



Somerset Regional Council



Review of Parkland Strategy



Final Report

July 2017

Prepared by:

STRATEGIC LEISURE GROUP

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Study Purpose

The purpose of this study was to review, update and integrate Parkland Strategies for Kilcoy/ Jimna and the former Esk Shire which were prepared in 2009 and 2006 respectively. The study sought to review the existing strategies, update them in the context of developments since their completion and revised population projections, and prepare an integrated strategy for the Somerset Region as a whole.

1.2. Study Approach

The study approach involved comprehensive background research, limited consultation focussed on internal Council stakeholders, targeted site inspections, and detailed analysis. Broader community consultation was not within the scope of this study. The following methodology was applied:

Stage 1: Inception and Background Research

- Inception Meeting with Council's project team
- Detailed review of the Esk Shire Parkland Strategy and Kilcoy/ Jimna Parkland and Recreation Plan
- Identify the current status of recommendations of previous parkland/ recreation plans
- Update the existing inventory in terms of any new provision or embellishments
- Update population projections in line with current data utilised by Council
- Identify any new population developments since the completion of the previous plans and assess adequacy of parkland provision in these areas

Stage 2: Analysis of Findings and Legislative Context

- Review findings of background research
- Review new Somerset Regional Council Planning Scheme and relevant policies
- Update existing Provision Plan for use in the Local Government Infrastructure Plan (LGIP)

Stage 3: Integrated Strategy

- Prepare a Draft Integrated Parkland Strategy
- Seek feedback on the Draft Integrated Parkland Strategy
- Review feedback and make agreed amendments
- Prepare Final Integrated Parkland Strategy

2. SUPPLY ANALYSIS

2.1. Current Status of Open Space

The region has a variety of parks and open space, with much of the supply focussed in towns and townships. The supply of land for recreation purposes is generally adequate in quantity with some areas of the region showing a surplus in land (areas outside of towns/ townships for recreation parkland, and some towns for sporting land), and some areas showing a deficit (informal parkland in Kilcoy and Lowood).

A number of projects which have progressed recommended actions from previous parkland and recreation strategies, have had a positive impact on the adequacy of supply, including sports park developments in Fernvale and local park developments in Lowood. The main concern for parkland provision is development of new local parks to service expanding populations in Priority Infrastructure Areas, particularly Fernvale, Kilcoy and Lowood.

2.2. Open Space Classification Hierarchy

In order to analyse the region's supply, the existing open space classification hierarchy developed for previous plans ('Esk Parkland Strategy', 'Parkland Recreation Plan for Kilcoy/ Jimna') and adopted in Council's Development Manual have been continued where possible. The Hierarchy of Supply has been updated to reflect terminology used in Council's Planning Scheme. The hierarchy classification uses a combination of catchment hierarchy (i.e. the population catchment serviced) and functional classification (i.e. the primary purpose of the park) described below.

Hierarchy of Supply¹:

- Local
- Township
- Town
- Regional

Functional Classification:

- Sport / Events
- Parkland (informal or general park use)
- Destination Parks (usually regional that are key "destinations" for visitors and the community and will have a number of different features)
- Other Open Space (Open space that does not have a primary purpose as public parkland but may have secondary uses for recreation. E.g. creek and other linear corridors, unused rail corridors, undeveloped public land)

¹ This aligns with the Somerset Planning Scheme, with 'Town' referring to main centres in the region, and 'Township' referring to what were formerly considered villages.

2.3. Existing Supply

2.3.1. Supply by Locality

A detailed inventory of recreation and open space supply throughout the LGA contained in previous reports was reviewed and additions to supply discussed with Council officers. Table 1 below provides a summary of supply by locality according to hierarchy and functional classification.

Table 1: Summary of existing open space supply

Town/ Locality	T/ TS ²	Regional Sport/ event	Regional Destination	Town sport	Town informal	Village sport	Village / local parks	Other	Total (ha)
Coominya	TS					13.89	9.64		23.53
Esk	T	26.40		8.56	7.56		6.94	3.14	52.60
Fernvale	T	0.00	4.36	17.51	8.70		0.64		31.21
Jimna	TS						0.63		0.63
Kilcoy	T	20.00		7.74	0.64		4.08	3.14	35.61
Linville	TS		2.00			1.63	8.89		12.52
Lowood	T		4.62	7.25	3.72			46.23	61.82
Minden	TS						9.79	4.45	14.24
Moore	TS					5.12	0.76		5.88
Somerset dam	TS		1.01				0.06	0.00	1.07
Tarampa	TS	TS							0.00
Toogoolawah	T	20.99		2.74	1.63		3.78		29.14
Colinton	TS						0.25		0.25
Harlin	TS						0.28		0.28
Glamorganvale	TS						0.14		0.14
Miscellaneous									
Brisbane Valley Pony Club			0.00						0.00
Cormorant Bay Picnic Reserve			0.00						0.00
Hills Reserve			4.39						4.39
Nerreman Reserve			4.11						4.11
Twin Bridges			23.42						23.42
Shines Road			11.95						11.95
Savages Crossing			4.36						4.36
Fielding Reserve			3.65						3.65
Lowood Bend			0.96						0.96
TOTALS		67.38	64.83	43.80	22.25	20.63	45.91	56.95	321.76

² T=Town; TS = Township

2.3.2. Parkland Provision per 1,000 people (2011 Population breakdown)

By applying aggregated supply figures to population figures, Table 2 below provides a summary of sport and informal parkland provision per 1,000 people according to locality and population breakdown by locality (available from 2011).

Table 2: Quantity of park supply per 1,000 people by locality (2011 population)

AREA	POPULATION	SUPPLY-HECTARES		SUPPLY HA/1000	
		Sport	Informal	Sport	Informal
	Est.2011 bookmark not defined.				
Coominya	561	13.89	9.64	24.75	17.19
Esk	1250	34.96	14.50	27.97	11.60
Fernvale	1821	17.51	13.70	9.62	7.52
Kilcoy	1714	27.74	4.72	16.19	2.76
Lowood	3145	7.25	8.34	2.31	2.65
Minden Village	737	0	9.79	0.00	13.29
Remailing rural areas and small townships	11,450	6.75	54.92	0.59	4.80
Toogoolawah	961	24	5	24.68	5.64
<i>Total</i>	21,639	132	133	6.09	6.15

2.3.3. Current Supply Rate (2016 Est. Population)

2016 population estimates are not available for the above breakdown of localities. However, the total estimated 2016 population is 25,616 (see Table 6). Using this population, the overall current supply rate per 1000 is:

Sporting Land 5.15 Ha 1000

Parkland 5.19 Ha/ 1000

The above analysis of supply is based on the following parameters:

- 'Sport' includes parks classified as:
 - Regional sport
 - Town sport
 - Township Sport
- 'Informal' includes parks classified as:
 - Regional destination parks
 - Town informal
 - Township and local parks
- Large areas of informal recreation reserve including Twin Bridges and Shines Road are included (Cormorant Bay Picnic Reserve is not included).

- Land utilised by built facilities is not included (e.g. swimming pools).
- Exclusive, single-purpose facilities are not included (e.g. golf courses, motocross parks).
- Land classified as 'other' (e.g. undeveloped land, environmental parks) and state managed land is not included.

In addition to the main classifications there are 'Other Open Space' areas which support recreation as a secondary purpose or are linear systems which can support some recreation activity. These include:

- Linear Open Space -- Corridor systems such as waterways; habitat corridors, disused rail corridors and undeveloped road reserves.
- Camping grounds – short stay or long stay.
- Conservation/ environmental and bushland areas – these may have small recreational nodes such as picnic areas and trails.
- Undeveloped open space – these can be parkland that is yet to be developed or crown land (such as road reserve or USL) that acts informally as open space.
- Roadside rest areas/ stop over areas – these are usually on Road Reserve.
- Trails and Path networks – developed trails for bicycles or pedestrians (usually in linear open space or conservation areas).

3. DEMAND ANALYSIS

This report was prepared as a revision to 2006 and 2009 reports for the former Esk Shire and Kilcoy and Jimna. The study did not involve primary research in the form of community or external stakeholder consultation. Therefore, this demand analysis is based on current and future population estimates, examination of future known residential development within the LGA, and consultation with Council officers.

3.1. Current and Future Population

3.1.1. Current population

As at 30th June 2015, Somerset Regional Council Local Government Area (LGA) had an estimated residential population of 24,007 people. This figure represents a growth rate of 2.3% over the previous ten years and 2.0% over the previous five years (refer Table 3) below. This growth rate is higher than that for the State of Queensland.

Table 3: Estimated resident population 2004, 2009 and 2015, Somerset Regional Council LGA³.

REGION	ESTIMATED POPULATION			AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	
	2005	2010	2015	2005-2015	2010-2015
Somerset Region	19,085	21,717	24,007	2.3%	2.0%
Queensland	3,918,494	4,404,744	4,778,854	2.0%	1.6%

Examination of 2011 Census data provides an understanding of the distribution of this population across the LGA. Table 4 shows the estimated population of main towns classified as an 'Urban Centre/ Locality' in Census data as at 30 June 2006 and 30 June 2011. The following points are evident from this data:

- Lowood and Fernvale have experienced the greatest population growth across all Urban Centres/ Localities.
- Lowood in particular has experienced the highest population growth, more than doubling its proportion of the region's population from 2006 to 2011.
- A population shift towards town living is evident, with almost 10% more of the region's population living in main urban centres/ localities in 2011 compared to 2006.

³ Queensland Regional Profiles: Resident Profile for Somerset Regional Council Local Government Area, Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury.

Table 4: Population distribution across main Urban Centres/ Localities of Somerset Regional Council in 2006 and 2011⁴

	Est. population 2006	% of LGA Population	Est. population 2011	% of LGA Population (as at 30 June 2011)
Lowood	1,166	6.3%	3,145	14.5%
Fernvale	1,250	6.7%	1,821	8.4%
Kilcoy	1,500	8.1%	1,714	7.9%
Esk	1,166	6.3%	1,250	5.8%
Toogoolawah	955	5.1%	961	4.4%
Minden Township	533	2.9%	737	3.4%
Coominya	467	2.5%	561	2.6%
Remainng rural areas and small townships	11,561	62.2%	11,450	52.9%
Somerset RC	18,597	100%	21,639	100%

The median age of residents in the Somerset LGA was 42.0 years in 2014, demonstrating an older demographic compared to Queensland with a median age of 36.8⁵. The following points summarise the age structure of the Somerset region's population as at 2014⁶:

- 17.3% were aged 65+ (compared to 14% for Queensland).
- 61.9% were aged 16-64 (compared to 66.2% for Queensland)
- 20.8% were aged 0-14 years (compared to 19.8% for Queensland)

An examination of the age structure across each of the main towns listed above reveals some interesting differences. Compared to other towns in the LGA:

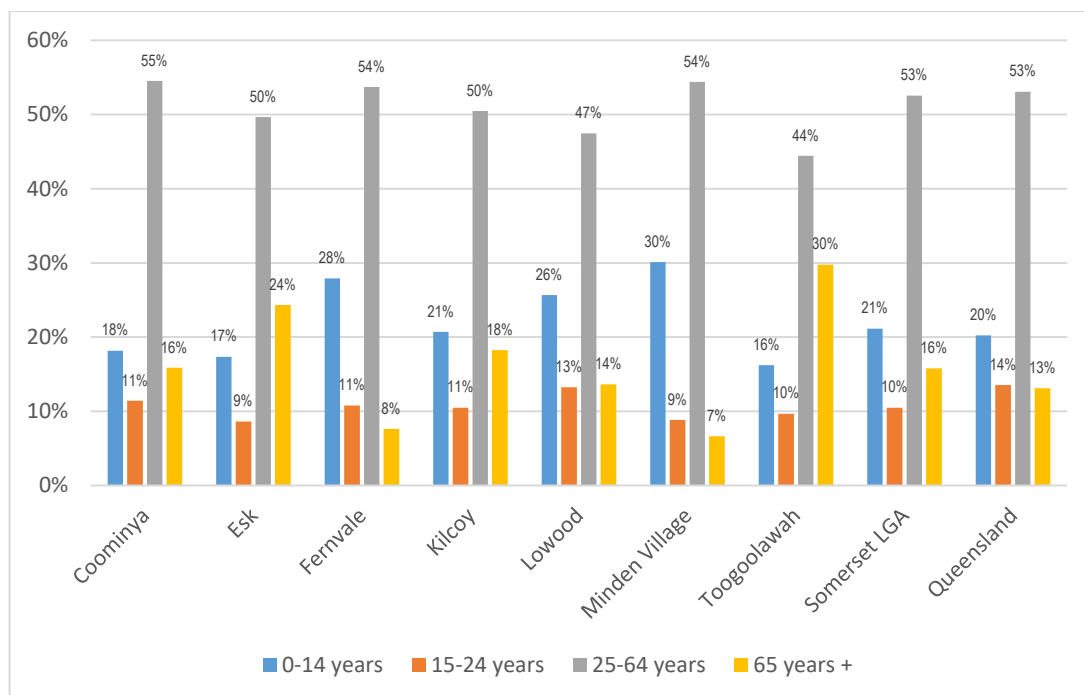
- Minden Township, Fernvale and Lowood have the highest proportion of children (aged 0-14 years), with figures up to 10% higher than the corresponding figures for Somerset LGA and Queensland.
- Lowood has a slightly higher proportion of young people (aged 15-24 years) compared to other Urban Centres/ Localities.
- Toogoolawah has the lowest proportion of working age residents (10% lower than the town with the highest proportion – Coominya).
- Toogoolawah has a significantly higher proportion of residents of retiring age (65+) at 30%, followed by Esk with 24%. The corresponding figures for the Somerset LGA and Queensland are 16% and 13% respectively.

⁴ 2006 and 2011 Census Quickstats for Lowood, Fernvale, Kilcoy, Esk, Toogoolawah, Minden Township, and Coominya Urban Centres/ Localities, and Somerset Local Government Areas.

⁵ Queensland Regional Profiles: Resident Profile for Somerset Regional Council Local Government Area, Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury (2016).
<http://statistics.qgso.qld.gov.au/profiles/grp/resident/pdf/HRI0YCLU0TDHKIN1VPR9ER5W9014QBH6AXUGOAXONFL92XO WWB2MUTNRSJ4ON20AR7Y9SLPJ5CJGOTT6B3QK54X3HY4CCYZENJJVIDG1NM2JMGX3NV9T7XE963M5JPYS/qld-regional-profiles-resident#view=fit&pagemode=bookmarks> (accessed July 2016)

⁶ 2011 Census Basic Community Profiles for Coominya, Esk, Fernvale, Kilcoy, Lowood, Minden Township, and Toogoolawah Urban Centres/Localities, and Somerset LGA and Queensland.

Figure 1: Comparison of age profile of main Somerset LGA towns, Somerset LGA and Queensland⁷.



The average household size across the LGA is 2.6 persons⁸, however, this figure varies across the main urban centres/ localities. Table 5 demonstrates that smaller household sizes are evident in Esk and Toogoolawah, and larger household sizes are more common in Lowood and Fernvale.

Table 5: Average household size for main urban centres/ localities within Somerset LGA⁹.

URBAN CENTRE/ LOCALITY	AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE (PERSONS)
Lowood	2.7
Fernvale	2.9
Kilcoy	2.5
Esk	2.2
Toogoolawah	2.2
Minden Township	3
Coominya	2.6
Somerset LGA	2.6

⁷ 2011 Census Basic Community Profiles for Coominya, Esk, Fernvale, Kilcoy, Lowood, Minden Township, and Toogoolawah Urban Centres/Localities, and Somerset LGA and Queensland.

⁸ 2011 Census Basic Community Profile for Somerset LGA.

⁹ 2011 Census Basic Community Profiles for Coominya, Esk, Fernvale, Kilcoy, Lowood, Minden Township, and Toogoolawah Urban Centres/Localities, and Somerset LGA.

3.1.2. Population projections

Council has indicated that population growth has fallen short of previous projections, and this is one of the drivers for the development of a consolidated Parkland Strategy for the LGA.

The most recent population projections released by the Queensland Government Statistician's Office suggest the region's population will grow by 2,462 persons from an estimated 25,120 persons in 2016 to 27,582 by 2021; a further 2,721 persons between 2021 and 2026; and a further 5,612 persons between 2026 and 2036¹⁰. These projections indicate an anticipated average **growth rate of 1.8% per annum over the next 20 years**, significantly lower than the region's growth from 2005-2015, but slightly higher than the anticipated 1.7% growth for Queensland as a whole over the same period¹⁰.

Recent population projection data does not provide projections by age. However, previous population projections suggest the median age of Somerset region's population will increase by 5.6 years to 46.8 years by 2031¹¹. This is a greater rate of increase in median age than that for Queensland as a whole (40.2 years by 2031) and suggests the region will continue to house an older population compared to Queensland.

Council's planning scheme provides population projections to 2031 by Priority Infrastructure Area (PIA)¹². Although these projections are not as recent as figures made available by the Queensland Government's Statistician's Office¹⁰, the breakdown provided by PIA is useful for this study, and further, these figures are being used in the development of a new Local Government Infrastructure Plan and Planning Scheme for Council.

Therefore, these figures have been used to calculate future parkland provision requirements (detailed in Section 4 of this report) in line with Council's current planning approach (Local Government Infrastructure Plan) and are detailed in Table 6 below.

Table 6: Projected population figures from the Somerset Region Planning Scheme¹²

PIA Locality	2016	2021	2026	2031
Esk	976	998	1,030	1,114
Fernvale	2,140	2,747	3,252	3,214
Kilcoy	2,338	2,529	2,690	2,749
Lowood	2,549	3,218	3,923	3,893
Toogoolawah	1,063	1,090	1,107	1,175
<i>Total PIA</i>	<i>9,067</i>	<i>10,582</i>	<i>12,002</i>	<i>12,145</i>
<i>Total outside PIA</i>	<i>16,549</i>	<i>18,143</i>	<i>19,614</i>	<i>22,271</i>
Total LGA	25,616	28,726	31,616	34,416

¹⁰ Queensland Regional Profiles: Resident Profile for Somerset Regional Council Local Government Area, Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury (2016).
<http://statistics.qgso.qld.gov.au/profiles/grp/resident/pdf/HRI0YCLU0TDHKIN1VPR9ER5W9014QBH6AXUGOAXONFL92XOWWB2MUTNRSJ4ON20AR7Y9SLPJ5CJGOTT6B3QK54X3HY4CCYZENJJVIDG1NM2JMGX3NV9T7XE963M5JPYS/qld-regional-profiles-resident#view=fit&pagemode=bookmarks> (accessed July 2016)

¹¹ Population and Dwelling Profile. Somerset Regional Council. Office of Economic & Statistical Research, Queensland Treasury and Trade. April 2012

¹² Somerset Region Planning Scheme: QPP version 3.1 dated 27 June 2014, Somerset Regional Council.

3.2. Localities of Growth

Development approvals are current for 12 new residential developments in Fernvale, Kilcoy and Lowood. No residential development applications are current in any other town. Table 7 summarises these development approvals by town. These development approvals continue to support the expectation that the majority of residential development, and therefore population growth, is set to take place in Fernvale with 2,091 new lots within the town boundary, followed by Lowood with 732 new lots.

