



**Livingstone Shire
Open Space and Recreation Plan**



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A M A R N A

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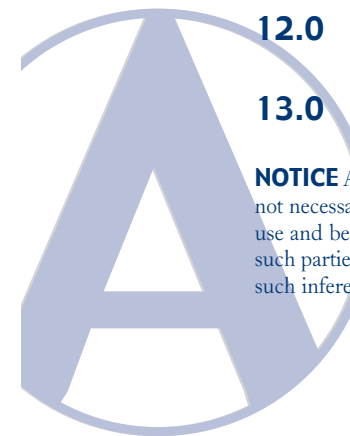
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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Livingstone Shire is made up of a scenic coastline and rural hinterland of townships and villages. Open space in these areas is varied, from large national parks and bushland reserves to local public recreation areas, foreshore esplanades and sporting reserves. These areas provide space for the community to play, exercise, learn, relax, view, explore and gather. The areas also provide protection for numerous species of plants and animals.

The need to undertake open space and recreation planning was identified by Council through the development of their Corporate Plan and other Council planning documents. This strategy meets Livingstone Shire Council's goal of, "To encourage and facilitate a broad range of quality sporting, recreational and cultural facilities and opportunities, in partnership with the community."

Council appointed consultants Amarna Pty Ltd to undertake the research and development of the Open Space and Recreation Plan. Amarna undertook an extensive community engagement process, with residents, school students, local businesses, community groups and Government agencies. The community engagement process was aimed at collecting valuable information from the stakeholders, but also to educate the community on open space and recreation planning and their involvement. This two-way process resulted in the Central Queensland Off-Road Club and Cawarral youth, undertaking development plans for the future of their organisation and projects respectively.

Based on results from community engagement, the vision of the community is to have very natural and scenic coastland and hinterland areas. The people want a diverse range of activities and opportunities in open space areas. They also indicated very strongly that they wanted their open space to be safe, well maintained and accessible through bikeways, pathways and public linkages.

The community placed enormous value on the foreshore areas, as open space that needs to be managed for protection and sustainability. Regional parks were also identified as a high priority for the community, because of the range of activities and settings that are available for a diverse range of user groups.

The level of support demonstrated by these groups and individuals indicated that they are interested in assisting Livingstone Shire in providing quality open space and recreation areas. During the engagement process with Government agencies there was also very strong interest to assist with the development and protection of Livingstone Shire's open space areas.

There is a tremendous opportunity for Council to gather this interest and coordinate the Government Departments, community groups, schools, tourist providers, local businesses and individuals to work together in making Livingstone Shire a leader in the provision of open space and recreation opportunities. 'Adopt a Park' and 'Adopt a Road' projects have been identified in this plan as tools to engage the community and agencies into developing partnerships, establishing goals and identifying roles and responsibilities within open space and recreation development.

To determine the current level of open space provision, all Council controlled open space reserves were classified into one of seven categories, based on the primary functions of the area. These reserves were also classed as having local, district or regional significance, based on the distance people travelled to get there, the number of people that the area serves, or by how important the values being protected are. This information was then analysed to determine if the amount of open space provided was sufficient to meet the needs of the population.

It was identified through this process that there is presently adequate open space available to meet the community's needs

and that resources should be directed towards enhancing and maintaining existing facilities and land, before developing additional open space. The Plan provides a range of guidelines to assist in the development and management of open space areas, based on the classification and significance of each particular area.

A number of recommendations and strategies have been developed to enhance open space and recreation opportunities throughout the Shire, especially for bikeways, road reserves, street tree planting, use of school facilities, cultural heritage areas and the development of sporting facilities and outdoor recreation areas. There are also recommendations for necessary policy development and review that Livingstone Shire Council can undertake, to ensure direction is provided in open space and recreation planning, development and implementation.

With budget limitations, recommendations have been made to ensure efficient and effective use of existing resources occur. Possible funding opportunities have also been identified which can be matched to the strategies and recommendations of this document.

A set of principles have been developed to guide Council through the decision making process of open space and recreation provision. These principles have been endorsed and prioritised by the surveyed community.

This plan provides the direction for Council to meet the needs of the community to protect and enhance open space and recreation opportunities within the Shire, through the development of strategic intent statements.

