great urban bushwalking experiences for the neighbourhood and should be promoted.
  - the links into Indigiscapes for this community should be maintained
9. The Runnymede Community Hub
  - has the potential to provide the neighbourhood and indeed the rest of the city with interesting recreation and leisure opportunities including, the development of a significant community garden / city farm

Shortfall

There are no shortfalls in setting for recreation activities however are number actions are required to improve the accessibility of the parklands for the residents.

Neighbourhood 42



Description

Neighbourhood 42 (149ha) comprises the south-west section of Alexandra Hills. The neighbourhood is approximately s bounded by Windemere Road, The Greater Glider Conservation Area and Redland Bay Road in the south and west, the Windemere Road Reserve in the north and Vienna Road in the east.

Land use

The neighbourhood is urban residential with detached housing and a cul-de-sac street layout pattern. There is a local shopping centre and all other land uses are for parks and conservation purposes.

Open space issues

The Greater Glider Conservation area dominates the neighbourhood and walking tracks are provided throughout (see Figure 11-46). The Redruth Road Bushland Refuge separates the part of the neighbourhood that is accessed off Windemere Road. However, residents in this area have access to parkland to the north along Windemere Road (in another neighbourhood).

Windemere Road Reserve also provides a significant walking and cycling path system that connects residents off-road between Vienna Road and Windemere Road

Wimborne Road Park provides the best and largest setting for recreation activities in the neighbourhood. There are a

Figure 11-45: Extract map from Redland Planning Scheme



number of small urban parks located fairly evenly throughout the area.

Access issues

Formed footpaths are provided along all main roads and most main internal streets. Most parks have formed footpaths going directly to them.

There are numerous formal and informal access points into Greater Glider Conservation Area and Windemere Road Reserve.

Redruth Road Bushland Refuge has land set aside for access but no formal path system crossing it or along it. A loop connection from Kindred Court, through Greater Glider Reserve to Redruth Road could be provided to improve recreation access for residents.

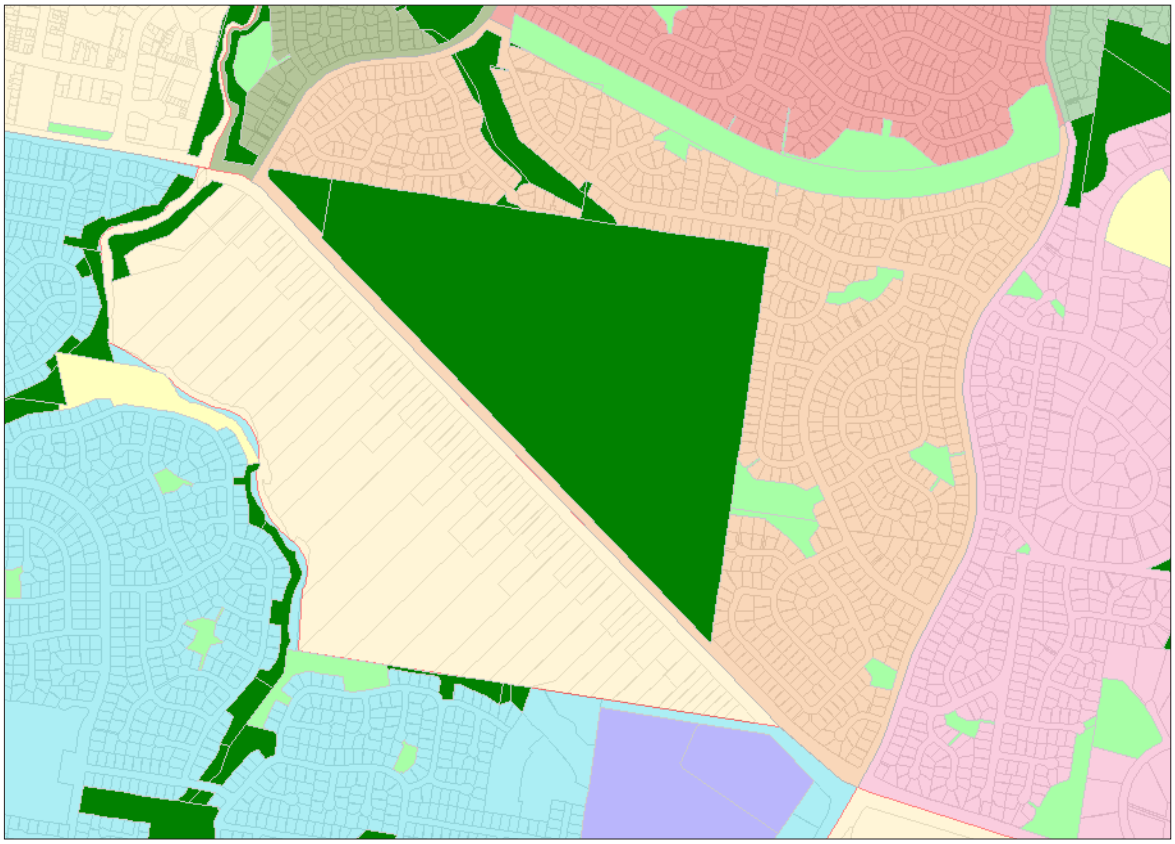
Most cul-de-sacs have easements or parkland providing movement throughout the neighbourhood on foot or bicycle.

All-abilities access into Wimborne Road Park would be improved with a path system both from Ferndown Street and Wimborne Road. There is currently no all weather or all-abilities path into this community park.

Key recommended actions

1. Chipping Drive Park
   - currently provides play for toddlers but has the capacity, due to its size, to provider a wider range of activities including;
   - play activities for primary school aged children
   - a kick-about space
   - a location for a future community garden due to a large area of the park receiving excellent sunlight
   - the shade to the play equipment should be improved and at renewal time the seating needs to be moved closer to the play equipment. Over time and with the future development of the park extra seating and tables could be added
2. Wimborne Road Park
   - is recommended to be developed as a Community Park (T2) as well as providing a wide range of recreation activities for neighbourhood residents.
   - activities currently provided for include basketball, toddler play, pedal coaster play, kick-about, cricket wickets and there are numerous picnic pergolas.
   - a plan for the park should be developed in time and other recreation activities are recommended for consideration including;
   - upgrading the kick-about space
   - providing nature-based play
   - improving the quality of the toddler and primary play over time

Figure 11-46: Open space areas in Neighbourhood 42



- providing a fun place for young people to meet
- improving the amenity of the basketball court area to encourage more games and people staying in the park
- the park should also be assessed for commercial use by personal trainers
- all-abilities access pathway into and around the park needs to be provided

3. Frampton Street Park
   - at the time of renewal do not replace the toddler play this park
   - the existing playground should be replaced with upper primary play activities and be moved further into the park and away from the main road to provide a better play experience and to make the play area more visible and accessible to the Frampton Street residents
   - provide a meeting place for young people
   - the park also accommodates a small kick-about area.
4. Bellini Drive Park
   - is a parkland area adjacent to the Windemere Road Reserve. Formal access onto the road reserve is provided at one end of the park
   - the toddler play area in the park should not be replaced
   - provide a kick-about space with goals
   - a community garden could be established here should the need arise
   - the park should be opened up to be visible from the path system that runs along the community purpose corridor
   - seating and picnic tables should be provided here over time
5. Redruth Drainage Reserve
   - is an unusual shaped area of open space due to its drainage purpose
   - the reserve should developed as an unfenced or partial fenced (the ends) off leash area for dogs for use during the dry months of the year

Ceremony pergola—GJ Walter Park



Suburban Catchment Area 3

SCA 3 is made up of Ormiston and Cleveland. A map of the SCA and neighbourhoods can be found at Figure 11-47.

Ormiston and Cleveland contain established areas but in the next twenty years (from 2006) the residential population is expected to increase by 4,641 people to 24,598 residents—a 23.3% increase. Most of the population growth will occur in Cleveland (3,140) and about three-quarters of these people will live in medium density style accommodation.

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

The next section of the report has identified current sporting and recreation opportunities in the SCA. New recreation and sporting opportunities have also been identified.

Provision of SCA desired service standards

Every SCA has set of desired service standards that Council will aim to achieve over a 14 year period to 2026. This is outlined earlier. The following section applies the service standards to SCA 3.

Picnicking

Picnicking facilities, including barbecues and public toilets for large groups are provided in the following parks:

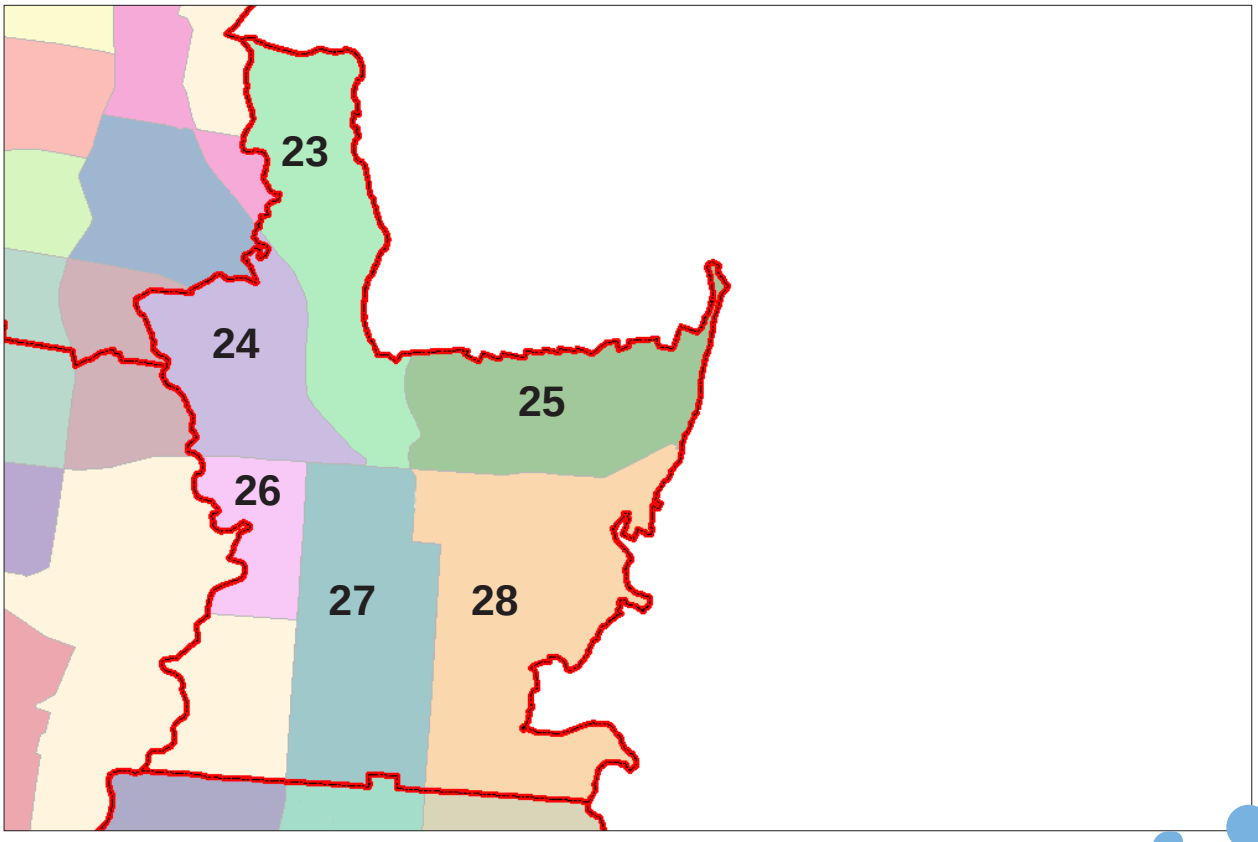
- Cleveland Point Recreation Reserve
- G. J. Walter Park
- Oyster Point Park
- Raby Bay Boulevard Park
- Raby Bay Foreshore Park

Recommendation

Nandeebie Park and Shore Street North Foreshore Park have picnic and barbecue facilities but there are no toilets. It has been recommended in both cases that the barbecues are removed from these locations given the better facilities located nearby.

Further picnicking facilities are planned for Raby Esplanade Park and will be developed over time.

Figure 11-47: Map of neighbourhoods in Catchment 3



Exercising dogs off-leash

Dog off-leash areas are provided as shown in Table 11-1.

Recommendation

- develop an area for small dogs the Sturgeon Street DOLA
- Raby Bay Boulevarde Park to be considered for a large fenced DOLA to meet future demand.

Access to nature

Access to natural areas is focussed on Moreton Bay in this SCA. It is possible to swim in Moreton Bay and launch small boats from many open space areas. Larger boats can be launched from the boat ramps.

The Eddie Santaguiliana Way takes walkers through natural and developed areas and the walk has been rated as one of the Top 30 walks in the Greater Brisbane area.

There are also some bush trails close to the border of the catchment, including Scribbly Gums Conservation area which is accessed directly from Neighbourhood 24.

Wedding and ceremonies

Council takes bookings for weddings and ceremonies in public open space. The most frequently booked parks are:

- Cleveland Point Reserve
- G. J. Walter Park
- Raby Bay Foreshore Park
- Raby Bay Harbour Park
- Fellmonger Park (toilet access in Apex Park)

The list, when compared to the other mainland areas, shows that many people plan their public space weddings or ceremonies in SCA 3, around the CBD and generally close to Moreton Bay. The number and diversity of reception venues most likely has some bearing on this popularity.

Of the above parks, G. J. Walter Park is the only one that has a purpose-built ceremony pergola. There are picnic shelters at Cleveland Point Reserve and the Raby Bay parks but these have not been developed with weddings and ceremonies in mind.

Recommendation

The number of bookings would suggest that more pergolas or dedicated ceremony spaces may be needed in this SCA.

Raby Bay Foreshore Park is priority for a dedicated wedding or ceremony spaces.

Skateboard riding and BMX

The ramp park in this SCA is located in Wellington Street Park, Cleveland. The ramp receives a significant amount of use.

The *Redlands Ramp Park Review 2008-2012* does not recommend any new skate parks in this SCA.

Recommendation

Undertake substantial works at Cleveland Ramp Park as recommended in the review. The recommendations indicate improvements to flow, drainage, challenges and the recreation environment (e.g. seats and shade) that will substantially improve the user experience.

Sport

The following sporting activities can be undertaken in SCA 3 primarily in Council sport parks.

- cricket
- gymnastics
- hockey
- martial arts
- model aeroplanes
- sailing
- soccer
- softball
- swimming and water sports
- tennis
- touch football
- triathlon and similar endurance events

The Redland Softball Park is recognised as an international level facility.

Sport park master plans

Master plans have been developed for the following sites where sport is played[1]:

- Henry Ziegenfusz Park
- Norm Price Park

1 The park may also have recreation, conservation or other functions that have also been included in the master plan

Table 11-1: Dog off-leash areas within the Catchment

Location	Size	Fencing		Small Dog Area
		Unfenced	Fenced	
G. J. Walter Park, Cleveland	Large	🦴		
Raby Bay Foreshore Park, Cleveland (shared hours - beach access)	Large	🦴		
Sturgeon Street, Ormiston	Small		🦴	

All-abilities play

Council aims to have a destination level, all-abilities play facility in each SCA. There is no facility at this level in SCA 3.

Recommendation

The recommended location for an All Abilities play facility is Raby Bay Foreshore Park, which has good off-street park, excellent path system, a public toilet and access to sand and water play.

Festival and events

Council aims to provide one festival and event space in each SCA.

In SCA 3 Norm Price Park (and the Redlands Showground) meets this need. In fact it is the city's pre-eminent outdoor festival and event space.

Raby Bay Foreshore Park and Raby Bay Harbour Park are also used for a number of community events.

Park user comfort

Council aims to provide a public toilet in every community and destination park. Public toilets are currently available in the following parks:

- Cleveland Point Recreation Reserve
- G. J. Walter Park
- Harold Walker Park
- Henry Ziegenfusz Park
- Norm Price Park
- Oyster Point Park
- Raby Bay Boulevard Park (in the Volunteer Marine Rescue building)
- Raby Bay Foreshore Park

Recommendation

Wellington Street Park should be provided with public toilets for the ramp park users, cemetery visitors and users of the Redland Track Park.

The toilet block in Harold Walker Park can be removed as it is no longer required.

Walking and cycling

SCA 3 is very well supplied with on-road and off-road paths. Some small improvements are suggested in the neighbourhood analyses.

Indoor community activities

Community Halls will be upgraded and managed as per the Community *Halls Review 2010.*

Cleveland has a range of community facilities clustered around the town centre and Norm Price Park.

On Norm Price Park, adjacent to Council's Memorial Hall, is the Cleveland Assembly Hall which was part-funded by Council. The assembly hall is managed by Cleveland District State High School, with an annual subsidy paid to the school by Council.

Through the 'Building the Education Revolution' package, halls are planned at Ormiston State School, Ormiston College (arts centre) and Cleveland State School.

The Halls Review Recommendation

For the halls in Norm Price Park:

> *Investigate opportunities to consolidate these halls within the showgrounds context, e.g. transfer the Assembly Hall to school ownership or remove; transfer Redlands Memorial Hall to showgrounds facilities portfolio so that it is managed as part of the showgrounds precinct.*

Commercial activities in open space

Council will consider expanded commercial use opportunities in catchment and regional destination parks.

Recommendation

Commercial use assessments should be undertaken in the following parks:

- Cleveland Point Recreation Reserve
- G. J. Walter Park
- Henry Ziegenfusz Park
- Norm Price Park
- Oyster Point Park
- Raby Bay Boulevard Park
- Raby Bay Esplanade Park
- Raby Bay Foreshore Park
- Raby Bay Harbour Park
- Wellington Street Park

Water-based recreation

There are several boat ramps to Moreton Bay throughout the catchment. These are located at:

- Cleveland (Emmet Street—Toondah Harbour)
- Cleveland (Shore Street North) Cleveland Point
- Cleveland (William Street) Raby Bay—eastern side
- Oyster Point Park

Small craft can be launched from Cleveland Point Reserve (no vehicles access) and Raby Bay Foreshore Park.

Swimming in Raby Bay can be enjoyed from a number of sandy beaches in Raby Bay Foreshore Park and Raby Bay Boulevard Park.

The Cleveland Aquatic Centre is located beside Wellington Street Park, Cleveland.

Destination parks (T1)

Destination parks (T1) in the SCA are:

- Cleveland Point Recreation Reserve

Community parks (T2)

The following parks are recommended to be the Community Level (T2) parks:

- G. J. Walter Park
- Raby Bay Foreshore Park
- Oyster Point Park
- Raby Bay Boulevard Park[2]
- Wellington Street Park

School facilities

Within the SCA there are five schools that may offer opportunities for community use of fields, courts and buildings. Of these schools:

- three are primary schools
- one is a high school
- one is a P-12 school

Outdoor recreation opportunities

The following outdoor recreation activities can be undertaken in the SCA:

- bird watching and nature study
- BMX and skateboard riding
- water skiing
- fishing
- cycling (on and off road)
- picnicking in bush and urban parkland settings
- sailing and boating
- canoeing and kayaking
- swimming in Moreton Bay

Signature experiences and locations

- bay views, breezes and dining at Cleveland Point
- access to North Stradbroke Island and camping and surf beaches
- Cleveland CBD shopping and restaurants
- events at Norm Price Park and Cleveland Showgrounds
- walking and cycling the Eddie Santaguiliana Way
- putting a boat in to Moreton Bay from one of many boat ramps

Importantly, it should be noted:

1. **the activities recommended for each park will be delivered in a priority order**
2. **the overall time frame for delivery of the strategy's recommendations is 14 years (2012—2026)**
3. **many of the embellishments will not be provided until the existing asset in the park is due for renewal and replacement**
4. **the recommendations will inform the asset management program of Council which has, as a priority, management and renewal of existing assets**

2 After the master plan is delivered

Adventure Journey

Adventure journeys utilise the existing network of concrete paths in conjunction with proposed path extensions and links that enable the journeys to loop,

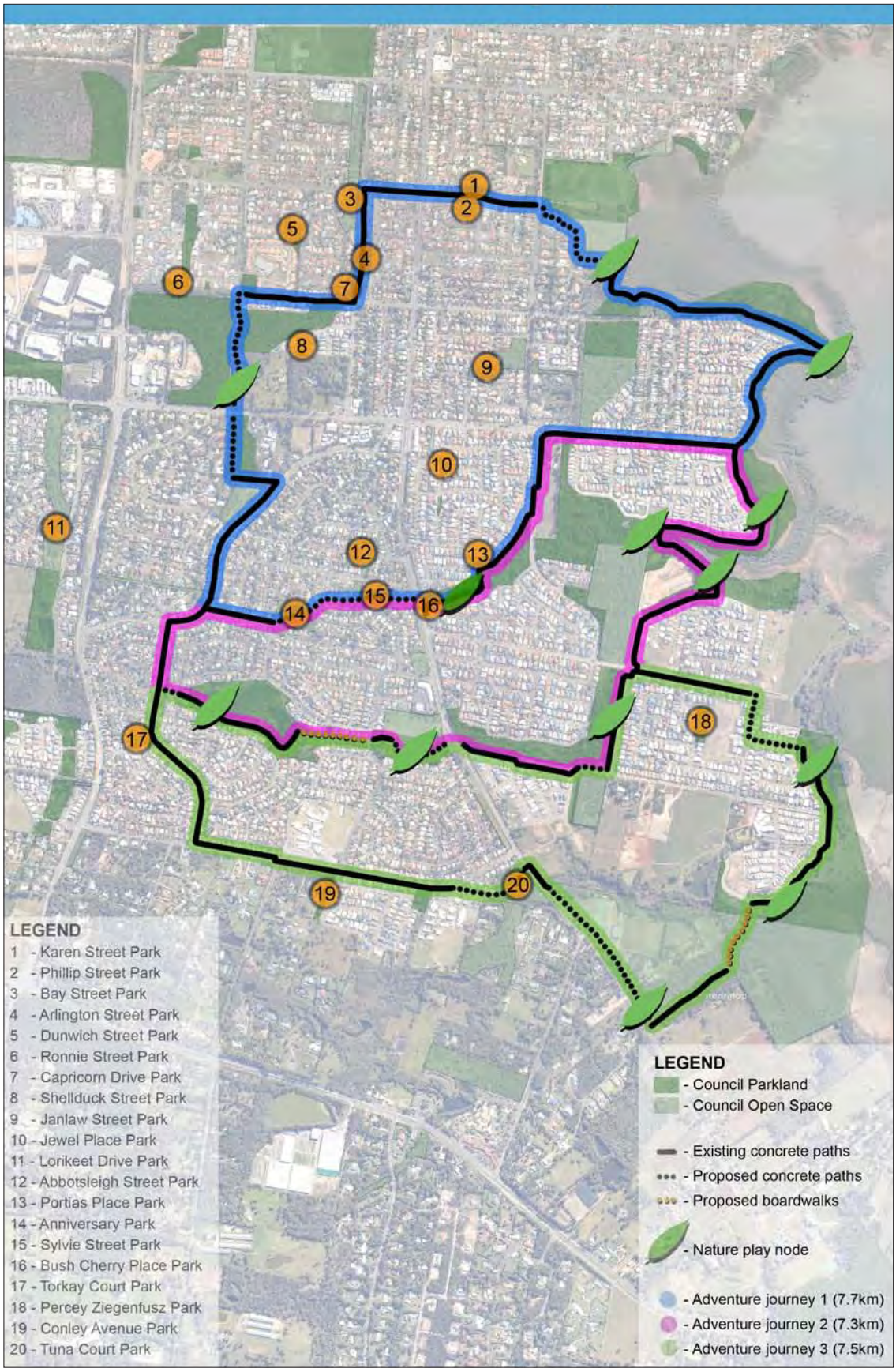
The focus on the adventure journey is to provide options for the local and neighbouring residents to explore their surroundings in a fun and exciting way either on foot or on bicycles.

Furthermore, by creating separate journeys, the residents can alternate between each journey or link them all together to create one large journey.

Figures 11-47 shows the proposed play journeys in South Cleveland and Thornlands.



Figure 11-47: Play journey's planned in South Cleveland and Thornlands



Neighbourhood 23

Description

Neighbourhood 23 (256ha) a significant part of Ormiston. The neighbourhood's boundaries are the Hilliards Creek Corridor and the railway line in the west and south and Moreton Bay in the north and east.

There is a pathway connection through from Beckwith Street under the railway line west to Redland Softball Park (Neighbourhood 24) as well as a pathway through to the Cleveland Railway Station and Raby Harbour Park in Neighbourhood 25.

There are only three road exits from the neighbourhood—Sturgeon Street, Gordon Street and Wellington Street.

Land use

The neighbourhood is generally urban residential or low density residential with detached housing (see Figure 11-48). Some of the houses in the low density residential zones are on very large lots and some of these are likely to be subdivided in coming years. Within the suburb there are also a few farms, zoned for residential development, that will likely be subdivided over time.

The Redland Planning Scheme allows for two areas of medium density off Wellington Street in the middle of the neighbourhood and another in the south off Bainbridge Street.

There are only two small areas of commercial use located on the intersection of Wellington Street and Sturgeon Street and another at the intersection of Gordon and Bainbridge Streets.

Open space issues

Open space in this neighbourhood is overwhelmingly on the periphery—along Hilliards Creek, the railway line and along the foreshore of Moreton Bay (see Figure 11-49). However, as the neighbourhood is less than a kilometre wide at most points, access to the parklands is generally quite easy.

Across the open space there are five toddler playgrounds and two for children of primary school age (at Hilliard Street Park and Raby Esplanade Park).

Access to a fenced dog off-leash area is just outside the neighbourhood along Sturgeon Street—between the railways line and Redland Softball Park.

Access issues

Walking access across the neighbourhood is generally easy. The terrain is relatively flat with few steep grades. There are footpaths along the key streets with only a few missing sections. Minor streets are quiet and people are able to share the road or use the grassed footpaths.

Wellington Street, which runs north-south through the central area, has the highest level of traffic. Sight lines are quite good as the street is straight and of a low grade making crossing relatively easy. Otherwise all streets are mostly quiet with low traffic volumes.



Figure 11-48: Extract map from Redland Planning Scheme

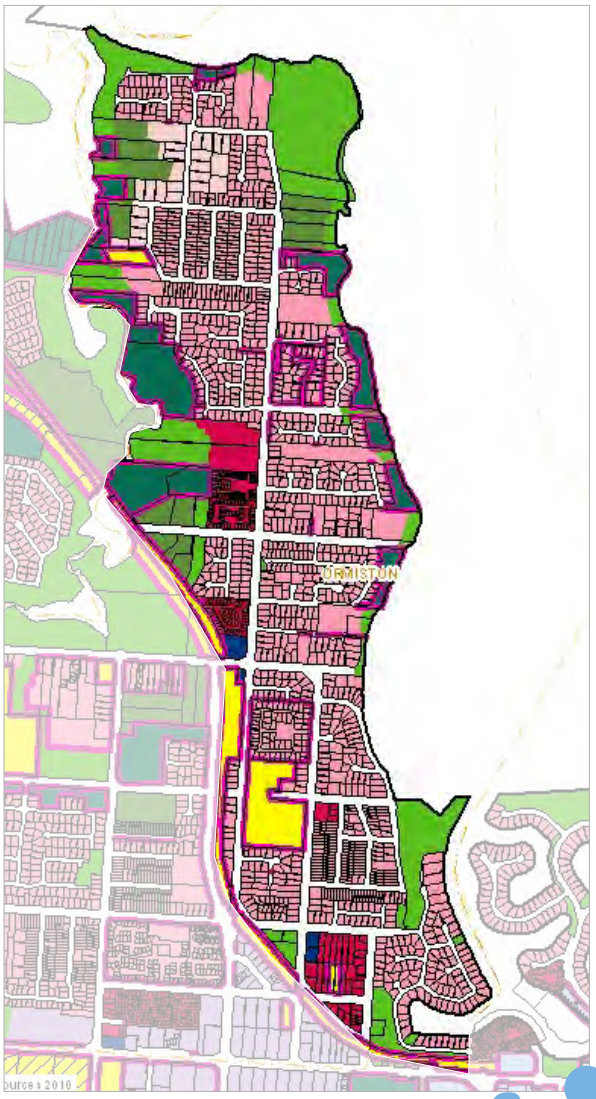
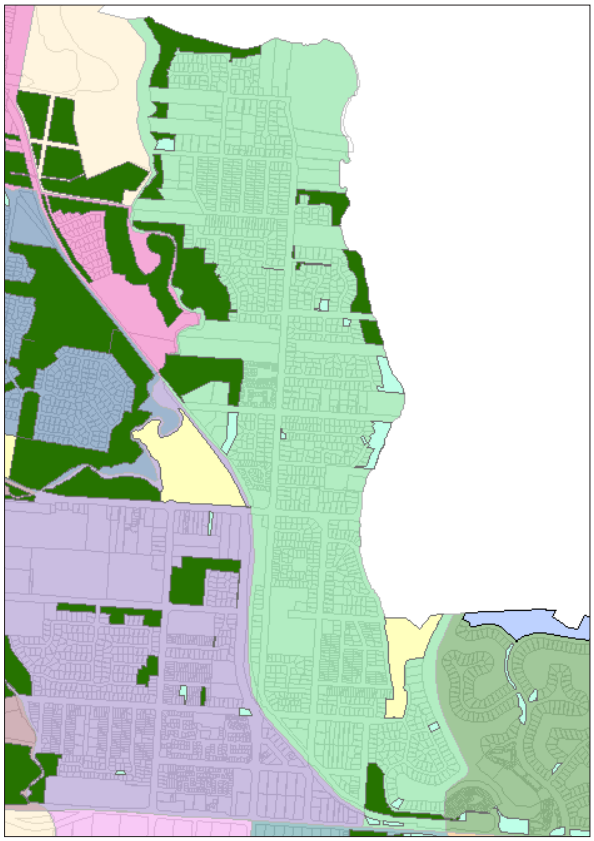


Figure 11-49: Open space areas in Neighbourhood 23



Accessibility for people with mobility issues is aided by grass swales and low kerbs in some streets. In October 2011 Council considered options for a link in the Moreton Bay Cycleway that joins Neighbourhood 11 with Neighbourhood 23. Council resolved to proceed with the design of a 430 m link from Hilliards Creek Corridor—Bibury Street, Wellington Point to Gloucester Street, Ormiston. The alignment crosses Hilliards Creek through conservation land that forms part of the Fletcher Terrace Wetland. It will considerably enhance the local cycling and pedestrian network. The alignment provides connectivity to the local park area on the western side of the creek and improves access to Wellington Point for a large number of residents in Ormiston.

Other matters

The suburb has a “leafy” feel with many street trees being allowed to grow to maturity without trimming as electricity is supplied underground or has been ABC’d[1].

Key recommended actions

The key actions for N23 are:

1. Gray Park
   - enhance the natural play elements building on the existing items
2. Stevens Place Park:
   - assess the park as suitable location for a community garden should it ever be requested
   - add physical activity stations
   - add several picnic tables
3. Beckwith Street Park
   - has no facilities and limited access, investigate its potential as urban habitat and a conservation function
4. Beckwith Street Wetlands
   - upgrade the picnic facilities in to take advantage of the views over the ponds
5. as development occurs Council will endeavour to obtain parkland and build a pathway along the foreshore:
   - between Outlook Parade Park and Empire Vista Foreshore, and
   - between Empire Vista Foreshore and Jack Bruce and Gwen Bruce-Chandler Park
6. Raby Esplanade Park
   - a master plan for Raby Bay Esplanade Park is being developed but is not finalised (2012). When it is complete implement the plan which is likely to inlcude:
   - extensive pathways
   - small craft launching areas
   - car parking
   - public toilet
   - kick-about space
   - fishing platform
   - assess for commercial use
7. Outlook Parade Park
   - look at the future potential for improved the picnic and primary play in this water front location

Shortfall

- no site for a dog off-leash area can be identified

1 Aerial Bundled Cables are overhead power lines using several insulated phase conductors bundled tightly together. As they are insulated there is less need to trim vegetation.

Neighbourhood 24

Description

Neighbourhood 24 (184 ha) comprises a part of Ormiston—the area bounded by Hilliards Creek but west of the railway line, the Northern Arterial Road and north of Shore Street. It is a small area but is strongly defined by its boundaries.



Land use

This neighbourhood is generally urban residential with detached housing (see Figure 11-50). There are also significant non-residential uses. Ormiston College has a large site in the north and there are commercial developments in the south fronting Shore Street.

The area between Freeth and Bainbridge Streets is the only area zoned for medium density development in the Planning Scheme and it is fully developed.

Open space issues

Significant open space is located on the periphery of this neighbourhood though there are some small parks within the residential areas. There are also a number of conservation parks in the neighbourhood, particularly along the drainage lines.

The quality of open space varies considerably. There are very high quality parks such as Hilliards Creek—Platypus Corridor Park and Dundas Street Park. There are five toddler

Figure 11-50: Extract map from Redland Planning Scheme

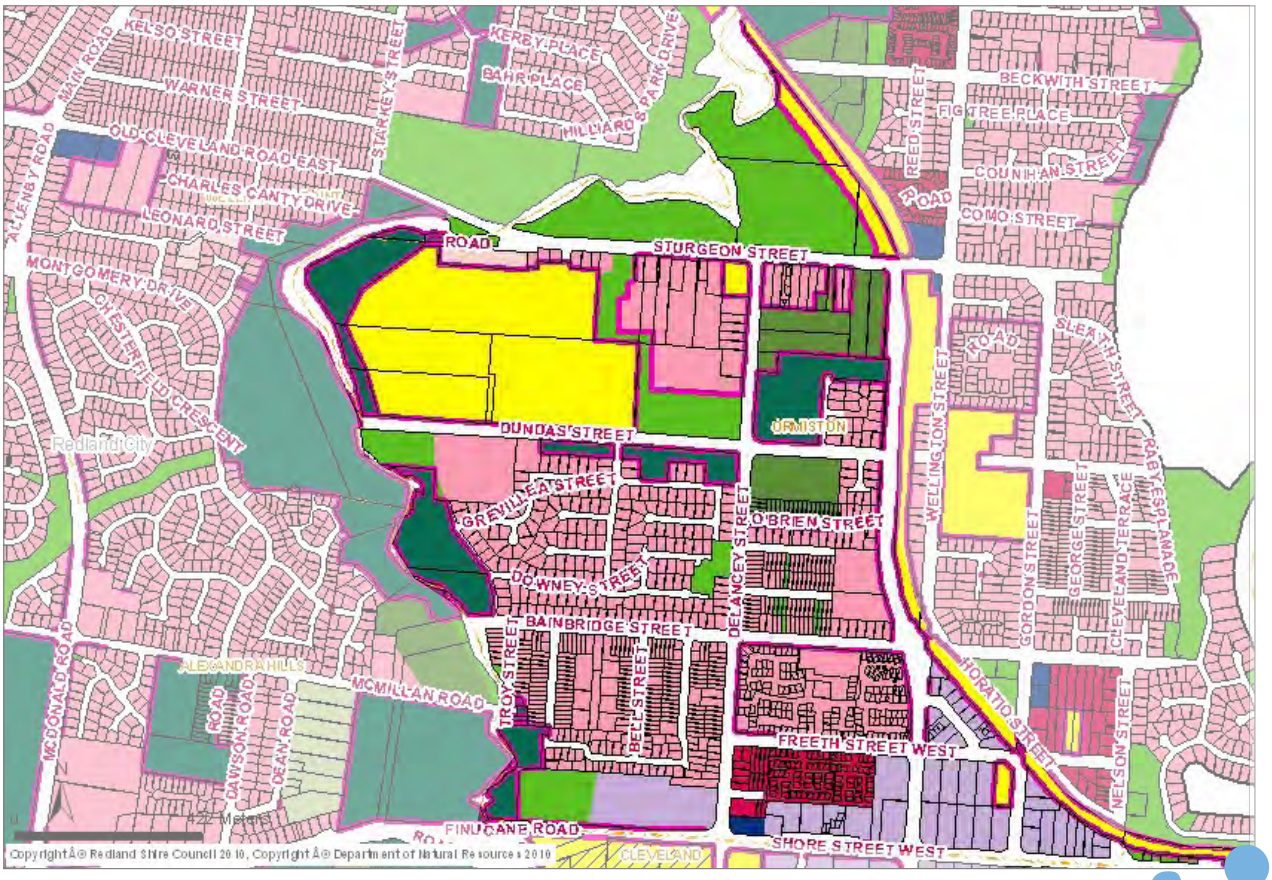
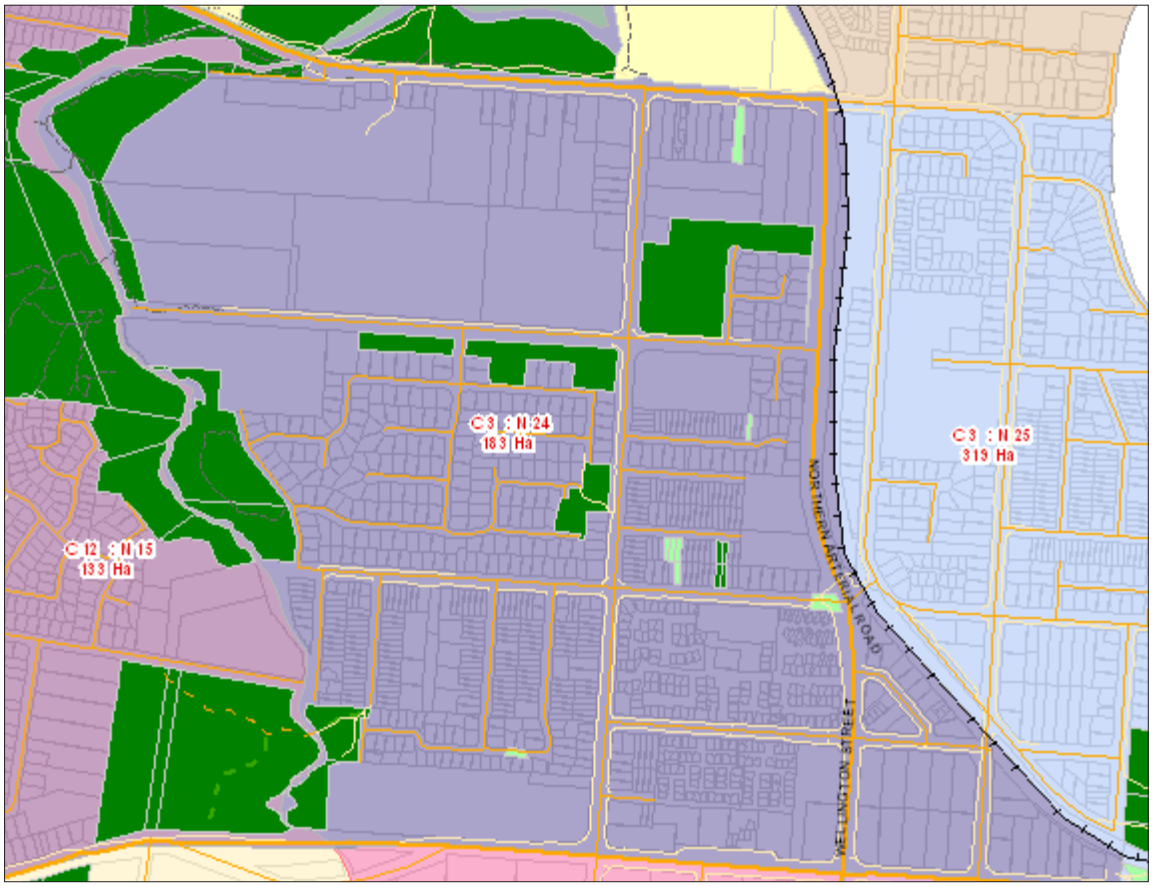


Figure 11-51: Open space areas in Neighbourhood 24



playgrounds which is a high level of provision in this smaller neighbourhood and two primary-aged playgrounds.

Fellmonger Park is one of the city's popular venues for weddings and ceremonies—usually taking place near the water feature. There is no infrastructure to support this function so it is recommended that a ceremony space be designed and installed in this park.

Access issues

Within the neighbourhood there is a good pathway system linking along the major roads. Many cul-de-sacs have paths at the end that connect to other cul-de-sacs or to open space areas.

The pathway system links the urban areas of the neighbourhood with Fellmonger Park and Redland Softball Park by crossing under Sturgeon Street at Hilliards Creek. This access point opens up further walking opportunities and use of the Sturgeon Street DOLA.

There is a section of pathway missing from the northern end of Francis Street through to Dundas Street beside Ormiston College. If this was built it would allow school children from this part of the neighbourhood to get to the school without crossing the busy Dundas Street near the school entrance.

The urban form across the neighbourhood is a mix of grid layout and cul-de-sacs. Both forms offer good access to other areas as pathways link from most cul-de-sacs to other areas.

There is good access to the Cleveland CBD, Cleveland Railway Station and the Cleveland Aquatic Centre by crossing Finucane Road at Delancey Street traffic lights.

Other matters

Ormiston College is a very large site in this neighbourhood.

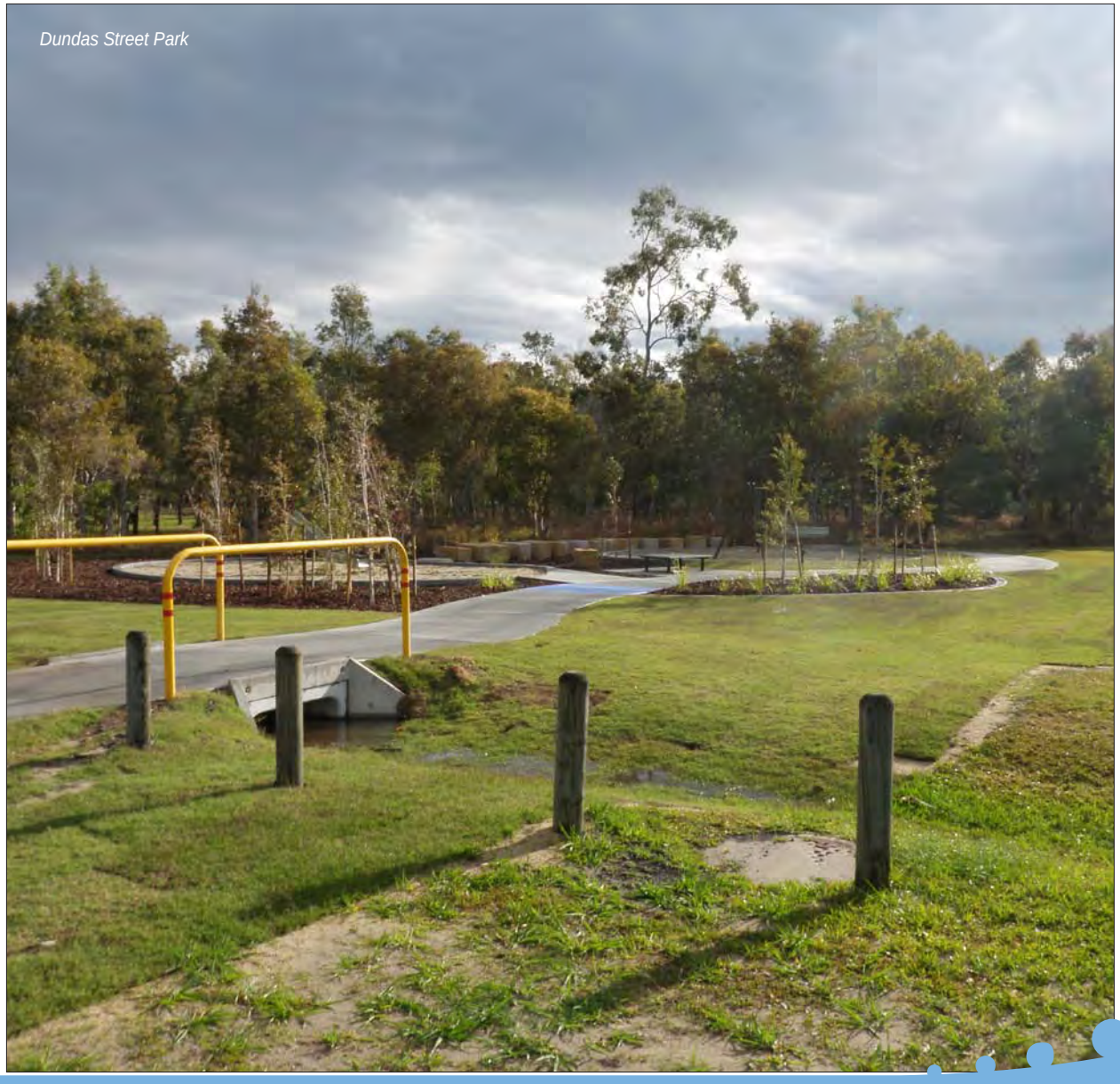
Recommended key actions

Some of the proposed key actions to meet the desired standards of service for this neighbourhood are:

1. Bainbridge Street (West) Road Reserve
   - when the playground reaches the end of its useful asset life remove it though leave the seat for use as a quiet contemplation park. An alternative playground is available a short distance away at Hilliards Creek—Platypus Corridor
   - develop a pathway from the northern end of Francis Street through to the western end of Dundas Street
2. Parnell Street Park
   - do not replace the playground when it reaches the end of its useful life, there are alternative and better toddler playgrounds at Dundas Street Park and Hilliards Creek—Platypus Corridor
   - a possible site for a community garden, particularly given the medium density living adjacent. However, in the long term, if alternatives for a community garden arise the site should be considered for alternate uses
3. Hilliards Creek—Platypus Corridor Park
   - add picnic facilities to the playground area
   - investigate opportunities for play in the adjacent natural areas in Hilliards Creek Corridor
4. Dundas Street Park
   - add kick-about facilities
5. Fellmonger Park
   - develop a facility for weddings and ceremonies, near the lake

Shortfall

- locations for a teenage hangout space
- a park for commercial use has not been identified.



Dundas Street Park

Neighbourhood 25

Description

Neighbourhood 25 (233 ha) comprises the locality of Raby Bay and Cleveland Point which are all in Cleveland.

The neighbourhood's boundaries are Moreton Bay in the north and east, Sturgeon Street in the north-west, Endeavour Canal in the west and the major road of Shore Street West—North Street—Shore Street North to Cleveland Point.



Land use

The neighbourhood is generally urban residential with detached housing (see Figure 11-52). Most homes in Raby Bay have street and water frontage with many residents having a pontoon and a boat.

There is very little medium density housing in the neighbourhood though there is a significant amount proposed to the south in Neighbourhood 28 and which could be expected to be making use of open space in the neighbourhood.

Medium density is present near Cleveland Railway Station and in Masthead Drive. It is also present, or proposed, along both sides of Shore Street North heading to Cleveland Point but is mostly undeveloped at this time.

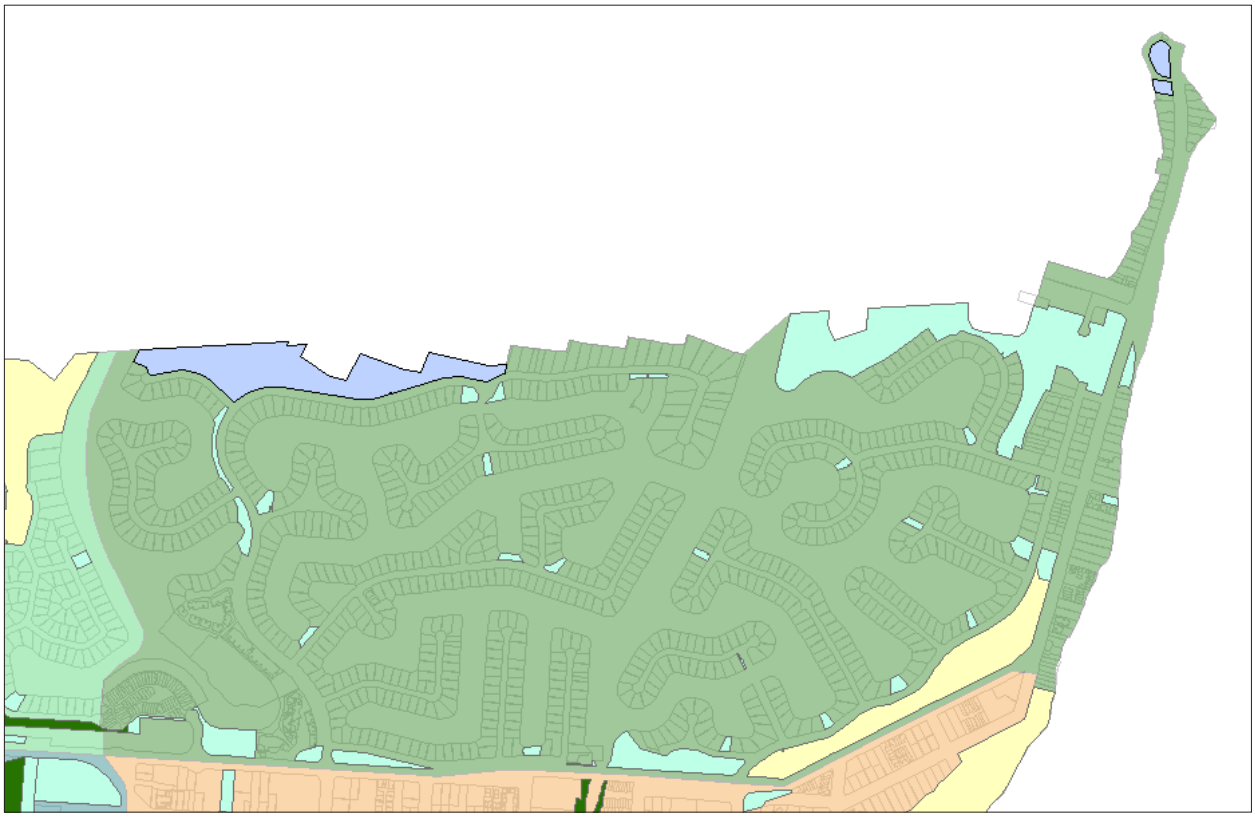
Open space issues

Open space in this neighbourhood is overwhelmingly on the periphery—along the foreshores of Moreton Bay or along the corridor Shore Street West—North Street—Shore Street North to Cleveland Point (see Figure 11-53).

Figure 11-52: Extract map from Redland Planning Scheme



Figure 11-53: Open space areas in Neighbourhood 25



Many of the foreshore parks have little shade as trees are few or of a type (i.e. palms and pines) that throw little shade. Much of the shade in the parks is provided by picnic and barbecue shelters.

There are also small grassed areas that front canals within Raby Bay but these areas cannot be developed as parkland as they are required for canal access for dredging or other maintenance.

Raby Bay Boulevard Park (9.3 ha) merits further discussion. This park is expansive and has significant tracts that are largely undeveloped. It has the potential to meet a host of neighbourhood functions.

Raby Bay Boulevard Park has potential for some commercial development where it fronts Shore Street North, the road to Cleveland Point, without detracting from the parkland[1]. In particular the use of the land for a RV[2] Park has been suggested.

Access issues

There is a pathway connecting the Ormiston area to the Cleveland CBD (and Cleveland Railway Station) crossing Shore Street West at a pedestrian crossing. This path continues, wrapping around the southern side of Raby Bay to Cleveland Point and is off-road for all but a small street section.

Paths also connect the neighbourhood through to Moreton Bay but cannot connect completely along the northern edge of this neighbourhood because of Ross Canal which connects to Moreton Bay. Much of this pathway is in parkland and close to the water.

However, within Raby Bay, walkability is severely hindered by canals that can mean a walk of a kilometre or more to reach a park only several hundred metres away, but across a canal.

Other matters

Despite electricity being supplied underground in Raby Bay there are very few street trees and certainly little street shade. Where the street is narrow, and also has high opaque fencing, they combine to form a hot streetscape.

The Volunteer Marine Rescue located beside the boat ramp in Raby Bay Boulevard Park has approached Council to consider a lease expansion. Council is also considering an expansion of the car park (that serves the boat ramp) and an area for the storage of out-rigger canoes, dragon boats and similar craft.

1 Raby Bay Boulevard Park is held by Council in trust from the Crown. Any commercial development would need the consent of the landowner.

2 Recreation vehicles such as motor homes

Recommended key actions

Some of the proposed key actions to meet the desired standards of service for this neighbourhood are:

1. Raby Bay Boulevard Park
   - develop a parks plan for Raby Bay Boulevard Park and specifically address;
   - improving vehicle access to the beach area and improving walking and cycling access in this western part of the park
   - the suitability of commercial developments fronting Shore Street North such as a RV Park
   - the need for, and location, of a fenced or unfenced DOLA
   - a location for physical activity stations
   - extension of the Volunteer Marine Rescue lease area
   - a car park expansion
   - an area for storage of recreation boats such as out-rigger canoes
   - an area for short stay recreational vehicle parking

   Many of these embellishments (e.g. physical activity stations or the community garden) would also likely be used by people living in medium density developments to the south
2. Raby Bay Foreshore Park
   - provide a facility for weddings and ceremonies
   - provide fitness activity stations
3. Raby Bay Harbour Park
   - develop Raby Bay Harbour Park as per the Cleveland Centre Master Plan
4. Cleveland Point Reserve
   - continue to develop Cleveland Point Reserve in accordance with the adopted master plan
5. Shore Street North Park
   - remove the barbecue and picnic facilities from Shore Street North Park
6. Linear Park
   - provide some goals to create a kick-about space
   - provide a picnic shelter between the half-court and the playground

Neighbourhood 26

Description

Neighbourhood 26 (89 ha) is the area of Cleveland south of Finucane Road, west of Hilliards Creek and along the streets of Long, Wellington and Northern Arterial Road.



Land use

There are two key areas of urban residential with detached housing (see Figure 11-54). Much of the neighbourhood is taken up by community and commercial uses including the Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries Redlands Research Station, Cleveland Aquatic Centre and the Cleveland Cemetery.

There are three areas of medium density housing shown in the planning scheme. The largest of these is a retirement village off Wellington Street. These areas are essentially fully developed so there will not be a significant growth in buildings, or population, in these areas.

Open space issues

There are two areas of open space in this neighbourhood, and both are well placed in relation to the two residential areas (see Figure 11-55). The two areas are Wellington Street Park in the north and Sunshine Drive Park in the south.