Table 7: Summary of residential development approvals in the Somerset LGA

Development name/approval no.	No. of lots	Est. No. of residents ¹³	New Parkland (ha) ¹⁴	Address & Lot/Plan
Fernvale (2.9 pp/dwg)				
Honeywood ¹⁵	60	174	Nil	Honeywood Drive
DA8957/ DA11607	108	313.2	Nil	Fox Street, 152F33616129
DA12854	45	130.5	Nil	Banks Creek Rd, 116SP143582
DA10417	115	333.5	0.5013	35 Graham Rd, Part of 3SP199673
DA9557	216	626.4	1.369	Brouff Road, 35SP226099
DA12792	55	159.50	Nil	Banks Creek Road, 198SP237279
DA8214	45	130.5	1.008	Banks Creek Rd, 2RP857927
DA9400	1,331	3,860	1.083 local, 5.752 linear	Muckerts Lane, 30SP231305, 7RP136558
DA14663	116	336.4	Nil	
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,091</i>	<i>6,064</i>	<i>9.7ha</i>	
Kilcoy (2.5 pp/dwg)				
DA13821	30	75	3.08	Kennedy Street, 2SP219391
DA00964	44	110	0.74	Kilcoy-Murgon Rd, 1SP162871
<i>Total</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>185</i>	<i>3.82ha</i>	
Lowood (2.7 pp/dwg)				
Eagle Rise ¹⁵	211	569.7	1.541ha	Sea Eagle Drive
DA10570	45	121.50	Nil	52 Jensen's Swamp Rd. Lot 5 RP176587
DA7651/ DA10362	129	348.3	1.0008ha	Lowood Hills Rd. Lots 1,2,3 on SP243182
DA3536	347	936.9	7.97ha	Cnr Bauer St & Summerville Rd, Lot 346 CH31687
<i>Total</i>	<i>732</i>	<i>1976.4</i>	<i>10.5ha</i>	

¹³ This is an anticipated number of residents based on average household sizes presented in Table 5.

¹⁴ This is parkland proposed in Development Applications.

¹⁵ Honeywood and Eagle Rise Estates have already been extensively developed. The number of lots used for these two locations are an estimate of remaining lots to be developed.

*A review of the above table clearly identifies that a key issue is the growth already approved for Fernvale and the lack of provision in the approvals for park land required to service this growth. However, population growth and park land needs should be considered in the context of any available surplus that could meet growth in demand. The analysis of supply indicates that there is surplus parkland and sporting land within Fernvale, but that this surplus cannot meet the **local** park needs of these future communities. This underscores the need to have longer term planning in place for adequate provision of local park opportunities to service residential growth areas.*

The following maps show the positioning of some development approvals by Town, indicating the likely location of future populations (Figure 2, Figure 3, Figure 4).

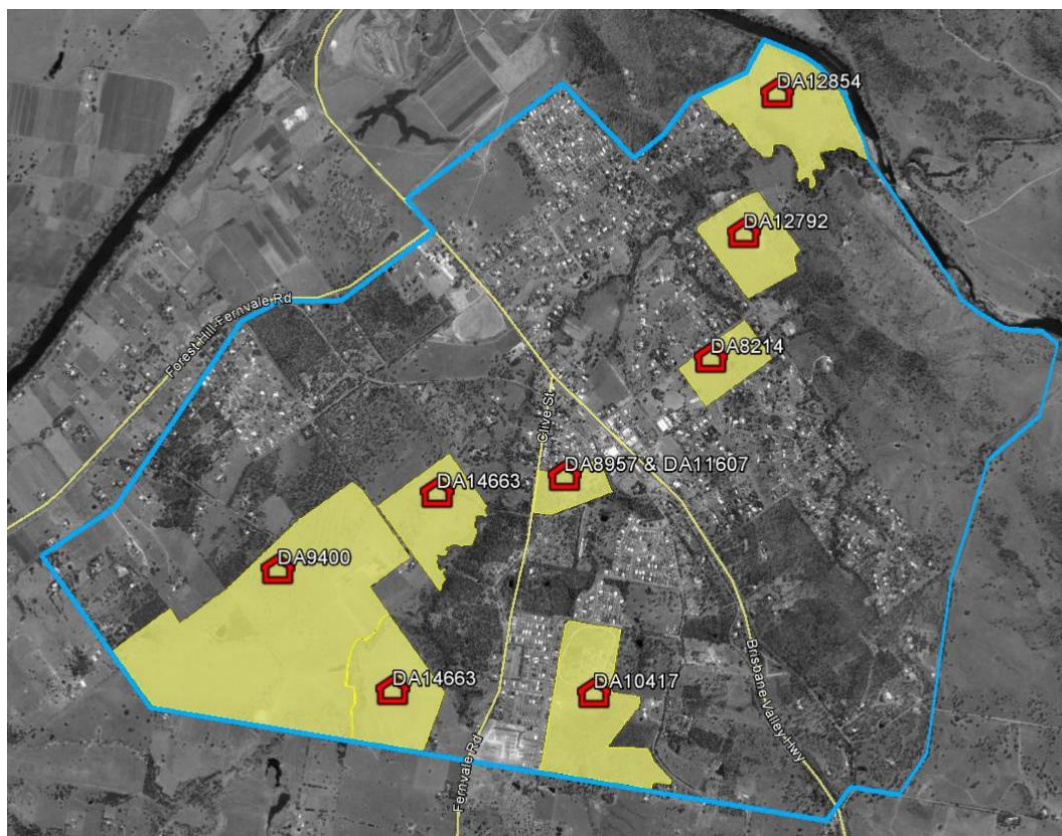


Figure 2: Development approvals for Fernvale town



Figure 3: Development approvals for Kilcoy town

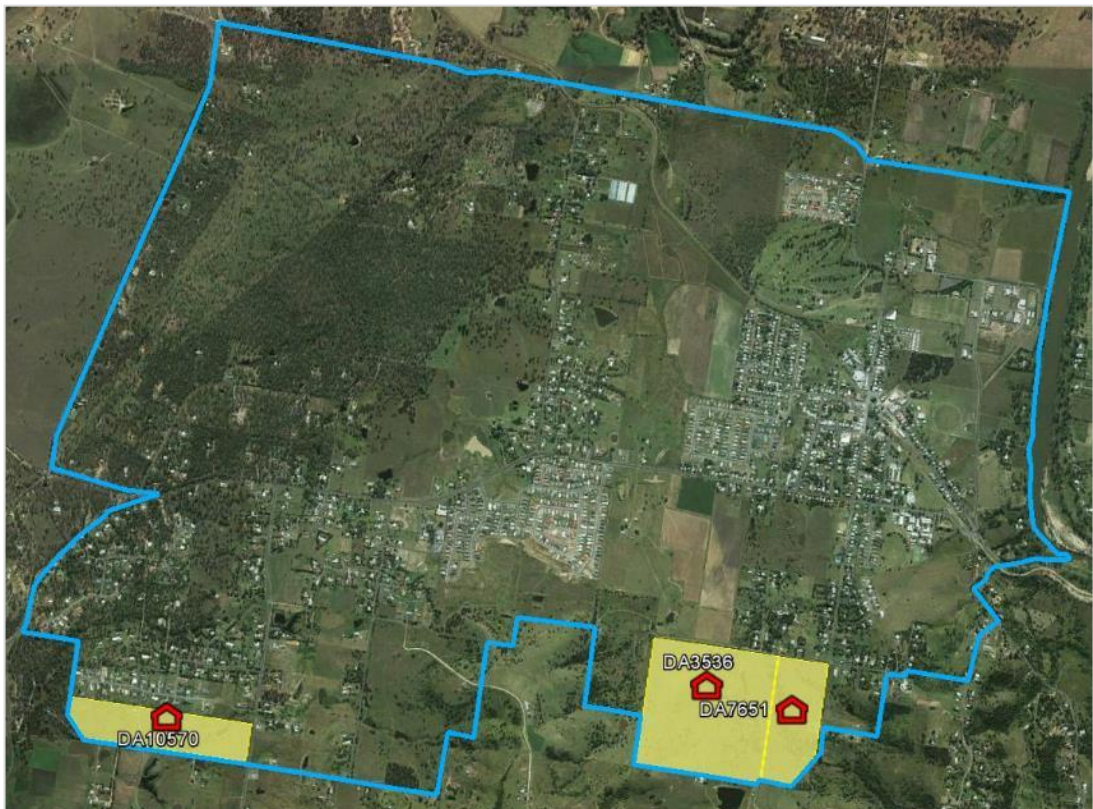


Figure 4: Development approvals for Lowood town

3.2.1. Number of New Residents

In order to understand how many people are likely to inhabit these new residential developments, it is helpful to refer back to the average household size for the urban centres where they will be developed. Table 8 summarises this data, considering the average household size in Fernvale, Kilcoy and Lowood and the number of new lots proposed in each town to assist to understand an estimated number of new residents for each town.

Table 8: Estimated number of new residents (based on current approvals and in Urban Centres/ Localities by average household size and number of new lots

Urban Centre/ Locality	Avg Household size	No. of new lots (households)	Est. no. of new residents (household size x lots)
Fernvale	2.9	2,091	6,064
Kilcoy	2.5	74	185
Lowood	2.7	732	1,976

This method provides an indication of the likely number of new residents in the region's key growth towns as a result of currently proposed developments. It doesn't provide an indication of when population increases in these towns will occur, and further, it doesn't include population growth as a result of other possible future developments. However, given that the SEQ Regional Plan stipulates population growth around towns, that Council's planning scheme encourages this, and further, that developers are showing confidence in these towns, **it does support the forecast that Fernvale and Lowood will continue to be the main centres for population growth in the region.**

3.3. Consultation with Council Officers

A number of meetings and discussions were held with Council officers representing planning, natural resource management, parks operations and sport and recreation. The following sub-sections summarise the information obtained from these discussions. These comments are in addition to updates provided on the status of recommendations from previous recreation plans for the region.

3.3.1. Fernvale

- There is some concern that there is no 'district level' (Town) park in Fernvale. Officers suggest that the developed area known as Fernvale Memorial Park is fairly small and is a popular tourist stop and may be insufficient for community needs. However the park sits within an open space corridor that could allow for expansion of the facilities and opportunities there and an additional site may not be required.
- Ferny Gully – opportunity for creek corridor to river. Can link to Rail Trail.
- Lot 141/SP231045 (1.946 ha) pm Bolingbroke Street is a council-owned parcel that is zoned Community Facilities. There is a possibility to designate this as a wildlife corridor or informal recreation site.
- Stumer Park – Possibly suitable for a district level park. If a recommendation emerges that additional "town/ district" park is needed, then it would be possible to develop this site at a higher standard. Council may want to develop a master plan for the site. The community have been preparing their own landscape plan for the park. Additionally, any redevelopment or enhancement could reconsider if there is still a need for fencing around skate park and playground.

- Stumer Park – there is a pony trail to the North-East of Stumer park that terminates near the showgrounds. It may be possible to improve the connectivity of this trail.

3.3.2. **Esk**

- Master planning should include the broader open space network in the town including Middle Street/ East Street rather than just Esk Sport and Recreation Reserve precinct.
- Pipeliner Park – suggest more BBQ's and picnic facilities (including shelters), toddler play, toilets in south-western end for events.
- Potential opportunity for outdoor recreation activities on the land at the end of Middle and East streets (Lot 141 CSH2097, Lot 239 CA31444, Lot 243 CSH2097 and Lot 242 CSH2097). The site has had multiple previous uses including rubbish dump and dog pound.

3.3.3. **Toogoolawah**

- There is an opportunity for walking tracks and light picnic embellishments on a parcel of land known as the “Old Town Bore” south of The Condensery.” The 4.8ha site backs onto a creek, and is flood prone.
- Toogoolawah lacks a district park (Town Park). McConnell Park is used mostly for organised recreation. It is a very congested community space, and there is no alternative space for public to use when cricket is being played. Lions Park is along main road and is very noisy.

3.3.4. **Coominya**

- Coominya Recreation Reserve should be upgraded in partnership with the Brisbane Valley Cricket Club.

3.3.5. **Kilcoy**

- There is an opportunity to link Aston, Anzac and Silky Oak Parks.
- Old swimming pool site (Taylor St, Lot 289/CG3882) - there is an opportunity to apply other uses to this site, such as turning it into a formal park/ environmental park and developing a partnership with the adjacent school e.g. horticultural projects. See recommendation for partnerships.
- There are a lot of emerging town areas outside Kilcoy (Park Residential). Need to ensure leisure needs in these areas are not forgotten.

3.3.6. **Lowood**

- There is some concern that there is no central ‘district level’ (Town) park in Lowood.
- An opportunity exists to link Jackwitz Park with Jensen’s Swamp Environmental Reserve.

3.3.7. **Minden**

- Minden Lagoon/ Jesse Wickman Park is an important bird habitat. It is important that the environmental values of this site are preserved.
- Bird hide opportunities and signage are required at the Minden Lagoon/Jesse Wickman Park.

- Minden Park - a community petition for a playground has been submitted in the past. Council has not considered it necessary, but perhaps it should be considered further. Screening the park from the highway would be a welcomed improvement.

3.3.8. Townships

- Continue to upgrade in line with the Standards of Service.

3.3.9. Other issues

- There is concern about managing heritage sites e.g. Sheepstation Creek Hall, Coominya Railway Park. Where there is no lessee in place, facilities are at risk of decline. This responsibility does not seem to sit with any one particular Council officer. The Somerset Region Planning Scheme does not include any local heritage places. The places identified on Local Heritage Register Overlay are only places included on the State register. As such, Council advises that concerns about management of heritage sites may no longer be relevant.

4. OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

4.1. Planning for Future Provision

The proposed new Desired Standards of Service (DSS) for public parks are set out at Appendix B. These have been updated to reflect:

- The results of this report and review of current situation.
- The recent changes in state legislation regarding Local Government Infrastructure Plans which impacts on the funding of parkland provision. This change does not restrict what quantum of land a local government aims for but does restrict the charging of embellishments to basic works only and a cap remains on the total charge that can be levied for new developments. This means that councils must consider how park and sporting development will be funded as the infrastructure charge can only provide a limited contribution.
- Due to the removal of embellishment from the calculated infrastructure charge, Council will need to fund park development from limited general revenue budgets. This increases importance of ensuring that any land provided for public parks (and sport) is of good quality and can be developed efficiently and without additional cost impacts arising from addressing site constraints such as poor access, flooding, inappropriate topography or other issues.
- In spite of changes to infrastructure charging legislation, the DSS still provide overall guidance for planning and supply of public open space and as such needs to detail the desired quantum and quality outcomes.
- The supply analysis indicates that there are surpluses of parkland in some of the growth areas and that provision of destination/ Town level opportunities can be met with a number of existing parks and upgrading of those to meet increased demand. Due to this the overall quantum standard for parkland has been reduced from the current level of 3 Ha/ 1000 to 2.5 Ha/1000.
- Provision of sufficient and accessible local parks will continue to be a critical issue as supply needs to be located within the neighbourhoods as they develop. Partnerships with developers may be an important strategy to ensure parks are provided ready to use for emerging communities.
- Additional park that creates higher order opportunities or provides quality linear linkages or builds on existing park spaces will also be a priority in planning for the future parks network.
- Provision of sporting land for sport and active recreation will also remain a critical part of providing for Somerset's communities. Additional land may be needed in some localities along with opportunities to expand or enhance existing sporting precincts.

The standards of service (DSS) also consider that accessibility of parks and sporting facilities is a key issue and that provision needs to consider location/ proximity to residences as a priority. The application of the land quality and other performance standards are critical to ensure that useable and functional land is secured in accessible and central locations.

The recommended minimum broad supply of land for towns and townships is:

- Sporting land 2 Ha/ 1,000 persons
- Informal Parks 2.5 Ha/ 1,000 persons

However, it must be reinforced that this broad level of supply should be delivered in accordance with the preferred quality of land and development detail contained at Appendix B of this report.

For Somerset Regional Council, providing a public parks network should be focused on providing the required range of opportunities for each of the towns or townships. The use of the broad area standard alone would not result in a successful provision outcome. Rather it is critical that:

- *Communities have access to local park opportunities with a reasonable safe walking distance of their residence.*
 - *Communities have access to a central “town”, “district” or “destination” park that provides a range of opportunities and space for multiple groups to gather and recreate and for the community to come together for local celebration and gatherings.*
 - *Communities have access to outdoor sport and active recreation opportunities that include both formal field and court provision as well as informal exercise, games and activities undertaken in groups. For smaller populations, the best way to provide these opportunities is usually in a single multipurpose field or sport precinct.*
-

Similar to previous planning for the Somerset region, planning for the future provision of parks and sporting fields has been based on the following assumptions:

- Primary residential growth to occur in towns, with Fernvale and Lowood to experience the most growth.
- Anticipation of limited growth in rural areas of the region.
- Planning for new parks should continue to be integrated with any future planning instruments.
- Planning for future provision of public parks and sporting fields should be reviewed when locality-based population projections are updated.

4.2. Population Growth

Population growth by Priority Infrastructure Area (PIA) as detailed in Council’s existing planning scheme (version 3.1, 2014) is expected to deliver the following population growth by 2031 (detail provided in Table 6 in Section 0 of this report):

■ Esk	1,114
■ Fernvale	3,214
■ Kilcoy	2,749
■ Lowood	3,893
■ Toogoolawah	1,175
■ Outside PIA’s	22,271
Est Total 2031 population	34,416

4.3. Implications for Supply

4.3.1. Quantity of Supply

Based on the projected population growth, a 2031 population of 34,416 residents, and the broad supply standard of 2 Ha/ 100 for sport and 2.5 Ha/1000 for informal parkland (outlined in Section 4.1 above), a total of 103.25 Ha of informal parkland and 68.8 Ha of sporting land will be required in the Somerset Region by 2031 in order to meet demand.

Table 9: Supply of informal parks and sporting land required by 2031 (based on the broad standard of 2 Ha/ 1000 for sporting land and 2.5 Ha /1000 for parks)

LOCATION	INFORMAL PARKS (Ha)				SPORTING LAND (Ha)			
	2016	2021	2026	2031	2016	2021	2026	2031
Esk	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2
Fernvale	5.4	6.9	8.1	8.0	4.3	5.5	6.5	6.4
Kilcoy	5.8	6.3	6.7	6.9	4.7	5.1	5.4	5.5
Lowood	6.4	8.0	9.8	9.7	5.1	6.4	7.8	7.8
Toogoolawah	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.4
Outside of PIA	41.4	45.4	49.0	55.7	33.1	36.3	39.2	44.5
Total LGA	64.0	71.8	79.0	86.0	51.2	57.5	63.2	68.8

By cross-examining the existing supply with the required supply to 2031, a surplus or deficit can be determined (shown in Table 10). This process suggests there will be:

- Informal parkland deficit in Kilcoy from 2016
- Informal parkland deficit in Lowood from 2026
- Sporting land deficit in Lowood from 2026
- Sporting land deficit for areas outside PIA's from 2016.

Table 10: Expected surplus/ deficit of informal park and sporting land to 2031

Locality	ANTICIPATED SURPLUS/ DEFICIT							
	Informal (Ha)				Sport (Ha)			
	2016	2021	2026	2031	2016	2021	2026	2031
Esk	12.1	12.0	11.9	11.7	33.0	33.0	32.9	32.7
Fernvale	8.3	6.8	5.6	5.7	13.2	12.0	11.0	11.1
Kilcoy	-1.1	-1.6	-2.0	-2.1	23.1	22.7	22.4	22.2
Lowood	2.0	0.3	-1.5	-1.4	2.2	0.8	-0.6	-0.5
Toogoolawah	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	21.6	21.5	21.5	21.4
Outside of PIA	44.9	41.0	37.3	30.6	-12.5	-15.7	-18.6	-23.9
Total LGA	43.3	32.4	22.3	12.5	67.8	60.0	52.8	45.8

A number of qualifications regarding these supply findings are necessary:

- Although supply surpluses are evident in most towns, the supply calculations include large individual sites such as Pipeliner Park in Esk (town informal) and showgrounds such as Kilcoy Showgrounds (regional sport/event). Therefore, it cannot be assumed that surpluses necessarily indicate an oversupply, particularly in relation to local parks.
- Local parks provision is (most critically) “local”. This means that a surplus in one area or location cannot be considered to offset a deficit elsewhere. Provision of the local opportunity (walk to access) is the key criteria.
- The sporting land deficits for areas outside of the PIA are not concerning on the whole, because sporting facilities are likely to be provided within townships and towns and should be planned to accommodate demand for the surrounding rural populations. Conversely, it should not be assumed that a surplus in one town indicates an oversupply as the catchment being serviced may be far larger, with the most significant of these likely to be provided in PIA’s. This also means the surpluses evident for sporting land in PIA’s are not likely to indicate an oversupply.
- The informal park surpluses for areas outside of PIA’s are due to the major destination sites (e.g. Twin Bridges Reserve) which are in effect regional destinations and can be considered to service the whole LGA (and visitors).
- The sporting land deficit in Lowood is not of concern, particularly given the close proximity of the town to Fernvale, which has a generous supply of sporting land, and the potential to access Lowood State High School’s sports oval.
- The informal park deficits in Kilcoy and Lowood are of concern because these towns are likely to be centres of population growth in the region, particularly Lowood.
- While broad quantity of land is a useful measure of adequacy of supply, it must be considered in partnership with the entire Standards of Service, with land quality and proximity particularly important considerations. This is considered in detail in the following section.