Recommendations of the report were combined under the following areas of Strategic Intent for:

- Valuable land features
- Maintenance and management of open space
- Partnerships with stakeholders
- Diversity in settings and activities
- Multiple use and access
- Internal Council management
- Infrastructure charges
- Community involvement
- Future planning

To ensure the implementation of the plan, a three-year operational plan has been developed, including strategies, performance indicators, performance measures and actions. This section, along with a detailed implementation and reporting plan, provides Council with a future direction for open space and recreation development.

To ensure that the Open Space and Recreation Plan meets Council's needs for the next decade, further planning has been identified in this document.

The success of this document will rely on Council and the community understanding the value of open space and recreation within the Shire and making commitments to protect and manage the land accordingly.



2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 THE SHIRE

2.2 NEED FOR AN OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION PLAN

2.3 OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION PLAN INTENT

2.4 PRINCIPLES FOR OPEN SPACE PROVISION IN LIVINGSTONE SHIRE

2.5 CONSTRAINTS OF THE PLAN



2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 THE SHIRE

Livingstone Shire in Central Queensland, an area of approximately 10,000 km, lies between the Shires of Broadsound, Duaringa, Fitzroy and Calliope. (Refer to Map 1 – Scope of Project). Livingstone Shire also adjoins Rockhampton City which, while providing most of the services, employment, education and business opportunities for residents of Livingstone Shire, also caters for many of the recreational opportunities not considered to be currently available in the Shire. Planning analysis has also recognised that residents in The Caves to Ramsay Creek corridor and the rural villages of Nerimbera, Yaamba, Ogmoo, Marlborough and Stanage are more likely to access Rockhampton City for community and recreation services. (Gutteridge Haskins & Davey; 2000)

The region has an abundance of natural resources and a diverse range of industries and activities based on the utilisation of these resources, such as mining, tourism, grazing and forestry. Livingstone is known for its beaches, fishing, water activities, diverse forests, landforms, islands, limestone caves, karsts, trachyte plugs and natural beauty.

To support this fast growing area and significant local and regional tourist destination, Livingstone Shire Council, through the development of the Open Space and Recreation Plan is endeavouring to ensure the provision of a diversity of high quality recreational opportunities that will meet the current and future recreation needs of the Livingstone community.

Livingstone Shire has identified a strong population growth in recent years, growing from 15,278 in 1986 to 25,508 people in 2000. This is expected to increase to 32,000 persons in the year 2006.

Yeppoon is the main urban centre of the Shire, located 40km north east of Rockhampton. Yeppoon provides an array of retail and business services and is the source of most of the residential growth in the Shire. Small towns and settlements containing basic services are distributed throughout the Shire.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.2 NEED FOR AN OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION PLAN

Planning for open space and recreation is essential if an appropriate amount and diversity of land, with appropriate characteristics/qualities, is to be allocated and/or protected to meet the current and future needs of the Shire's population.

In planning for the provision of open space, not only can adequate recreational opportunities be provided, but also measures can be identified to ensure the provision of backdrops and buffers to other forms of development, the protection of significant natural, environmental, cultural/heritage and scenic features and areas for the benefit of the community and animal and plant species.

Other benefits of planning for open space lie in the opportunity these areas can provide in community health benefits; access to employment nodes, schools and recreation areas; as venues to stage events; and to attract and present a positive image to the community and visitors.

More specifically, it is evident that an Open Space and Recreation Plan for Livingstone is required to:

1. Inform the development of an Infrastructure Charges Plan for Community Purposes (park);
2. To maximise resources allocated in the development and ongoing maintenance and management of open space within the Shire; and
3. To ensure that existing open space is being used to its greatest potential, in particular sports reserves which are costly to develop.
4. Provide an integrated approach in the provision of open space and recreation opportunities within a regional context and complement regional recreation and open space initiatives.
5. Provide innovative approaches to develop and implement the vision of the Livingstone Shire community in open space and recreation planning.
6. Involve the community to encourage stakeholder partnerships in the implementation of the plan.

