



Park Strategy 2041

Parks for Everyone, Everyday!

A 20 year vision for the Fraser
Coast Regional Council's Parks
Network



Fraser Coast
REGIONAL COUNCIL



Acknowledgements

Wondunna
Parklands

Fraser Coast Regional Council sits proudly on Butchulla (Badtjala) Land to the east and the Kabi Kabi (Gubbi Gubbi) land to the west.

We recognise that the Fraser Coast Region is a place of cultural, spiritual and social significance to the First Nations Peoples. The lands and waters of Butchulla and Kabi Kabi Country holds millennia-old spiritual connections, traditional laws and customs, stories, and ways of life important to the protection, use and presentation of the area.

We wish to pay respect to their Elders, past present and emerging, and acknowledge the important role Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people continue to play within the Fraser Coast community.



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Document Control

Version	Date	Document Issue	Author







01 Executive Summary

Dayman
Park

Background

The Park Strategy 2041 sets the direction for our parks network over the next 20 years. The Strategy covers Council owned and managed parkland within the Fraser Coast Regional Council area.

The Strategy will guide the planning, development and management of our parks network to ensure we have:

-  The right parks,
-  In the right locations,
-  Managed in the right way,
-  To meet the needs of our existing and future communities.

The Strategy will form part of the extrinsic material for Council's new Planning Scheme.

Vision and Guiding Principles

The vision sets the desired direction for park development in the Fraser Coast Region. The vision is **parks for everyone, every day!** We will achieve this by:

Developing a sustainable network of parks that are accessible, valued by our community, protected and enhanced, delivering a range of high quality experiences that support community wellbeing and inclusion.

The guiding principles set describe the over-arching intention for the provision and management of parks in the Fraser Coast Region. The guiding principles themes are listed below, with additional detail in the Strategy.

- Effective planning
- Protection of cultural, historic and environmental values
- Protection of significant landscape features and attractions
- Sustainable use
- Diversity of landscape settings and recreational opportunities
- Multi-value spaces
- Accessible and connected.

Supply and Demand Assessment

The Strategy has identified that the Region has a significant oversupply of parkland, however there are some accessibility shortfalls within various Planning Areas. The past approach for park provision within the Fraser Coast Regional Council area has focused heavily on the provision of local recreation park and encumbered land.

The analysis of the region's existing network coupled with the demand and gap analysis for future populations has highlighted the need for a new approach to the planning and provision of park.












The Park Strategy 2041 focuses on the following elements in creating a successful park network:

- Provision of high quality district and regional level park provision, offering a range of activities
- Amending the Desired Standards of Service increasing the accessibility provision from 500m to 1km acknowledging the vast network of park, open space and linear pathways provided.

There is also a need for a diversification of the park network to support the preferences of the community, ensuring a range of opportunities are offered in each planning area.

Future Directions

A range of future directions and actions are presented to lead Council decision-making with regards to park planning and provision. Key issues to be addressed include:

-  Maintaining a parks layer and accurate classification of parks
-  Consistency of park naming in accordance with industry best practice
-  Amendments to the Planning Scheme to identify correct zoning for existing and future park
-  Update Planning Scheme provisions to provide stronger case against receiving inappropriate development contributions
-  Accurately capture and condition assess park assets, with a focus on assessing the performance of the whole park, not the subject asset, when undertaking replacements
-  Assess surplus park land for potential disposal
-  Recognise the diversity of activities sought by the community and investigate and plan for these activities
-  Focus future development away from the busy foreshore area in order to provide a draw card elsewhere in the region and provide alternative areas to recreate
-  Develop Park Design Guidelines that identifies design principles, specifications and standard drawings
-  Define and document levels of service to ensure consistent delivery of service and decision making, including understanding costs of service delivery
-  Develop a Resource and Maintenance Plan, assessing cost of service delivery against industry benchmarks.

02 Contents

01 - Executive Summary	3
02 - Contents	5
03 - Introduction	6
3.1 - Purpose of our Strategy	6
3.2 - What do we mean by Parks?	7
3.3 - Why are Parks Important?	8
3.4 - Application of our Strategy	8
04 - Strategic Context	10
4.1 - Vision	11
4.2 - Strategic Goals	12
4.3 - Principles	12
4.4 - Strategic Fit	13
4.5 - Influencing Trends	15
4.6 - Demographic Factors	18
4.7 - Population Growth to 2041	22
4.8 - Planning Areas	24
05 - Parks Classification System	26
5.1 - Function	27
5.2 - Hierarchy	28
5.3 - Setting	29
5.4 - Trunk and Non-Trunk Infrastructure	30
5.5 - Parks Classification Definitions	31
06 - Desired Standards of Service	36
6.1 - Area, Distribution and Design Standards	38
6.2 - Embellishment Standards	51
07 - Existing Park Network 2021	62
7.1 - What we currently provide	62
7.2 - Other managed areas	64
08 - Park Network Assessment	65
09 - Future Network	65
9.1 - A New Approach is Needed	68
9.2 - Trunk Park Network 2041	68
9.3 - Non-Trunk Park Network 2041	70
10 - Implementation Planning	71
10.1 - Implementation Planning	71
10.2 - Delivery Timeline	71
10.3 - Monitoring, Review and Reporting	73
11 - Appendices	74
11.1 - Appendix 1 – Inventory of Existing Park Network 2021	74
11.2 - Appendix 2 – Park Network Assessment	96
11.3 - Appendix 3 - Inventory of Future Park Network to 2041	158
11.4 - Appendix 4 – Environmental Park Spatial Analysis Methodology	159

Hervey Bay
Botanic
Gardens

3.1 Purpose of our Strategy

The Park Strategy will provide the overarching framework and strategic direction for our park network over the next 20 years. The Strategy covers Council owned and managed parkland within the Fraser Coast Regional Council area.

The Strategy will guide the planning, development and management of our parks network to ensure we have the right parks, in the right locations, managed in the right way, to meet the needs of our existing and future communities.

Our Park Strategy 2041

The Park Strategy 2041 provides the overarching framework and strategic direction for our park network over the next 20 years.



Planning

What types of parks do we need?
How many do we need?
Where should they be located?
How will we acquire them?



Development

What should they look like?
What should they have in them?
How should it be done?
When should they be built?
Who should do it?



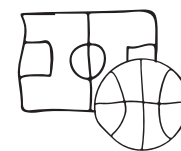
Management

How should we look after them?
What are the priorities?
How do we fund it?

3.2 What do we mean by Parks?

The Park Strategy is focused on parks owned or managed by Fraser Coast Regional Council. It is land primarily set aside for sport, recreation, conservation, amenity, passive outdoor enjoyment and public gatherings. This includes, but not limited to; public parks, gardens, sports grounds, natural areas, amenity spaces and publicly owned squares.

For the purpose of the Strategy, our parkland has been categorised as follows:



Sport



Recreation



Environmental















Constrained

These park classifications are defined in section five of the Strategy.

Council is not the only provider or manager of parks within the Fraser Coast Regional Council area. We acknowledge the contribution of others, including organisations such as the Queensland Government, educational institutes and private providers to name a few.

3.3 Why are Parks Important?

Our parks provide many social, cultural, economic, and environmental benefits. Among other benefits, they:

-  Provide spaces for people of all ages to play, exercise or relax
-  Facilitate opportunities for social connectedness
-  Contribute to physical and mental health
-  Protect natural, cultural and historical heritage and character
-  Provide venues for community events and arts
-  Celebrate local identity
-  Generate economic and tourism outcomes
-  Break up our built environment in urban and residential areas
-  Provide shade and shelter
-  Beautify our local communities
-  Provide habitat for wildlife
-  Protect and enhance our biodiversity
-  Serve as green corridors for the movement of native animals and plants
-  Provide linkages between communities
-  Offer safe alternative transport corridors for walking and cycling
-  Mitigate urban heating and flooding
-  Improve air and water quality
-  Increase tree canopy
-  Create urban heat sinks

The COVID-19 pandemic and associated lockdown measures highlighted the need for easily accessible, free, local parks. During the pandemic, parks played a key role in enabling recreation and relaxation in the outdoors while maintaining the required social distancing.

Resilience to viral pandemics has traditionally not been a key planning consideration for our parks. It may be tempting to have larger centralised parks, as these are generally more cost effective to maintain, but the pandemic shows the value of a localised network of easily accessible parks within our neighbourhoods.

3.4 Application of our Strategy

Council have sought to develop a Park Strategy which will be used in conjunction with a number of other strategic documents to inform the new Planning Scheme. The Strategy defines the Desired Standards of Service for the provision of parks within the Fraser Coast Regional Council area and provides the baseline information on which the park network components of the Local Government Infrastructure Plan (LGIP) Schedule of Works is prepared.

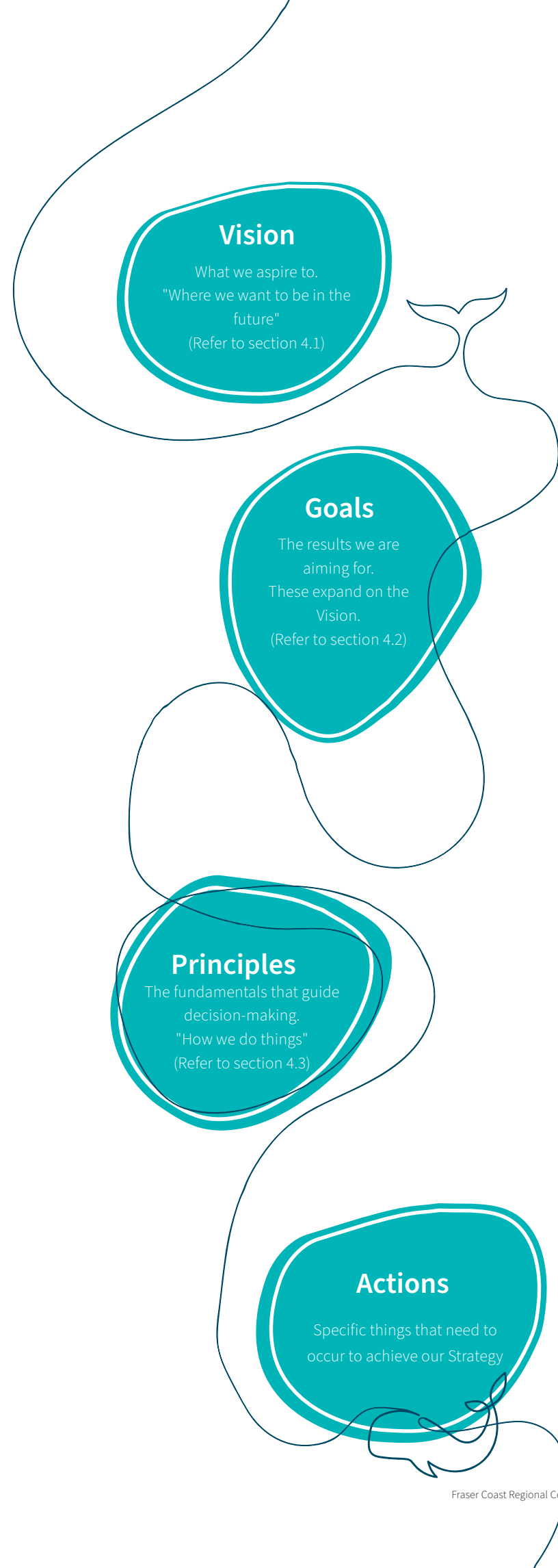
The Park Strategy will form part of the extrinsic material for the new Planning Scheme.



Riverheads

04 Strategic Context

Foreshore
Park
Maaroom



4.1 The Vision

Parks for Everyone, Everyday!

Building on the Fraser Coast's reputation for its renowned natural beauty and unique history, the 20 year vision for the Park Strategy is to create parks for everyone, that people enjoy as part of everyday life! We will do this by:

Developing a sustainable network of parks that are valued by our community, protected and enhanced, delivering a range of high quality experiences that support community wellbeing. We want to create parks for everyone, that people can and do enjoy as part of everyday life!

Urangan
Foreshore

4.2 Goals

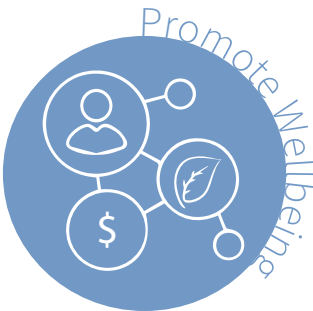
The Goals are the results we are aiming for, they expand upon our vision. These goals will create parks seen as ‘special’ places. Our five goals are:



Protected, enhanced and celebrated by our community



Accessible offering a range of meaningful and valued opportunities



Improve wellbeing. Deliver enhanced social, economic, cultural and environmental outcomes for our region



Sustainable while providing high quality diverse experiences



Reflective of the history, stories and identity of our region

4.3 Principles

The guiding principles describe the over-arching intentions for the provision and management of parks for the Fraser Coast Regional Council area. Council’s existing guiding principles from the 2002 ROSSAP remain relevant and have been retained, in addition to a number of new guiding principles that reflect the community’s aspirations.

Effective planning - to ensure the provision of open space opportunities accurately reflects current community needs and Council resource constraints.

Protection of cultural, historic and environmental values - to ensure that all areas and features with significant cultural, heritage and environmental values are managed appropriately.

Protection of significant landscape features and attractions - to ensure that major waterways, prominent natural ridge lines, and attractive agricultural landscapes and views are protected and enhanced.

Sustainable use - to ensure that the type and level of recreational or sporting activities proposed are compatible with the long-term management of the values and other users of each area.

Diversity of landscape settings and recreational opportunities – to encourage balanced range of landscape settings to support a diverse provision of recreation and sporting opportunities appropriate to the values present, the needs of the community and Region’s visitors, and the capabilities of the land managers.

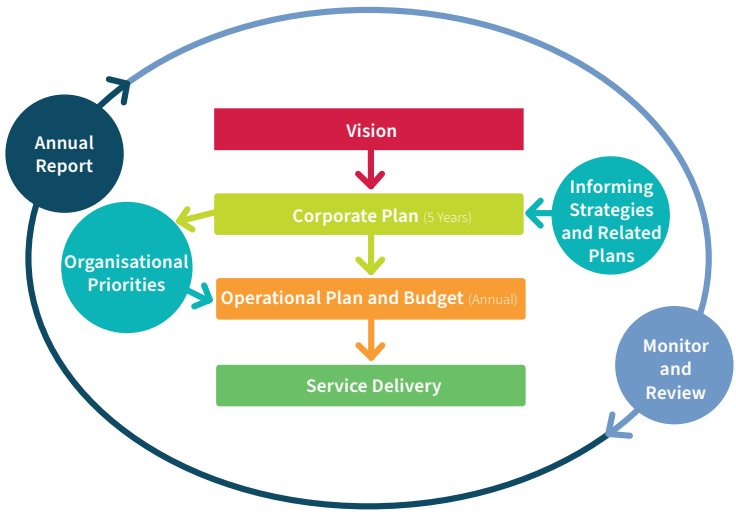
Multi-value spaces – to facilitate co-location of appropriate land uses to enhance and protect a number of key values, including recreation, stormwater and environmental.

Accessible and connected - to ensure that all new and, where possible, existing open spaces can be safely and conveniently accessed by all of the community.

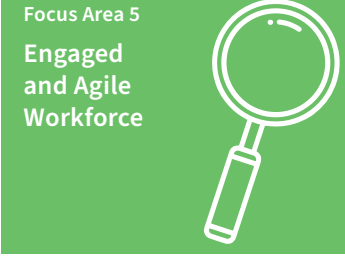
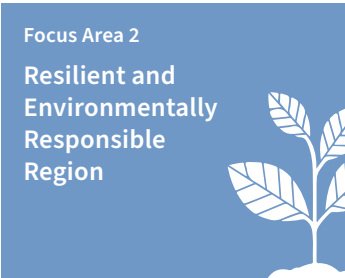
4.4 Strategic Fit

Council’s vision is **building better communities together**. Council is committed to continuously improving our region to promote community wellbeing and prosperity, while protecting the unique natural environment and lifestyle that we enjoy.

The following diagram depicts Council’s Strategic Planning Framework. The framework connects council’s strategic direction with operational service delivery. The relationship between Council’s Vision, Corporate Plan, Operational Plan, Budget and Corporate Reporting is explained below.



The Corporate Plan 2023-2028 is the umbrella which Council’s annual Operational Plan and budgets are prepared. It defines the strategic direction and vision of Council for a five year period. The following five focus areas have been developed to help council prioritise service delivery, programs and projects over the next five years:



The Strategic Planning Framework describes the Park Strategy 2041 as an “informing strategy”. Informing strategies are issue specific strategies to support delivering the services, assets and projects required by the community. There is a strong alignment between the Park Strategy 2041, Council’s vision and corporate plan.

Council has adopted as part of the Corporate Plan 2023-2028 four key organisational priorities. These provide a lens for operational planning and budgeting by helping council to prioritise the needs of the present with the needs of the future.

Council’s Organisational Priorities	Things we need to do to achieve our Parks Strategy 2041
Provide focused service delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Acquire (unencumbered) park land that meets community needs and complies with desired standards of serviceDevelop and maintain parks appropriately in accordance with their intended purpose (park classification)Consider community needs, including wider community benefitsDevelop and apply evidence based service levels, benchmarked against industry standards
Effectively manage and maintain our assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Take a holistic network approach to the management and maintenance of our parks networkBe agile and responsive to changing community needsProtect and enhance our natural environment, culture and historical heritage
Plan for the future	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Effectively plan for the future, considering community needs including wider community benefitsMonitor and respond to community trends and innovationsEstablish positive working relationships with Butchulla
Maintain financial sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Ensure the type and level of park embellishments are compatible with council’s ability to fund ongoing operations and maintenanceWork effectively with others to achieve efficiencies and synergies, including actively supporting opportunities for community involvement and volunteer programs where applicableUse reliable data to inform decision-makingKeep up with industry good practiceEnsure consideration of relevant benefits, lifecycle costs and risksEnsure staff are knowledgeable, trained and continue professional developmentApply sound judgment

4.5 Influencing Trends

Covid-19 Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic and associated lockdown measures highlighted the need for easily accessible, free, local parks. During the pandemic, parks played a key role in enabling recreation and relaxation in the outdoors while maintaining the required social distancing.

Resilience to viral pandemics has traditionally not been a key planning consideration for our parks. It may be tempting to have larger centralised parks, as these are generally more cost effective to maintain, but the pandemic shows the value of a localised network of easily accessible parks within our neighbourhoods to compliment larger district and city wide parks.

Did You Know?

83% of adults find exercising at local parks, trails and open spaces essential to maintaining their mental and physical health during the COVID-19 pandemic¹.

Social Media

The rise of social media over the past 15 years has provided new ways for people to engage with parks and public places and share their experiences on platforms such as Instagram and Facebook. In some cases, this process of sharing and promoting locations has increased visitation. A recent study conducted by the United States National Recreation and Park Association identified that millennials are seeking ‘brag-worthy’ experiences such as Tough Mudder, obstacle courses and trail running events to share on social media².

Technology

In just one generation, there has been a dramatic shift in childhood activity from outdoors to indoors. This has been driven in part by increased use of technology. Technology remains one of the main contributors towards decreased physical activity and increased sedentary behaviour. However, active gaming is becoming a contemporary approach to exercise.