4.3.2. Quality of supply

In order to ensure adequate supply of land for recreation and sport purposes, it is critical to not only consider the quantity of land, but the quality to meet the needs of residents. This means consideration of the hierarchy of the parkland and where it is located in relation to residents. Figures 5 to 9 include maps of existing parkland in each PIA that have been included in existing supply calculations, as well as future parkland to be included in approved residential developments which complies with the desired standards of service for public parks. These maps show the distribution of parkland across PIA’s.

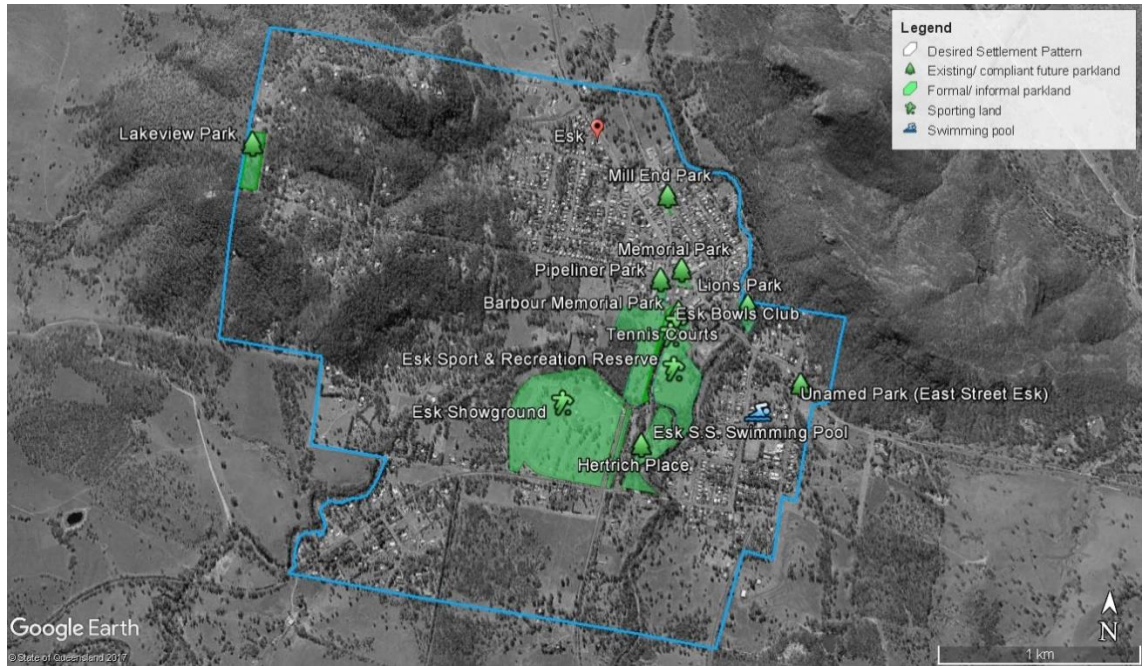


Figure 5: Esk parkland supply - existing and planned

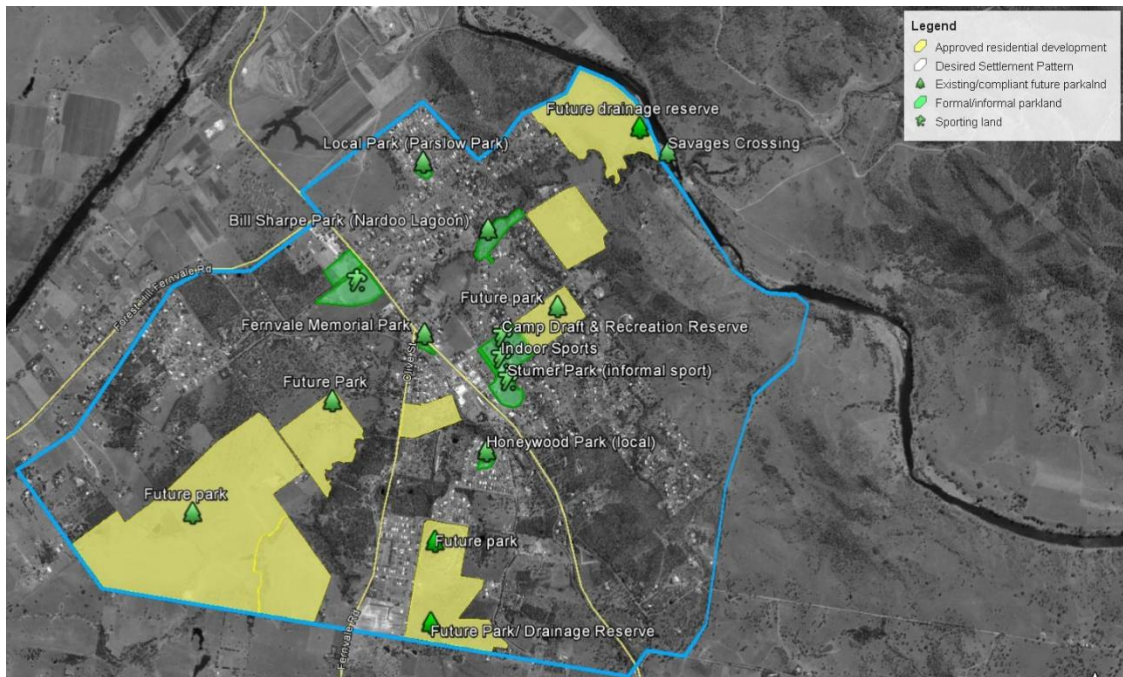


Figure 6: Fernvale parkland supply - existing and planned

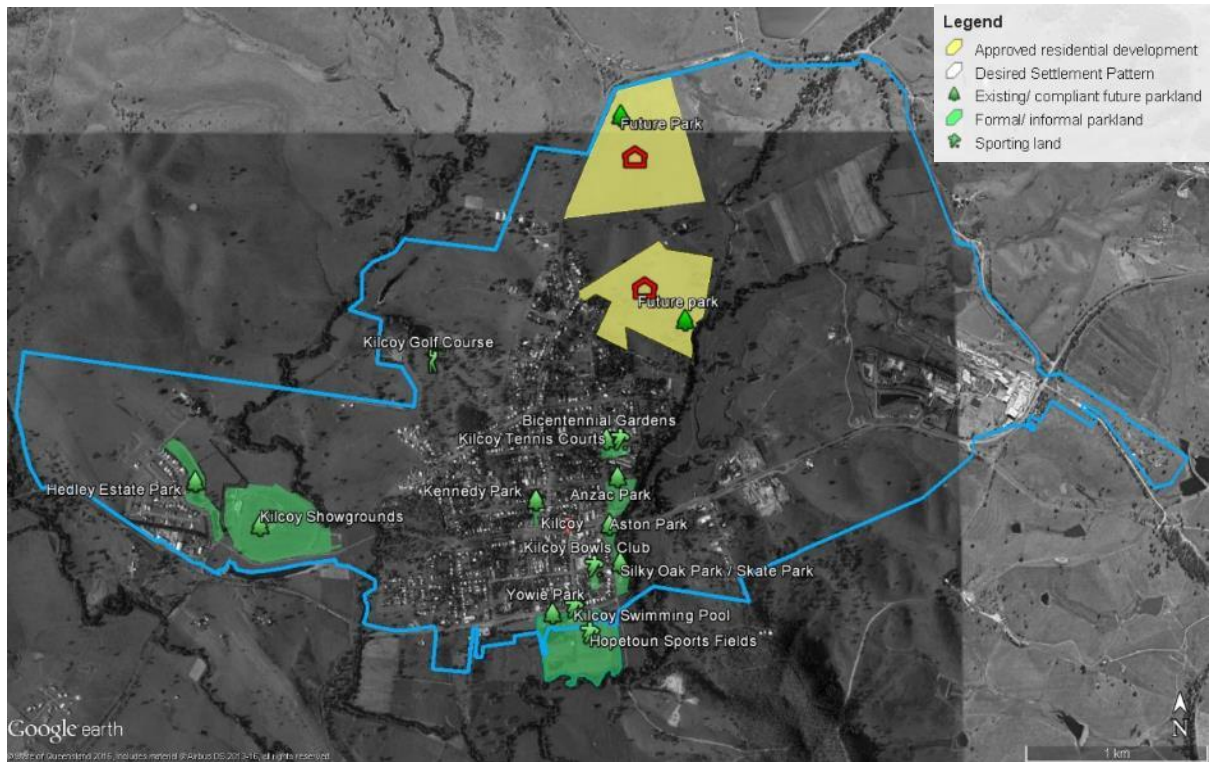


Figure 7: Kilcoy parkland supply - existing and planned

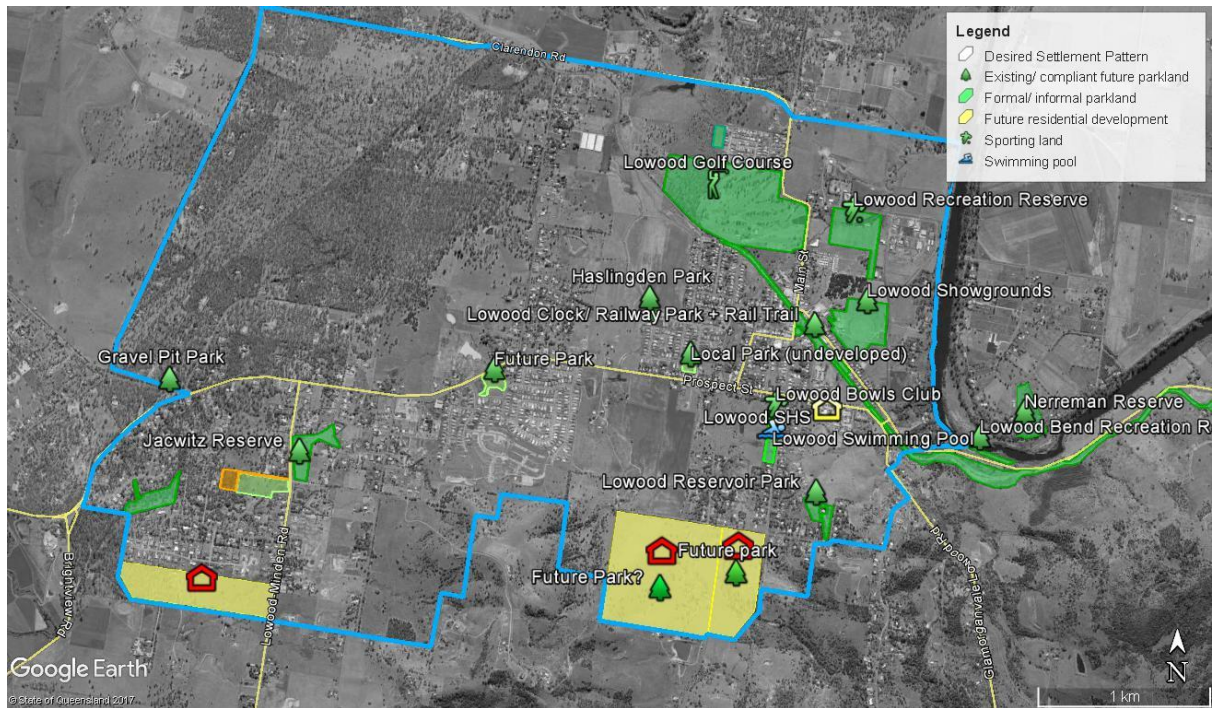


Figure 8: Lowood parkland supply - existing and planned



Figure 9: Toogoolawah parkland supply - existing and planned

Along with the quantity of supply assessment, these maps show that existing and planned supply generally provides adequate parkland to meet existing and known new residential demand in Toogoolawah and areas outside the PIA. However, for areas set to experience the most growth – Fernvale, Lowood and Kilcoy, the vast majority of undeveloped or very low density land within the desired settlement area of these towns is zoned either 'General Residential' or 'Emerging Communities' (see Figure 10), signalling the potential for this land to be developed for more intensive residential purposes. For these PIA's, further analysis is helpful.

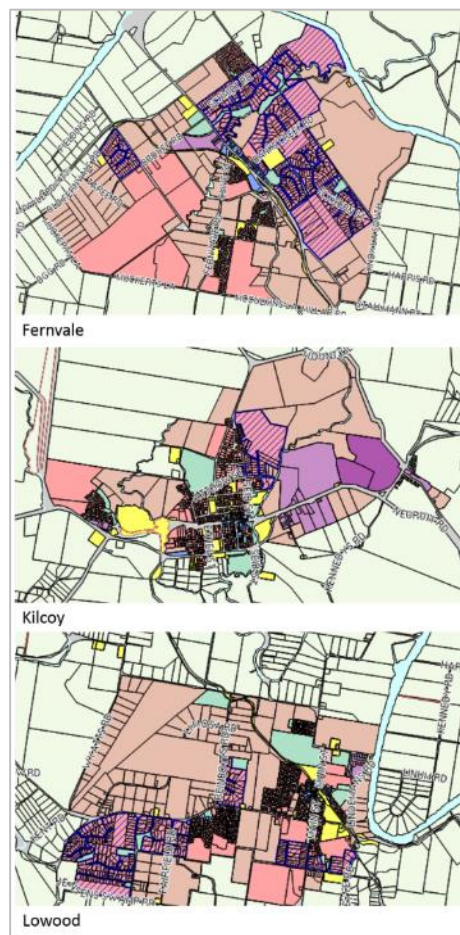


Figure 10: Zoning maps for Priority Infrastructure Areas Fernvale, Kilcoy and Lowood

The standards of service indicate the preferred service access radius for parks. It is recommended that for residential areas, 500m should be the preferred maximum distance from residences to a local park (however the standards allow for up to 1000m depending on available linear access paths), and for “Park” Residential (large lot) up to 1500m is acceptable.

Application of this standard demonstrates that spatial gaps in provision are evident. Figures 11, 12 and 13 apply indicative radii to local parks to highlight existing and approved future residential areas that have inadequate local park supply currently, or are likely to in the future ¹⁶. Figure 11 demonstrates this for Fernvale, highlighting several future residential areas with existing development approvals that will have inadequate local park supply. Figure 12 for Kilcoy identifies where existing residential areas have inadequate local park supply, and where land will be required local parkland provision. Figure 13 for Lowood demonstrates where existing residential areas have inadequate local park supply (due to undeveloped parkland), and where residential growth is likely to create demand for local parkland provision. For each of these PIA’s, remaining undeveloped land within the desired settlement pattern will require additional local parkland supply to service emerging residential development in the future.

These maps also identify where zoning suggests there may be future park requirements (local parks) to accommodate possible residential growth (eg. in areas zoned ‘Emerging Community’, ‘General Residential’ or ‘Park Residential’) but there are currently not specific parcels subject to approved residential development. Without detail on exactly what development may be proposed for these areas, it is difficult to stipulate the appropriate parkland requirements. However, indicative locations have been provided in the proposed park mapping in Appendix A to prompt Council’s planning staff to apply the recommended Desired Standards of Service for parkland as development is proposed in these areas.

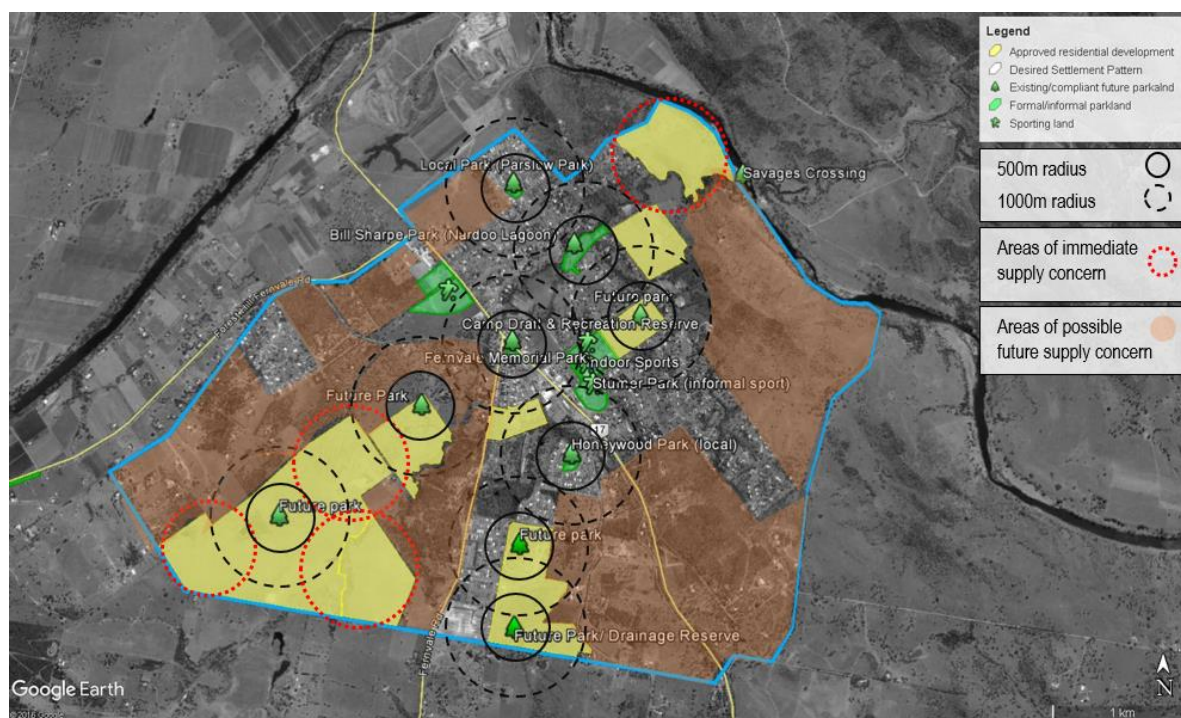


Figure 11: Fernvale parkland provision with indicative local park access radius applied (500m and 1000m)

¹⁶ Note: this is an inexact measurement intended to demonstrate broad gaps in provision only. A more reliable access radius measurement would require measurement from the edge of parkland, rather than a simple radius overlay from a park’s centre. Furthermore, some access radius catchment areas may be a mix of general and park residential with different distances applicable. This exercise aims to highlight obvious inadequacies, with an emphasis on planned development areas.