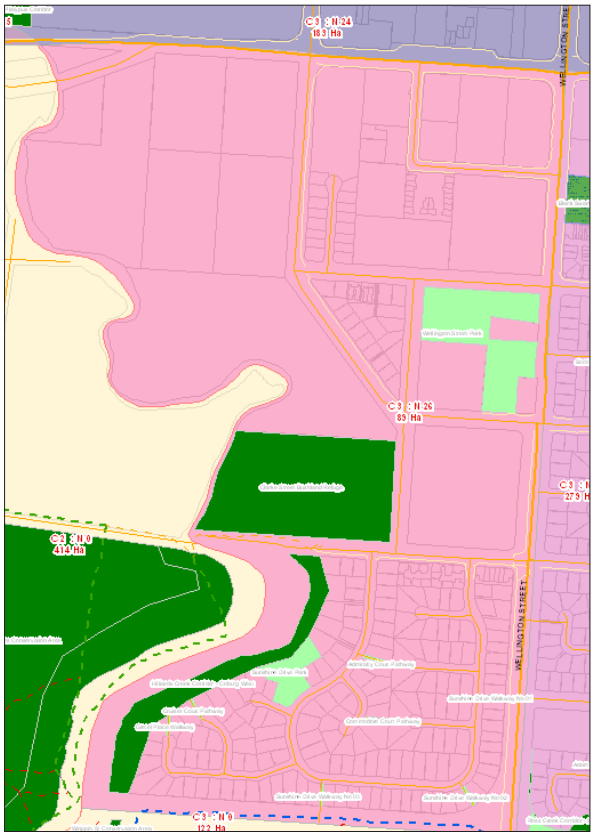
Wellington Street Park, adjacent to the Cleveland Aquatic Centre, has a skate park and a car park for the Aquatic Centre. Otherwise it is undeveloped. Part of the site may be developed as a trackhead for the Redland Track Park.

Sunshine Drive Park has a toddler playground and a seat in a semi-natural setting of tall eucalypts.

Figure 11-54: Extract map from Redland Planning Scheme



Figure 11-55: Open space areas in Neighbourhood 26



Open space, for recreation, in this neighbourhood is limited in quantity and embellishment.

Clarke Street Bushland Refuge has been retained by Council for conservation reasons. This is a significant parcel of land that is not used for recreation. If recreation could be allowed without unduly detracting from the conservation values then the area has the potential to become a Type 2 destination park serving the outdoor recreation needs of the SCA and beyond.

Access issues

Within the neighbourhood access is relatively easy. Delancey Street has a signalled pedestrian crossing that allows crossing this busy street.

Internally the traffic volumes are not significant.

In the southern residential area around Sunshine Drive the developments are largely houses fronting Sunshine Drive or cul-de-sacs off it. Accessibility has been maintained though as walkways are located at street ends and other places to allow access to open space areas or other streets.

There is a pathway, along Queen Street, connecting this neighbourhood to the Cleveland CBD and Cleveland Railway Station.

Other matters

The Cleveland Aquatic Centre has a commercial gymnasium as well as indoor and outdoor heated swimming pools.

There is a community garden at the Heritage Gardens (on Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries land) and is open to members of U3A.

Figure 11-56: Example of a horizontal traverse wall



Recommended key actions

The proposed key actions to meet the desired standards of service for this neighbourhood are:

1. Sunshine Drive Park
   - improve the playground facilities by incorporating some elements for primary school aged children
   - add nature play items
2. Wellington Street Park undertake the following improvements:
   - additional youth elements such as a horizontal traverse wall separating the ramp park from the aquatic centre (see Figure 11-56)
   - a kick-about area
   - investigate the development of an unfenced DOLA in the unformed Clarke Street Road Reserve west of the Cleveland Aquatic Centre. A fence may be considered at the top of the road reserve where it abuts Delancey Street
3. Clarke Street Bushland
   - investigate the feasibility of developing a higher level park for outdoor recreation in the Clarke Street Bushland. Any park developed here should minimise disturbance to the bushland setting
4. No physical activity stations are recommended in parkland due to the provision of a gymnasium at the Cleveland Aquatic Centre.

Shortfall

Shortfalls in this neighbourhood include:

- a site for commercial uses
- a kick-about space
- a community garden site
- a location for fitness stations or physical activities other then skate and BMX e.g. basketball. The Cleveland Aquatic Centre is in this neighbourhood however.

Neighbourhood 27

Description

Neighbourhood 27 (279 ha) is that area of Cleveland west of the CBD and down to South Street—the boundary with Thornlands. Wellington Street is the western boundary and Bloomfield Street is the eastern boundary.

Land use

The Redland Planning Scheme allows for a significant area of medium density development to the west of the CBD which is largely to be realised—the area currently being urban residential (see Figure 11-57).

There is also an area near Norm Price Park (Redland Showgrounds) that is likely to be redeveloped in coming years.

There is no medium density residential zoning south of Long Street. However, there is likely to be some infill developments but these can largely be managed by improving the existing open space.

Open space issues

Open space in the Neighbourhood is shown in Figure 11-58.

Haggup Street Park is an attractive park that only has an amenity role. However, it is the heart of an area that will eventuality be redeveloped as medium density housing and will need to take on a more significant role to service the needs of the surrounding community.

Norm Price Park (Redlands Showgrounds) is the Redland's most used sporting and event space. It has been developed with the guidance of a master plan since 2004 (revised 2010) and has improved markedly in that time. It will continue to be the Redland's premier space for large scale sport and community events.

There is a shortfall of and area for a teenage handout space in this neighbourhood. For those however who like to hang out at the pool or ramp park there is easy access to the Cleveland ramp park and the Cleveland Aquatic Centre which will meet the needs of younger people and others in this neighbourhood.

Access issues

The Long Street pathway runs north-south through the neighbourhood. It connects from near South Street to the CBD via pathway to Donald Simpson Park or via Waterloo Street.

Other paths along Bloomfield Street and Wellington Street as well as cross-paths off Long Street, Russell Street, South Street and Queens Street help to connect the community into the network. Bay Street, west of the Long Street pathway, is the only major cross-street lacking a footpath and this should be a focus to address when resources allow.

A small section of pathway from Smith Street through Norm Dean Park to Adam Street would be a worthy



Figure 11-57: Extract map from Redland Planning Scheme

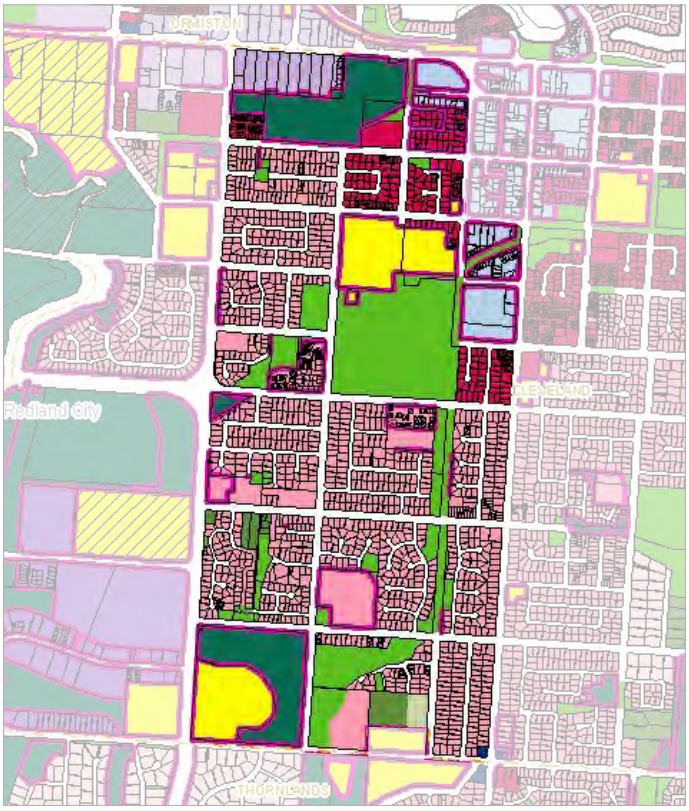
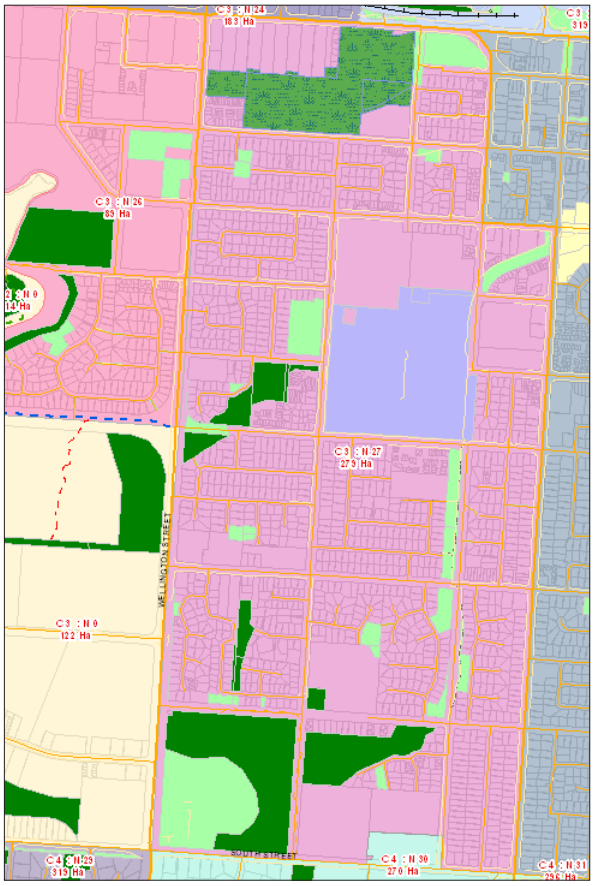


Figure 11-58: Open space areas in Neighbourhood 27



addition, allowing residents in this neighbourhood reasonably good access into the network.

Recommended key actions

Some of the proposed key actions to meet the desired standards of service for this neighbourhood are:

1. Bay Street Park
   - develop a crossing point from Bay Street Park across the drain to the Long Street pathway and the playground in Arlington Street Park
   - remove all play equipment from Bay Street Park as Arlington Street Park is very close and of a much higher quality
2. Vassi Concorde Park
   - add a nature play element utilising the fig trees
   - the park will become increasingly important to the surrounding population as nearby infill developments take place
3. Shellduck Park
   - add a small nature play element for this small pocket of residents
4. Haggup Street Park
   - is central to a considerable amount of proposed medium density housing development. It currently is unembellished except for a seat, a path and mature trees. It will need to function for a broader range of users as development takes place around it.
   - provide a playground, catering to toddlers
   - provide a primary-school age children play ground
   - provide a meeting space for youth particularly given its proximity to Cleveland High School
5. Norfolk Park
   - is a gateway to the CBD and the Redland Performing Arts Centre is located within the Park.
   - the park is well located to showcase examples of public art which should be added over time.
   - a plan for the layout of the pieces should be developed before any pieces are positioned so that eventually, there will be a short walk created around the ‘arts trail’ with landscaping and rest spots
6. Scott Street Park
   - a space for a community garden should be defined and reserved
7. Long Street Park
   - provide physical activity stations along the pathway
8. Norm Dean Park
   - provide an active recreation element such as a basketball court on the north side of the drainage line adjacent to the tennis courts
   - provide a pathway into the southern section so that seniors can access the picnic facilities
   - provide tables and chairs suited to seniors in the southern section with suitable activities such as chess boards inlaid to the tables, petanque or bocce (consult the adjacent residents for ideas)
9. Norm Price Park
   - there is an opportunity to redevelop part of the drain into a water feature that could improve water quality through natural processes, and be an attractive recreation feature. The feasibility and cost of this proposal will be investigated further before a decision is made. Maintain access to some natural areas in the showgrounds
   - provide fitness activity stations and / or distance markers along the path system
10. Future pathways and access improvements
    - path link Bay Street (west of Long Street pathway)
    - path link Smith Street through Norm Dean Park to Carinya and Adam Streets
    - signage at the corner of Russell and Wellington Streets advising drivers the there is a pedestrian crossing
    - issues with the pedestrian refuge on Coburg Street being damaged - replace with heavy duty material
    - footpath along busy Highview Drive

Shortfall

- No site for a dog off-leash area has been located in this neighbourhood however the site proposed in Wellington Street Park (Neighbourhood 26) is quite close

Neighbourhood 28

Description

Neighbourhood 28 (386 ha) contains the Cleveland CBD and is broadly bounded by Shore Street in the North, Bloomfield Street in the west, South Street in the south and Moreton Bay in the east.

Land use

The Redland Planning Scheme allows for a substantial area of medium density development in the north of the neighbourhood—generally between the CBD and Moreton Bay (see Figure 11-59). There is also some to the south of the CBD near Donald Simpson and William Ross Parks and an existing development in Jacaranda Court.

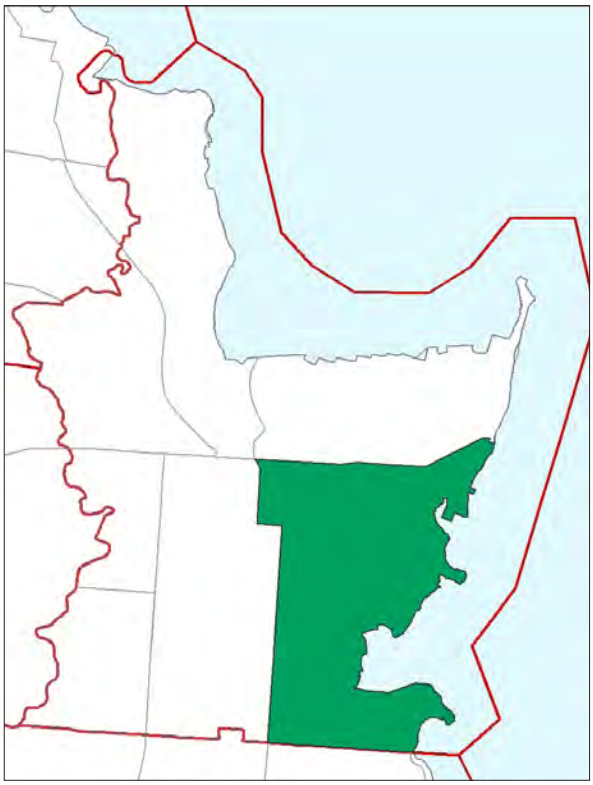
While substantial development of this zone has been undertaken, given its size, there will be many more developments in coming years. Obviously this will increase the population density in these areas and impact the existing open space.

Wide streets, wide footpaths and a regular grid pattern of settlement characterise most of the neighbourhood. Where cul-de-sacs have been developed they are generally short and stem from a grid street.

Open space issues

This neighbourhood has a number of parklands (see Figure 11-60) including:

- G. J. Walter Park
- Donald Simpson Park
- William Ross Park

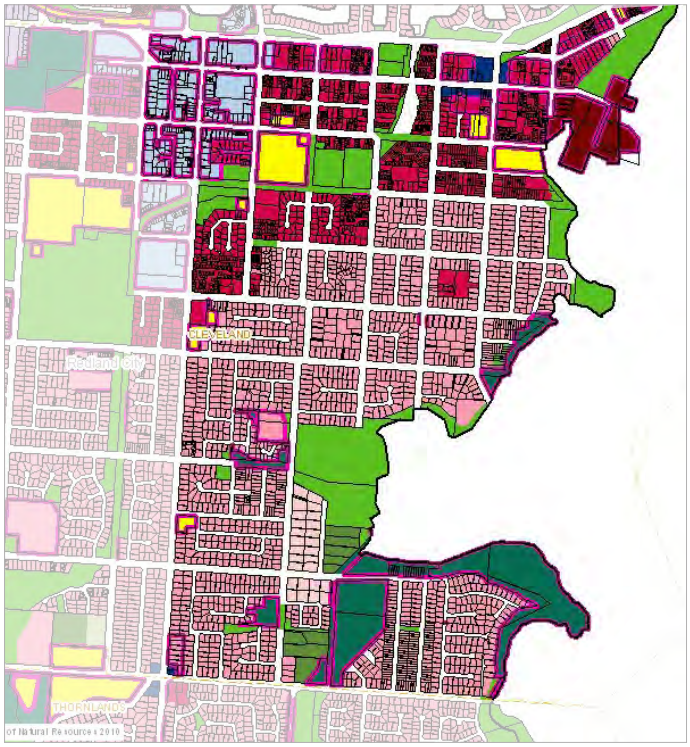


- Henry Ziegenfusz Park
- Goleby Esplanade Park
- Oyster Point Park

Henry Ziegenfusz Park is one of the city's key sports parks which also has a recreation park function. Apart from the sports fields it also has a half-court, playground and walking paths.

G. J. Walter Park has a park plan that is now substantially delivered. It is a popular park and has a large dog off-leash area, playground, public toilets and a ceremony pergola.

Figure 11-59: Extract map from Redland Planning Scheme



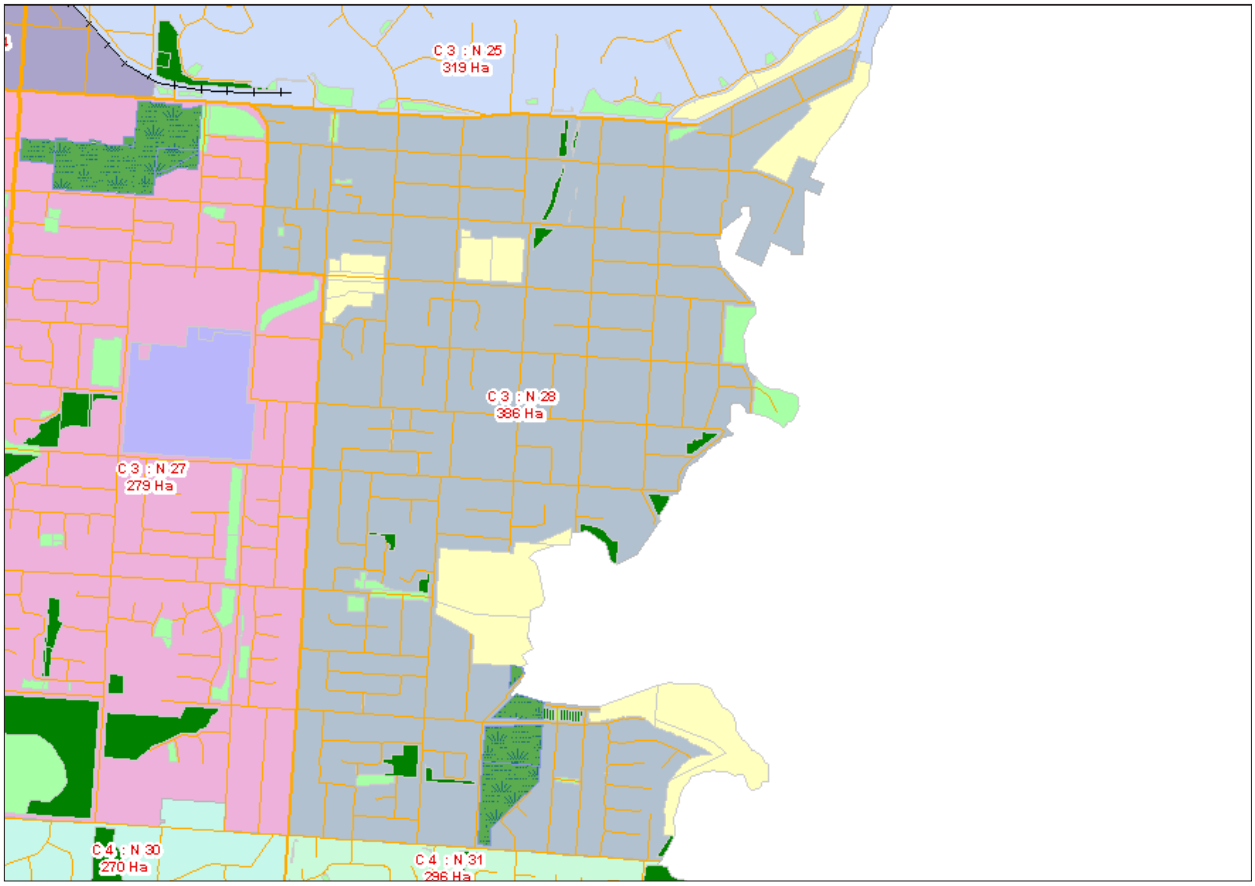
William Ross Park and Donald Simpson Park are two large parks located close to the existing and proposed medium density developments. Both parks have significant capacity to expand their roles in servicing the neighbourhood.

For its size, Bloomfield Street Park is probably one of the most popular parks in Redlands. It is used by families and CBD workers and visitors. The small playground appeals to toddlers and slightly older children and the seating is used by workers and shoppers having lunch or a break from their activities.

Access issues

The Eddie Santaguiliana Way begins at the Cleveland Railway Station and winds its way along parkland on Shore Street to North Street then heads south following the coastline of Moreton Bay. This path is shared use with both bicycles and walkers. It passes through varied landscapes and has spectacular views at regular points. Other key paths pass through Donald Simpson and William Ross Parks and connect with the CBD and the residential areas.

Figure 11-60: Open space areas in Neighbourhood 28



As mentioned earlier, wide streets, wide footpaths and a regular grid pattern of settlement characterise the neighbourhood. A number of the north-south streets as well as cross streets have footpaths running their length. Other streets may not have footpaths but these are generally quieter streets that connect after a short distance to those with footpaths.

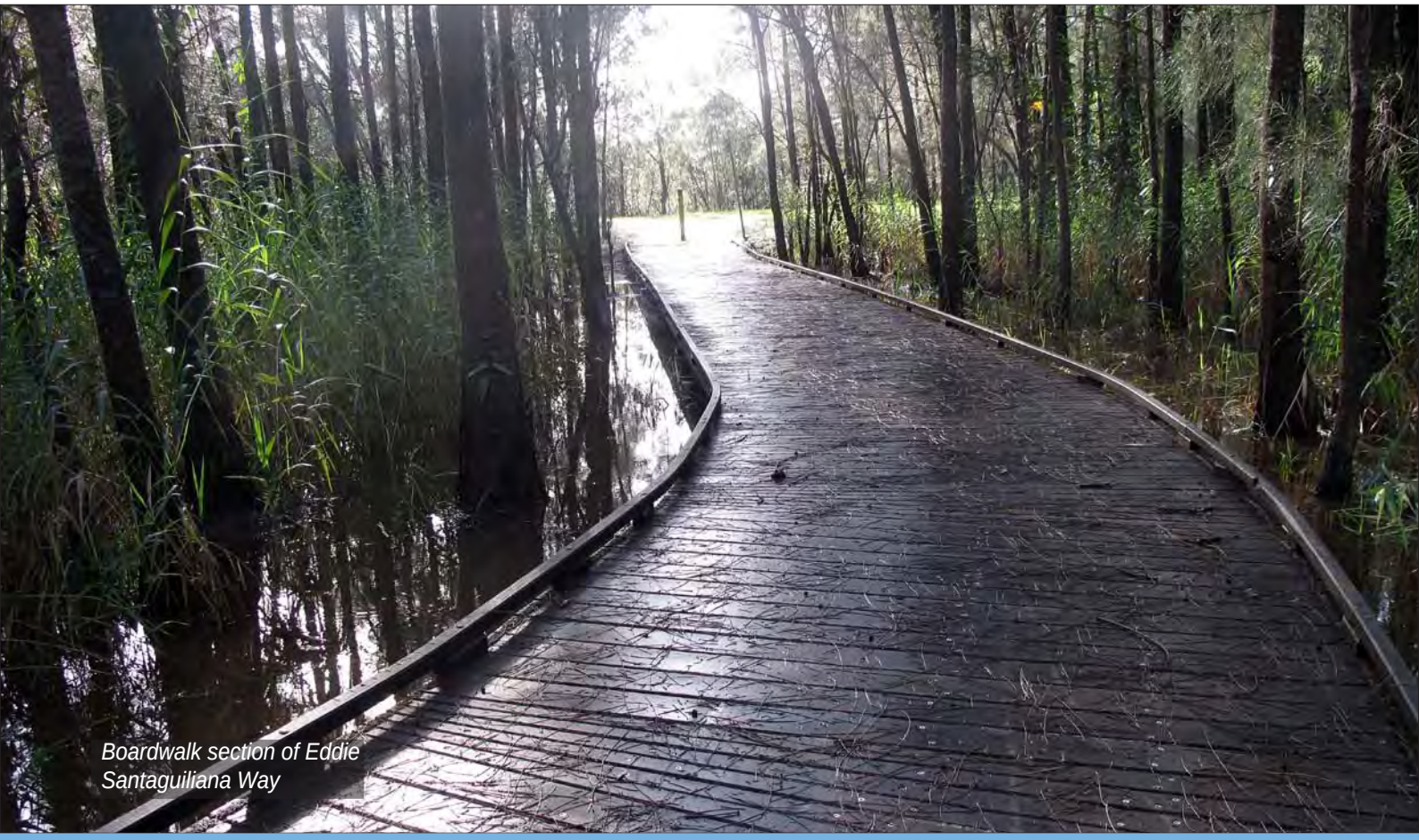
The neighbourhood is generally flat with few steep grades that makes walking or cycling an attractive option.

Recommended key actions

Some of the proposed key actions to meet the desired standards of service for this neighbourhood are:

1. John Street Park
   - discuss with St James Lutheran Child Care Centre whether they would consider taking control of John Street Park
2. Janlaw Street Park
   - add some small nature play elements
   - construct a path from the Eddie Santaguiliana Way along Shore Street East to G. J. Walter Park (approximately 470 m) to link to this popular park
3. Bloomfield Street Park
   - add more seats for lunchtime users and those wanting to rest or wait for appointments in the CBD
4. Peel Street Road Reserve
   - apply to close the unformed section of Peel Street Road Reserve, retain in its existing form as a quiet contemplation park
5. Oyster Point Park
   - add goal posts to the open vacant area to create a kick-about space
6. Nandeebie Park
   - create a safe link from Nandeebie Park to the Eddie Santaguiliana Way that runs along side the park but on a lower terrace
   - remove barbecues from Nandeebie Park as they are duplicated at the nearby Oyster Point Park (and which has other facilities such as toilets, playgrounds and proposed kick-about facilities)
   - retain and increase the seating for a quiet contemplation park
7. Donald Simpson Park
   - the vacant space to the south side of the Ross Creek drain may be a suitable space for a community garden
8. William Ross Park
   - improve the playground, particularly with more elements for primary school aged children
   - add some elements for teenage youth in addition to the half-court, possibly a small wheeled play feature
   - when the half-court is due for replacement develop a full size basketball court
   - provides a site for a second community garden in the neighbourhood
   - provide physical activity stations
   - increase the seating and shelters in the park
   - consider better lighting options in the park particular to support commuting and walking for exercise and recreation

9. Goleby Esplanade Park
   - apart from the conservation areas, is essentially a recreation corridor. Leave as an undeveloped area
   - considered is a viewing platform for views over Moreton Bay
   - Council will review the balance of conservation area and mown area to determine the optimal balance
10. Ross Creek drain
   - runs through Donald Simpson and William Ross Parks. This drain may offer opportunities to develop some ecological water features in the parks. As the drain has to cope with significant volumes of storm water further investigation of this proposal will be undertaken by Council before a decision is made on the viability of any proposal to redevelop the drain with water features
11. Commercial use assessments in the following parks:
   - G J Walter Park
   - Henry Ziegenfusz Park
   - Oyster Point Park
12. GJ Walter Park
   - Consider fully fencing the dog off leash area in the future
   - formalise the connection through the park to Toondah Harbour
13. Passage Street
   - improve pathways along Passage Street between venues and services
14. Henry Ziegenfusz Park
   - consider public toilets in this busy location to support a large range of uses



Boardwalk section of Eddie Santaguiliana Way

Suburban Catchment Area 4

SCA 4 makes up the southern mainland suburbs—Thornlands, Victoria Point and Redland Bay. A map of the catchment and neighbourhoods can be found at Figure 11-61.

Expected population growth between 2006 and 2026 is 19,626 people or 53.5%. Most of the population growth will occur in Thornlands and about 43% of these people are expected to live in medium density style accommodation.

Victoria Point is the commercial heart of the southern suburbs with extensive shopping facilities. The catchment is also the gateway to Coochiemudlo Island and the Southern Moreton Bay Islands.

Provision of the SCA desired service standard

Every SCA has a desired service standard that Council attempts to achieve (see Section 8 for detail). The following discussion applies the desired service standard to SCA 4.

Picnicking

Picnicking facilities, including barbecues and public toilets for large groups is provided in the following parks:

- Cascade Gardens
- Les Moore Park
- Nev Stafford Park
- Point Talburpin Park
- Sel Outridge Park
- Victoria Point Recreation Reserve
- W. H. Yeo Park

There is a barbecue and picnic setting along the Jack Gordon Pathway but there are no toilets.

Recommendation

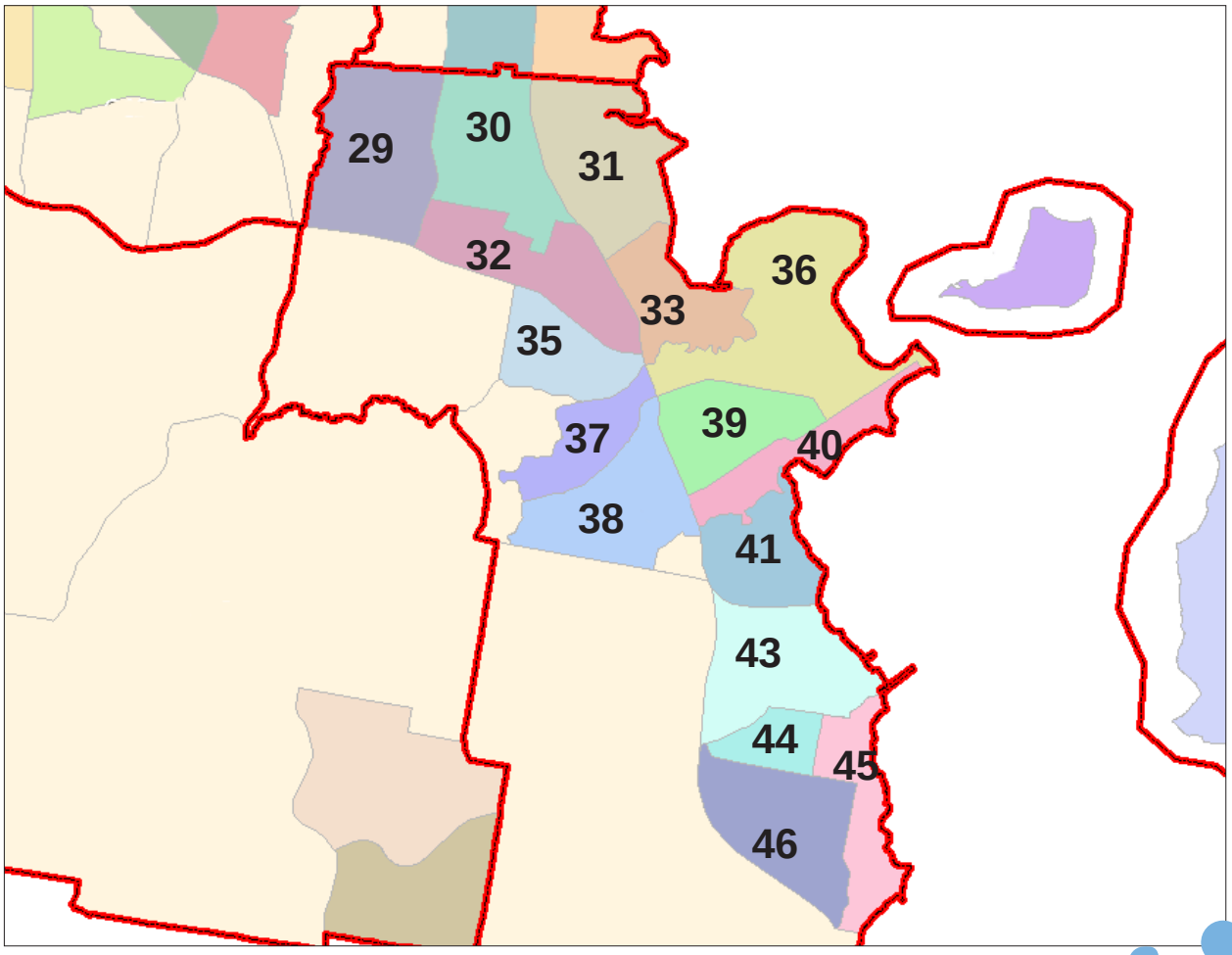
Crystal Waters Park has picnic facilities for large groups and a playground that engages children for an extended period. This park requires toilets to support the existing infrastructure that encourages long stays.

Weinam Creek Wetlands Corridor parks plan recommends picnicking, barbecues and a public toilet.

Exercising dogs off-leash

Dog off-leash areas are provided as shown in Table 11-2.

Figure 11-61: Map of neighbourhoods in Catchment 4



Recommendations

Separate areas for small dogs will be added to the following dog off-leash areas over time:

- Fodder Forest DOLA
- Les Moore Park DOLA
- Main Street Park DOLA
- Manning Esplanade DOLA

Subject to a substantial enlargement of the swimming enclosure, dogs could be allowed to swim in the Orchard Beach Foreshore (North) swimming enclosure.

Access to nature

Bushwalking is available in many reserves and conservation areas in the catchment with key locations being:

- Weippin Street Conservation Area
- Point Halloran Conservation Area

Additionally, the Eprapah Scout Environmental Education Centre is available to the public to walk along its creek areas and rainforest.

Recommendation

When it is time for asset renewal of the Orchard Beach Foreshore (North) swimming enclosure it should be substantially enlarged to meet the needs of population growth as well as its popularity.

Develop the Baythorn Nature Belt parklands as a nature-based recreation park.

Wedding and ceremonies

Council takes bookings for weddings and ceremonies in public open space.

In this catchment the most frequent bookings are for;

- W. H. Yeo Park
- Cascade Gardens—both in Victoria Point

Recommendation

Of these two popular venues only Cascade Gardens has a purpose-built pergola for these functions.

- consider a formalised ceremony space for W. H Yeo Park.

Skateboard riding and BMX

Ramp parks are provided as detailed in the *Redland City Ramp Park Strategy 2008*. Current facilities are located at Thornlands, Victoria Point and Redland Bay.

The recommendations of the Redland City Ramp Park Strategy concerning these facilities include:

- Redland Bay—generally an excellent medium sized facility that could be improved by:
  - removing and replacing the vert wall with a quarter pipe
  - building a BMX runout ramp to the eastern side of the large half-pipe
  - expanding the park to cope with population growth
- Thornlands—generally a very good facility that has been improved by recent additions. Outstanding improvements suggested in the strategy include:
  - a car park
  - minor improvements to landscaping and the rear of platforms
- Victoria Point—an older facility that has some strengths than can be built upon. Drainage and leaf litter are significant problems that Council needs to address. Facility improvements include:
  - a half-pipe
  - a street course/ beginner's area
  - additional night lighting

Sporting codes

The following sporting activities can be played or undertaken in SCA 4 primarily in Council sport parks.

- AFL
- baseball
- cricket
- equestrian
- golf
- netball
- rugby league
- rugby union
- tennis

Table 11-2: Dog off-leash areas within the Catchment

Location	Size	Fencing		Small Dog Area
		Unfenced	Fenced	
Charlie Buckler Sportsfield (Redland Bay)	Very small		🦴	
Main Street Park (cnr Gordon Road, Redland Bay)	Medium		🦴	
Talburpin Esplanade, Point Talburpin, Redland Bay	Small		🦴	
Manning Esplanade (Thornlands)	Medium		🦴	
Robert Mackie Park (Thornlands)	Large		🦴	🦴
Fodder Forest (Victoria Point)	Large		🦴	
Les Moore Park (Victoria Point)	Large		🦴	

Sport park master plans

Master plans have been developed for the following sites where sport is played[1]:

- Pinklands Sporting Complex master plan was prepared in 2006 but needs to be reviewed given the Cleveland-Redland Bay Road widening and associated opportunities that now presents
- Sel Outridge Park had a master plan adopted in 2011
- Charlie Buckler Sportsfield

All-abilities play

Council aims to have a destination level, all-abilities play facility in each catchment. There is no facility at this level in SCA 4.

Recommendation

- Future development of destination park Victoria Point Recreation Reserve should incorporate an All Abilities Playground
- Popular Sel Outridge Park in Redland Bay should also be considered a suitable location for all abilities play.

Festival space

Council aims to provide one festival and event space per SCA. The following spaces are suited to events:

- Sel Outridge Park
- Victoria Point Recreation Reserve

Sporting parks such as Pinklands Sporting Complex, Ern and Alma Dowling Memorial Park and Charlie Buckler Sportfields would also are suited to certain types of events.

Parking would be an issue at most of these locations.

Park user comfort

Council aims to provide a public toilet in every community park. Public toilets are currently available in the following parks:

- Cascade Gardens
- Les Moore Park
- Nev Stafford Park
- Sel Outridge Park
- Victoria Point Recreation Reserve
- W. H. Yeo Park
- Point Talburpin Park
- William Stewart Park

Recommendation

The following parks should be provided with public toilets when demand requires:

- Crystal Waters Park
- Orana Esplanade Foreshore Park at the Point O'Halloran Road end - to support walking and cycling
- within the Weinam Creek Corridor (possible two spread along the corridor)

Walking and cycling

Council aims to provide footpaths on main roads in the SCA. There are many footpaths in place some of the key sections that are missing include:

- Cleveland-Redland Bay Road
  - a long section near the yet-to-be-developed Southeast Thornlands
  - Boundary Street near Charlie Buckler Sportfields
- the northern end of Point O'Halloran Road
- Meissner Street—Weinam Street, Redland Bay
- western end of School of Arts Road, Redland Bay
- western end of German Church Road, Redland Bay

Indoor community activities

Community Halls will be upgraded and managed as per the Community *Halls Review 2010.*

The Victoria Point, Redland Bay and Thornlands catchment is a high priority area for investment in community infrastructure. Population growth is expected to concentrate in this area, and these suburbs service the bay islands as well. 'Building the Education Revolution' halls have been or will be built at Victoria Point State School, St Rita's Primary School, Thornlands State School, Redland Bay State School, Redlands District Special School and Faith Lutheran College.

Recommendations for Council's community halls

- Victoria Point—develop as a community hub or service centre
- Redland Bay—incorporate into the proposed cultural, tourism and learning hub
- Thornlands—retain as is

Commercial activities in open space

Council will consider expanded commercial use opportunities in community and destination parks.

Recommendation

Commercial use assessments should be undertaken in the following parks:

- Cascade Gardens
- Charlie Buckler Sportsfield
- Ern and Alma Dowling Memorial Park
- Les Moore Park
- Pinklands Sporting Complex
- Point Talburpin Park
- Sel Outridge Park
- Victoria Point Recreation Reserve
- W. H. Yeo Park
- William Stewart Park

In the future, when the parks are developed, spaces within the Weinam Creek Wetlands such as Fielding Park and School of Arts Sportsfield should be assessed.

1 The park may also have recreation, conservation or other functions that have also been included in the master plan

Water-based recreation

There are several boat ramps to Moreton Bay throughout the catchment including:

- Redland Bay (Banana Street) Weinam Creek—north bank
- Redland Bay (Moores Road) off Esplanade
- Point Talburpin beach launching (Torquay Rd at the point)
- Victoria Point (Colburn Avenue—north-west of jetty) Victoria Point Recreation Reserve
- Victoria Point (Masters Avenue) south of Victoria Point Jetty

It is also possible to launch a small boat from an area near Tucker Reserve at Point Talburpin though there is no formed ramp.

Small craft can be launched from most foreshore parks.

A fishing platform has recently been constructed into Eprapah Creek for better access. Fishing is available from the banks and foreshores of a number of parks.

There is one swimming enclosure in Redland Bay along the Orchard Beach Foreshore. The area is known as Rusters Reserve and can be accessed via stairs from the corner of Moores Road and the Esplanade. Recent consultation with the community on the Weinam Creek Wetlands has indicated that the swimming enclosure is very popular particularly with children and many would like to see the enclosure enlarged and consideration be given to allowing dogs to swim inside the netting as well.

Swimming is also popular (at high tide) in Yeo Park.

Recommendation

Investigation should be made into the suitability of other sites in Redland Bay and Victoria Point for swimming enclosures. The increasing population, popularity of the existing enclosure and the lack of other public swimming pools warrants this investigation.

Destination park (T1)

The destination park (T1) in the catchment is Victoria Point Recreation Reserve.

Community parks (T2)

The following parks are recommended to be the community level (T2) parks:

- Cascade Gardens
- Les Moore Park
- Point Talburpin Park
- Sel Outridge Park
- W. H. Yeo Park
- William Stewart Park
- Weinam Creek Corridor Parklands, as a whole (a parks plan shows the extent of the parklands)
- A community park is shown in the Kinross Road Structure Plan area.
- A community park will be provided on land purchased by Council within the Southeast Thornlands Structure Plan area.

School facilities

Within the catchment there are nine schools that may offer opportunities for community use of fields and buildings. Of these schools:

- six are primary schools
- three are high schools

Outdoor recreation opportunities

The Community can participate in the following outdoor recreation activities in this SCA:

- bird watching and nature study
- BMX and skateboard riding
- boating, kayaking and canoeing along Eprapah and Moogurrapum Creeks and in Moreton Bay
- bushwalking, canoeing, climbing and abseiling, rope courses - Kindilan Outdoor Education and conference centre—privately run Girls Guides outdoor recreation and environmental education centre.
- bushwalking in urban conservation reserves and Eprapah Scout Environmental Education Centre
- fishing
- mountain bike riding in conservation reserves and on unformed road reserves
- on and off road cycling
- picnicking in bush and urban parkland settings

Signature experiences and locations

- access to Moreton Bay, Coochiemudlo Island and the Southern Moreton Bay Islands
- Point Halloran Conservation Area (a Brisbane Top 30 urban walk)
- the southern end of Eddie Santaguiliana Way
- Weinam Creek Wetlands and extensive parkland areas linked by walkways and bridges
- Historic Redland Bay Hotel - noted for water views
- Kindilan Outdoor Education and conference centre—privately run Girls Guides outdoor recreation and environmental education centre.

Importantly, it should be noted:

1. **the activities recommended for each park will be delivered in a priority order**
2. **the overall time frame for delivery of the strategy's recommendations is 14 years (2012—2026)**
3. **many of the embellishments will not be provided until the existing asset in the park is due for renewal and replacement**
4. **the recommendations will inform the asset management program of Council which has, as a priority, management and renewal of existing assets**

Adventure Journey

Adventure journeys utilise the existing network of concrete paths in conjunction with proposed path extensions and links that enable the journeys to loop,

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

Furthermore, by creating separate journeys, the residents can alternate between each journey or link them all together to create one large journey.

Figures 11-62 to 11-64 show the proposed play journeys for Thornlands (including an area of Cleveland South), Victoria Point and Redland Bay.



Figure 11-62: Play journey's planned in Victoria Point

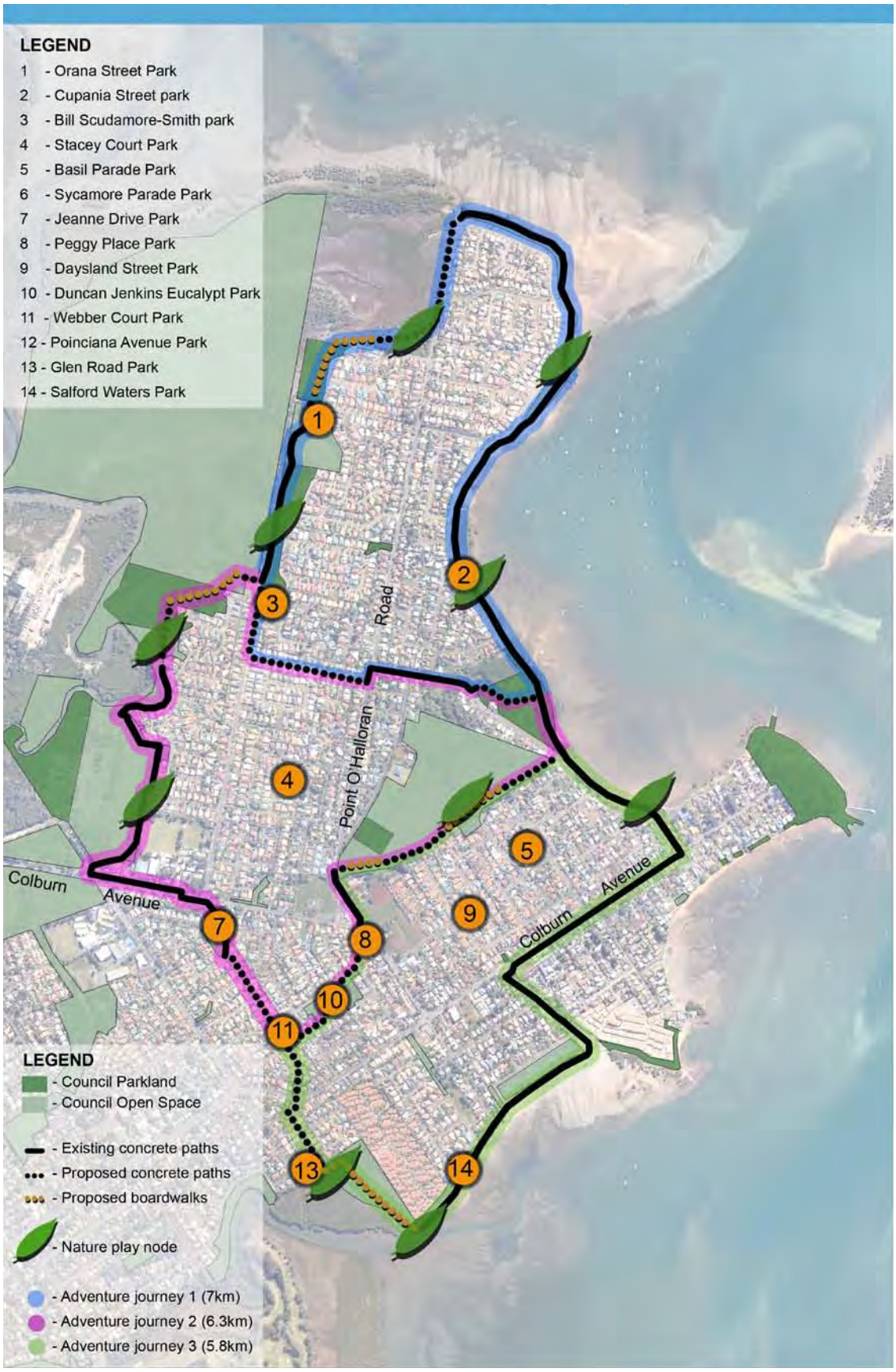


Figure 11-63: Play journey's planned in Redland Bay

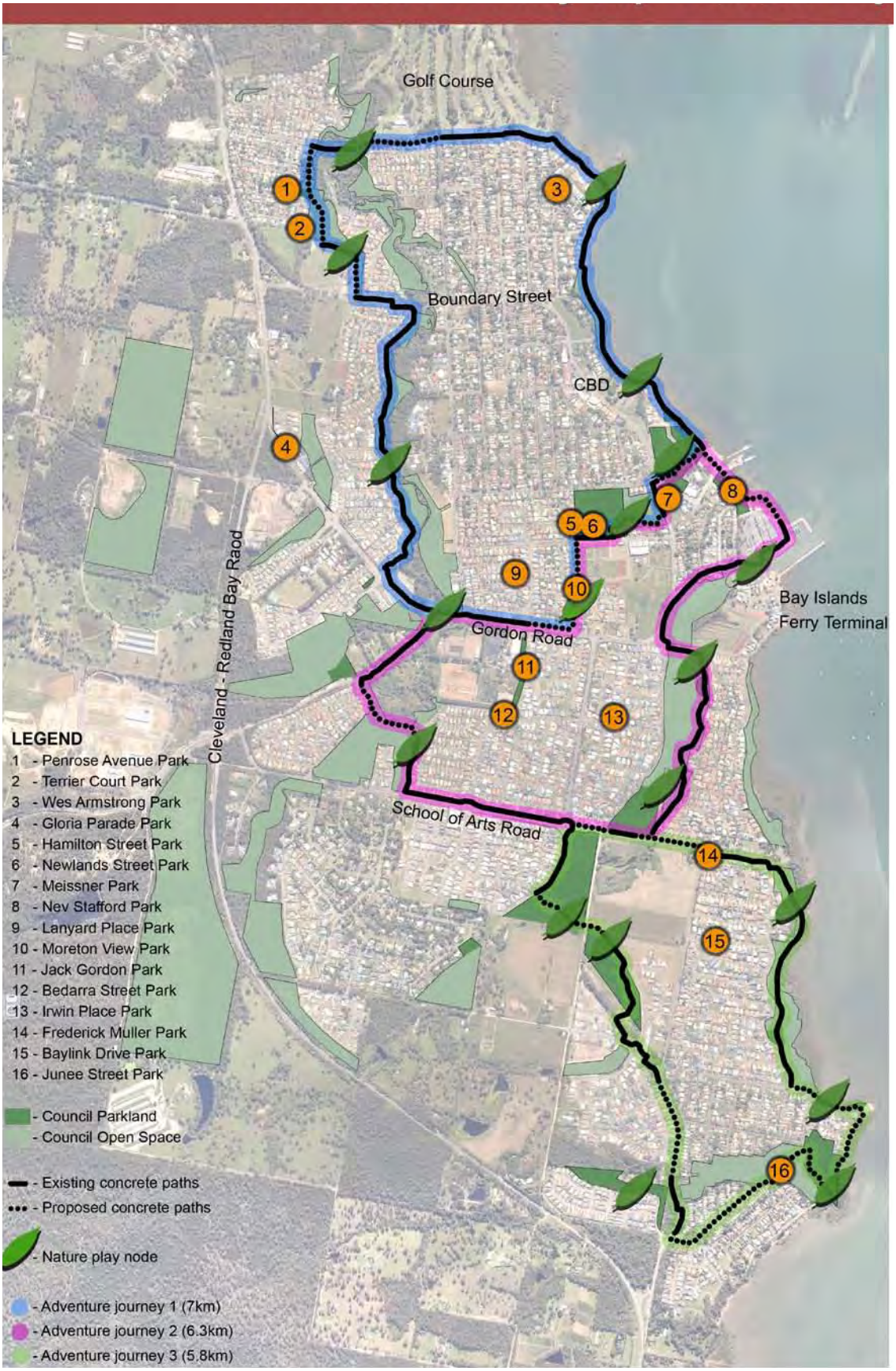
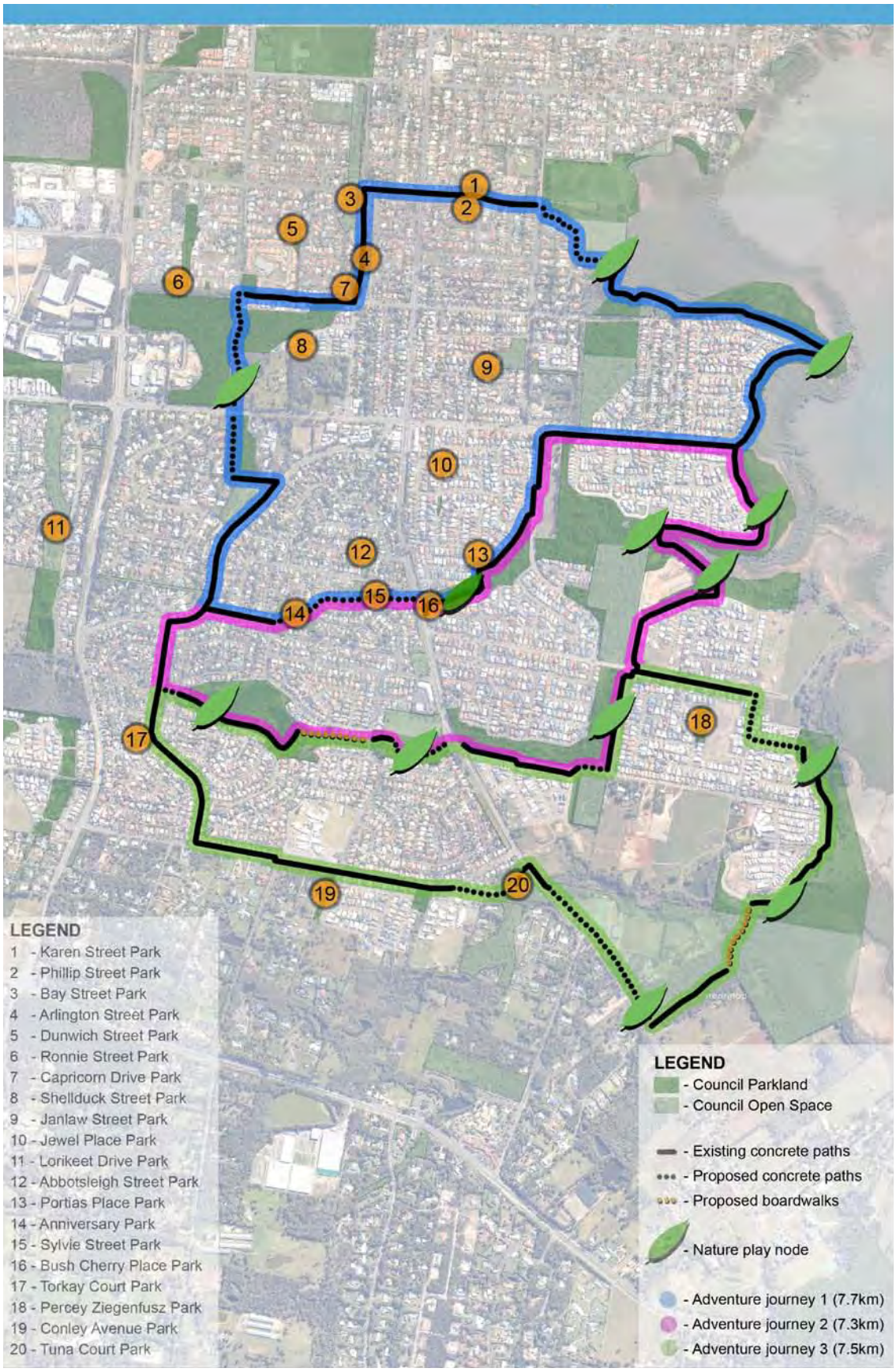


Figure 11-64: Play journey's planned in South Cleveland and Thornlands



Neighbourhood 29

Description

Neighbourhood 29 (319 ha) is in the north-west of Thornlands. South Street is the border in the north, Panorama Drive in the east and Boundary Road in the south. In the west the boundary is made up of Hilliards Creek and a small section of Redland Bay Road.

Existing urban development is largely contained against the eastern boundary of the neighbourhood. The Kinross Road Structure Plan area is encompassed within the neighbourhood and the population will grow substantially in coming years.



Land use

The neighbourhood is generally urban residential or low density residential with detached housing (see Figure 11-65). The housing developments in the north and the south will merge over time.