Increasing use of smart phones and apps allows people to obtain information, communicate with each other very quickly, and provide feedback on their recreation experience at any time of the day or night. Many people using parks, playgrounds, paths and trails make the decision on where to recreate based on the information available via the internet, blogs, forums and social media.

A number of mobile phone apps are aiding the community in tracking, recording and mapping their activities including running and cycling. The apps allow participants to compete against themselves, as well as other app users³. It can also be a useful tool for managing authorities in determining where the community is currently participating in activities (whether authorised or not).

There are also increasing expectations of technology within recreation areas including WiFi access in key parks, promotion of existing geocaching and by using digital tools for information and marketing on tracks and signage.

Increasing ‘Screen Time’ during Leisure Time

Time spent looking at a screen is somewhat unavoidable in many workplaces and schools. More of our leisure time is also being spent looking at screens, at the cost of active leisure activities including socialising, reading, writing, arts and crafts, sports, exercise and recreation⁴. A study conducted using data from the US Bureau of Labor Statistics found a clear trend of adult Americans participating in increased screen time (for leisure) and decreasing active leisure over a 13 year period ending in 2015. It is believed that a similar trend applies to adults in Australia. Excessive screen time has been associated with negative health outcomes as people have less time available to participate in active leisure including physical activity.

1. National Recreation and Parks Association (April 2020)
2. Ways to Make Your Parks Millennial Friendly, US NRPA. 2015
3. Ausplay Summary of key findings April 2020
4. Krause and Sawhill. How free time became screen time. 2016

Participation Trends

The AusPlay Report⁵ has assessed participation trends in Australia since 2001. Of note:

- Participation in sport and physical activity has increased overall in the last two decades.
- More adults participate more frequently compared to 2001.
- Female participation rates have remained on par with male participation, however women have participated more frequently.
- Participation in sport-related activities has not increased, however participation in non-sport physical activities has increased significantly (by more than 20% from 2001 to 2022).
- Activities such as walking and fitness / gym activities have increased the most. Individual sport activities such as running / jogging and cycling have also increased.

The AusPlay data for 2022 shows greatest participation in the following 10 sport and physical recreation activities:

- Walking (recreation) 44.0%
- Fitness / gym 37.7%
- Running / athletics 17.3%
- Swimming 17.1%
- Cycling 13.4%
- Bush walking 9.9%
- Yoga 6.4%
- Football / soccer 6.3%
- Golf 6.0%
- Tennis 5.8%

Declining Number of Volunteers

The rate of volunteering in sport and recreation clubs has been declining for many years. Often, the responsibility for running clubs falls to a small group of key personnel. To address this issue, there is a move toward amalgamations, with multi-sport clubs becoming more common. In other cases, organisations may become aligned to larger licensed clubs that take over some or all of the volunteers' roles as well as asset management responsibilities.

There is an opportunity to investigate alternative governance models for clubs, that reflect and take advantage of changes in technology, participation trends and contemporary facility management practices.

Adventure and Imagination Play

New terms are increasingly being used to describe different forms of play that contribute to healthy child-development outcomes. These terms are used to broaden the concept of play beyond the primary-coloured, plastic, off-the-shelf play equipment historically used in many playgrounds. In response to a growing body of research, play opportunities are being designed and created that encourage children to use their imaginations, learn social skills, build their self-confidence and test their physical skills through adventure and exploration.

Challenge parks are another emerging type of park. They generally feature multiple play nodes to cater for different ages, gardens, water play areas and lagoons, large open grassy spaces, shady picnic spots with quality facilities, ponds and water features, areas of natural woodland and vegetation and kilometres of shared paths and boardwalks to explore. High tree house structures, sky walks and natural elements are introducing risk back into play, enabling children to develop an awareness of limits and boundaries.

Children and youth living in Fraser Coast have opportunities for nature-play (at times referred to as wild play) and challenge as they have access to a range of outdoor recreation opportunities. Some formalisation of challenging play could be considered in the long term future.

Increasing Health and Environmental Awareness

People are becoming increasingly concerned about their health, with conditions such as obesity and stress-related illness on the rise. Surveys conducted in Melbourne and Sydney indicates that residents with easy access to the natural environment reported a higher quality of life (regardless of public or private housing)⁶. The surveys showed steady increases in people's preference for large, managed and accessible natural areas. This, combined with a growing awareness of the environment and its challenges (global warming, pollution and urbanisation), has led to a growth in visitation to natural areas. A term referred to as 'returning to nature' has emerged where people feel the desire to become reconnected to their natural environment.

Ageing Population

In 2021, the largest age group in Fraser Coast Regional Council was 65 to 69 year olds. The group that changed the most since 2001 was 70 to 74 year olds, increasing by 6,157 people.

Analysis of the five year age groups of Fraser Coast Regional Council in 2021 compared to Regional Queensland shows that there was a lower proportion of people in the younger age groups (under 15) and a higher proportion of people in the older age groups (65+).

Overall, 15.1% of the population was aged between 0 and 15, and 30.2% were aged 65 years and over, compared with 18.3% and 19.1% respectively for Regional Queensland.

The major differences between the age structure of Fraser Coast Regional Council and Regional Queensland were:

- A larger percentage of persons aged 70 to 74 (8.7% compared to 5.2%)
- A larger percentage of persons aged 65 to 69 (8.8% compared to 5.7%)
- A larger percentage of persons aged 75 to 79 (6.0% compared to 3.7%)
- A smaller percentage of persons aged 25 to 29 (4.2% compared to 6.2%)

From 2001 to 2021, Fraser Coast Regional Council's population increased by 39,839 people (55.9%). This represents an average annual population change of 2.25% per year over the period. The largest changes in age structure in this area between 2001 and 2021 were in the age groups:

- 60 to 64 (+4,763 persons)
- 65 to 69 (+6,026 persons)
- 70 to 74 (+6,157 persons)
- 75 to 79 (+4,048 persons)⁷

Ensuring access to a range of recreation opportunities for older residents in the Fraser Coast will require considered planning and design. Recent research shows that older adults who maintain a higher level of physical capacity may actually slow their ageing process, contributing to improved personal health outcomes including managing cardiovascular disease or diabetes, for example⁸.

Did you know?

In 2021, 42,643 persons (38.4%) were aged 60 years or older.

5. AusPlay Report: Participation trends in Australian since 2001, Australian Sports Commission, (accessed 28 November 2022).
6. SKM. Recreation Implication from Residential Densification. 2006

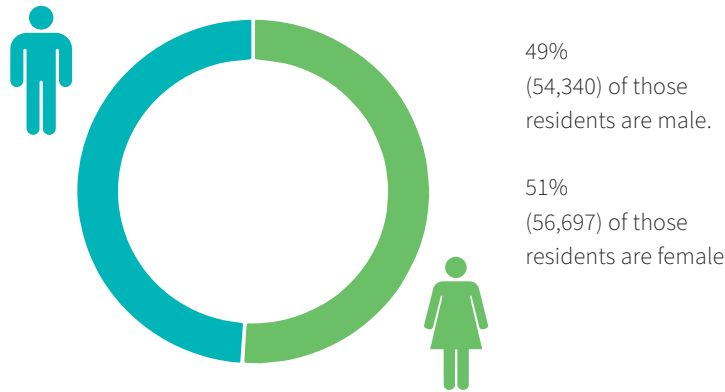
7. 2021 Forecast id
8. Richards, R & May, C. Mature-aged sport and physical activity. 2019

4.6 Demographic Considerations

Understanding the Region's demographic profile including age, household composition and income and employment patterns provides an insight into potential recreation and open space needs. Key demographic information is provided here as an input to further analysis of participation in recreation and sport activities by individuals, as well as groups of people with similar demographic characteristics in the community. The data is based on 2021 Census (Profile id, 2021, downloaded on 9 May 2023).

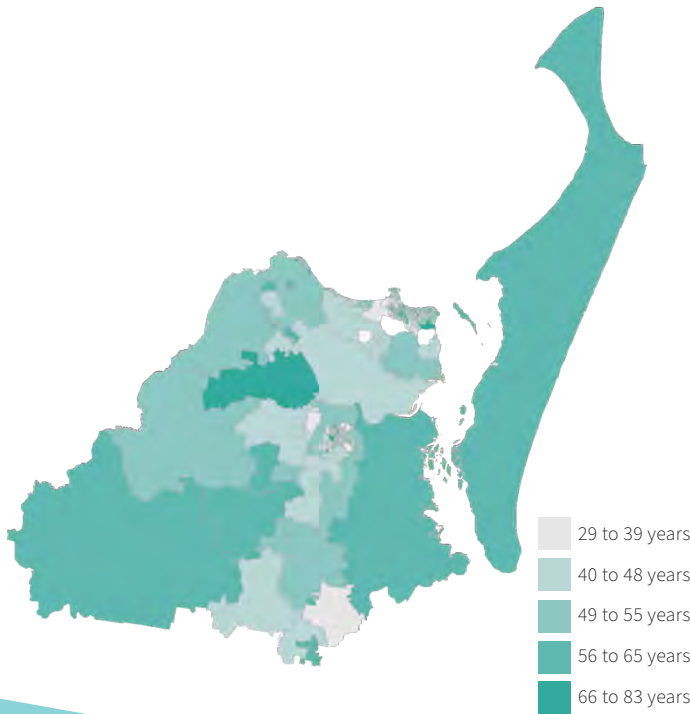
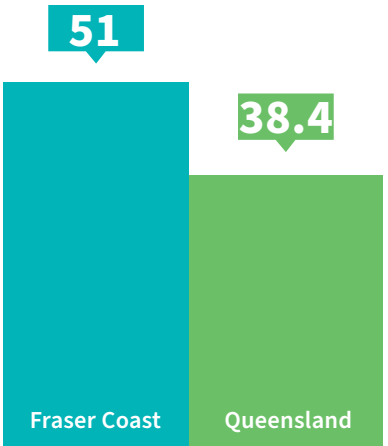
Population

There are over 112,078 residents in the Fraser Coast Region

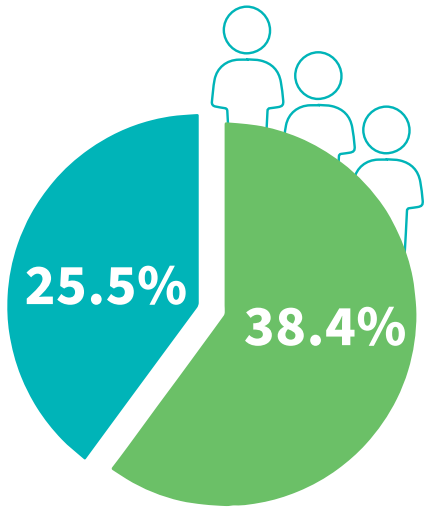


Median Age

The median age of the Region is 51 years, compared to the Queensland median age of 38.4 years⁹.



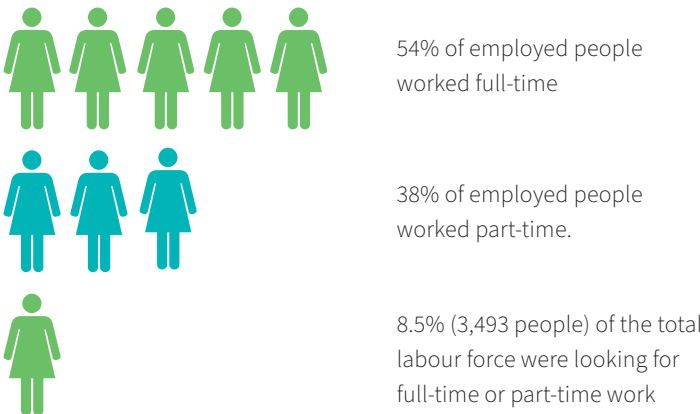
5,644 or 5.1% of the population is Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander



42,643 persons (38.4%) in the Fraser Coast Region were aged 60 years or older. Compared to Regional Queensland where 25.5% were aged 60 years or older.

Employment

Employment, under-employment and unemployment have a direct relationship with people's available leisure and recreation time.

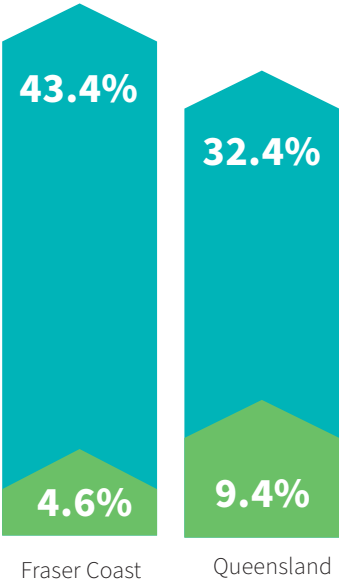


Income

Together with employment status, income levels can determine a person's disposable income available to access services not freely available including, for example, sport club membership and public pool entry.

Overall in the Fraser Coast Region, 4.6% of the population earned a high income (\$2,000 per week or more).

43.4% earned a low income (less than \$500 per week). Compared with 9.4% and 32.4% respectively for Regional Queensland.



The median weekly household income in the Fraser Coast Region is \$1,114, which is \$380 less than Regional Queensland.

91.5% of people living in Fraser Coast Region in 2021 were employed (that is 91.5% of the total population over 15 years of age)

Need for Assistance



In 2021, 11,996 people (10.8%) in the Fraser Coast Region reported needing help in their day-to-day lives due to disability, compared to 6.3% for Regional Queensland.

Vehicles

Access to transport can influence participation in sport and recreation activities.

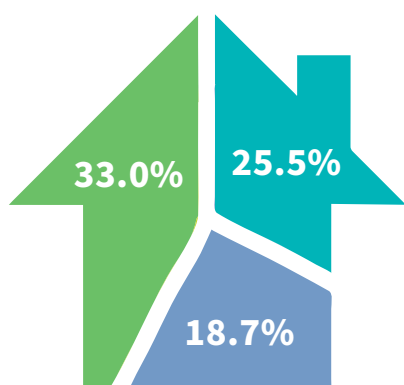


In the Fraser Coast Region, 88.6% of households owned at least one car, compared with 88.1% for Regional Queensland.

33.0% owned two cars. 17.3% owned three cars or more.

In the Fraser Coast Region, 5.6% of households do not own a car, compared with 4.9% for Regional Queensland.

Households



25.5% of Fraser Coast households were lone person households, compared to 23.4% for Regional Queensland. 18.7% of Fraser Coast households were couples with children. 33.0% of Fraser Coast households were couples without children.

Well designed parks and public places that are activated with events for people to interact on an equal basis provide opportunities for social connection and the formation of friendships.

Internet

72.6% of households had at least one person who accessed the internet from a computer, mobile /smart phone, tablet, tv or other device, compared to 75.8% for Regional Queensland. 7,971 households or 18.4% reported that internet was not accessed from the household.

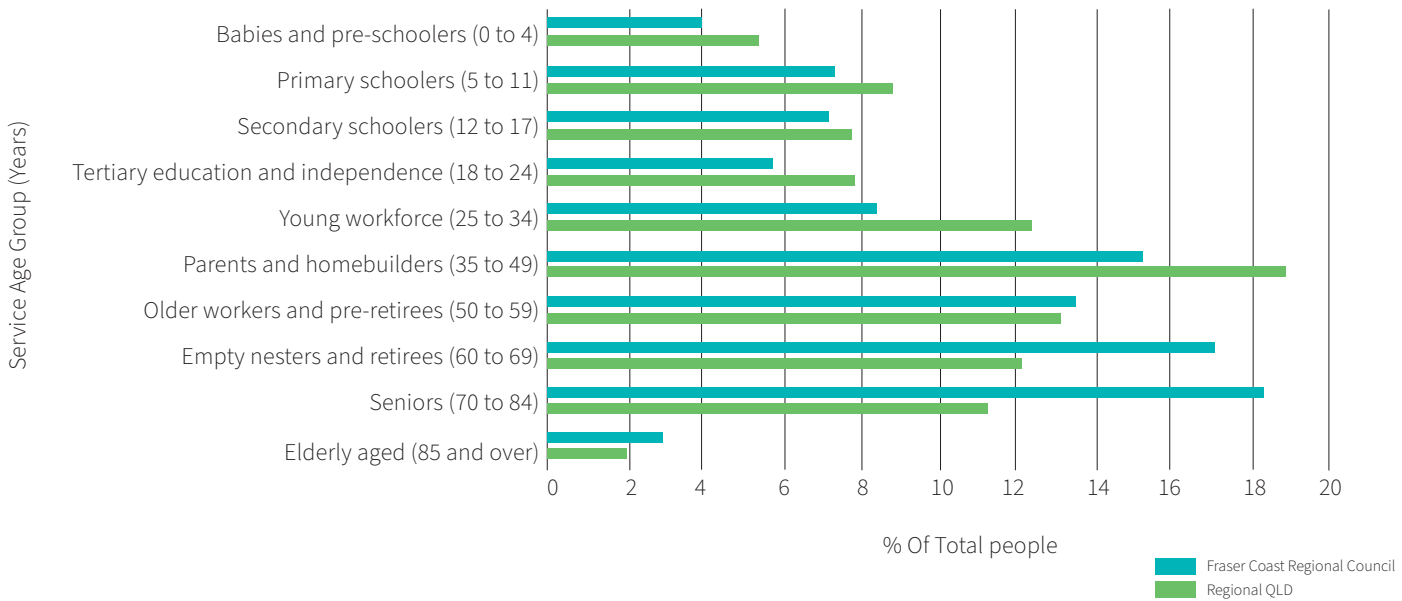


Increasingly, online sources are being used to provide information about recreation opportunities and events in the community. Failure to use a variety of methods may further disadvantage people without easy access to the internet or online sources of information¹⁰.

Service Age Groups

Examining the age structure of people living in the Fraser Coast Region provides insight into the potential demand for different types of public open space and the embellishments required to provide appropriate recreation opportunities.

Age structure - service age groups, 2021¹¹



SEIFA Index of Disadvantage

Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) is developed by the ABS to rank areas in Australia according to relative socio-economic advantages and disadvantages based on information from the five-yearly Census.

SEIFA Index of Disadvantage for Fraser Coast Regional Council in 2021 was 890.

10. For the 2021 Census, the ABS dropped the question regarding household internet connection. This data is based on 2016 Census.