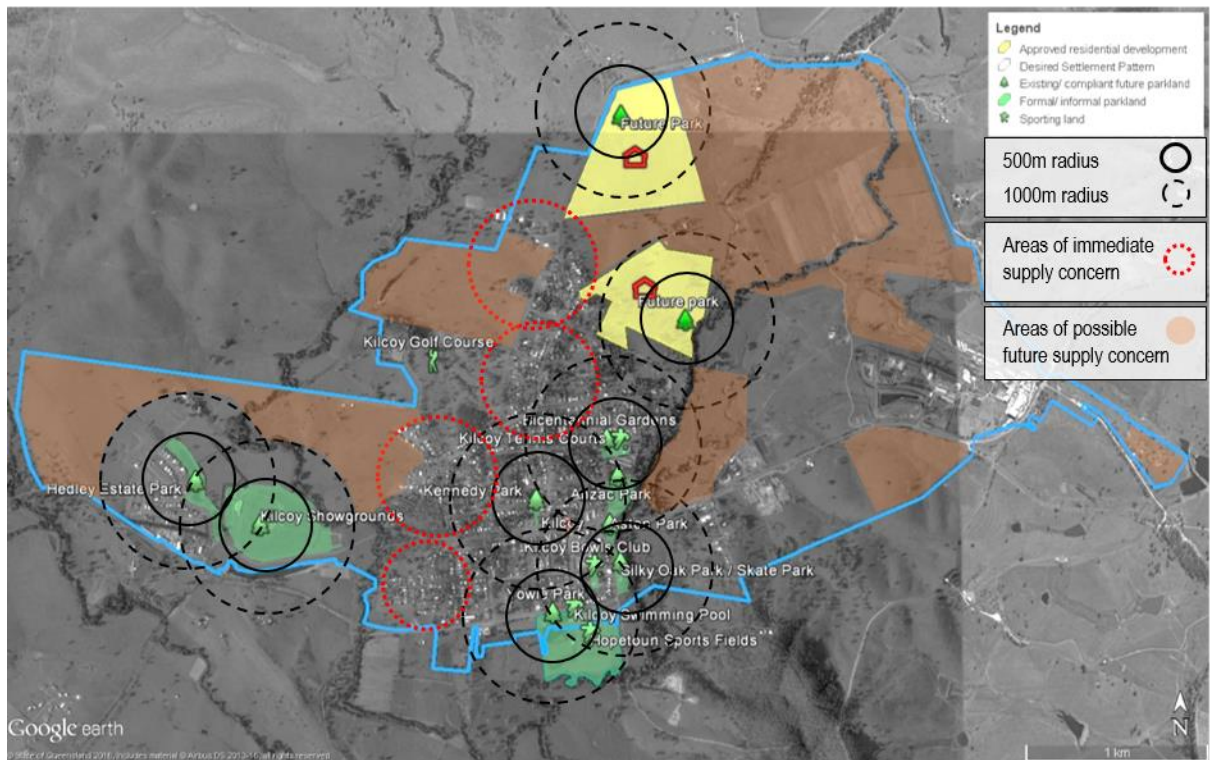


Figure 12: Kilcoy parkland provision with indicative local park access radius applied (500m and 1000m)



Figure 13: Lowood parkland provision with indicative local park access radius applied (500m, 1000m and 1500m)

4.3.3. Future Provision Planning

Based on the current supply, the revised Desired Standards of Service, and the expected growth in the region, the following planned provision responses are recommended to meet future demand (Table 11). Maps showing approximate locations of new parks are contained within Appendix A: Proposed Parks Mapping.

There are significant portions within the PIA's for the key growth towns of Fernvale, Kilcoy and Lowood which are zoned to support future residential growth, and therefore have been identified as areas of possible future supply concern in Figures Figure 11 Figure 12 and Figure 13. Although specific development hasn't been identified in these locations, new additional parkland (local park) is likely to be required if residential development is proposed/approved in these locations. The maps provided in Appendix A of this report highlight indicative locations for new parks in these areas, however, specific parcels have not been identified except in a very small number of cases where land parcels were zoned consistently with future park needs. It will be important for Council officers to rigorously analyse land opportunities and apply the Desired Standards of Service recommend in this report in consideration of the specific development(s) proposed to ensure the parkland provided meets the needs of residents of any future developments not already identified in the shire.

Table 11: Summary of recommended changes to current parkland supply

AREA	CHANGES TO SUPPLY (IMMEDIATE CONCERN)
Esk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No additional parkland ▪ Upgrade of existing parkland ▪ No additional sporting land
Fernvale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 3 new local parks to service residential growth in currently identified growth areas (min 0.5 Ha each) ▪ New local parks to service residential growth in any new residential development proposals to emerge ▪ Upgrade existing parkland
Kilcoy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2 new local parks to service residential growth (min 0.5 Ha each) ▪ 2 new local parks to service existing residential areas (min 0.5 Ha each)
Lowood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Upgrade existing parkland to service already identified residential growth ▪ New local parks to service residential growth as new residential developments emerge
Toogoolawah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No additional parkland ▪ Upgrade existing parkland
Areas outside PIA's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No additional parkland ▪ Develop destination parks

5. ISSUES ANALYSIS

5.1. Recent Achievements

Council has made some important steps in implementing the previous plans for parkland and recreation. Key areas of achievement include:

- Using the desired standards of service for public parks to help inform development approvals , park project planning and implementation.
- Rolling out new park provision as development progresses, with new parks located in Haslingden Estate Lowood, Honeywood Estate Ferndale, and agreement on the location of a new park in Eagle Rise Estate Lowood.
- Carrying out park upgrades including Esk's Pipeliner Park/ Railway and Yowie Park in Kilcoy.
- Carrying out improvements to the sports field supply, including commencement of a new sports field development on Brouff Road in Fernvale, and upgrading the carrying capacity of Lowood Recreation Reserve (Council has acquired additional land and is applying for grant funding for implementation.)
- Implementation of a program of playground auditing and replacement to ensure park equipment complies with Australian Standards.
- Development of a range of support materials for sport recreation clubs.
- Development of an 'Active and Healthy' program where a number of regular Active & Healthy programs are promoted or provided.

5.2. Outstanding and New Issues

A small number of key issues have emerged for recreation and open space planning and management.

5.2.1. Parks Planning Services

Rural Councils are faced with particular resource challenges. One of these challenges is not having the ability to employ specialist staff for all areas of Council's work and having to rely on external specialists to carry out particular areas of work. This external contract approach presents difficulty for Councils in planning and delivering on a daily basis, particularly when situations change in between 'reports'. In the context of this particular work, it can mean that opportunities for recreation are lost when new land becomes available, or when unexpected projects emerge.

An example of where this has occurred is in Fernvale with a development approval granted along the banks of the Brisbane River. This development plans a swathe of drainage reserves along the Brisbane River (adjoining Savages Crossing Reserve) and a gully known as 'Ferny Gully' towards the Brisbane Valley Highway. The approved development leaves a small gap in open space of possibly only 100m between the development's open space tract along Ferny Gully and an existing reserve. The existing reserve forms part of a potential green link between the Brisbane Valley Highway/ residential areas/ new sports precinct, and Savages Crossing Reserve¹⁷. Unfortunately, this opportunity had not been identified, leaving officers unaware of the potential when assessing the development.

¹⁷ A path and lookout is proposed through the reserve within Lot 800 SP283461 (operational works approval has been given).

It would be difficult for Council to employ a dedicated parks planner, and arguably not the best use of limited resources. However, it would be helpful if an existing position took on parks planning as a part of their core responsibilities. Key roles would be implementing this Parkland Strategy and identifying, reviewing and advocating opportunities for recreation, such as the example highlighted above.

Mapping is also an area of high value for parks planning. Whilst basic mapping has been prepared during this study, determining the location of sites and identifying opportunities from a spatial perspective is difficult without detailed maps which identify the location and characteristics of all sites. Without dedicated GIS staff, it would need to be the responsibility of an appropriate officer to develop and maintain such maps to make future parkland planning investigations easier and more productive.

Another area highlighted during discussions with Council officers is concern for the management of heritage qualities of recreation sites, such as the supply of heritage railway infrastructure throughout the region. It was noted that while sites with tenants or high profiles are probably not of concern, there is potential for neglect of facilities where they do not fit into these categories. Two examples provided include Sheepstation Creek Hall and Coominya Railway Park. Again, while it is probably not suitable to employ an officer solely to manage heritage for the region. However, incorporating these responsibilities into an existing position/ section of Council and coordinating interaction across Council departments on the issue of heritage may be of value.

Note: Since this issue was initially raised, Council officers have advised that the Somerset Region Planning Scheme does not include any local heritage places. The places identified on Local Heritage Register Overlay are only places included on the State register. As such, concerns about management of heritage sites may no longer be relevant. Council officers should review this situation and make a determination on whether heritage issues need to be addressed.

A broader review of various recreation planning roles in consideration of existing positions will help Council to identify where existing staff may be able to take on additional responsibilities. Suitable training would likely be necessary, and partnerships with other local governments with recreation planning staff may also be of benefit.

5.2.2. Master Planning

The master planning actions recommended in previous reports have unfortunately not been implemented. A number of park upgrades have taken place without master plans, with elements recommended in the previous plans included. However, the holistic formal consideration of parkland design, exploring a wide range of master planning issues such as connectivity, movement, site characteristics and usage has not been undertaken.

Council officers have outlined the limitations of Council's resources which has restricted the ability of Council to master plan for parks, including not having in-house design specialists. Officers have advised that in a number of instances, residents have instigated their own master plans for sites, suggesting that there is genuine interest from the community to see sites planned with foresight and existing motivation to ensure upgrades occur.

The ad-hoc upgrading of parkland, or master planning led by enthusiastic residents, can result in opportunities being missed (e.g. site constraints and opportunities, linkages, shared elements) or key community needs being ignored (e.g. those of less vocal/engaged minorities). Formal master planning has the potential to deliver many benefits to site development and use, enabling Council to deliver more functional parkland that considers the full breadth of possibilities for the site. Furthermore, formal engagement of the community in the process provides Council with assurance that the diverse needs and preferences of different parts of the community are considered and incorporated.

It is suggested that Council reconsider the way in which park development and upgrades occur, and include formal master planning in this methodology. The opportunity exists for Council to consider how it can incorporate master planning into its parks planning and development activities using existing resources or a low level increase in resources.

This could include:

- Upskilling existing staff with targeted training in site planning and design.
- Engaging landscape architecture services only, with planning and community engagement expertise provided by Council staff.
- Seeking to secure an annual budget for master planning activities.

5.2.3. Emerging Opportunities

A number of new opportunities have emerged which may provide additional benefit to the parks and open space supply throughout the Somerset region.

1. Esk: Lots 141 CSH2097, 239 CA31444, 243 CSH2097 and 242 CSH2097 comprise a 81.95ha area running from the Brisbane Valley Highway to Esk Creek (which runs into Wivenhoe Dam). The parcels are all Reserves and have had multiple previous uses including as a rubbish dump and dog pound. Council is currently considering making application to the State to amend the Reserve status to allow for recreation activities. Officers have identified the potential of this site for outdoor recreation pursuits, possibly including hiking, cycling and horse riding. Figure 14 provides a map showing the location of this site. **A master plan is strongly recommended for this site.**

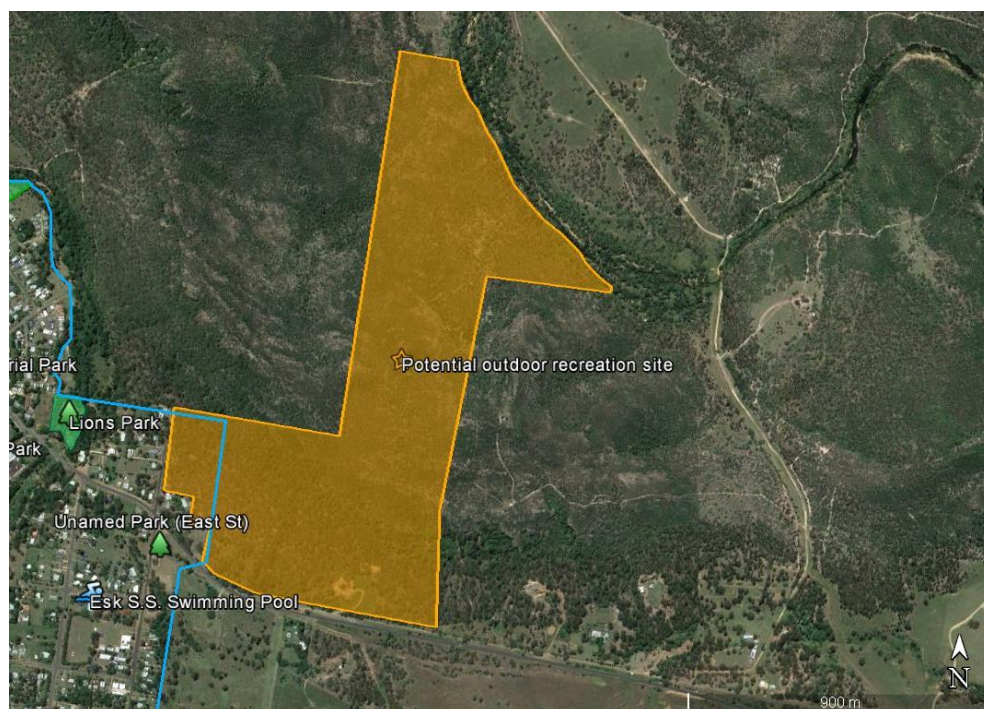


Figure 14: Esk - Potential outdoor recreation site

2. Fernvale: A number of reserve land parcels along the Ferny Gully riparian corridor between the Brisbane Valley Highway and the Brisbane River present the opportunity to investigate a green corridor link through the North-Eastern portion of town, connecting the new town sports facility, existing and potentially new residential areas, and the highway, with Savages Crossing Reserve. This would be an excellent cycling/ walking route, providing a unique recreation asset which would encourage local access to Savages Crossing via an active transportation method. Figure 15 provides a map of this potential route. The link would be in the region of three kilometres long from the highway to Savages Crossing. There are a number of gaps in the route which would need to be resolved.

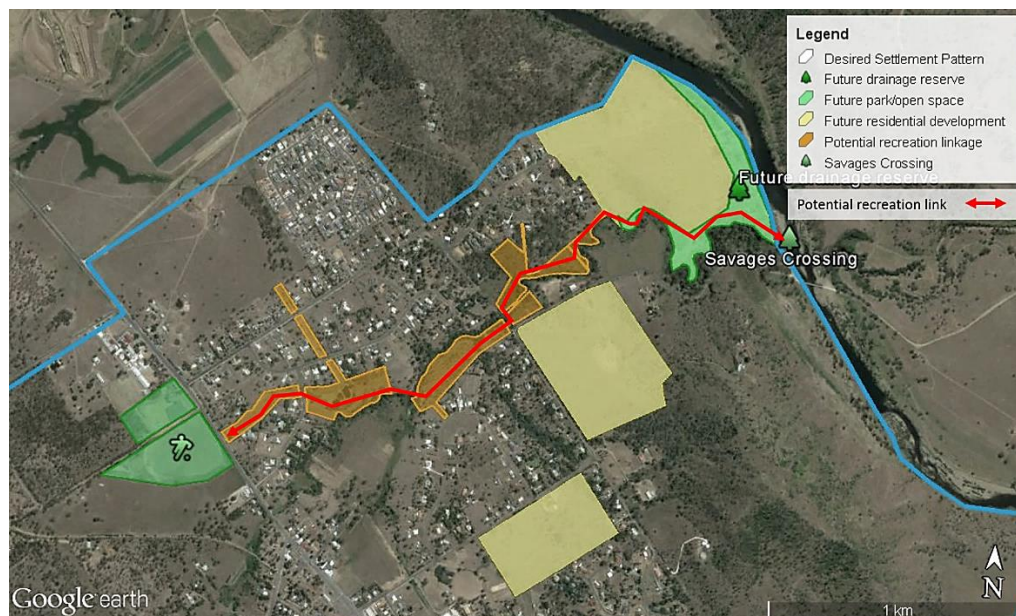


Figure 15: Fernvale - potential recreation link to Savages Crossing

3. Identifying recreation purposes for existing land – in addition to 1) and 2) above, a number of opportunities to link existing land or identify/ plan recreation purposes on undeveloped land have been identified. These include:
 - Fernvale: Lot141 SP230145 off Bolingbroke Street is a Council-owned parcel that is zoned Community Facilities. This site could potentially be designated as a wildlife corridor or informal recreation site, or alternatively use as a 'nature play' playground which encourages children to play in less structured and more natural environments.
 - Lowood – There is a possible opportunity to link open space in Lowood's south-west including Jackwitz Park and Jensen's Swamp Environmental Reserve to form a green corridor.
 - Toogoolawah – There are a number of lots south of The Condensery Gallery in Toogoolawah that may be suitable for informal parkland (Lot 2 on RP99184, Lot 4 on RP74452, Lot 5 on RP74452, Lot 175 on CSH385 and Lot 6 RP74452). Potential elements include walking tracks and picnic facilities.

Although the potential of these opportunities perhaps isn't as great the two highlighted at 1) and 2) above (and may not necessarily be needed in terms of required supply and standards of service), they may provide positive contribution to recreation provision in these towns. They also raise the broader question around the appropriate use or potential of existing land.

There are many parcels throughout the region that are undeveloped, unused, used for drainage purposes which could be candidate sites for specific uses. An opportunity exists to investigate these parcels in detail to identify if there are any recreation opportunities that could be provided within these sites; whether the opportunity presents any real value for the recreation and sport supply across the region; and what action should be taken on each site (e.g. development into recreation sites, repurposing, retain for existing purposes, or divestment). This process will also help to identify whether there are any unknown unique and promising recreational opportunities similar to the Fernvale recreation link discussed at 2) above.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations have been grouped into the following key strategy areas:

1. Planning for sport and recreation land
2. Upgrading of parks
3. New opportunities for recreation
4. Facility development
5. Outdoor recreation opportunities
6. Asset management and safety
7. Administration and management

STRATEGY	LOCATION	RECOMMENDED ACTION	PRIORITY
Planning for sport and recreation land			
Plan for the provision of adequate sport & recreation land in response to population growth.	Region-wide	Adopt the revised Desired Standards of Service which include a new minimum supply standard of (for towns and townships): Sporting land 2 Ha/ 1,000 persons Informal Parks 2.5 Ha/ 1,000 persons	
	Fernvale	Develop 8 new local parks to service projected demand in residential growth areas (min 0.5Ha each) as per attached map.	As development occurs
		Develop new local parks to service residential growth as new residential developments emerge in general residential/ emerging communities zones.	As development occurs
	Kilcoy	Develop 2 new local parks to service existing residential areas (min 0.5Ha each)	Short
		Develop 3 new local parks to service projected demand in residential growth areas min (0.5Ha each) as per attached map.	As development occurs
		Identify a new, more suitable location for the previously recommended 'Brown Street Park' to service a similar catchment. This site is not ideally suited to local park purposes.	Short

STRATEGY	LOCATION	RECOMMENDED ACTION	PRIORITY
	Lowood	Develop 1 new local park to service existing residents	Short
		Develop 3 new local parks to service projected demand in residential growth areas (min 0.5Ha each) as per attached map.	As development occurs
	Remainder of region	Develop new local parks to service residential growth as new residential developments emerge in general residential/ emerging community zones.	As development occurs
	Region-wide	Undertake a site-by-site review of open space that is largely unused for recreation purposes e.g. drainage reserves, undeveloped bushland and determine if there is a possibility of enabling access to these sites for recreation uses and if these sites should be retained for parkland purposes. Implement a range of strategies for dealing with these sites such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development into informal parkland according to the adopted standards of service; ▪ Identification of new additional opportunities for each site such as environmental uses, walking/ cycling links, horticultural/ community garden uses; or ▪ Divestment of sites which do not positively contribute to the parks and open space supply, are not needed by Council, and may have potential for other purposes. 	Medium
Upgrading of parks			
Upgrade parks where necessary to meet community needs and priorities	Region-wide	Reconsider Council's approach to master planning for parks to enable a more formal approach to planning and development of parkland and open space. This should consider broad community needs, required elements, configuration, access and movement, Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design, and adjacent uses.	Short/ Ongoing
	Region-wide	Seek opportunities for partnerships with Landcare and other stakeholders (including schools and community groups) in future park developments and upgrades to identify opportunities for shared benefit and contribution.	Ongoing
	Coominya	Upgrade Coominya Recreation Reserve in partnership with the Brisbane Valley Cricket Club	Medium
		Upgrade Coominya Railway Park to provide picnic tables, BBQ, additional landscape planting, and shade.	Short
		If demand warrants, negotiate use of school oval for community sport as Coominya Recreation Reserve is in poor condition, has substantial slope and has no power or water supply. School oval is fenced, level and in good condition. Continue periodic slashing of Coominya Recreation Reserve.	Medium
Esk	Prepare a Master Plan for the sport and recreation precinct comprising the Esk Sport & Recreation Reserve, Pipeliner Park, the rail trail corridor, Barbour Park and Hertrich Place. The master plan should consider: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Connectivity, access and movement, and adjacent/ nearby uses; ▪ Additional BBQ and picnic facilities¹⁸, and supportive infrastructure for events in the south-western area (e.g. hard-stand areas). 	Medium	