There is no medium density development currently in the neighbourhood. The Kinross Road Structure Plan Area (KRSPA) proposes two key areas of medium density, firstly along Boundary Road and also in the centre of the area.

Open space issues

Open space has been retained along a drainage corridor, a headwater tributary of Hilliards Creek, that is sufficiently wide in most parts to provide linear recreation as well as park

Figure 11-65: Extract map from Redland Planning Scheme

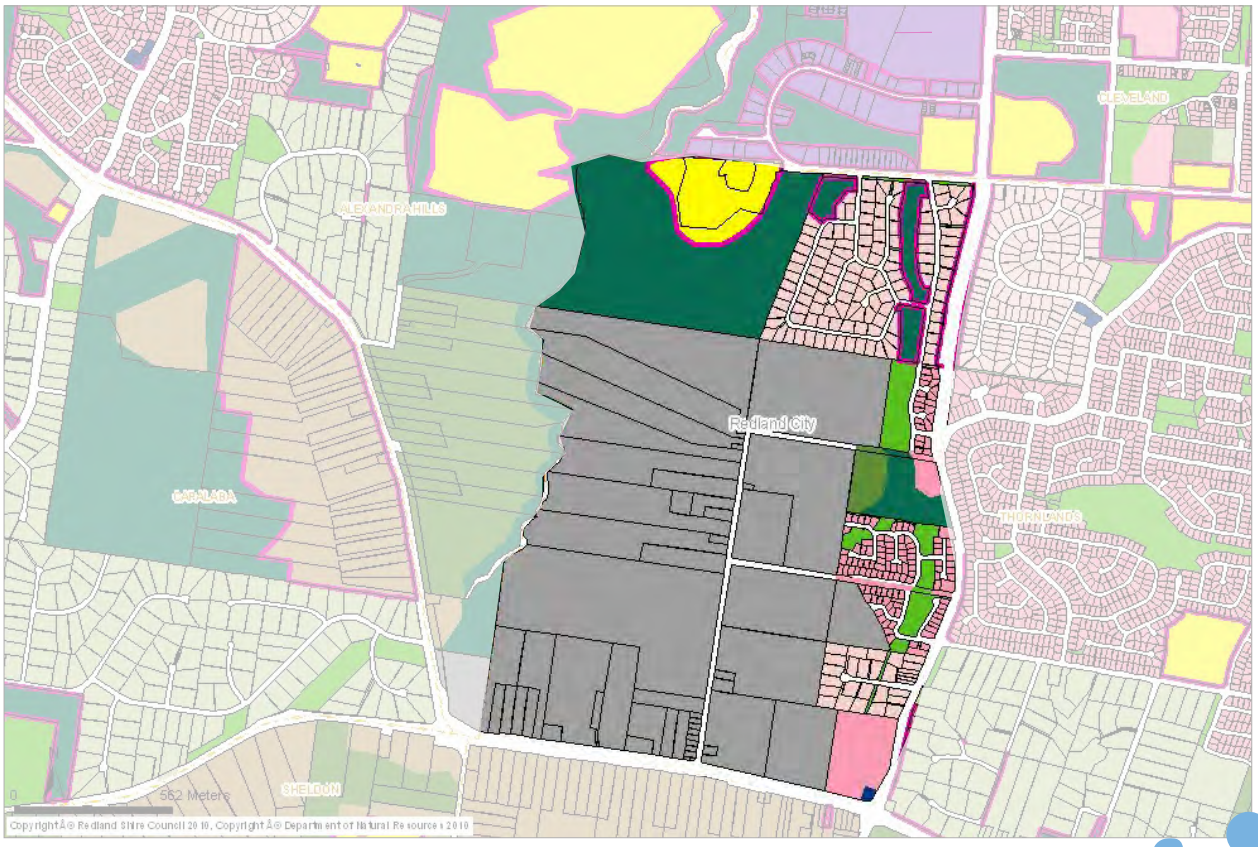
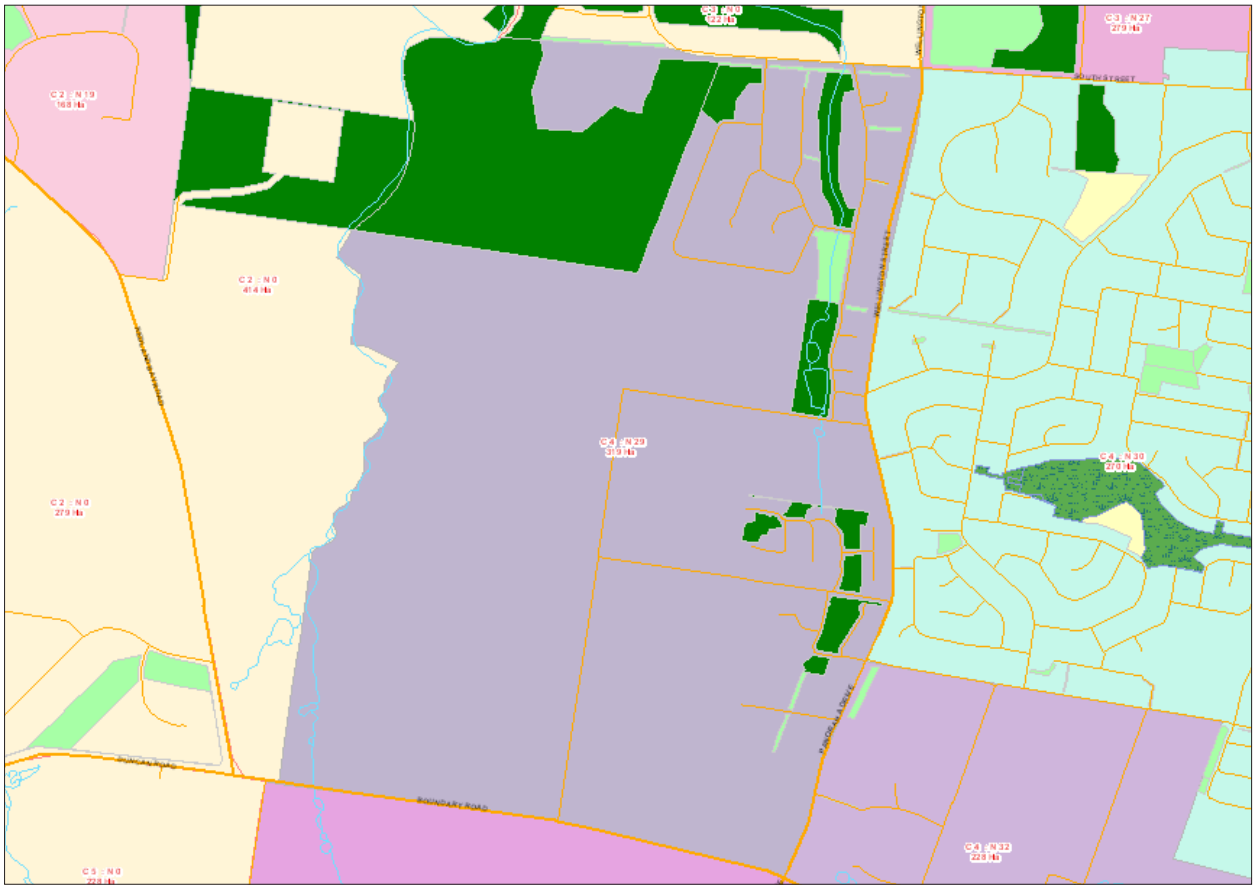


Figure 11-66: Open space areas in Neighbourhood 29



Boardwalk in the Rushwood Creek Corridor



nodes. It is important that this corridor is extended as new subdivisions occur. Existing open space is shown in Figure 11-66.

There are only two open space areas in this neighbourhood due to minimal development to date. Not all the desired service standards can be achieved in these two parks. It is important that as development proceeds Council acquires open space that is suitable for the remaining recreational activities not yet provided.

The Rushwood Creek Corridor in the south offers a boardwalk experience in the wetlands. The wetlands are part of the stormwater management system but with the addition of the boardwalk they have become a valuable part of the recreation system. The Corridor also has a small playground, barbecue area, seating and paths but has very little capacity for additional uses.

An additional larger community park will be created within the Kinross Road Structure Plan Area (see the breakout box).

Access issues

The residential areas in the north and south are not connected but will be with the redevelopment of the farmland.

Access is good within the two residential areas, despite the presence of a central drainage and open space corridor.

Walking access across the neighbourhood is generally easy. The terrain is relatively flat with few steep grades. While there are few concrete paths the footpaths are wide, and with low kerbs, crossing between the street and the footpath is safe.

Recommended key actions

Some of the proposed key actions to meet the desired standards of service for this neighbourhood are:

- Hilliards Creek
  - ensure that a recreation corridor is obtained along the tributary as further development takes place so that eventually there is a pathway from north to south across the neighbourhood
  - as the western section of the neighbourhood (KRSPA) is progressed, a pathway system needs to be developed to link into the Hilliards Creek tributary pathway system described above
- Lorikeet Drive Park
  - add natural play elements to the playground
- Rushwood Creek Corridor
  - upgrade the toddler playground with additional elements
- new Community Park
  - provide a site for a community garden
  - provide a dog off-leash area
  - provide physical activity stations and a basketball court
  - provide a multi-aged playground
  - provide a teenager hangout space
  - provide a kickabout space
  - provide a BMX or ramp park
- new Neighbourhood Parks
  - provide a multi-aged playground in each park
  - provide a picnic shelter, tables and seats

Kinross Road Structure Plan Vision

The Kinross Road Structure Plan Area (KRSPA) will be a sustainable, integrated and well planned urban community accommodating a range of dwelling types, integrated movement and public open space networks and a range of local community, commercial and retail facilities. The KRSPA has a distinct sense of place and community built upon a strong respect for the natural environment including Hilliards Creek, flood affected areas, bushland habitats and fauna movement corridors.

The integration of land uses and transport infrastructure will ensure the community enjoys a range of travel choices including pedestrian and cycle networks, public transport and private vehicles. Internal linkages ensure good access to the Mixed Use Local Centre Precinct, Community Facilities Precinct and Greenspace Precinct. External linkages ensure strong connectivity to higher order retail, employment and community facilities at Cleveland, Capalaba and Victoria Point.

The KRSPA will be characterised by an extensive network of public open space. Land along Hilliards Creek is core habitat for koala populations and other native fauna and is protected from development. Other greenspace corridors supplement this core habitat, providing a connected network of open space that divides the KRSPA into urban and natural areas. Urban areas within the KRSPA will be attractive and functional neighbourhoods with convenient walkable access to public transport. The Mixed Use Local Centre Precinct, in combination with the Community Facilities Precinct and local recreation park creates a community hub and focal point for the urban community.

Urban form in the KRSPA is typified by a range of residential densities and building heights, with the greatest densities located in proximity to the Mixed Use Local Centre Precinct

At a Special Meeting held on 6 October 2011, Council resolved to write to the Minister of the Department of Local Government and Planning seeking approval to adopt the revised Kinross Road Structure Plan After considering the revised Structure Plan, the Minister will advise Council whether it may adopt the Structure Plan as an amendment to the Redlands Planning Scheme

Neighbourhood 30

Description

Neighbourhood 30 (270 ha) is in central Thornlands. South Street is the border in the north, Panorama Drive in the west and Ziegenfusz Road in the south though a small pocket adjacent to Carmel College south of Ziegenfusz Road is also included[1]. In the east Redland Bay Road is the boundary.



Land use

The neighbourhood is urban residential with an area of low density residential in the north-west—all housing is detached housing (see Figure 11-67).

The neighbourhood is essentially fully developed with little undeveloped land remaining. As such the population should remain relatively stable in coming years.

Open space issues

William Stewart Park, off Vintage Drive, is a good example of a park that meets the needs of many people in a neighbourhood. The park has activities for teenagers, toddlers, primary school aged children, walkers, fitness seekers, sporting users and a public toilet. Most people looking for physical activity in an outdoor setting will find

1 The rural residential lots adjacent to this pocket of development are not included as they are outside the Urban Footprint and are not likely to be redeveloped in the medium term

Figure 11-67: Extract map from Redland Planning Scheme

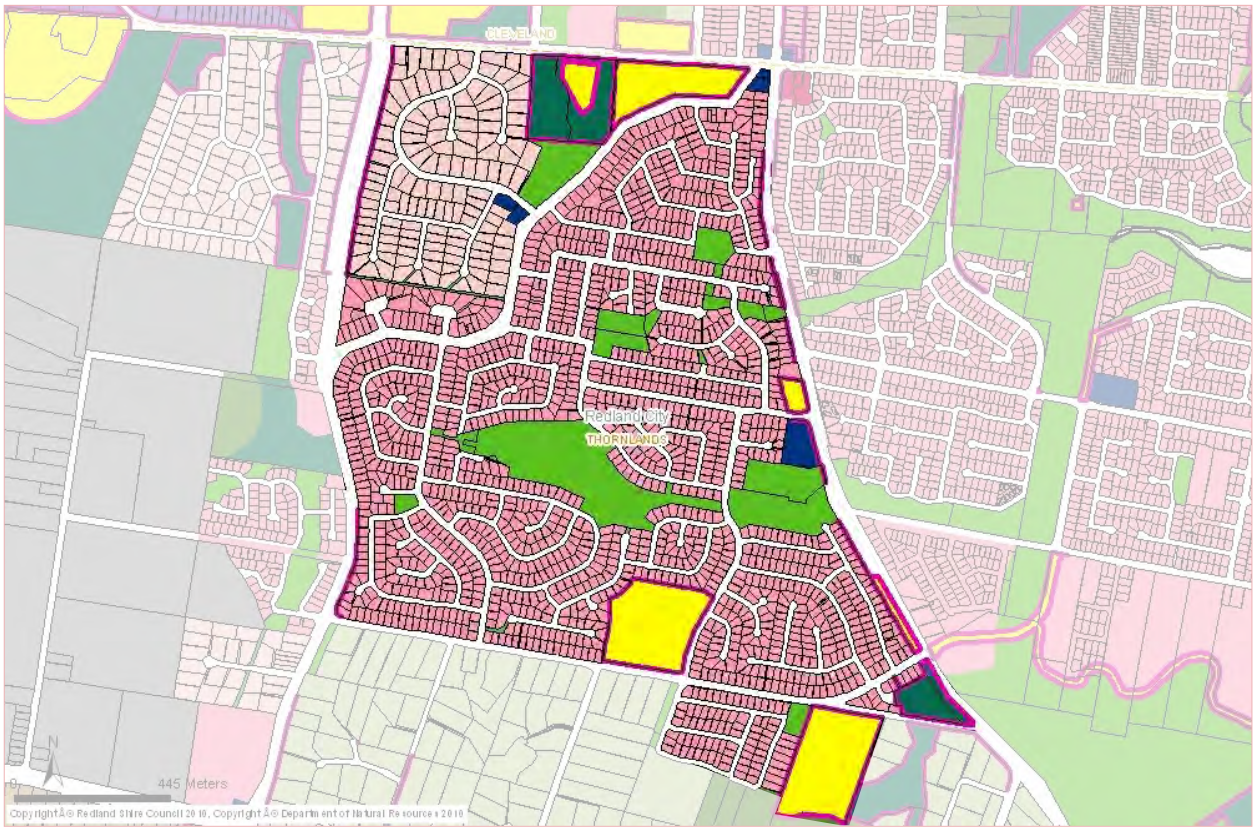
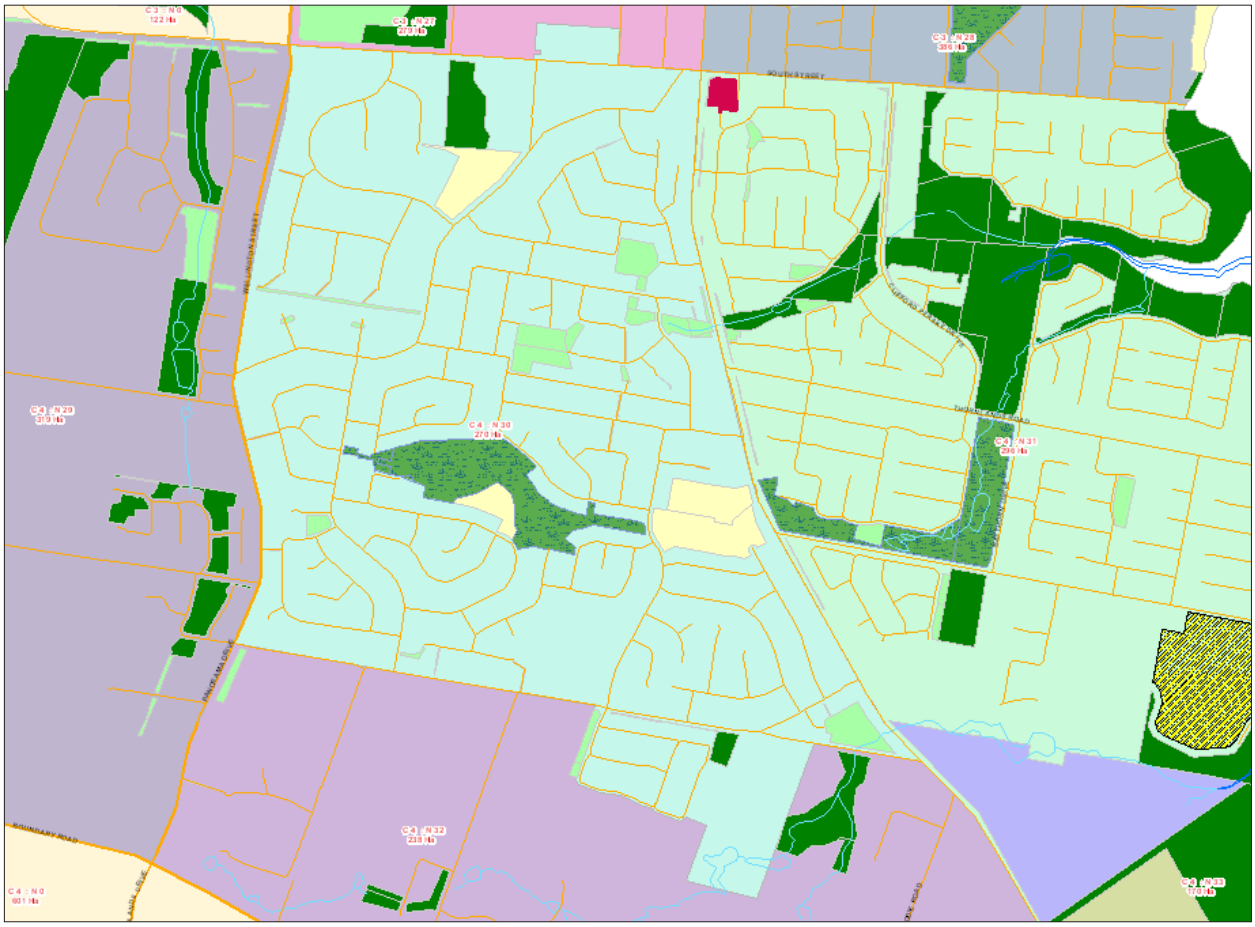


Figure 11-68: Open space areas in Neighbourhood 30



the space, or facilities, in William Stewart Park to meet their needs. Should this park be more formally linked to Crystal Waters Park in future years then it will be even more functional for residents—as will Crystal Waters Park. Existing open space areas are shown in Figure 11-68.

Access issues

Walking or cycling access across the neighbourhood is generally easy. The terrain is relatively flat with few steep grades.

There are concrete paths on key streets and in major parks. Minor streets are quiet and people are able to share the road or use the grassed footpaths.

Recommended key actions

Some of the proposed key actions to meet the desired standards of service for this neighbourhood are:

- Crystal Waters Park
  - investigate developing a pathway from Crystal Waters Park along the drainage easement to William Stewart Park to formally link these two important parks. As part of the assessment establish if the path can be aligned under the Vintage Drive bridge to avoid the need to cross this road
- William Stewart Park
  - consider creating water features along the drainage line as part of a water quality improvement program and beautifying the park, in the drainage line
  - assess for commercial uses such as fitness trainers
- Anniversary Park
  - remove the playground when it needs replacing as the park is centrally located between Crystal Waters Park (which has a significant playground) and Abbotsleigh Street Park and is not required.
  - this park is for 'quiet contemplation' and a community garden should it be required
  - retain the natural areas
- Abbotsleigh Street Park
  - to further improve its appeal as a meeting place for young people
  - develop as a physical activity park

- add goal posts to create a kick-about space
- provide a shelter or other gathering point
- replace the half-court with a full court when it is time to replace the asset

- Tuna Court Park
  - do not replace the play equipment when it has reached the end of its life
  - consider the park for a fenced or unfenced dog off leash area (three sides are already fenced)
- Conley Avenue Park
  - add a small playground to Conley Avenue Park[2] as the adjacent pocket of residential development does not have ready access to parkland
- Park Street Road Reserve
  - remove the swing from Park Street Road Reserve



Children in Crystal Waters Park

2 this may be one of the playgrounds relocated from elsewhere

Neighbourhood 31

Description

Neighbourhood 31 (296 ha) is located in north-east Thornlands. South Street is the border in the north, Redland Bay Road is the boundary in the east and Pinklands Sports Complex and Pinklands Bushland Refuge are the boundary in the south.

Land use

This neighbourhood is essentially urban residential with detached housing (see Figure 11-69). In the north-east there is a small pocket of medium density at the corner of South Street and Redland Bay Road.

There are pockets of land, particularly in the south of the neighbourhood, that are undeveloped. These can be expected to be developed in coming years growing the population in the neighbourhood.

Open space issues

Within this neighbourhood, the open space has divided the residential areas into pockets (see Figure 11-70). However, the open space areas, while often serving drainage and conservation functions, are sufficiently wide to maintain paths along the edges and occasionally crossing over. There are also park nodes within these vegetated corridors that lend themselves to nature-based play.



Figure 11-69: Extract map from Redland Planning Scheme

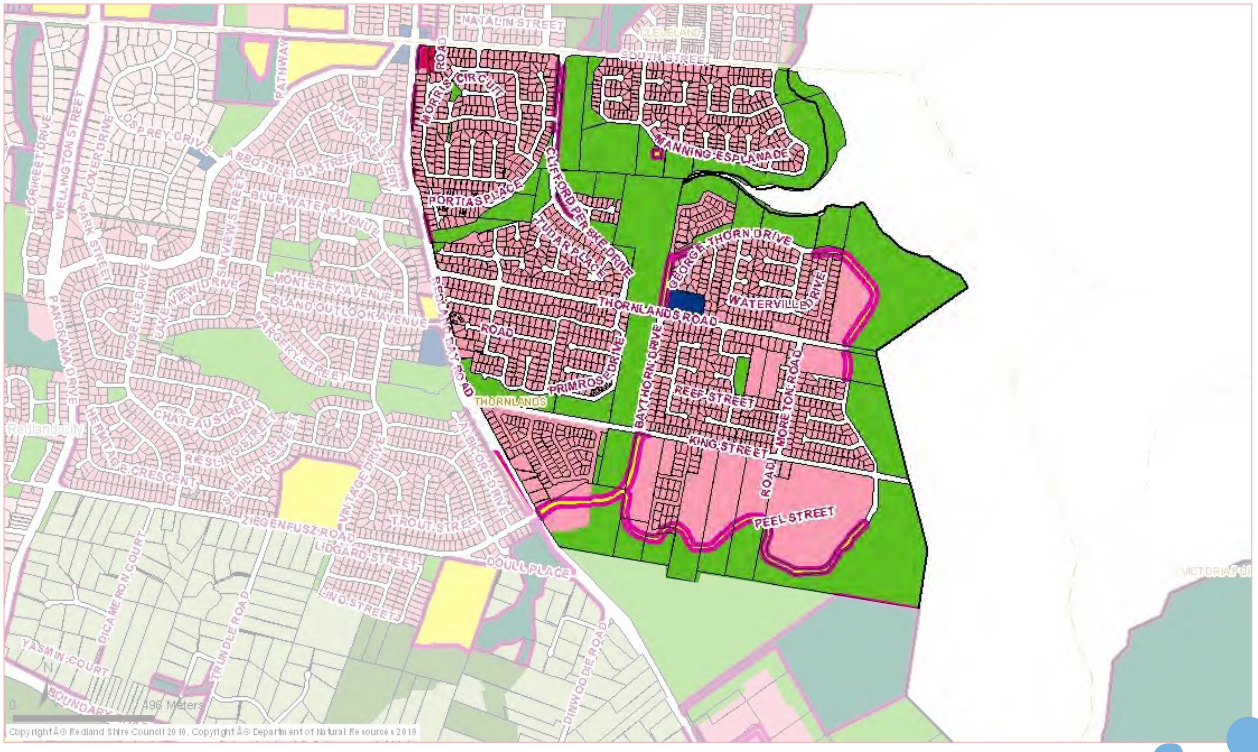
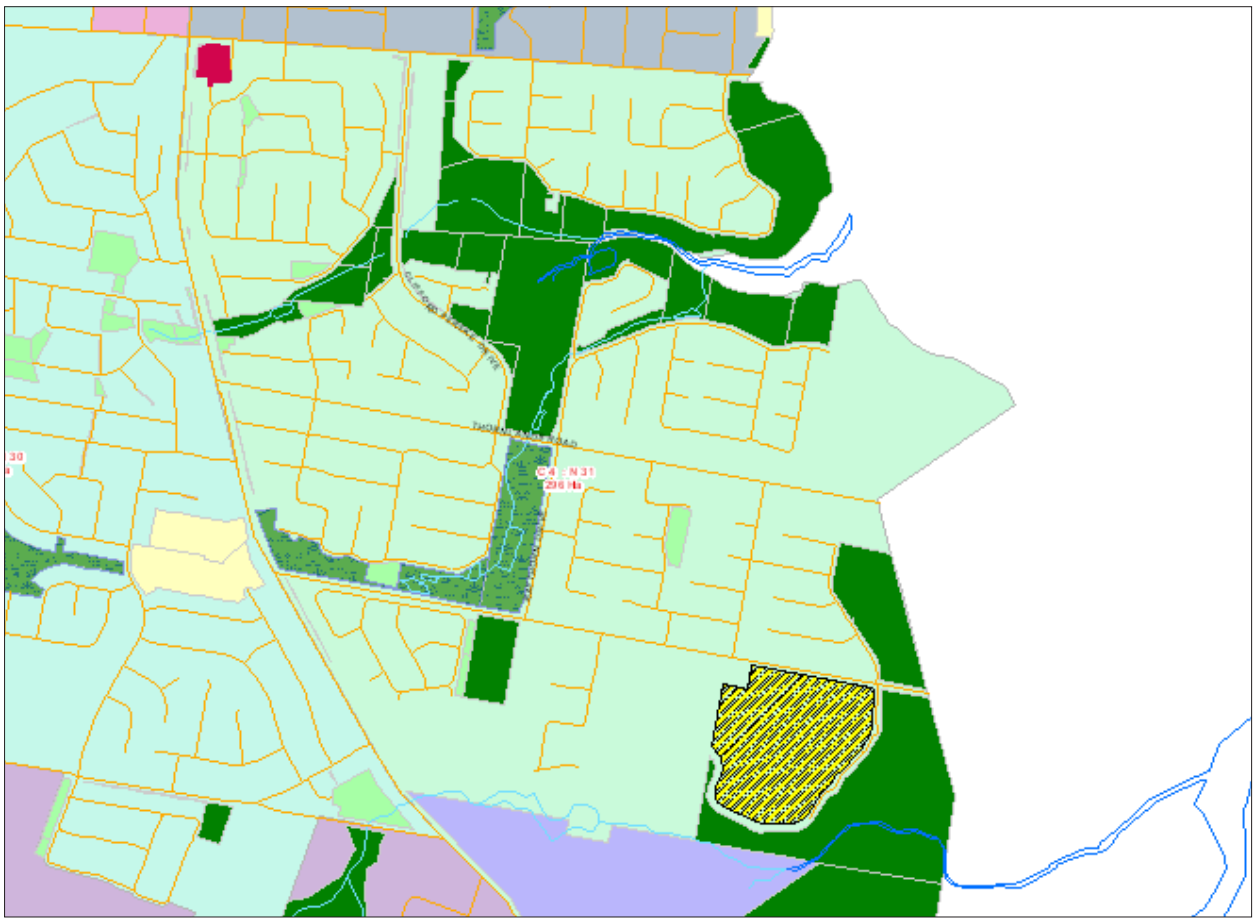


Figure 11-70: Open space areas in Neighbourhood 31



Nature-based play nodes have been proposed to provide play nodes for children along nature corridors.

As development occurs in the south it will be important to extend Baythorn Drive Nature Belt to the south and link up the pathway system with existing paths to create extended walking and cycling circuits.

Access issues

Walking or cycling access across the neighbourhood is easy. The terrain is relatively flat with few steep grades and there are extensive, well-connected pathways.

As discussed above the wide, connected green corridors are good vehicles for walking and cycling access and this neighbourhood is well provided. Paths in existing areas are generally well connected. As developments take place in the south, and east, it will be important that corridors are obtained to allow the path systems to be completed including circuits.

Recommended key actions

Some of the proposed key actions to meet the desired standards of service for this neighbourhood are:

- Potias Place Park
  - remove the playground
  - the park is located very close to Ribonwood Street Park (across the road) and the playground in here is more interesting and engaging for toddlers and primary school aged children
  - once the playground is removed maintain Portia Place Park for quiet contemplation only
- Ribbonwood Street Park
  - add some small natural play elements
  - upgrade the play elements for toddlers
  - upgrade the play elements for primary school-aged play
- Jewel Place Park
  - has an important role in allowing easy access through the neighbourhood
  - continue to provide a space for quiet contemplation
  - enhanced the space some sandstone blocks that can act as seats as well as a small play structure for young children's play
- Pinklands Sports Complex
  - implement the recommendations of the Pinklands Sports Complex master plan
- Manning Esplanade Park
  - is the only park in the cluster of housing in the north-east of this neighbourhood. The park

currently has a dog off-leash area (connected by paths to other parts of the neighbourhood) and a small playground.
  - provide small natural play elements such as sandstone blocks and to the south of the dog off-leash area
  - provide some goal posts to create a kick-about space
- Primrose Drive Park
  - is an attractive park with a playground and open areas
  - improve access to the park from the south a small bridge across the drainage channel needs to be constructed and linked into the pathway system.
  - add some natural play elements to the playground
  - provide a football goal in the open area for active play
- George Thorn Drive Conservation Area (the cleared area)
  - provide goals to create a kick-about space
  - provide nature-based play
  - assess for a community garden site (subject to an environmental assessment concerning water run-off into the wetlands)
- Baythorn Drive Nature Belt
  - is well treed with a mix of mature exotic and native trees that make an inviting and cool space—particularly desirable in summer
  - A path has already been built into the space and Council has plans to extend this as further subdivision occurs to the south ensuring a loop through this space.
  - the visitor experience would be improved by providing a barbecue and some seats

Shortfall

- A park for assessment for commercial use could not been found



View of the new Baythorn Drive Nature Belt

Neighbourhood 32

Description

Neighbourhood 32 (238 ha) is located in Thornlands. It runs east-west for over three kilometres but is relatively narrow at about one kilometre at the widest point.

Boundary Road, Cleveland-Redland Bay Road, Panorama Drive and Ziegenfusz Road are the borders to the neighbourhood.



Land use

The neighbourhood is park residential, except for two retirement villages—Lake Sherrin Retirement Village and Filandia Retirement Village (see Figure 11-71).

There are no urban residential developments. However, the *South-east Thornlands Structure Plan* envisages some urban residential and medium density development in the east of the neighbourhood where Cleveland-Redland Bay Road and Boundary Road intersect.

Open space issues

The only public open space in the neighbourhood is conservation lands (see Figure 11-72). There are no recreation parks, sport parks or similar in the neighbourhood as this style of development relies on private open space for recreation.

Figure 11-71: Extract map from Redland Planning Scheme

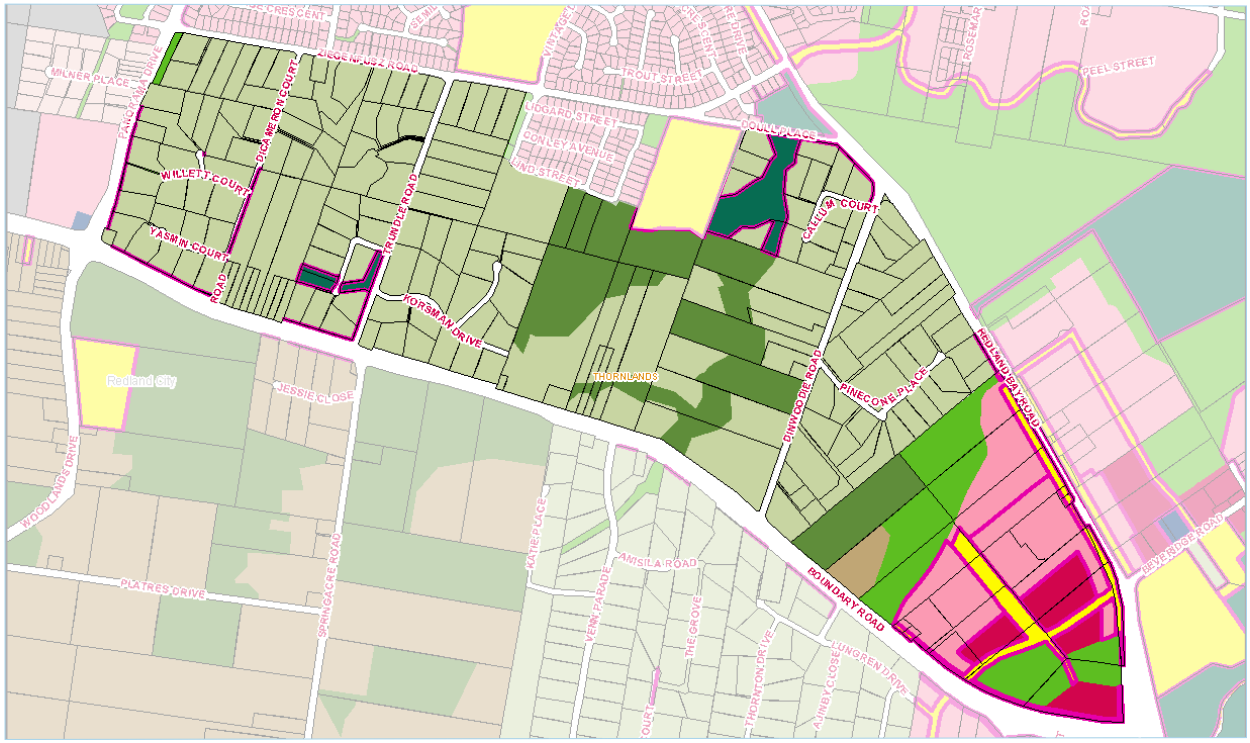
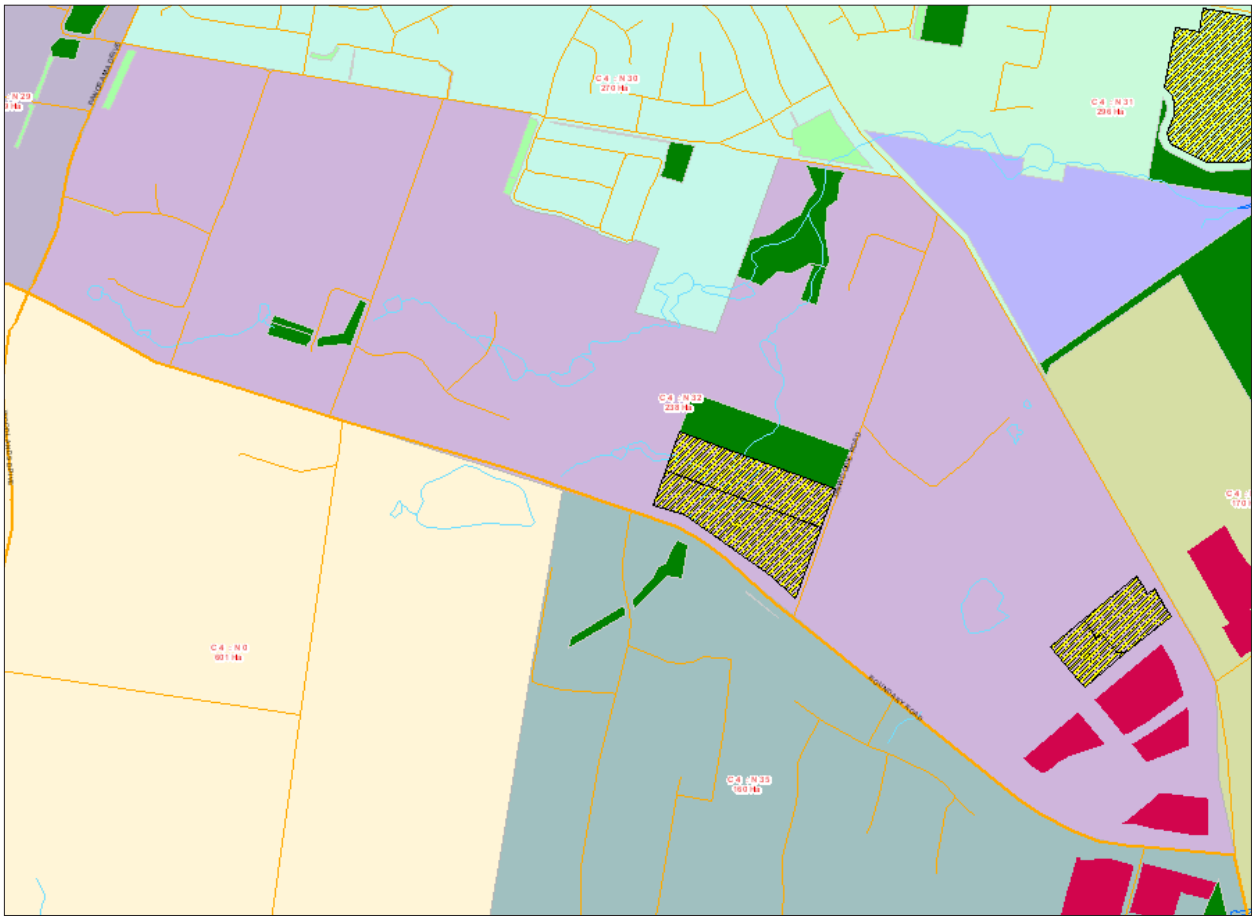


Figure 11-72: Open space areas in Neighbourhood 32



It is important that as urban residential development proceeds that open space is secured for the residents. The *South-east Thornlands Structure Plan* addresses this need (see Figure 11-73) with the provision of one T3 neighbourhood park. Note: there are three local parks (T3 Neighbourhood equivalent parks) located across the Structure Plan area with one in this neighbourhood.

Access issues

Being a park residential development, access across the neighbourhood is unlike that in an urban residential setting.

Most access is via the road system—either using cars, bicycles or walking on or against the road where it is safe to do so.

When development proceeds in the *South-east Thornlands Structure Plan* area access needs to be established as the detailed design is developed such that residents can easily and safely access the open space areas. Corridors for access and Community Purposes land are proposed in the Structure Plan to address this need.

Recommended key actions

- new Neighbourhood Park
  - provide a larger multi-aged playground, examples of such parks can be found, particularly in Melbourne. Figure 11-74 shows some examples of high intensity parks in developing areas of Melbourne.
  - provide picnic shelters, tables and seats and BBQ's
  - provide a path system for bike/trike riding and walking
  - a community garden maybe able to be developed in some of the other open space areas

Figure 11-73: Southeast Thornlands Structure Plan

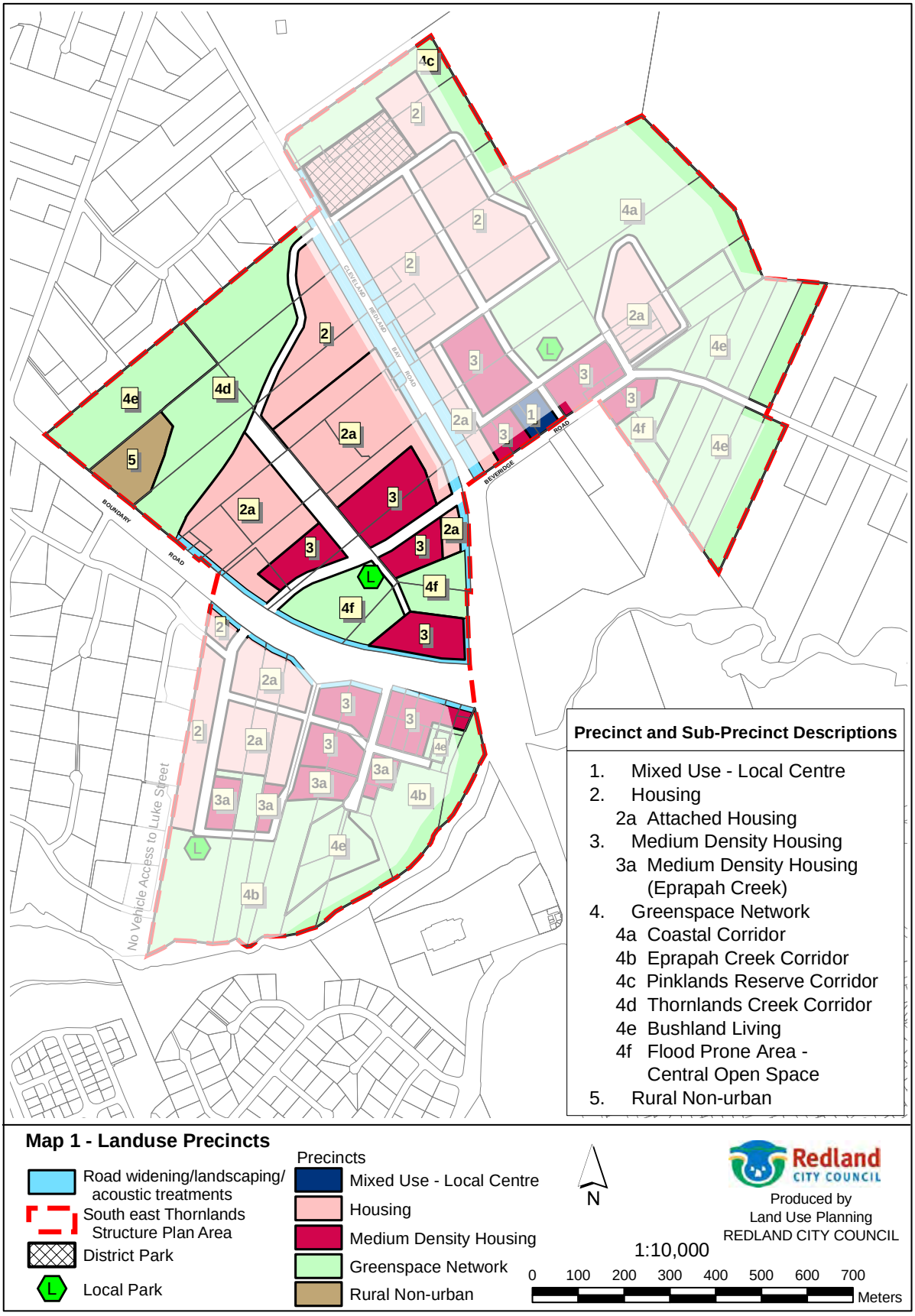


Figure 11-74: Example images from a Melbourne park







Neighbourhood 33

Description

Neighbourhood 33 (170 ha) is located in Thornlands on the border with Victoria Point. It is greenfield area east of Cleveland-Redland Bay Road and north of Eprapah Creek to Moreton Bay.

Land use

This neighbourhood is a greenfield development—there are no existing urban residential developments. However, the *South-east Thornlands Structure Plan* designates urban residential and medium density development in the south-west of the neighbourhood near Cleveland-Redland Bay Road (see Figure 11-76).

Open space issues

Council has recently constructed a foot bridge that links the southern end of this neighbourhood across Eprapah Creek to Neighbourhood 36. As part of this development a fishing platform has been constructed over Eprapah Creek. Existing open space is shown in Figure 11-77.

Council has purchased land in the north of this neighbourhood for a future community (T2) park.

The *South-east Thornlands Structure Plan* also designates a neighbourhood (T3) park in the central section of the development (within this neighbourhood). see Figure 11-76 for more detail.



Figure 11-75: Extract map from Redland Planning Scheme

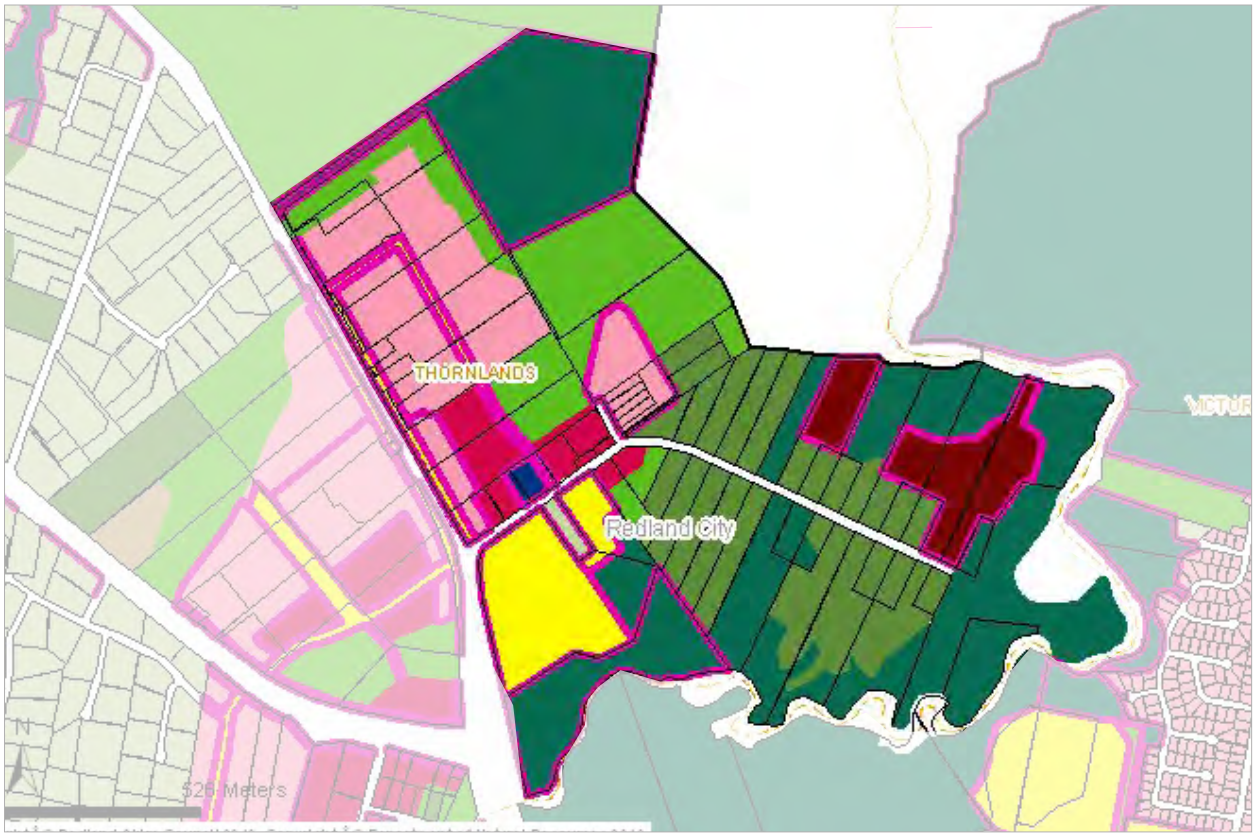


Figure 11-76: Southeast Thornlands Structure Plan

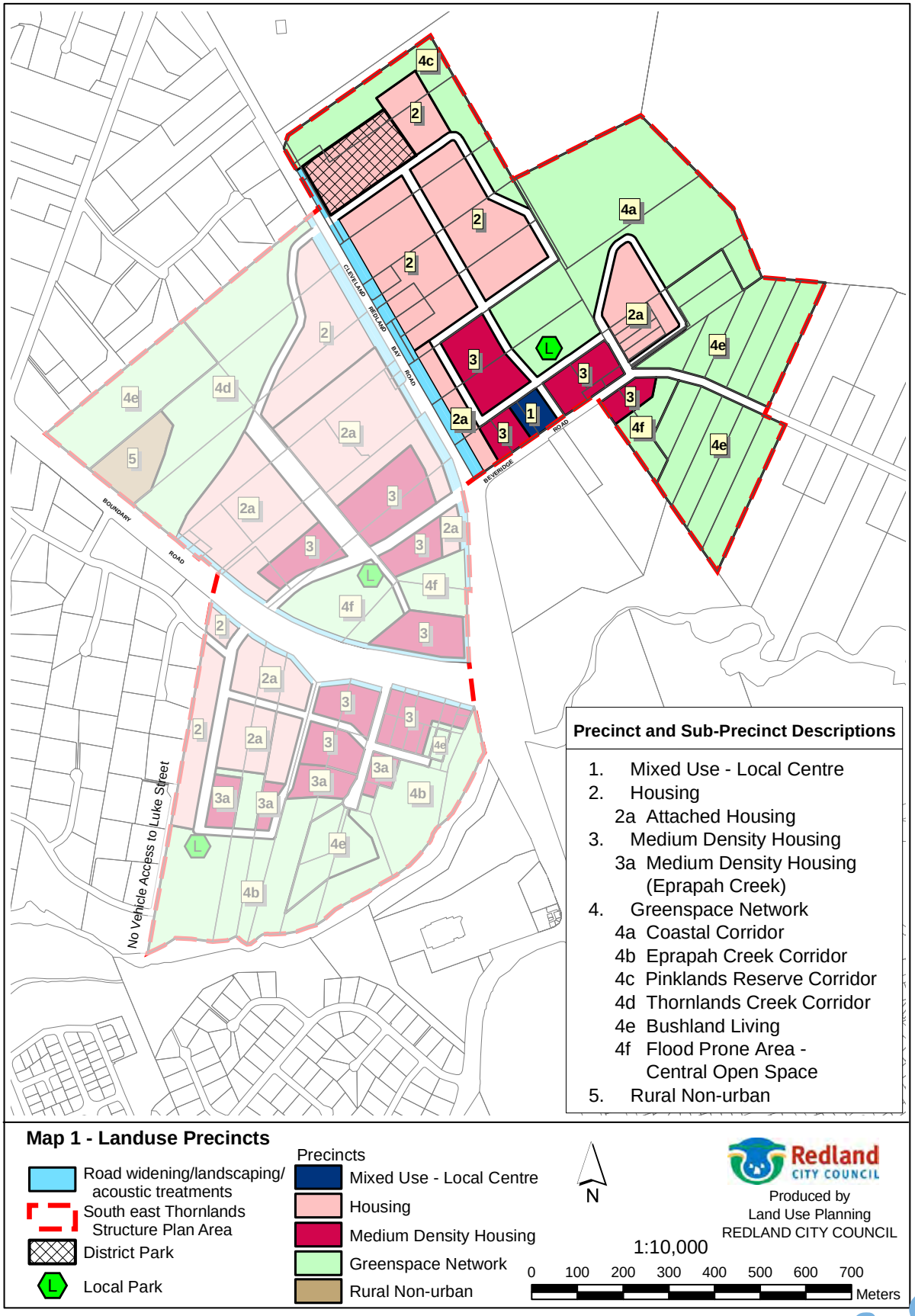
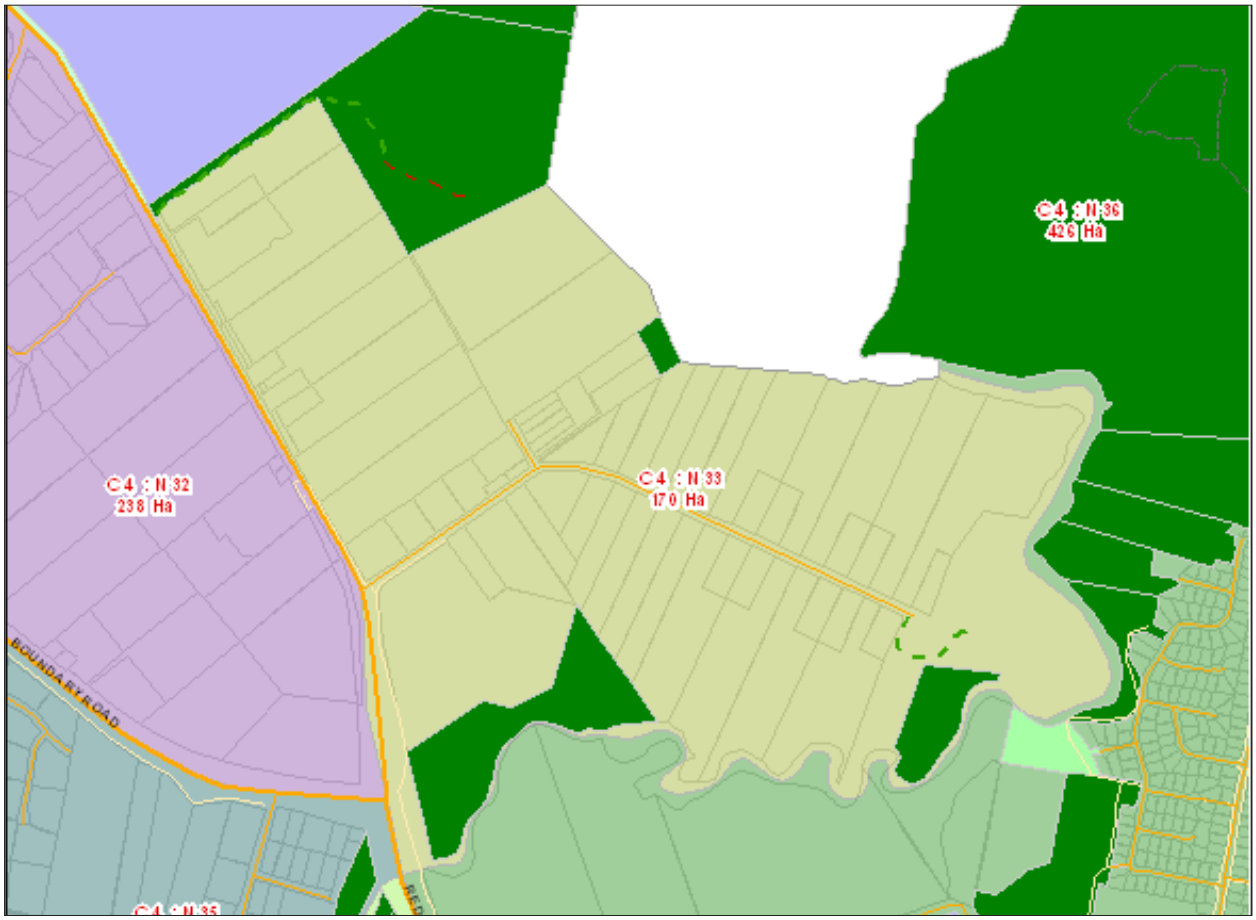


Figure 11-77: Open space areas in Neighbourhood 33



The neighbourhood is connected by pedestrian and cycle bridge to Neighbourhood 36 to the south.