11. 2021 Forecast id

4.7 Population Growth to 2041

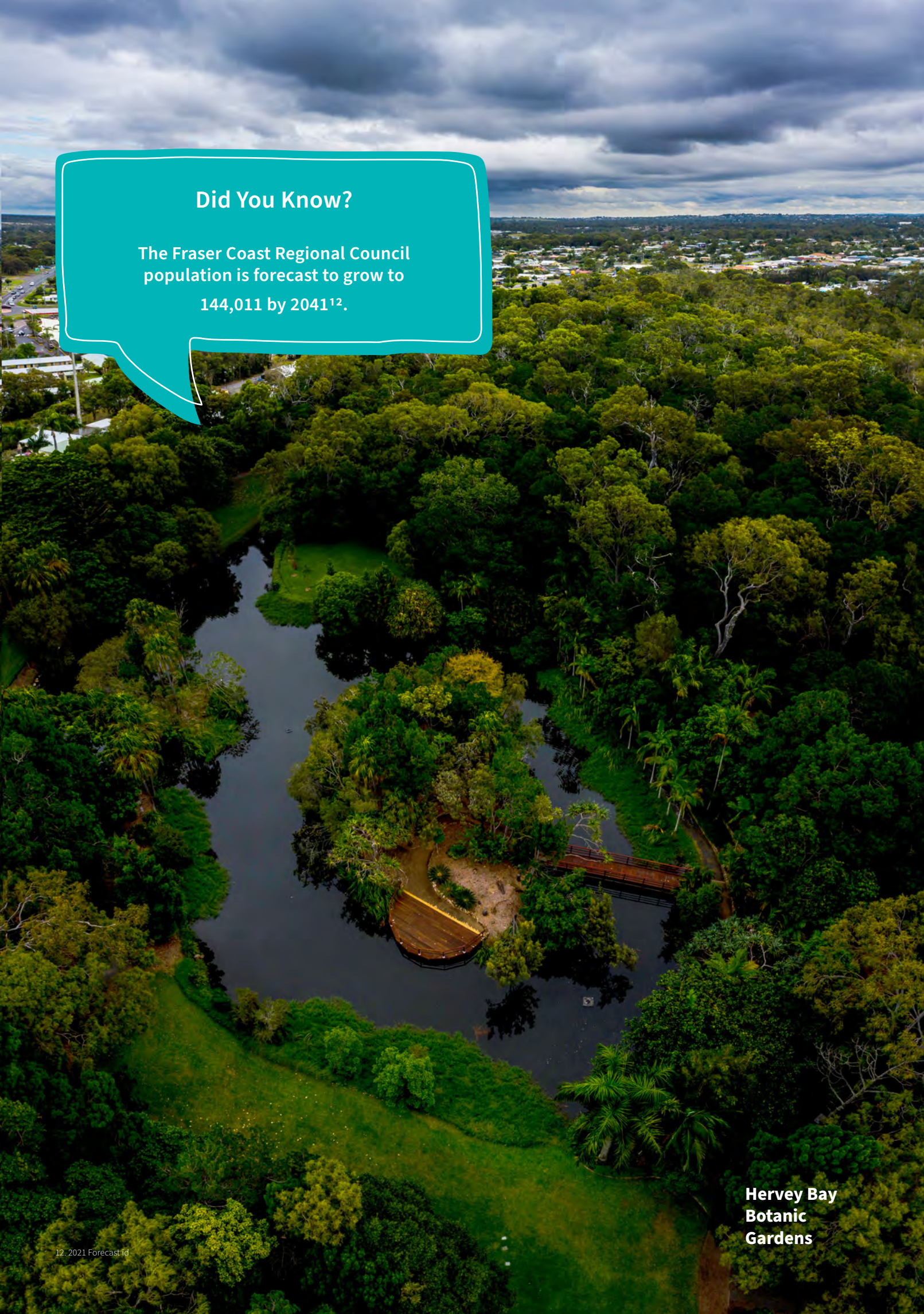
In 2021 Fraser Coast Regional Council local government area had an estimated resident population of 112,111 (downloaded from Forecast id (9 May 2023). The population is forecast to increase by approximately 28.5% to 144,009 persons by 2041.

The following table depicts population forecasts by Planning Area to 2041.

Table 1: Population Projections by Planning Area 2021-2041

Planning Catchment	2021	2026	2031	2036	2041	Change from 2021-2041	Change 2021-2041 (%)
Burrum Heads - Toogom	5204	5617	5948	6116	6232	1028	19.8%
Howard - Torbanlea - Pacific Haven	3698	4063	4216	4390	4571	873	23.6%
Craignish - Dundowran	4525	5774	7609	9988	12957	8432	186.3%
Hervey Bay South West	20672	21957	23153	25046	26779	6107	29.5%
Hervey Bay North East	31320	32942	34261	35150	36041	4721	15.1%
Nikenbah - Dundowran	2329	4056	6346	7364	7196	4867	209.0%
Sunshine Acres - Walligan - Takura	2165	2245	2322	2406	2491	326	15.1%
Booral - River Heads	3714	3977	4298	4670	4978	1264	34.0%
Rural West	1024	1138	1217	1298	1364	340	33.2%
Maryborough Central North	17993	18191	18407	18580	18782	789	4.4%
Oakhurst - Yengarie and District	2992	3280	3565	3765	3914	922	30.8%
Granville and Surrounds	3150	3176	3299	3490	3505	355	11.3%
Tinana and District	6990	7311	7497	7497	7516	526	7.5%
Fraser Island and Great Sandy Strait	1659	1693	1734	1751	1795	136	8.2%
Tiaro and Bauple District	2215	2316	2446	2578	2727	512	23.1%
Glenwood and District	2461	2632	2808	2985	3161	700	28.4%
TOTAL	112111	120368	129126	137074	144009	31898	28.5

The Park Strategy 2041 has been developed to cater for development and population growth over the 20 year period to 2041. In doing so, the Strategy identifies emerging deficiencies and distribution gaps in the park network and programs the acquisition of additional land to support this population growth and distribution.



Did You Know?

The Fraser Coast Regional Council population is forecast to grow to 144,011 by 2041¹².

4.8 Planning Areas

The Planning Areas have been derived from the community profile districts of the Profile id. These planning areas have been used to undertake a localised park analysis.

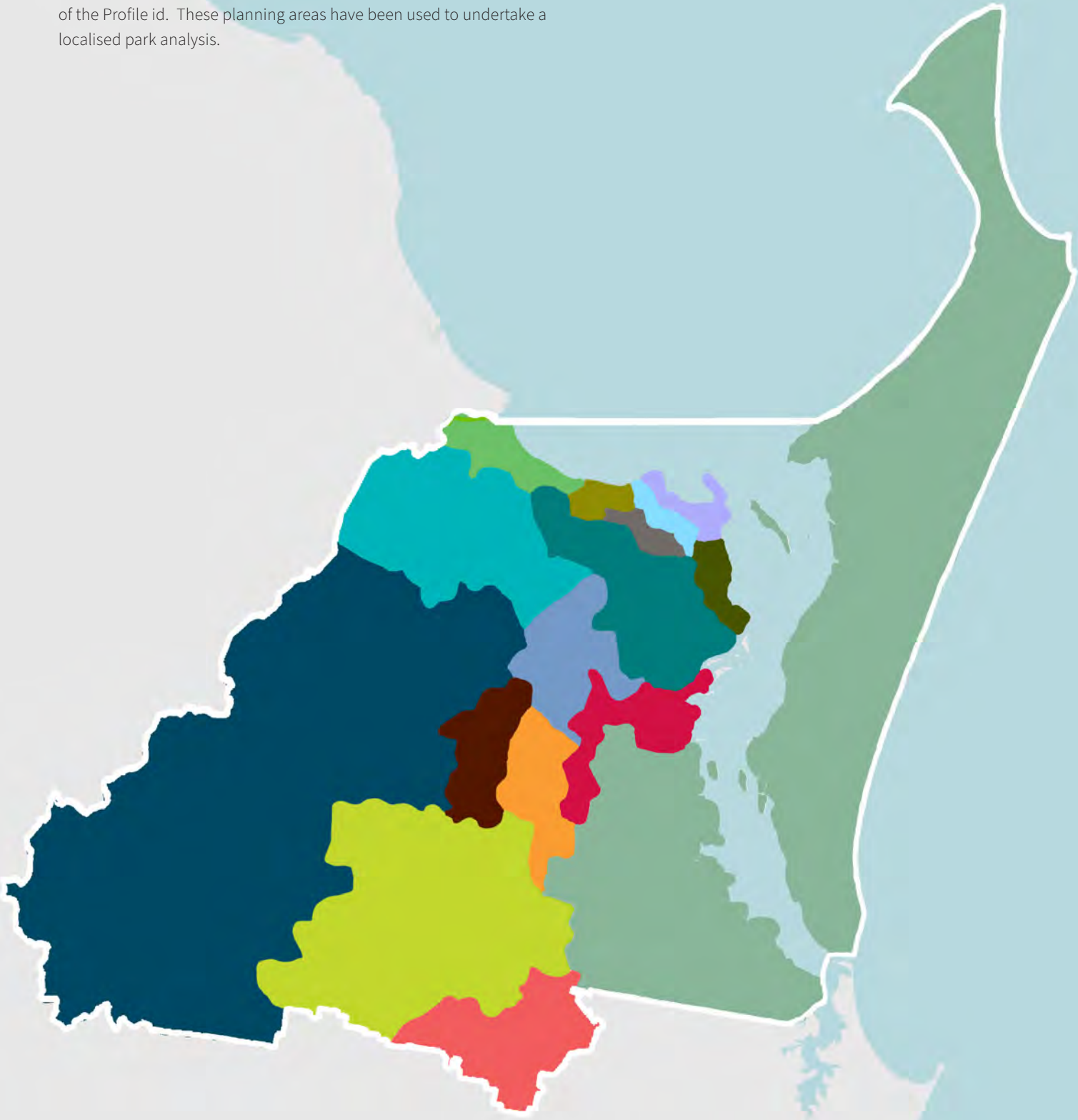


Table 2: Suburbs included within each planning area

Planning Area	Suburbs		
Burrum Heads - Toogoom	Burrum Heads	Toogoom	
Howard - Torbanlea - Pacific Haven	Beelbi Creek Burgowan Burrum River	Burrum Town Cherwell Howard	Pacific Haven Torbanlea
Craignish - Dundowran Beach	Craignish	Dundowran Beach	
Hervey Bay South West	Eli Waters Kawungan	Urraween Wondunna	
Hervey Bay North East	Pialba Point Vernon	Scarness Torquay	Urangan
Nikenbah - Dundowran	Dundowran	Nikenbah	
Sunshine Acres - Walligan - Takura	Bunya Creek Sunshine Acres	Susan River Takura	Tandora Walligan
Booral - River Heads	Booral	River Heads	
Rural West	Aramara Boompa Brooweena Calgoa Doongul Duckinwilla	Dunmora Gigoomgan Glenbar Gungaloon Malarga Marodian	North Aramara Teebar Thinoomba Woocoo Yerra
Maryborough - Central North	Aldershot Dundathu Island Plantation	Maryborough Maryborough West Prawle	St Helens Walliebum
Oakhurst - Yengarie and District	Antigua Grahams Creek	Mungar Oakhurst	Pilerwa Yengarie
Granville and Surrounds	Beaver Rock Bidwill	Granville Little Tinana	The Dimonds Walkers Point
Tinana and District	Ferney Glenorchy	Magnolia Teddington	Tinana Tinana South
Fraser Island Great Sandy Strait	Boonooroo Boonooroo Plains Eurong Fraser Island	Maaroom Poona Tin Can Bay Tinnanbar	Toolara Forest Tuan Tuan Forest
Tiaro - Bauple and District	Bauple Bauple Forest Gundiah Mount Urah	Munna Creek Netherby Owanyilla Pioneers Rest	St Mary Tallegalla Weir Tiaro
Glenwood and District	Glenwood Gootchie Kanigan	Miva Neerdie Paterson	Theebine

The Park Strategy 2041 applies a classification system based on the primary function, hierarchy and setting of the parkland. This is a way to group similar types of parks and is useful in determining the availability of each type of park within the Fraser Coast Regional Council area.

It is recognised that parks can serve multiple functions. The Parks Classification System (refer to Figure 1) is based on its primary function.

Figure 1: Parks Classification System

	Function	Hierarchy	Setting
	Sport	Regional District Specialised Use	Natural Semi-natural Semi-developed Developed
	Recreation	Regional District Local Connecting Corridor Civic Greenspace	Natural Semi-natural Semi-developed Developed
	Environmental	Conservation Bushland Nature Connecting Corridor Coastal	Natural Semi-natural Semi-developed Developed
	Constrained	Utility Drainage	Natural Semi-natural Semi-developed Developed

5.1 Function

The first layer of classification is function. This is the primary role or use of the park. In many instances, parks may have a number of roles or uses, however for the purposes of our Strategy, each open space was categorised under its primary use. For the Park Strategy 2041 the function (or primary role of the park) is:

	Sport	Provides opportunities for formal structured sporting activity (indoor and outdoor). Most sports grounds can also be accessed by the community for informal sport and recreation.
	Recreation	Provides opportunity for structured and unstructured play, physical activities and social interaction.
	Environmental	Natural landscapes and habitats with an emphasis on protecting the natural environment and supporting biodiversity, conservation and revegetation. Provides opportunity for low impact recreational activities such as walking, picnicking, cycling or watching or exploring natural features in some reserves.
	Constrained	Parks that provide limited recreational opportunities to the community. The recreation function is secondary to their primary purpose. They may be encumbered or constrained by physical characteristics such as topography or poor access. They may also be locations which are required for non-park related infrastructure, within a floodplain or for stormwater quality and quantity purposes.

5.2 Hierarchy

The second layer of classification is the hierarchy. This defines the level of the park within the park network. Each park function has its own hierarchy (level). For example, the hierarchy (or level) of a sports park in the Park Strategy is:

- Regional;
- District; or
- Specialised Use.



5.3 Setting

The third layer of classification is setting. This is the main characteristics of the surrounding area of the park. Fraser Coast parks are provided in a range of settings, ranging from developed urban settings to natural settings in more remote rural areas. The design of park and the amount of infrastructure in them should correspond to the setting in which the park is located.

For the Park Strategy 2041 we have the following settings:

Developed

A landscape consisting of mostly built structures for recreational and social activity with some natural assets like trees, lawns and gardens. Generally within a city or town or higher population density areas.

Semi-Developed

A landscape that consists of natural and built structures which often adjoins urban areas and provides a range of facilities for recreational and social activities. Generally within lower density urban/rural residential areas.

Semi-Natural

A very natural landscape that may have a few built structures, including signage access, natural paths and car parks. Generally on the interface between developed or semi-developed areas and rural or natural areas.

Natural

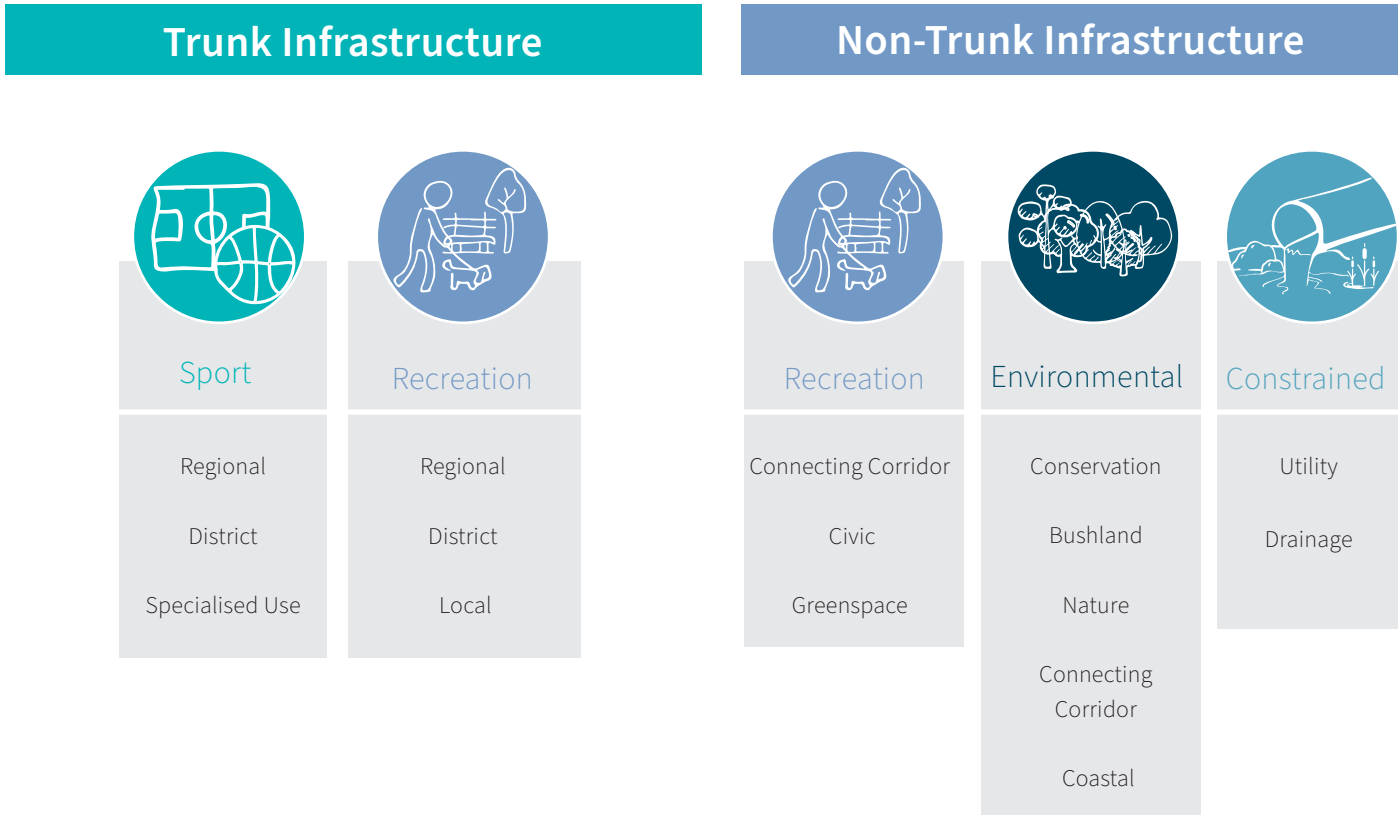
Natural landscape (native or exotic) where there are no built structures and limited recreation access. Usually located some distance from urban areas and includes the rural landscape, environmental and conservation reserves.





5.4 Trunk and Non-Trunk Infrastructure

The *Planning Act 2016 (QLD)* requires all Council's to incorporate a Local Government Infrastructure Plan (LGIP) in their Planning Scheme. The LGIP provides a planning and sequencing mechanism over a 15 year period for future trunk infrastructure networks, including the parks network.

Parks classified in our Strategy as 'Sport' Parks are considered trunk infrastructure along with 'Recreation' Parks classified with the following hierarchies - 'Regional', 'District' and 'Local'. These are included in the LGIP. All other parks in this Strategy are considered non-trunk infrastructure and are excluded from the LGIP.