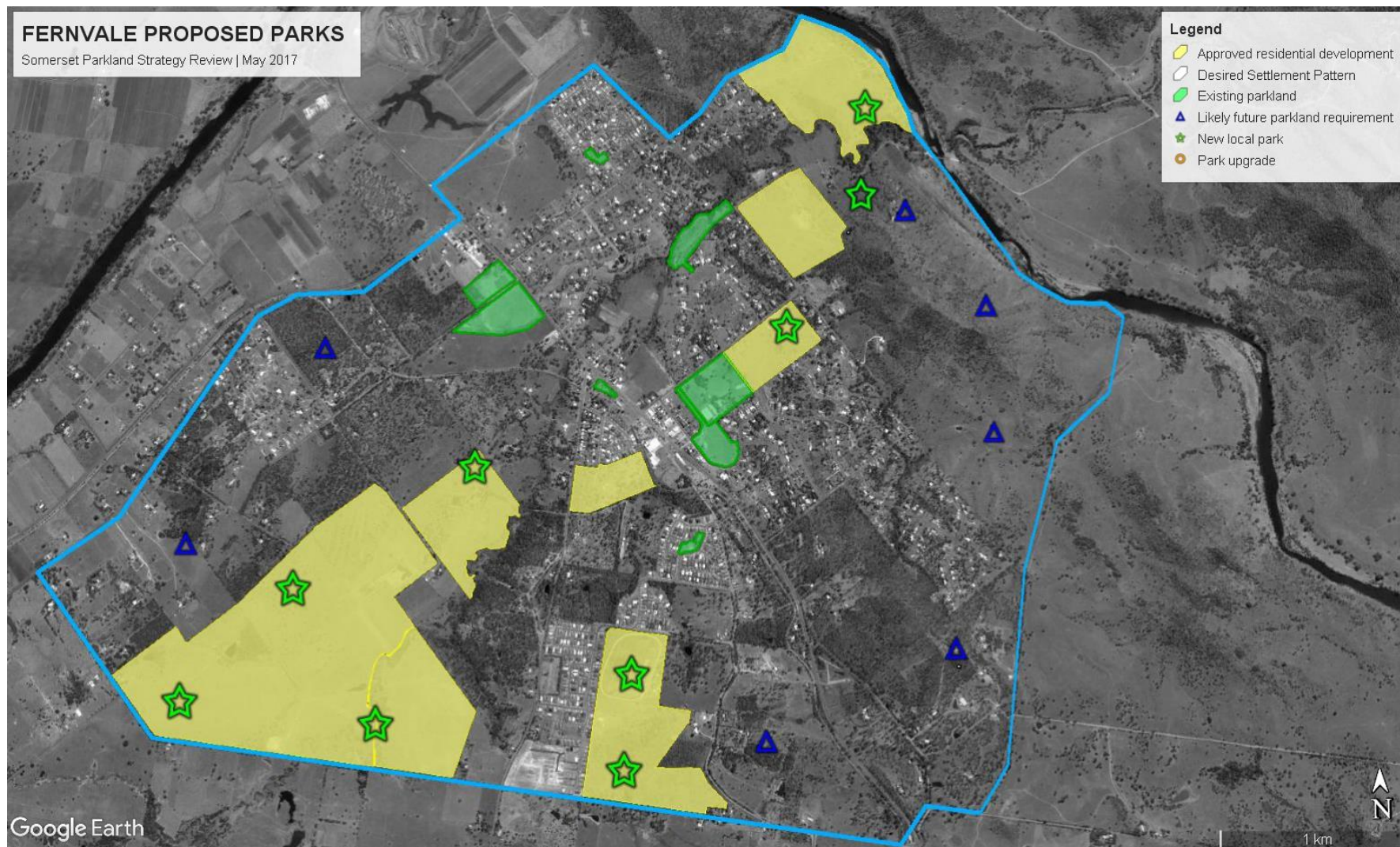
¹⁸ Council have advised new BBQ and shade elements have recently been installed in Pipeliner Park, which may address part of this recommendation.

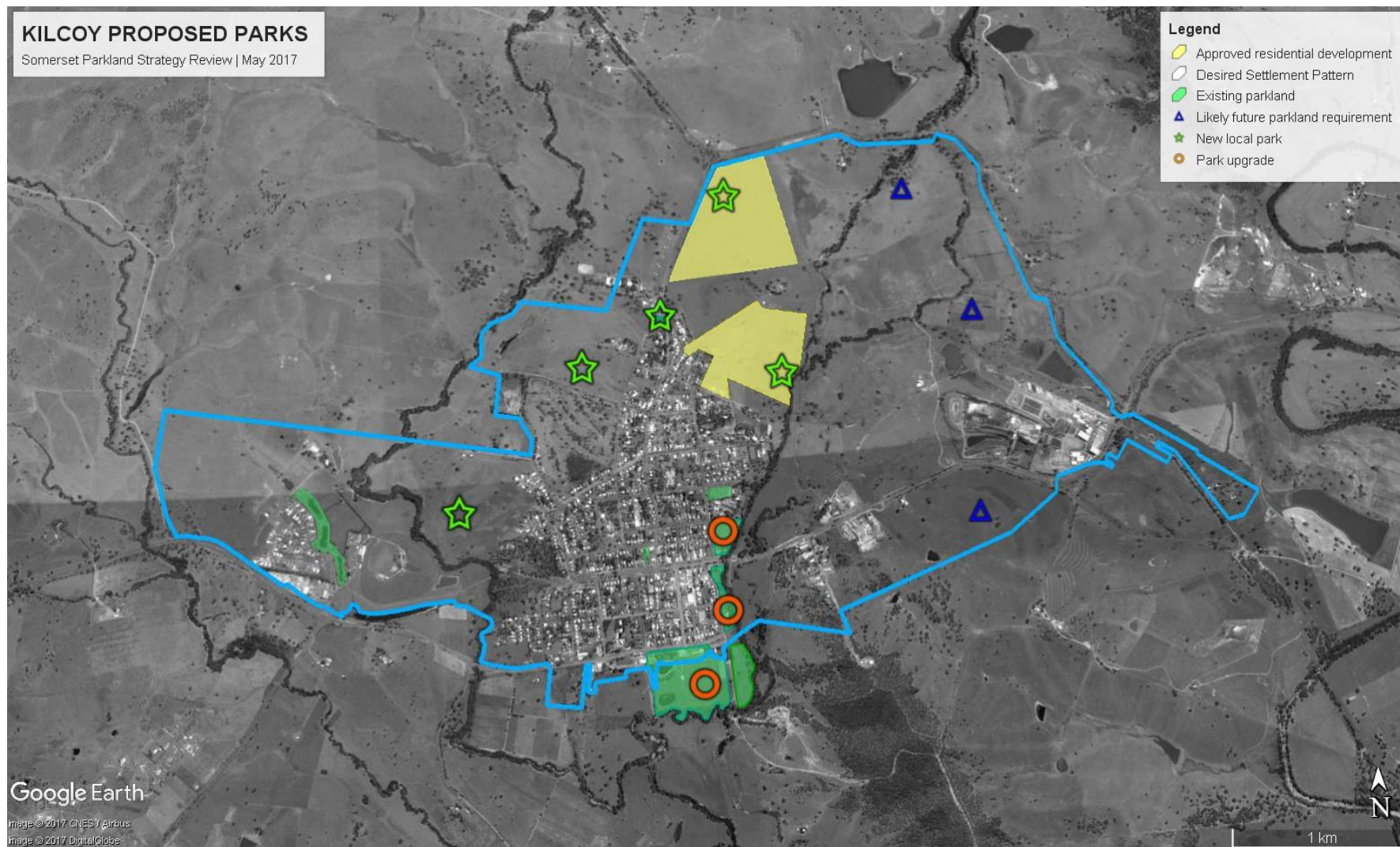
STRATEGY	LOCATION	RECOMMENDED ACTION	PRIORITY
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possible inclusion of the showgrounds/ golf course and other nearby parks and open space if appropriate. 	
		Develop a more scenic picnic area along the creek bank (away from road) at Lions Park. Planning for this development will need to consider the flooding nature of the site.	Medium
		Canvass residents within a 1500m radius of Lakeview Park regarding their need for a park upgrade to incorporate a small playground, water tap and kickabout space in accordance with local park standards.	Medium
	Fernvale	Engage with residents on the adequacy of Fernvale Memorial Park as a town park in response to some concern the core park area is small and targeted at tourists. Should the park be deemed inadequate for town park purposes, consider options for further formal expansion of the park into the Fernvale Futures/ rail trail corridor, or consider upgrading Stumer Park to meet town park standards (both options should incorporate master planning if progressed).	Medium
	Kilcoy	In partnership with residents and stakeholders, develop a Master Plan for the recreation and sport precinct encompassing Yowie Park, Hopetoun Sports Fields, Kilcoy Swimming Pool, open space along Kilcoy Creek, Silky Oak Park, Aston Park and Anzac Park, Bicentennial Gardens and Kilcoy Tennis Courts. This master plan should seek to improve the connectivity between these sites, consider how the open space land between Kilcoy Creek and Hopetoun Sports Fields should be best used, and identify additional community needs (e.g. lighting and shade on the Yowie Park walking circuit, car parking etc.).	Medium
		Upgrade the synthetic cricket pitch at Anzac Park	Medium
		Engage with local youth regarding provision of shade, seats and expansion of the skatepark in Aston Park	Short
	Lowood	Upgrade Jackwitz Reserve to local park standard according to the adopted standards of service. Engage residents within a minimum 1500m radius to determine specific needs for this park.	Short
	Minden Township	Upgrade Minden Park to local park standard according to the adopted standards of service, with particular attention on a playground and plantings to screen highway.	Short
	Toogoolawah	Consider canvassing residents on the adequacy of McConnell Park as a Town Park in response to concerns this park is oversubscribed. Should the park be deemed inadequate for Town Park purposes, consider how the existing park network can meet this need, including the possibility of upgrading Town Park and Lions Park/ Toogoolawah Skate Park, or relocation of the cricket oval to free-up space on the site.	Medium
	Remainder of region	In addition to the recently installed playground equipment at Bellbird Park, Jimna, continue to upgrade this park to meet minimum standards identified in the Desired Standards of Service, including picnic facilities and shelter.	Short

STRATEGY	LOCATION	RECOMMENDED ACTION	PRIORITY
New opportunities for recreation			
Investigate new opportunities for recreation within towns/ townships.	Esk	Investigate the potential for Lot 2 RP156580 (accessed by Middle and East streets), to be developed to enable outdoor recreation activities such as hiking, mountain biking and horse riding.	Medium-Long
	Fernvale	Explore the opportunity for a recreation link along the Ferny Gully riparian corridor between the Brisbane Valley Highway and Savages Crossing as per the map provided in Section 5.2.3. Acquiring or gaining access to private land may be necessary to make enable this link to be realised.	Short
	Kilcoy	Prepare a Master Plan to develop a long term linear public open space corridor along Sheepstation Creek and Kilcoy Creek with cross linkages to Kilcoy town. The Master Plan should identify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Desirable multi-modal corridors for walking/ cycling/ trail riding ▪ Circuit opportunities ▪ Land tenure/ ownership issues to resolve. 	Medium
Facility development			
Facilitate the development/ upgrading of facilities to improve community sport and recreation opportunities.	Region-wide	Undertake an audit of walking and cycling paths across the region to gain a good understanding of the existing network, and plan for the future improvement of this network to facilitate physical activity opportunity and active transport use, particularly within towns and townships. Implement a rolling program of network improvement.	Short- Medium
	Lowood	If demand warrants, liaise with Lowood State High School to encourage greater use of the indoor sports hall, including Council-initiated events/competitions if required.	As demand emerges
Outdoor recreation opportunities			
Facilitate improved outdoor recreation opportunities in the region.	Region-wide	Adopt a Council policy on retaining riverfront land held in trust or freehold for future recreation opportunities or as a strategic investment for Council.	Short
	Remainder of Region	Develop and implement a formal approach to the management of Fielding Reserve, Hills Reserve, Lowood Bend, Savages Crossing and Twin Bridges Reserve with the aim of protecting the amenity and environmental integrity of these sites until the master plans for each site are implemented.	Short
	Remainder of Region	Seek an active leadership role in the implementation of the Mid-Brisbane River Recreation Master Plans to facilitate action for these important recreation sites.	Short
	Remainder of Region	Prepare a proposal to the Queensland Government in respect of capital and operational funding of SEQ regional recreation opportunities for trails and camping within the Somerset Region.	Long

STRATEGY	LOCATION	RECOMMENDED ACTION	PRIORITY
Asset management and safety			
Ensure Council parkland is maintained in keeping with the 'profile' of each park type to maximise the cost effectiveness of available funds.	Region-wide	Partner with Queensland Urban Utilities to investigate the potential for (and viability of) the use of secondary treated effluent water for watering of playing fields/ major parks/ golf courses fairways etc.	Medium
Maximise public safety outcomes in design and management of parks	Region-wide	Continue to deliver a program of auditing playground and other park equipment by accredited assessors to ensure compliance with Australian Standards. In addition, investigate the possible delivery of a Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design element to this auditing to ensure CPTED is considered in public park design. Implement a suitable replacement/upgrade program for areas of non-compliance.	Ongoing
Administration and management			
Review parks planning and management roles	Region-wide	Undertake a review of Council's parks planning and management responsibilities and identify key gaps in service provision (e.g. parks planning, master planning etc.). Allocate specific positions to take on these responsibilities or to manage their implementation (via contract).	Short
Monitor the progress of the Parkland Strategy	Region-wide	Integrate the recommendations of the Parkland Strategy with the Somerset Region Planning Scheme and other appropriate Council plans.	Short
		Appoint a responsible officer for overall implementation of the Parkland Strategy	Short
		Conduct a major review of the Parkland Strategy, incorporating detailed community and stakeholder engagement, by 2026	Long

7. APPENDIX A: PROPOSED PARKS MAPPING









8. APPENDIX B: DESIRED STANDARDS OF SERVICE

8.1. Preferred Level of Provision: Parks, Sport and Recreation

Table 12: Summary of preferred provision

FUNCTION HIERARCHY (RESIDENTIAL CATCHMENT)	INFORMAL PARKS	ACTIVE INFORMAL	SPORTING FIELDS/ MIXED USE	BUILT FACILITIES	SPECIAL FACILITIES
Town	Destination Park/ Town Level- with picnic facilities, BBQs Play opportunities (within 2-5 Km) Local park with play opportunity, basic facilities and informal active opportunities (within 500-1000 m of residences)	Youth focused activity node (Basketball court, skate facility, kick about) provided as part of mixed use park, destination park or larger local park. (within 1-3 Km of residences)	Multi-user sports precinct/ fields provided to service whole town Sports areas to be within 10-20 minutes' drive.	Community Hall or similar (within 10km) Pool (within 10 km- 20mins drive). Indoor sports hall or covered sports court within 10kms – 20 mins drive.	Showgrounds/ Campdraft or similar outdoor event facility- capable of hosting whole community. Can be provided as part of sports precinct. Trails, bikeways linking to facilities. Links to inter-township/ town trails.
Township	Township park with play and picnic facilities, BBQs and toilets. Should include active informal space. (within township).	Provided as part of township park	Township sports fields- multiuse. Minimum of 2 ha. (within 10-20 Min drive or public access to school facilities)	Community Hall or club hall within township	Links to inter township trails
Region-wide	Destination/ outdoor parks on river or similar. BBQs, and other facilities. Usually associated with a significant natural feature (within 1 hours drive). Roadside rest areas/ Highway parks provided in association with every town or township.	As opportunity provides- access to active outdoor opportunities and water based recreation. (combined with Destination Parks)	Recognised sports facility as the region's "premier" oval or similar sport specific facility.	Community/ cultural centre or hall for large events.	Race Track/ Show Grounds as main venue for Council-wide events. Trail network, bikeways links

8.2. Preferred Level of Supply (PLS) Performance Criteria – Preferred Outcomes

8.2.1. Overall Supply Standard:

Parks/ Informal Parkland 2.5 Ha / 1,000 persons

Sporting land/ Active recreation 2 Ha/ 1,000

8.2.2. Performance Criteria– Preferred Outcomes

The following table details the performance criteria applying to the various Park Types recommended in the Preferred Level of Supply.

Table 13: Preferred outcomes for preferred level of supply

PARK TYPE	HIERARCHY OF PROVISION	PREFERRED MIN SIZE	SERVICE ACCESS RADIUS ¹⁹	ROAD FRONTAGE (MINIMUM)	USEABLE AREA FOR MAIN PURPOSE ²⁰	SLOPE AND TOPOGRAPHY (MAXIMUM)	FLOODING AND OTHER HAZARDS	PATHS AND ACCESS	OTHER COMMENTS
Local Park	Serves local neighbourhood within a Town	0.5 Ha	500m Residential zone. Up to 1500m for Park Residential Zone. 2-5 min car access.	50%	0.3 Ha	1: 20 for main use area 1: 6 for remainder	Main use area free of regular flooding (ie above Q10) with at least 10% of total area above Q50. Free of hazards	Safe walking access and pathway links to park. Car access to boundary and parking available	Should have good visibility from surrounding residences. Narrow linear shapes are not preferred.
Township Park	Serves a township community	1 -2 Ha	1-2 Km	50%	1 Ha	1: 20 for main use area. 1:50 for kick about area.	Main use area free of regular flooding (ie above Q10) with at least 10% of total area above Q50.	Safe walking access and pathways into the park and facilities.	Provides local and district park opportunities. Can be provided as part of

¹⁹. Service access radius refers to the maximum distance any given household would have to travel to reach a specific opportunity type.

²⁰. Useable area refers to the space within the park available for sport or recreation activity and facilities. This therefore excludes creeks, stands of vegetation, water bodies, wetlands, steeply sloping land and other “constrained” land.

PARK TYPE	HIERARCHY OF PROVISION	PREFERRED MIN SIZE	SERVICE ACCESS RADIUS ¹⁹	ROAD FRONTAGE (MINIMUM)	USEABLE AREA FOR MAIN PURPOSE ²⁰	SLOPE AND TOPOGRAPHY (MAXIMUM)	FLOODING AND OTHER HAZARDS	PATHS AND ACCESS	OTHER COMMENTS
						Variable topography for remainder	Free of hazards	Car access and parking.	multi-use park combined with sports.
Town Park (Destination)	Serves Towns	2 Ha	10-20 min drive	50%	2+ Ha	1: 20 for main use area. 1:50 for kick about area. Variable topography for remainder	Main use area free of regular flooding (ie above Q10) with at least 10% of total area above Q50. Free of hazards	On site car parking. Walking and cycle track links.	Destination parks can also provide local park opportunities and Youth Activity Nodes.
Township Sports Park	Serves Township	2-5 Ha	10-20 min drive	25-50%	1.5 + Ha	1: 50 for all playing surfaces	Free of hazards. Facilities above Q100. Fields above Q50.	Car, foot and bike access. Off-street parking Linked to township trail/ bikeway network.	Often provided as part of a multi-use park providing informal and formal recreation.
Town Sports Park or Precinct.	Serves whole Town	5 +Ha	10-20 min drive	50%	3 Ha	1: 50 for all playing surfaces	Free of hazards. Fields/ courts above Q50. Built Facilities above Q100	Car, foot and bike access. Internal road and parking.	Preferred approach is to provide local or town informal recreation nodes as well. Usually Master Planned
Regional Destination Park or Sports Precinct/ Event venue	Serves whole Council region	2Ha + for park area 10 Ha if for sports	1 hours' drive	25%	varies	Use areas (eg picnic facilities) 1:20 Playing surfaces 1:50.	Use areas above Q10. Free of other physical hazards. Fields/ courts above Q50. Built Facilities above Q100	Road access. Off-street parking.	Regional parks are provided based on opportunity to develop a significant feature. Regional parks can often be provided by State.

PARK TYPE	HIERARCHY OF PROVISION	PREFERRED MIN SIZE	SERVICE ACCESS RADIUS ¹⁹	ROAD FRONTAGE (MINIMUM)	USEABLE AREA FOR MAIN PURPOSE ²⁰	SLOPE AND TOPOGRAPHY (MAXIMUM)	FLOODING AND OTHER HAZARDS	PATHS AND ACCESS	OTHER COMMENTS
Roadside Rest Areas	Council and visitors/ regional	0.2 Ha	n/a	25%- visible from road	0.2 Ha	1:20	Free of hazards.	Road access – off street parking	Provided by Dept of Transport and Main Roads.