Recommended key actions

The two parks that will be developed within this community have to provide the full suite of service standards. Careful design will be required to ensure the delivery of the activities while providing attractive and functional open space areas.

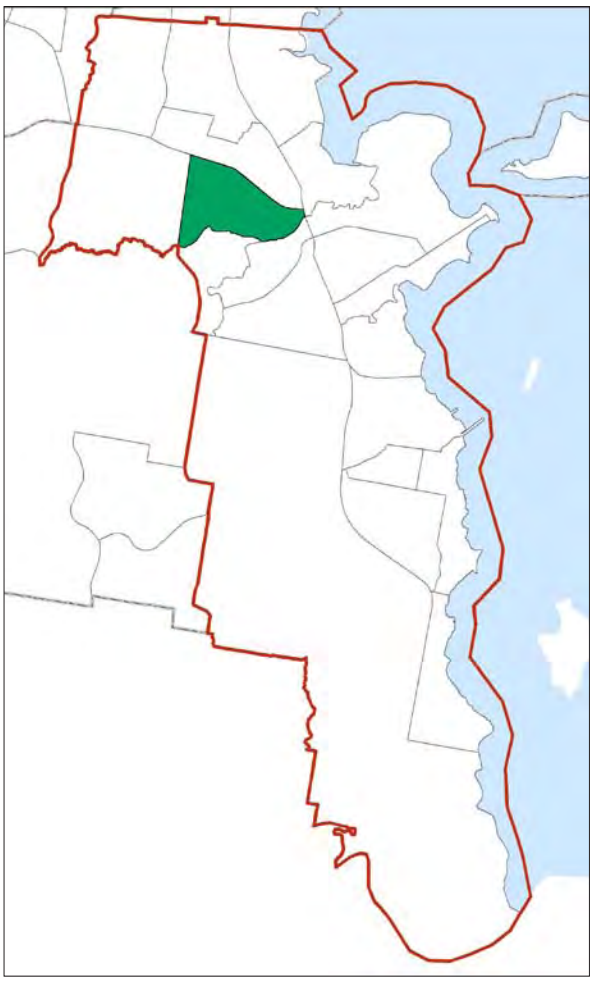
- new South East Thornlands Community Park
  - prepare a park plan for the design and layout of the activities to maximise the benefit of the land allocation
  - provide an allocation the in the 10 year capital program to develop both the community and neighbourhood park
  - the community park to provide the following;
  - a shaded multi-age playground
  - a dog off leash area
  - a small ramp park and BMX track
  - physical activities - basketball court (full size), fitness stations
  - picnic areas for larger groups
  - public toilets
  - landscaping
  - a community garden maybe able to be developed on other open space with the neighbourhood
- new Neighbourhood Park
  - provide a toddler playground
  - provide a picnic shelter and tables and seats

Neighbourhood 35

Description

Neighbourhood 35 (245 ha) is located in southern Thornlands on the border with Victoria Point. It runs east-west for about 1.8 kilometres and is about 1 kilometre wide at the western end.

Boundary Road, Eprapah Creek Corridor and Venn Road-Katie Place are the borders to the neighbourhood.



Land use

The neighbourhood, currently, is predominantly park residential, except for some small farms (see Figure 11-78). Future land use will continue to be dominated by park residential but at the eastern end there will be urban residential and medium density developments.

There are no existing urban residential developments. However, the *South-east Thornlands Structure Plan* designates urban residential and medium density development in the east of the neighbourhood where Cleveland-Redland Bay Road and Boundary Road intersect (see Figure 11-79).

Open space issues

There is only one open space area in this neighbourhood at present—Eprapah Creek Corridor (Luke Street)—(see Figure 11-80). This is acceptable as this style of development relies on private open space for recreation. There is little in this park

Figure 11-78: Extract map from Redland Planning Scheme

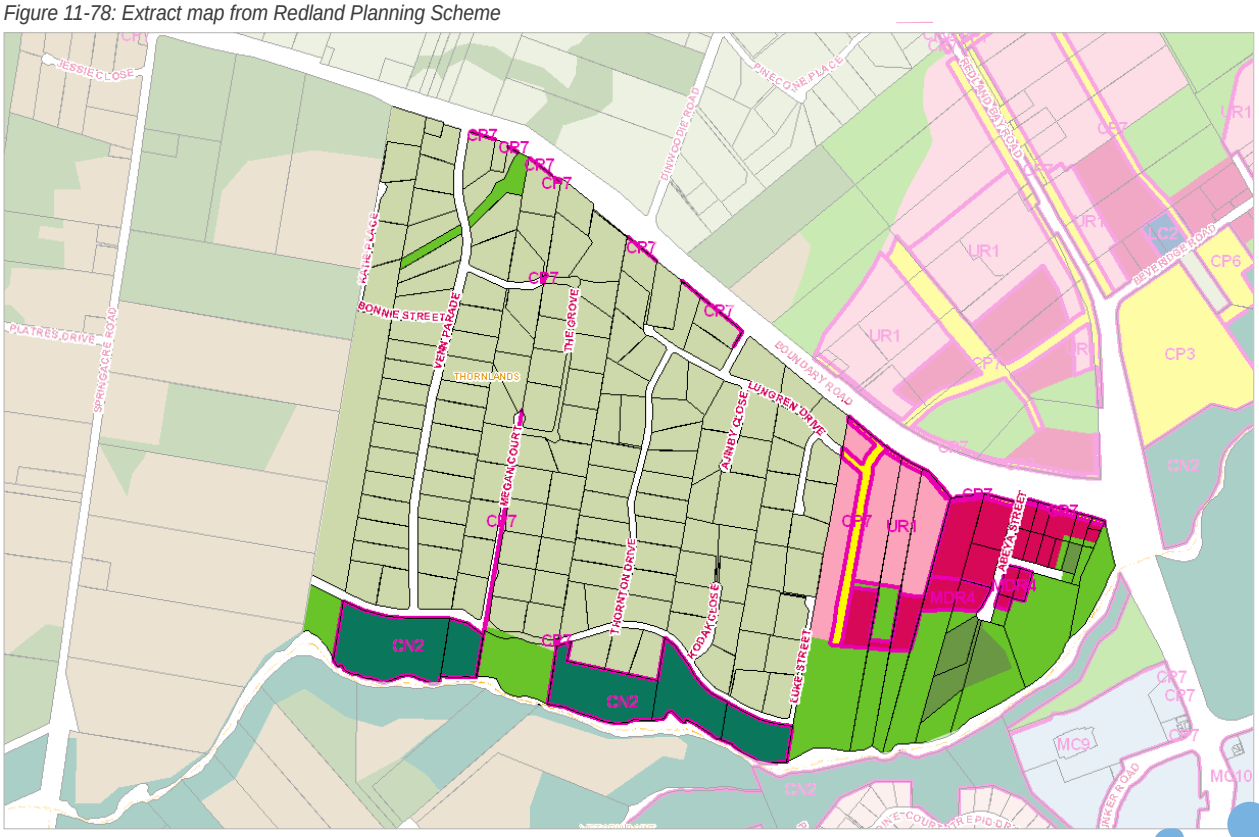


Figure 11-79: Southeast Thornlands Structure Plan

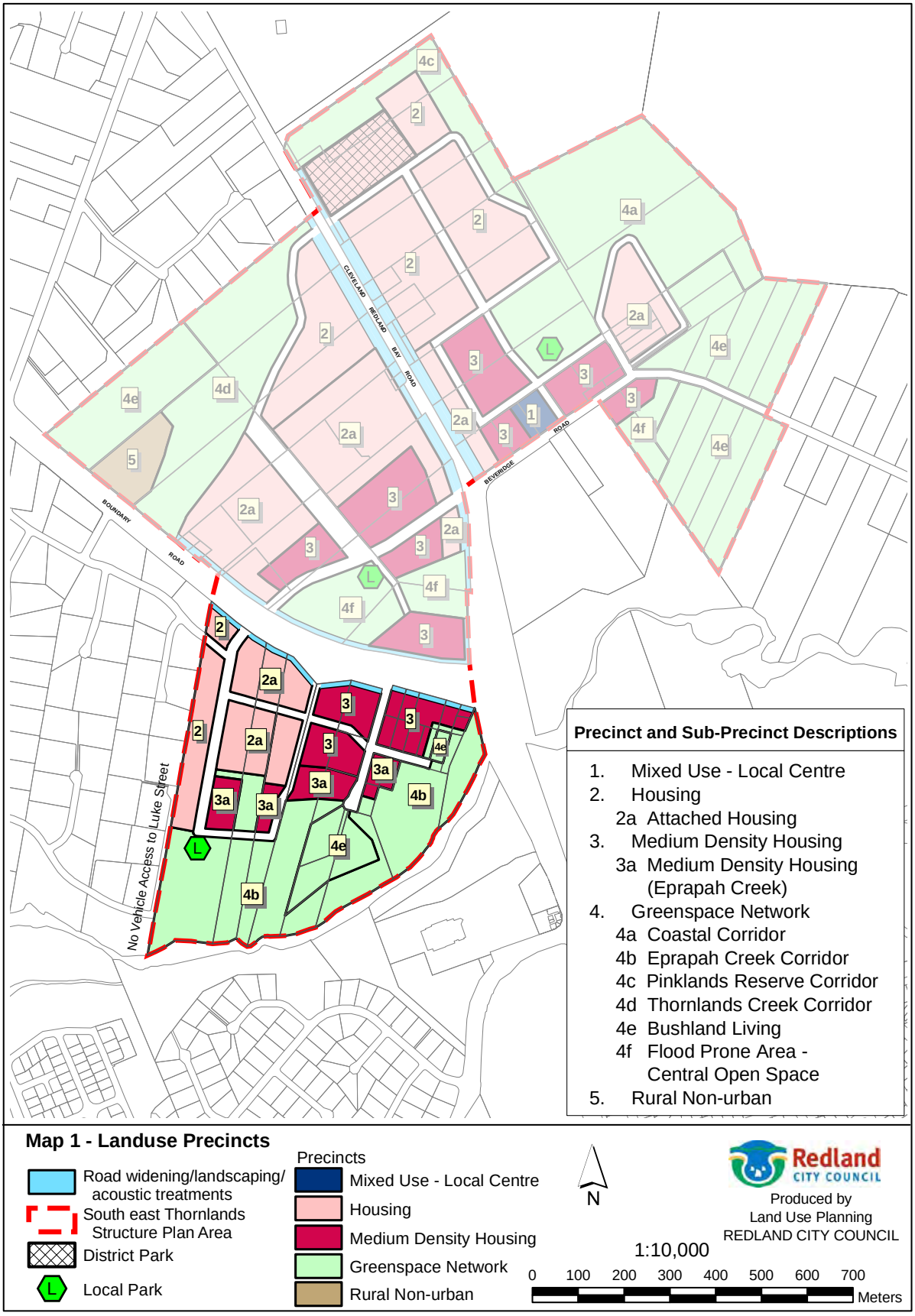
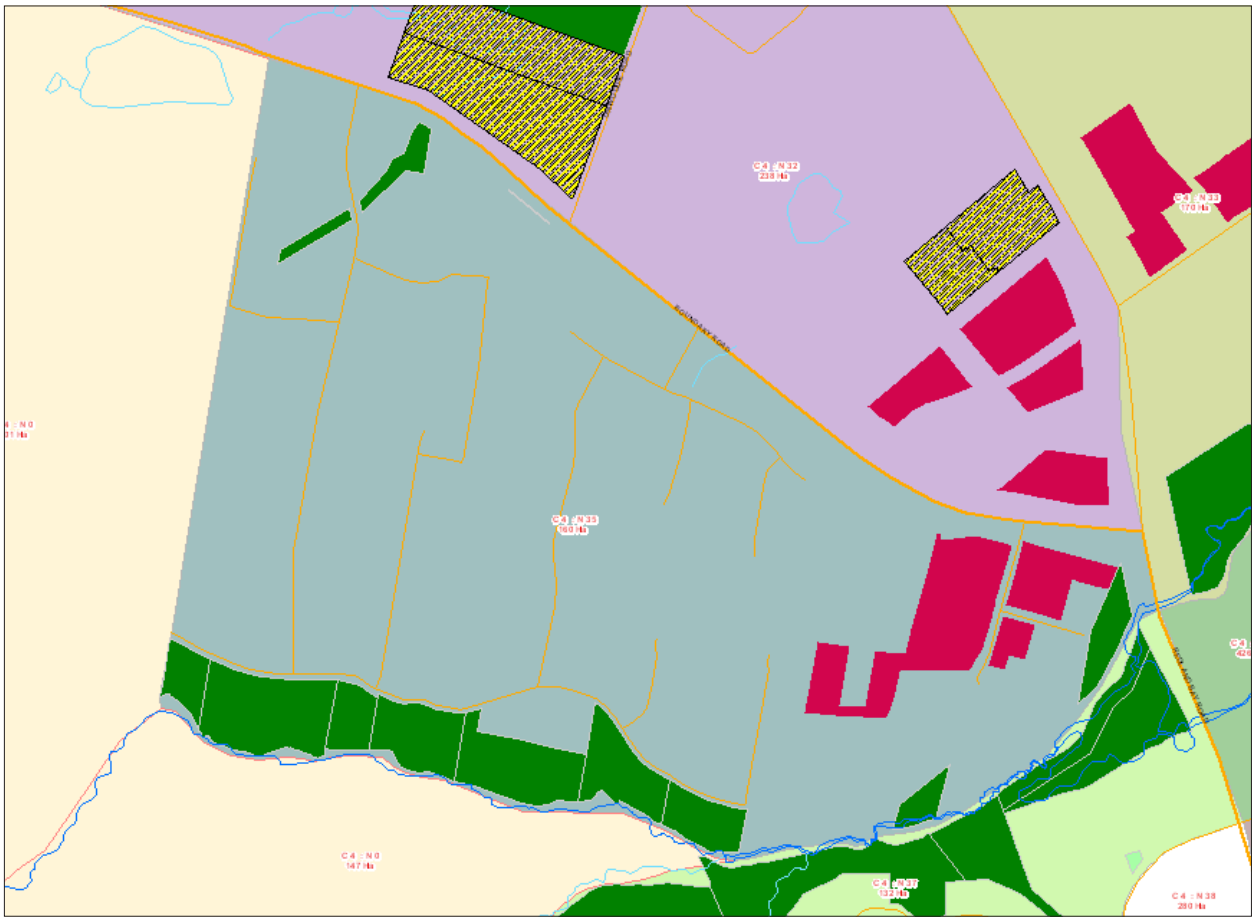


Figure 11-80: Open space areas in Neighbourhood 35



except a set of swings and a large open space area suitable for ball games and community events.

The *South-east Thornlands Structure Plan* recognises the need for a neighbourhood park when redevelopment proceeds.

The design of the road structure indicates that the existing park, off Luke Street, will not be connected by road to the development area. In this case it will be desirable for there to be a parkland development linking the two sites.

Access issues

Being a park residential development most access is via the road system—either using cars, bicycles or walking on or against the road where it is safe to do so.

When development proceeds in the *South-east Thornlands Structure Plan* area access needs to be established as the detailed design is developed such that residents can easily and safely access the open space areas. Corridors for access and Community Purposes land are proposed in the Structure Plan to address this need. As mentioned above, access from the new open space area to the Eprapah Creek Corridor (Luke Street) parkland would greatly improve the value of parkland in the neighbourhood.

The new parkland will have more recreation elements than the existing Eprapah Creek Corridor (Luke Street) park and will allow the residents of the park living area to access those elements should they want to. Alternatively, linking the two areas will give the residents in the urban settled areas a safe off-road walk.

Access across Eprapah Creek to the Victoria Point Lakeside shopping Centre (with Library and Bus Station) would be desirable, particularly for younger people and commuters.

Recommended key actions

- new Neighbourhood Park
  - provide a large multi-aged playground, examples of such parks can be found, particularly in Melbourne. Figure 11-74 shows some examples of high intensity parks in developing areas of Melbourne.
  - provide picnic shelters, tables and seats and BBQ's
  - provide a path system for bike/trike riding and walking
  - a community garden maybe able to be developed in some of the other open space areas The proposed key actions to meet the desired standards of service for this neighbourhood are:
- Eprapah Creek Corridor - Luke Street Park
  - ensure that the new open space area in the *South-east Thornlands Structure Plan* area links to this park
  - assess whether the Eprapah Creek Corridor - Luke Street Park is suitable as an unfenced dog off-leash area
  - investigate a pedestrian bridge across Eprapah Creek to link the neighbourhood to Victoria Point Lakeside Shopping Centre

Neighbourhood 36

Description

Neighbourhood 36 (426 ha) is located in the north-eastern section of Victoria Point.

On the west, east and northern sides it is bounded by water—either Moreton Bay or Eprapah Creek. To the south the busy Colburn Avenue forms the boundary.



Land use

The neighbourhood is essentially urban residential except for a number of pockets of medium density along Colburn Avenue (see Figure 11-81).

Most of the neighbourhood has been developed over the years though there a few small farms along Colburn Avenue (near Point O'Halloran Road) that are likely to be redeveloped as medium density housing in coming years.

Open space issues

Much of the open space in the neighbourhood, with the exception of three smaller parks, is located on the periphery—along the coast or Eprapah Creek (see Figure 11-82). However, as the neighbourhood is relatively narrow, most residents live within an easy walk of a recreation park.

Victoria Point Recreation Reserve is recommended as a Type 1 destination park reflecting its importance in the city's open space network.

Figure 11-81: Extract map from Redland Planning Scheme

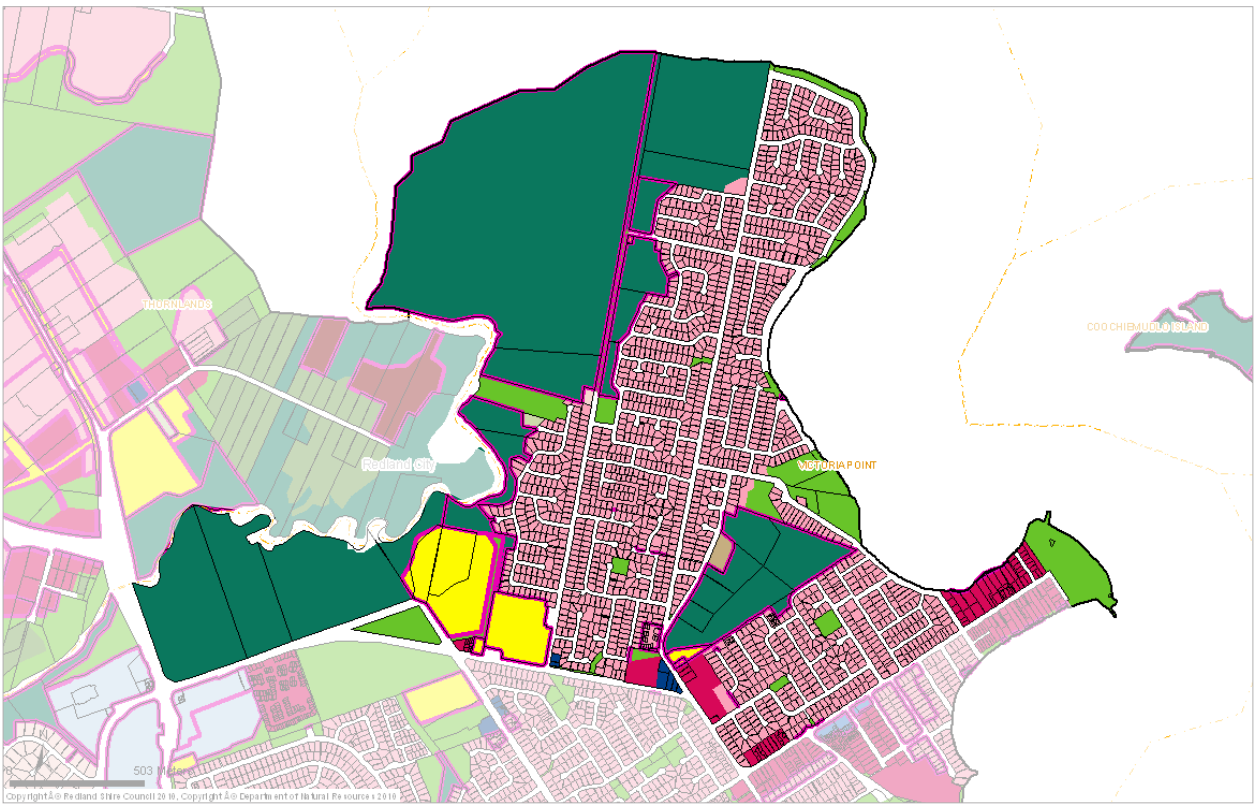
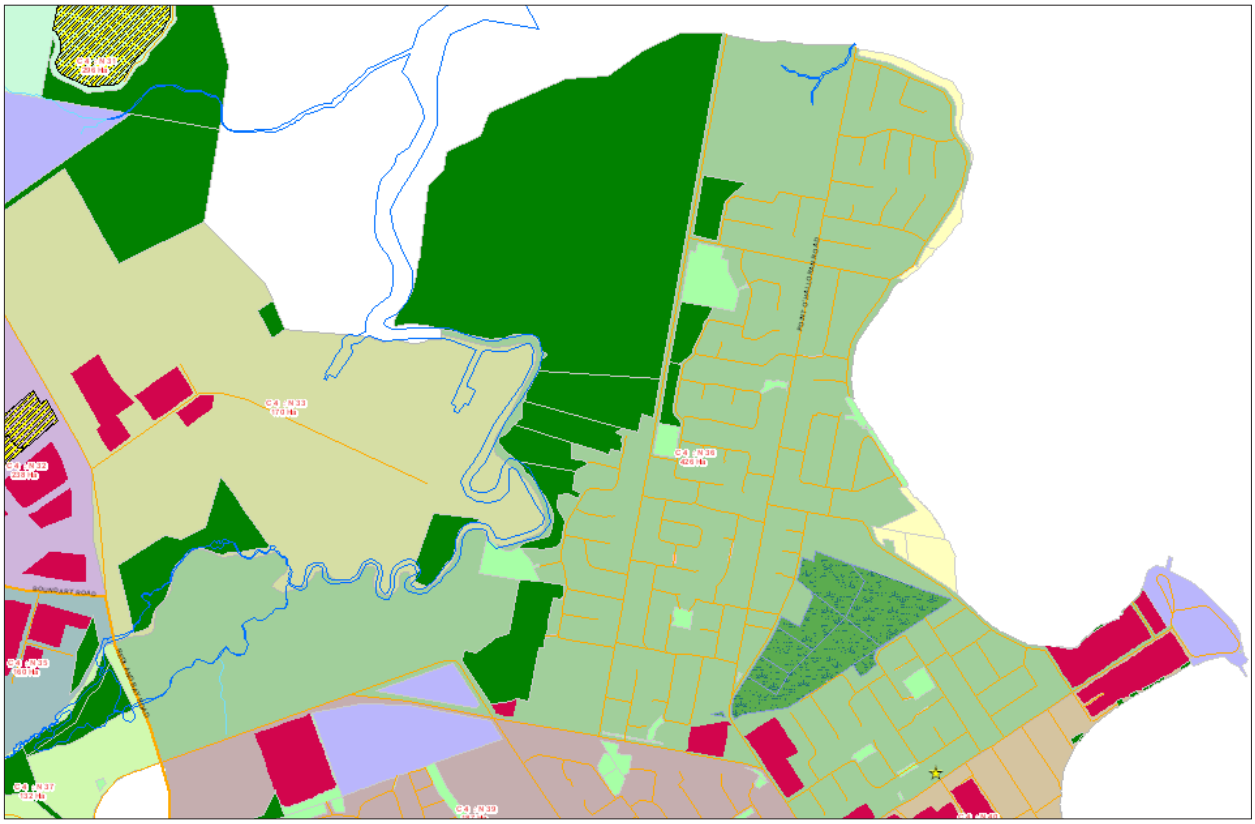


Figure 11-82: Open space areas in Neighbourhood 36



The Egret Colony Wetlands is a major feature and paths around the site allow access to be maintained.

Point Halloran Conservation Area offers a natural area experience with a board walk into the wetlands of Eprapah Creek.

The Eprapah Scout Environmental Education Centre is 39 ha of privately owned[1] bushland on the corner of Colburn Avenue and Cleveland Redland Bay Road, Victoria Point. It is one of nine sites recognised as Scouting World Centres of Excellence for Nature and the Environment. The site has a visitors' centre and a museum. The trails, which traverse rainforest and mangrove environments, are open to the public "at all times for quiet enjoyment of the vegetation and wildlife[2]".

The *Redlands Social Infrastructure Strategy 2009* recognises the Eprapah Scout Environmental Education Centre as a possible location for a community living hub which seeks community and environmental outcomes through broad partnerships involving community, government and business.

Cascade Gardens Park's water feature needs significant maintenance in the very near future. Prior to this happening a parks plan should be developed.

Access issues

Except on main roads there are few footpaths in urban areas. For the most part though residents can walk to the connected path system that meanders around the periphery of the neighbourhood within 5—10 minutes walk (with many even less). Open space areas and walkways help to connect cul-de-sac developments.

The pathway system is part of the Moreton Bay Cycleway. In places it is not as wide as is preferred and Council will upgrade the pathway to three metres wide, where possible, over time.

Access to the coast, or Eprapah Creek is very good for the most part. Only in one section, between Wilson Esplanade and White Street, has residential development been allowed to extend to the water's edge rendering the foreshore inaccessible to the public.

The Eprapah Creek Section of the Moreton Bay Cycleway has one difficult section. The pathway, heading north, currently ends at Aspect Drive just north of Cassie Court. It restarts at Bill Scudamore-Smith Park but on the ground it is not obvious how to navigate between the two points without direction. Council has planned a new alignment for this section that includes some boardwalks and has programmed it for delivery in the 2012-2013 financial year.

Council has recently constructed a bridge over Eprapah Creek linking Cameron Court Park north into the newly developing Neighbourhood 33 that will allow, eventually, for

1 Owned by Scouts Australia Qld

2 Information on sign near entry

very extensive walks or bicycle rides. The bridge is part of the Moreton Bay Cycleway.

Other matters

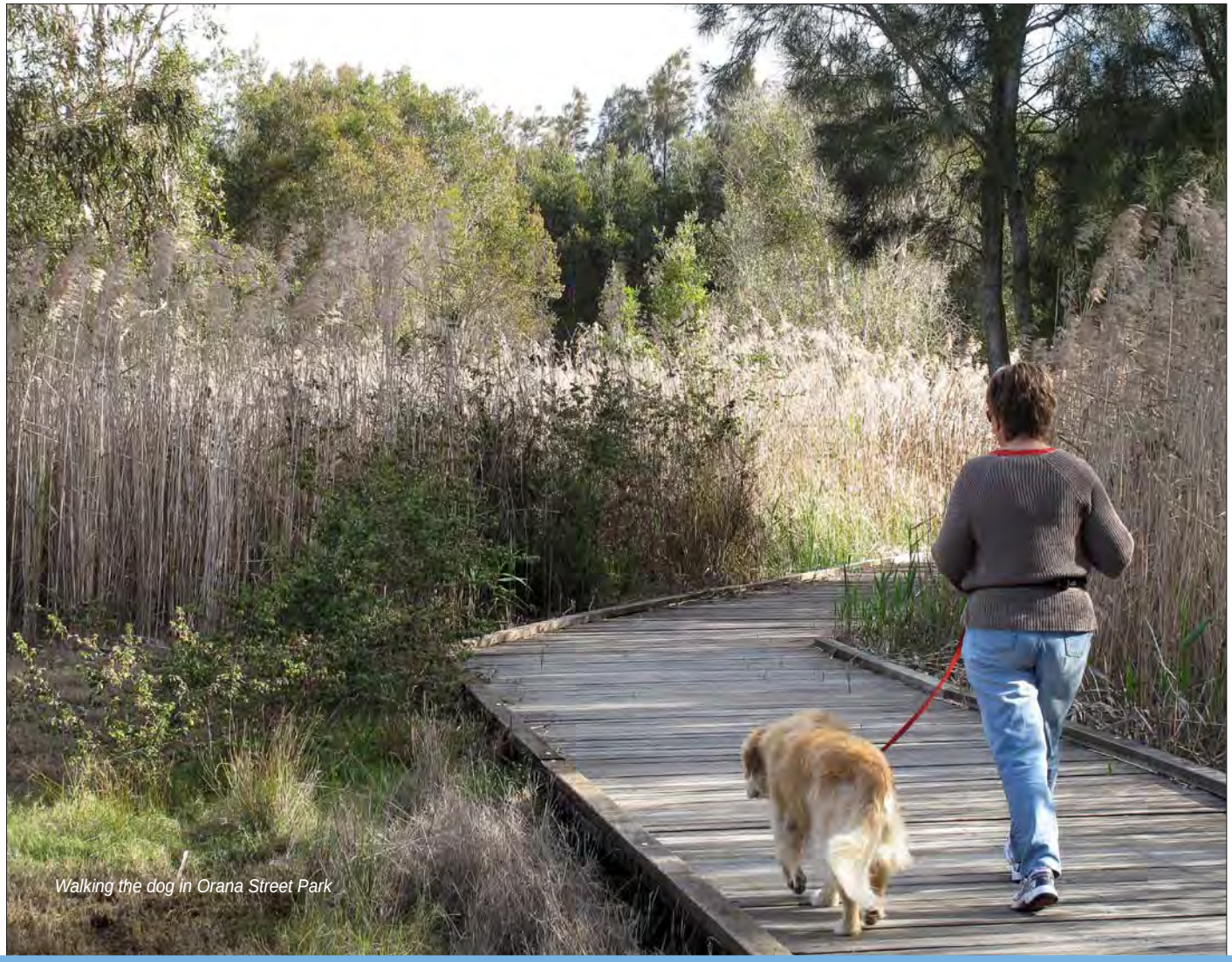
Cascade Gardens has a ceremony rotunda and is a popular venue for weddings and ceremonies.

The neighbourhood has two dog off-leash areas, both on the pathway system, so the neighbourhood is well serviced in comparison to others.

Recommended key actions

The proposed key actions to meet the desired standards of service for this neighbourhood are:

- Bill Scudamore-Smith Park
  - add a small nature play feature under the fig trees
  - provide some goals for ball kicking
- Orana Street Park
  - address the extensive drainage issues consider deck platforms around the playground - make it a fun play feature i.e. like a ship at sea
- Les Moore Park
  - provide physical activity stations
  - provide a path link from Albert Street near the dog off-leash area to the coastal walkway on the eastern side of the park
  - provide a kick about space
  - assess park for commercial use
- Eprapah Creek Corridor—Aspect Drive section
  - the large cleared area (about the size of a football field) is the preferred location for any future community garden
  - provide a kick about space
- Cascade Gardens Park
  - provide a half-court
- complete the footpath on the northern side of Colburn Avenue between Wilson Esplanade as this will allow access to Victoria Point Recreation Reserve without the need to cross over to the southern side of Colburn Avenue
- proceed with the development of a pathway link along Eprapah Creek between Aspect Drive and Bill Scudamore-Smith Park
- develop a path from Illidge Road (near Kintyre Street) across Eprapah Creek to the path on the western side. This will allow the adjacent community to easily connect into the extensive walking path network
- Victoria Point Recreation Reserve
  - investigate options for further commercial development (e.g. a restaurant)
  - provide challenging play activities for primary and secondary children on the upper level of the Reserve



Walking the dog in Orana Street Park

Neighbourhood 37

Description

Neighbourhood 37 (132 ha) is located in the western section of Victoria Point. The neighbourhood is wedged between Eprapah Creek, Bunker Road and the Victoria Point Lakeside Shopping Centre.

Land use

The neighbourhood is a mix of roughly equal amounts of low density residential and urban residential (see Figure 11-83). There are no areas zoned for medium density developments. The Victoria Point Lakeside Regional Shopping Centre, fronting Redland Bay Road, incorporates a major bus station.

Between the western area and the existing eastern urban residential area some further subdivision is likely to be undertaken in coming years but as much of the land is zoned conservation, the number of lots created will be limited.



Figure 11-83: Extract map from Redland Planning Scheme

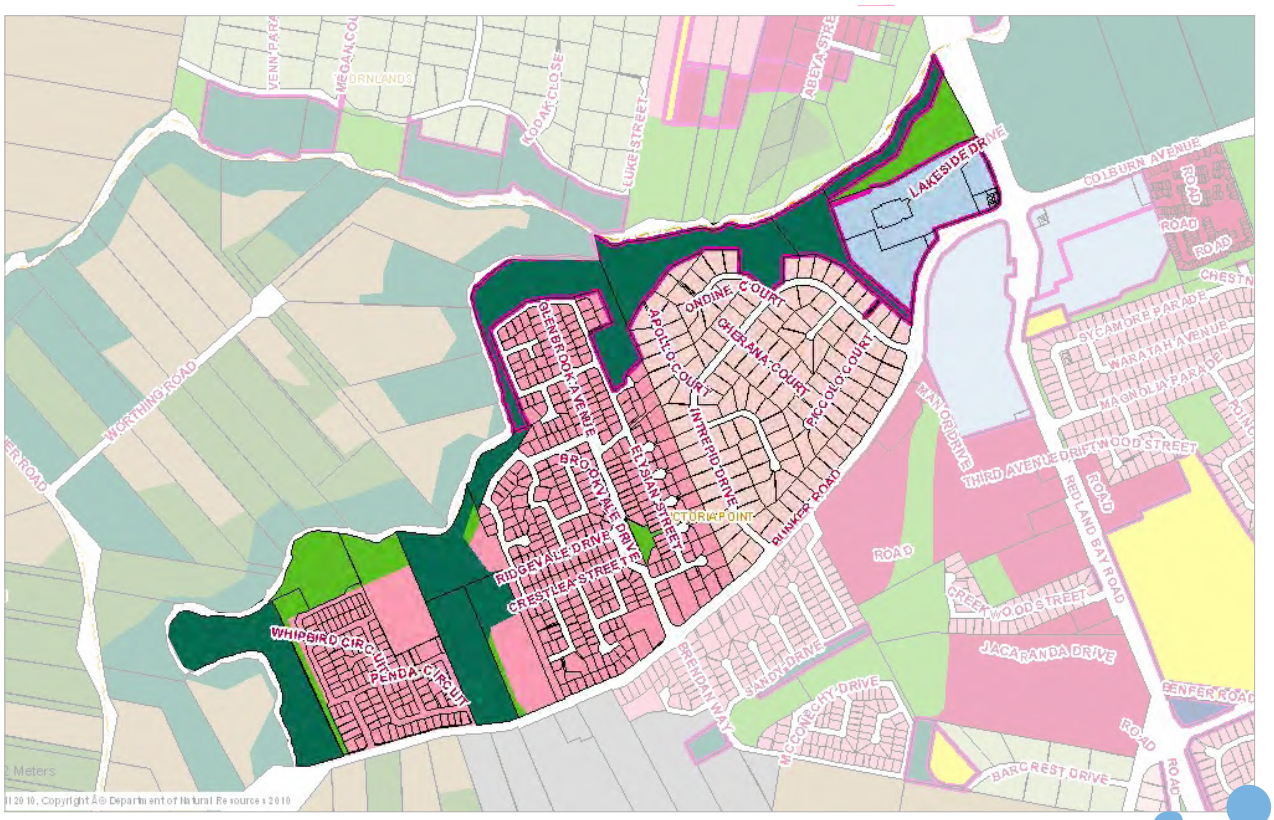
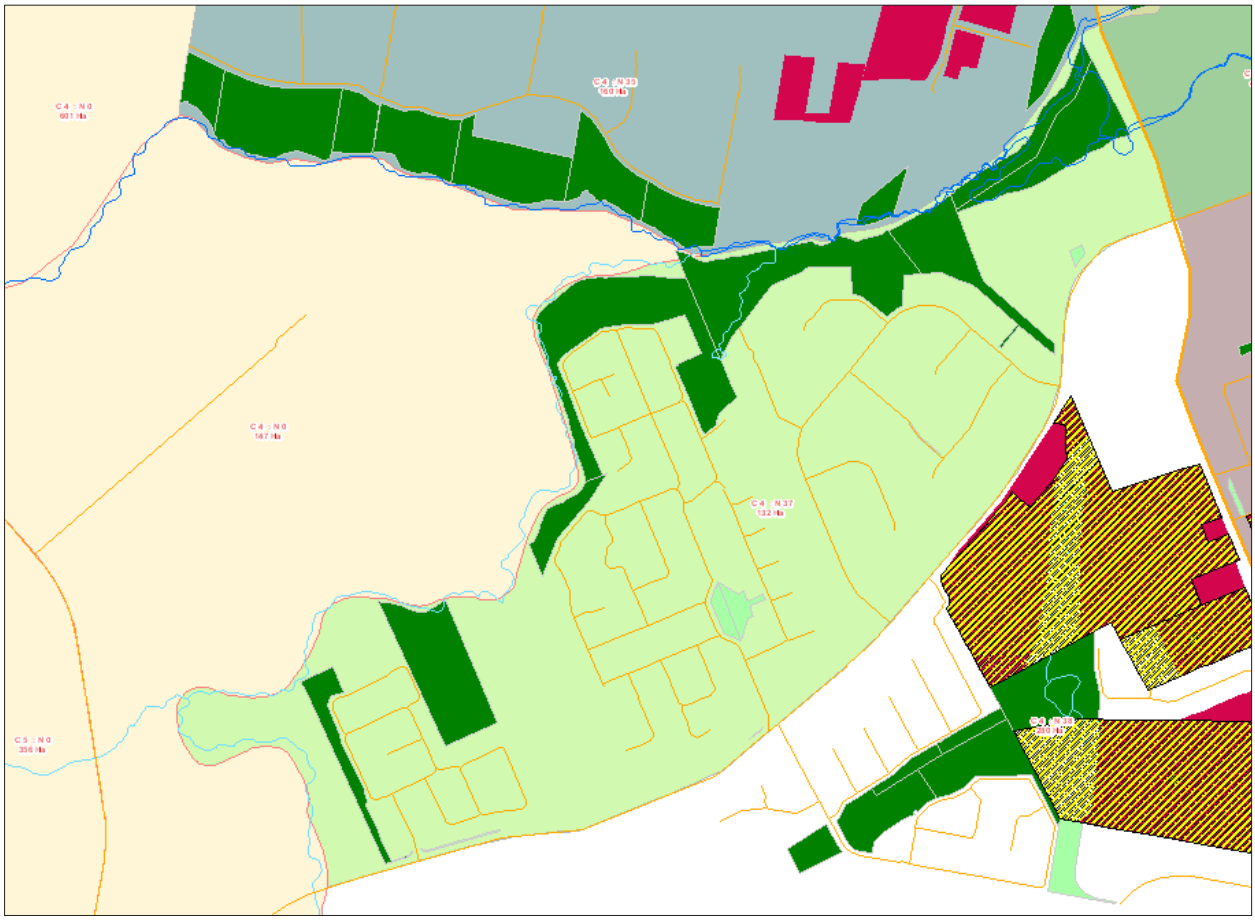


Figure 11-84: Open space areas in Neighbourhood 37



Open space issues

There are two recreation parks in the neighbourhood. The second, Liriope Place Park, is a new dedicated park from a recent sub-division and not currently showing in the map[1] (see Figure 11-84).

The Bunker Road Bushland Refuge has some cleared areas. Given the lack of recreation open space in this neighbourhood it is recommended that at least some of this area be retained as open space for a kick-about area. A community garden site is still to be found.

Access issues

There is an existing pathway along Eprapah Creek Corridor from the Victoria Point Lakeside Shopping Centre to Brookvale Drive. There is a gap then until Liriope Place Park. Council is currently planning an alignment to continue this pathway.

The pathway along the northern side of Bunker Road back to Victoria Point Lakeside Shopping Centre is also substantially complete. There are two segments totalling about 350m that are missing that need to be completed.

Other matters

There are no facilities such as a half-court or skate facilities for older children in the neighbourhood and no obvious place to put any. However, the Eprapah Creek pathway links safely east to Cascade Gardens that has a variety of facilities for this age group.

Recommended key actions

The proposed key actions to meet the desired standards of service for this neighbourhood are:

- ensure that the Eprapah Creek Corridor Walkway is linked between Brookvale Drive and Liriope Place Park. The footpath along Bunker Road also needs to link as part of any subdivision or other works so that a circuit around the neighbourhood is created for access to the shopping centre, bus station, library and other community facilities
- Brookvale Park:
  - provide goal posts to create a kick-about space
  - provide play elements for primary school-aged children
  - create a meeting place shelter for young people
  - build a half basketball court
- Bunker Road Bushland Refuge -part of the cleared area
  - consider an area for a community garden
  - consider a fenced dog off-leash area
- Liriope Park
  - provide goals to create a small kick-about space

Shortfall

  - Within this neighbourhood there are no parks that are considered suitable for commercial activities.

1 The park is not shown on Figure 11-84 as, despite being developed, ownership has not yet been transferred to Council

Neighbourhood 38

Description

Neighbourhood 38 (252 ha) is located in the south-west of Victoria Point. The neighbourhood is wedged between Bunker Road, Redland Bay Road and Double Jump Road as well as Clay Gully.

In the north of the neighbourhood is the Victoria Point Regional Shopping Centre.

Land use

The neighbourhood is a mix of development types from rural non-urban to medium density (with retirement villages dominating this land use) and shopping centres.

As can be seen in Figure 11-85 the rural non-urban zoning (shaded brown) dominates the southern and western portion of the neighbourhood. This area is used for small lot farms at present.

The grey shaded area is the Bunker Road Emerging Urban Community for which Council is currently preparing a structure plan. The structure plan is likely to be released for community comment in 2012. This community is proposed to be an urban community with a population of approximately 400 people.



Figure 11-85: Extract map from Redland Planning Scheme

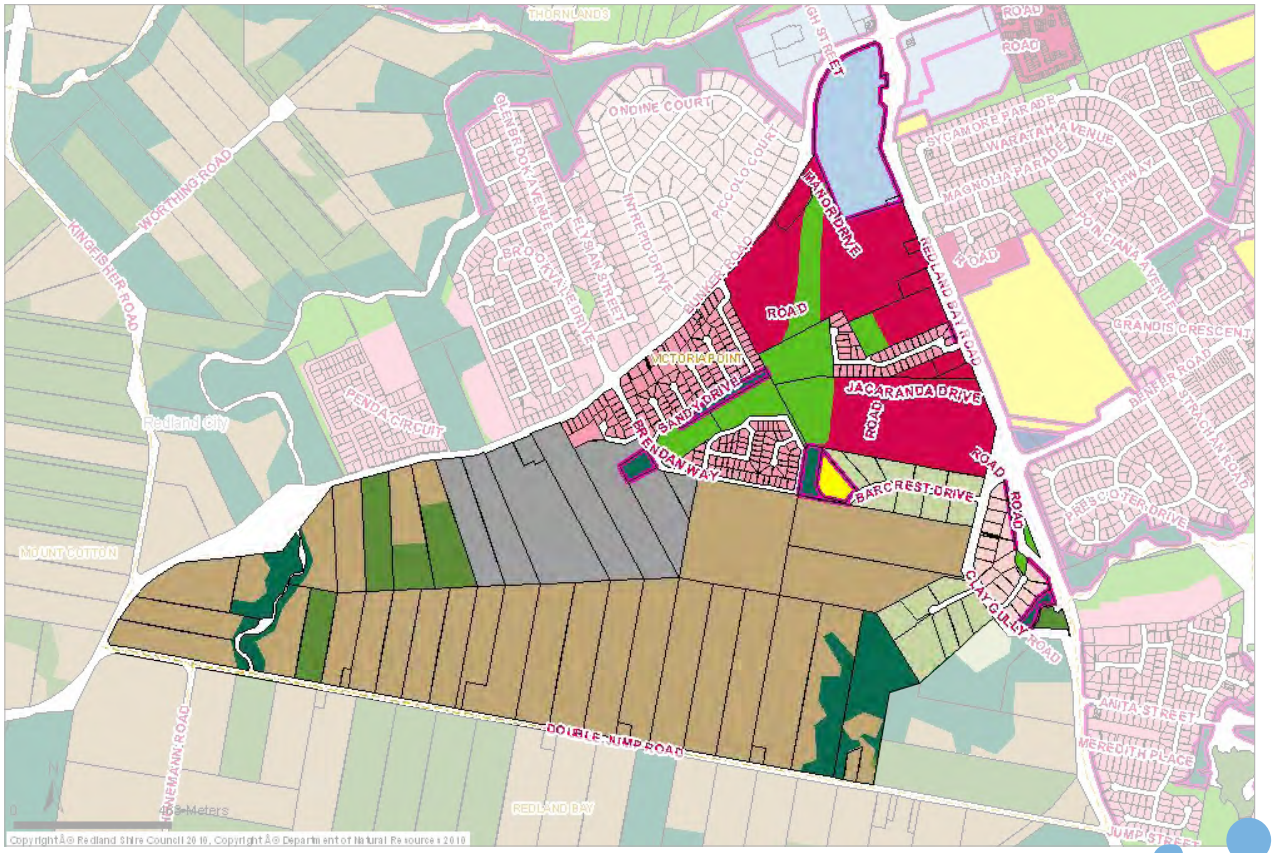
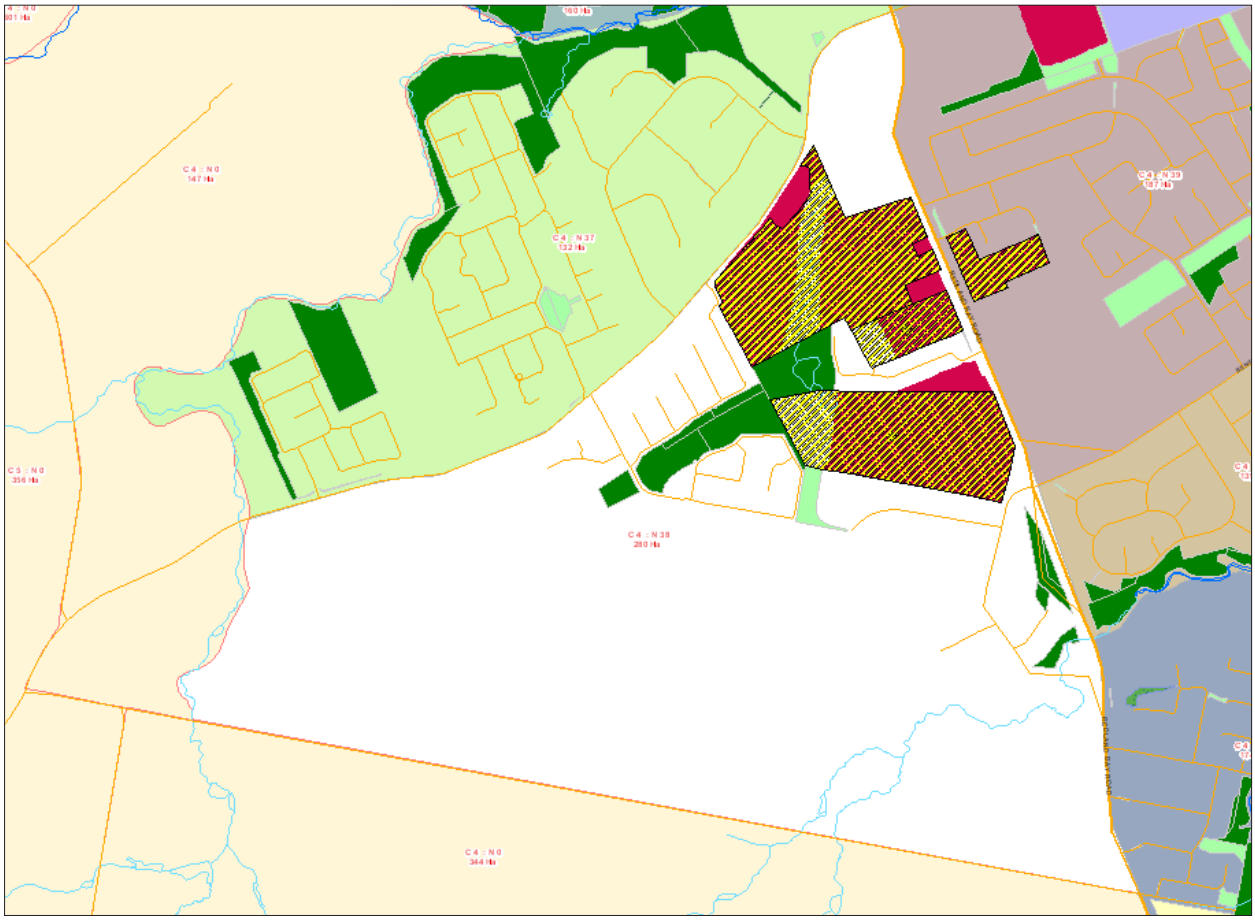


Figure 11-86: Open space areas in Neighbourhood 38



Open space issues

There is one[1] public recreation park in the neighbourhood and it is well located to service the urban communities on either side of the drainage corridor that runs roughly through the centre of the neighbourhood (see Figure 11-86).

As part of the Bunker Road Emerging Community Structure Plan more open space areas will be required. Ideally they will be along the same drainage corridor and be linked via pathway into the existing open space system. It should be noted that Council has already acquired some of this open space.

Access issues

There is an existing pathway along Bunker Road to the Victoria Point Shopping Centre and another from Sandy Drive Creek Corridor parkland to Victoria Point Shopping Centre but via Creekwood Street and Redland Bay Road.

Given the shape of the neighbourhood all residents are well connected to move around the neighbourhood and to other neighbourhoods or shopping and commuter points at Victoria Point Shopping Centre.

It will be important in developing the Bunker Road Emerging Community Structure Plan to continue the pathway system, most likely along the drainage corridor, so that the new communities are linked into the existing system.

Other matters

At present there are not sufficient open space areas to meet the desired service standard. However, the neighbourhood is not fully developed. Future development will need to find locations for the shortfall in activities and this should be kept in mind, particularly as the Structure Plan is developed.

The pathway system allows teenagers and youth to use the Cascade Gardens skate park and youth facilities, but because of the distance, this neighbourhood will need some teenage facilities in the future.

Recommended key actions

The proposed key actions to meet the desired standards of service for this neighbourhood are:

- Sandy Creek Corridor Park - Sandy Drive
  - introduce some nature play elements adjacent to the existing playground
- Bunker Road Emerging Community Structure Plan
  - ensure that open space planning in the continues the central linkage pathway so that the new and existing sections of the community are well connected
  - provide a new neighbourhood park in the structure plan area
  - provide a multi-aged playground and picnic area in the new park
- Sandy Creek Corridor—Creekwood Street
  - create a kick-about area within

1 the retirement villages have some areas of private open space including their own bowling greens

Shortfall

Find open space areas for the shortfall in activities including:

- a community garden
- a dog off-leash area
- a teenage hangout space
- a natural area experience, most likely in conservation areas that will be acquired
- a commercial use area

Some of these shortfalls may be addressed within the Bunker Road Structure Plan area.

Neighbourhood 39

Description

Neighbourhood 39 (87ha) is part of Victoria Point, east of Redland Bay Road. It is bounded by collector roads—Redland Bay Road, Colburn Avenue, Link Road and Benfer Road.

These roads have high traffic loads that restrict movement by children and the elderly, so it is essential for many people that their recreation activities are met within the neighbourhood.

Land use

The neighbourhood is dominated by urban residential with two principal areas of medium density adjacent to the major roads on the neighbourhood's boundaries (see Figure 11-87).

Three schools are located in the neighbourhood. The largest is Victoria Point State High School.

There is also a strong commercial presence with the Victoria Point Town Centre within this neighbourhood.

Most land is developed and it is expected that there will be little redevelopment in this neighbourhood during the life of this strategy.



Figure 11-87: Extract map from Redland Planning Scheme

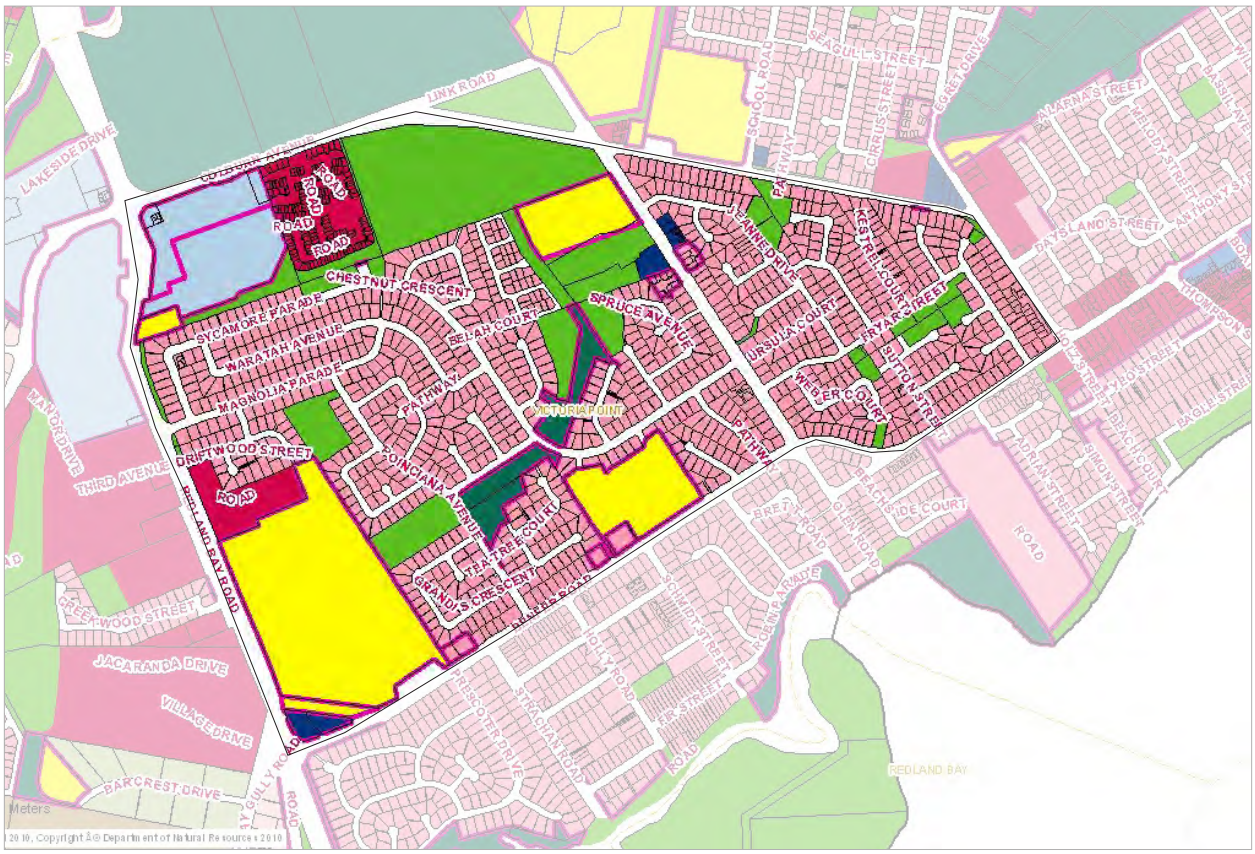


Figure 11-88: Open space areas in Neighbourhood 39



Open space issues

Recreation parks are well distributed in the neighbourhood, and mostly developed with a basic level of embellishment (see Figure 11-88).