Function	Hierarchy	Description	Trunk Infrastructure (Yes / No)
<div>Recreation</div> <div></div> <div>Provides opportunity for structured and unstructured play, physical activities and social interaction.</div>	Regional	Regional recreation parks provide the highest level of recreation opportunities and facilities to service the whole of the council area. They are large parks that provide a significant range of recreational facilities and spaces. They are designed to support large numbers of people recreating and can cater to large events. Regional Recreation Parks are important to the community.	Yes
	District	District recreation parks provide an intermediate level of recreation opportunities and facilities to a district catchment. These parks and can cater to intermediate level of recreational visitors and provide areas for smaller community gatherings, performances and events.	Yes
	Local	Local recreation parks provide informal passive and active recreation and leisure opportunities to a local community, appropriate to its setting and context. These parks are accessible and located to enable people to walk to their park. Local recreation parks provide visual amenity, small areas for kick-a-bout activities, seating, picnic spaces and shade cover. They may include some play equipment. These parks provide important opportunities for social interaction and contribute the landscape amenity and biodiversity values of the local catchment.	Yes
	Connecting Corridor	Connecting corridors are linear shaped parks which facilitate connectivity between destination nodes, residential catchments and the open space network. They may provide informal recreation opportunities such as walking, cycling and incorporate areas for play equipment, fitness nodes, seating and shade trees. In some instances they may be co-located with other infrastructure or form part of a floodplain management or environmental area.	No
	Civic	Civic parks are often referred to as plazas, town squares or public spaces. They are located adjacent to town centres or prominent community infrastructure and provide important areas for people to relax, eat lunch, meet friends or attend events. They may also offer facilities such as shade and seating. They are designed to provide amenity in our centres and create destinations that people are attracted to. They are designed to facilitate small community events and gatherings.	No
	Greenspace	Greenspace parks are small spaces such as garden beds, planted and landscaped areas that provide relief from the urban form. They typically have no infrastructure and provide limited recreation opportunities.	No

Function	Hierarchy	Description	Trunk Infrastructure (Yes / No)
<div>Environmental</div> <div></div> <div>Natural landscapes and habitats with an emphasis on protecting the natural environment and supporting biodiversity, conservation and revegetation. Provides opportunity for low impact recreational activities such as walking, picnicking, cycling or watching or exploring natural features in some reserves.</div>	Conservation	Conservation Parks have conservation as the primary purpose and are defined areas with very high range ecological values. These parks provide for the protection of the natural environment. Public access is not suitable in most areas due to sensitivity of ecological value and potential for disturbance. Nature based and commercial activities will not be suitable in these parks. Conservation Parks have a prioritisation score > 100	No
	Bushland	Bushland Parks have conservation as the primary purpose and are defined areas with the high range ecological values. These parks provide for the maintenance of the natural environment. Public access is not suitable in some areas due to sensitivity of ecological value and potential for disturbance. Nature based and commercial activities may be suitable in these parks. Bushland Parks have a prioritisation score between 10 and 99	No
	Nature	Nature Parks have conservation as the primary purpose and are defined areas with the mid range ecological values. These parks provide for the enhancement of the natural environment. Public access is suitable in areas where impact to existing ecological values can be mitigated. Nature based and passive recreational activities are suitable in these parks. Nature Parks have a prioritisation score between 1 and 9.	No
	Connecting Corridor	Connecting Corridors have conservation as the primary purpose and are defined connecting areas of ecological value. These parks provide for the protection, maintenance and enhancement of wildlife corridor functions within urban and rural areas. Public access is not suitable in most areas due to sensitive ecological value and potential for disturbance. Given their high biodiversity values, some nature based activities and commercial activities will not be sustainable in these parks.	No
	Coastal	Coastal Parks are defined by their proximity to the coast. They include Conservation, Bushland and Nature Parks adjacent to the coast with the primary purpose of connecting areas of ecological value. These parks provide for the protection, maintenance and enhancement of coastal processes, including natural hazard protection. Public access is not suitable in most areas due to sensitive ecological value and potential for disturbance. Given their high biodiversity values, some nature based activities and commercial activities will not be sustainable in these parks.	No

Environmental Park Spatial Analysis Methodology

The Environmental Park spatial analysis methodology is outlined in Appendix 3.

Function	Hierarchy	Description	Trunk Infrastructure (Yes / No)
<div>Constrained</div> <div></div> <div>Open space areas which provide limited recreational opportunities to the community. The recreation function is secondary to their primary purpose. They may be encumbered or constrained by physical characteristics such as topography or poor access. They may also be locations which are required for non-park related infrastructure, within a floodplain or for stormwater quality and quantity purposes.</div>	Utility	In terms of open space, Utility Parks are land for utility infrastructure such as electricity transmission, telecommunications, water and sewage. Utility Parks will be designed using specific criteria from the type of open space the park is directly adjacent to, ensuring any proposal would not conflict with the primary function of the utility park.	No
	Drainage	In terms of open space parks, Drainage Parks are land associated with waterways, creeks, drainage lines and stormwater infrastructure. The primary purpose is water flow and drainage. As a general rule, these types of parks should be designed to be maintained as a natural area.	No



Black Stump Park



Petrie Park

There are two primary approaches to parks planning - a standards based approach and a needs based approach. To inform the future park network requirements, a standards based approach methodology has been applied. It is recognised that this approach is most effective for greenfield situations and urban areas where significant population growth is projected. Future iterations of the Park Strategy should consider a more diverse planning approach, utilising a mix of a standards based and a needs based approach given the Fraser Coast Region is typified by:

- Areas with limited expectations of growth over the next decade(s)
- Smaller communities and rural localities distributed across the local government area
- Generally larger residential block sizes (outside the urban areas of Hervey Bay).

Desired Standards of Service (DSS) set the benchmark for land attributes and associated infrastructure dedicated, developed or managed as part of the park network. They provide strategic level guidance for planning, development and management of council land and assets.

The DSS set minimum requirements for council owned park land and assets, and specify the location, distribution, role and function, quality, quantity and embellishment of the network. This enables council to consistently provide the community with access to quality assets and services.

DSS help formulate outcomes sought by the planning scheme, and act as the basis for setting conditions of development approval. The DSS also inform concept and detailed design plans, operational plans, resourcing and operational maintenance of the park network.

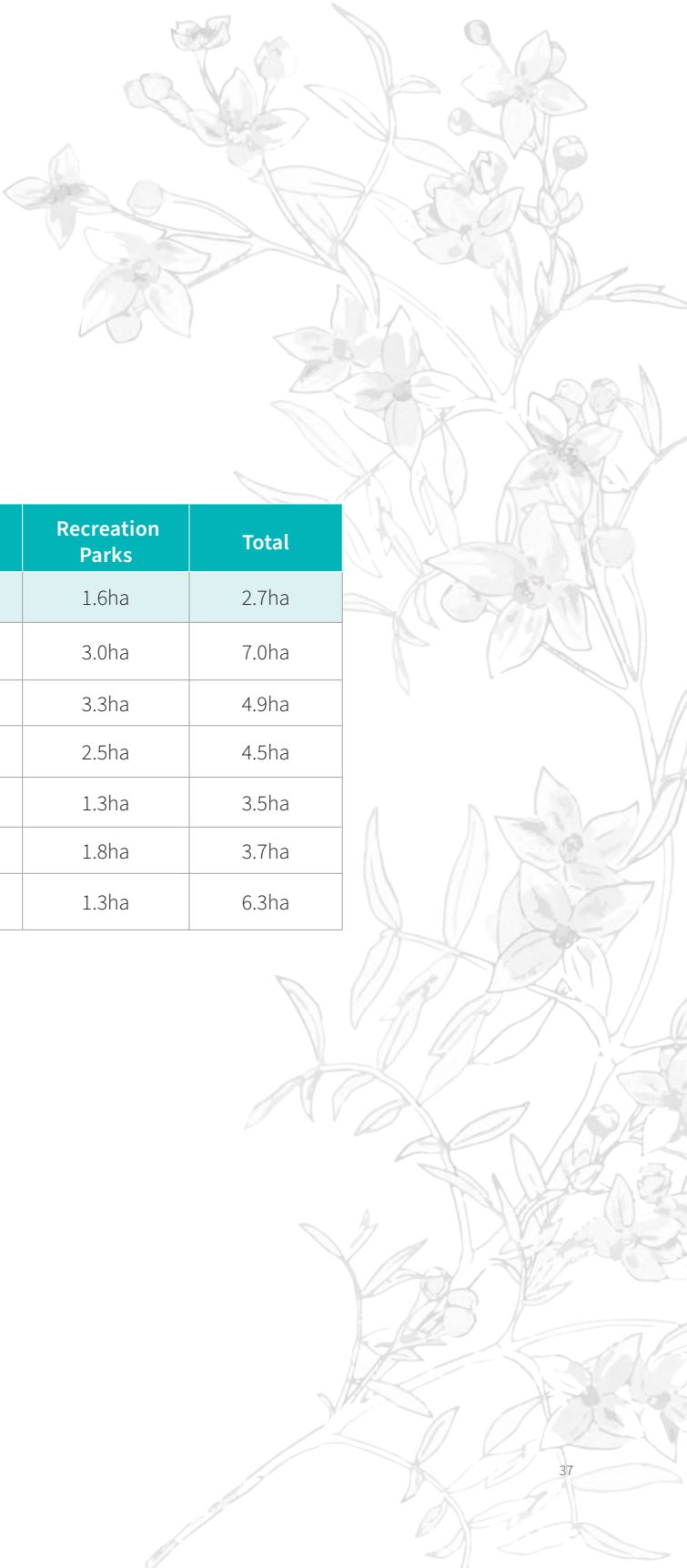
The DSS for sport and recreation park supply for the Fraser Coast Regional Council area is provided below, and are applied in Chapter 8 of the Park Strategy 2041:

- Sport Parks – 1.10 hectares / 1,000 people
- Recreation Parks – 1.60 hectares / 1,000 people

From a sport park perspective, Fraser Coast Regional Council’s provision rate is slightly lower than many other council’s of similar sized coastal Queensland local government areas. This lower DSS is a result of the large existing land supply for sport park, as well as a shift in participation trends from formal, organised sport, to informal recreation activities.

The DSS for recreation parks acknowledges the important role of that the region’s beaches and foreshore areas play as spaces for unstructured and free recreation, in addition to the core park network. Some benchmark comparisons are outlined below:

Council	Population (2021)	Sport Parks	Recreation Parks	Total
Fraser Coast Regional Council	101,504	1.1ha	1.6ha	2.7ha
Gladstone Regional Council (QLD)	63,515	4.0ha	3.0ha	7.0ha
Bundaberg Regional Council (QLD)	99,215	1.6ha	3.3ha	4.9ha
Mackay Regional Council (QLD)	121,691	2.0ha	2.5ha	4.5ha
Whitsunday Regional Council (QLD)	37,512	2.2ha	1.3ha	3.5ha
Gympie Regional Council (QLD)	53,242	1.9ha	1.8ha	3.7ha
Rockhampton Regional Council (QLD)	89,968	5.0ha	1.3ha	6.3ha



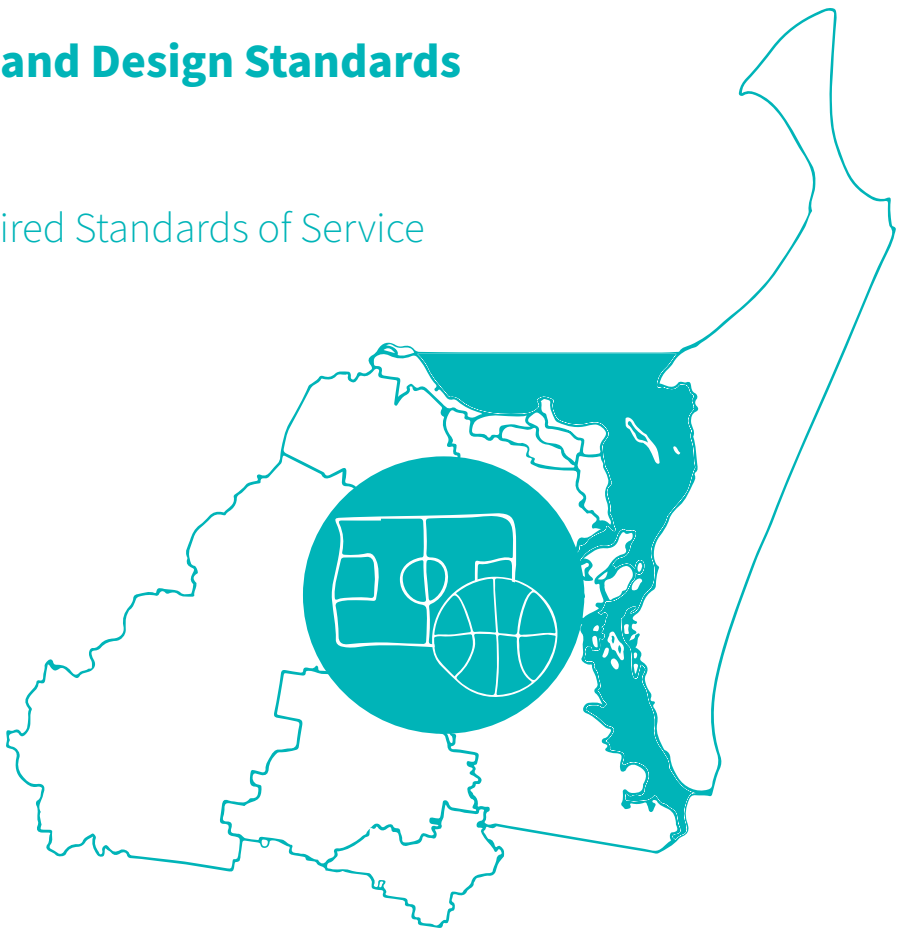
6.1 Area, Distribution and Design Standards

Regional Sports Parks Desired Standards of Service

Regional sports parks service the whole Fraser Coast Region



Typical mode of transport options to regional sports parks include public transport, private vehicle and cycling.



Provision Rate

- 0.5ha per 1000 people

Shape, Size and Frontage

- Minimum 15ha
- A regular and compact shape that is fit for purpose and can accommodate the intended role and function of the site
- Road frontage a minimum of 50% of the perimeter

Location and Accessibility

- Region Wide
- Located on or close to an arterial road
- Linked to pedestrian/bicycle networks
- Co-location of recreational park where possible
- On site parking provided
- Emergency and service vehicle access provided
- Designed to meet AS1428 standards
- Internal connecting pathways
- Wayfinding signage is provided

Topography and Gradient

- Playing surfaces to be at a <1:100 gradient with grass buffers at a <1:6 and planting areas at <1:4
- Facilities to be suitably graded for drainage and flood resilience at 100% >1:10
- Facilities and playing surfaces >1:20
- 10% >1:100

Safety and Security

- CPTED principles applied
- Landscaping or other measures used to deter unauthorised vehicle access

Functionality

- Multi use courts and fields with shared clubhouses and facilities
- Sporting activity lighting to meet required standards and have minimal impact on surrounding residential properties
- Shade trees provided in car parking areas, between fields and recreational areas.

District Sports Parks Desired Standards of Service



Typical mode of transport options to District sports parks include public transport, private vehicle, cycling and walking.



District sports parks should be typically located 5kms (20minute cycle) from most residences in urban areas

Provision Rate

- 0.6ha per 1000 people

Shape, Size and Frontage

- Minimum 10ha
- A regular and compact shape that is fit for purpose and can accommodate the intended role and function of the site
- Road frontage a minimum of 50% of the perimeter

Location and Accessibility

- 5km (generally a 60 minute walk, 20 minute cycle or 10minute drive) from most residents in urban areas
- Located on or close to a collector road
- Linked to pedestrian/bicycle networks
- Close to public transport
- Co-location or adjoining a recreational park where possible and in higher density areas co-located with community infrastructure where possible
- On site parking provided
- Emergency and service vehicle access provided
- Designed to meet AS1428 standards
- Internal connecting pathways

Topography and Gradient

- Playing surfaces to be at a <1:80 gradient with grass buffers at a <1:6 and planting areas at <1:4
- Facilities to be suitably graded for drainage and flood resilience at 100% >1:10
- Facilities and playing surfaces >1:20
- 10% >1:100

Safety and Security

- CPTED principles applied
- Landscaping or other measures used to deter unauthorised vehicle access

Functionality

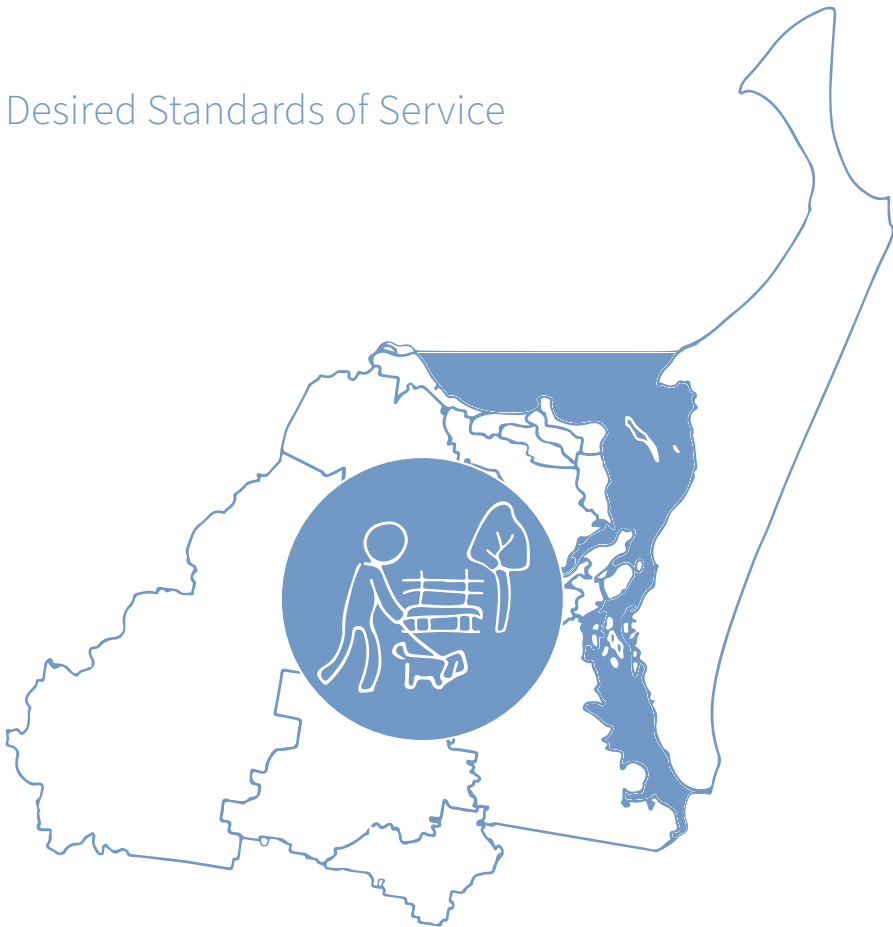
- Multi use courts and fields with shared clubhouses and facilities
- Sporting activity lighting to meet required standards and have minimal impact on surrounding residential properties
- Shade trees provided in car parking areas, between fields without restricting line of sight

Regional Recreation Park Desired Standards of Service

Regional recreation parks service the whole Fraser Coast Region



Typical mode of transport options to regional recreation parks include public transport, private vehicle and cycling.