8.3. General Criteria for all Parks

Table 14: Explanation of general criteria for parks

ALL PARKS FREE OF HAZARDS AND CONSTRAINTS:	MINIMUM WIDTHS	BUFFERS AND ADJACENT LAND USE	CONSTRUCTED DRAINS
Land listed on Contaminated Land Register or Environmental Management Register Land under High Voltage Power lines or within 50m of the Line easement. Land constrained by Easements	Land should be greater than 15 m wide unless part of a linkage or minor entry point then 5 m minimum applies. Land for sporting use must be 150m or greater for any dimension.	Parks should consider adjacent land uses and be adequately buffered from incompatible uses. Solutions include vegetation corridors, planted mounds and fencing.	Constructed drains are not suitable for parkland.

8.4. Preferred Level of Development – Embellishment of Parks

The following table provides a summary of the embellishment outcomes considered as the preferred level of development (or embellishment) for each park type. The information in this table should be considered as a summary only and should be further informed by any current or future park planning and design guidelines identified by Council in the planning scheme or other adopted documents.

Table 15: Preferred level of embellishment

Park Type/ Features	Local Park/ Township Park	Town (Destination) Park	Township Sports Park	Town Sports Park/ Precinct	Region wide Destination Park or Sports Precinct	Rest Areas And Other Open Space
Boundary fencing	Bollards to prevent car access.	Bollards to prevent car access.	Bollards to prevent car access onto fields.	Fencing/ bollards to control access into site as well as limiting internal traffic access to field and facilities.	Range of fencing/ boundary definition styles as appropriate to location.	As needed
Water taps Irrigation	1-2 drinking taps/ fountains where potable water is available.	2+ drinking fountains where potable water is available. Taps for picnic areas and active recreation nodes ²¹ .	Taps located on built facilities and 1 per field where potable water is available.	Taps located on built facilities where potable water is available.	Drinking fountains and taps provided at picnic nodes and built amenities/ facilities.	Not provided
Toilets	Not included for local Parks. Provided for Township Parks	Usually provided	Provided if not being provided as part of club facilities ²²	Provided as part of facilities	Provided	Not usually provided unless combined with Township Park
Bike/ pedestrian paths and facilities	On footpath and providing access to boundary (local parks only)	Paths and links to park and within park Bike racks provided	Bikeway links to park Bike racks provided	Bikeway links to park Internal links to facilities. Bike racks provided	Internal paths to facilities and use areas.	

²¹ Active recreation node – parkland with playground and/or physical activity equipment or kickabout space.

²² . Minimum standard would be to provide a serviced site for later club development of toilet/ change facilities.

Park Type/ Features	Local Park/ Township Park	Town (Destination) Park	Township Sports Park	Town Sports Park/ Precinct	Region wide Destination Park or Sports Precinct	Rest Areas And Other Open Space
Lighting	Safety lighting provided by street lights	For carpark, toilets, youth space ²³ and picnic area. For natural area parks lights in carpark and toilets.	For carpark, toilets, security lighting for buildings. Field lighting responsibility of clubs	For carpark, toilets, security lighting for buildings. Field lighting responsibility of clubs	For carpark, toilets, picnic shelters. Where possible. May include field lighting for sports precinct	Not normally provided
Playgrounds ²⁴	1 play event provided	Large multiple play events provided	Not provided except in associated Recreation nodes ²⁵ (eg. local Park)	Not provided except as part of recreation nodes ²⁵	Sometimes provided as part of picnic and use area. Depends on the other opportunities at park (eg safe water play area)	Not provided
Youth facilities- Informal Active facilities	Facility for older youth eg ½ court or open area for kickabout. Usually provided in Township Park or nearby.	Youth “active” facilities provided eg ½ court, bike tracks, youth space etc.	Not provided except as public access to sporting fields.	Not provided except as public access to sporting fields or as dedicated facility (eg. skate park)	No specific facility provided as park “features” accommodate (eg. swimming)	Not provided
Sporting Fields	Sometimes provided if space permits as an informal field	Sometimes provided if space permits as an informal field	Fields provided and developed to playing standard	Fields developed to playing standard.	Informal fields/ playing areas sometimes provided in Regional Parks. Fields and amenities sometimes provided for Sports Precincts.	n/a

²³ Youth space: e.g. designated spaces for young people to recreate e.g. skate park

²⁴ . Playgrounds provided according to Council standard which includes soft fall and shade.

²⁵ Recreation node: designated recreation hub e.g. local park servicing nearby residents

Park Type/ Features	Local Park/ Township Park	Town (Destination) Park	Township Sports Park	Town Sports Park/ Precinct	Region wide Destination Park or Sports Precinct	Rest Areas And Other Open Space
Picnic tables, seats, BBQs	1- 2 tables 2+ seats BBQ normally provided for Township Parks	2+ tables 4+ seats BBQs usually provided. Sheltered tables.	Not provided except as recreation nodes. 2-4 perimeter seats	2 perimeter seats per field. Picnic facilities provided as part of recreation node.	Multiple picnic nodes provided as required.	1-2 tables
Shade	Shade from trees or structures provided for play events and picnic nodes	Built shade for play and picnic facilities if natural shade unavailable	Perimeter shade from appropriate tree species.	Perimeter shade for fields from trees.	Shade for picnic facilities and all use nodes. Combination of shade planting and structures as required.	Natural shade and picnic shelters
Landscape works	Ornamental plantings. Shade species. Buffer plantings with other use nodes	Enhancement plantings and shade plantings along with screening and buffers.	Planted buffer areas adjacent to residential. Screening /buffer plantings for recreation nodes.	Planted buffer areas adjacent to residential. Screening /buffer plantings for recreation nodes.	Significant works including plantings, features, and rehabilitation work where natural vegetation critical to site. Works at entry points and plantings as appropriate to enhance or rehabilitate site.	Defined access points, regeneration and enhancement plantings.
Car parks and internal roads	On street. Mainly a walk to park	Off- street parking provided unless sufficient on-street available	Off street parking provided	Off street parking provided as central hubs to facilities/ field areas-linked by internal road network	Off street or dedicated on street parking possibly provided in several locations. Internal roads if needed.	Off street or on street parking.

Park Type/ Features	Local Park/ Township Park	Town (Destination) Park	Township Sports Park	Town Sports Park/ Precinct	Region wide Destination Park or Sports Precinct	Rest Areas And Other Open Space
Special elements	Footpath kerbing and entry to park should allow for people with mobility challenges.	Location and directional signage. May also provide larger open areas for neighbourhood events.	Location and directional signage. May also provide large informal open spaces for community and civic events	Location and directional signage.	Location and directional signage. Interpretation signs where required. May also provide large informal open spaces for community and civic events	Location and directional signage.

9. APPENDIX C: LITERATURE REVIEW

9.1.1. Summary of Council Recreation Reports

REPORT	SUMMARY
Esk Shire Council Parkland Strategy, 2006	<p>This report prepared by <i>Strategic Leisure Group</i> delivers a parkland strategy for the future acquisition, retention and maintenance of open space to be used as a basis for an Infrastructure Charges Schedule and provide Council with a working document that can be reviewed in line with population growth and community needs. The report found that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In general, current land supply was considered adequate for the current population but that the level of development was insufficient in some cases. (particularly sporting parkland in Fernvale). ▪ There are major opportunities for the Shire to service wider SEQ outdoor recreation needs via river-based open space and trail networks. Ongoing maintenance responsibilities would need resolution. <p>Consultation indicated that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Key park improvements were suggested: additional shade, provision of public toilets, additional rubbish bins, better maintenance/ mowing, more lighting, better facilities for young children and teenagers, provision of taps/ fountains, and better access for people with mobility difficulties. ▪ Some parkland areas were considered to be over-utilised (eg Lowood Recreation Grounds), and others underutilised (eg Esk SS Swimming Pool, Toogoolawah Swimming Pool, Coominya Recreation Reserve, highland St Reserve, and Railway Reserve). ▪ There was concern about the condition and management of Twin Bridges and other river based open space areas. ▪ A need for sports field provision in Fernvale. ▪ Councillors identified the need for minimum standards for parks with consolidation of higher end facilities in towns and a lower standard of provision in townships. ▪ Councillors also identified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Inappropriate use of riverside areas ○ Need for a complete inventory for parks ○ Abundance of trails/stock routes throughout the Shire ○ Concern about Council's capacity to fund major facilities and sustain their operational and maintenance costs. <p>Broad recommendations for future parkland provision and maintenance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Overall Standards of Service for land for public recreation proposed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Preferred level of supply of land for informal and formal public recreation (raw land supply); and ○ Preferred level of embellishment (facilities and features which should be developed as a minimum for different types of parks). ▪ Broad supply of land for towns and townships should equate to: Sporting Land – 2.5ha/ 1000 persons; Informal Parks – 3.5ha/ 1000 persons. ▪ Based on population projections, no additional parkland is required for Esk or Toogoolawah, however four new local parks in residential growth areas will be required in Lowood and six new local parks and an additional sporting park to service residential growth in Fernvale will be required.

REPORT	SUMMARY
<p>Parkland and Recreation Plan – Kilcoy/ Jimna, 2009</p>	<p>This plan was developed in order to identify the need for parks, open space and recreation facilities over a 5 – 10 period in the Kilcoy/ Jimna area of Somerset Regional Council.</p> <p>Key consultation findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Parks/ playgrounds – need for more shade, additional or upgraded equipment, and upgraded toilets in parks; need for dog off leash area; concern about access and parking at Yowie Park after the Bypass Road is completed; need for upgrading of park at end of Brown Street. ▪ Walk/ cycle paths – need for expanded network and better connectivity of existing paths. ▪ Indoor Sports Centre – centre is underutilised. The facility needs to be programmed with different activities offered, especially for young people. ▪ Health & Fitness – no health & fitness centre in Kilcoy. ▪ Aquatic Centre – concern regarding fees charged. Lack of shade in grounds. ▪ Young people – more activities for young people (as opposed to facilities). ▪ Jimna Fire Tower – Need to preserve and reopen this facility. New toilet/ picnic facilities. <p>Parks supply and future provision findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Generally, the current land supply is adequate to meet existing needs. ▪ New local parks (x 4) and park upgrades will be required over the next decade. ▪ Proposed standards of service for public recreation land include recommendations for quantity of land: Sporting land = 2ha/1000 persons; Informal parks = 2.5ha/1000 persons; Community facilities = 0.3ha/10000 persons.

9.1.2. Status of Previous Recommended Actions in Previous Reports

Council officers provided the following feedback on the status of recommended actions in previous Parkland and Recreation reports.

ESK PARKLAND STRATEGY (2006)

STRATEGY	RECOMMENDATION	PRIORITY	CURRENT STATUS	
3.1.1. Plan for the provision of adequate sport & recreation land in response to population growth.	1. Adopt the proposed Standards of Service for Public Parks. This includes proposed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ level of supply ▪ performance criteria ▪ general criteria for parks ▪ preferred level of embellishment 	Short	Not formally adopted. Council has detailed Standards of Service for parks and community land, but this does not provide specific detail about preferred level of supply (Ha/ 1,000 persons) and preferred level of development (embellishment).	
	2. Council should undertake the following actions in respect of parkland requirements to meet demand from projected residential growth as summarised in section 8.3 of the report.	Ongoing in accordance with population growth.		
	Esk		Projected growth does not warrant development of additional land.	
	Toogoolawah		Projected growth does not warrant development of additional land.	
	Fernvale		Develop 1 additional sporting park (minimum 3Ha) as per attached map (F6).	This park is being developed at present (located on Brouff Rd Fernvale). Will include four netball courts, cricket/ AFL oval, a rugby/ soccer field, car park, and amenities block.
	Develop 6 new local parks to service projected demand in residential growth areas (3-4ha total) as per attached map.		F1 - will come on line as development occurs. F2 - Residential development has been approved and park provisioned for. F3 - Residential development has been approved and park included. F4 - An older residential development approval was granted for this site, but approval has lapsed. Adjacent development	

STRATEGY	RECOMMENDATION	PRIORITY	CURRENT STATUS
			approval does not include parkland. F5 – A local park in Honeywood Estate has been developed. F6 – moved to new site on the corner of Brouff St and Brisbane Valley Hwy. This sports park is being constructed at the moment.
	Lowood		<p data-bbox="656 499 1480 603">Upgrade carrying capacity of Lowood Recreation Reserve to cater for sport. Consider expanding sports fields to the north or west (would require earthworks and realignment of drains/ culverts)</p> <p data-bbox="656 603 1480 707">If future demand exceeds capacity of Lowood Recreation Reserve, negotiate with Queensland Education to share use of ovals at Lowood State High School.</p> <p data-bbox="656 707 1480 1377">Develop 4 new local parks in residential growth areas as per map.</p> <p data-bbox="1686 499 2029 603">This is being actioned currently. Council has acquired land and has received grant funding to develop.</p> <p data-bbox="1686 603 2029 707">Has not been required but should remain in plan to address potential future needs.</p> <p data-bbox="1686 707 2029 898">L1 – In Eagle Rise Estate. Lot has been created, but not yet transferred to Council. Land size is 1.5ha. Location has moved – now adjoins Forestdale-Fernwood Road.</p> <p data-bbox="1686 898 2029 1058">L2 – Development approval given, but is not likely to proceed in the near future. New location proposed to the north of Bauer Street and west of Green Street.</p> <p data-bbox="1686 1058 2029 1121">L3 – Haslingden Park has been developed.</p> <p data-bbox="1686 1121 2029 1313">L4 – Development plans for this site have changed. The location will have to change. A park will still be required in the area but will not be servicing the same number of people.</p> <p data-bbox="1686 1313 2029 1377">L5 – additional land has been acquired for sports field which are</p>

STRATEGY	RECOMMENDATION	PRIORITY	CURRENT STATUS	
			currently under development (with the assistance of grant funding).	
	Remainder of Shire		To be revisited Parkland Strategy Review.	
	Sport demand is capable of being serviced by existing areas and proposed upgrades in towns. Upgrading/ development of Destination Parks is capable of servicing informal recreation demand.		To be revisited Parkland Strategy Review	
	3. Adopt a rolling program for the upgrading of parks so that all communities have access to parks which meet minimum Standards of Service. Pay particular attention to provision of shade and water and, in the case of township/ shire parks, adequate access for people with mobility difficulties.	Ongoing	This has been delivered to some extent. Council has asset management plans in place which it uses to identify issues.	
Upgrading of Parks				
3.2.1 Upgrade parks where necessary to meet community needs and priorities.	Esk	1. Prepare a Master Plan for the sport and recreation precinct comprising the Esk Sport & Recreation Reserve, former Railway Reserve, Barbour Park and Lions Park. The Master Plan should comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Walking trail linkage (refer recommendation 3.3.1 (4)) ○ Develop a larger play space and replace existing equipment between tennis courts and bowls club. 	Medium	Master Plan has not been prepared but a number of upgrades have occurred: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Railway Reserve has been upgraded - Barbour Park now has a skate park - New pathways Officers do not consider a larger playground space is required because a new playground has been developed at Pipeliner Park. Officers suggest any future master concept plan should incorporate the entire town's open space Corridor.
		2. Develop a more scenic picnic area along the creek bank (away from road) at Lions Park. Include this park in the Park and Recreation Zone in the Planning Scheme.	Medium	The area regularly floods so any development here needs to be fairly basic and robust.
		3. Consider upgrading Lakeview Park to incorporate a small playground, water tap and kickabout space. Include this park in the Park and Recreation Zone in the Planning Scheme.	Medium	Officers advise not a lot of houses in the vicinity to service. Terrain is fairly steep and rocky and perhaps

STRATEGY	RECOMMENDATION	PRIORITY	CURRENT STATUS
			not suitable for playground equipment. Lookout area is losing views due to tree growth on surrounding private properties. Current preference would be for picnic rather than playground equipment. Water tap cannot be provided at the moment due to lack of water supply to the site.
Toogoolawah	4. Consider upgrading open space adjacent to swimming pool as short stay/ 24 hour camping area.	Medium	No longer required. A new RV Rest Area has been established off Gardener Street and Council is upgrading of nearby toilets. Water and electricity would be appreciated at new Gardener Street site.
Fernvale	5. Upgrade Stumer Park to incorporate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sports field (main demand likely from little athletics, cricket and rugby league) ○ Erect a fence around the skatepark and playground areas ○ Erect a shade cover over the skatepark. 	Short	The Brough Street sports field development negates the need for a sports field upgrade. Would be desirable to retain the informal sport capability of the park. Fencing of skate park/ playground areas. Shade cover over skatepark would still be welcomed.
Remainder of Shire	Upgrade Coominya Railway Park to provide picnic tables, bbq, and additional landscape planting.	Medium	Not actioned as yet. Highest priority is shade – it is a hot location with limited shade (shelters and tree shade needed).
	If demand warrants, negotiate use of school oval for community sport as Coominya Recreation Reserve is in poor condition, has substantial slope and has no power or water supply. School oval is fenced, level and in good condition. Continue periodic slashing of Coominya Recreation Reserve.	Long	Redevelopment in conjunction with cricket club is preferred by Council but need to retain possibility of using school oval in future.

STRATEGY	RECOMMENDATION	PRIORITY	CURRENT STATUS
Facility Development			
3.3.1 Facilitate the development/ upgrading of facilities or better management arrangements to improve community sport and recreation opportunities.	1. The development of a new swimming pool in this Shire is <u>not</u> recommended. Lowood Swimming Pool should continue to meet the aquatic facility needs of residents in the southern part of the Shire.	Medium	Master plan for Lowood pool has been prepared. An opportunity exists to improve the accessibility and use of existing pools (particularly considering opening times etc.).
	2. Prepare a Master Plan for Lowood Swimming Pool which considers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Disabled access ○ Small leisure water area ○ Extended café/kiosk with viewing deck. 		
	3. Liaise with Lowood State High School to encourage greater use of the indoor sports hall. Consider conducting one-off Council organised competitions in order to facilitate formation of clubs	Short	Proceed only if demand warrants
	4. Continue the construction of bikeways and pathways in towns. Include the following linkages in future plans: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Link from Esk Environmental Park (now known as Hertrich Place) to Sport and Recreation Reserve to Barbour Memorial Park (an old trail exists along the creek bank). ○ Link from Fernvale Campdraft and Recreation Reserve to Stumer Park. 	Ongoing	Link between Hertrich Place and Barbour Memorial Park was severed after a concrete culvert was washed away. Unsure if this has been repaired.
Safety and Asset Management			
3.4.1 Ensure Council parkland is maintained in keeping with the 'profile' of each park type to maximise the cost effectiveness of available funds.	1. Adopt the notional maintenance regimes outlined for different parks within Esk Shire.	Short	Officers advised that this does not work well. The recommended approach is a one-size-fits-all approach which is not suitable. Council maintains subject to need.
	2. Investigate the potential for (and viability of) the use of secondary treated effluent water for watering of playing fields/ major parks/ golf courses fairways etc.	Short	The golf course now uses treated effluent water for watering. An arising issue relating to this recommendation is that Council does not own the water infrastructure anymore.
	3. Investigate opportunities to access Community Water Grants (Round 2) of the Federal Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, in order to implement recommendation (2) above.		
	4. Ensure compliance with the Queensland Environmental Protection Agency "Queensland Water Recycling Guidelines."		
3.4.2 Maximise public safety outcomes in design and management of parks	1. Seek advice from an accredited assessor to determine whether older style playground equipment in parks complies with Australian Standards and implement a replacement program for any non-complying equipment.	Ongoing	Yes, this has been implemented. Council has a rolling program in place and will continue to do this. An audit will be conducted in 2016.