There are five toddler playgrounds and as they are well spaced, they need to be retained. Four of these also have play elements for older children.

There are no teenage-focussed facilities in the neighbourhood. However, the pathway system makes it relatively easy, and safe[1], to access the Cascade Gardens youth facilities just north of Colburn Avenue, for those young people attracted to skate board and BMX bike riding.

Access issues

A path circumnavigates the neighbourhood linking residents into the schools, shopping centres, sports clubs and other community facilities. Two missing path links at Ern and Alma Dowling Memorial Park would assist in connecting residents to points of interest.

There is some concern about children having to walk on busy Magnolia Parade to get to school due to the lack of a footpath.

Recommended key actions

The proposed key actions to meet the desired standards of service for this neighbourhood are:

- Parklands Court Park:
  - develop a natural playground in the small bushland remnant
  - extend the pathway across the drain so that the playgrounds are accessible from the linear pathway running through the park
- Duncan Jenkins Eucalypt Park
  - a community garden may be able to be located here
- Ern and Alma Dowling Memorial Park,
  - investigate a pathway across the Memorial Park, near the drainage line, to connect the paths to the north and south of the park
  - continue the pathway from the Memorial Park through to Sycamore Parade Park.
  - add new elements to the existing physical activity stations
- Poinciana Avenue Park:
  - provide a fenced DOLA
  - provide a meeting place for young people
  - install two pergolas to service these two activities
  - consider rubbish bins in this area because of the high pedestrian traffic (young people from school)
  - upgrade the playground to make it more challenging and interesting
  - provide fitness activity stations

1 There is a signalled crossing point on Colburn Avenue

Neighbourhood 40

Description

Neighbourhood 40 (139ha) is part of Victoria Point. The neighbourhood is long and linear stretching along Moreton Bay for much of its length, south of Benfer Road, Link Road and Colburn Avenue and east of Redland Bay Road.

Redland Bay Road, Benfer Road, Link Road and Colburn Avenue are collector roads with high traffic loads that restrict movement by children and the elderly, so for many people their park recreation needs need to be met within the neighbourhood.

Land use

The neighbourhood is dominated by urban residential with some significant areas of medium density and a small amount of commercial zoned land (see Figure 11-89).

A substantial amount of the land zoned medium density is still to be redeveloped so it could be expected that there will be population growth in coming years.

Two significant retirement villages—Tranquil Waters Retirement Village and Salford Waters Retirement Estate—are located in the neighbourhood. These two estates both adjoin the coastal walkway which is part of the Moreton Bay Cycleway. It is possible to walk, or 'scoot'[1] between the two

1 using a motorised mobility scooter



Figure 11-89: Extract map from Redland Planning Scheme

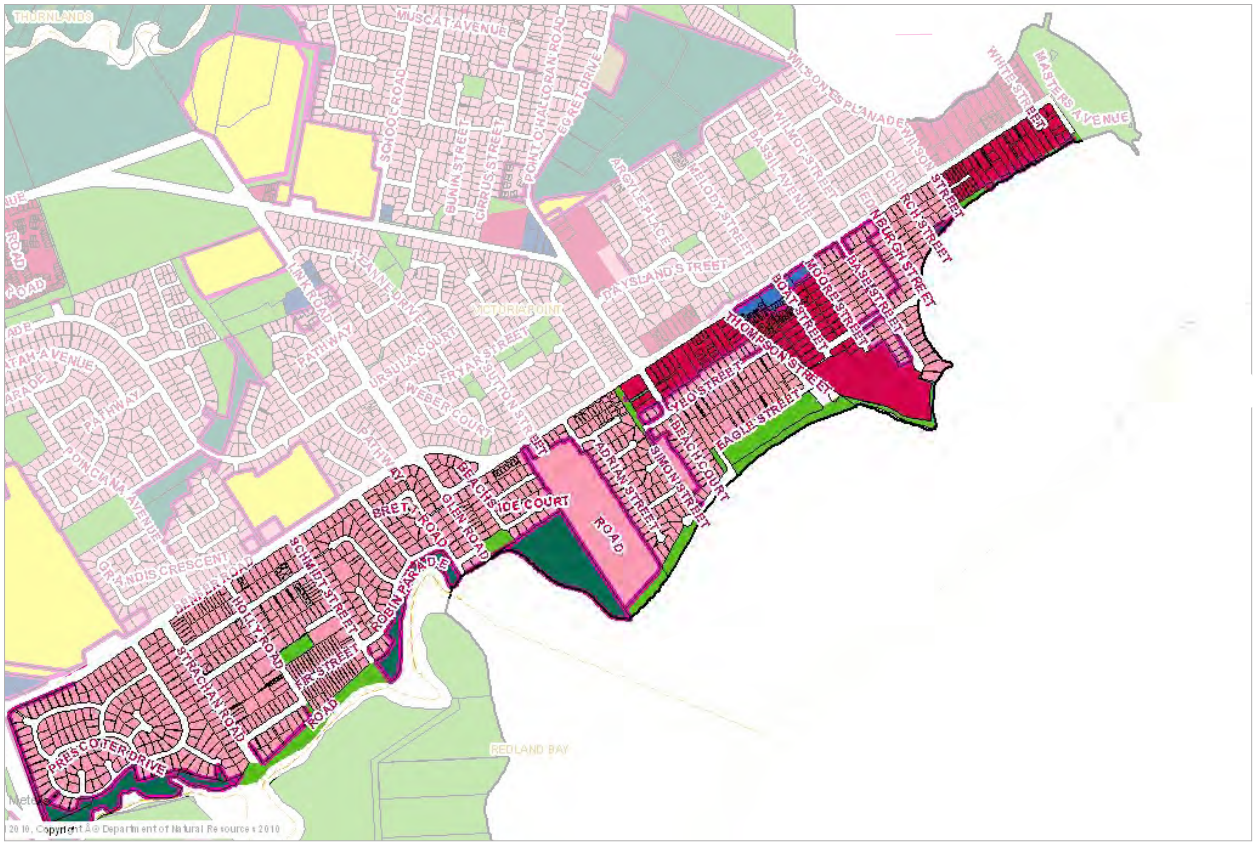
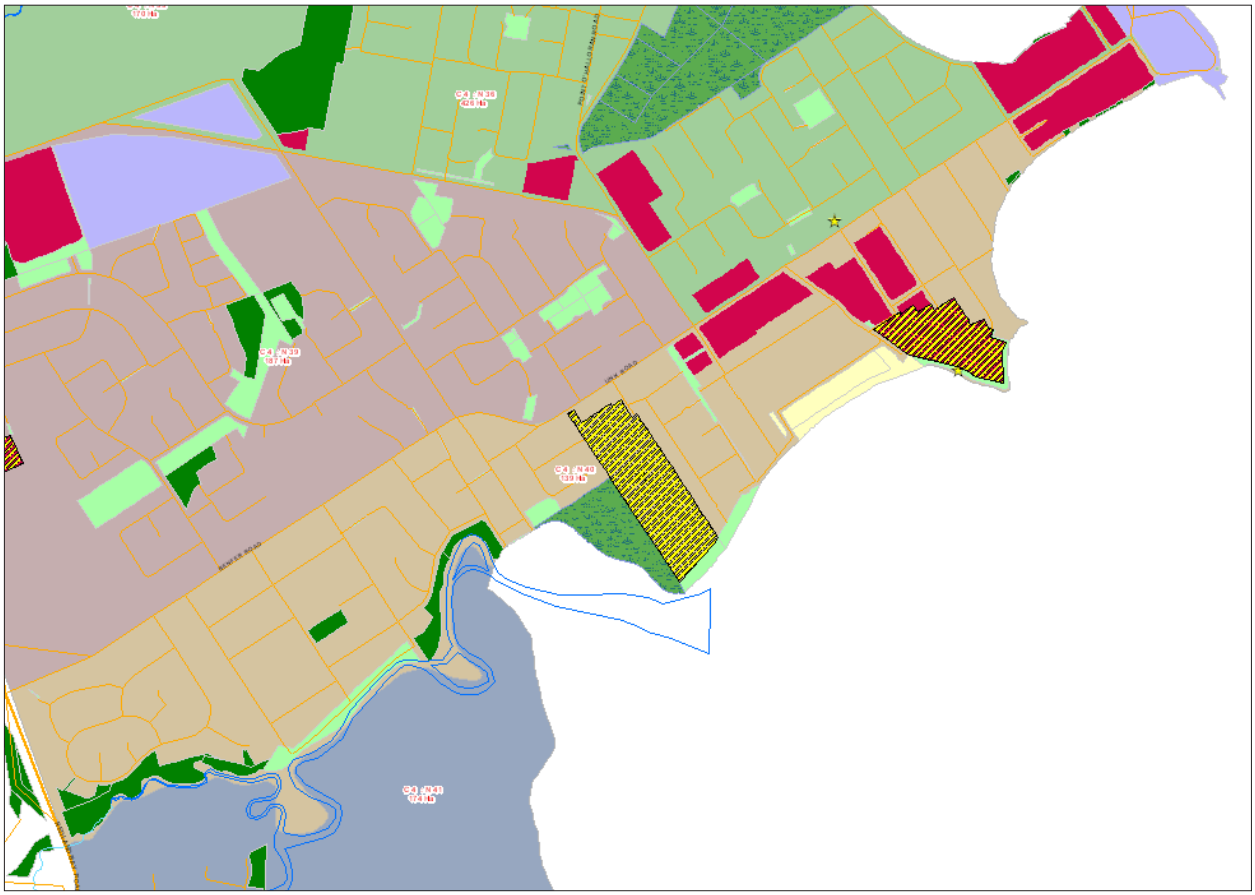


Figure 11-90: Open space areas in Neighbourhood 40



sites and observation indicates that many residents are doing this.

There are no schools located in the neighbourhood.

Open space issues

Recreation parks are biased to the east of this neighbourhood (see Figure 11-90). There is one developed recreation park in the west of the neighbourhood.

There are no teenage-focussed facilities in the neighbourhood. However, the pathway system makes it relatively easy to access the Cascade Gardens youth facilities, for those young people attracted to skate board and BMX bike riding.

Victoria Point Recreation Reserve has been included in Neighbourhood 36 but it is just as easily accessed from this neighbourhood. This Type 1 destination park provides many recreation functions with high level playgrounds, picnicking, fishing and other activities.

Access issues

The Salford Waters Retirement Village is a physical barrier to east-west movement across the neighbourhood. Its shape effectively prevents linear movement through the neighbourhood. The only way to walk, cycle or drive from one side of this neighbourhood to the other, past this Village, is to use Colburn Avenue, the neighbourhood's boundary.

The Benfer Road—Link Road—Colburn Avenue road network is important in linking this neighbourhood. There is no coastal walkway across the neighbourhood. It does exist in part, but because of various constraints, including access, it has not been constructed along the length of the neighbourhood, particularly in the western section.

As this missing section is part of the Moreton Bay Cycleway Council has given consideration to a boardwalk link from the western end of Salford Waters Park to Glen Road Park through Glen Road Wetlands, a distance of approximately 400 metres. The Moreton Bay Cycleway would continue from here through Moogurrapum Creek Corridor—Robin Parade Park before crossing Moogurrapum Creek to near the Redland Bay Golf Course before joining the Jack Gordon Pathway through to Redland Bay.

Within the neighbourhood there are some pathways but they are not significant. There are footpaths but few concrete paths. Most streets are quiet so it is envisaged that residents often walk on the street edge.

Other matters

W. H. Yeo Park is popular for wedding and ceremony bookings.

Recommended key actions

The proposed key actions to meet the desired standards of service for this neighbourhood are:

- W. H. Yeo Park is a community park in this neighbourhood.[2] So that the desired standards of service can be achieved this park will need to meet additional needs. Specifically:
  - provide some goals to create a kick-about space
  - upgrade activities for teenagers
  - upgrade activities for primary school children
  - relocate the basketball half-court from the park thoroughfare
  - improve the turf so that it is more inviting for kicking a ball, backyard cricket and other similar activities
  - provide additional access points to the beach from Salford Waters Park, particularly at the northern end.
  - the beach offers good opportunities for natural play
- Glen Road Park
  - add a nature play opportunity
  - provide seating so that people can enjoy a quiet space beside the bay
  - provide playground elements suited to primary school-aged children that are sensitive to the bushland setting
  - continue to investigate a boardwalk link between the western end of Salford Waters Park and Glen Road Park as part of the Moreton Bay Cycleway. This pathway would provide for east-west walking and cycling across this neighbourhood. This link is important as people to the west of Salford Waters as they have only limited recreation opportunities
- Strachan Street into Moogurrapum Creek
  - investigate kayak launching facilities
- Schmidt Street and Robin Parade (at the junction)
  - investigate an unfenced DOLA in this area
  - develop a water access point in the road reserve
- Old Boat Ramp - at the tip of Tranquil Waters
  - upgrade the seating and picnic facilities at this unique location

Shortfall

  - No site for a community garden
  - No site for commercial use has been found

2 Victoria Point Recreation Reserve, while not in this neighbourhood, is also very accessible

Neighbourhood 41

Description

Neighbourhood 41 (174ha) is in the north of the suburb of Redland Bay. The neighbourhood is defined by green space (including Redland Bay Golf Course) and Moogurrapum Creek in the north, Redland Bay Road in the west, Boundary Street defining the southern boundary and Moreton Bay defining the eastern boundary.



Land use

The neighbourhood is dominated by urban residential with almost no medium density or commercial zoning (see Figure 11-91).

The neighbourhood is not yet fully developed. There are some small farms and some undeveloped lots. Some larger lots may also be subdivided in coming years.

There are no schools located in the neighbourhood.

Open space issues

The Redland Bay Golf Club course is the largest tract of open space in the neighbourhood and it is a single purpose private club and only members are able to access this area (see Figure 11-92).

The Moogurrapum Creek, its tributaries and other drainage lines provide linear open space through the neighbourhood.

Figure 11-91: Extract map from Redland Planning Scheme

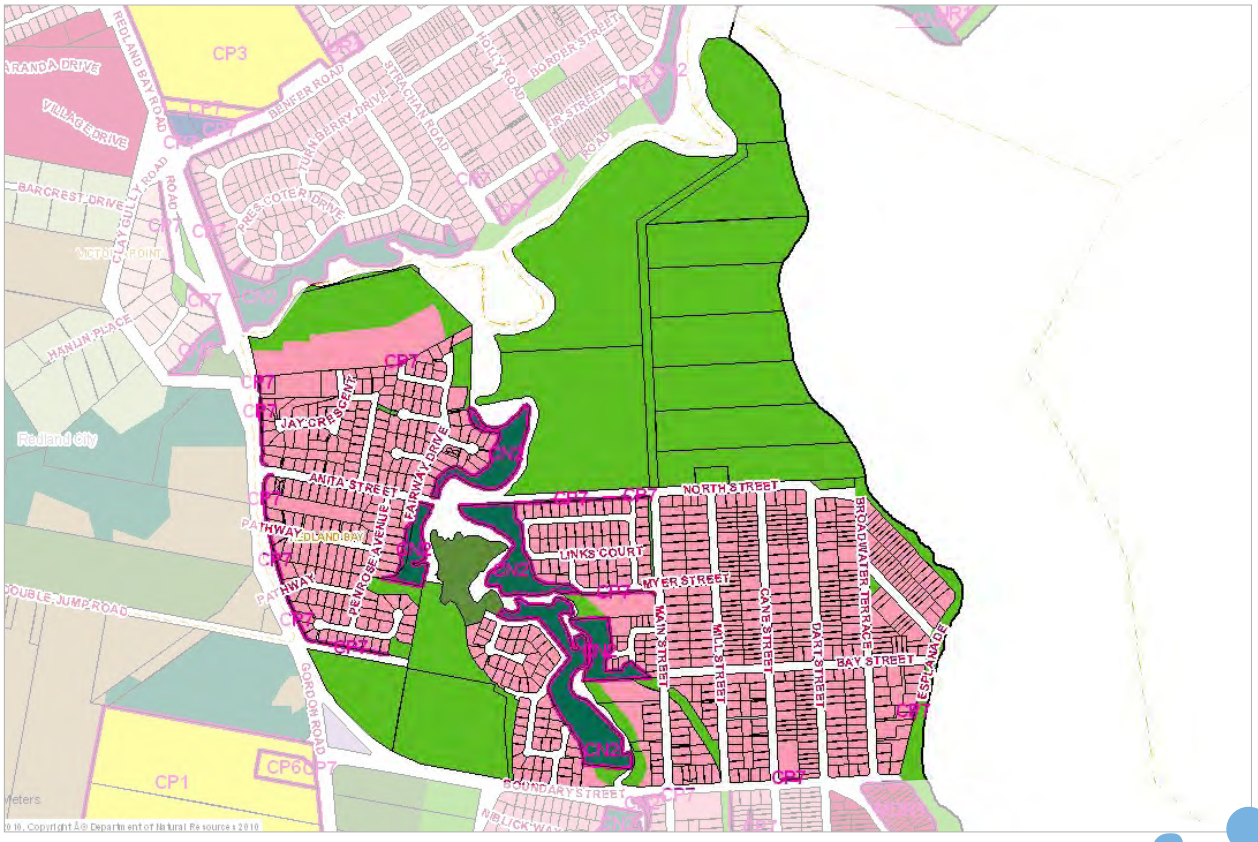
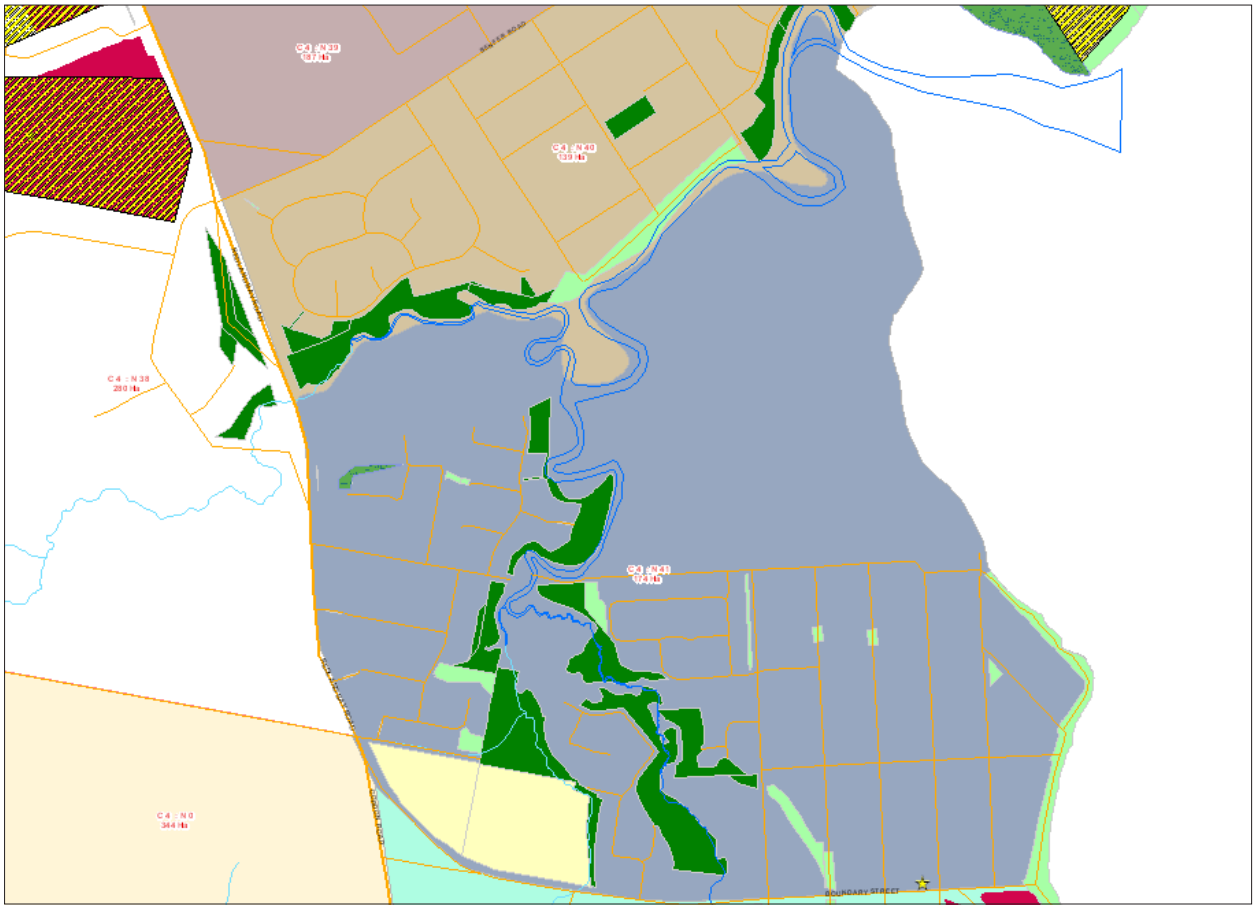


Figure 11-92: Open space areas in Neighbourhood 41



Charlie Buckler Sportsfield is a large multi-sport facility located in the south-west. The sport facilities meet the needs of users from the SCA and other parts of the city for sport but it also has an important neighbourhood role. The park has a half-court, bmx jumps and a dog off-leash area for pet owners. Also, there is an undeveloped area on the western side of the site that is essentially unused (though it is mowed). This area is significantly elevated above the surrounding landscape and, consequently, has no casual surveillance from adjacent areas. The future use of the part of the site lies in sporting use but it will most likely be limited to playing or training facilities with minimal infrastructure given its lack of visibility.

A site for a community garden, on existing open space, has not been found through this analysis.

Penrose Street Park is on the western side of Moogurrapum Creek in this neighbourhood. Penrose Street Park currently provides toddler and primary play activities and will do into the future.

Residents can also cross the creek to Pinelands Circuit Park playground which is mainly a toddler playground. As this playground is meeting the needs of so many people it is recommended that it be upgraded over time.

Access issues

The Jack Gordon Pathway links foreshore conservation areas along the coast from the Redland Bay Golf Club to Sel Outride Park in the neighbourhood to the south. The pathway has been extended to run along North Street adjacent to the Redland Bay Golf Club and then down Main Street to Boundary Road. The path connects residents east of Moogurrapum Creek. While the pathway is not recognised as a recreation park (it is Foreshore Conservation area) it provides opportunities for extensive walking, views to Moreton Bay and barbecue and picnics.

The residents west of Moogurrapum Creek are connected into the east section of the neighbourhood by a pathway (bridge) from Pinelands Circuit to Anita Street as well as a pathway along Boundary Street.

Recommended key actions

The proposed key actions to meet the desired standards of service for this neighbourhood are:

- Wes Armstrong Park
  - improve the seating in to make it more relaxed, suited to all ages and designed for meeting people and conversation
- Moreton Bay Cycleway
  - investigate developing the missing link that will extend north from the Jack Gordon Pathway around the Redland Bay Golf Club across Moogurrapum Creek to parkland on the north side
- Charlie Buckler Sportfield
  - seek additional sporting use of the upper level area of but infrastructure should be minimised as there is no casual surveillance of this area
- Pinelands Circuit Park
  - upgrade the playground at as it is the primary playground for a large number of residents
  - provide play items to cater for primary school aged children
  - provide natural play elements
- Jack Gordon Pathway
  - add fitness stations along the in the vicinity of Gray Street so that exercisers have beautiful views of Moreton Bay

Shortfall

- No suitable site for a community garden has been found in this neighbourhood

Path through Pinelands Circuit Park to connect residents on the west and east sides of Moogurrapum Creek



Neighbourhood 43

Description

Neighbourhood 43 (282ha) is the central area of Redland Bay stretching from Cleveland-Redland Bay Road—Gordon Road east to the bay.

Land use

The neighbourhood is largely developed with a number of subdivisions underway or likely to proceed in the short term.

The Planning Scheme allows for urban residential and a significant amount of medium density (though largely undeveloped at this point) near the bay and the commercial areas of Redland Bay (see Figure 11-93).



Figure 11-93: Extract map from Redland Planning Scheme

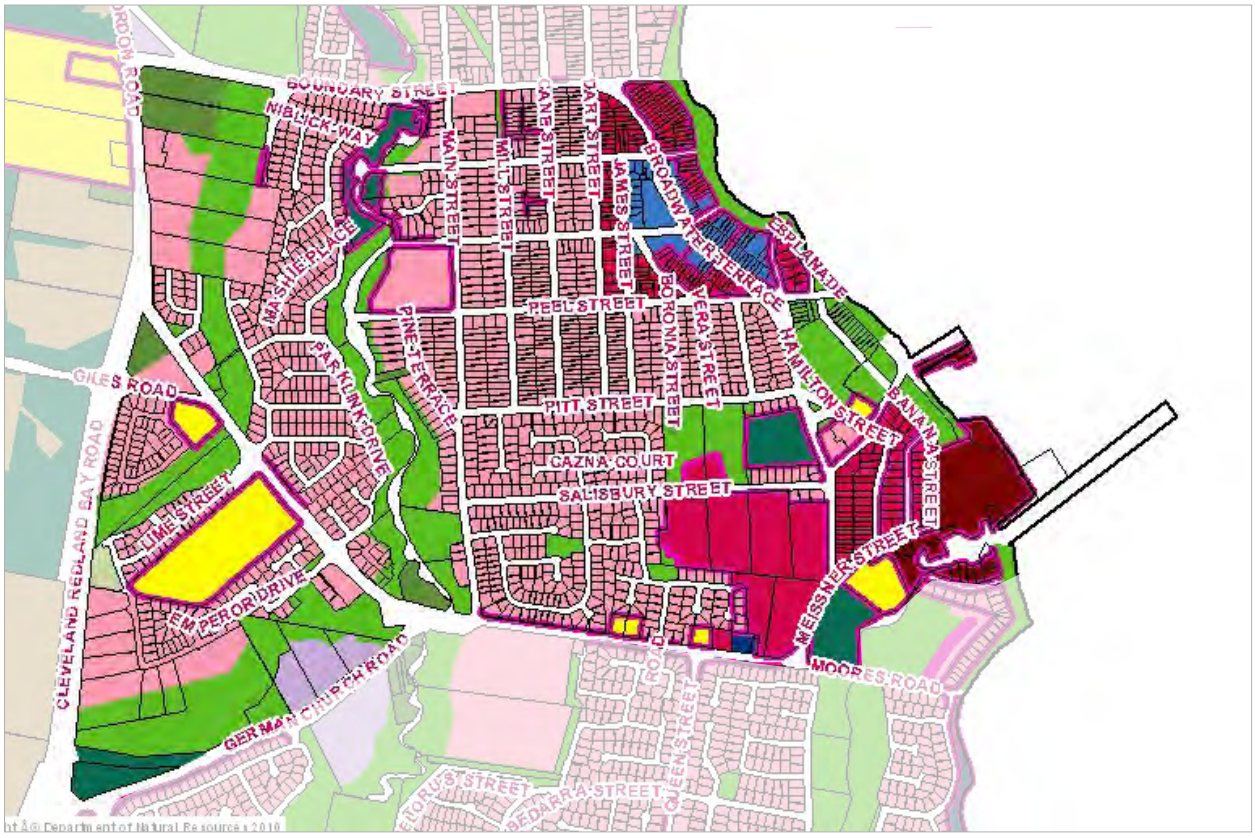
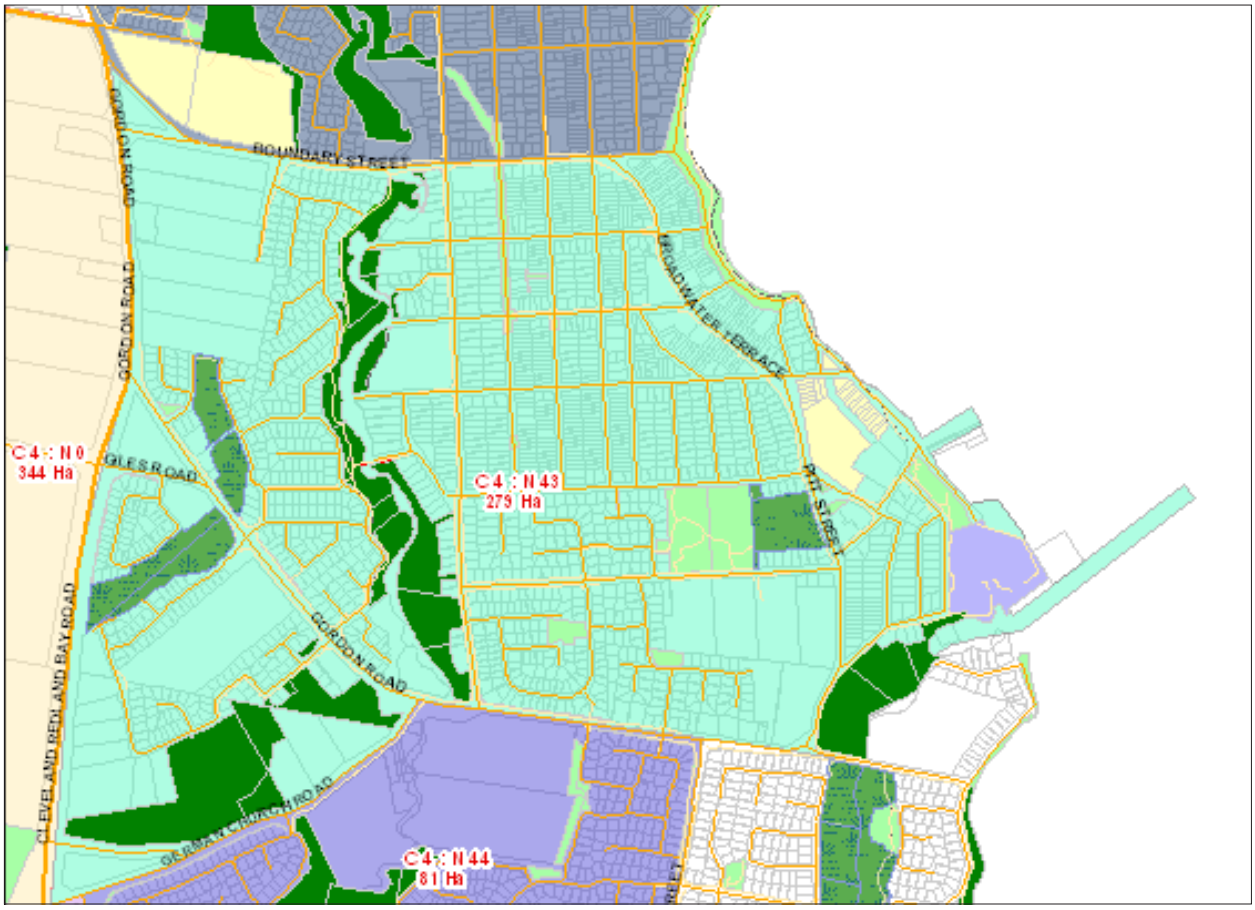


Figure 11-94: Open space areas in Neighbourhood 43



Open space issues

Meissner Park, while being maintained as a Council park, has not yet been dedicated to Council (2012). It has been developed as a park and stormwater management facility and the development is still to be completed. Council is working to seek a dedication. Of the area now considered as Meissner Park there will be an excision of approximately 5,700 m^2 before the dedication. The development, when it proceeds, is expected to provide some land to expand Moreton View Parade Park. As Moreton View Parade Park will be close to the medium density developments it can take on a role in supporting these communities, as well as the general resident population.

Council has adopted a new master plan for Sel Outridge Park.

The major design influences for planning Sel Outridge Park include:

•Protection of environmental values of the park balanced with the needs of the community

•Maximisation of access to the park and opportunities for walking and cycling

•Maximising recreation opportunities and providing a mix of activities and infrastructure to get people of all ages and abilities active and healthy

Other open space in the Neighbourhood can be seen in Figure 11-94.

Access issues

Council has obtained access ways along the creek and drainage corridors as development has occurred. As further development occurs this corridor needs to be extended and linked to other paths.

The Jack Gordon Pathway/ Moreton Bay Cycleway is essentially in place through to the southern boundary of the neighbourhood though it may need upgrading to meet the MBC requirements.

A safe crossing point is required on Pitt Street or Hamilton Street for people wanting to access the facilities in Sel Outridge Park in particular, but also any of the bayside features of the neighbourhood.

Apart from the minor recommendations concerning paths the frame of a good network has developed across the neighbourhood that will be improved over time as additional development takes place.

Recommended key actions

The proposed key actions to meet the desired standards of service for this neighbourhood are:

- Lanyard Place Park
  - over time upgrade the play elements for primary school aged children
  - add a soccer goal for kick about
  - build a pathway from Lanyard Place through the park to Spinnaker Circuit
- Nev Stafford Park
  - when the Sel Outridge master plan is delivered, including a substantial playground, remove the playground. These two parks are very close.
  - Nev Stafford Park should be focused on quiet activities and enjoying the bay.
  - finish the pathway connection through the water edge of the park
- Gordon Road Wetland
  - develop a small natural play element in the cleared space off Falkirk Parade (south)
- Lime Street Wetlands (northern subdivision)
  - provide a fully fenced toddler play park
- Emperor Drive Park
  - provide a primary school aged playground to appeal to a wider age group as there are no other park playgrounds in this locale
- Mill Street Park
  - add two seats in to encourage a 'quiet contemplation' environment
- develop a path from Meissner Park through Pitt Street Wetlands to Pitt Street and then crossing over to connect with the path in Weinam Street to give access to the ramp park and Sel Outridge Park
- develop a path from Emperor Drive Park through the bushland to German Church Road (approximately 240 m)
- as development proceeds in the north-west of the neighbourhood:
  - maintain the pathway network between Gordon Road and Boundary Street, so that it eventually links through to Boundary Street along the Moogurrapum Creek Corridor
- As there is limited access to recreation activities in parkland west of the Moogurrapum Creek Corridor
- establish a new park in the vicinity of the southern end of Falkirk Parade (north) for toddler and primary play with associated picnic facilities.

Neighbourhood 44

Description

Neighbourhood 44 (81 ha) is a compact area in Redland Bay bounded by Gordon Road in the north, German Church Road in the west, School of Arts Road in the south and Queen Street in the east.

The neighbourhood has a central green space associated with the Moogurrapum Creek corridor. The creek corridor divides the neighbourhood into two spaces which need to be linked as development continues.

Land use

This neighbourhood is dominated by urban residential with no medium density zoning (see Figure 11-95). An area of industry zoning in the north fronting German Church Road has not yet been developed.

There are no schools or commercial developments in the neighbourhood.

The farming areas are likely to be developed over time into urban residential or general industry. The trees planted around the nursery are reaching maturity and provide a green corridor through the neighbourhood. This green belt has been preserved within the Planning Scheme and from a recreation perspective, offers an opportunity for a walking in a shaded and attractive setting.



Figure 11-95: Extract map from Redland Planning Scheme

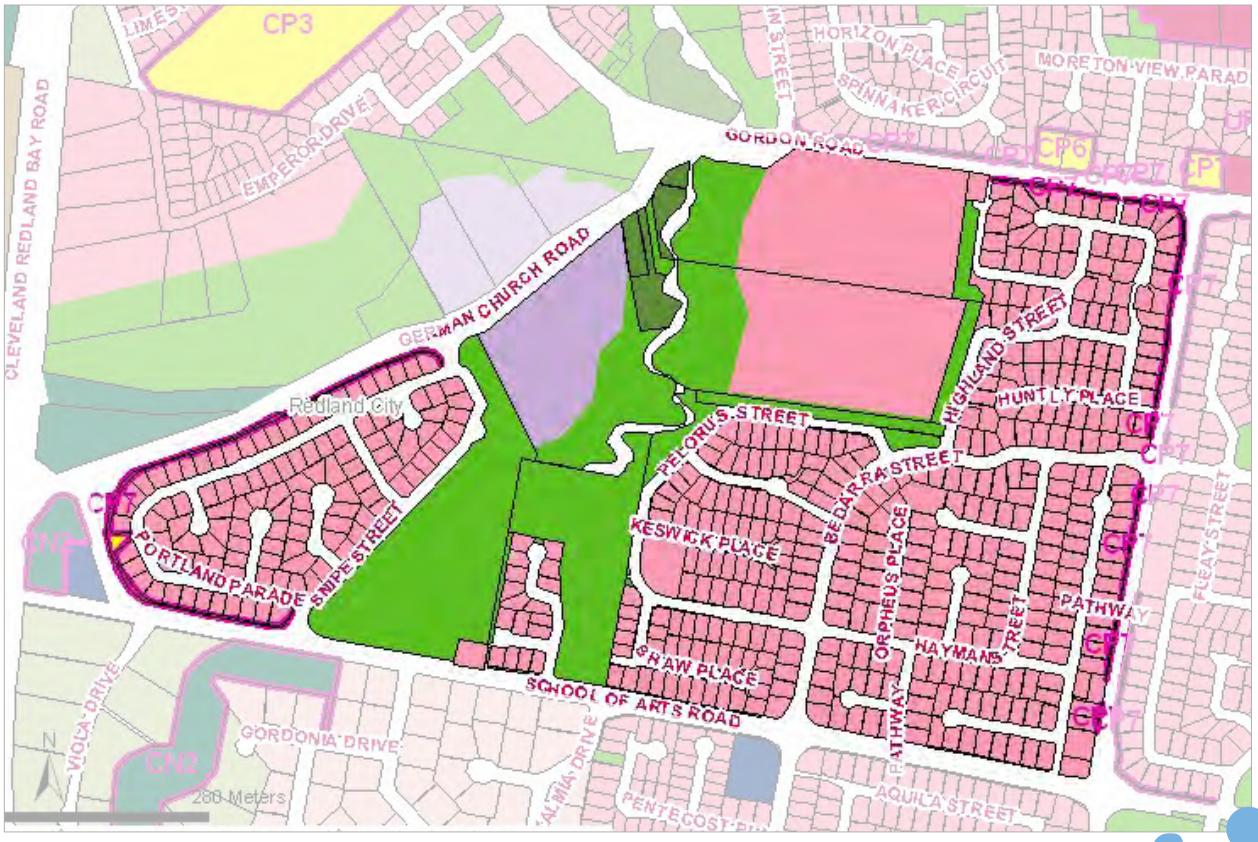
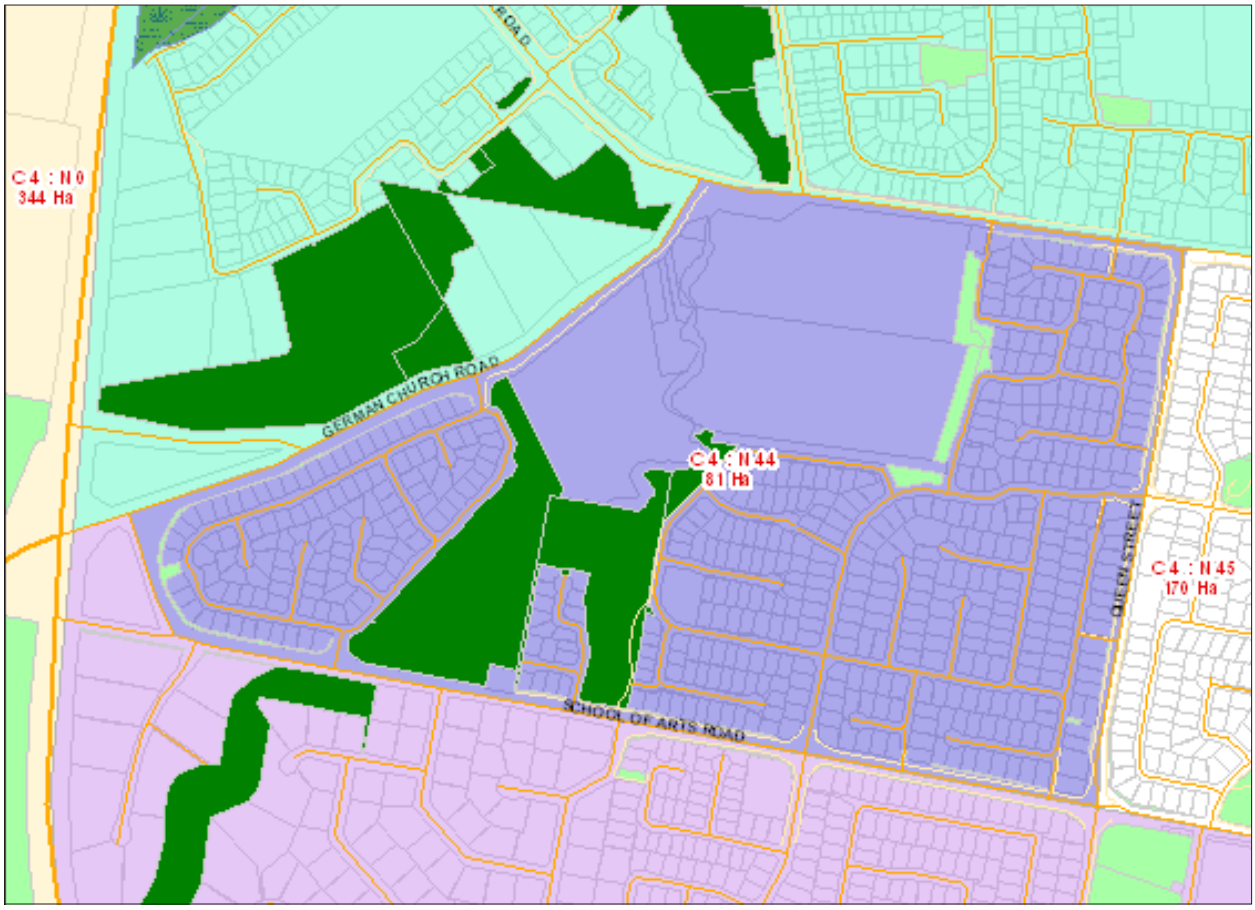


Figure 11-96: Open space areas in Neighbourhood 44



Open space issues

There are four key recreation open space areas in the neighbourhood, and at present, only one has any significant development.

There is only one playground, which is designed primarily for toddlers within the neighbourhood. There are no playgrounds or activities for older children. The playground, in Potts Place Park, is not centrally located and does not have ready access from the eastern sections of the neighbourhood.

Council has developed a small nature-based playground in the Moogurrapum Creek Corridor—Pelorus Street open space which partly addresses the deficit.

Future open space will be required to meet, as far as possible, the deficit of desired standard of service activities and embellishments in this neighbourhood.

Access issues

As mentioned previously, the green belt of trees surrounding the nursery will make an attractive location for a recreation pathway when development occurs and will help in connecting the residents through to Gordon Road.

Movement from this neighbourhood to the east, across Queen Street is very difficult. Queen Street is a busy road and there are no pedestrian crossings. The only crossing points are at the busy intersections, including two roundabouts, which are difficult to safely cross except for the ‘fleet-of-foot’.

Recommended key actions

The proposed key actions to meet the desired standards of service for this neighbourhood are:

- Bedarra Street Park
  - develop a playground for toddlers
  - develop a playground for primary school aged children
  - develop a meeting place for young people with for example a space net
- Moogurrapum Creek Corridor—Pelorus Street parkland
  - provide fitness activity stations close to the pathway
  - ensure a walking and cycling link across the Moogurrapum Creek corridor to link the two communities on opposite sides of the Creek
- Connecting Bedarra Park and Potts Parade Park
  - develop a walking and cycle path system through the treed green belt when it is in Council's control. The path should be designed to link these parks and the nature play element proposed for Moogurrapum Creek Corridor—Pelorus Street to create a play journey
- provide a safe pedestrian crossing of Queen Street and when resources and demand allow
- Jack Gordon Park:
  - build a path through the park as there is evidence of considerable use as a thoroughfare
  - add a horizontal traverse wall
- Potts Place Park
  - provide primary school-aged play elements

Shortfalls

- as development proceeds Council will need to acquire land for new parkland and to meet the following activity requirements as a minimum:
  - a dog off-leash area (fenced or unfenced)
  - a community garden
  - an area for commercial use opportunities



Neighbourhood 45

Description

Neighbourhood 45 (170 ha) along with Neighbourhood 46, are the southernmost neighbourhoods included in the *Redland Open Space Strategy 2026*—the neighbourhoods mark the limit of current and expected urban settlement to 2026.

The neighbourhood is long (over 3kms) but quite narrow (generally less than 700 metres wide). This is typical of coastal neighbourhoods that are focussed on the bay. Movement tends to be linear moving up and down the coast but not far inland.

Land use

The Planning Scheme zoning in this neighbourhood is predominantly urban residential with a small amount of low density residential (see Figure 11-97).

Open space issues

Green space is overwhelming located along the coast or in the Weinam Creek Corridor in the north or the Torquay Creek Corridor in the south (see Figure 11-98).

The Weinam Creek Wetland corridor, recently master planned (2012), extends south into Neighbourhood 46. The Weinam Creek riparian area is important for recreation, movement, drainage and conservation.



Figure 11-97: Extract map from Redland Planning Scheme

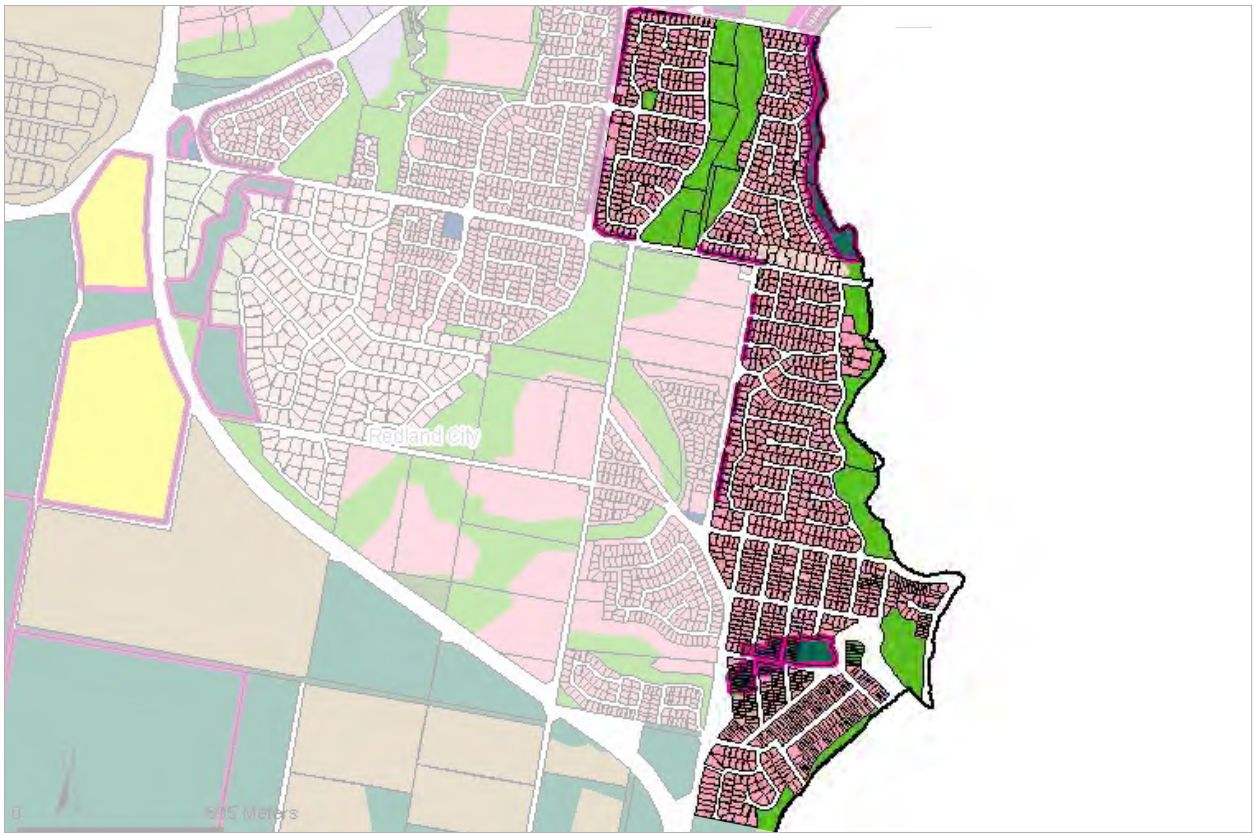
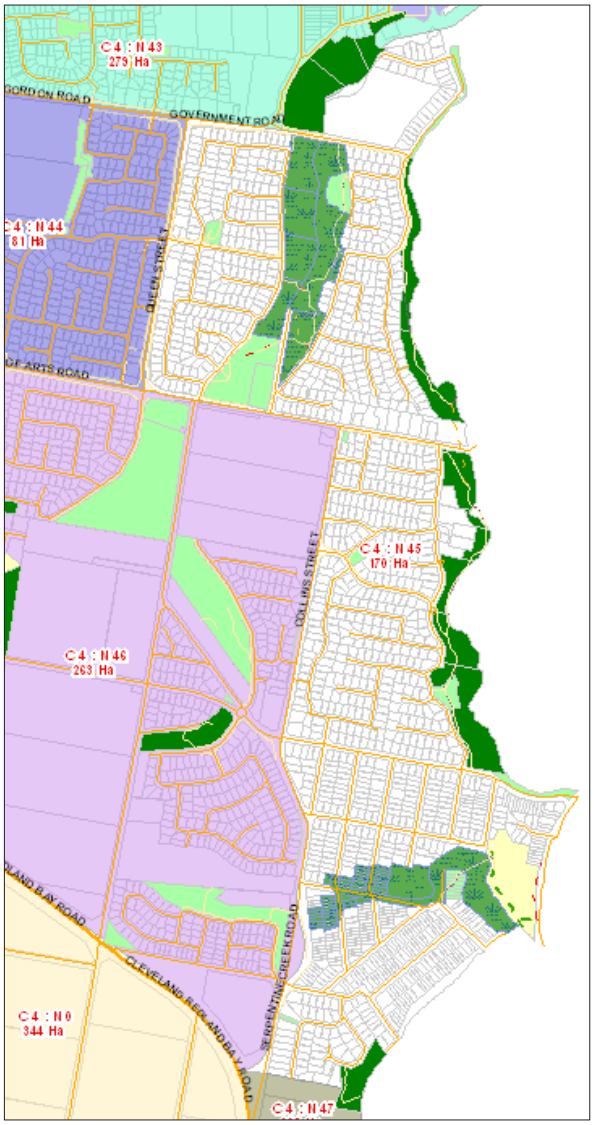


Figure 11-98: Open space areas in Neighbourhood 45



The new master plan proposes:

- an extensive shared pathway network that will connect the community into the Seven Cs network
- safer road crossings to encourage linear movement through the whole corridor
- a number of new nature play opportunities along a pathway to create a play journey
- stormwater bio-filters
- opportunities to interact with nature (e.g. bird hides)
- youth elements including a half-court (existing) and kick-about areas
- a site for a community garden
- extensive revegetation

Point Talburpin Park provides teenage play facilities already there including a kick-about space, cricket practice nets and bmx jumps.

Recommended key actions

The proposed key actions to meet the desired standards of service for this neighbourhood are:

- Orchard Beach Foreshore
  - place physical activity stations in the open space corridor along the edge of Moreton Bay.
  - the upper sections of Wilson Park have good views of the bay and are connected by pathway to other areas of the neighbourhood so it would make a pleasant place to exercise
  - continue to negotiate with the property owner to agree suitable arrangements to connect the 'missing link' along the foreshore between Orchard Beach Foreshore (north) and Wilson Park (within Orchard Beach Foreshore South)
  - develop a pathway extension from the end of the path in Orchard Beach Foreshore (south) through to Point Talburpin Park
- Tucker Reserve (Torquay Road)
  - seal the car park along from and install a fish cleaning table
- Point Talburpin Park
  - upgrade the playground with elements for primary school aged children.
  - remove one set of swings if space is required
  - provide a new basketball half-court
- Junee Street Park
  - could be suitable for a community garden
- Weinam Creek Wetlands Community Park
  - implement the master plan over time
  - provide nature play opportunities
  - develop a community garden
  - upgrade or extend the path system
  - provide safe road crossings

Neighbourhood 46

Description

Neighbourhood 46 (263ha), in Redland Bay, along with Neighbourhood 45 is the most southern neighbourhood in Catchment 4.

It is wedged between the sweeping Cleveland Redland Bay Road, the School of Arts Road in the north and Serpentine Creek Road—Collins Street in the east. The neighbourhood is developing rapidly.

Land use

This neighbourhood is dominated by urban residential and low density residential and a small amount of commercial zoning. There is no medium density zoning.

Much of the area is yet to be subdivided and developed (see Figure 11-99).

Open space issues

The riparian corridors of Weinam Creek and its tributary arms provides much of the open space in this neighbourhood.

The Weinam Creek parkland corridor, which extends north into Neighbourhood 45 has a newly developed master plan. Weinam Creek is important for recreation, movement, drainage and conservation.