Provision Rate

- 0.5ha per 1000 people

Shape, Size and Frontage

- Minimum 10ha
- A shape that is fit for purpose and can accommodate the intended role and function of the site
- Road frontage a minimum of 50% of the perimeter

Location and Accessibility

- Region Wide
- Located on or close to a arterial road and within walking distance of public transport
- Generally located in urban areas, however rural areas may offer opportunities for diverse experiences
- Linked to pedestrian/bicycle networks
- On site parking provided
- Emergency and service vehicle access provided
- Designed to meet AS1428 standards
- Internal connecting pathways
- Wayfinding signage is provided

Topography and Gradient

- Retain Natural Topography where possible
- Playgrounds to be average 1:40 and Kick about areas to be 1:60. <1:6 grass batters <1:4 planting areas
- Facilities to be suitably graded for drainage and flood resilience at 100% >1:10
- Facilities and playing surfaces >1:20
- 10% >1:100

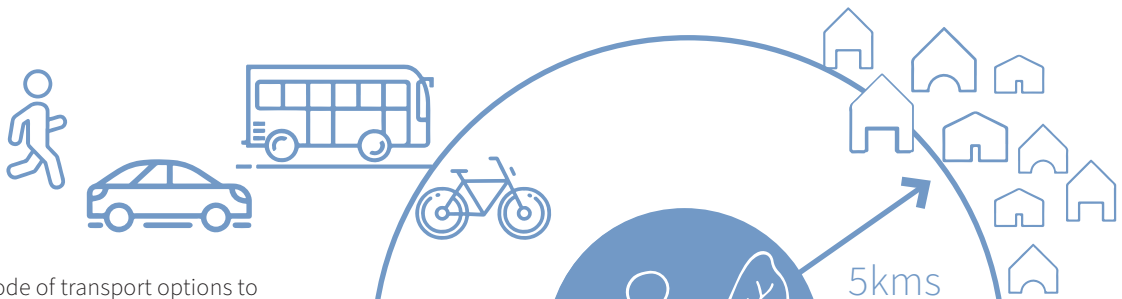
Safety and Security

- CPTED principles applied
- Play spaces located in visible, safe areas away from roads and private dwellings
- Landscaping or other measures used to deter unauthorised vehicle access

Functionality

- The area provided can withstand heavy use for major events
- Existing trees maintained and new trees planted at strategic locations to enhance natural amenity and provide adequate natural shade

District Recreation Park Desired Standards of Service



Typical mode of transport options to district recreation parks include public transport, private vehicle, walking and cycling.

District recreation parks should be typically located 5kms (20minute cycle) from most residences in urban areas.

Provision Rate

- 0.6ha per 1000 people

Shape, Size and Frontage

- Minimum 5ha
- A shape that is fit for purpose and can accommodate the intended role and function of the site
- Road frontage a minimum of 50% of the perimeter

Location and Accessibility

- 5km (generally a 60 minute walk, 20 minute cycle or 10minute drive) from most residents in urban areas
- Located on or close to a distributor or arterial road and within walking distance of public transport
- Generally located in urban areas
- Linked to pedestrian/bicycle networks
- On site parking provided
- Emergency and service vehicle access provided
- Designed to meet AS1428 standards
- Internal connecting pathways

Topography and Gradient

- Retain Natural Topography where possible
- Playing surfaces to be 1:100, other finished surfaces to be <1:6
- Suitably graded for drainage
- Facilities to be food resilience or >1:100
- 100% >1:10,
- Activity areas >1:20
- Minimum 10% >1:100

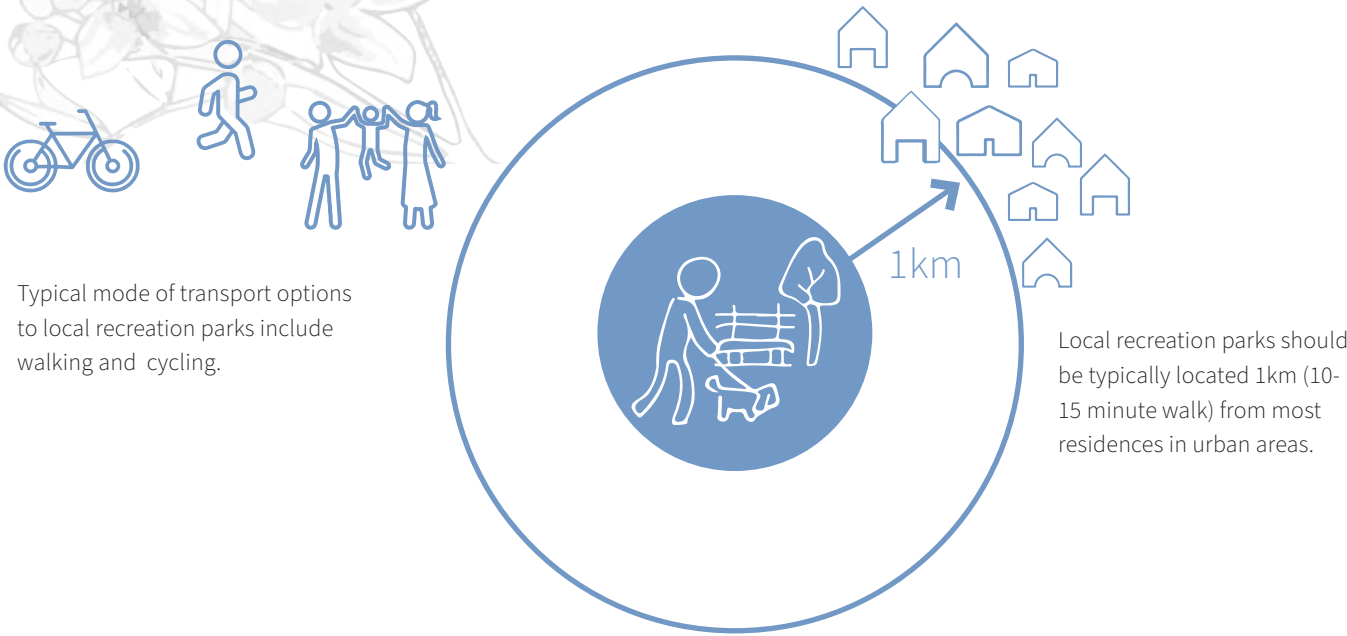
Safety and Security

- CPTED principles applied
- Play spaces located in visible, safe areas away from roads and private dwellings
- Landscaping or other measures used to deter unauthorised vehicle access

Functionality

- The area provided can withstand use for community events
- Existing trees maintained and new trees planted at strategic locations to enhance natural amenity and provide adequate natural shade

Local Recreation Park Desired Standards of Service



Provision Rate

- 0.5ha per 1000 people

Shape, Size and Frontage

- Minimum 0.5ha
- A shape that is fit for purpose and can accommodate the intended role and function of the site
- Road frontage a minimum of 50% of the perimeter

Location and Accessibility

- 1km (generally a 10-15 minute walk) from most residents in urban areas
- Located within a township in rural areas
- Located on a collector road or lower
- Linked to pedestrian/bicycle networks
- Emergency and service vehicle access provided
- Designed to meet AS1428 standards
- Connecting pathways to the street

Topography and Gradient

- Retain Natural Topography where possible
- Playing surfaces to be >1:20
- Suitably graded for drainage
- Facilities to be food resilience or >1:100
- 100% >1:10
- Minimum 10% >1:100

Safety and Security

- CPTED principles applied
- Play spaces located in visible and safe areas
- Landscaping or other measures used to deter unauthorised vehicle access

Functionality

- Existing trees maintained and new trees planted at strategic locations to enhance natural amenity and provide adequate natural shade

Civic Recreation Park Desired Standards of Service



Provision Rate

- 0.005ha per 1000 people

Shape, Size and Frontage

- Minimum 0.2ha
- A shape that is fit for purpose and can accommodate the intended role and function of the site
- Road frontage a minimum of 50% of the perimeter

Location and Accessibility

- Located within a activity centre, in a prominent and central location with a high level of pedestrian accessibility
- Located near public transport
- Generally located in urban areas
- Linked to pedestrian/bicycle networks
- Wayfinding signage provided in key locations within and on-route to the park
- Emergency and service vehicle access provided
- Designed to meet AS1428 standards
- Internal connecting pathways

Topography and Gradient

- Activity areas such as plazas and play spaces to be <1:20
- Suitably graded for drainage
- Facilities to be food resilience or >1:100
- 100% >1:20
- Minimum 10% >1:100

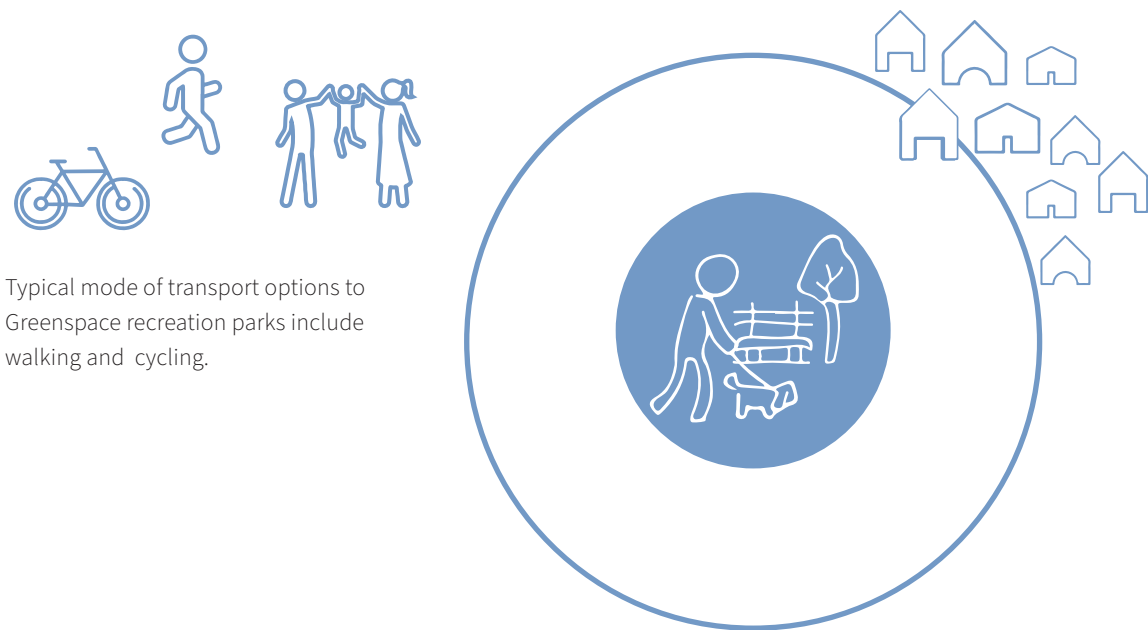
Safety and Security

- CPTED principles applied
- Play spaces located in visible and safe areas
- Landscaping or other measures used to deter unauthorised vehicle access

Functionality

- The area provided is predominately hard stand to withstand use for community events
- Existing trees maintained and new trees planted at strategic locations to enhance natural amenity and provide adequate natural shade

Greenspace Recreation Park Desired Standards of Service



Shape, Size and Frontage

- Minimum <0.5ha
- Small spaces such as garden beds, planted and landscaped areas that provide visual relief from the urban form
- Park is appropriately sized to support mature trees while providing adequate buffers to adjoining properties
- Road frontage a minimum of 25% of the perimeter to allow sufficient passive surveillance

Location and Accessibility

- Located in proximity to most residents in urban areas
- Linked to recreation trails or pedestrian/bicycle networks
- Emergency and service vehicle access provided
- Designed to meet AS1428 standards

Topography and Gradient

- Retain Natural Topography where possible or <1:6
- Flood resistant at >1:10

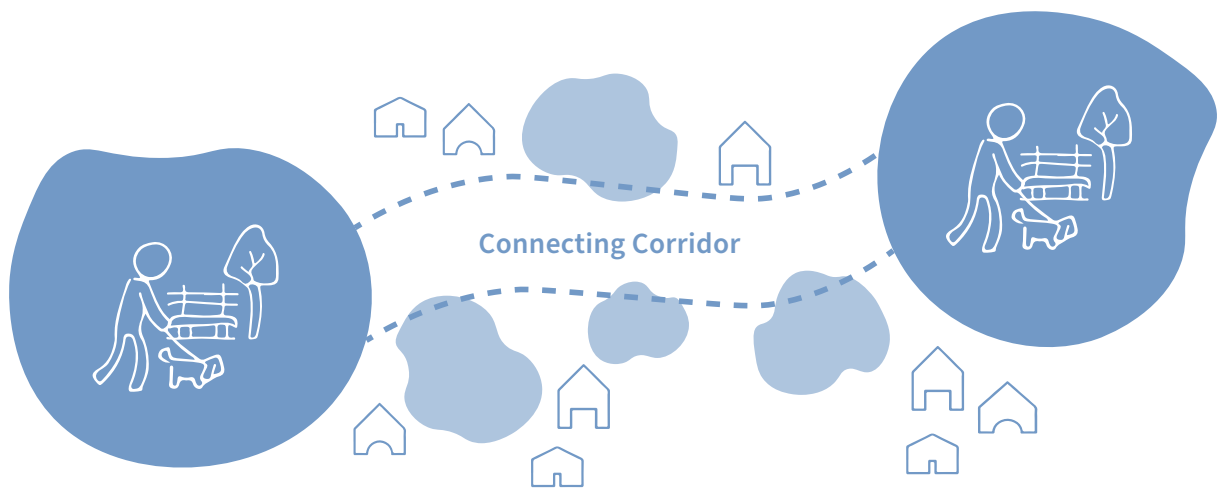
Safety and Security

- CPTED principles applied
- Landscaping or other measures used to deter unauthorised vehicle access

Functionality

- May provide links to wildlife corridors
- Existing trees and natural vegetations to be maintained where possible
- New trees planted at strategic locations to enhance natural amenity and provide adequate natural shade

Connecting Corridor Recreation Park Desired Standards of Service



Shape, Size and Frontage

- Generally linear in shape and of an appropriate length to facilitate connectivity between destination nodes, residential catchments and the open space network
- Road frontage a minimum of 50% of the perimeter to facilitate passive surveillance

Location and Accessibility

- Adjacent to foreshore areas or riparian corridors where possible
- Linked to recreation trails or pedestrian/bicycle networks
- Way finding signage provided in key locations within and on-route to the park
- Emergency and service vehicle access provided
- Designed to meet AS1428 standards

Topography and Gradient

- Retain Natural Topography where possible or <1:6
- Flood resistant at >1:10
- Suitably graded for drainage

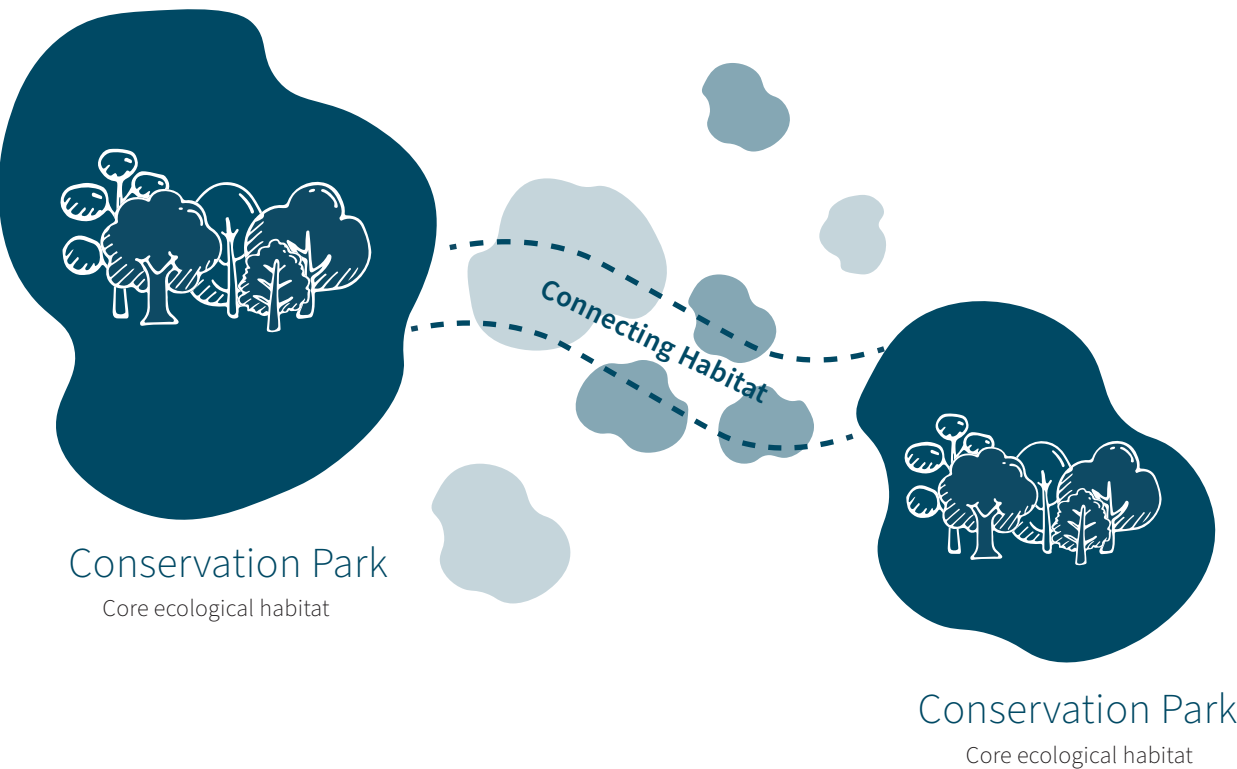
Safety and Security

- CPTED principles applied
- Activity spaces located in visible and safe areas
- Landscaping or other measures used to deter unauthorised vehicle access

Functionality

- May provide links to wildlife corridors
- They may provide informal recreation opportunities such as walking, cycling and incorporate areas for play equipment, fitness nodes, seating and shade trees. In some instances they may be co-located with other infrastructure or form part of a floodplain management or environmental area.
- Existing trees and natural vegetations to be maintained where possible
- New trees planted at strategic locations to enhance natural amenity and provide adequate natural shade

Environmental Conservation Park Desired Standards of Service



Shape, Size and Frontage

- A shape and size to ensure the viability of the environmental values are functional and protected
- Prioritisation score of >100 (refer to Appendix 3)
- Road frontage a minimum of 25% of the perimeter

Location and Accessibility

- It is preferred that the location connects physically or ecologically to other environmental parks and protected areas
- Access is limited as public access is not suitable in most areas due to sensitivity of ecological value and potential for disturbance.
- Safe and suitable access is provided for management purposes

Topography and Gradient

- Retain Natural Topography

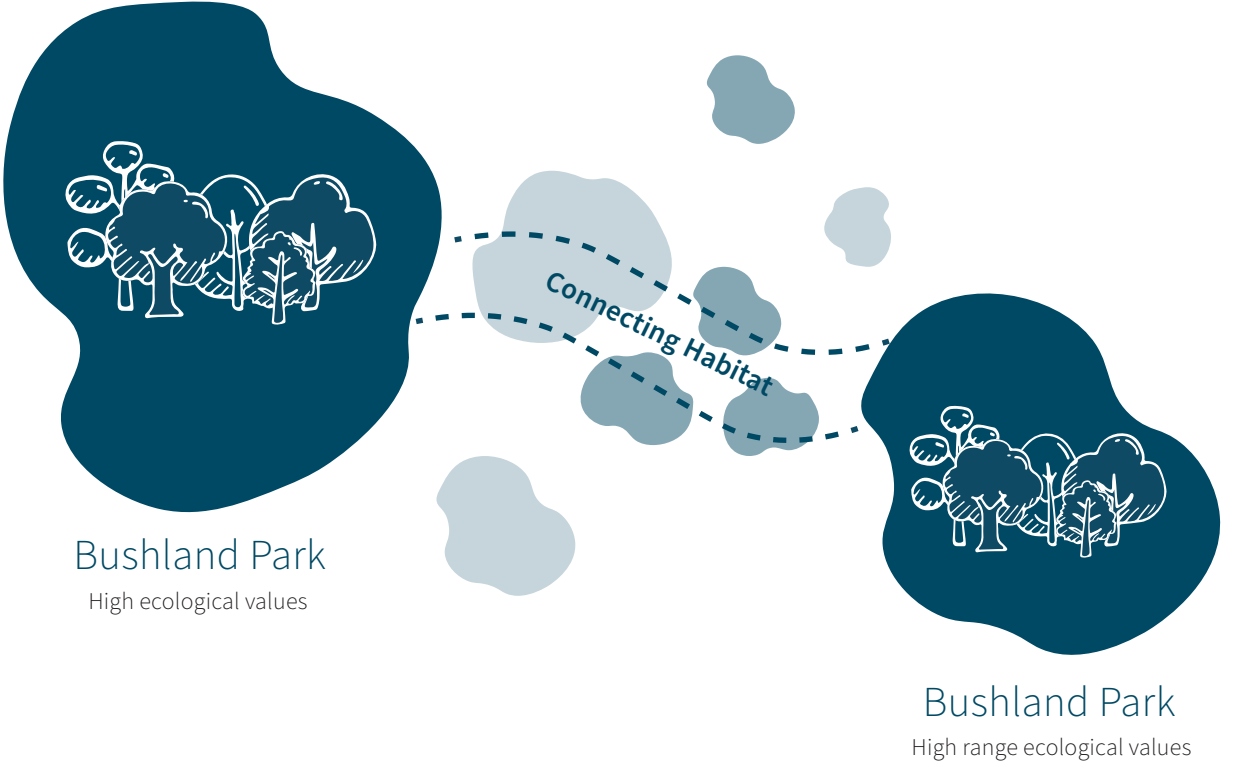
Safety and Security

- CPTED principles applied
- Landscaping or low impact infrastructure used where required to deter unauthorised access

Functionality

- The area provided will predominantly deliver ecological outcomes and protection of the natural environment
- Nature based and commercial activities will not be suitable in these parks.