STRATEGY	RECOMMENDATION	PRIORITY	CURRENT STATUS
	2. Ensure any new parks are developed in line with Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles.		There is no formal mechanism to ensure this.
Regional Sport and Recreational Opportunities			
3.5.1 Support the provision of outdoor recreation opportunities for the wider South East Queensland region by encouraging the development of, or improved access to, open space areas within the Shire.	1. Support the implementation of the 2006 SEQ Trails Strategy subject to resolution of funding of ongoing maintenance requirements for trails within Esk Shire.	Short	Officers were doubtful that this strategy is being implemented. Brisbane Valley Rail Trail has in part been implemented (Wanora to Toogoolawah – 70km, and Moore to Yarraman – 44km) ²⁶ . There has been recent funding to build remainder of the rail trail and Council to maintain.
	2. Acknowledge the recommendations of the Mid-Brisbane River Recreation Management Plan (2004) subject to resolution of funding of ongoing maintenance requirements.	Short	Not implemented. Retain recommendation-reconsider timing.
	3. Prepare a Master Plan for Twin Bridges in partnership with the private sector proponents of developments at this location, Department of Natural Resources Mines and Water, Department of Main Roads, and SEQ Western Catchments. The plan should address private sector proposals, traffic access, public amenities, and potential for overnight camping.	Short	A Master Plan was prepared in Mid-Brisbane study. Retain recommendation-reconsider timing.
	4. Adopt a Council policy on retaining riverfront land held in trust of fee simple for future recreation opportunities or as a strategic investment for Council.	Short	Not implemented. Retain recommendation-reconsider timing.
	5. Prepare a proposal to the Queensland Government in respect of capital and operational funding of SEQ regional recreation opportunities for trails and camping within Esk Shire.	Medium	Not implemented. Retain recommendation-reconsider timing.
	6. Support private sector proposals to develop a motor sport complex within the Shire.	Medium	No known proposals at this stage.
Communication			
3.6.1 Ensure that Council has an effective process for communicating with club and community members on matters relating to sport and recreation.	1. Integrate the recommendations of the Esk Parkland Strategy with the Planning Scheme and other appropriate Council plans.	Short	Open Space Strategy has been incorporated into Council's Development Manual, and Trunk Infrastructure Planning. Other recommendations are not represented.

²⁶ <http://www.dilgp.qld.gov.au/resources/brochure/bvrt/bvrt-map-of-trails.pdf>

STRATEGY	RECOMMENDATION	PRIORITY	CURRENT STATUS
	2. Review progress of recommendations of the Esk Parkland Strategy annually.	Ongoing	Not implemented.
	3. Conduct a major review of the Strategy, including public consultation in year five.	Medium	Not implemented.

PARKLAND AND RECREATION PLAN (KILCOY/ JIMNA)

STRATEGY	RECOMMENDATION	PRIORITY	CURRENT STATUS															
Priority Infrastructure Planning for Parks																		
3.1.1 Plan for the provision of adequate sport & recreation land to meet projected population growth	1. Adopt the Desired Standards of Service for Public Parks set out at section 9.4, pp52 -60 of this report. This includes proposed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Minimum Level of Supply (refer section 9.4.2) o Preferred Outcomes for the Minimum Level of Supply (refer section 9.4.3) o General Criteria for Parks (refer section 9.4.4), and o Minimum Level of Embellishment of Parks (refer section 9.4.5) 		DSS is incorporated into Council's Development Manual															
	2. The Desired Standards of Service and proposed Acquisition and Development program should be used as the basis for a future Priority Infrastructure Plan for Public Parks																	
	3. Council should undertake the following actions in respect of parkland requirements to meet demand from projected residential growth:																	
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Park</th> <th>Description</th> <th>Action</th> <th></th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) Brown St Park</td> <td>Existing informal open space area. Should be upgraded to provide a local park opportunity. Current provision of local park or park opportunities in this area of town is poor. Cost to be shared between future and existing population.</td> <td>Upgrade to Local Park standard [Map Ref: 1]</td> <td>Short term</td> <td>Has not been implemented. Unsatisfactory site. Former Seqwater treatment plant site may be an appropriate alternative site.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) New Local Park</td> <td>Located centrally.</td> <td>Provide a new local park of 0.5ha+. [Map Ref: 2]</td> <td>Medium term</td> <td>Awaiting further information</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Park	Description	Action			a) Brown St Park	Existing informal open space area. Should be upgraded to provide a local park opportunity. Current provision of local park or park opportunities in this area of town is poor. Cost to be shared between future and existing population.	Upgrade to Local Park standard [Map Ref: 1]	Short term	Has not been implemented. Unsatisfactory site. Former Seqwater treatment plant site may be an appropriate alternative site.	b) New Local Park	Located centrally.	Provide a new local park of 0.5ha+. [Map Ref: 2]	Medium term	Awaiting further information		
Park	Description	Action																
a) Brown St Park	Existing informal open space area. Should be upgraded to provide a local park opportunity. Current provision of local park or park opportunities in this area of town is poor. Cost to be shared between future and existing population.	Upgrade to Local Park standard [Map Ref: 1]	Short term	Has not been implemented. Unsatisfactory site. Former Seqwater treatment plant site may be an appropriate alternative site.														
b) New Local Park	Located centrally.	Provide a new local park of 0.5ha+. [Map Ref: 2]	Medium term	Awaiting further information														

STRATEGY	RECOMMENDATION			PRIORITY	CURRENT STATUS
	c) New Local Park	Local park provided adjacent to creek corridor.	Provide a new local park of 0.5ha+. [Map Ref: 3]	Medium term	Awaiting further information
	d) New Local Park	Local park provided adjacent to creek corridor.	Provide a new local park of 0.5ha+. Located centrally. [Map Ref: 4]	Long term	No Development Applications have been lodged.
	e) Yowie Park and Hopetoun Fields	Community demands and Bypass Road necessitate Master Plan. Should be upgraded to Town – Council Wide park standard.	Upgrade as per proposed Master Plan (see Recommendation 3.2.1 (1)) [Map Ref: 5]	Short term	Possibly some upgrades have taken place, but a master plan has not been developed.
	f) New Local Park	Local park provided adjacent to creek corridor.	Provide a new local park of 0.5ha+. [Map Ref: 6]	Medium term	No development applications have been lodged.
	g) Hedley Dve	Existing linear parks along drainage lines with some functional constraints. Upgrading should focus on maximising recreational value. Costs to be shared between current and future population.	Upgrade open space/ linear parks to provide local park opportunities and active space for youth if possible. [Map Ref: 7]	Short term	An upgrade has taken place, but there is no obvious youth space included. Current need questionable.
Park Upgrading					
3.2.1 Upgrade parks where necessary to meet community needs and priorities	1. Prepare a Master Plan for Yowie Park and Hopetoun Sports Fields. The Master Plan should consider the following elements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Preservation of the core recreation and sporting areas ○ New toilet block ○ New/ upgraded play equipment ○ Additional covered shelters, tables, seats and barbeques ○ Retention of consistent historic theme in park furniture and design 			Short term	Upgrades have occurred but a master plan has not been developed. Upgrades completed include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New toilet block - Upgraded play equipment & fencing - Rain Garden

STRATEGY	RECOMMENDATION	PRIORITY	CURRENT STATUS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Shade/ and solar lighting of pathways around perimeter ○ Dog off-leash area ○ Location of buildings for possible Pioneer Township pending Council satisfaction with Business Case to be prepared by the proponents ○ Possible wetland subject to further information on design by proponents ○ Access off new Bypass Road and car parking for pool/ indoor centre / sportsfield patrons and parkland patrons 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wetland development has commenced (community driven). - Information Centre. - Old courthouse has been installed & used as Art Gallery. - Dog off-leash area (off Seib Street near sports fields) - New memorial walk around pond. <p>Access is now planned off Seib Street (previous site was too boggy).</p>
	2. Upgrade Bellbird Park, Jimna to meet minimum standards identified in the Desired Standards of Service for Township Park (principally picnic table, shelter, play equipment)	Short term	Playground has been replaced.
	3. Support local community access to the old school oval at Jimna State School for local sport use/ kickabout space	Short – Medium	Land is now owned privately and is run as a camping ground and bed & breakfast.
	4. Seek opportunities for partnerships with Landcare and Kilcoy State High School (agriculture and horticulture programs) in future park development	Ongoing	This has been implemented for some projects. Region-wide opportunities should be considered.
	5. Upgrade the synthetic cricket pitch at Anzac Park	Medium term	Has not been implemented.
Facility Development/ Upgrading			
3.3.1 Improve community sport and recreation opportunities by facilitating better management arrangements and/ or infrastructure	1. Liaise with the lessee of Kilcoy Aquatic Centre to develop a strategy to improve the usage of the Indoor Sports Centre. Specific elements should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Conversion of the mezzanine level to gymnasium (ie enclosure, air conditioning) and minor maintenance (eg painting, new carpet) ○ Support lessee applications to external funding agencies for provision of gymnasium equipment and equipment for conducting activities (especially targeting young people) ○ Lessee delivery of programs (eg indoor cricket, basketball, futsal, after school programs) ○ Renovation of downstairs area to create activity space for young people 	Short term	Current needs being followed up by Council.

STRATEGY	RECOMMENDATION	PRIORITY	CURRENT STATUS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Replace basketball hoops on outdoor courts 		
	2. Engage with residents, Kilcoy High School and community groups regarding the conversion of the old swimming pool to more appropriate long term use (eg local park)	Medium term	This site has now been converted into a basic park with picnic units and some landscaping.
	3. Provide more shade in the grounds at the Kilcoy Aquatic Centre (seek external funding eg Minor Sporting Facilities Program under Department of Local Government Sport and Recreation)		Implemented.
	4. Engage with local youth regarding provision of shade, seats and expansion of the skatepark in Aston Park		Has not happened but there have been skate clinics held on site and a BMX track added.
Walk/ Cycle Paths			
3.3.2 Contribute to improved health of residents by encouraging the development and/ or upgrading of walk/ cycle paths to provide opportunities for participation in physical recreation	1. Extend the walk/ cycle path network in Kilcoy. Priorities for development are illustrated at Map 1 and comprise the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Extension of Showground to Sheepstation Creek pathway up William St to roundabout at intersection with Carseldine St ○ Completion of connection from roundabout at top of William St (intersection with Carseldine St) down William St to Anzac Park ○ Footpath linkages creating a circuit from intersection of William St and Carseldine St, north into Carseldine St, east into Atthrow St, south into Kennedy St 	Ongoing	Unsure.
	2. Develop a program of pathway maintenance to ensure all pathways are kept in a safe and usable state.	Ongoing	Footpaths inspected and prioritised for replacement/ repairs through asset system.
	3. Install lighting and shade on the Yowie Park walking circuit (refer recommendation 3.2.1 (1))	Medium term	Would like to do some tree planting (shade trees). Not Councils land – would need approval from Qld Bulk Water Supply Authority/ SEQ Water?
	4. In the detailed design of the Bypass Road, ensure that provision is made for safe pedestrian and cycle access between Yowie Park and Aston Park (eg via signalised intersection with pedestrian phase, or underpass)	Short term	This work hasn't begun. Main Roads is handling. Retain.
	5. Prepare a Master Plan to develop a long term linear public open space corridor along Sheepstation Creek and Kilcoy Creek with cross linkages to Kilcoy township. The Master Plan should identify:	Medium-long term	Has not been implemented.

STRATEGY	RECOMMENDATION	PRIORITY	CURRENT STATUS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Desirable multi-modal corridors for walking/ cycling/ trail riding ○ Circuit opportunities ○ Land tenure/ ownership issues to resolve. 		
Club Development			
3.5.1 Assist sport and recreation clubs to maintain their viability and improve services to members	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Encourage sport and recreation clubs to seek funding from the Department of Local Government Sport and Recreation (Club Development Program) to undertake club development plans to improve management, maximise external funding opportunities, reduce pressure on volunteers, and improve succession planning 2. Encourage and assist clubs to apply for funding from external funding agencies for training and/ or facility improvements (eg Department of Local Government Sport and Recreation, gambling funding schemes) 	Medium term	Council had a Club Development Officer (funded by Queensland Government) for a period. This position is no longer in place and all work now sits with a single Sport and Recreation Officer. Significant club support work has been undertaken with a range of resources remaining available online for clubs.
Recreation Programming			
3.6.1 Facilitate the viability of Council owned facilities and encourage active lifestyles	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consider creating a small budget to develop recreation programs which stimulate the use of Council owned facilities and assist people to lead active & healthy lifestyles (eg low impact health and fitness activities in parks, after school programs, school holiday programs, walking programs). 	Medium term	This recommendation has been implemented. Council has developed an <i>Active & healthy Somerset</i> brochure detailing physical activity opportunities.
Administration			
3.7.1 Monitor the progress of the Parkland and Recreation Plan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Integrate the recommendations of the Parkland and Recreation Plan for Kilcoy/ Jimna with the Planning Scheme and other appropriate Council plans 2. Review the recommendations of the Parkland and Recreation Plan for Kilcoy/ Jimna 3. Conduct a major review of the Parkland and Recreation Plan for Kilcoy/ Jimna in 2014. 	Medium term	Not implemented

9.1.3. Somerset Regional Council Corporate Plan

Council's Corporate Plan 2011-2016 identifies a number of core priority areas and action areas with relevance to this Parkland Strategy, outlined in Table 16 below.

Table 16: Summary of Somerset Regional Council Corporate Plan Brochure

Priority Area	Action areas with relevance to the Parkland Strategy
<p><u>Vibrant Somerset:</u> <i>An integrated and welcoming place with something for everyone.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inform the community about the range of sporting and recreational facilities and activities available and how to access them. ▪ Increase the local range of recreational opportunities by encouraging the construction and operation of regional facilities for regional visitors.
<p><u>Well planned Somerset:</u> <i>A place where planning and design look to the future while respecting the past.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Deliver regionally significant infrastructure in a coordinated manner with other local governments and state agencies. ▪ Provide all towns with open space areas and access to recreational facilities that are safe and meet the needs of residents.
<p><u>United Somerset:</u> <i>An active place which values participation.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide opportunities for community involvement, participation and input. ▪ Manage the financial resources of Council to ensure effective and efficient use is made of available funds.
<p><u>Natural Somerset:</u> <i>A place where the natural environment and rural lifestyle are valued and protected.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encourage the State and Federal Governments to support a range of Natural Resource enhancement activities including reforestation, land care, riparian restoration and carbon reduction initiatives. ▪ Make parks and gardens an integral part of any growth management plans that are developed.

9.1.4. Somerset Futures Community Plan 2010–2020

This document is the Somerset Region's Community Plan and outlines a 10-year vision for the region. The plan sets a vision of "a natural, vibrant, prosperous, well planned and united Somerset – Where lifestyle is the destination." This document acknowledges the SEQ Regional Plan which identifies that the activity centres of Esk, Kilcoy and Fernvale will absorb the largest share of population growth in the region, with opportunities for growth also present for the smaller centres of Lowood and Toogoolawah and tourism areas of Somerset and Wivenhoe Dams. The Plan identifies a number of future challenges for the Somerset region:

- Preserving the rural character and lifestyle
- Creating economic vibrancy through growth and diversity
- Protecting and enhancing the natural environment
- Providing adequate community services and infrastructure.

The Plan produced the original priority and action areas adopted for Council's Corporate Plan (outlined in 9.1.3).

9.1.5. Somerset Regional Council Planning Scheme

The Somerset Region Planning Scheme provides a framework to manage land use and development across the region. A number of areas have particular relevance to this Parkland Strategy review, outlined in the following subsections.

Settlement Pattern

The scheme nominates a settlement pattern under which urban growth and development is enabled by compact urban expansion of Esk, Fernvale, Kilcoy, Lowood and Toogoolawah in order to:

- a) promote the efficient provision of infrastructure and services;
- b) realise the intended role and function of town centres in the Somerset Region town centres network;
- c) protect environmental, landscape and scenic amenity values and the productive rural activities and use of natural resources prevalent in rural areas; and
- d) minimise the risks to life and property from natural hazards;

The majority of urban growth is accommodated by the urban expansion of the towns of Fernvale and Lowood.

Strategic Framework – Community identify and regional landscape character

3.6.10 Element— Open space, sport and recreation facilities network - the open space, sport and recreation facilities network supports community health, well-being and identity and is appropriately located away from land use conflict and natural hazard areas.

Specific outcomes

- (a) The towns and small towns of Somerset Region enjoy equality of access to open space, sport and recreation facilities network;
- (b) The public parks and land for community facilities network of the Part 4—Priority infrastructure plan is implemented by development through land or monetary contributions;
- (c) The open space, sport and recreation facilities network:
 - (i) is not located on land subject to flood, bushfire and landslide hazard risk; or where located in an area subject to natural hazard risks, incorporates appropriate measures to mitigate the impacts on development from these risks; and
 - (iii) is protected from the encroachment of incompatible development that creates land use conflicts in order to protect the health, wellbeing, amenity and safety of the community.

Priority Infrastructure Plan

The following excerpt from Somerset Regional Council's Desired Standards of Service outline the desired standards for public parks and community land. These standards of service are used by Council's planning team to guide development across the LGA.

Table 17: Somerset Regional Council's Desired Standards of Service for Public Parks and Community Land

PLANNING STANDARD	COMMUNITY OUTCOME
Provide a connected and accessible network of parks, open space, and community facilities that meets the needs of the LGA's residents and visitors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provides opportunities for access and increased usage of open space, recreational and community facilities. ▪ Provides for an appropriate balance of land uses and ensures high levels of amenity in the urban form. ▪ Provides a basis for a healthy and active community.
Ensure strong linkages and where possible colocation of existing and future parks, open space and community facilities in accordance with the Local government's Parkland Strategies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensures utilisation of existing and future assets while maintaining maximum access.
Provide embellishments to public parks, commensurate with the range of activities envisaged.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provides open space embellishments that meet the needs of the community by providing a range of facilities for social activities and/or fitness/recreational pursuits. ▪ Ensures activities are met and contained within designated areas - reducing potential off site impacts to other more sensitive areas in the LGA.
Ensure that existing and future parks, open space and community facilities with significant environmental, waterway or cultural heritage value are managed appropriately.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protects and enhances items of cultural interest in the LGA for the benefit of current and future communities in the LGA. ▪ Provides a basis for tourism opportunities. ▪ Protection of the natural landscape ensures maintenance of quality of air, water and land resources reducing negative impacts requiring amelioration.
Public parks and community land areas are provided in accordance with standard of provision (including area and indicative dimensions) defined in Somerset Development Manual, and relevant Somerset Regional Council Parkland Strategies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provides a standard of service for the LGA's communities as identified by the Local Government's Parkland Strategy. ▪ Land and facilities are developed to optimise layout and use.
Flood protection for parks and community facilities are achieved in accordance with Somerset Development Manual, and relevant Somerset Regional Council Parkland Strategies including the Esk Shire Council Parkland Strategy Final Report and the Somerset Regional Council Parkland and Recreation Plan Kilcoy/Jimna Final Report.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure adequate provision of safe, accessible and usable facilities.

PLANNING STANDARD	COMMUNITY OUTCOME
Access to public parks and community facilities are to be in accordance with Somerset Development Manual, and relevant Somerset Regional Council Parkland Strategies including the Esk Shire Council Parkland Strategy Final Report and the Somerset Regional Council Parkland and Recreation Plan Kilcoy/Jimna Final Report.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides community access to a range of park, open space and community facilities.
Public park embellishments are provided in accordance with Somerset Development Manual, and relevant Somerset Regional Council Parkland Strategies including the Esk Shire Council Parkland Strategy Final Report and the Somerset Regional Council Parkland and Recreation Plan Kilcoy/Jimna Final Report.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a range of park types that are suitability embellished to meeting their purpose within the park hierarchy.

Within the Priority Infrastructure Plan, demand generation rates are provided. However, although line items are provided for recreation activities including ‘indoor sport and recreation’, motor sport facility’, ‘outdoor sport and recreation’, and ‘park’, demand rates (ha of land area) are not provided, with the response “use and demand determined at time of assessment” provided for each of these.