Figure 11-99: Extract map from Redland Planning Scheme

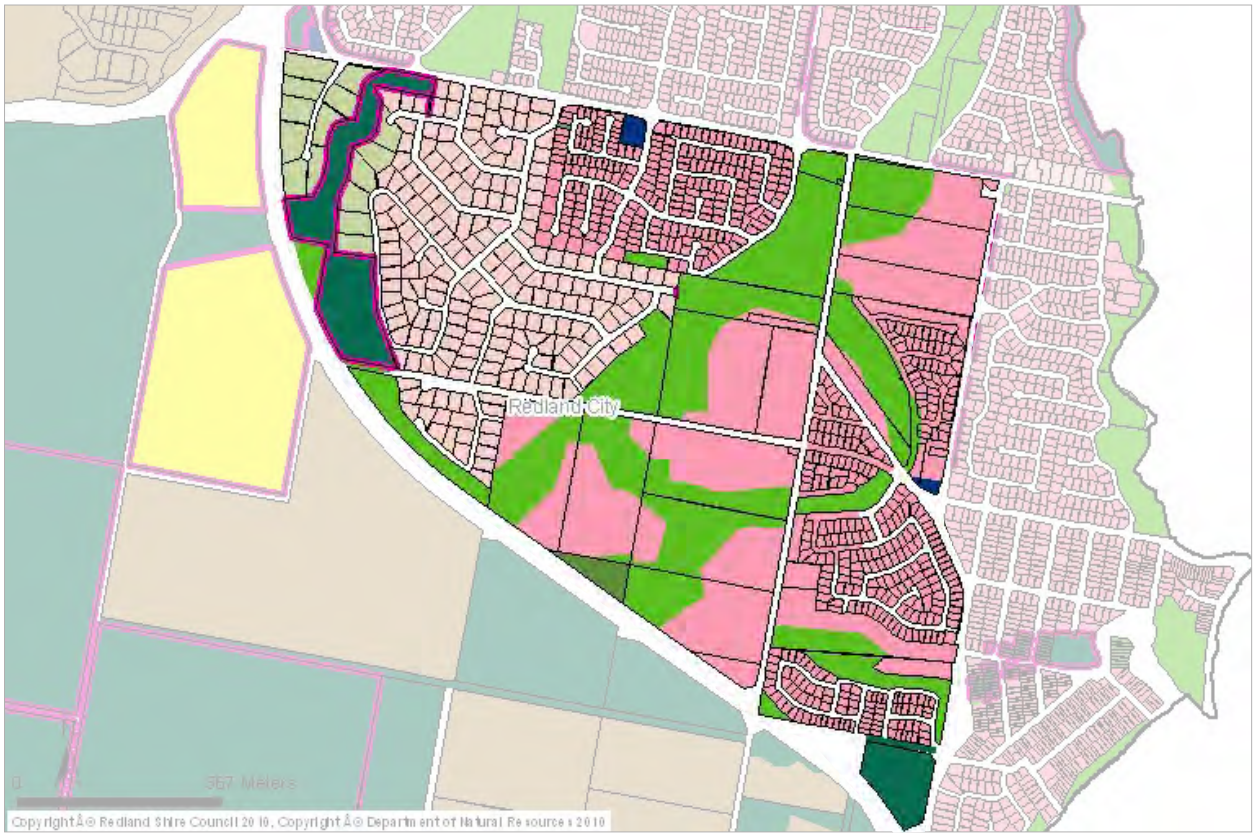
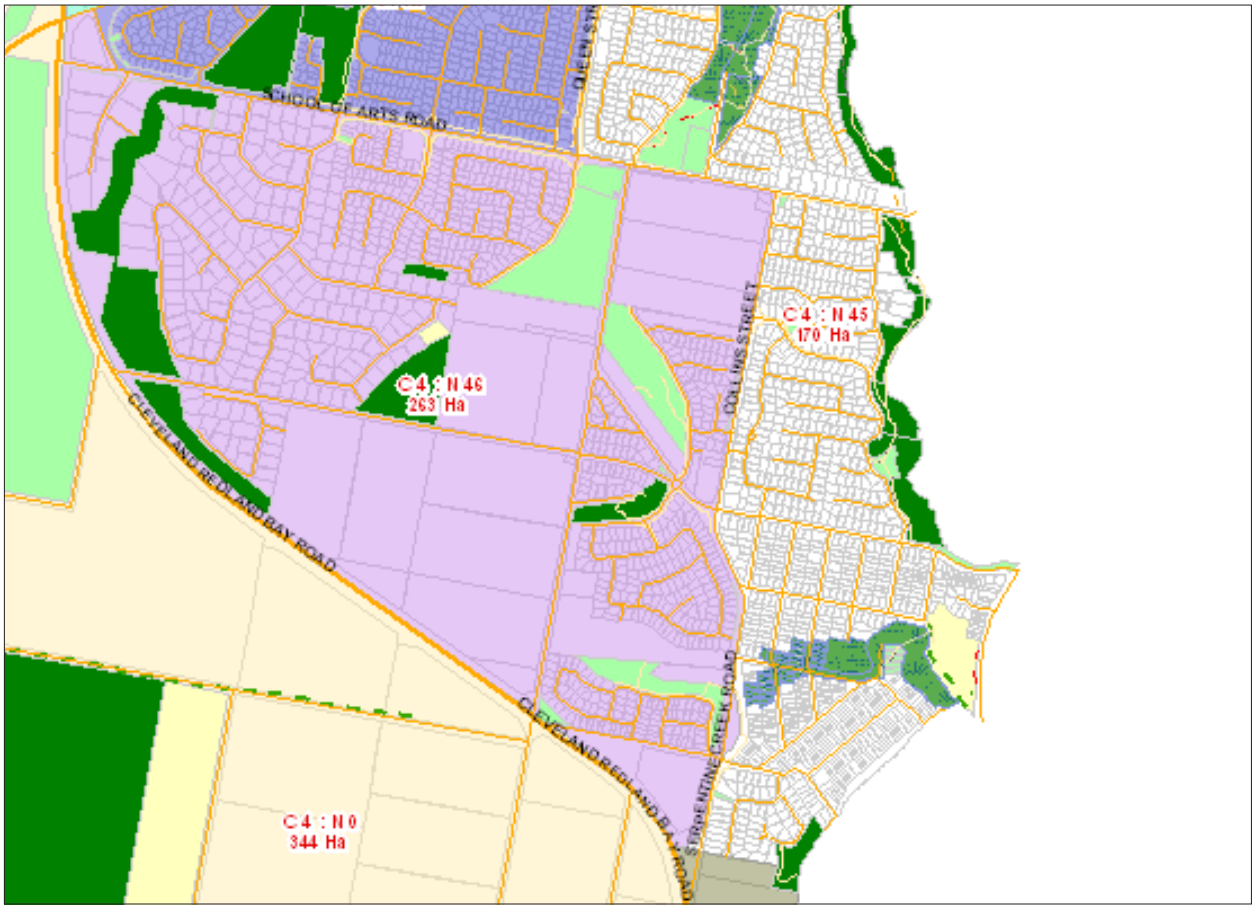


Figure 11-100: Open space areas in Neighbourhood 46



The draft master plan proposes:

- an extensive shared pathway network that will connect the community into the Seven Cs network
- safer road crossings to encourage linear movement through the whole corridor
- a number of new nature play opportunities along a pathway to create a play journey
- stormwater bio-filters
- opportunities to interact with nature (e.g. bird hides)
- youth elements including a half-court (existing) and kick-about areas
- a site for a community garden
- extensive rehabilitation

Access issues

At present access across the entire neighbourhood is difficult given the timing of the developments. However, the framework of a pathway network is being laid as developments proceed. In the future, the open space and drainage corridor network will provide a functional pathway system to move about the neighbourhood.

Recommended key actions

The proposed key actions to meet the desired standards of service for this neighbourhood are:

- Denham Boulevard Park (School of Arts Sportfield)
  - provide shade and shelter near the basketball half-court
  - proceed with the implementation of the master plan for the Weinam Creek Wetlands Community Park
  - the master plan should be used to assess future development applications
  - activities that the master plan needs to provide for include:
  - opportunities for natural play
  - an unfenced dog off-leash area along (the closed section) Donald Road
  - a community garden site
  - continuation of the pathway network
  - safe crossings to major roads along the Weinam Creek Wetlands Community Parkland system

Shortfall

- there is no location for a community garden at present, this maybe be solved through future sub-divisions

Suburb Catchment Area 5

SCA 5 is made up of Sheldon and Mount Cotton (see Figure 11-101).

The SCA sits in the Regional Landscape and Rural Production area and is predominantly rural non-urban, conservation and environment protection land. The village of Mount Cotton, which incorporates Ridgewood Downs, is zoned park residential, urban residential and a small pocket of low density. There are few urban park and open space zoned areas.

Provision of the SCA desired service standard

Every SCA has a desired service standard that Council attempts to achieve (see Section 8 for detail). The following discussion applies the desired service standard to SCA 5.

Picnicking

Picnic facilities for large groups is currently provided in Mount Cotton Community Park. However, there are no public toilets which makes extended stays difficult. This will be addressed in 2012 with public toilets scheduled to be built. Once this happens Mount Cotton Community Park will be a more attractive park for longer stays, to meet in bigger groups and for holding community events.

Exercising dogs off-leash

There is one DOLA in the SCA, in Mount Cotton Community Park. The DOLA is:

- of medium size
- has no small dog enclosure

Recommendation

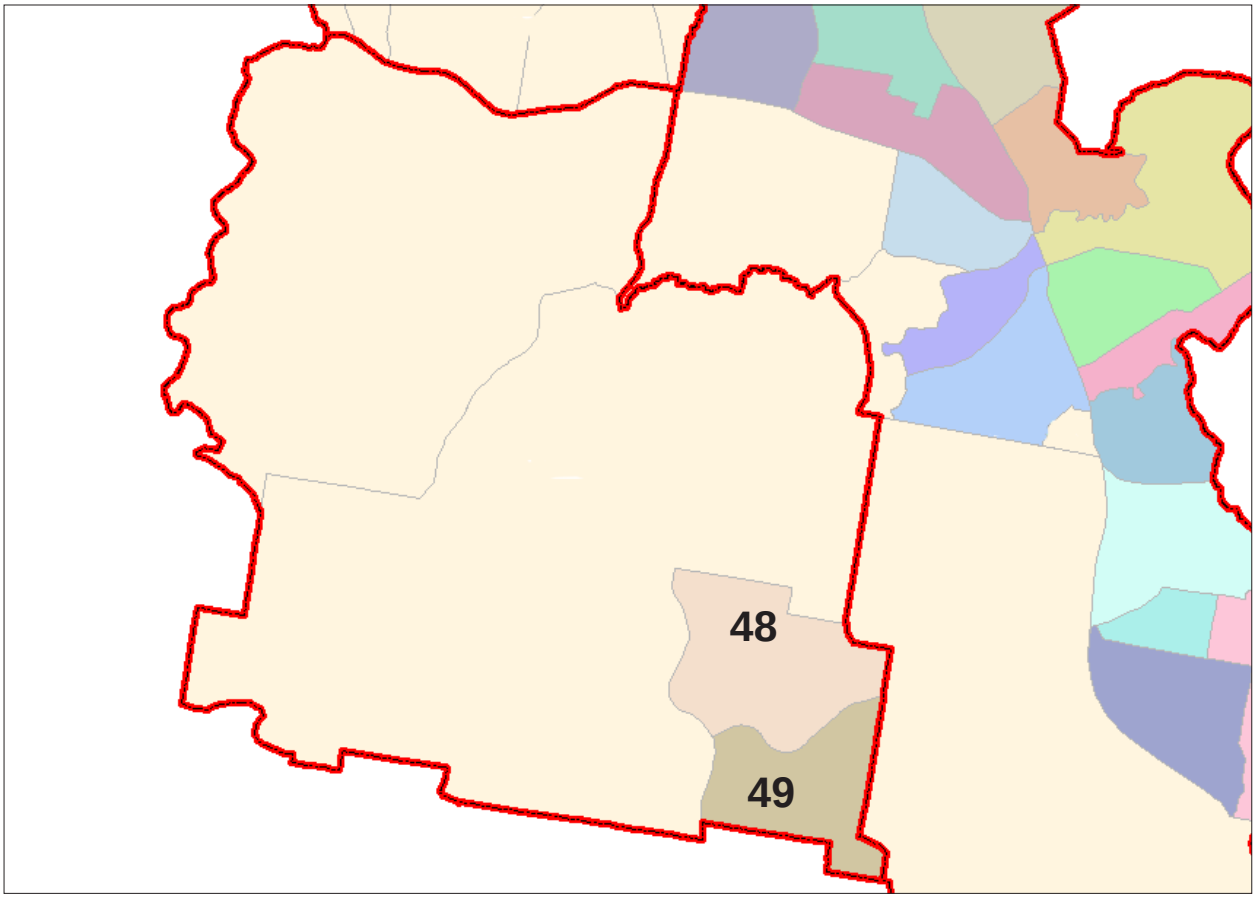
A small dog off-leash area is recommended to be built adjacent to the existing DOLA.

Access to nature

Bushwalking is available in many conservation reserves in the catchment including:

- Eastern Escarpment Conservation Area
- Emu Street Bushland Refuge
- Ford Road Conservation Area
- Hardwood Drive Nature Belt
- Sandy Creek Conservation Area
- Settlers Circuit Bushland Refuge
- Sheoak Court Bushland Refuge
- Wallaby Creek Bushland Refuge

Figure 11-101: Neighbourhoods in Catchment 5



All-abilities play

Will be provided in the future, in the T1 destination Mount Cotton Community Park. The design needs to be incorporated into an overall plan for the park.

Recommendation

Upgrade the existing playground to include all abilities elements for children.

Weddings and ceremonies

There are currently no recorded popular parks for weddings in the catchment.

Mount Cotton Community Park is recommended for as a wedding and ceremony venue.

Recommendation

Developing a special area in a park to accommodate a ceremonies, undercover and able to be booked especially for this type of event.

Skate board riding and BMX

Ramp parks are provided as detailed in the *Redland City Ramp Park Strategy 2008.*

The recommendations of the Redland City Ramp Park Strategy should be implemented.

A ramp park is located adjacent to Mount Cotton Community Park on land currently leased to Council.

In this parkland area people can skate and ride bikes, picnic, ride a flying fox and meet with friends and family.

When the property owner wants to develop the site, these facilities will need to be relocated into Mount Cotton Community Park. It is recommended that this be undertaken within the next five years.

Sport

There are no sport parks in SCA 5.

Recommendation

Upgrade an area in Mount Cotton Community Park to be used for sports training.

Festival space

Mount Cotton Community Park will be able to host festivals and events in the future. These should preferably occur in this park in the dry autumn and winter months.

Park user comfort

Mount Cotton Community Park has a public toilet adjacent to the car park.

No other parks require public toilets in SCA 5.

Walking and cycling

Mount Cotton Village has a network of paths for walking and cycling. Mostly the path system is in the road reserve in the quieter suburban streets or through parkland. A footpath linking Mount Cotton shopping centre to residents to the west is missing and needs to be investigated. Walking and cycling access to Mount Cotton State School is an ongoing issue. At present children are able to walk through the Mount Cotton Community Park into the Ridgewood Estate. The trip is over a one kilometre and is very pleasant through tree-lined streets brimming with wildlife. A secondary route along Mount Cotton Road should be investigated.

A series of fire trails and walking tracks exist in the conservation reserves within the catchment. Main roads within the catchment and in particular Sheldon have no formed footpaths or cycle ways making movement around Sheldon really only possible by motor vehicle on the main roads.

Indoor community activities

Community Halls will be upgraded and managed as per the *Halls Review*.

There are no Council-owned or managed community halls in the Catchment. Mount Cotton Community Hall is owned by the Mount Cotton Hall Association Incorporated and is just outside the neighbourhood boundaries.

Commercial activities in open space

Council will consider expanded commercial use opportunities in catchment and regional destination parks.

Recommendation

Commercial use assessments should be undertaken for Mount Cotton Community Park.

Water based recreation

There are no water recreation areas in SCA 5. The lakes in Mount Cotton Community Park may be able to be used for model boating.

Destination parks (T1)

Mount Cotton Community Park is recommended to be a T1 destination park and a park plan needs to be undertaken to provide a standard of design that will ensure the park will be developed to its full potential to meet a need for recreation and tourist destinations in the southern hinterland of the city.

Community parks (T2)

There are no existing or recommended Community (T2) parks in SCA 5. Mount Cotton Community Park will provide this level of service for recreation activities.

School facilities

- there is one primary school in the SCA
- there is one P-12 school in the SCA

Outdoor recreation opportunities

The following outdoor recreation activities can be undertaken in this SCA:

- bird watching and nature study
- BMX riding
- bushwalking in urban conservation reserves
- cycling in conservation reserves and unformed road reserves
- horse riding
- mountain bike riding
- on-road cycling
- picnicking in bush and urban parkland settings

Signature experiences and locations

Signature experiences and settings refer to the special features and experiences within the SCA. The following locations provide special recreation experiences unique to the SCA.

- outdoor recreation and environmental stewardship opportunities in the Koala Bushland Coordinated Conservation Area including bushwalking, wildlife spotting and photography, horse riding, camping (future activity), mountain bike riding, bush track bike riding, trail care and bush care
- Sirromet Winery—privately run festivals and events, wine making, fine dining
- Southern Moreton Bay Tourist Drive

Importantly, it should be noted:

1. **the activities recommended for each park will be delivered in a priority order**
2. **the overall time frame for delivery of the strategy's recommendations is 14 years (2012—2026)**
3. **many of the embellishments will not be provided until the existing asset in the park is due for renewal and replacement**
4. **the recommendations will inform the asset management program of Council which has, as a priority, management and renewal of existing assets**

Southern Moreton Bay Tourist Drive

- Marked with brown and white dugong symbols, the Southern Moreton Bay Tourist Drive is a fantastic way to kill a few hours. The 78km drive leads through many historical points of interest as well some of Brisbane's finest beaches.

- Begin at Manly. Discover the historical fort at Lytton, the mangrove boardwalk in Wynnum and beautiful harbour views from the Esplanade at Manly. From Manly head 12kms around the bay to Wellington Point. This charming area is filled with renovated Queenslanders and old period homes. Whepstead Manor is a good example, lovingly-preserved it was operating as a restaurant, but is now closed to the public. Wellington Point Clock Tower also characterises the town and is set amongst tree-lined retail and restaurants. Turn left off the drive and head for the Point. This picturesque spot boasts an old wooden jetty and playground. At low tide, you can walk from the shore across to King Island.

- From the Point, follow the drive to Ormiston, turning into Wellington Street. Look out for Ormiston House and Beckwith Street Conservation Reserve. Ormiston's nature conservation reserve is home to a permanent koala colony. Take the short Eucalpyt walk and spot a koala. Wellington Street is also the location of St Andrew's Church (c.1868).

- Continue the journey to pass the Cleveland Heritage Precinct, the museum, art gallery, Cleveland Lighthouse or if you have time, take a ferry to North Stradbroke Island. Also of interest is the Black Swamp Wetlands, a fascinating eco-system abundant with birdlife. If you go at dusk expect to see hundreds of flying foxes at dusk.

- From Cleveland, travel to Victoria Point. Catch the ferry to Coochiemudlo Island or stay and explore the Eprapah Environmental Centre (Colburn Avenue), Egret Colony Wetlands and Point Halloran Conservation Area (Orana Street).

- After Victoria Point head to Redland Bay, where you can catch passenger or a car ferry to the Southern Bay Islands from Weinam Creek Commuter Facility.

- ***From Redland Bay turn west and head into the hinterland. The Rainforest Gardens on Mt View Road are a pleasant diversion as is local winery Sirromet. Visit the Venman Bushland National Park which has walking trails, picnic tables and wood barbeques. The park is part of the Koala Bushland Coordinated Conservation Area.***

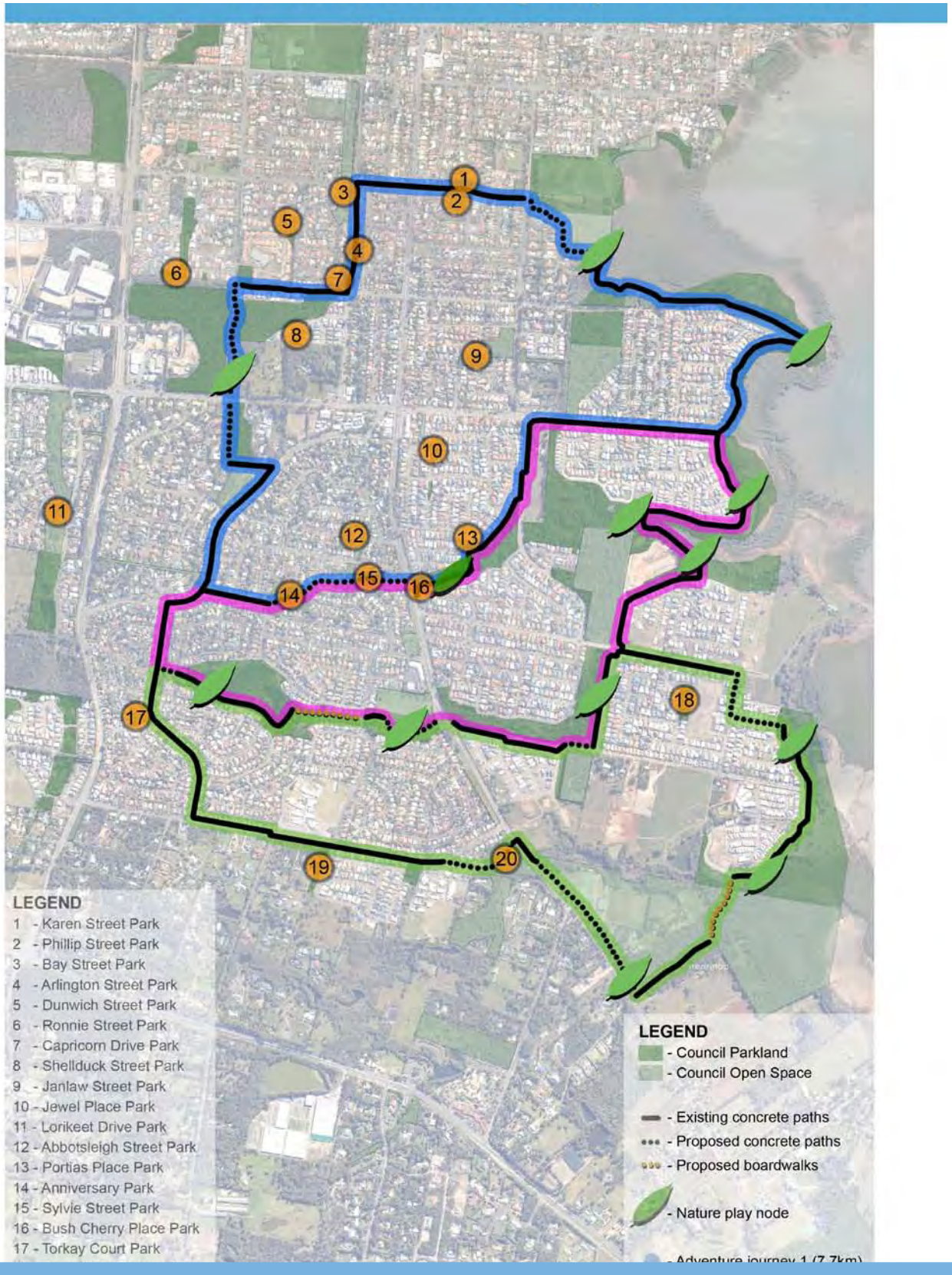
Adventure Journey

Adventure journeys utilise the existing network of concrete paths in conjunction with proposed path extensions and links that enable the journeys to loop,

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

Furthermore, by creating separate journeys, the residents can alternate between each journey or link them all together to create one large journey.

Figures 11-102 shows the proposed play journeys in Mount Cotton.



Neighbourhood 48

Description

Neighbourhood 48 (392ha) comprises part of Mount Cotton township. The neighbourhood is bounded by conservation, environment protection and rural lands in the north and east, Mount Cotton Road in the west and Valley Way in the south.



Land use

The neighbourhood, which sits in the Regional Landscape and Rural Production area of the SEQ Regional Plan, is made of up three different types of housing zones including park residential, low density and urban residential (see Figure 11-103). The community purpose land is where the school is located and also a road corridor and bulk water facilities. Rural non-urban areas are still present within the neighbourhood as well as a neighbourhood shopping centre. All other lands are zoned for conservation, environment protection and open space.

Open space issues

All recreation activities for this neighbourhood are provided in one location—Mount Cotton Community Park (see Figure 11-104). All other open space within the neighbourhood is wetlands, conservation areas or drainage constrained areas.

Figure 11-103: Extract map from Redland Planning Scheme



Access issues

Movement through the quiet and shady Ridgewood Downs is primarily along the road. An access path off Sanctuary Drive has been formalised to provide all-abilities direct access into Mount Cotton Community Park.

There are no formed footpaths in the neighbourhood except in the immediate vicinity of the shopping centre. However, the quiet and rural aspect of the area lends itself to shared streets.

Mount Cotton Community Park has a formal path system throughout allowing easy movement to the recreation areas and the car park.

A formed footpath should be constructed through Valley Way Drainage Reserve in the Mount Cotton Community Park. The corridor is in place already. Providing this would enable residents to walk and cycle off-road instead of on the usually-busy, four-lane, Valley Way that has no footpath. A path also needs to be constructed at both ends of Sunrise Street to join with existing access points into the park. Access into the park is also already being provided for the eastern section of the neighbourhood from Sarsenet Circuit. Residents can also access the shopping centre from the park via a path network.

Crossing Valley Way to reach Neighbourhood 49 is problematic and is via a large round-about. An alternate crossing point should be investigated.

There are no bikeways or formed footpaths to Mount Cotton State School from the Mount Cotton housing area.

Open Space Issues

Mount Cotton Community Park is a T1 destination park. It is recognised that this park has to meet a wide range of recreation activities for all Mount Cotton residents.

The park came into Council control from property developers in late 2011 and does not have an adopted park plan. It is recommended that a plan for the park should be developed. The recreation activities currently offered in the park include:

- exercising dogs off-leash
- interacting with nature (e.g. feeding ducks)
- kicking a ball around or playing cricket
- picnicking
- playing basketball
- toddler and primary play
- walking and cycling

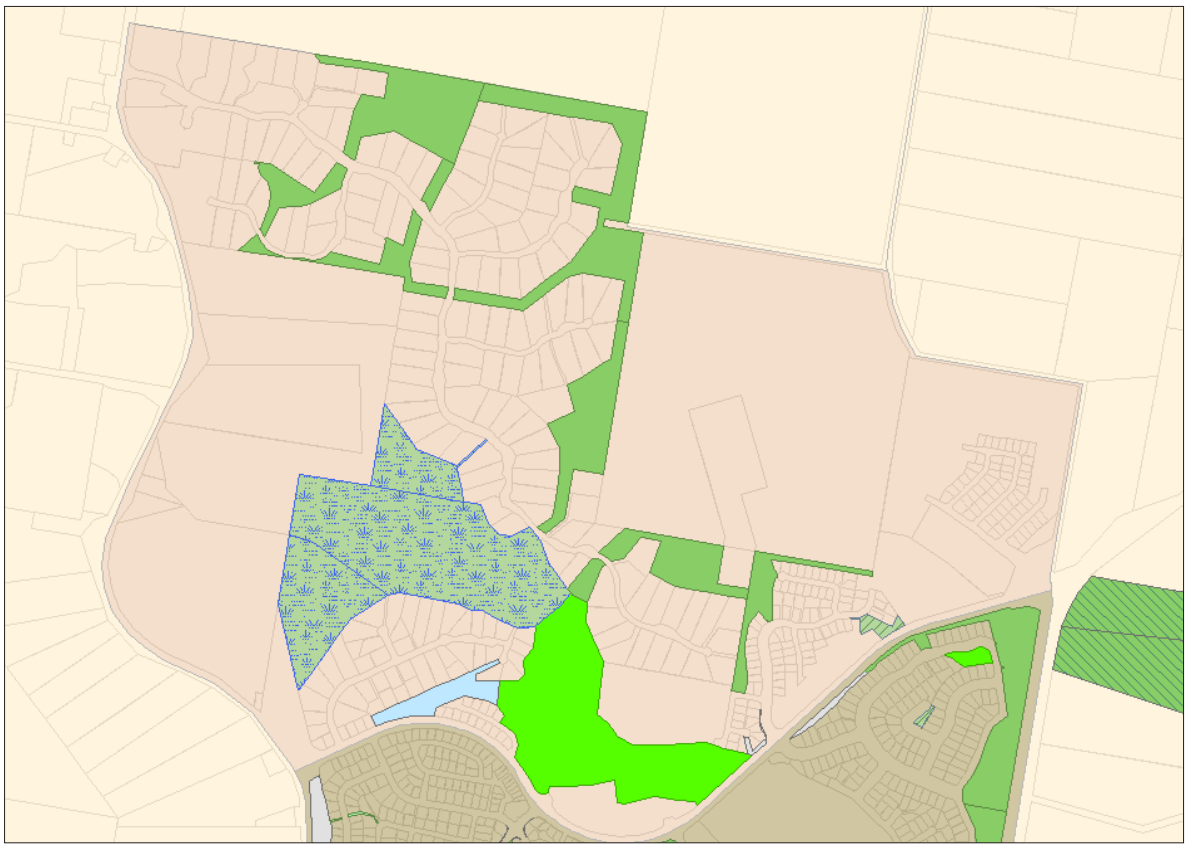
All these facilities have been funded by Mount Cotton property developers over the years.

Adjacent to the park is land currently leased to Council. On this area people can skate and ride bikes, picnic, ride a flying fox and meet with friends and family.

Recommended key actions

- Mount Cotton Community Park
  - plan now to relocated the ramp park facilities and basketball court into Mount Cotton Community Park when the property owner wishes to develop the area.

Figure 11-104: Open space areas in Neighbourhood 48



- assess the park for commercial use for a range of uses including personal trainers, a cafe or other complementary park services and activities
- provide fitness activity stations spread along a circuit path system

- Valley Way Drainage Reserve
  - construct a pathway through the reserve
  - provide nature play nodes along the pathway to form a nature play trail through the neighbourhoods
  - this area should be incorporated into future parks planning for Mount Cotton Community Park

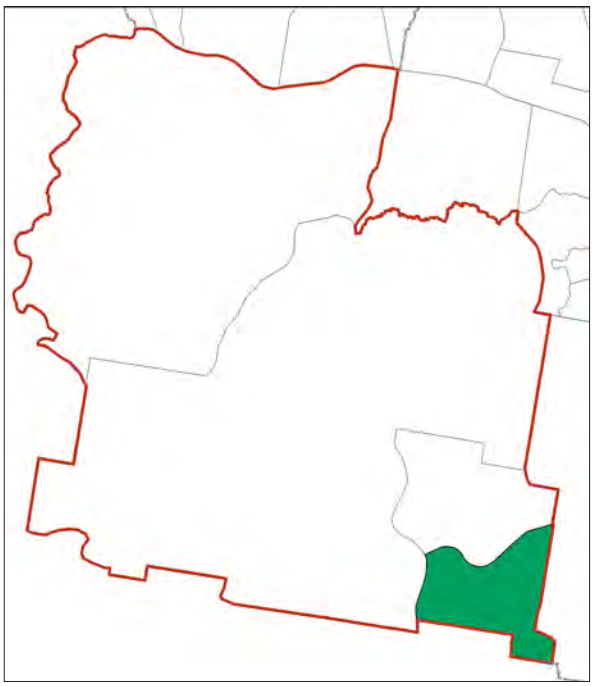
Shortfall

- A site for a future community garden was not located. (Mount Cotton Community Park is not suitable firstly due to its destination classification but also because most of the areas that might be suitable are also very wet at various times throughout the year.)

Neighbourhood 49

Description

Neighbourhood 49 (294ha) comprises the southern part of Mount Cotton. The neighbourhood is bounded by conservation, environment protection and rural lands in the east, Mount Cotton Road in the west, Valley Way in the north and Logan City in the south.



Land use

The neighbourhood, which sits in the Regional Landscape and Rural Production area of the SEQ Regional Plan, is urban residential zoning with a cul-de-sac street layout (see Figure 11-105). The community purpose land is a road corridor buffer and a pump station. All other lands are zoned for conservation and open space. The neighbourhood is still in development.

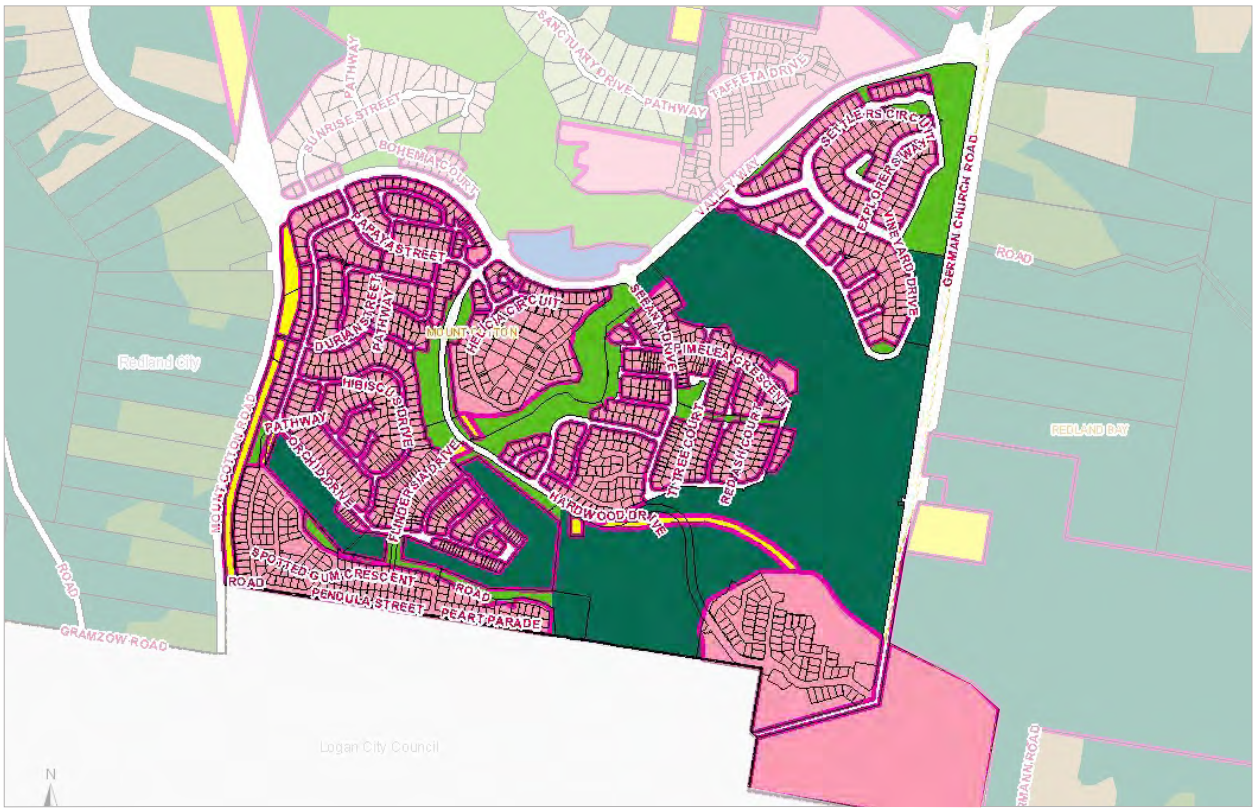
Open space issues

The recreation activities for this neighbourhood are provided in small urban parks and many parks form part of a conservation corridor.

All other open space within the neighbourhood is conservation land and is flood prone.

The Sheoak Court Bushland Refuge, currently zoned open space, is high quality urban bushland habitat and a zone change to conservation is recommended. This a major bushland area in the Mount Cotton urban form that is not flood and drainage affected.

Figure 11-105: Extract map from Redland Planning Scheme



Access issues

There are formed footpaths in the neighbourhood along some of the main internal streets though the quiet and rural aspect of the area lends itself to shared streets.

Crossing Valley Way to reach Neighbourhood 48 is problematic and is via a large round-about.

There are no bikeways or formed footpaths to Mount Cotton State School from the Mount Cotton housing area.

A significant path network is being developed along and within the conservation and parkland areas. This network allows excellent movement around the neighbourhood and across to Neighbourhood 48. The path system helps link the cul-de-sacs to parkland and adjoining streets and facilitates walking and cycling around the neighbourhood. Many cul-de-sacs however do not have easements or access to the path network.

Other matters

A better circuit path system needs to be designed to allow residents to walk and cycle in loops thus facilitating improved fitness and health in a suburb that has limited access to facilities such as indoor gyms and longer cycle path networks.

The conservation area in the north-east of the neighbourhood (south of Vineyard Drive) will one day come to Council and a range of outdoor recreation opportunities could be explored in this area. The conservation land forms part of the corridor linking Mount Cotton Community Park and an access path way should connect the two areas.

Recommended key actions

Some of the key actions recommended for Neighbourhood 49 inlcude:

- Seena Drive Park
  - provides toddler play
  - provide a walking trail.
  - primary aged play should be provided in the future
- Lillypilly Street Park
  - provides toddler play
  - nature-based should be provided in the future
  - primary play should be provided in the future
- Settlers Circuit Park
  - provides toddler play
  - primary play should be provided in the future
- Hardwood Drive Park
  - provides toddler play
  - upgrade to provide primary play activities
  - provide a formal kick-about space with goals
- Orchid Drive Park
  - provides toddler play
  - upgrade to include nature-based play
- Vineyard Drive Urban
  - habitat provides toddler and primary play
  - complemented with nature-based play features

Figure 11-106: Open space areas in Neighbourhood 49



- Baradine Street Park
  - provides a swing and a sheltered picnic area
  - upgraded to provide goals to complement a small kick-about area
  - provide a meeting place for young people
- Sheoak Court Bushland Refuge and Hardwood Drive Nature Belt
  - provide linear walking trails (not circuits)
  - provide a nature-based play journey be developed along the path system. This involves small nature-based play nodes being developed in suitable locations and will encourage walking and cycling around the neighbourhood and environmental education in a suburb that is in the Regional Landscape and Rural Production Area and surrounded significantly by conservation and heavily treed areas



Baradine Street Park, Mt Cotton

Shortfalls

Locations for the following activities could not be found:

- a site for a future community garden
- a site for fitness stations
- commercial use areas for personal trainers in a central and readily accessible location within the neighbourhood
- an area for an enclosed or unfenced dog off-leash area
- A safer crossing point across Valley Way should be explored over time as this is a major barrier to children, families and seniors access the destination park.
- more parkland may need to be purchased and will be dedicated in this neighbourhood in the future to meet the shortfalls in activity space. Considering the Mount Cotton village's relative isolation this would be considered to be a high priority in future years as the population grows.

Mount Cotton Community Park (Neighbourhood 48) will be the primary recreation park location for the residents of Neighbourhood 49.



Island Catchment Area 6

ICA 6 is recognised in the *Redlands Social Infrastructure Strategy 2009* as three separate interrelated catchments particularly for the provision of services,. They are:

- ICA 6a—North Stradbroke Island
- ICA 6b—Coochiemudlo Island
- ICA 6c—Southern Moreton Bay Islands - Russell, Karragarra, Lamb and Macleay Islands

While Council has a SCA level desired standards of service for the mainland it needs to be applied more pragmatically on the Islands.

Provision ICA desired service standard

Every SCA has a desired service standard that Council attempts to achieve (see Section 8 for detail). The following discussion applies the desired service standard to SCA 6. Figure 11-107 shows the neighbourhoods within Catchment 6

Island Catchment Area 6a

ICA 6a has three neighbourhoods being the communities of Amity Point (including Flinders Beach), Point Lookout and Dunwich.

The communities are not contiguous with 16-20 kilometres distance between each community. Despite this, residents frequently travel between communities to access goods and services such as food, transport and medical services.

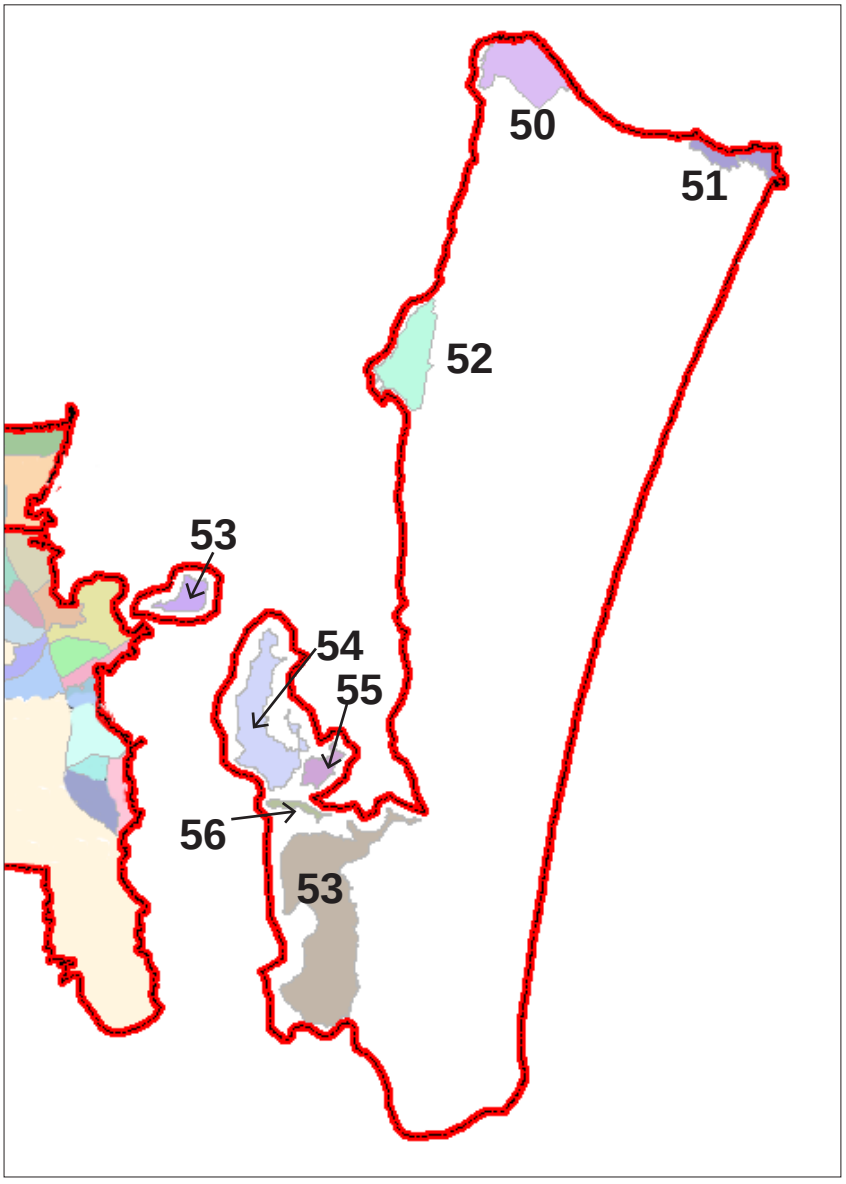
Picnicking

All three communities have picnic facilities in parks that abut Moreton Bay. The neighbourhood analyses make recommendations to improve these parks to improve these attractive settings.

Exercising dogs off-leash

All communities, including Flinders Beach, have dog off-leash areas with all but the facility at Dunwich having access to the water.

Figure 11-107: Neighbourhoods in Catchment 6



Access to nature

The Island community and visitors have considerable access to natural areas, including beautiful beaches, the bay, the ocean, foreshores, lakes, sand dunes and bushland. These features all have varying degrees of access. A four wheel drive is often needed.

Wedding and ceremonies

Point Lookout is the most popular location in the city for outdoor weddings and ceremonies. There are a number of sites within Point Lookout that can be booked for wedding services and other ceremonies. Popular sites in Point Lookout are:

- Cylinder Beach
- Deadmans Headland Reserve
- Home Beach
- Pandanus Palms Reserve
- Pub Cove Beach
- South Gorge Beach

A new venue will be developed in Headland Park, Point Lookout.

At Amity Point, Flinders Beach is a popular location for wedding services and ceremonies.

Skateboard riding and BMX

Ramp parks are provided in Point Lookout, Amity Point and there are two ramp parks in Dunwich.

Council's Redlands Ramp Park Review 2008-21012 made recommendations for all ramp parks in the city.

The recommendations for the four NSI facilities are summarised below:

- Amity Point is a very good facility. The major issue here is to divert overland water flows that deposit sand and small stones on the concourse. Otherwise the facility is well designed with good flow.
- Dunwich Ramp Park (Ron Stark Oval)—this facility suffers serious design flaws that make it not very useful for BMX riders (it is too small) and a compromised course for skateboarders.
- It is recommended that a new open space multi-use skate area with concrete jumps suited to the local BMX riders be constructed.
- Dunwich Bowl (Skatebowl Park)—this facility is very old and in poor condition. For various reasons it is little used and will eventually be removed
- Point Lookout is one of the best ramp parks in the city. Some recommendations have ben made to extend and improve the facility but it is a very good design that is extremely popular
- Point Lookout's ramp park would be improved by the development of BMX dirt jumps near the ramp park.
- The *Sport and Recreation Facilities and Services Strategy for North Stradbroke Island 2008* recommends additional recreational standard BMX tracks on the Island.

Sport

The following sporting activities can be undertaken in ICA 6a primarily in Council sport parks.

- cricket
- golf
- rugby league
- surf life saving
- tennis

The *Sport and Recreation Facilities and Services Strategy for North Stradbroke Island 2008* notes a lack of sporting activities for girls.

Festival and events in parkland

Point Lookout Oval (Point Lookout), Ron Stark Oval (Dunwich) and Amity Point Recreation Reserve are all capable of holding larger community events. Major events are currently being held on Point Lookout Oval.

Park user comfort

Given the high tourist use of the Island public toilets are available at some popular beaches—fifteen public toilet blocks in total. Council is the main provider of public toilets on the Island and has undertaken several recent refurbishments.

It is recognised that the public toilet situation on the Island is not ideal and it is suggested that this be investigated further through the technical papers being developed for the implementation of the State Government's visioning exercise for the future economic development of the Island.

Walking and cycling

The *Sport and Recreation Facilities and Services Strategy for North Stradbroke Island 2008* recommends that cycleways on North Stradbroke Island be prioritised in the Redlands considering the tourism on the Island. The Strategy also recommended that directional signage be improved.

Further recommendations have been made in the neighbourhood analyses that follow.

Indoor community activities

Community halls will be upgraded and managed as per the Hall Review 2010.

Significant recommendation from the review include:

- significant investment is required in the Amity Point Hall but it has very low levels of use (though high levels of community ownership). Alternatives to lift the level of use are to be investigated
- For the Dunwich Hall consider incorporating the hall into planning for a community precinct and for the Minjerribah Knowledge Centre
- Council has recently refurbishment of Point Lookout Community Hall (and library) (2011-12)
- The *Sport and Recreation Facilities and Services Strategy for North Stradbroke Island 2008* recommended that Council investigate a community indoor sport/ youth facility for the Island.

Commercial activities in open space

Council has undertaken a full assessment of the commercial potential of the open space areas on NSI.

See the North Stradbroke Island: Overview—Sites and Commercial Uses 2010 for the recommendations.

Thirty-nine sites were assessed as suited to some form of commercial use—from very small events (less than 10 people) to large events (100+) such as the Island Vibe Festival.

Water-based recreation

There is access to many surf and non-surf beaches and informal boat ramps across the island.

On Flinders and Main Beach a beach permit is required to drive a four wheel drive vehicle.

Local NSI residents and ratepayers can apply for a boat launching permit for Home and Cylinder Beach.

A swimming enclosure on the water front in Dunwich increases the safety of swimming in the bay at this location.

Formalised boat ramps available to the public are located at Amity Point and Dunwich.

Destination parks (T1)

Cylinder Beach and its foreshore at Point Lookout is recommended as a T1 destination park.

Community parks (T2)

The following parks are recommended as T2 community parks:

- Ron Stark Oval, Dunwich
- Headland Park, Point Lookout
- Point Lookout Oval

School facilities

There is one school on North Stradbroke Island:

- Dunwich State School is a P-8 school
- The school has a swimming pool which is used by the community

Outdoor recreation opportunities

People can participate in the following outdoor recreation activities in ICA 6a:

- bird watching and nature study
- boating (all forms -kayaking, canoeing, sailing, motor boating)
- bushwalking
- fishing
- four-wheel driving on and off beaches
- kite surfing
- wind surfing
- mountain bike riding
- on-road bike riding
- para-sailing
- sand-boarding
- scuba diving and snorkelling
- swimming in the sea
- camping
- caravanning

Recommendation

– The *Sport and Recreation Facilities and Services Strategy for North Stradbroke Island 2008* recommended that future planning should seek to find an area for BMX tracks.

Signature experiences and settings

- Point Lookout Gorge Walk
- appreciating the natural environment
- the slow pace of Point Lookout
- access to Moreton Bay for boating, fishing, snorkelling and diving
- visiting and respecting Brown Lake and Blue Lake
- day trip easy access to a national park
- four-wheel driving on beaches
- surf beaches, surfing
- quiet beaches
- swimming and picnicking at The Keyholes
- whale watching
- dining
- ocean views and breezes
- camping on the beach
- getting married - on the beach

Neighbourhood 50

Description

Neighbourhood 50 (500ha) comprises the North Stradbroke Island communities of Amity Point and Flinders Beach, located at the northern end of the Island.



Land use

Land use, as shown in Figure 11-108, is almost entirely urban residential. There are small areas of industry, centres and community purpose land.

Open space issues

While there are a number of access points to the water's edge within Amity Point—such as at parkland or the at the end of streets—it is not possible to walk along the water's edge for any distance. Private land extends to the water's edge which restricts access. It is therefore important that any existing opportunities are not lost and are enhanced over the long term. Existing open space is shown in Figure 11-109.

The Amity Point Caravan Park is a large area immediately to the south of the Neighbourhood. The area is linked into the Neighbourhood and is well used by day-trippers and local residents as well as people booked into the site.

Old School House Park could be the preeminent park in Amity Point given its location and the natural setting. Its functionality is poor however due to poor planning. For instance, views to the water are blocked by a tennis clubhouse, old toilet block

Figure 11-108: Extract map from Redland Planning Scheme



and the fence of the tennis court, and the entrance gate opens straight onto the half-court. The park needs a simple plan t so that its design can be improved as elements are replaced and to take into consideration foreshore erosion.

The beach between Amity Point and Flinders Beach has numerous access points and it is possible to walk along this stretch with ease. This beach area is also an unfenced dog off-leash area.

While there are no formal nature based play areas the beach is considered a 'natural playground'. No recommendations for created natural play experiences have been made as the beach fills this role admirably.

Access issues

Some of the points mentioned above concerning open space abutting the water's edge are relevant here as the non-contiguous nature of open space along the beach restricts access along the beach.

However, north and south of Amity Point township beach access for walking is unrestricted. Driving along the beach is also possible in a number of locations.

Neighbourhood access throughout the urban areas is relatively easy as the communities are not large.

Other matters

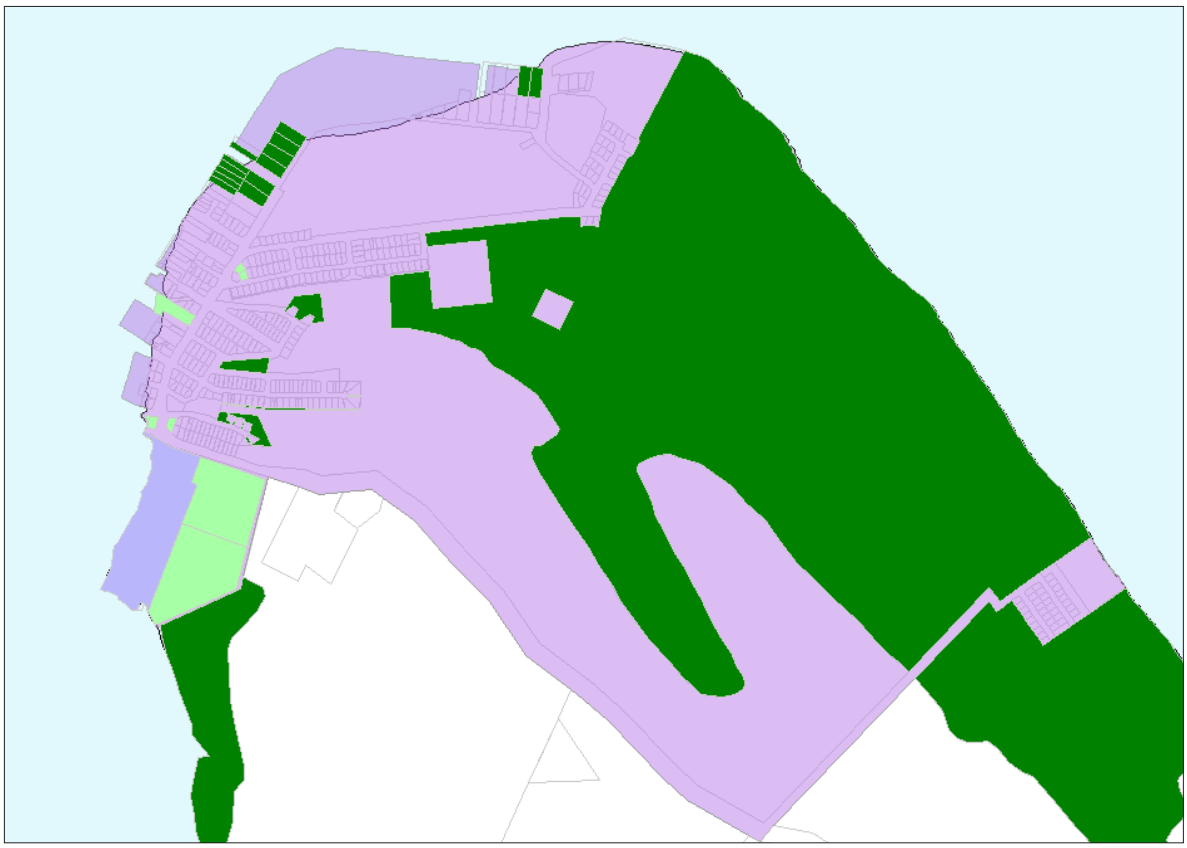
The *North Stradbroke Island: Overview—Sites and Commercial Uses*, prepared by Council in 2010 has considered the commercial use of open space areas in Amity Point.

It has recommended that larger events are held on the Amity Point Recreation Reserve while giving due consideration to the needs of sporting activities. For other parks and beach areas the group sizes recommended are no more than 50 people with many being somewhat less.

Recommended key actions

- Picnic Park (next to boat ramp)
  - replace all wood burning barbecues with a small number of electric barbecues
  - review night lighting levels and add lights if required
  - continue the pathway to connect to Amity Point Jetty
  - continue the public access pathway all the way to south end of the reserve so that people can access the public bait collecting area and safe anchorage
  - Allow for continued commercial use of the park but assess the types of activities that are appropriate in this area. During peak holiday times the swimming enclosure and the foreshore areas are busy and commercial activities should not interfere with people's enjoyment of the area and safety.
  - the 2010 commercial use assessment of the park indicates that the park is small and it is Amity's main swimming area. The assessment recommends only very small groups be allowed to commercially use the area, 15 or less people at a time.