Environmental Bushland Park Desired Standards of Service



Shape, Size and Frontage

- A shape and size to ensure the viability of the environmental values are functional and protected
- Prioritisation score within the range of 10 and 99 (refer to Appendix 3)
- Road frontage a minimum of 25% of the perimeter

Location and Accessibility

- It is preferred that the location connects physically or ecologically to other environmental parks and protected areas
- Access is limited as public access is not suitable in some areas due to sensitivity of ecological value and potential for disturbance.
- Safe and suitable access is provided for management purposes

Topography and Gradient

- Retain Natural Topography

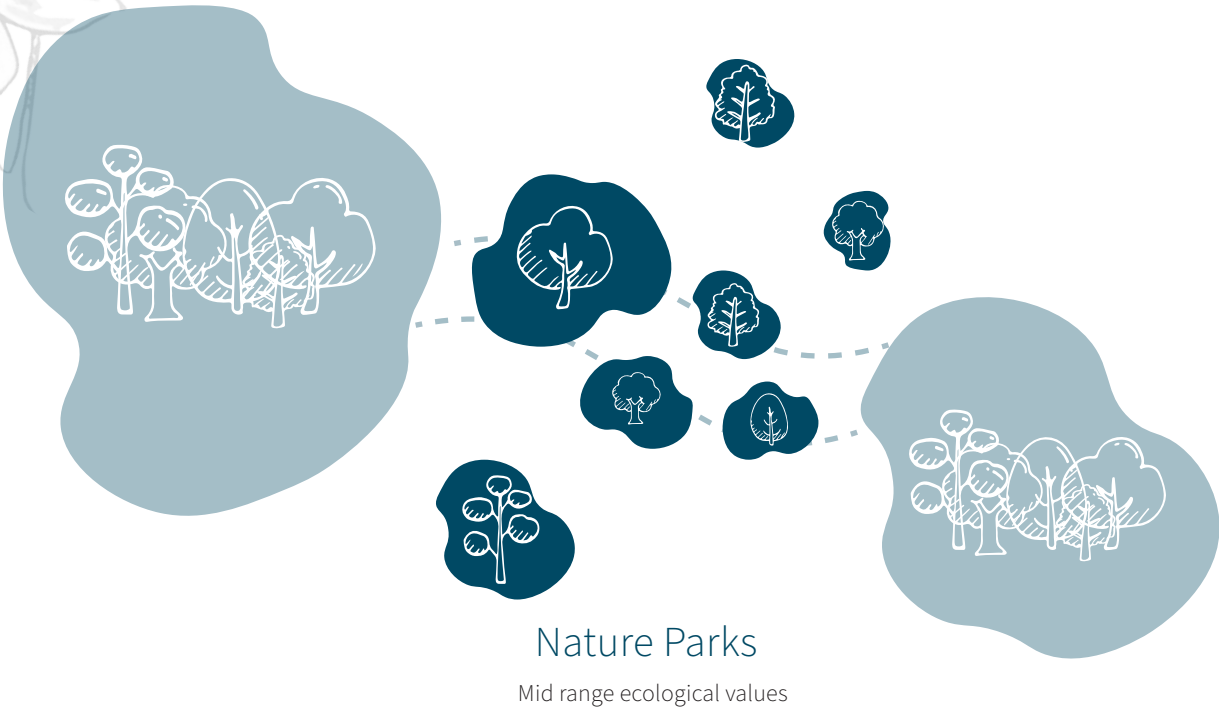
Safety and Security

- CPTED principles applied to provide safe public access at suitable sites
- Landscaping or low impact infrastructure used where required to deter unauthorised access

Functionality

- The area provided will predominantly deliver ecological outcomes and protection of the natural environment
- Nature based and commercial activities may be suitable in some areas of these .
- Suitable areas for public access will be facilitated through signage, natural landscape design and purpose-built low impact infrastructure.

Environmental Nature Park Desired Standards of Service



Shape, Size and Frontage

- A shape and size to ensure the viability of the environmental values are functional and protected
- Prioritisation score between 1 and 9 (refer to Appendix 3)
- Road frontage a minimum of 25% of the perimeter

Location and Accessibility

- May connect physically or ecologically to other environmental parks and protected areas
- Public access is suitable in areas where impact to existing ecological values can be mitigated
- Safe and suitable access is provided for management purposes
- Accessible areas designed to meet AS1428 standards

Topography and Gradient

- Retain Natural Topography

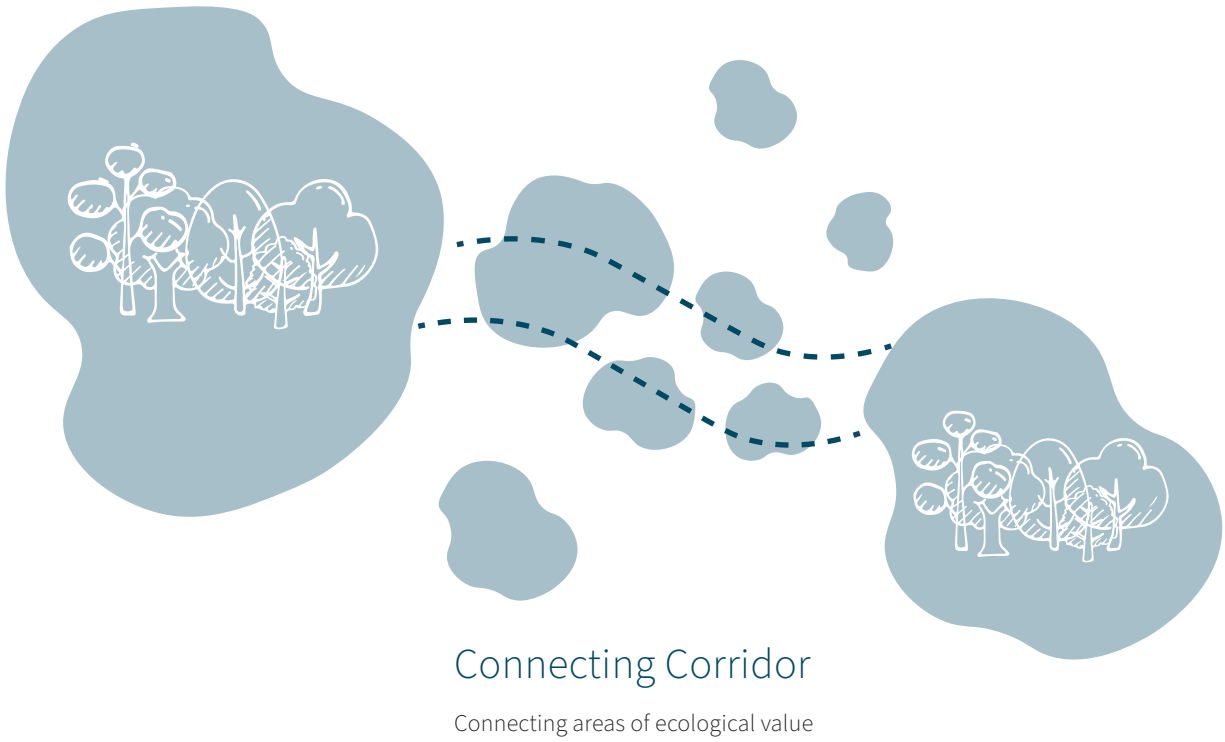
Safety and Security

- CPTED principles applied to provide safe public access at suitable sites
- Landscaping or low impact infrastructure used where required to deter unauthorised access

Functionality

- These areas provide enhancement of the natural environment
- Nature based and passive recreational activities are suitable in these parks
- Suitable areas for public access will be facilitated through signage, natural landscape design and purpose-built low impact infrastructure.

Environmental Connecting Corridor Desired Standards of Service



Shape, Size and Frontage

- Generally linear in shape and of an appropriate length to facilitate connectivity between other environmental parks and protected areas

Location and Accessibility

- It is preferred that the location connects physically or ecologically to other environmental parks and protected areas
- Public access is not suitable in most areas due to sensitive ecological value and potential for disturbance
- Safe and suitable access is provided for management purposes

Topography and Gradient

- Retain Natural Topography

Safety and Security

- CPTED principles applied
- Landscaping or low impact infrastructure used where required to deter unauthorised access

Functionality

- These reserves provide for the protection, maintenance and enhancement of wildlife corridor functions within urban and rural areas
- Nature based activities and commercial activities will not be sustainable in these parks

Environmental Coastal Park Desired Standards of Service



Shape, Size and Frontage

- A shape and size to ensure the viability of the environmental values are functional and protected
- Coastal Parks are defined by their proximity to the coast. They include Conservation, Bushland and Nature Parks adjacent to the coast.

Location and Accessibility

- It is preferred that the location connects physically or ecologically to other environmental parks and protected areas
- Public access is not suitable in most areas due to sensitive ecological value and potential for disturbance
- Safe and suitable access is provided for management purposes

Topography and Gradient

- Retain Natural Topography

Safety and Security

- CPTED principles applied
- Landscaping or low impact infrastructure used where required to deter unauthorised access

Functionality

- These reserves provide for the protection, maintenance and enhancement of coastal processes, including natural hazard protection
- Nature based activities and commercial activities will not be sustainable in these parks

6.2 Embellishment Standards

Park embellishment standards of service outline the minimum requirements for the provision of landscape elements and facilities in parks. These standards of service are applied to the planning of parks to deliver well designed parks that are accessible, safe and can be enjoyed by the whole community.

The standards of embellishments in a park are influenced by the park classification – function, hierarchy and setting along with anticipated demand, which may be affected by demographics of residents or users in the catchment at the time (e.g. park located within proximity to school or other demand generator). Embellishment standards in Rural and Coastal Townships (as defined in Council’s Planning Scheme) will involve a multi-criteria merit-based assessment to identify additional embellishment items warranted owing to their unique function in the local community. For example, a Local Recreation Park may include embellishments more aligned with a District Recreation Park, notwithstanding its classification.

Providing park embellishments that are appropriate to the park classification ensures that park development achieves a balance between what is sustainable, affordable and beneficial to the community.

Embellishment Classification

The embellishment matrix is intended to be a quick reference guide to identify allowable minimum embellishments for the various type (function) and level (hierarchy) of parks forming the open space network.

Table Legend:

- ☒ Normally Provided
- ☐ Not Provided
- ☐ Site Based Assessment (SBA)

Embellishment Methodology

The embellishment methodology has not been applied to the park network at this point in time as the asset data capture process is in progress. Existing data is unreliable.



Sports Parks – Minimum Embellishment Standards

Hierarchy			
Type of Embellishment	Regional		Specialised
Trunk Park	✓	✓	✗
Barbecues	✓ Minimum of 2 units (under shelter)	✓ Minimum of 1 unit (under shelter)	SBA Embellishments for Specialised Sports Parks to be prescribed specifically for the proposed sport and site location.
Bicycle stands	✓ Minimum of 2 units	✓ Minimum of 1 unit	
Bins	✓ Minimum of 6 units	✓ Minimum of 2 units	
Bins – industrial	✗ SBA	✗ SBA	
Bird hide / nature viewing infrastructure	✗ Not Provided	✗ Not Provided	
Boardwalks (elevated platform)	✗ Not Provided	✗ Not Provided	
Bollards and barriers	✓ Normally Provided	✓ Normally Provided	
Car parks	✓ Subject to individual assessment - minimum of 80 bays, including bus parking / turnaround	✓ Subject to individual assessment - minimum of 50 bays	
Clubhouse	✗ SBA	✗ SBA	
Community gardens	✗ Not Provided	✗ Not Provided	
Dog off leash area	✗ Not Provided	✗ Not Provided	
Drinking fountains	✓ Minimum of 3 units	✓ Minimum of 2 units	
Fencing and barriers	✗ SBA	✗ SBA	
Fishing pontoons and boat launches	✗ Not Provided	✗ Not Provided	
Fitness equipment	✗ SBA	✗ SBA	
Gates	✗ SBA	✗ SBA	
Goal posts – competition standard	✓ As per code requirements	✓ As per code requirements	
Groundcover vegetation and landscape garden areas or beds	✓ Minimal and restricted to high profile areas	✗ SBA	
Half court	✗ SBA	✗ SBA	
Horse step throughs	✗ Not Provided	✗ Not Provided	
Internal roads	✓ Normally Provided	✗ SBA	
Irrigation systems	✓ Sports fields only	✓ Sports fields only	
Lighting	✓ For main pathways	✓ For main pathways	

Hierarchy			
Type of Embellishment	Regional		Specialised
Trunk Park	✓	✓	✗
Lighting (field)	✓ As per code requirements	✓ As per code requirements	SBA Embellishments for Specialised Sports Parks to be prescribed specifically for the proposed sport and site location.
Maintenance taps	✓ Normally Provided	✓ Normally Provided	
Ornamental water features	✗ Not Provided	✗ Not Provided	
Park maintenance access and emergency vehicle access	✓ Normally Provided	✓ Normally Provided	
Paths	✓ Normally Provided	✓ Normally Provided	
Pedestrian bridges	✗ SBA	✗ SBA	
Picnic tables and benches	✓ Normally Provided	✓ Normally Provided	
Picnic shelter	✓ Minimum of 4 units	✓ Minimum of 3 units	
Playgrounds	✓ Within recreation node – with shade sail	✗ SBA	
Playing fields (sports fields)	✓ Normally Provided	✓ Normally Provided	
Primary public access points (entry statement)	✓ Minimum 1 unit	✓ Minimum 1 unit	
Primary public access points	✓ Minimum 2 units	✓ Minimum 1 unit	
Public art	✗ SBA	✗ Not Provided	
Scoreboards / Electronic Screens	✓ Normally Provided	✓ Normally Provided	
Seats	✓ Minimum 6 units	✓ Minimum 5 units	
Seats – spectator seating	✓ Normally Provided	✗ SBA	
Shade structures	✓ Normally Provided	✓ Normally Provided	
Signage – interpretative / wayfinding	✗ SBA	✗ SBA	
Signage – park entrance	✓ Normally Provided	✓ Normally Provided	
Signage – regulatory	✓ Normally Provided	✓ Normally Provided	
Surveillance cameras	✗ SBA	✗ SBA	
Switchboard	✓ Normally Provided	✓ Normally Provided	
Toilet facilities	✓ Minimum of 1 facilities (3F, 3M, 1DA compliant)	✓ Minimum of 1 facility (2F, 2M, 1DA compliant)	
Trails and tracks	✗ Not Provided	✗ Not Provided	
Trees	✓ Normally Provided	✓ Normally Provided	
Turf	✓ Normally Provided	✓ Normally Provided	
Water supply	✓ Normally Provided	✓ Normally Provided	



Recreation Parks – Embellishment Standards

Hierarchy								
Type of Embellishment	Regional		District		Local		Connecting Corridor	
Type of Embellishment	Regional		District		Local		Connecting Corridor	
	Regional		District		Local		Connecting Corridor	
Trunk Park	✓		✓		✓		✗	✗
Barbecues	✓	Minimum of 4 units (under shelter)	✓	Minimum of 2 unit (under shelter)	✗	Not Provided	✗	Not Provided
Bicycle stands	✓	Minimum of 2 units (12 bikes)	✓	Minimum of 1 unit (6 bikes)	✗	Not Provided	✓	Normally Provided
Bins	✓	Minimum of 4 units	✓	Minimum of 2 units	✗	SBA	✗	Not Provided
Bins – industrial	✗	SBA	✗	Not Provided	✗	Not Provided	✗	SBA
Bird hide / nature viewing infrastructure	✗	Not Provided	✗	Not Provided	✗	Not Provided	✗	Not Provided
Boardwalks (elevated platform)	✗	SBA	✗	SBA	✗	Not Provided	✗	SBA
Bollards and barriers	✓	Normally Provided	✓	Normally Provided	✗	SBA	✗	SBA
Car parks	✓	Minimum of 10 bays per hectare	✓	Minimum of 5 bays per hectare	✗	Not Provided	✗	Not Provided
Clubhouse	✗	Not Provided	✗	Not Provided	✗	Not Provided	✗	Not Provided
Community gardens	✗	SBA	✗	SBA	✗	SBA	✗	Not Provided
Dog off leash area	✗	SBA	✗	SBA	✗	Not Provided	✗	Not Provided
Drinking fountains	✓	Minimum of 4 units	✓	Minimum of 2 units	✗	Not Provided	✓	Normally Provided
Fencing and barriers	✗	SBA	✗	SBA	✗	SBA	✓	Normally Provided
Fishing pontoons and boat launches	✗	SBA	✗	SBA	✗	SBA	✗	Not Provided
Fitness equipment	✓	Normally Provided	✓	Normally Provided	✗	Not Provided	✗	Not Provided
Gates	✗	SBA	✗	SBA	✗	SBA	✗	SBA
Goal posts – competition standard	✗	Not Provided	✗	Not Provided	✗	Not Provided	✗	Not Provided
Groundcover vegetation and landscape garden areas or beds	✓	Normally Provided	✓	Normally Provided	✗	SBA	✗	SBA
Half court	✗	SBA	✗	SBA	✗	SBA	✗	Not Provided
Horse step throughs	✗	Not Provided	✗	Not Provided	✗	Not Provided	✗	Not Provided