9.1.6. Mid-Brisbane River Outdoor Recreation Master Plans (August 2008)

This study focused on identifying the desired future use and development of five key recreation access points along the Mid-Brisbane River:

- Lowood Bend
- Fielding Reserve
- Twin Bridges
- Savages Crossing
- Hills Reserve

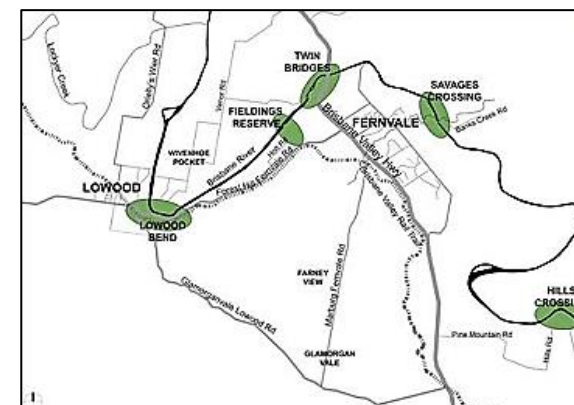


Figure 16: Location of five sites examined in the Mid-Brisbane River Outdoor Recreation Master Plans

Table 18 outlines the recommended intent, desired outcomes, uses and specific proposals for each of these sites, followed by a brief overview of the status of these recommendations. None of these proposals have been implemented to date.

Table 18: Summary of site recommendations - Mid Brisbane River Outdoor Recreation Master Plans

STATEMENT OF INTENT	DESIRED OUTCOMES	USES TO BE CATERED FOR	SPECIFIC PROPOSALS
Lowood Bend Reserve			
Lowood Bend Reserve is to be developed as a regional recreational park with the main focus on river based activities including day use picnicking, canoeing, kayaking, boating, fishing, nature appreciation and cycle rest stop. Proposed development is to retain the rural / semi- natural character of the site.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Day visits, picnicking. ▪ Canoeing, kayaking and boating. ▪ Nature appreciation. ▪ Fishing. ▪ Cycling rest stop. ▪ Ecotourism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Council to request a change of tenure to recreation reserve for those lands no longer required by Main Roads or Queensland Rail. ▪ Request Main Roads to reduce vehicle speed to 60KPH along this section of the Forest Hill / Fernvale Road to maximise visitor safety. ▪ Limit vehicle access to the north of Forest Hill / Fernvale Road for day use and water craft drop-off only. A boom gate should be located to prevent night time vehicle access and camping. ▪ Locate main car parking area to the south of Forest Hill / Fernvale Road. ▪ Place boulders in river to create white water rapids at various river flow levels. ▪ Investigate eastern pedestrian / cycle underpass when wooden bridge replaced. ▪ Undertake rehabilitation of the site with appropriate plant species.
Fielding Recreation Reserve			
Fielding Reserve is to be developed as a local conservation area with minimal development and the main focus on walk-in day use and river based activities including nature appreciation, river side stop, and fishing. The semi- natural character of the site is to be enhanced by sensitive landscape planting with minimal facility development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduced risk to water quality. ▪ Improved site management. ▪ Quality nature based recreation experiences. ▪ Limited site development compatible with semi-natural setting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ River side stop. ▪ Walk in day use activities only. ▪ Nature appreciation. ▪ Fishing. ▪ Ecotourism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Restrict vehicle access to car park adjacent to Fielding Road. ▪ Provide pedestrian and cycle access to river bank. ▪ Maintain as a semi-natural river side picnic facility with basic facilities only. ▪ Site rehabilitation with appropriate plant species.

STATEMENT OF INTENT	DESIRED OUTCOMES	USES TO BE CATERED FOR	SPECIFIC PROPOSALS
Twin Bridges Reserve Master Plan			
<p>Twin Bridges is to be developed as a regional riverside recreational park. Council's preferred development option is to have the river bed rehabilitated after river sand mining to incorporate a self flushing lake with white water structures placed in the river bed. A proposed walking / cycle / horse circuit trail connecting with Fernvale and Savages Crossing is to be constructed over time. The landscape character will be semi-developed with high quality facilities and good river accessibility</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduced risk to water quality. ▪ Improved site management. ▪ Quality river based recreation experiences. ▪ Improved site facilities. ▪ Controlled vehicle access and parking. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Day visits, picnicking, beach and water play. ▪ Canoeing, kayaking and boating. ▪ Nature appreciation. ▪ Fishing. ▪ Roadside rest stop. ▪ Dog exercising (in designated area). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop site as regional, day use river based recreational area and roadside rest stop. ▪ Restrict vehicle access to formalised tracks and car parks adjacent to day use areas. ▪ Provide for water-craft drop off and recovery. ▪ Provide site walking / cycle trails connected to Fernvale and Rail Trail. ▪ Develop a self-flushing central lake for water based recreational activities post mining. ▪ Allow dog exercising in designated area.
Savages Crossing			
<p>Savages Crossing is to be developed as a district recreational park on both sides of the river. A proposed walking / cycle / horse circuit trail will connect with Fernvale and Twin Bridges. The landscape character will be semi-developed with quality facilities and good river accessibility.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduced risk to water quality. ▪ Improved site management. ▪ Quality river based recreation experiences. ▪ Improved site facilities. ▪ Controlled vehicle access and parking. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Day use and picnicking. ▪ Beach and water play. ▪ Canoeing, kayaking and boating. ▪ Nature appreciation. ▪ Fishing. ▪ Ecotourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Locate car parking away from river edge. ▪ Locate day use visitor facilities on middle river terrace. ▪ Provide for water craft drop off and recovery. ▪ Provide walking / cycle paths with future sub-division and Fernvale. ▪ Dog exercising in designated area.

STATEMENT OF INTENT	DESIRED OUTCOMES	USES TO BE CATERED FOR	SPECIFIC PROPOSALS
Hills Crossing Recreation Reserve			
Hills Reserve is to be developed as a limited access, supervised riverside camping area with basic facilities for overnight stays with the main focus on river based activities. The landscape character will be semi-natural with low key facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduced risk to water quality. ▪ Improved site management. ▪ Quality river based recreation and camping experiences. ▪ Provision of basic site facilities. ▪ Controlled vehicle access and parking. ▪ Effective site supervision and control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supervised low key camping for river users. ▪ Canoeing, kayaking and boating. ▪ Walk in day use activities. ▪ Nature appreciation. ▪ Fishing. ▪ Ecotourism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Locate camping / day use facilities on middle river terrace. ▪ Provide for water-craft drop off and recovery. ▪ Provide internal walking / cycle paths with future links to regional trail network. ▪ Designate sites for river based camping groups on lower river terrace. ▪ Relocate dirt road to southern boundary.

9.1.7. Somerset Regional Council’s Adopted Infrastructure Charges Resolution – Desired Standards of Service

The following excerpt from Somerset Regional Council’s Desired Standards of Service outline the desired standards for public parks and community land. These standards of service are used by Council’s planning team to guide development across the LGA.

Table 19: Somerset Regional Council’s Desired Standards of Service for Public Parks and Community Land

PLANNING STANDARD	COMMUNITY OUTCOME
Provide a connected and accessible network of parks, open space, and community facilities that meets the needs of the LGA’s residents and visitors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provides opportunities for access and increased usage of open space, recreational and community facilities. ▪ Provides for an appropriate balance of land uses and ensures high levels of amenity in the urban form. ▪ Provides a basis for a healthy and active community.
Ensure strong linkages and where possible colocation of existing and future parks, open space and community facilities in accordance with the Local government’s Parkland Strategies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensures utilisation of existing and future assets while maintaining maximum access.

PLANNING STANDARD	COMMUNITY OUTCOME
Provide embellishments to public parks, commensurate with the range of activities envisaged.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provides open space embellishments that meet the needs of the community by providing a range of facilities for social activities and/or fitness/recreational pursuits. ▪ Ensures activities are met and contained within designated areas - reducing potential off site impacts to other more sensitive areas in the LGA.
Ensure that existing and future parks, open space and community facilities with significant environmental, waterway or cultural heritage value are managed appropriately.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protects and enhances items of cultural interest in the LGA for the benefit of current and future communities in the LGA. ▪ Provides a basis for tourism opportunities. ▪ Protection of the natural landscape ensures maintenance of quality of air, water and land resources reducing negative impacts requiring amelioration.
Public parks and community land areas are provided in accordance with standard of provision (including area and indicative dimensions) defined in Somerset Development Manual, and relevant Somerset Regional Council Parkland Strategies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provides a standard of service for the LGA's communities as identified by the Local Government's Parkland Strategy. ▪ Land and facilities are developed to optimise layout and use.
Flood protection for parks and community facilities are achieved in accordance with Somerset Development Manual, and relevant Somerset Regional Council Parkland Strategies including the Esk Shire Council Parkland Strategy Final Report and the Somerset Regional Council Parkland and Recreation Plan Kilcoy/Jimna Final Report.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure adequate provision of safe, accessible and usable facilities.
Access to public parks and community facilities are to be in accordance with Somerset Development Manual, and relevant Somerset Regional Council Parkland Strategies including the Esk Shire Council Parkland Strategy Final Report and the Somerset Regional Council Parkland and Recreation Plan Kilcoy/Jimna Final Report.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provides community access to a range of park, open space and community facilities.
Public park embellishments are provided in accordance with Somerset Development Manual, and relevant Somerset Regional Council Parkland Strategies including the Esk Shire Council Parkland Strategy Final Report and the Somerset Regional Council Parkland and Recreation Plan Kilcoy/Jimna Final Report.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provides a range of park types that are suitability embellished to meeting their purpose within the park hierarchy.

9.1.8. Somerset Regional Council’s Infrastructure Charges Resolution

This resolution sets out the adopted charges to be applied to development within the region, including infrastructure charges for parks and open space. Table 20 outlines these charges in detail.

Table 20: Somerset Regional Council’s adopted infrastructure charges for parks and open space

Development for which an adopted infrastructure charge may apply	Maximum adopted charges	Local government adopted infrastructure charges for parks and open space
3 or more bedroom dwelling	\$28,000 per dwelling unit (for all networks)	\$3,059 per dwelling unit for all networks
1 or 2 bedroom dwelling	\$20,000 per dwelling unit	\$3,059 per dwelling unit for all networks
Accommodation (long term) 1 or 2 bedroom dwelling	\$20,000 per dwelling unit (for all networks)	\$2,141 per dwelling unit/site
Accommodation (long term) 3 or more bedroom dwelling	\$28,000 per dwelling unit (for all networks)	\$2,141 per dwelling unit/site

9.1.9. Somerset Regional Council Development Manual: Open Spaces – Parks Landscaping Design Standards

Council’s Development Manual provides a guide to supplement “the engineering analyses and judgement that is to be applied to projects.” The manual has a section dedicated to landscaping and design standards for open spaces and parks. The manual provides the following general guidance for parks and open space:

- The manual specifies that parks are to be designed and constructed in accordance with the Standard Drawings and this manual.
- (Park land is to be free from the following hazards and constraints, including: land listed on the Contaminated Land Register of Environmental Management Register; land under High Voltage Power lines or within 50m of the Power Easement; and land constrained by Easements.
- Land for parks is to be a minimum 15m wide unless part of a linkage or minor entry point which is to be an absolute minimum of 5m.
- Land for sporting use must be 150m or greater for any dimension.
- Buffers to incompatible land uses are to include vegetation corridors, planted mounds and/or fencing as designed by a qualified Landscape Architect.
- Constructed Stormwater Drains are not suitable for parkland.

Furthermore, the manual provides a series of detailed tables outlining specifications for parks/ open space. These tables are provided in Figures 17 and 18 on the following pages.

7.3.1.1 Table - General Criteria by Park Type

Park type	Min Size	Max Service Access Radius ⁽¹⁾	Minimum Road Frontage	Useable area for main purpose ⁽²⁾	Slope and Topography (maximum)	Flooding and other hazards	Paths and access	Other requirements
Local Park	0.5 Ha	500m Residential Zone 1500m Park Residential Zone 2-5 min car access	50%	0.3 Ha	1: 20 for main use area 1: 6 for remainder	Main use area free of regular flooding (ie above Q10) with at least 10% of total area above Q50. Free of hazards	Safe walking access and pathway links to park. Car access to boundary and parking available	Good visibility from surrounding residences. No Narrow linear shapes
Village Park	1 Ha	2 km	50%	1 Ha	1: 20 for main use area. 1:50 for kick about area. Variable topography for remainder	Main use area free of regular flooding (ie above Q10) with at least 10% of total area above Q50. Free of hazards	Safe walking access and pathways into the park and facilities. Car access and parking.	Provide local and district park opportunities. May be provided as portion of a Multi-use park combined with sports.
Township Park (Destination)	2 Ha	10-20 min drive	50%	2 Ha	1: 20 for main use area. 1:50 for kick about area. Variable topography for remainder	Main use area free of regular flooding (ie above Q10) with at least 10% of total area above Q50. Free of hazards	On site car parking. Walking and cycle track links.	May also provide local park opportunities and Youth Activity Nodes.
Village Sports Park	2 Ha	10-20 min drive	25%	1.5 Ha	1: 50 for all playing surfaces	Free of hazards. Facilities above Q100. Fields above Q50.	Car, foot and bike access. Off-street parking Linked to village trail/bikeway network.	May be provided as portion of a Multi-use park combining informal and formal recreation.
Township Sports Park or Precinct.	5 Ha	10-20 min drive	50%	3 Ha	1: 50 for all playing surfaces	Free of hazards. Fields/ courts above Q50. Built Facilities above Q100	Car, foot and bike access. Internal road and parking.	Master planned to provide additional local/township informal recreational nodes.
Shire/ Regional Destination Park or Shire Sports Precinct/ Event venue	2 Ha for park area 10 Ha for sports	1 hours drive	25%	varies	Varies- Use areas (eg picnic facilities) 1:20 – playing surfaces 1:50.	Use areas above Q10. Free of other physical hazards. Fields/ courts above Q50. Built Facilities above Q100	Road access. Off-street parking.	Master planned with provision dependant on opportunity to provide significant feature.
Roadside Rest Areas	0.2 Ha	n/a	25% with road visibility	0.2 Ha	1:20	Free of hazards.	Road access – off street parking	Provided by DTMR or Somerset Regional Council.

Notes for table:

1. Service access radius refers to the maximum distance any given household would have to travel to reach a specific opportunity type.
2. Useable area refers to the space within the park available for sport or recreation activity and facilities. This therefore excludes creeks, stands of vegetation, water bodies, wetlands, steeply sloping land and other "constrained" land.

Figure 17: Excerpt from Somerset Regional Council Development Manual - General Criteria by Park Type

7.3.2.1 Table – Embellishment Requirements by Park Type

PARK TYPE/ FEATURES	LOCAL PARK /VILLAGE PARK	TOWNSHIP (DESTINATION) PARK	VILLAGE SPORTS PARK	TOWNSHIP SPORTS PARK/ PRECINCT	SHIRE/ REGIONAL DESTINATION PARK OR SHIRE SPORTS PRECINCT	REST AREAS AND OTHER OPEN SPACE
Boundary fencing	Bollards to prevent car access.	Bollards to prevent car access.	Bollards to prevent car access onto fields.	Fencing/ bollards to control access into site as well as limiting internal traffic access to field and facilities.	Range of fencing/ boundary definition styles as appropriate to location.	As needed.
Water taps Irrigation	1-2 drinking taps/ fountains where potable water is available.	2+ drinking fountains where potable water is available. Taps for picnic areas and active recreation nodes.	Taps located on built facilities and 1 per field where potable water is available.	Taps located on built facilities where potable water is available.	Drinking fountains and taps provided at picnic nodes and built amenities/ facilities.	Not provided.
Toilets⁽¹⁾	Not provided for local Parks. Provided for Village Parks.	Usually provided.	Provided if not being provided as part of club facilities .	Provided as part of facilities.	Provided.	Not usually provided unless combined with Village Park.
Bike/ pedestrian paths and facilities	On footpath and providing access to boundary (local parks only).	Paths and links to park and within park Bike racks provided.	Bikeway links to park Bike racks provided	Bikeway links to park Internal links to facilities. Bike racks provided	Internal paths to facilities and use areas.	
Lighting	Safety lighting provided by street lights .	For carpark, toilets, youth space and picnic area. For natural area parks Lights in carpark and Toilets.	For carpark, toilets, security lighting for buildings. Field lighting responsibility of clubs.	For carpark, toilets, security lighting for buildings. Field lighting responsibility of clubs.	For carpark, toilets, picnic shelters. Where possible. May include field lighting for sports precinct.	Not normally provided.

Figure 18: Excerpt from Somerset Regional Council Development Manual - General Criteria by Park Type: Embellishment requirements by park type (continued on following two pages).

PARK TYPE/ FEATURES	LOCAL PARK /VILLAGE PARK	TOWNSHIP (DESTINATION) PARK	VILLAGE SPORTS PARK	TOWNSHIP SPORTS PARK/ PRECINCT	SHIRE/ REGIONAL DESTINATION PARK OR SHIRE SPORTS PRECINCT	REST AREAS AND OTHER OPEN SPACE
Playgrounds⁽²⁾	1 play event provided.	Large multiple play events provided.	Not provided except in associated Recreation nodes (eg. local Park).	Not provided except as part of recreation nodes.	Sometimes provided as part of picnic and use area. Depends on the other opportunities at park (eg safe water play area).	Not provided.
Youth facilities- Informal Active facilities	Facility for older youth eg: ½ court or open area for kickabout. Usually provided in Village Park or nearby.	Youth "active" facilities provided eg ½ court, bike tracks, youth space etc.	Not provided except as public access to sporting fields.	Not provided except as public access to sporting fields or as dedicated facility (eg. skate park).	No specific facility provided as park "features" accommodate (eg. swimming).	Not provided.
Sporting Fields	Sometimes provided if space permits as an informal field.	Sometimes provided if space permits as an informal field.	Fields provided and developed to playing standard.	Fields developed to playing standard.	Informal fields/ playing areas sometimes provided in Regional Parks. Fields and Amenities sometimes provided for Sports Precincts.	n/a
Picnic tables, seats, BBQs	1- 2 tables. 2+ seats. BBQ normally provided for Village Parks.	2+ tables. 4+ seats. BBQs usually provided. Sheltered tables.	Not provided except as recreation nodes. 2-4 perimeter seats.	2 perimeter seats per field. Picnic facilities provided as part of recreation node.	Multiple picnic nodes provided as required.	1-2 tables.
Shade	Shade from trees or structures provided for play events and picnic nodes.	Built shade for play and picnic facilities if natural shade unavailable.	Perimeter shade from appropriate tree species.	Perimeter shade for fields from trees.	Shade for picnic facilities and all use nodes. Combination of shade planting and structures as required.	Natural shade and picnic shelters.

PARK TYPE/ FEATURES	LOCAL PARK /VILLAGE PARK	TOWNSHIP (DESTINATION) PARK	VILLAGE SPORTS PARK	TOWNSHIP SPORTS PARK/ PRECINCT	SHIRE/ REGIONAL DESTINATION PARK OR SHIRE SPORTS PRECINCT	REST AREAS AND OTHER OPEN SPACE
Landscape works	Ornamental plantings. Shade species. Buffer plantings with other use nodes	Enhancement plantings and shade plantings along with screening and buffers.	Planted buffer areas adjacent to residential. Screening/buffer plantings for recreation nodes.	Planted buffer areas adjacent to residential. Screening/buffer plantings for recreation	Significant works including plantings, features, and rehabilitation work where natural vegetation critical to site. Works at entry points and plantings as appropriate to enhance or rehabilitate site.	Defined access points, regeneration and enhancement plantings.
Car parks and internal roads	On street. Mainly a walk to park	Off- street parking provided unless sufficient on-street available	Off street parking provided	Off street parking provided as central hubs to facilities/ field areas-linked by internal road network	Off street or dedicated on street parking possibly provided in several locations. Internal roads if needed.	Off street or on street parking.
Special elements	Footpath kerbing and entry to park should allow for people with mobility challenges.	Location and directional signage. May also provide larger open areas for neighbour-hood events.	Location and directional signage. May also provide large informal open spaces for community and civic events	Location and directional signage.	Location and directional signage. Interpretation signs where required. May also provide large informal open spaces for community and civic events	Location and directional signage.

Notes for Table:

1. Minimum standard would be to provide a serviced site for later club development of toilet/ change facilities.
2. Playgrounds provided according to Council standard which includes soft fall and shade.