Figure 11-109: Open space areas in Neighbourhood 50



  - the small bay at the end of the Amity Point Caravan park is currently approved as a public bait collecting area. The small bay is also an excellent anchorage and should public access continue may also be a good or better location for future commercial activities including kayak hire. This should be investigated.
- Old School House Park
  - develop a basic plan to guide future development and as part of that consider:
  - replacing all wood burning barbecues with a double electric barbecue
  - replacing the existing toilets with a single uni-sex module (in a new location)
- Flinders Beach does not have a designated park
  - land at the eastern end of Cumberland Street linking to Providence Street that could be transformed into a park.
  - a basic upgrade should be added in the first instance to designate the space and improve the park over time - consider seats and tables
  - the park's main purpose would be to act as a community meeting space
- Cabarita Park:
  - remove the wood burning barbecue and replace with an electric barbecue (or upgrade the existing single electric barbecue to double barbecue unit)
  - review night lighting levels and add lights if required
  - formalise car parking between the Park and Ballow Street. This should be undertaken as part of the car park development for the boat ramp (see below)
- Amity Point Recreation Reserve
  - is the focus for sport and teenage activity at the ramp park.
  - physical activity equipment should be located here, near the skate park, to serve the community and people staying in the caravan park.
- there are no designated car parking arrangements at the Amity Point Boat Ramp and it can become quite chaotic at times. People also have to walk across this space from the end of the pathway at Cabarita Park to where it recommences at Picnic Park as the pathway does not connect. A car park needs to be designed and constructed to improve the capacity of the car park and to make it safer for people crossing the space

Shortfall

  - it has not been possible to find a location for a community garden in this neighbourhood

Neighbourhood 51



Description

Neighbourhood 51 (271ha) comprises the North Stradbroke Island community of Point Lookout. The development is linear, stretching along the beach and along the hillside creating a long, narrow community.

Land use

The land use is predominantly Point Lookout Residential with Point Lookout Tourist and some small areas of Centres and Medium Density zones. Areas of open space and some large areas of community purpose land are the remaining major land zones (see Figure 11-110).

Point Lookout is set within Conservation zoned land which extends around and through the community.

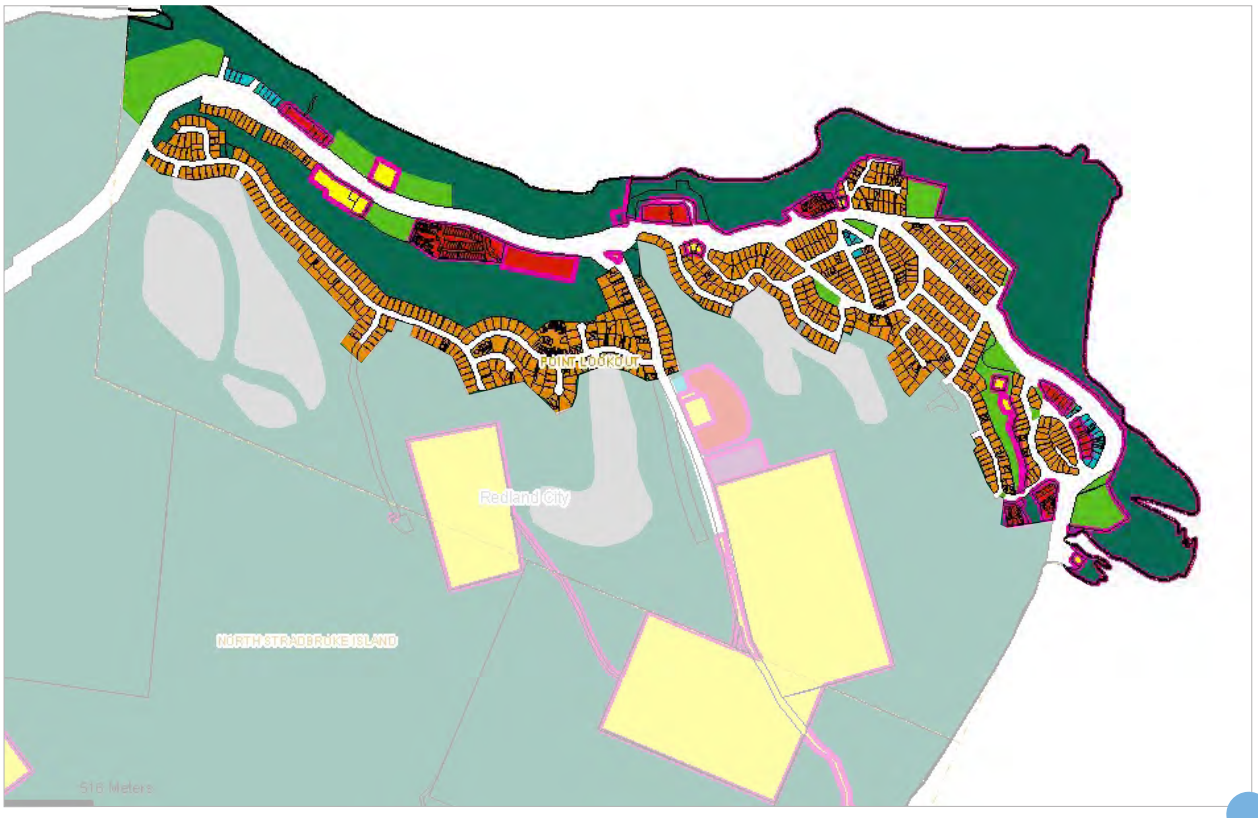
Open space issues

Residents and visitors have excellent opportunities for recreation experiences with Point Lookout being set within conservation land, and having ready access to extensive beaches. (see Figure 11-111).

The Headland Park master plan proposes activities including:

- an upgraded public amenities block and car park area
- upgraded shelters, barbecues, table settings, drinking fountains and bins, to improve overall park usability and amenity

Figure 11-110: Extract map from Redland Planning Scheme



- new pedestrian linkages throughout site to enhance circulation patterns and improve access to Point Lookout Gorge Walk
- multi-use areas for events and ceremonial activities to increase the spectrum of park uses
- entertainment deck and grassed amphitheatre to create new opportunities for future park activities
- children's playground to include terraced platforms, softfall zones and multi-age play components

Council is proceeding with car park and public amenity upgrades in 2011/12 with further improvements scheduled in later years.

The Point Lookout Oval master plan proposes:

- increased vegetation of areas within the reserve, along drainage swales and creek lines, at entry points and along paths
- improved car parking to enable increase level of accessibility and bus parking for up for four coaches
- upgrading of existing concrete paths
- new decomposed granite bush track around edge of open grassed area and raised timber boardwalk to Home Beach, improving accessibility and movement around the park and to the beach
- improved seating, picnic areas, viewing platforms and shower facilities throughout the park
- interpretive signage and information
- earthworks to create an amphitheatre for outdoor events and buffering and delineation of activities within the park

Other matters

The *North Stradbroke Island: Overview—Sites and Commercial Uses*, prepared by Council in 2010 has considered the commercial use of open space areas in Point Lookout.

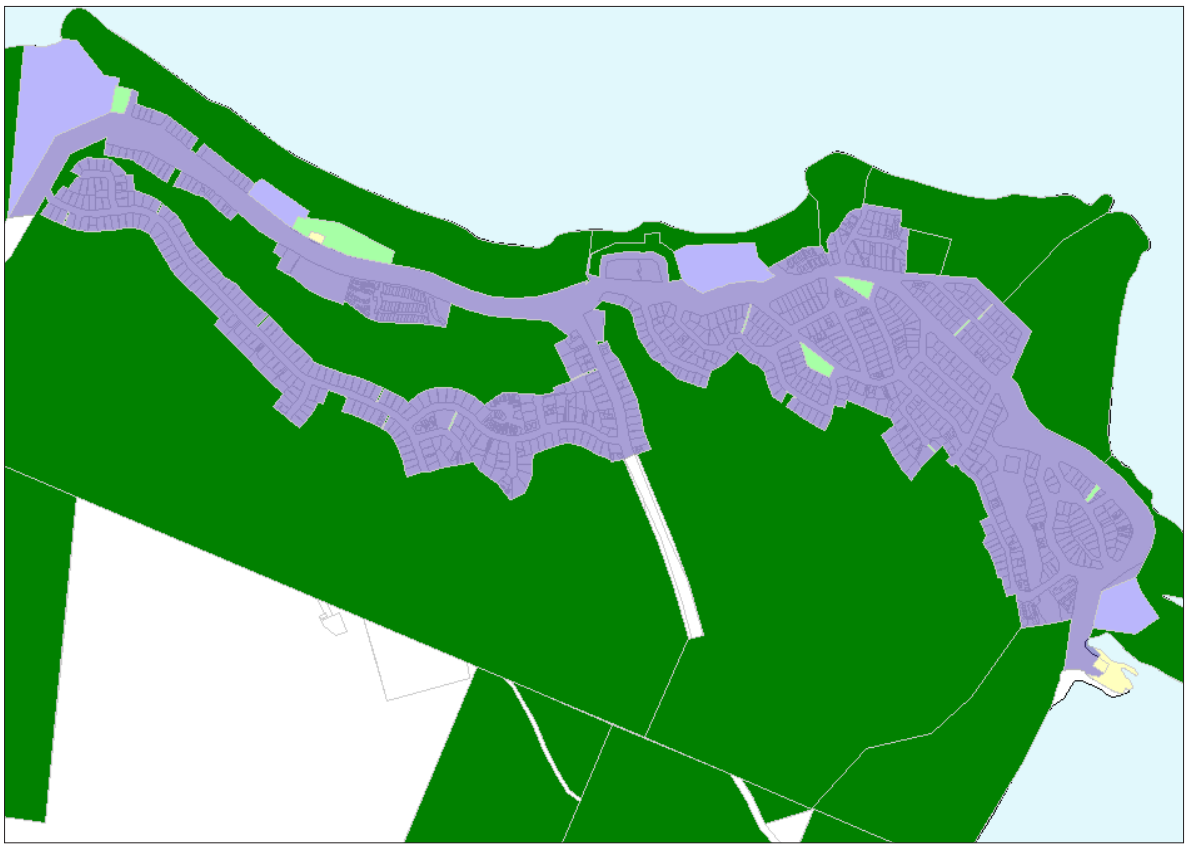
Thirty nine sites were assessed for their commercial potential. The study considered the likely impacts that an event may have on things such as the environment, residential amenity and commercial enterprises.

Recommendations are made for all sites. Point Lookout Oval has been assessed as suited to large-scale events. Several other sites have been assessed as suited to groups for up to 100 people with others being suited to smaller groups, or in some cases, no activities as the area is already degraded or would become so if activity was allowed.

Access issues

Access along the length of Point Lookout is good with a pathway running along East Coast Road and Mooloomba Road.

Figure 11-111: Open space areas in Neighbourhood 51



Recommended key actions

- Cylinder Beach and Cylinder Headland parklands
  - continue to develop in accordance with the adopted master plan
  - upgrade playground with multi-age equipment
- Point Lookout Oval
  - develop in accordance with the master plan
  - provide physical activity stations
  - when development of the Point Lookout Community Hall is complete assess the need to upgrade the playground for toddlers and primary aged children
- Headland Park
  - continue to develop in accordance with the adopted master plan
  - upgrade playground with multi-age equipment
- Endeavour Park
  - provide a nature play experience to implement the master plan for Headland Park.
  - provide play opportunities for primary aged children in the detailed design and implement when resources allow
- Adder Rock Park
  - upgrade playground with multi-age equipment
- Mooloomba Park
  - a community garden could be considered in this park
  - if not suitable then a site for a community garden cannot be found at Point Lookout

Neighbourhood 52



Description

Neighbourhood 52 (440ha) comprises the North Stradbroke Island community of Dunwich. Dunwich is on the western side of the Island and is the main point for car and passenger ferries from the mainland.

Land use

The residential areas are mainly zoned urban residential. There are only two small areas of medium density zoned land—(see Figure 11-112).

Otherwise zoning covers commercial, industrial, community purpose and open space uses.

Open space issues

The entrance to Dunwich from the jetty is made very attractive by the open space areas on both sides of the road—Junner Street South Park and Ron Stark Oval.

Barton Street Park is split by an unformed road reserve. The skate bowl located in the park is on this road reserve. This road reserve should be closed so that the park can be used to its potential.

The eastern extent of Dunwich is residential development terraced into the hillside—essentially along two streets running along the contour of the hillside. There are no

Figure 11-112: Extract map from Redland Planning Scheme



established parks in this part of the neighbourhood though there is easy access to bushland.

Polka Point Park is unembellished open space skirting the foreshore between Ron Stark Oval and Bradburys Beach Caravan Park.

Parson Street Park is, essentially, an undeveloped house block. There are no improvements.

Existing open space is shown in Figure 11-113.

Other matters

The *North Stradbroke Island: Overview—Sites and Commercial Uses*, prepared by Council in 2010 has considered the commercial use of open space areas in Dunwich.

Ron Stark Oval is the designated area for large community events. Other spaces are restricted to small groups due to potential unacceptable impacts.

Access issues

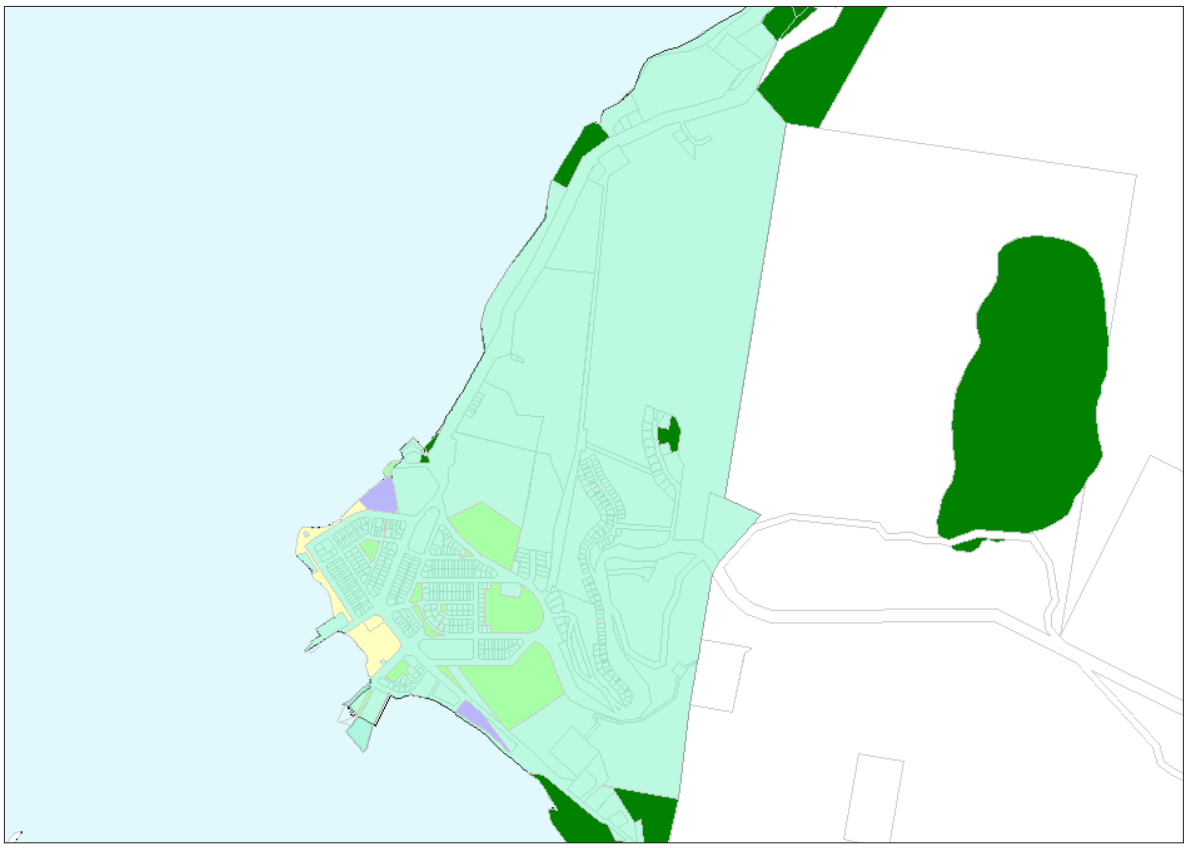
There are limited paths in Dunwich. Those that exist are concentrated around the commercial areas, connect to the ferry and connect up the ridge to the elevated housing behind Dunwich.

Despite this Dunwich is a relatively easy community to move around in. Wide, quiet streets allow people to use the grass verges and occasionally walk on the road when required.

Recommended key actions

- Barton Street Park
  - close the road reserve that runs through which is where the skate bowl is located
- Junner South Street Park
  - rezone the site to open space from its current Community Purpose zoning
  - formalise the commuter car park
  - review plantings along Junner Street to create an avenue as an entrance statement into Dunwich (this also applies to the Ron Stark Oval side of Junner Street)
- Bob Wilson Park
  - install rugby league posts to create a kick-about area (away from the playground)
  - provide shade to the playground and basketball court
  - work with the club to develop a new public toilet block in a new location away from the entrance the clubhouse
  - review plantings along Junner Street to create an avenue as an entrance statement into Dunwich (this also applies to the Junner Street South Park side of the street)
  - install fitness equipment
  - formalise car parking and access in the area between the sportsfield and the recreation area

Figure 11-113: Open space areas in Neighbourhood 52





Playground in Bob Wilson Park



Island Catchment Area 6b

ICA 6b is Coochiemudlo Island. The ICA sits in the Urban Footprint and is predominantly urban residential, conservation and open space land.

Picnicking

Picnicking facilities for large groups are currently provided in the following destination and community parks:

- picnicking along the beach and water front including Coochiemudlo Island Foreshore including Main Beach, Norfolk Beach Park and Morwong Beach

Recommendation

- implement the master plan for the Coochiemudlo Foreshore in development (2012) which is recommending a rationalisation and upgrade of the picnic facilities and the development of new picnic areas

Exercising dogs off-leash

The dog off leash area is on along Main Beach West and operates with shared hours. It is available to residents at only certain times of the year so as not to disturb the arrival patterns of migratory birds.

Access to nature

The bay and the beach are natural features available to residents of Coochiemudlo Island. Walking along the beach is a pleasant and relaxing recreation pastime. Swimming and boating in the bay equally so.

Residents also have access to some of the bushland areas of the island along formed and unformed walking paths.

Weddings and ceremonies

Recommendation

Weddings and ceremonies, if they take place in Island will be done in natural surroundings with no built structures.

Skate board riding and BMX

A ramp park is not currently recommended for ICA 6b Coochiemudlo Island. The nearest ramp park is at Cascades Gardens in Victoria Point.

There are dirt BMX mounds in Laurie Burns Sportsfield.

Sport

- Laurie Burns Sportsfield currently provide facilities for;
  - tennis,
  - croquet
  - cricket
  - BMX dirt track
  - the park plan recommends providing for all these activities into the future except the BMX track
- Coochiemudlo Island Golf Course
  - nine holes and clubhouse facilities
- Coochiemudlo Foreshore
  - surf life saving
  - sailing

Festivals and events in parkland

Coochiemudlo Island has two locations that can currently and sustainably cater for festival and events. These locations have been hosting events to date and with improvements being considered as part of the parks planning for Coochiemudlo Island Foreshores and Laurie Burns Sportsfield the island will be able to host festivals and events in the future in improved surroundings.

Park user comfort

Five public toilets located along the Coochiemudlo Island;

- Laurie Burns Sportsfield (temporary)
- Main Beach Central
- Main Beach West
- Norfolk Beach
- Morwong Beach.

Recommendation

Three of these will be recommended for refurbishment in the draft master plan. Council's *At Your Convenience: A strategic review of public toilets (2011)* also addresses the future of these facilities.

Walking and cycling

The main north-south spine along Elizabeth Street has a formed footpath. This leads from the jetty to Laurie Burns Sportsfields.

Most other movement around the island is via walking and cycling along the street network.

Indoor community activities

There is one Council owned and managed community hall in the catchment, that being Coochiemudlo Island Community Hall.

Commercial activities in open space

Commercial use should be carefully planned if it is gong to take place at all (e.g. boat hire). An assessment of suitable location should be undertaken including in following areas:

- Coochiemudlo Island Foreshore including all beaches
- Laurie Burns Sportsfield

Water based recreation

Coochiemudlo Island has one boat ramp and a public transport jetty.

The island is surrounded on three sides (approximately) with sandy beaches.

The island has a designated bathing reserve which is serviced by a surf life saving club.

Destination foreshore (T1)

Coochiemudlo Island Foreshore is recommended to be classified a T1 destination.

Community park (T2)

Laurie Burns Sportsfield is recommended to be a T2 community park.

School facilities

There are no schools in the ICA.

Outdoor recreation opportunities

The following outdoor recreation activities are able to be undertaken in this ICA:

- bird watching and nature study
- boating (kayaking, power boating, sailing, para-sailing, canoeing)
- bushwalking in urban conservation reserves
- cycling in conservation reserves and unformed road reserves
- fishing
- on road cycling
- picnicking in beach setting
- swimming in the bay

Signature experiences and settings

- visiting the natural Emerald Fringe—Coochiemudlo Island Foreshore
- historical significance of the Island
- water based recreation

Neighbourhood 53



Description

Coochiemudlo Island is a small island that sits in between the mainland and the four Southern Moreton Bay Islands. The island maintains its own separate identity due to its unique history of discovery and settlement and its closer proximity to the mainland making it more easily accessible to residents and visitors.

It is 131 ha in area and is bounded by Moreton Bay (Marine Park). Coochiemudlo is in the South East Queensland Regional Plan's Urban Footprint. The island is 2 km long and 1 km across at its widest point.

Land use

The land use types for Coochiemudlo Island are the same as the mainland. The neighbourhood island is generally urban residential and the street layout is on a grid pattern. There are three areas of medium density residential (see Figure 11-114).

The community purpose areas (Allconnex, Fire Brigade, Energex, communication towers) are all contained inside the public open space area of Laurie Burns Sportsfield. It is recommended that a wider area be zoned for community purpose taking in the land on which the recreation club and future community workshop are situated.

There are also pockets of private and publicly owned conservation land including many that are wetlands or drainage constrained.

Figure 11-114: Extract map from Redland Planning Scheme



Open space issues

The island has a unique character. The Emerald Fringe open space in particular, should retain a highly natural landscape character while accommodating the needs of visitors. All recreation infrastructure design will be sympathetic to the surrounding environment and the protection of the landscape character.

The open space on Coochiemudlo Island is made up of the Laurie Burns Sportfield in the centre of the island and a foreshore conservation reserve and road that circles the whole island known as the Emerald Fringe (see Figure 11-115).

The Land Management Plan (LMP 2004) provides direction on conservation of the Emerald Fringe and a planning is underway for the main public recreation areas within the Emerald Fringe (2012). The planning will take the recommendations of the land management plan and with the assistance of the community through an engagement process, translate the recommendations into practical solutions on the ground to improve the visual amenity and the recreation and environmental values of the foreshore of Coochiemudlo.

Review the LMP (2004) here: http://web01.redland.qld.gov.au/robo/plans/Coochiemudlo_LMP/coochiemudlo_plan.htm

The LMP (2004) for example advises that no structures should be located within the beach or foreshore management areas and infrastructure developed for activities within the open space areas are to be integrated into the natural environment.

A plan has also been developed for Laurie Burns Sportsfield. The plan, with the involvement of local residents, is addressing a full range of issues including community and commercial use, recreation activities, re-vegetation, accessibility and movement around the reserve and vehicle access and parking.

Access issues

Pedestrian and cycle access around Coochiemudlo Island is along streets and unformed footpaths where possible.

A formed footpath has been constructed along Elizabeth Street and along the foreshore in a few locations.

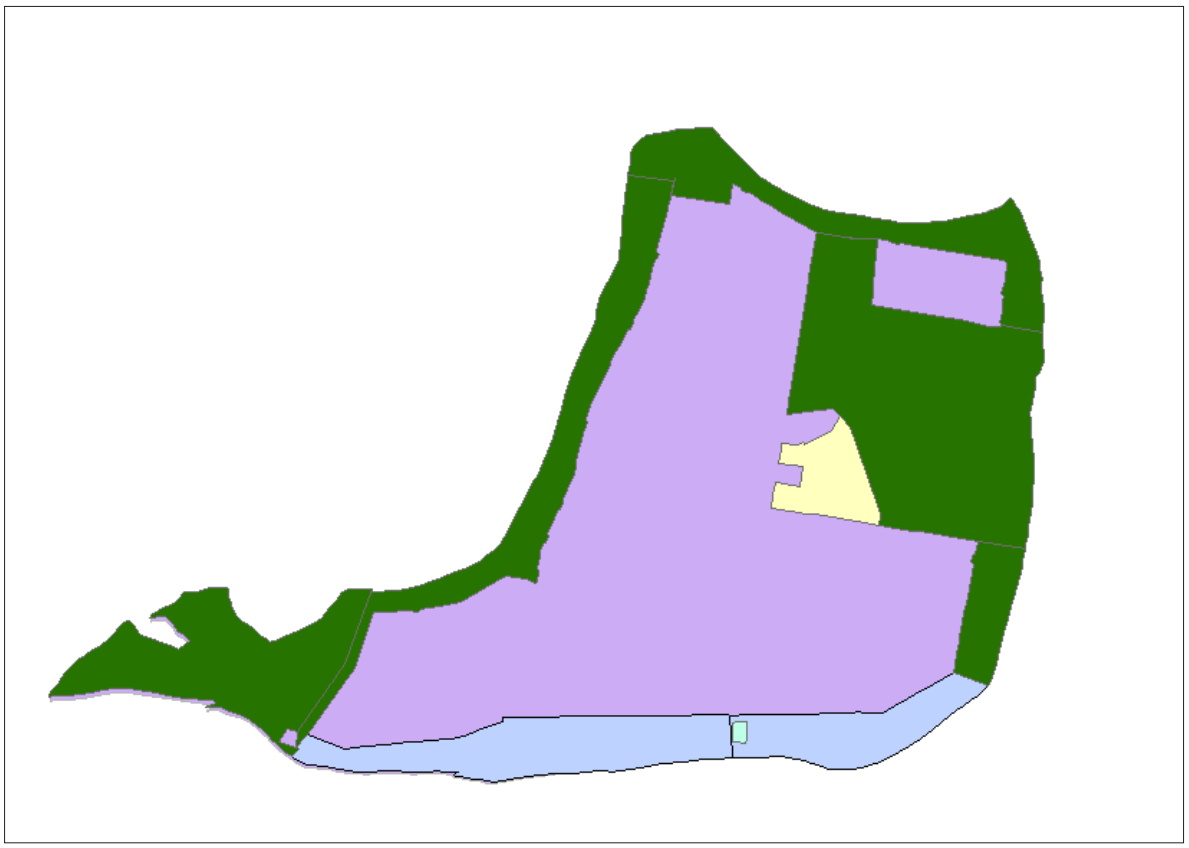
The plans currently in development (2012) will recommend new footpaths around the foreshore area to improve accessibility and reduce degradation and erosion due to high levels of pedestrian, cycle and vehicle use of the conservation foreshore.

In particular footpath along Elizabeth Street needs to be finished and a walking track around the island needs to be completed.

Other matters

The plan for the Coochiemudlo Foreshore is still in development and is not an adopted Council plan as yet

Figure 11-115: Open space areas in Neighbourhood 53



(October 2012). It is proposed to only adopt the section of the Foreshore that is provided for the in capital works program.

Recommended key actions

- Laurie Burns Sportsfield
  - an upgraded cricket oval and kick-about area that also provides the landing area for helicopters
  - develop spectator areas
  - provide nature-based play
  - provide a meeting space for young people
  - provide a festival and event space with a stage area and power
  - upgrade walking and cycling pathsexpand the Community Recreation Club will be
  - develop a Community Workshop (Men's Shed)
  - upgrade access and parking
  - upgrade drainage through the park
  - undertake re-vegetation
- Main Beach West
  - continued provision of the dog off-leash beach
  - upgrade path systems for walking and cycling
  - upgrade picnic facilities with barbecues and shelters
- Main Beach Central
  - upgrade public toilet facilities with showers
  - improved access to the boat ramp with better car parking
  - upgrade the path systems for improved walking and cycling
  - provide a meeting and activity hub for young people and a new arrival and meeting place
  - upgrade the ferry terminal area including providing shelter and all-abilities pedestrian access
  - upgrade the play area for toddlers and primary school aged children
  - upgrade picnic facilities
  - upgrade an area for markets, festivals and events
  - incorporate the RSL proposal for an upgraded RSL Memorial and public art features.
- Norfolk Beach
  - upgrade path systems for improved walking and cycling
  - provide nature-based play
  - improve access to the beach for swimming and beach activities
  - provide a Coochiemudlo Lookout for viewing Macleay Island and pods of dolphins
  - upgrade the public toilets
  - upgrade the picnic facilities
- Morwong Beach
  - provide new toddler and primary play activities
  - upgrade the path systems for improved walking and cycling
  - upgrade the picnic facilities
  - upgrade the boat ramp access
  - upgrade seating and shade trees
- Coochiemudlo Golf Course
  - a landscape master plan has been developed for this sporting area and any future development of the golf course facilities will be in keeping with the master plan



Island Catchment Area 6c

ICA 6c is the Southern Moreton Bay Islands (SMBI) of Russell, Macleay, Lamb and Karragarra Islands.

The ICA sits in the SEQ Regional Plan's Urban Footprint and is predominantly SMBI residential, conservation and open space land. The catchment has three primary SMBI Centres' zones and numerous community purpose areas.

In 2008 Council developed the *Southern Moreton Bay Islands Sport and Recreation Strategy*. A broad summary of feedback from the community, across the islands, is:

- improved amenity and embellishment of key gateway and foreshore parks
- more diverse and meaningful play settings for children and teenagers
- improved accessibility to parks via the pathway system
- better access for older people and people with special needs
- embellish existing parks that have no or little infrastructure
- more foreshore parks with water access
- integration of physical activity elements such as walking circuits and fitness stations
- better dog control in parks and at the beach
- pest management—spraying to control ticks, mosquitoes and midges
- master planning required for major parks

Picnicking facilities

The most popular picnic facilities are provided along the beach and waterfront including Pats Park (Macleay Island), Karragarra Island Foreshore and Pioneer Park (Lamb Island).

The parks plans and detailed designs currently in development for Jock Kennedy Park, Southsea Terrace Park and both Russell Island and Macleay Island sport and recreation parks are recommending the development of much needed community picnic areas. Corroboree Place Park has the potential to be a great picnic ground for local residents but is currently lacking in many facilities to encourage this activity.

Exercising dogs off-leash

The following dog off-leash areas are provided in the catchment:

- Attunga Street, MI (unfenced/beach access)
- Pioneer Children's Memorial Park, RI (fenced)
- Pioneer Park, LI (unfenced)
- Lions Park, RI (unfenced/beach access with shared hours)

Recommendation

- fully fence the Attunga Street DOLA
- provide a unfenced DOLA along Golden Sands Boulevard Foreshore
- consider a future fully fenced DOLA in the High Central Parklands (MI)
- future DOLAs in Cowderoy Ave Park and Cunningham Ave Park

Access to nature

The bay and the beach are the natural areas available to residents of the SMBI catchment area. A large number of residents on all the islands have direct access to the bay from their own properties, however many do not. Council has been progressively increasing the number of water access points on all the islands for swimming and beach going as well as boat launching.

Residents also have limited access to some of the bushland areas of the island along unformed walking tracks. An island strategy for the development of bushland trails needs to be developed in the future to improve resident and visitor access to conservation areas.

Weddings and ceremonies

Weddings and ceremonies will be taking place in natural areas and parkland in the SMBI but with limited facilities to support them.

Recommendation

Consideration should be given to developing a limited number of special areas on the SMBI for parkland weddings and other ceremonies. This would involve providing a pergola in that location that can be booked for this type of event.

Toilets are always a consideration when encouraging group gatherings in parks. Only parks with existing public toilets, access to toilets or a reasonable chance of having them built in the future should be encouraged as wedding and ceremony venues in the future. The following parks should be developed for wedding and other ceremonies:

- Pats Park, Macleay Island
- Southsea Terrace Park (next to Macleay Island Hall)
- Alison Crescent Park (next to Russell Island Hall)

Skate board riding and BMX

Currently there are ramp park facilities in the following locations:

- a small half pipe is situated in the Jackson Road Parkland precinct
- a small BMX track is situated beside the Macleay Island Community Hall
- a large BMX track is situated in the Jackson Road Parkland precinct, however a new master plan being developed for this area is recommending that the track be removed.

The recommendations of the Redland City Ramp Park Strategy 2008 should be implemented.

Additionally

- It is recommended that the BMX track be rebuilt at a time in the future in the newly acquired High Street Nature Belt

- a new ramp park facility is recommended and planned for Southsea Terrace Park

Sport

ICA 6c has the following sporting parks and facilities:

- Pioneer Park, Lamb Island
- Jackson Road Oval, Russell Island
- Macleay Island Golf Course
- Macleay Island bowling green
- Russell Island bowling green
- Russell Island public swimming pool

These parks and facilities enable the following sporting activities to be undertaken:

- cricket is able to be played on Lamb Island and Russell Island on Council parkland
- club and recreation swimming occurs at the Russell Island Swimming Pool
- lawn bowls is played on Russell and Macleay Island
- golf is played on Macleay Island
- Macleay State School has a cricket oval and a tennis court
- Russell Island State School has a small kick-about area where a game of football could be played and a tennis/basketball court
- club sailing is organised through the Tingara Boat Club

Recommendation

- Continue to progress the two main sports planning projects currently underway in the ICA including:
  - Russell Island Sport and Recreation Park development which see the construction of multiple use courts including tennis and netball and a football field
  - Macleay Island Sport and Recreation Park plan which is still in early review however the original master plan suggested that courts for tennis, basketball or netball would fit and additionally a downhill BMX track
- Water access
  - investigate improved water access for small craft (sailing dinghy) for sailing competition

Festivals and events in parkland

- Pats Park is the location of annual memorial events and a large pergola, barbecue facilities and a public toilet support these activities
- festivals and events will be held at the two sporting and recreation parks when the parks are developed
- an event space is being designed for Southsea Terrace Park, opposite the community hall on Macleay Island.

Park user comfort

Public toilets are provided in

- Pats Park
- Dulpura Beach Park
- Jackson Road Oval
- Lions Park Russell Island
- Karragarra Foreshore Park
- Pioneer Park Lamb Island
- Public toilets are also available at the community halls.

Walking and cycling

Macleay, Russell and Lamb Islands have a main central road that links the grid street pattern the entire length of each island.

On Karragarra Island the linking road is the Foreshore Esplanade. On Karragarra Island walking and cycling is predominantly on the streets including the Esplanade.

A formed footpath system has been constructed the full length of Macleay Island and almost the full length of Lamb Island. Russell Islands main spine has a formed footpath from the jetty to Jackson Road.

Feedback from the community in developing the Southern Moreton Bay Islands Sport and Recreation Strategy 2008 nominated the following priority links:

- Russell Island—Canaipa Road (underway)
- Jackson Road north-south link to Lions Park
- Macleay Island Heritage Trail (coastal walk)
- Karragarra Island—Esplanade Foreshore
- Lamb Island—Lucas Drive

Indoor community activities

Council owns community halls on three of the four Southern Moreton Bay Islands. The needs on the islands differ from the mainland in a number of respects. The islands tend to have fewer alternate facilities and different expectations than mainland communities. The small populations on each island mean that many of the activities located in mainland halls—such as dance classes and martial arts—are not commercially viable. Usage on the islands is much lower than in the mainland halls.

'Building the Education Revolution' program resourced the building of large shelters at Macleay Island State School and Russell Island State School.

Refer to the Redland City Council Strategic Development Plan for Community Facilities Plan and Report (2010) for actions and the future direction for each of these halls.

- Russell Island Community Hall
- Macleay Island Community hall
- Pioneer Hall Lamb Island

Commercial activities in open space

Recommendation

Commercial use assessments should be undertaken in the following parks:

- Jackson Road Oval

- Macleay Island Sport and Recreation Park
- Russell Island Sport and Recreation Park
- Southsea Terrace Park

Water based recreation

ICa 6c has three formalised boat ramps and four public transport jetties and barge ramps.

The list below are public boat ramps not associated with public transport:

- Dalpura Bay Macleay Island boat ramp
- Jock Kennedy Park Russell Island boat ramp
- Wahine Drive Russell Island Boat Ramp
- many other informal water access points are being used by the community
- many people have private boat ramps and jetties

The sandy beach areas around each island provide access to the island by people in a variety of water craft and boats. In particular the public toilet facilities and sandy swimming beach at Dalpura Bay Macleay Island will continue to mean that this is popular anchorage for visitors to the island.

Swimming enclosures are located on all four islands in the following locations;

- Pats Park Macleay Island
- Pioneer Park Lamb Island
- High Street Park Russel Island
- Karragarra Foreshore

Swimming enclosures on the water front increases the safety of swimming in the bay at these locations and they should be maintained in this or alternate locations on all the islands.

The Pioneer Park LI park plan proposes moving the enclosure within the same area to allow better access and use of the parklands.

The High Street Park RI enclosure is located at beside the barge ramp and consideration in the past has been given to locating this in an alternate location due to barge traffic. No alternate location has been determined and the enclosure remains popular in its current central location.

A canoe trail is a highly sort after experience by SMBI Residents and as such all possible safe water access points for small water craft (canoes, kayaks) should be investigated and secured for use for these purposes.

Recommendation

Identify all possible small craft water access points and aim to enhance the safety and accessibility of these locations and secure them for current and future use.

Destinations park (T1)

Pats Park Macleay Island will be a T1 destination park.

Community parks (T2)

The following parks are recommended as T2 community recreation parks:

- Southsea Terrace Park, Macleay Island
- Jock Kennedy Park, Russell Island
- Pioneer Park , Lamb Island
- Russell Island Sport and Recreation Park

Schools

There are two primary schools in the catchment:

- Macleay Island State School
- Russell Island State School

Each of these schools have infrastructure including sporting ovals, tennis and basketball courts and now undercover space in which recreation and sporting activities can be enjoyed. At the time of development for the *Southern Moreton Bay Islands Sport and Recreation Strategy 2008* schools were allowing community use of the outdoor sporting facilities.

Outdoor recreation opportunities

The following outdoor recreation activities are able to be undertaken in this ICA:

- bird watching and nature study
- boating (kayaking, power boating, sailing, canoeing, windsurfing)
- cycling on unformed roads
- fishing
- limited bushwalking in conservation reserves with compass or GPS
- on-road cycling
- picnicking
- swimming in the bay and in a pool

Recommendation

- a future bush walk trail system around conservation areas on Russell Island is recommended
- a camping area is proposed in Pioneer Park Lamb Island
- a heritage trail walk around Macleay Island is proposed
- improved small craft (kayak, canoe, dinghy) access will be provided on Lamb Island
- develop a canoe trail around the SMBI
- increase access to the water on all islands
- upgrade existing and future water access points on all island
- increase the number of free camping areas on the SMBI in consultation with each neighbourhood community

Signature experiences and settings

- Pats Park Destination Park
- future outdoor recreation and environmental conservation opportunities in the Russell Island Conservation Park including bushwalking, wildlife spotting and photography, mountain bike riding, bush track bike riding
- a future kayaking and canoeing trail around the islands with special arrival and launching areas and associated camping or B&B stays
- the Macleay Island Heritage Trail

Neighbourhood 54

Description

Macleay Island is the second largest of the Southern Moreton Bay Islands. It is 609 ha in area and is bounded by Moreton Bay (Marine Park). The SMBI are in the South East Queensland Regional Plan's Urban Footprint. The island is 6 km long and 1.5 km across at its widest point.

Land use

Macleay Island has the full mix of land uses. The SMBI have specific zones that relate to just the SMBI including SMBI Residential, Island Industry and SMBI Centre. Macleay Island also has areas of Community Purpose, Rural Non-Urban, and large areas of Conservation and Open Space (see Figure 11-116).

Consistent with SMBI Residential are dwelling houses, home businesses, relative's apartments and small lot housing. The island land use form is a grid street system along a central road spine and a not connected 'perimeter' streets. The foreshore areas of the island are predominantly privately owned to the high water mark.

Open space issues

The *SMBI Open Space Plan 2006* was the strategic response to meeting current and future shortfalls of parkland across all of the islands. The plan's recommendations have, and are, being implemented. The new city-wide Open Space Strategy will make recommendations as to the best recreation, community and sporting use of the existing and future SMBI parks.

Existing open space is shown in Figure 11-117.

Access issues

Pedestrian and cycle access around Macleay Island is predominantly along street and unformed footpaths.

A formed footpath system runs along one side of Kate Street and High Central Road running from Pats Park in the north to the ferry terminal in the south.

A number of recommendations in regard to footpaths have been made.

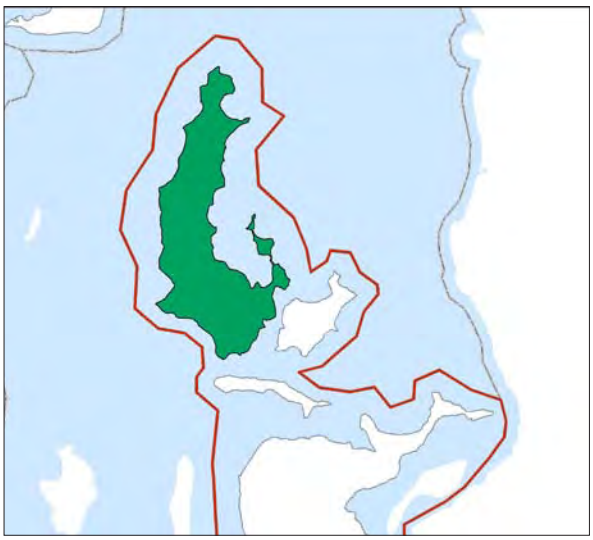
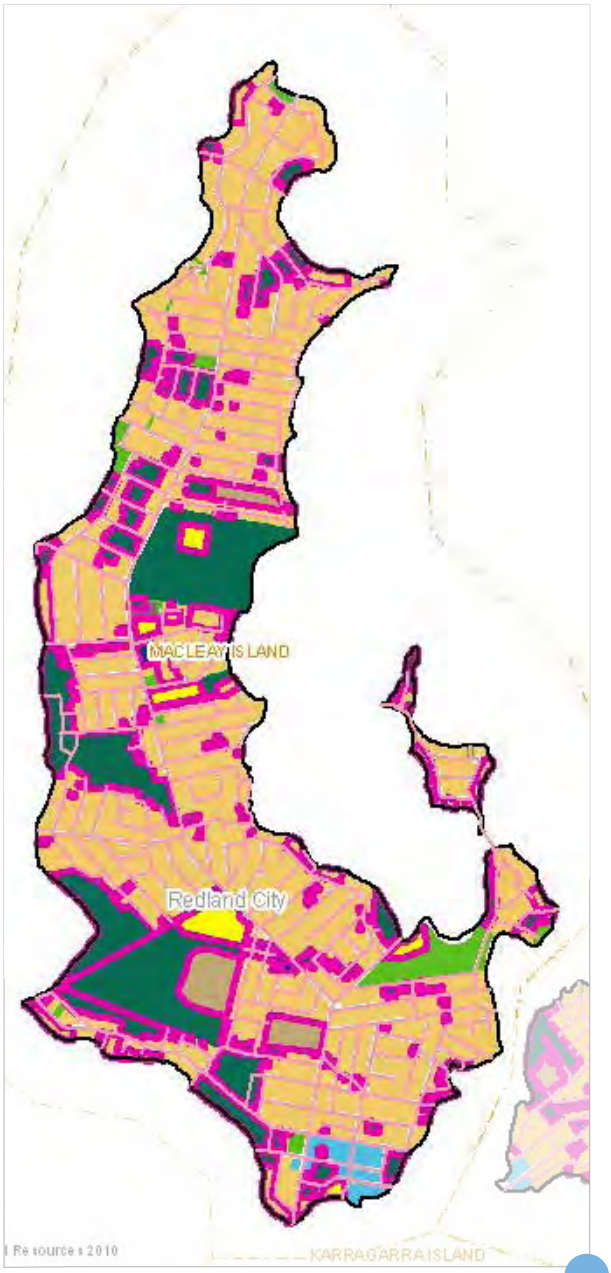


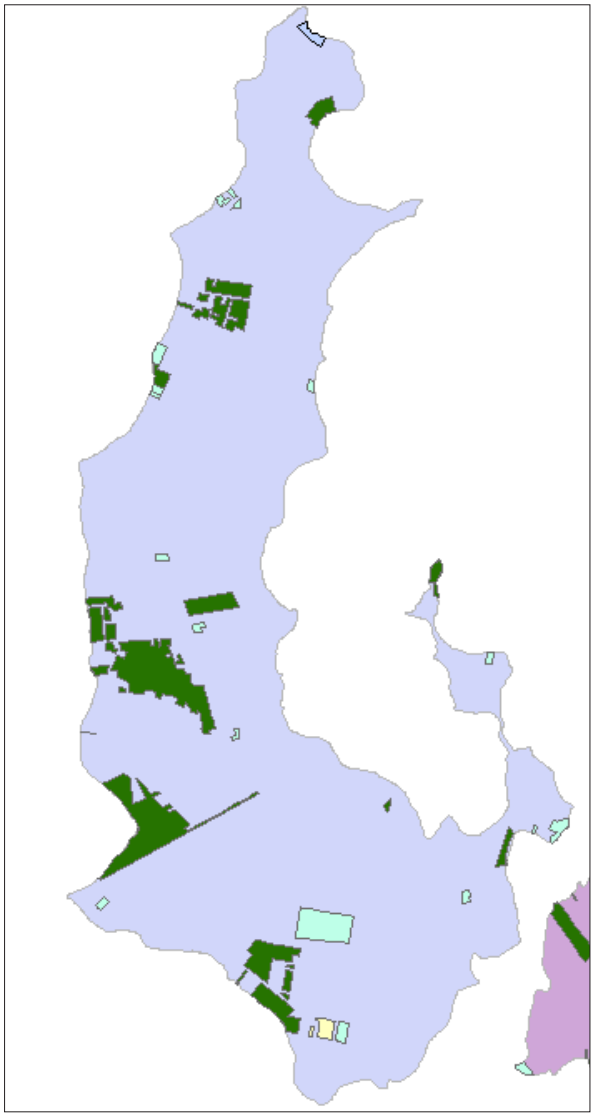
Figure 11-116: Extract map from Redland Planning Scheme



Recommended key actions

- Pats Park (T1)
  - is the destination park on the SMBI due to its northerly aspect, accessible sandy beach, public amenities and swimming enclosure. The park also has a cenotaph and is the site of annual remembrance activities
  - Pats Park will continue to provide the following activities: swimming, toddler and primary play, a meeting place for young people, families and groups. The park was upgraded in 2011.
  - a footpath should be constructed in front of Pats Park to improve accessibility particularly for seniors attending memorial events at the Cenotaph
- Sentosa Street Park
  - is a toddler play park
  - upgrade with nature-based play and environmental education activities in and around the large fallen tree
- Corroboree Park
  - is a waterfront park with minimal activities
  - the water can be accessed by people for swimming and small craft for boating

Figure 11-117: Open space areas in Neighbourhood 54



  - there is a large area suitable for kick-about and other ball sports (social cricket).
  - upgrade the play activities for toddler and primary school aged children including shade
  - it is recommended that visitors to the park take their own table and chairs as there is only one set in the park
  - provide shaded picnic tables and seats over time
  - provided additional physical activities in the future including a basketball court
  - all improvements should be in keeping with the cultural heritage plan for the Southern Moreton Bay Islands
- Dalpura Street Parklands
  - is a group of small open space areas providing access to a sandy beach for swimming and relaxing, a boat ramp and picnic facilities
  - public toilets, constructed recently, provide residents and visitors with the opportunity for extended visits to this area
  - upgrade with toddler play facilities in the Whiting Street park
  - accessibility around the Dalpura Street Parklands would be greatly improved with a path system linking the public toilets, picnic facilities and water front
  - address erosion problems on the water front of Dalpura Beach as a matter of urgency
- South Sea Terrace Park (T2)
  - will be developed in the near future with a range of recreational facilities including a bmx track and skate area, toddler and primary play activities, relocated fitness stations, walking paths, and a space for festivals and events and where a ball could be kicked or hit with a bat. This will also be a great place to hang out and meet family and friends
- Karrawarra Street Park
  - is a bushland park setting providing a toddler play area and picnic spot that can be visited by nearby residents or by islanders when going to the shops across the road
- Western Road Park
  - upgrade this neighbourhood park in the future with toddler and primary play activities
- High Central Road Sportsfields
  - this park site may be able to meet the future need for court sports on Macleay Island as well as serving the needs of smaller islands.
  - the site is being planned at present (2012) and a range of sporting and recreation activities and facilities are being recommended. Provision of some or all of these activities will be subject to budget allocation and State Government subsidy over a number of years:
  - multi-use sports courts
  - community clubhouse
  - downhill jump park, mountain bike trail
  - multi-age adventure play space
  - exercise and fitness equipment
  - picnic areas
  - fenced dog exercise area

- amphitheatre/ performance space
- on-site parking
- a walking trail circuit
- local art to be celebrated in the park design

- Francis Road Park
  - a future neighbourhood park to serve the needs of adjacent and nearby residents
  - upgrade with toddler and primary school aged activities
  - provide a nature-based play area to take advantage of the natural area within the park
- Pecan Street Foreshore Park
  - this area will make an attractive foreshore park in the future with easy access to the water
  - investigate the feasibility of a boat ramp or other infrastructure to improve access to the water
  - upgrade with seating and picnic facilities
  - provide nature-based play activities relating to the site
- Citron Street Park
  - upgrade with seats in this neighbourhood park to serve as a rest stop for walkers on the SMBI Heritage Trail
  - upgrade with a local toddler play park for nearby residents
  - an area within the park could also be made available in the future for the establishment of a community garden
- Koonwarra Parade Foreshore Park
  - a future 2,800 m^2 neighbourhood park (when combined with the unformed road reserve)
  - the park is adjacent to a sandy beach
  - upgrade with seating and picnic facilities
  - provide access to the water
  - upgrade with primary play facilities (e.g. space net)
  - provide nature play
- Coast Road Foreshore Park
  - Council has acquired five lots of land to extend the Coast Road Foreshore Park to the south. The Macleay Island Arts Council and the Macleay Island Bowls Club are also on this Park. The addition of this land will allow better access to Sandpiper Beach
  - upgrade with seating and picnic facilities
  - provide toddler and nature-based play opportunities
  - upgrade with physical activities such as beach volleyball
  - provide an all-abilities access to the water front in the near future
- Aruma Street Park
  - Council has acquired a number of blocks near the corner of Kate and Aruma Streets to create a park at the northeast corner of the Balaka Street Urban Habitat.
  - the future neighbourhood park is central to the surrounding residences and has good street frontage to Kate Street.
  - recreation activities in this park will be sensitive to the environmental values of the site and the neighbouring urban habitat
  - upgrade with toddler
  - provide a nature-based play area
  - upgrade with a meeting place for young people
- Golden Sands Foreshore Park
  - re-align the road reserve to provide an esplanade road and an defined foreshore recreation area
  - provide nature based play
  - upgrade with seating and picnic tables
  - upgrade with fitness activity stations to compliment swimming
  - allow dog to run off leash along the corridor
  - the Boulevard requires a path system to provide a great foreshore walking experience

- The following improvements to footpaths should be undertaken:
  - path linkages between Tingara Street and Kim Crescent and Orana and Kalara Streets should be constructed as soon as possible. These linkages provide a walking trail system closer to the water and to water front parks
  - a path through Koonwarra Street from Baracoota to Morwong Street with improve access to the foreshore and through this open space
  - a footpath down Benowa Street and upper Coast Road will improve walkability to the bowls club and other community facilities in this area

- Additional ideas for improved access to the water for swimming, boating and camping;
  - at the end of Orion St - canoe/camping/seats
  - at the end of Nunkerri Drive – beach access and seats
  - end of Kooberry St (upper part of Golden Sands Boulevard) - viewing seat
  - 48 Coorong St - viewing seats
  - Parson's Point public land (canoe access/camping) - small scale outdoor recreation area
  - Sandpiper Beach - improved foreshore, water and beach access in front of community and club facilities
  - Thompsons Point - end of Wharf Street – park/ viewing point/fishing jetty (0ld Kanaka jetty area)/ shelter
  - Perrebinga Point end Western Road - bird hide
  - Western Road – water access direct off end of Thomas Street viewing point -
  - 75 Beelong Street just south of Cow Bay (opp Cross Street) seating to enjoy the nice view from the higher level
  - at the end of Anglers Place, Perupla Island- upgrade the water access and provide seating and picnic facilities
  - at the end of Blue Vista Street, Perupla Island- upgrade seating and picnic facilities on the RCC owned land

Neighbourhood 55

Description

Lamb Island is one of the four Southern Moreton Bay Islands. It is 111 ha in area and is bounded by Moreton Bay (Marine Park). The SMBI are in the South East Queensland Regional Plan's Urban Footprint. The island is 2 km long and about 1 km across at its widest point.