Hierarchy										
Type of Embellishment	Regional		District		Local		Connecting Corridor		Civic	
Trunk Park	✓		✓		✓		✗		✗	✗
Internal roads	✓	Normally Provided	✗	SBA	✗	Not Provided	✗	Not Provided	✗	SBA
Irrigation systems	✗	SBA	✓	Sports Fields Only	✗	Not Provided	✗	Not Provided	✓	Normally Provided
Lighting	✓	Main pathways	✓	Main pathways	✗	Not Provided	✗	Not Provided	✓	Normally Provided
Lighting (field)	✗	Not Provided	✗	Not Provided	✗	Not Provided	✗	Not Provided	✗	Not Provided
Maintenance taps	✓	Normally Provided	✓	Normally Provided	✗	Not Provided	✗	Not Provided	✓	Normally Provided
Ornamental water features	✗	Not Provided	✗	Not Provided	✗	Not Provided	✗	Not Provided	✗	SBA
Park maintenance access and emergency vehicle maintenance	✓	Normally Provided	✓	Normally Provided	✓	Normally Provided	✓	Normally Provided	✓	Normally Provided
Paths	✓	Normally Provided	✓	Normally Provided	✓	Normally Provided	✓	Normally Provided	✓	Normally Provided
Pedestrian bridges	✗	SBA	✗	SBA	✗	Not Provided	✗	SBA	✗	SBA
Picnic tables and benches	✓	Normally Provided	✓	Normally Provided	✓	Normally Provided	✗	Not Provided	✓	Normally Provided
Picnic shelter	✓	Minimum of 8 units	✓	Minimum of 4 units	✓	Minimum of 1 unit	✗	Not Provided	✓	Normally Provided
Playgrounds	✓	600m ² softfall footprint, with shade sail	✓	450m ² softfall footprint, with shade sail	✗	SBA 300m ² softfall footprint, with shade sail	✗	Not Provided	✗	Not Provided
Playing fields (sports fields)	✗	Not Provided	✗	Not Provided	✗	Not Provided	✗	Not Provided	✗	Not Provided
Primary public access points (entry statement)	✓	Minimum 1 unit	✗	SBA	✗	Not Provided	✗	Not Provided	✓	Normally Provided
Primary public access points	✓	Minimum 2 units	✓	Minimum 1 unit	✓	Minimum 1 unit	✓	Minimum 1 unit	✓	Normally Provided
Public art	✓	Normally Provided	✓	Normally Provided	✗	SBA	✗	Not Provided	✓	Normally Provided
Scoreboards / Electronic Screens	✗	Not Provided	✗	Not Provided	✗	Not Provided	✗	Not Provided	✗	SBA
Seats	✓	Minimum 10 units	✓	Minimum 5 units	✓	Minimum 1 unit	✗	SBA	✓	Normally Provided
Seats – spectator seating	✗	Not Provided	✗	Not Provided	✗	Not Provided	✗	Not Provided	✗	SBA
Shade structures	✓	Normally Provided	✓	Normally Provided	✗	Not Provided	✗	Not Provided	✓	Normally Provided

	Hierarchy											
Type of Embellishment	Regional		District		Local		Connecting Corridor		Civic		Greenspace	
Trunk Park	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Signage – interpretative / way finding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Normally Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Normally Provided	<input type="checkbox"/>	SBA	<input type="checkbox"/>	SBA	<input type="checkbox"/>	SBA	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not Provided
Signage – park entrance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Normally Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Normally Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Normally Provided	<input type="checkbox"/>	SBA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Normally Provided	<input type="checkbox"/>	SBA
Signage – regulatory	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Normally Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Normally Provided	<input type="checkbox"/>	SBA	<input type="checkbox"/>	SBA	<input type="checkbox"/>	SBA	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not Provided
Surveillance cameras	<input type="checkbox"/>	SBA	<input type="checkbox"/>	SBA	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not Provided	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not Provided	<input type="checkbox"/>	SBA	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not Provided
Switchboard	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Normally Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Normally Provided	<input type="checkbox"/>	SBA	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Normally Provided	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not Provided
Toilet facilities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Minimum of 2 facilities (equivalent of 2F, 2M, 1 DA compliant)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Minimum of 1 facility (equivalent 2F, 2M, 1 DA compliant)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not Provided	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Normally Provided	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not Provided
Trails and tracks	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not Provided	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not Provided	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not Provided	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not Provided	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not Provided	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not Provided
Trees	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Normally Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Normally Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Normally Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Normally Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Normally Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Normally Provided
Turf	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Normally Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Normally Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Normally Provided	<input type="checkbox"/>	SBA	<input type="checkbox"/>	SBA	<input type="checkbox"/>	SBA
Water supply	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Normally Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Normally Provided	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not Provided	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Normally Provided	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not Provided



Environmental Parks – Embellishment Standards

	Hierarchy									
Type of Embellishment	Conservation		Bushland		Nature		Connecting Corridor		Coastal	
Trunk Park										
Barbecues		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided
Bicycle stands		Not Provided		Not Provided		SBA		Not Provided		Not Provided
Bins		Not Provided		Not Provided		SBA		Not Provided		Not Provided
Bins – industrial		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided
Bird hide / nature viewing infrastructure		SBA		SBA		SBA		SBA		SBA
Boardwalks (elevated platform)		SBA		SBA		SBA		SBA		Not Provided
Bollards and barriers		SBA		SBA		SBA		SBA		SBA
Car parks		Not Provided		SBA		SBA		Not Provided		Not Provided
Clubhouse		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided
Community gardens		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided
Dog off leash area		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided
Drinking fountains		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided
Fencing and barriers		SBA		SBA		SBA		SBA		SBA
Fishing pontoons and boat launches		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided
Fitness equipment		Not Provided		Not Provided		NNot Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided
Gates		SBA		SBA		SBA		SBA		SBA
Goal posts – competition standard		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided
Groundcover vegetation and landscape garden areas or beds		SBA		SBA		SBA		SBA		SBA
Half court		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided
Horse step throughs		Not Provided		SBA		SBA		SBA		Not Provided

	Hierarchy									
Type of Embellishment	Conservation		Bushland		Nature		Connecting Corridor		Coastal	
Trunk Park										
Internal roads		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided
Irrigation systems		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided
Lighting		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided
Lighting (field)		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided
Maintenance taps		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided
Ornamental water features		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided
Park maintenance access and emergency vehicle maintenance		Normally Provided		Normally Provided		Normally Provided		Normally Provided		Normally Provided
Paths		SBA Walking trails		SBA Walking trails		SBA Walking trails		SBA Walking trails		SBA Beach access
Pedestrian bridges		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided
Picnic tables and benches		Not Provided		SBA Minimal (at trail entry)		SBA Minimal as conditioned (at trail entry)		Not Provided		Not Provided
Picnic shelter		Not Provided		SBA At trail entry		SBA At trail entry		Not Provided		Not Provided
Playgrounds		Not Provided		Not Provided		SBA Nature based theme		Not Provided		Not Provided
Playing fields (sports fields)		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided
Primary public access points (entry statement)		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided
Primary public access points		Normally Provided		Normally Provided		Normally Provided		Normally Provided		Normally Provided
Public art		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided
Scoreboards / Electronic Screens		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided
Seats		SBA		SBA		SBA		Not Provided		Not Provided
Seats – spectator seating		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided
Shade structures		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided		Not Provided
Signage – interpretative / way finding		Normally Provided		Normally Provided		Normally Provided		Normally Provided		Normally Provided
Signage – park entrance		Normally Provided		Normally Provided		Normally Provided		Normally Provided		Not Provided

	Hierarchy									
Type of Embellishment	Conservation		Bushland		Nature		Connecting Corridor		Coastal	
Trunk Park	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Signage – regulatory	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Normally Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Normally Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Normally Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Normally Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Normally Provided
Surveillance cameras	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Provided
Switchboard	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Provided
Toilet facilities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Provided
Trails and tracks	<input type="checkbox"/>	SBA	<input type="checkbox"/>	SBA	<input type="checkbox"/>	SBA	<input type="checkbox"/>	SBA	<input type="checkbox"/>	SBA
Trees	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Normally Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Normally Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Normally Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Normally Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Normally Provided
Turf	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Provided
Water supply	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Provided





Constrained Parks – Embellishment Standards

Hierarchy		
Type of Embellishment	Utility	Drainage (Natural)
Trunk Park	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Barbecues	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided
Bicycle stands	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided
Bins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided
Bins – industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided
Bird Hide / nature viewing infrastructure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Required	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Required
Boardwalks (elevated platform)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided
Bollards and barriers	<input type="checkbox"/> SBA	<input type="checkbox"/> SBA
Car parks	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided
Clubhouse	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided
Community gardens	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided
Dog off leash area	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided
Drinking fountains	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided
Fencing and barriers	<input type="checkbox"/> SBA	<input type="checkbox"/> SBA
Fishing pontoons and boat launches	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided
Fitness equipment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided
Gates	<input type="checkbox"/> SBA	<input type="checkbox"/> SBA
Goal posts – competition standard	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided
Groundcover vegetation and landscape garden areas or beds	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided
Half court	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided
Horse step throughs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided
Internal roads	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided
Irrigation systems	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided
Lighting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided
Lighting (field)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided
Maintenance taps	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided

Hierarchy		
Type of Embellishment	Utility	Drainage (Natural)
Trunk Park	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ornamental water features	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided
Park maintenance access and emergency vehicle maintenance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Normally Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Normally Provided
Paths	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided
Pedestrian bridges	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided
Picnic tables and benches	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided
Picnic shelter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided
Playgrounds	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided
Playing fields (sports fields)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided
Primary public access points (entry statement)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided
Primary public access points	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided
Public art	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided
Scoreboards / Electronic Screens	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided
Seats	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided
Seats – spectator seating	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided
Shade structures	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided
Signage – interpretative / way finding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided
Signage – park entrance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided
Signage – regulatory	<input type="checkbox"/> SBA	<input type="checkbox"/> SBA
Surveillance cameras	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided
Switchboard	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided
Toilet facilities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided
Trails and tracks	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided
Trees	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Normally Provided
Turf	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided
Water supply	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Provided

7.1 What we currently provide

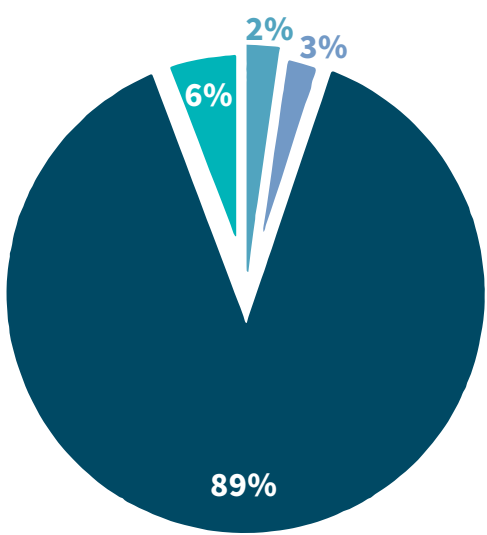
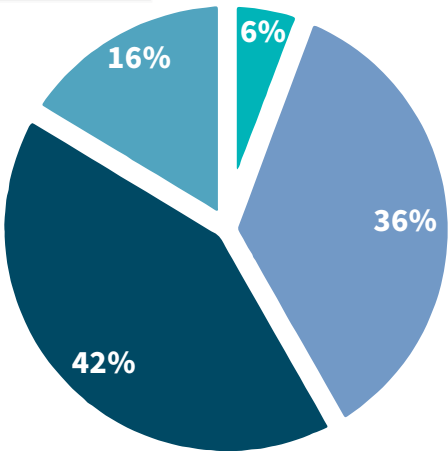
Council manages a total of 594 parks covering 12,134 hectares. These parks range from highly developed urban parks to relatively undeveloped natural bushland areas. The table below provides a snapshot of our portfolio at 30 June 2021. A full inventory of the existing parks network is available in Appendix 1.

Existing Park Network 2021

	Hierarchy	Number of Parks	Total Area (Hectares)
Sports Parks	Total	34	267
	Regional	1	68
	District	26	147
	Specialised Use	7	51
Recreation Parks	Total	214	361
	Regional	1	5
	District	8	86
	Local	161	216
	Greensapce	15	9
	Corridor	26	43
	Civic	3	1
Environmental Parks	Total	249	10,809
	Conservation	21	7,889
	Bushland	95	2,229
	Nature	78	313
	Coastal	54	378
	Connecting Corridor	1	0.3
Constrained Parks	Total	97	696
	Utility	5	407
	Drainage	92	289
TOTAL		594	12,134

Figure 2 shows the total number of parks by function. Forty-two percent (or 249) of the total parks network is classified as Environmental Park, followed by 36%, or 214 parks classified as Recreation Parks.

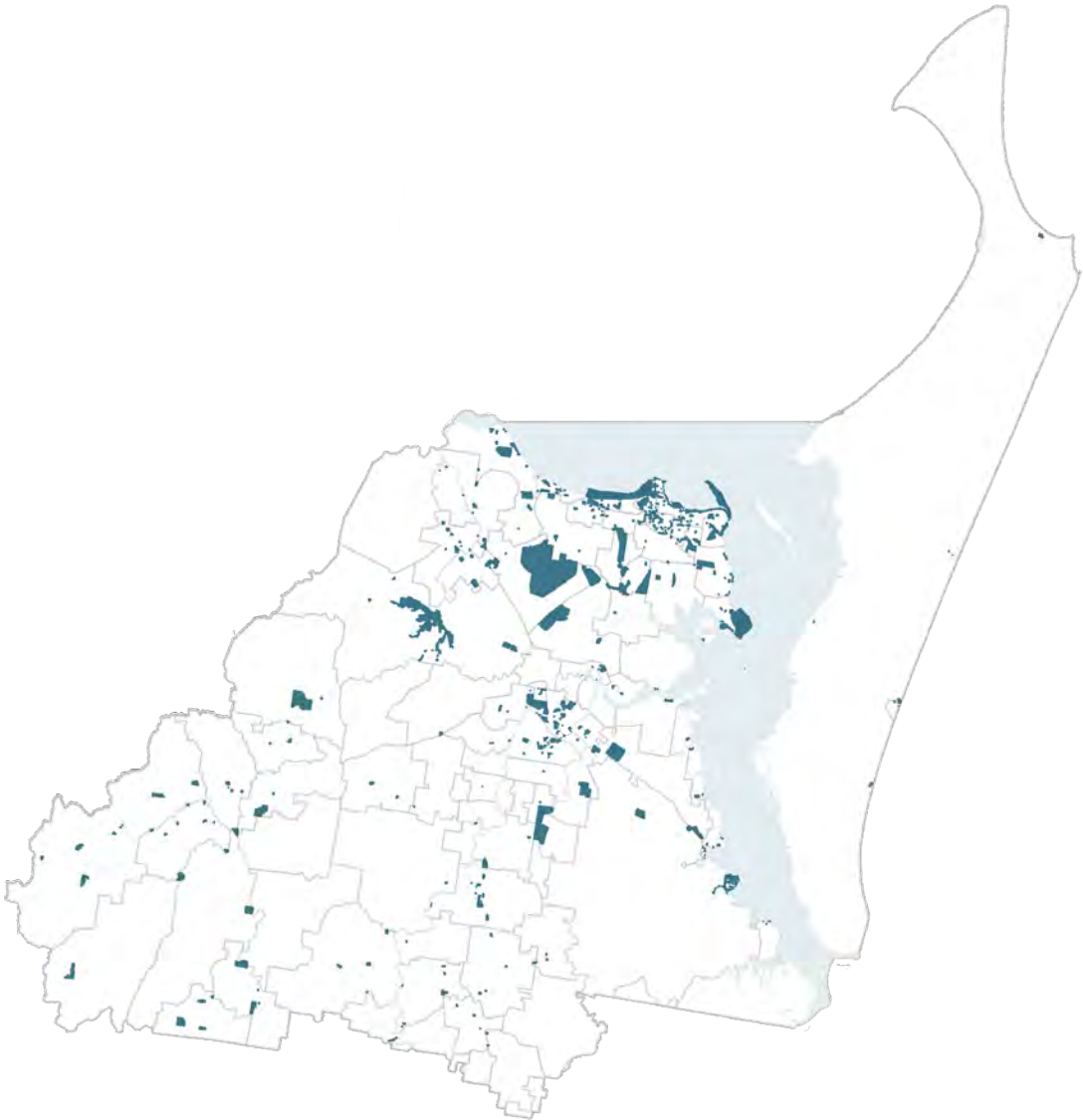
Figure 2: Total Number of Parks by Function



In terms of the quantum, the most significant portion of park land is classified as Environmental Park. This equates to 10,809 hectares or 89% of the park land. This is illustrated in Figure 3.

Figure 3: Total Quantum of Parks by Function (HA)

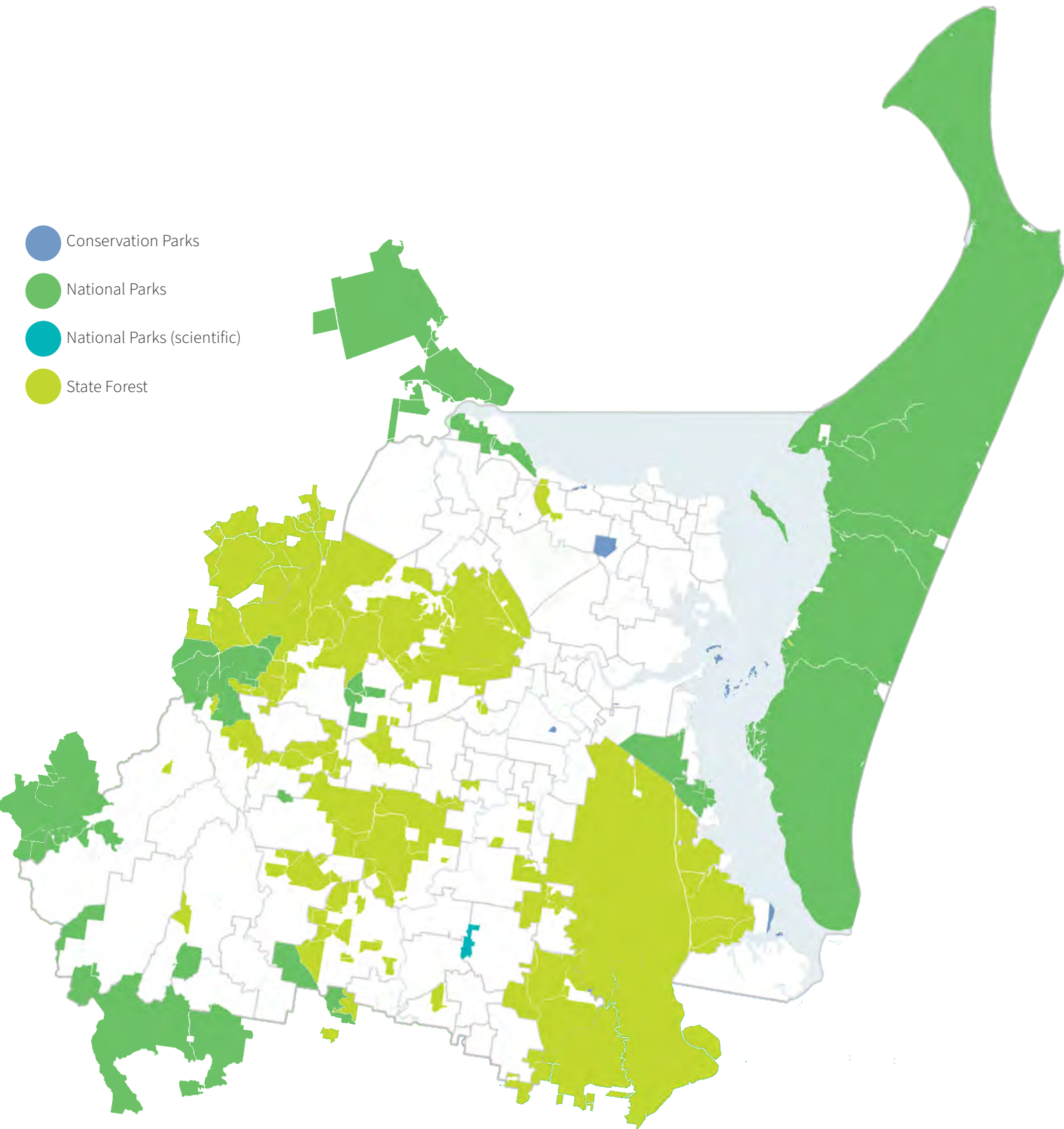
At a glance the Fraser Coast Region currently has:



7.2 Other managed areas

In addition to Council managed parks, the Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (QPWS) manages 33 parks, forests and other protected areas within the Fraser Coast Region. These areas provide diverse ecosystems, opportunities for recreational activities and sustainable ecotourism ventures.

The 33 QPWS protected areas, forests and marine parks link into Councils network of parks to create a broader whole-of-landscape approach to conservation and recreation¹³.



13. Queensland Department of Environment and Science, 2021



08

Park Network Assessment

Lions Park

Planning Area – Fraser Coast Region¹⁴

Existing Park Provision

The Fraser Coast Regional Council manages 266 hectares of sport park and 361 hectares of recreation park. The total provision of sport and recreation park is 627 hectares, 306 hectares is classified as trunk sport and recreation park. Based on the 2021 census population data for the Fraser Coast Region, this represents a 202 hectare oversupply of trunk sport and recreation park.

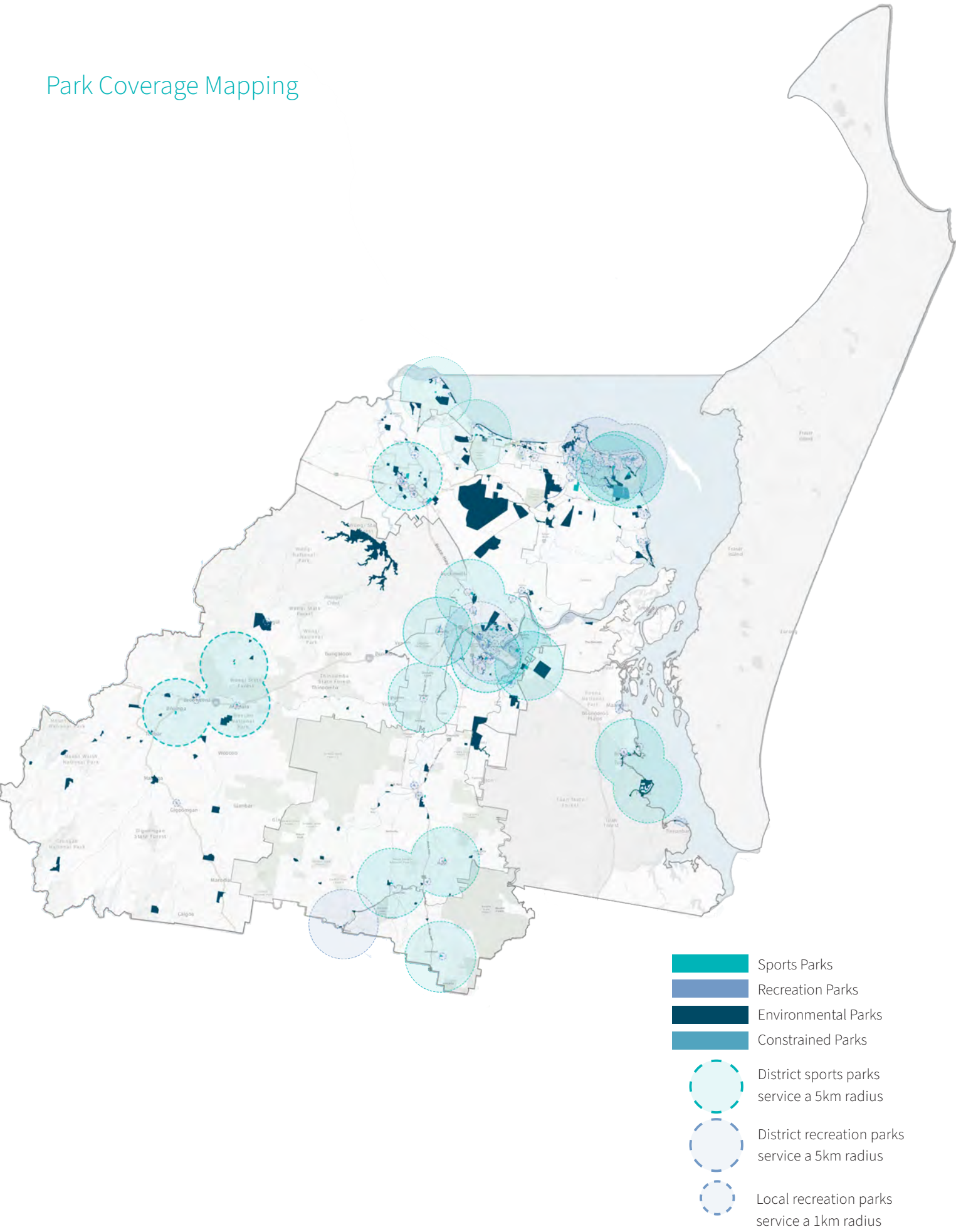
In addition to sport and recreation park, the Fraser Coast Region also has:

- 10,809 hectares of environmental park;
- 696 hectares of constrained parks.

	Hierarchy	Number of Parks	Total Area (Hectares)
Sports Parks	Regional	1	68
	District	26	147
	Specialised	7	51
	Sub-Total	34	266
Recreation Parks	Regional	1	5
	District	8	86
	Local	161	216
	Corridor	15	9
	Civic	26	43
	Greenspace	3	1
	Sub-Total	214	361
TOTAL		248	627
Environmental Parks	Conservation	21	7889
	Bushland	95	2229
	Nature	78	313
	Corridor	1	0
	Coastal	54	378
	Sub-Total	249	10809
Constrained Parks	Utility	5	407
	Drainage	92	289
	Sub-Total	97	696
TOTAL		594	12134

14. Internal Reference: Source document EDOCS #4734188

Park Coverage Mapping



+ 31,898 (28.5%)
population change
from 2021 to 2041

Population Considerations

The current population for the Fraser Coast Region is 112,111 in 2021 and forecast to increase to 144,009 by 2041. This represents a 28.5% increase in population or 31,898 persons.

Planning Catchment	2021	2026	2031	2036	2041	Change from 2021-2041 (No.)	Change 2021-2041 (%)
Fraser Coast	112,111	120,368	129,126	137,074	144,009	31,898	28.5

Demand and Gap Analysis Assessment - Land

Based on future population growth for the Fraser Coast Region over the next 20 year period, the analysis shows that there is an overall 202.23 ha oversupply of trunk sport and recreation park by 2041.

		Classification		
		Sports Park	Recreation Park	Total
Existing 2021	Current Supply (Ha)	215	361	576
	Demand (Ha)	119.43	173.72	293.15
	Gap (Ha)	95.57	187.28	282.85
Future (2026)	Demand (Ha)	126.40	183.85	310.25
	Gap (Ha)	88.60	177.15	265.75
Future (2031)	Demand (Ha)	135.81	197.54	333.34
	Gap (Ha)	79.19	177.15	256.34
Future (2036)	Demand (Ha)	144.51	210.20	354.71
	Gap (Ha)	70.49	150.80	221.29
Future (2041)	Demand (Ha)	152.28	221.49	373.77
	Gap (Ha)	62.72	139.51	202.23

NOTE: Positive numbers indicate an oversupply and negative numbers indicate an under supply of parkland

Conclusion

Future park land acquisition and embellishment identified for the Fraser Coast Region is outlined within each Planning Area in Appendix 2.



Oakhurst Park

9.1 A New Approach is Needed

Based on existing park provision at the 30 June 2021, there is a 202 hectare oversupply of trunk sport and recreation park, supported by 10,809 hectares of environmental park. The past approach for park provision within the Fraser Coast Regional Council area has focused heavily on the provision of local recreation park and encumbered land.

The analysis of the region’s existing network coupled with the demand and gap analysis for future populations has highlighted the need for a new approach to the planning and provision of park.

The Park Strategy 2041 focuses on the following elements in creating a successful park network:

- Provision of high quality district and regional level park provision, offering a range of activities
- Amending the Desired Standards of Service increasing the accessibility provision from 500m to 1km acknowledging the vast network of park, open space and linear pathways provided.

There is also a need for a diversification of the park network to support the preferences of the community, ensuring a range of opportunities are offered in each planning area.

9.2 Trunk Park Network 2041

The Park Strategy 2041 identified an undersupply of sport and recreation (trunk) park in the following five Planning Areas.

Table 3: Existing Trunk Park Surplus / Deficit According to DSS 2041

Planning Area	Hectares
Burrum Heads -Toogoom	-3.8186
Howard - Torbanlea - Pacific Haven	4.1183
Craignish - Dundowran Beach	-26.6339
Hervey Bay South West	-23.4533
Hervey Bay North East	14.5693
Nikennah - Dundowran	62.8008
Sunshine Acres - Walligan - Takura	5.9643
Booral - River Heads	13.6394
Rural West	10.0372
Maryborough Central North	58.5886
Oakhurst - Yengarie and District	-0.9578
Granville and Surrounds	40.267
Tinana and District	19.1068
Fraser Island and Great Sandy Strait	12.1935
Tiaro and Bauple District	8.3871
Glenwood and District	-5.2447

Note: Positive numbers indicate an oversupply and negative numbers indicate an undersupply of parkland.

The following works are planned to address the identified shortfall in total provision of trunk park infrastructure, based on the analysis completed.

LGIP ID	Asset Name	Asset Type	Planning Area	Year Provided		Establishment Cost	
				Land	Infrastructure	Land	Infrastructure
PL01	Dundowran District Recreation Park	District Recreation Park	Nikenbah - Dundowran	2026	2031	\$64,036	\$4,784,837
PL02	Rasmussen Road District Recreation Park	District Recreation Park	Hervey Bay South West	2036	N/A	\$257,692	\$4,784,837
PL03	Kawungan Way District Recreation Park	District Recreation Park	Hervey Bay South West	2024	2026	\$1,900,000	\$4,784,837
PL04	Fraser Coast Regional Sport and Recreation Pre-cinct	Regional Sport Park	Nikenbah - Dundowran	N/A	2031	\$0	\$18,950,000
PL05	Fraser Coast Regional Sport and Recreation Pre-cinct	District Recreation Park	Nikenbah - Dundowran	N/A	2031	\$0	
TOTAL						\$2,221,728	\$33,304,511
						\$35,526,239	

The land establishment costs are based on the Queensland State Land Valuation dated 1 July 2022.

The embellishment (infrastructure) costs are based on industry rates utilising inhouse costings supplemented by costs provided by other local government authorities in adjacent areas. All costs are at base year 2021.

In addition to the capital costs outlined in the above table, it is important to note that new park provision attracts ongoing operating and maintenance costs. The indicative cost to maintain a fully embellished 5.0 hectare district recreation park is \$196,500 per annum (\$3.93m2 x 50,000 m2 = \$196,500). It is proposed that four new district recreation parks are acquired and fully embellished by 2041, attracting a combined indicative annual operating and maintenance cost of \$786,000. All costs are at base year 2021.

The indicative operating and maintenance costs for a regional sports park is \$3.11m2. Based on the desired standards of service, this would equate to approximately \$466,500 per annum. The Master Plan adopted for the Sport and Recreation Precinct has proposed embellishments above the desired standards of service (e.g. stadium) therefore this figure is of low relevance. The operating and maintenance costs have not been calculated as part of the Master Planning process. The operating and maintenance costs incurred direct by Council would be subject to the operating model implemented.

As noted in chapter 8.4 of the Park Strategy 2041, no future park land acquisition or embellishments are identified for the Craignish – Dundowran Beach Planning Area as this area will be serviced by the proposed district recreation park in the adjacent Nikenbah – Dundowran Planning Area. Land parcels in the Craignish – Dundowran Beach Planning Area were assessed, but highly flood constrained. Glenwood District has acquired additional park land post base year 2021, which is not reflected in the above analysis. A site was acquired in 2022 to extend the existing Glenwood Park helping to reduce the undersupply.

9.3 Non-Trunk Park Network 2041

The most significant portion of the parks network is classified as Environmental Park. Forty-two percent (or 249) of the total number of parks are classified as Environmental Park. In terms of the quantum this equates to 10,809 hectares or 89% of the total park land area managed by Council.

Environmental Conservation Parks are the most fragile from an ecological perspective and require the highest level of protection. They are generally less resilient to different types of human activities. It is important that resourcing is balanced to protect these conservation areas, as it can be easy to redirect resources primarily to environmental nature parks which generally facilitate the highest level of human interaction with nature.

As Environmental Parks area considered non-trunk infrastructure, they are excluded from the Local Government Infrastructure Plan.

Council’s intent, where it is practical to do so, is to ensure that environmental land that is protected and in private ownership, remains in private ownership. As part of the Planning Scheme review, improved criteria will be developed to identify instances where Council accepts environmental park land.

10 Implementation Planning

Torquay
Foreshore

10.1 Implementation Planning

The Park Strategy will be supported by a series of supporting documents outlining principles, standards, procedures, manuals, drawings and guidelines. These will assist in consistently achieving the outcomes sought by the Park Strategy through strategic planning, improvements to operational efficiency and asset management.

Progress against high level indicators will be regularly monitored, reviewed and reported upon, and where possible, quantitative data will be used to assess the performance. To ensure the Strategy is able to respond to futures changes that may arise due to legislative obligations or community attitudes, major reviews of the entire Strategy will occur in 2029 and 2035.

10.2 Delivery Timeline

Action	Responsibility		Indicative Timeframe					
	Lead	Support	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
1.0 Strategy / Planning								
1.1 Conduct land attribute audit of park network to identify opportunities for alternative uses of land that is inconsistent with DSS	S&S	OSE						
1.2 Review and amend Planning Scheme zones to ensure consistency with the Parks Strategy and purposes	S&S	OSE						
1.3 Embed Parks Strategy outcomes in the Fraser Coast Planning Scheme and Planning Scheme Policies to ensure consistency, such as: 1.3.1 Ensure zones are consistent with purpose of Parks 1.3.2 Desired Standards of Service 1.3.3 Local Government Infrastructure Plan 1.3.4 Development Works Planning Scheme Policy	S&S							
1.4 Update the As Constructed Manual to ensure parks, including land attributes and embellishments, are consistently captured in Asset Registers and Spatial Mapping Systems	OSE	TAI						



Action	Responsibility		Indicative Timeframe					
	Lead	Support	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
1.5 Park naming								
1.5.1 Develop park naming convention for contributed land consistent with Parks and Reserves Naming Council Policy as part of Plan Sealing process	OSE	S&S						
1.5.2 Undertake a whole of Park Network naming exercise to ensure all existing parks are named consistent with the Parks and Reserves Naming Council Policy	OSE	S&S						
1.5.3 Investigate feasibility of implementing a way-finding and QR code system for the park network.	OSE							
1.6 Develop embellishment standards (Landscaping Infrastructure Manual):	OSE	CD						
1.6.1 Design principles								
1.6.2 Style guides								
1.6.3 Planting palette								
1.6.4 Standard drawings								
1.6.5 Features and materials								
1.7 Review and update network classification to reflect future management intent consistent with adopted Desired Standards of Service	OSE							
2.0 Operational Efficiency								
2.1 Develop GIS Spatial Maintenance Map	OSE							
2.2 Develop Operational Levels of Service	OSE							
2.3 Develop and implementation of prescribed maintenance programs into Works Management System	OSE							
2.4 Develop operational service quality inspection program	OSE							
2.5 Develop Fleet Utilisation Strategy	OSE							
2.6 Develop a Service Manual and Maintenance Guidelines	OSE							
3.0 Asset Management								
3.1 Develop asset condition inspection program driven by risk profiling	OSE							
3.2 Asset capture and reconcile existing asset registers and undertake data cleansing	OSE							
3.3 Prepare strategic asset management plans for all relevant classes	OSE							
3.4 Identify and apply naming convention all Parks in accordance with adopted policy	OSE	S&S						

Legend:
OSE – Open Space and Environment
CD – Capital Delivery
S&S – Strategy & Sustainability
TAI – Transformation, Asset & Information (Asset & Spatial)

10.3 Monitoring, Review, and Reporting

The Park Strategy and Implementation Plan will be monitored, evaluated and reported against progress and outcome indicators, and case studies of achievements. This will build a shared understanding of Council and community’s changing needs and priorities and will support iterative review and planning.

- Monitoring and reporting on the Park Strategy and Implementation Plan will include:
- 1. Annual reporting to the Executive Leadership Team on the Implementation Plan.
 - 2. Bi-annual review and appropriate revision of the Implementation Plan to monitor progress towards the objectives and in response to emerging trends, new information and changing priorities.
 - 3. Refreshing the Park Strategy every five (5) years in line with the Planning Scheme review process.

Reporting	Purpose	High-level Indicators	Lead Responsibility
Bi-annual	To inform budgets and resourcing for future development growth	Establishment of a system to monitor programmed and reactive maintenance costs.	OSE
	To best deliver operational levels of service	Commence review of internal and external resourcing.	OSE
Annual	To ensure contributed parks and associated assets are consistently meeting adopted Desired Standards of Service	Compare land attributes of contributed parks against adopted Desired Standards of Service	OSE
	To maintain ‘park network’ GIS layer and asset attributes	Establish working group with Asset System Team to refine and review asset capture	OSE
5 year evaluation of the Park Strategy	To ensure Park distribution and function meets and embellishment type meets community needs of a changing demographic and Desired Standards of Service, while maximising operational efficiency	Undertake review of parkland distribution to consider evolving community needs	S&S
	To ensure the Park Strategy reflects current demographic profile, changing trends, resourcing capacity and alignment with related corporate documents and legislated planning instruments	Undertake major review of the Park Strategy in 2029 and 2035 to inform Local Government Infrastructure Plan (LGIP)	S&S