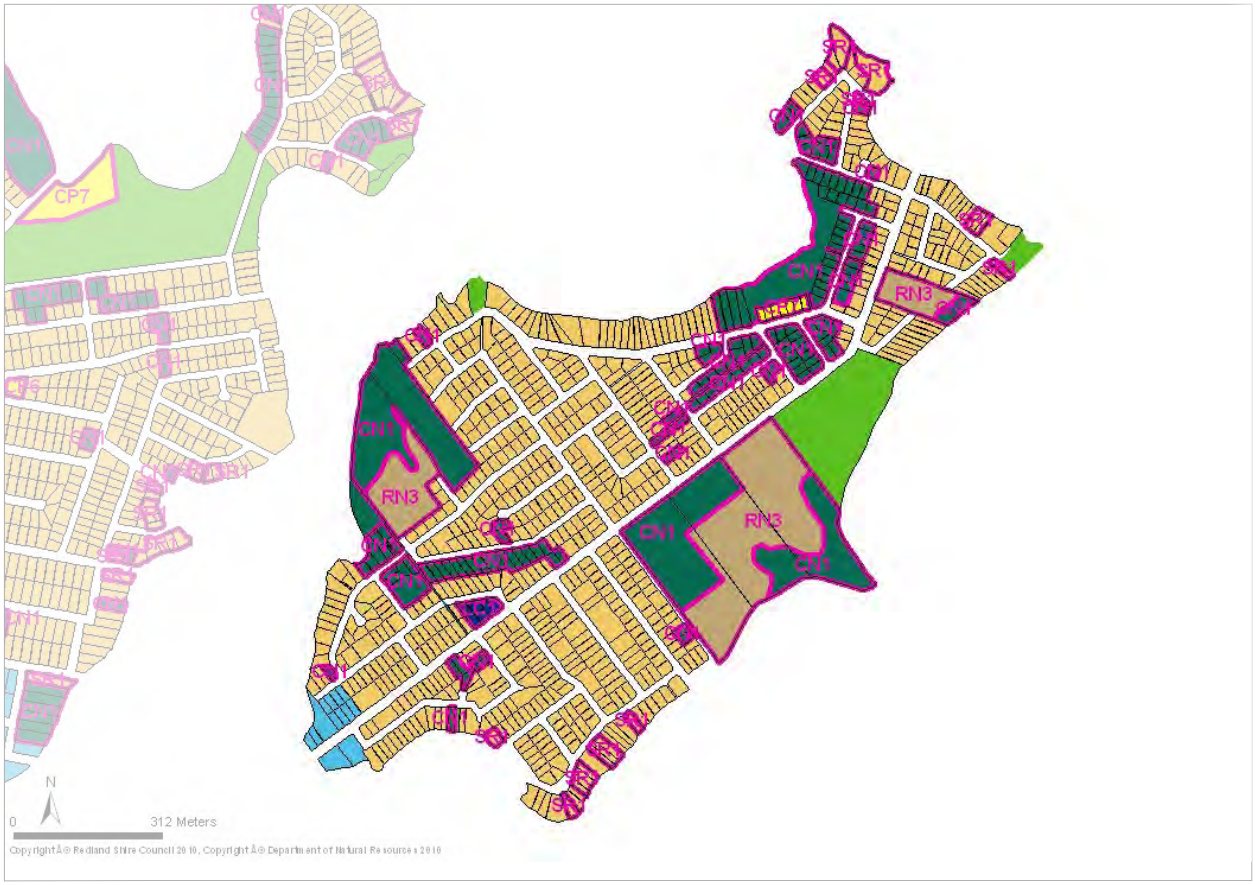
Land use

The SMBI have specific zones including SMBI Residential, Island Industry and SMBI Centre.

Lamb Island is generally SMBI residential with a small area of Community Purpose zoning for the transfer station, an SMBI Centre area, and a Local Centre, areas of Rural Non-Urban, and large areas of Conservation and Open Space.

Consistent with SMBI Residential are dwelling houses, home businesses, relative's apartments and small lot housing. The island land use form is a grid street system along a central road spine. The foreshore areas of the island are predominantly privately owned to the high water mark.

Figure 11-118: Extract map from Redland Planning Scheme



Open space issues

The *SMBI Open Space Plan 2006* was the strategic response to meeting current and future shortfalls of parkland across all of the islands. The plan's recommendations have and are being implemented. The new city wide Open Space Strategy will make recommendations as to the best recreation, community and sporting use of the existing and future SMBI parks.

Existing open space is shown in Figure 11-119.

Access issues

Pedestrian and cycle access around Lamb Island is predominantly along street and unformed footpaths where possible. A formed footpath system runs along Lucas Drive from Pioneer Park to the ferry terminal.

Footpaths along Halcyon Street and Perulpa Drive should be considered in the future to encourage walking and all-abilities movement around the island.

Other matters

Tina Avenue Foreshore Park (which is part of the bay) and Melaleuca Drive Park should not be named parks any longer and re-assigned to other uses.

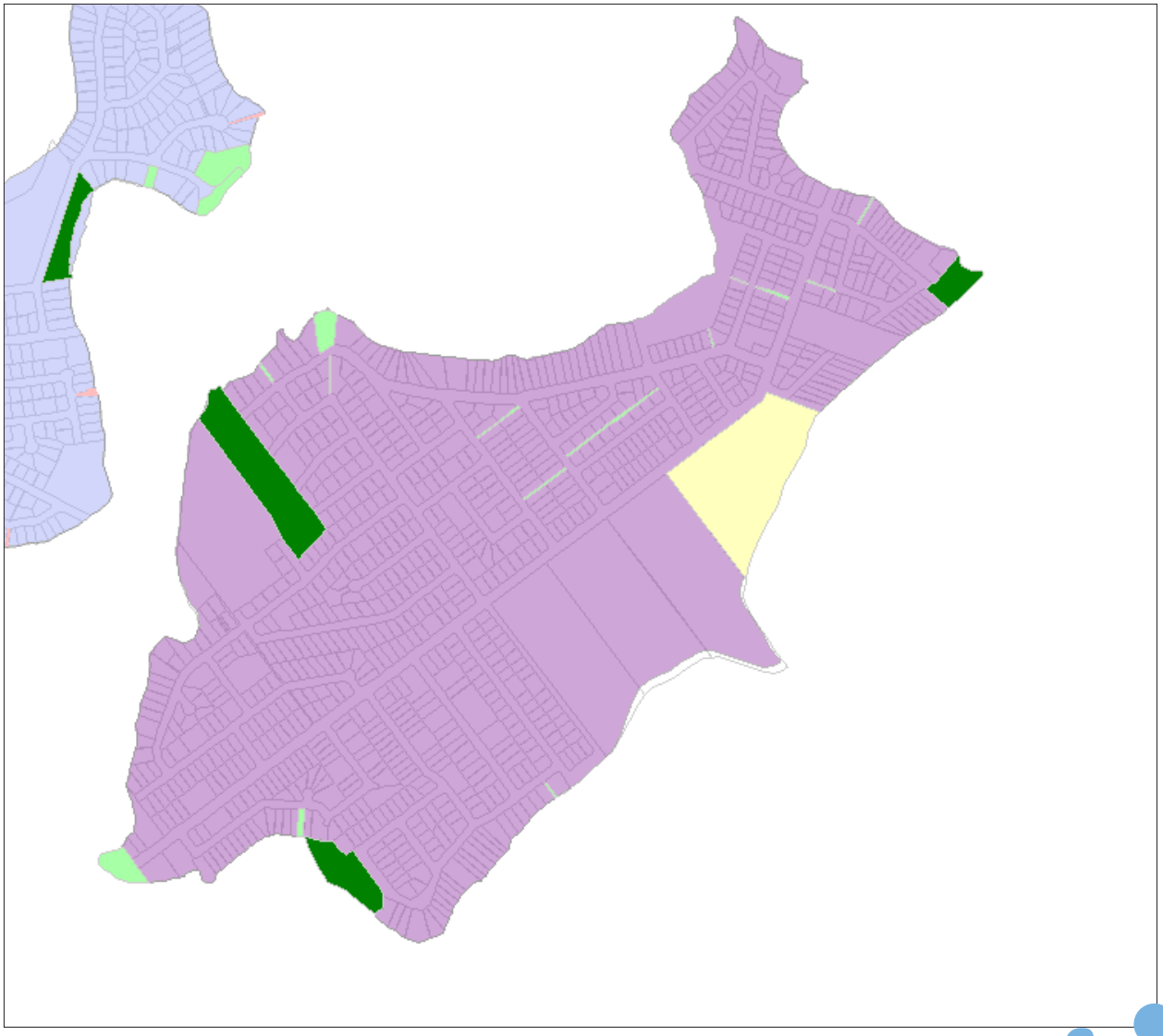
Recommended key actions

- Pioneer Park is the island's main recreation area. A plan has been developed for the park to provide a wider range of activities and facilities for island residents and visitors.

  At the moment the following activities can be undertaken:

  - cricket and other field sport games
  - picnicking
  - swimming in the bay
  - tennis
  - toddler and primary play
  - walking your dog off-lead

Figure 11-119: Open space areas in Neighbourhood 55



Proposed in the future are the following activities:

- lawn bowls
- canoe launching
- camping
- skateboard and BMX riding

There are also a number of buildings including a hall, a bowls club, public toilets and a Day Care Centre. The *Open Space Strategy 2026* supports the implementation of the park master plan over a ten-year period

- Ian Ward Road Reserve
  - provides direct access to the water
  - provide seating and picnic facilities
  - provide primary play equipment (the area is wide enough to accommodate increased uses)
  - construct a path through the road reserve to the water to improve access to the water and through the open space particularly during wet times
  - close the road and making the area an official park

Neighbourhood 56



Description

Karragarra Island is one of the four Southern Moreton Bay Islands. It is 52 ha in area and is bounded by Moreton Bay (Marine Park). The SMBI are in the South East Queensland Regional Plan's Urban Footprint. The island is 2 km long and 200m-300m wide for the most part.

Land use

The SMBI have specific zones including SMBI Residential, Island Industry and SMBI Centre.

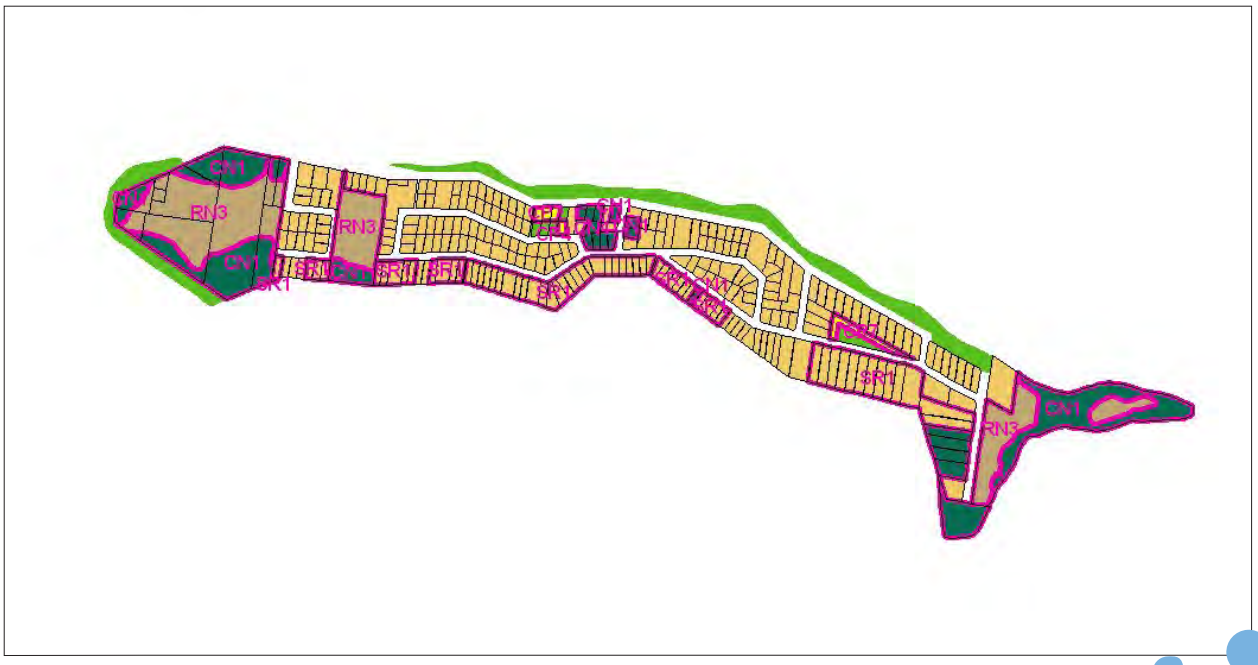
Karragarra Island is generally SMBI residential with a small area of Community Purpose zoning for the transfer station and fire shed. There are also areas of Rural Non-Urban, and small areas of Conservation and Open Space including an esplanade foreshore (see Figure 11-120).

Consistent with SMBI Residential are dwelling houses, home businesses, relative's apartments and small lot housing.

Open space issues

The open space on Karragarra Island is made up of a small urban style park and a foreshore esplanade. There are also pockets of private and publicly owned conservation areas. The main community park is situated in conservation foreshore area that is constrained by a wetland and also by traffic and parking issues associated with the barge loading ramps and the water taxi jetty. Some of the foreshore open space is being redesigned and investigated through two Council processes at present including a parks plan for the foreshore park area and a wetland management plan for the neighbouring wetland area.

Figure 11-120: Extract map from Redland Planning Scheme



Access issues

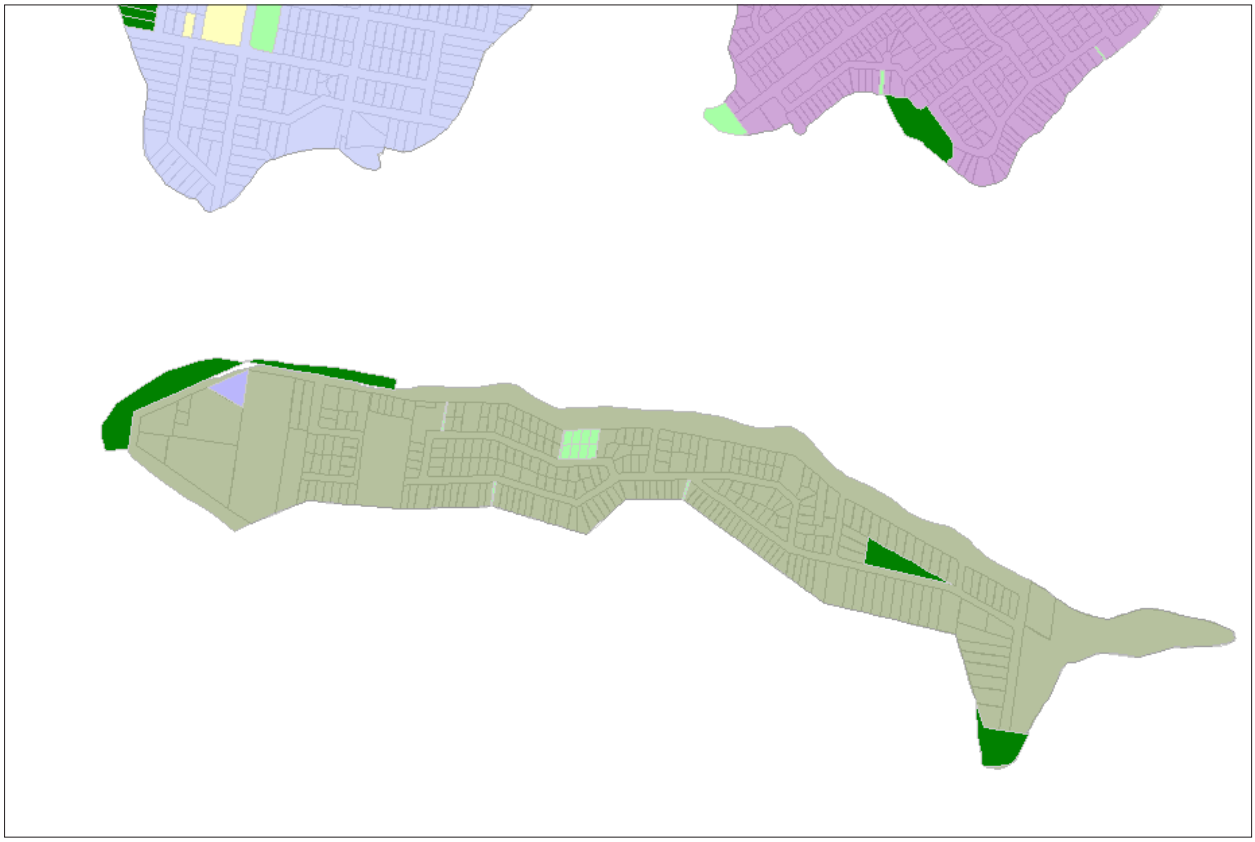
Pedestrian and cycle access around Karragarra Island is along street and unformed footpaths where possible. There are no formed footpaths on Karragarra.

The Esplanade should be considered a shared use zoned and upgraded to meet the standard.

Recommended key actions

- Karragarra Island Community Park
  - provide a quiet haven beside the fire shed and the island's transfer station
  - tree planting around the park area protects the space from dust and noise from the transfer station
  - provide play activities for toddlers
  - provide play activities for primary school children
  - provide seating and picnic facilities
- Karragarra Island Foreshore Park
  - is one of the hubs of the island's community activities as well as a popular place for island visitors
  - the local island community have developed many picnic facilities in the park over the years. The area is being planned to address recreation opportunities, environmental management issues, traffic and parking for the future
  - the master plan will consider the future of play facilities in this park
  - join the shelter sheds to create a covered all purpose weather proof area and build a covered shelter over the electric BBQ positioned on the beach directly opposite including a power point
- Karragarra Island Foreshore
  - is the foreshore area that provides the swimming enclosure for safe swimming and bike parking areas
  - this area is also being considered in the planning of the parkland in this area (2011)
- Karragarra Island—The Esplanade
  - is a road reserve and undeveloped open space and could be considered in the future for a number of activities should the community request including:
  - community gardening
  - a fenced off-leash area for dogs to prevent ongoing use of conservation and foreshore areas for exercising dogs
  - physical activities such basketball exercise stations
  - a formalised walking and cycling circuit running east west along the Esplanade to East Road
- Karragarra Island Urban Habitat - Treasure Island Ave
  - investigate, in consultation with the Island Residents the best future recreation uses suitable in this urban habitat area.
  - the urban habitat is 4985 sqm and does have cleared areas that could be suitable to for recreation use for example a nature play space and picnic area

Figure 11-121: Open space areas in Neighbourhood 56



Neighbourhood 57

Description

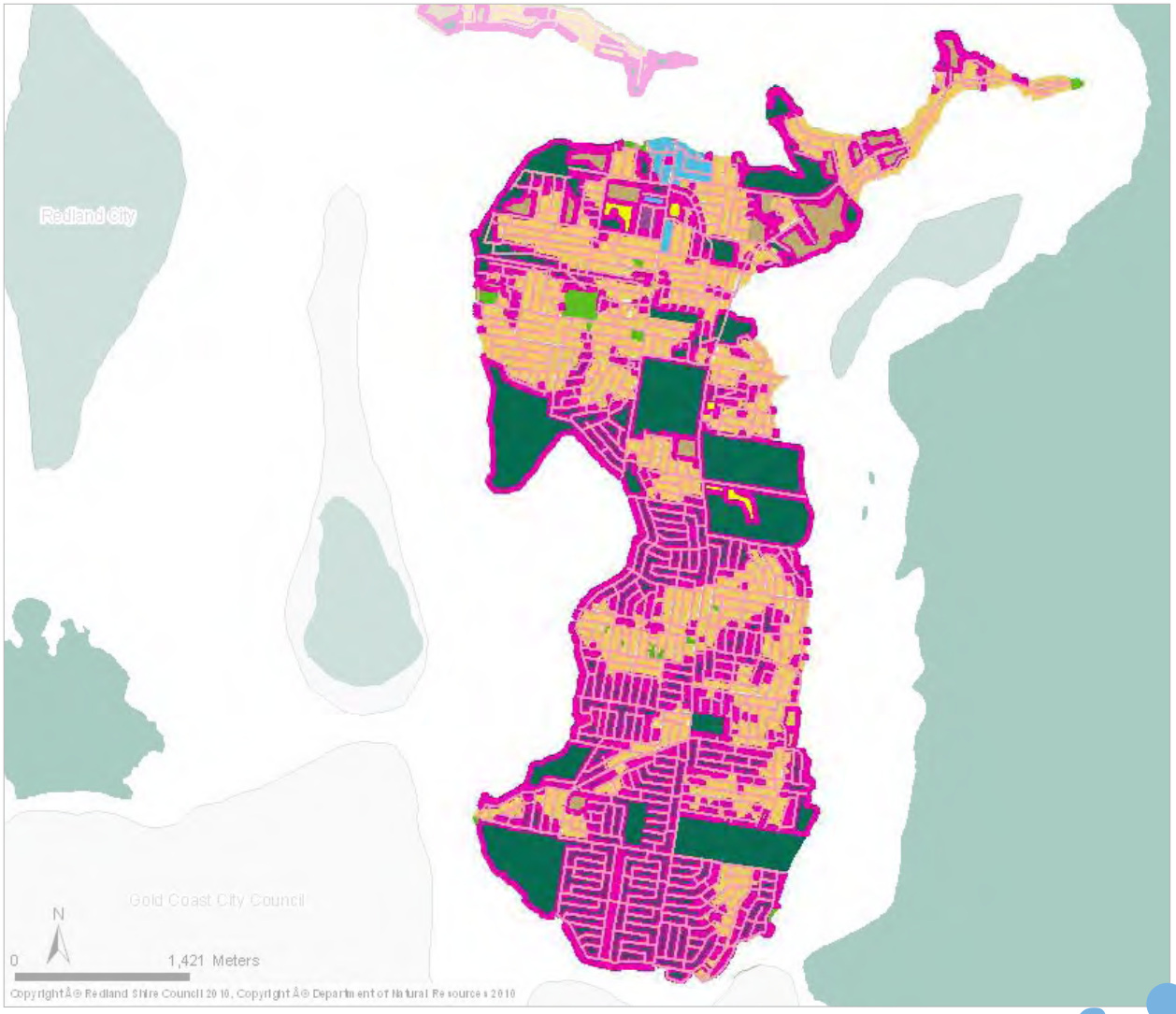
Russell Island is the largest of the Southern Moreton Bay Islands. It is 1,430 ha in area and is bounded by Moreton Bay (Marine Park). The SMBI are in the South East Queensland Regional Plan's Urban Footprint. The island is 7 km long and approximately 2 km wide at its widest point.

Land use

Russell Island has the full mix of land uses. The SMBI have specific zones that relate to just the SMBI including SMBI Residential, Island Industry and SMBI Centre. Russell Island also has areas of Community Purpose, Rural Non-Urban, and large areas of Conservation and Open Space. Consistent with SMBI Residential are dwelling houses, home businesses, relative's apartments and small lot housing.



Figure 11-122: Extract map from Redland Planning Scheme



Open space issues

The *SMBI Open Space Plan 2006* was the strategic response to meeting current and future shortfalls of parkland across all of the islands. The plan's recommendations have and are being implemented to date. The new city wide Open Space Strategy will make recommendations as to the best recreation, community and sporting use of the existing and future SMBI parks.

Existing open space is shown in Figure 11-123.

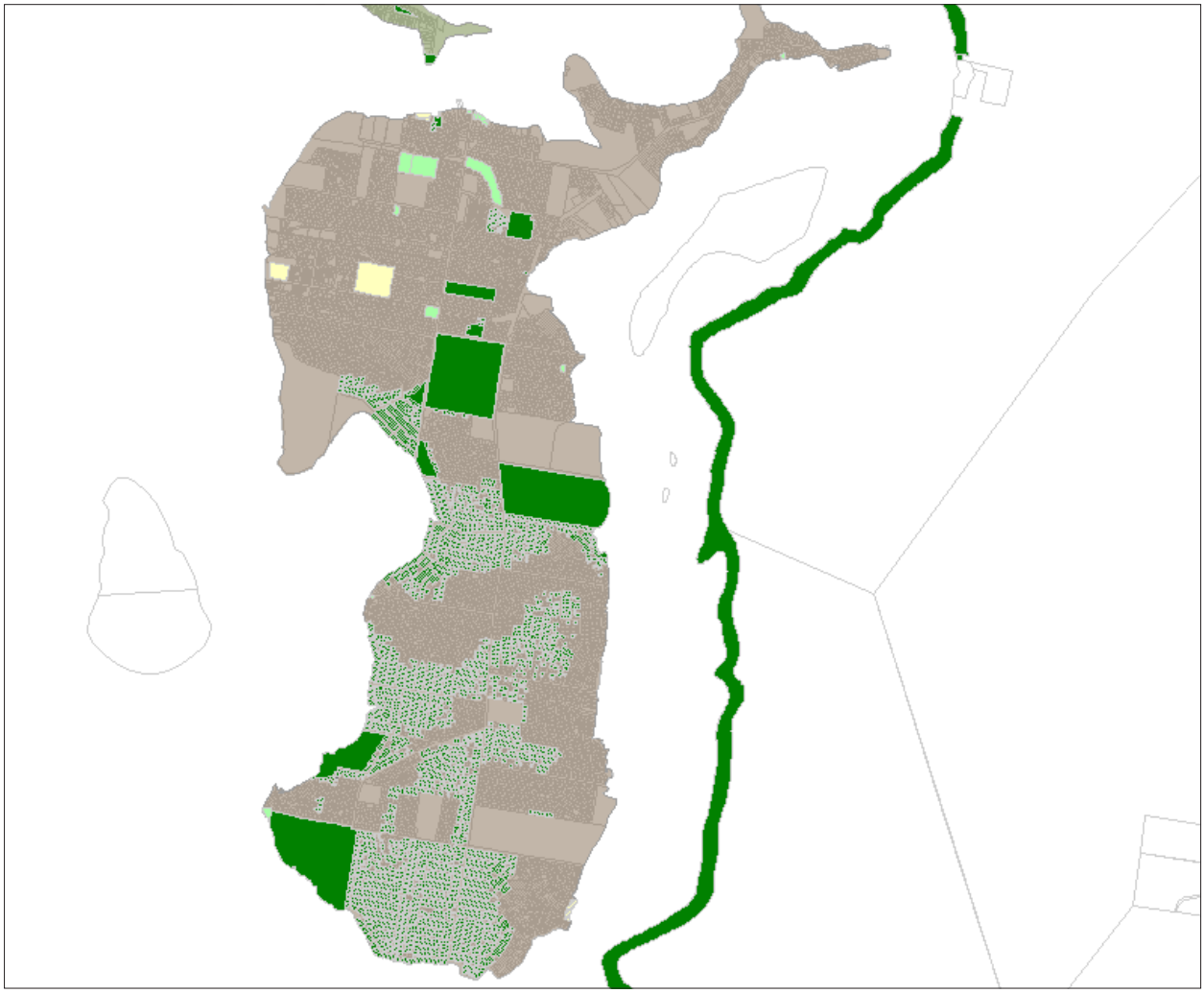
Access issues

Pedestrian and cycle access around Russell Island is by streets and unformed footpaths. A formed footpath system runs along High Street and terminates at the Community Centre on Jackson Road. It is recommended that the footpath be extended all the way to the cricket oval to encourage walking and use of the sporting facilities. Footpaths need to be constructed in and around the Russell Island Sport and Recreation Park and Jock Kennedy Park including a path along Bayview Road and through Bayview Road Urban Habitat and along Cavendish Road and Robert Street. A cycleway and footpath system along Canaipa Road will also provide increased accessibility for residents who live on the peninsula to island services and parks.

Other Matters

The continued acquisition of land for Southern Russell Island Conservation Park and its development will offer fantastic environmental education and eco-tourism based opportunities in the future for island residents and visitors.

Figure 11-123: Open space areas in Neighbourhood 57



Recommended key actions

- Jock Kennedy Park
  - is one of only a few parks that have direct access to the bay
  - the park will be soon be upgraded to provide a kick-about space, toddler and primary school aged play opportunities and a public toilet for the comfort of park and boat ramp users and residents walking around the neighbourhood
  - adjacent to the park is a new boat ramp and car park.
- Lions Boulevard Park
  - is a water access park
  - the park will be extended to the north and the south in accordance with its parks
  - provided toddler and primary play
  - provide picnicking
  - provide a kick about space
  - the unformed northern part of the park is used for boat launching and car parking
  - provide public toilets enabling extend stays
- Alison Crescent Park
  - is an open space on Hawthornden Drive near the ferry terminal
  - currently it is providing car parking areas
  - define both car parking and park uses with bollards
  - protect the existing trees
  - develop as a focal and meeting point for visitors and the area complements the local shopping centre
  - developed into usable parkland suitable for picnics and outdoor dining
  - develop synergies with the community hall
- Kings Road Park
  - a future neighbourhood park, currently mown but without facilities
  - provide a kick about space
  - provide toddler and primary aged play facilities
- Vista Street Park
  - is an elevated and scenic future neighbourhood park
  - upgrade with large picnic shelters and tables and seating
- Jackson Road Parklands
  - is a community and sports precinct currently home to the Bay Islands Community Services, Russell Island Fire Services, Community Workshop and the Russell Island Bowls Club
  - a 2011 landscape master plan recommends enhancing the area with a festival and events space (community green) and improved path systems, extended car parking, and an additional bowling green
  - the basketball half-court and ramp will stay in place for the time being
- High Street Nature Belt Park
  - is a 4.0 ha area, with its mix of cleared and treed areas, will make an ideal site for a large dirt BMX facility and recreation area in the future
  - the heavily treed area will be managed for conservation purposes
- Yacht Street Park
  - five lots will be amalgamated to create space for a toddler and primary play aged activities to serve the needs of adjacent and nearby residents
- Harvey Street Walkway
  - opposite the Jackson Road Community Precinct will provide a walkable link from homes to the Community and Sport Precinct
  - provide a concrete path
- Villa Wood Road Park
  - three lots will be amalgamated in the future to create space for a future toddler and primary play activities and a meeting place for young people near to a future local shopping centre
- Turtles Swamp Wetlands
  - develop a trail head in the future as an entry point to walking trails in this conservation area and nearby Whistling Kite Wetlands (e.g. car parking, interpretive signage, and environmental information)
  - develop walking tracks/board walks in either of the these conservations areas in association with the future development of the Russell Island Conservation Park
- Tooloona Avenue Park
  - is a future neighbourhood park with good road frontage and mature trees and will make an ideal park for toddler and primary aged play and as a meeting place for young people when the nearby population grows
- Cowderoy Drive Park
  - is a future small neighbourhood park between Cowderoy Avenue and Canaipa Ridge Road that will serve the needs of residents in this vicinity as an off-leash area for dogs
- Centre Road Park
  - in the future a number of lots will be amalgamated into a neighbourhood park adjacent to a future local shopping centre.
  - provide toddler and primary aged play activities
  - provide a shelter and picnic table and seats and a meeting place for young people
- Trevanna Avenue Park and Monaco Avenue Parks
  - a future neighbourhood parks providing seating to support walking
- Cunningham Avenue Park
  - is a future neighbourhood park with mature trees
  - provide a nature area play
  - provide a dog off-leash area only if required
  - provide seating
- Rocky Point Park
  - is a lookout park with a fantastic aspect to the south across the water
  - provide a picnic node and lookout point should be developed here for local residents and island visitors that happen upon this part of the island

- Russell Island Sport and Recreation Park
  - is a 4.7 sports park on Union Street
  - the land was acquired in March 2008 and since this time Council has undertaken extensive site remediation and clean up as well as bringing the old farmhouse up to compliance standards for community use
  - a park plan has been prepared for the site with input from the community and Council is now seeking funding support from the State and Federal Governments for construction
  - the recreation and sporting activities that will be supported on-site include;
  - facilities for toddler and primary play activities,
  - community gardening
  - walking and fitness circuits
  - multi-purpose courts (tennis, basketball etc)
  - a sports field for social and competitive ball sports
  - an area for young people to meet should be developed
  - the park should be assessed for commercial activities
  - provide an all abilities path access into the through the park
- Jackson Road Oval
  - provides a playing space for cricket and social sports and kick-about
  - there is also an associated toddler play area and a public toilet
  - the park should be assessed for commercial use by personal trainers
- Bay Islands Pioneer Children's Memorial Park
  - currently provides toddler play and an enclosed dog off-leash area
  - replace the toddler play equipment with primary school aged equipment
- High Street Park
  - is a meeting place park adjacent to the barge and ferry terminal
  - the park also provides a safe, enclosed Moreton Bay swimming opportunity on a sandy beach
  - provide a multi-aged play deck
- Bayview Road Urban Habitat
  - this large (0.5 ha) parcel of land increases access to the foreshore and is an important link between the Russell Island commercial areas and Jock Kennedy Park
  - upgrade the path system through the habitat
- Cutler Drive Park
  - create a BMX park for residents in this location in the future
- Signage
  - develop a strategy for improving signage around Russell Island to help residents and visitors find their way around particularly to the parks, reserved and points of interest

Shortfall

- Access to recreational parkland and activities along Canaipa Road and Canaipa Point Drive is limited or nonexistent. The residents at the end of the point are approximately 4 km from the island centre and recreation activities provided in public parkland. Consideration will be given to acquiring additional

Gorge Walk—Point Lookout



parkland along the peninsula to cater for the future recreation needs of residents.

- Future water access points (for small vessels - e.g. kayaks) on Canipa Point for consideration for upgrading or making water access safer:
  - Cnr Michel and Bay Drive - narrow waterfront easement
  - Thompson Esplanade - unused road reserve
  - Mangrove Place (Council owned road) middle of Emerson St
  - Road Reserve middle of Oasis Drive
  - end of Hill Street extension
- Access from Jock Kennedy Park to the Russell Island Sport and Recreation Park could be strengthened through the acquisition of vacant land on Cavendish Street. A pathway could be constructed to link the two.

A1 Melbourne Communiqué

Melbourne Communiqué

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

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

It would win a Nobel Prize!

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

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

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

Parks are integral to healthy people and a healthy environment

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

The world's parks[1] contain the landforms, plants, animals and ecosystems that are crucial to our wellbeing. They support the health of the planet and they give us room to breathe, to connect with others, and to pursue a healthy and sustainable lifestyle.

Human health depends on healthy ecosystems

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

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

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

Parks conserve healthy ecosystems

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

Contact with nature can improve human health

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

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

Parks contribute to economic growth and wellbeing

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

Parks contribute to cohesive, vibrant and healthy societies

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To achieve this we:

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

- ❖ encourage the use of parks and natural areas for personal growth and development through challenging and inspirational experiences including nature based tourism.
- ❖ optimise outdoor recreational and educational use of parks by providing ease of access and opportunities that encourage exercise and other health-related activities

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

Our Commitment

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

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

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

A2 Reports and studies

Queensland Government

South East Queensland Regional Plan 2005—2026

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

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

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

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

Redland City Council

Redland Shire Council Open Space Plan 2004-2016

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

Redland Community Physical Activity Strategy 2011

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

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

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

- use of the ACEs[1] Assessment Tool to audit the physical activity environment around key attractors such as schools, shopping centres, parks and foreshore areas.
- the audit will suggest infrastructure that may encourage increased levels of physical activity such as:
  - water fountains, shade, seating, lighting and exercise equipment
  - new cycleway or pathways, or new sections that link existing areas, to connect people into the network
  - end-of-trip facilities
- the continuing development of cycleways and pathways, with many of these off-road and often in the open space resource

1 Active Community Environments (Community Assessment)

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

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

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

Seven Cs Connection Strategy

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

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

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

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

Southern Moreton Bay Islands Open Space Plan 2006

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

The Plan made 57 recommendations to acquire land, mostly for new recreation or sporting parks, though in some instances the recommendations concerned additional land being added to an existing park. The recommendations, in many cases, are ahead of the actual need for the park. In the long term however, the park will be required as the Island approaches its ultimate population.

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

North Stradbroke Island Sport and Recreation Services and Facilities Plan 2008

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

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

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

Community consultation highlighted:

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

The most frequently cited desired improvements, across the included:

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

In Point Lookout the most desired recreation improvements included:

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

In Amity Point the most desired recreation improvements included:

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

In Dunwich the most desired recreation improvements included:

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

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

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

SMBI Sport and Recreation Strategy 2008

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

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

Redlands Regional Sport Facility Plan 2008

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

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

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

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

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

Redlands Social Infrastructure Strategy 2009

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

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

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

There are 39 recommendations.

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

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

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

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

A Festivals and Events Strategy for the Redlands 2008

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

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

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

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

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

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

Redlands Netball Strategy

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

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

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

Redlands Cricket Strategy

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

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

A3 Open space functions

Open space function

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

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

Open space function definitions

Community purposes land

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

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

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

Recreation park

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

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

Recreation corridor

Public open space areas developed primarily for paths and trails, creating recreational connections or circuits. The land contains infrastructure to facilitate the recreational use including a formed path or defined trail, and offers an attractive recreational setting. Footpaths[1] in urban areas also fall within this function.

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

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

Sport park

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

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

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

Specialised sport and outdoor recreation

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

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

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

Ecological areas

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

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

- National Parks, State Forests and Conservation Parks administered by the Queensland or Commonwealth Government
- Redland Conservation Areas:
  - Conservation Area
  - Creek corridor
  - Wetlands
  - Foreshores
  - Bushland Refuge
  - Nature Belt
- Natural dunes, foreshore and beaches.

Amenity reserves

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

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

Utility land

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

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

Other definitions

Public land

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

Private

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

Community hub

A community hub can be a single multi-purpose building or a collection of buildings or a locality. Within the hub there are multiple service providers. The primary objective of a community hub is service coordination and delivery, place-making, community building and space and access for activities, programs and services to address social needs[2].

Open space typology

Recreation park typologies

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

Sports park typologies

Two typologies are used to classify sporting open space:

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

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

Ecological typologies

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

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

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

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

Table A3-1: Description of park typologies

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

Table A3-2: Description of conservation typologies

Conservation Function	Description	Intent	Management Issues
Conservation Area	In general, a Conservation Area is an area which exhibits one or more of the following features: • Consolidated areas of bushland • Contain significant habitat areas, or • Contain Rare and Threatened fauna and/ or flora or communities. These are larger areas of relatively intact bushland.	Conservation of natural communities, ecosystems, habitats and environmental features.	• Conservation of Rare and Threatened species • Generally access managed on tracks primarily sited for fire management purposes • Terrestrial weed management; • May include areas disturbed as a result from previous land use; • Fire management for the conservation of biodiversity and protection of adjoining property
Creek Corridor	Creek Corridors include riparian and terrestrial vegetation located along the Shire's creek systems. Creek Corridors contain significant habitat areas and may contain rare and threatened species.	Protection of water quality and the conservation of riparian vegetation and significant habitat.	• Protection of water quality • Management of stormwater • Aquatic and terrestrial weed management • adjoining development impacting on edges (e.g. dumping, view pruning, weed invasion from garden escapees) • May include areas disturbed as a result from previous land use • Fire management for the conservation of biodiversity and protection of adjoining property
Wetlands	Wetlands include areas of permanent or periodic/intermittent inundation, whether natural or artificial, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed 6m.	Playing a key role in supporting the diversity and abundance of plants and animals, and provide important habitat and refuges for many migratory, rare and threatened species; providing an essential part of natural hydrological cycles, provide water passage and storage, and may contribute to flood mitigation and the recharge of aquifers; purify water by stripping nutrients and intercepting sediments; and providing coastal protection against destructive natural events.	• Conservation of rare and threatened species • Stormwater management • Water quality • Aquatic and terrestrial weed management • Generally access restricted to terrestrial surrounds • Recreation managed to minimise impacts to fauna populations • May include areas disturbed as a result from previous land use • Fire management for the conservation of biodiversity and protection of adjoining property • Adjoining development impacting on edges (e.g. dumping, view pruning, weed invasion from garden escapees).

Conservation Function	Description	Intent	Management Issues
Foreshores	Foreshores may include: • The land lying between high water mark and low water mark as is ordinarily covered and uncovered by the flow and ebb of the tide at spring tides, and • Terrestrial land located adjacent to the above.	To provide protection of the interface between the terrestrial and marine environment.	• Protection of wader and shorebird roost sites • Access managed for recreation uses • Adjoining development impacting on edges (e.g. dumping, view pruning, weed invasion from garden escapees) • Stormwater management • May include areas disturbed as a result from previous land use • Fire management for the conservation of biodiversity and protection of adjoining property.
Bushland Refuge	In general, a Bushland Refuge is an area which exhibits one or more of the following features: • Significant remnant habitat • Discrete patch of bushland. These are smaller patches or fragments surrounded by disturbed vegetation, rural or urban clearing.	To allow for the conservation of habitat within developed environments that: • Provides critical habitat for particular species • Allows the conservation of remnant vegetation.	• Management of edge effects • Fire management for conservation of biodiversity and protection of adjoining development • Urban pressures from dumping, misuse, vandalism, weed invasion from garden escapees • Generally access managed on tracks and at recreation nodes • Management of stormwater from surrounding development • May include areas disturbed as a result from previous land use • Adjoining development impacting on edges (e.g. dumping, misuse, vandalism, weed invasion from garden escapees).
Nature Belt	A linear strip of natural, modified or created habitat that may, or may not link areas of core habitat.	The primary function of a Nature Belt is to facilitate the movement of fauna through developed areas. Nature Belts provide habitat, cover and refuge for fauna, supplements core habitat identified at regional and sub-regional levels and provides pathways for dispersal of fauna. It is important to note that fauna will not rely solely on Nature Belts for movement and will also use vegetation within adjoining private land.	• Integration of vegetation within available open space • Management of street trees • Promotion of indigenous vegetation in private gardens.
Urban Habitat	In general, Urban Habitat includes those RSC managed lands that can contribute to the promotion of indigenous flora for habitat enhancement purposes. Areas indicated as Urban Habitat will usually provide a primary function other than conservation.	To recognise Council's position that all lands have potential environmental value.	• Integration of vegetation within available open space • Aquatic and terrestrial weed management.

Destination recreation parks

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

Community parks

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

Future community parks

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

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

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

A4 Indicative open space embellishments

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A5 Activity and facility shortfalls and projects

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

Suburban and Island Catchment Area level projects

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

Table A5-1: SCA and ICA level projects

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

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

Neighbourhood activity open space shortfalls

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

Table A5-2: Neighbourhood level land shortfalls

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

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

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

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

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

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

Project numbers	*SCA*	*N'bood*	*Why the new park is required (for activity shortfalls)*	*Area*
2.20.1 - 4	2	20	Hangout space for young people, physical activity space, an area for a dog off leash area, an area for use by commercial operators	minimum 5000 sqm
3.26.1 - 4	3	26	an area for fitness activity stations, an area for use by commercial operators, a kick about space, a location for a community garden	minimum 5000 sqm
4.29.1 - 6	4	29 (Kinross Road SPA)	areas for a community garden, dog off leash area, fitness stations, toddler play area, primary play, teenage hangout space - activities to be located in a new Community Park and 3 new Neighbourhood Parks	minimum of 21500 sqm
4.38.1 - 5	4	38 (Bunker Road SPA)	an area is required for a dog off leash area, a community garden, a hangout space for young people, a nature play area and area for commercial uses such as personal trainers	minimum of 5000 sqm
4. 44.1 - 3	4	44	an area is required for a community garden, a dog off leash area and for commercial uses	minimum of 5000 sqm
5.49.1 - 4	5	49	an area for a community garden, for fitness activity stations, an area for commercial operators and a dog off leash area	minimum or 5000 sqm
4.33.1	4	33	is a new multi-purpose park in the South East Thornlands SPA	minimum of 5000 sqm
4.35.1	4	35	is a new multi-purpose park in the South East Thornlands SPA	minimum of 5000sqm
			Minimum total area	*56,500 sqm or 5.65 ha*

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

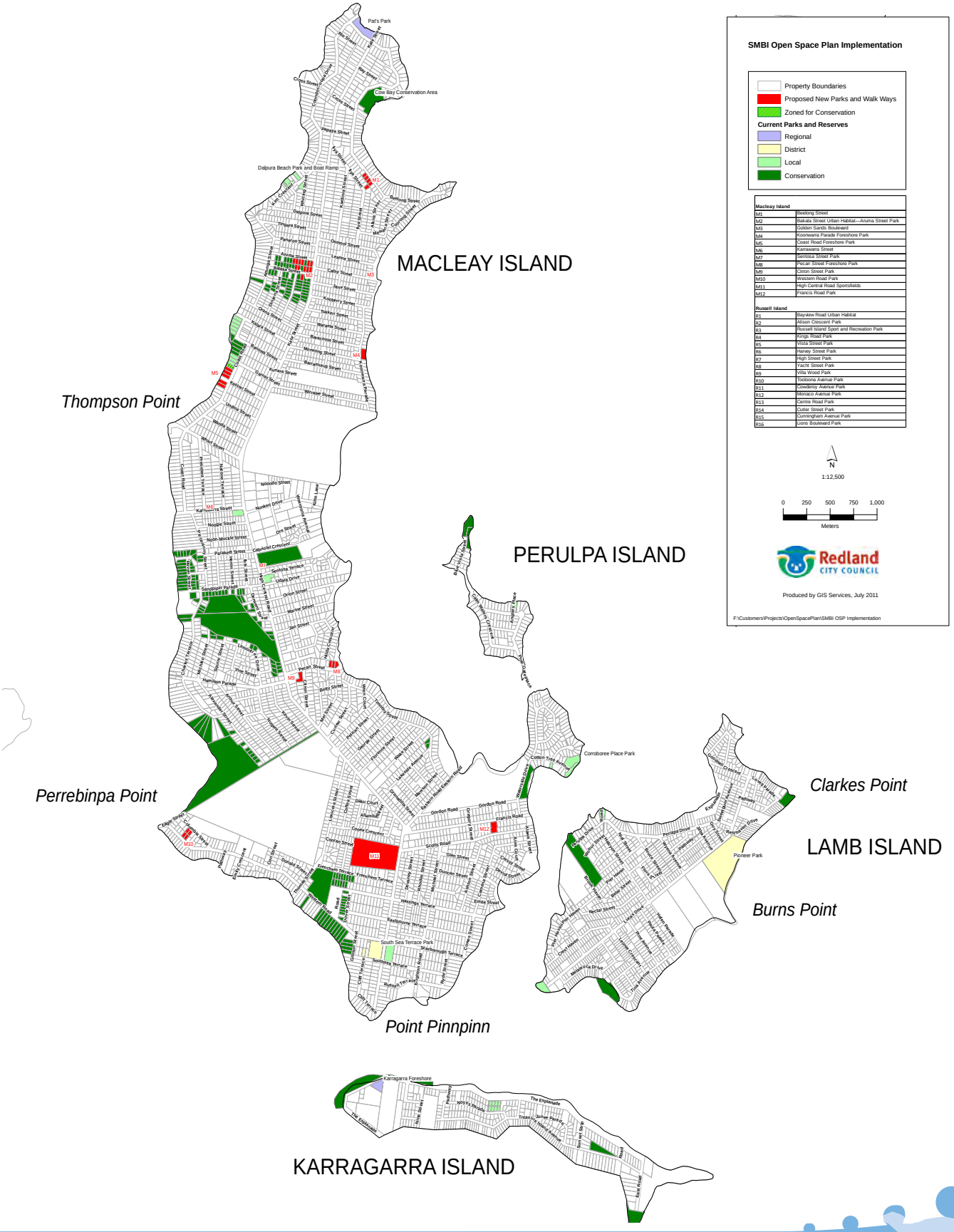
A6 Commercial use assessments

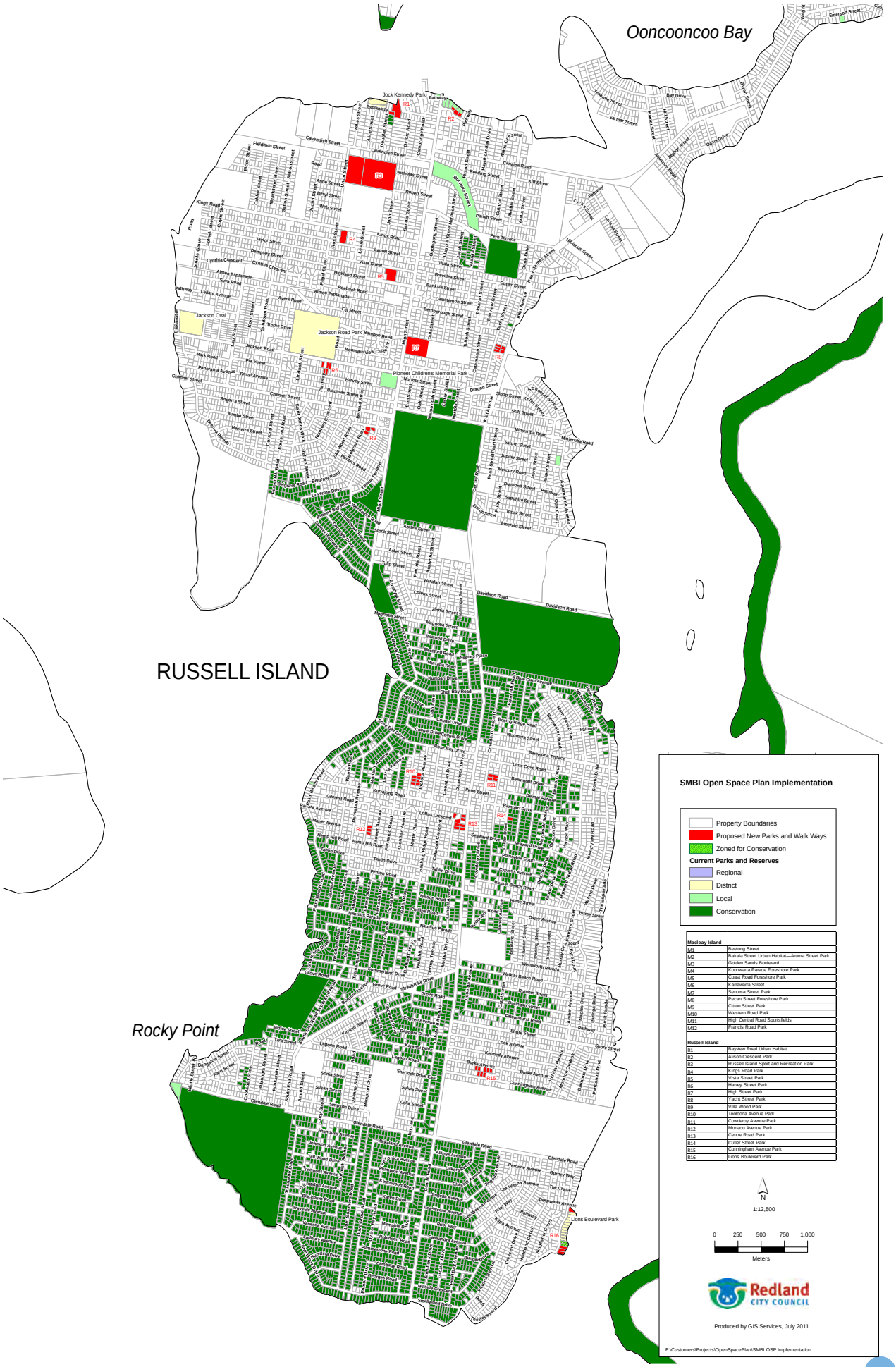
Commercial use assessments

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

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

A7 Open space system on SMBI




Ooncooncoo Bay
RUSSELL ISLAND
Rocky Point
Jock Kennedy Park
Jackson Oval
Jackson Road Park
Pioneer Children's Memorial Park
Lions Boulevard Park
SMBI Open Space Plan Implementation
Property Boundaries
Proposed New Parks and Walk Ways
Zoned for Conservation
Current Parks and Reserves
Regional
District
Local
Conservation
Macleay Island
M1 Beelong Street
M2 Bakala Street Urban Habitat—Aruma Street Park
M3 Golden Sands Boulevard
M4 Koorwarra Parade Foreshore Park
M5 Coast Road Foreshore Park
M6 Karrawara Street
M7 Santoua Street Park
M8 Pecan Street Foreshore Park
M9 Citron Street Park
M10 Wreslem Road Park
M11 High Central Road Sportsfields
M12 Francis Road Park
Russell Island
R1 Bayview Road Urban Habitat
R2 Alison Crescent Park
R3 Russell Island Sport and Recreation Park
R4 Kings Road Park
R5 Vista Street Park
R6 Haney Street Park
R7 High Street Park
R8 Yacht Street Park
R9 Villa Wood Park
R10 Tooloona Avenue Park
R11 Cowderoy Avenue Park
R12 Monaco Avenue Park
R13 Centre Road Park
R14 Cutler Street Park
R15 Cunningham Avenue Park
R16 Lions Boulevard Park
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Redland CITY COUNCIL
Produced by GIS Services, July 2011
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A8 Community feedback overview

Redland City Council, draft Redland Open Space Strategy: 2026

Written submissions

Overview

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

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

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

Written Submissions

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

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

2.1. Overview of Key Issues

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Implications

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

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

2.1.6. Technical details of the Strategy

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

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

Implications

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

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

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

Redland City Council, draft Redland Open Space Strategy: 2026

Sports survey

Overview

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

Issues with sports facilities and provision in Redland City;

Trends in the sporting community; and

Priorities for the better provision of sports in the future.

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

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

2. Sports survey

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

2.1. Residence of respondents

Findings

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

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

Implications:

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

2.1.2. Connectivity in open space

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

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

Implications:

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

2.1.3. City wide support for the Desired Standards of Service

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

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

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

Implications:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Implications:

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

2.1.5. Provision of basic amenities and facilities in open space

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

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

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

Implications

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

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

2.2. Issues with sports

Findings

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

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

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

Implications

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

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

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

2.3. Trends in the sporting community

Findings

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

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

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

Implications

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

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

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

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

Findings

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

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

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

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

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

Implications

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

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

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

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

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

Redland City Council, Draft Redland Open Space Strategy: 2026

Overview neighbourhood workshops and walk and talk days

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

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

1.1. Neighbourhood Workshops

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

Neighbourhood Workshops, which include the following components:

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

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

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

2. Neighbourhood Questionnaire

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

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

A9 Public open space policy

policy document

Redland CITY COUNCIL

Corporate POL-3110

Public Open Space Policy

Head of Power

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

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

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

Policy Objective

The objectives for achievement under this policy:

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

Reporting framework, and annual corporate reporting;

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

Policy Statement

Council is committed to:

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

Associated documents

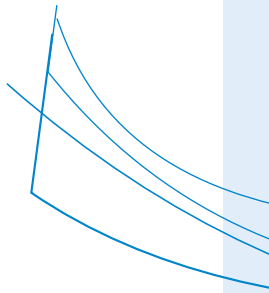
Documents to be read in conjunction with this policy are:

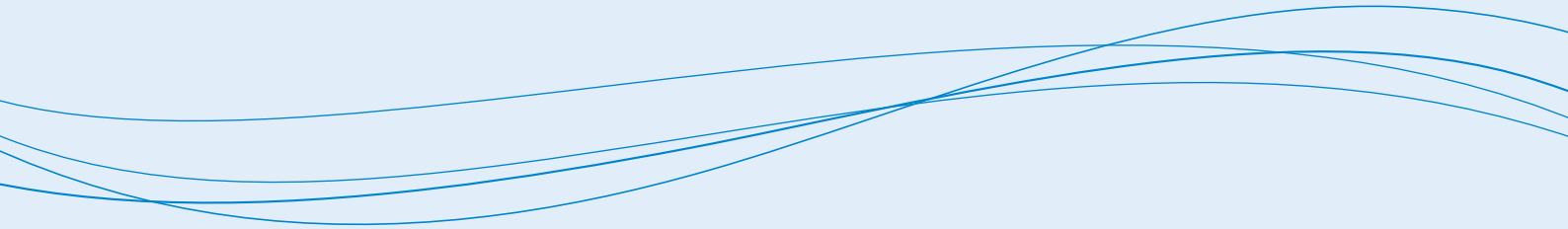
Redland Open Space Strategy 2026

Corporate Environment Policy - POL-2644

Version Information

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





Redland
CITY COUNCIL