International research supports the planning of open space, with documented evidence of the important benefits that open space provides. These benefits include:

- Improved Quality of Life;
- Economic Generators – increased land values and tourist attractors;
- Ecological Survival;
- Reduction in health care, social service and police/justice costs;
- Better Personal Health;
- Reduction in self-destructive and anti-social behaviour; and
- Building of strong families and healthy communities. (Canadian Parks and Recreation Association, 1997)

American Studies have also shown the economic benefits open space offers to nearby homes and communities, and to the economy of a region. Reports by the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy, the Trust for Public Land, and the National Park Service, have quantified how agriculture and tourism are tied to open space in many states, while trails and parks in communities can boost property values.

Open space is also factored into any assessment of the quality of life in a community – which in turn influences corporate location and other decisions that affect a community's long-term viability and health.

(Local Government Commission (America))

Council has identified the need for a 10 year Open Space and Recreation Plan through a variety of sources, including:

- Community consultation during the development of the Corporate Plan and other Council studies;
- The development of Council's Draft Planning Scheme and the need for Open Space provision as a component of this plan;
- Opportunities and pressures posed by the trend of population and tourist growth of the Shire;
- Increasing public awareness of the need for a healthier society; and
- As an action from the completion of the Central Queensland Outdoor Recreation Demand Study.

The above documents support Council's need to be able to provide for and manage the development of public recreation and open space areas based on identified community needs and sound planning principles.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.3 OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION PLAN INTENT

Council's key goal in developing the Open Space and Recreation Plan is, "To encourage and facilitate a broad range of quality sporting, recreational and cultural facilities and opportunities in partnership with the community." (Livingstone Shire Council; 1999)

The Plan has been developed to realise this goal by:

- Developing approaches new to Livingstone Shire Council to implement the vision;
- Developing strategies for identifying, promoting, preserving, maintaining and improving the quality, quantity and diversity of recreation opportunities;
- Facilitating Shire-wide community involvement and support;
- Identifying strategies to encourage and secure partnerships to implement the plan;
- Developing strategies which address existing and future recreation provision and management issues across tenure and organisational boundaries;
- Considering the provision of open space and recreational opportunities within a regional context and in complement with other regional initiatives;
- Recognising the intrinsic value of providing open space and recreation opportunities for improving the health and well being of the community; and
- Providing mechanisms for managing competing demands on land use and protecting important natural features.

Ultimately, the Plan is intended to provide a strategic direction for Livingstone Shire Council, the community and other stakeholders to ensure that a diverse range of open space corresponds with the current and predicted needs of the community so all are able to experience the many benefits that open space brings.

This strategic direction is provided through the following elements of the plan:

1. Mapping of key landscape and environmental features (including waterways and corridors);
2. Mapping of major transport corridors and non motorised corridors and linkages;
3. Mapping of existing and future populations areas;
4. Identification of all open space areas and classifications, most importantly the distinction between public recreation land (parks and sporting fields) and other open space elements (such as waterways, buffers, drainage reserves, retention basins, wetlands, conservation areas etc.);
5. Identification of the range of outdoor recreation settings potentially available and determination of critical locations/sites that require protection (eg. those in the natural-wild-remote end of the spectrum);
6. Identification of proposed new parks and sporting fields at regional, local government and district levels; (local level provision should be guided by the standards of service/performance criteria);
7. Analysis of the current supply of public recreation land and the adequacy of supply (this involves current community satisfaction as well as objective assessment against standards of service/performance criteria);
8. Preparation of Standard of Service or Planning Performance Criteria for Public Recreation Land. These guide provision levels for future communities as well as provide for an objective assessment of existing supply. In addition these are required for preparation of an Infrastructure Charges Plan; and
9. Illustration of strategic land use planning issues and intents, such as protecting waterways from development or identifying a critical district sporting/active recreation area.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.4 PRINCIPLES FOR OPEN SPACE PROVISION IN LIVINGSTONE SHIRE

The below mentioned principles have been developed to provide guidance to Livingstone Shire Council on the implementation of this plan and associated management tasks and recommendations. These principles have also been incorporated into the development of the provision standards and performance criteria for open space.

Consultation with various stakeholders confirmed the importance of all of the principles documented below and demonstrated very little difference in the order of importance of these principles.

1. Identify and protect the natural features of the Shire.
2. Develop and protect a range of different parks throughout the shire, from natural bushland to developed parkland.
3. Protect areas of cultural, social or environmental importance.
4. Link areas of parkland with bikeways, walkways and corridors to create a network of open space.
5. Ensure that beach, foreshore and river areas in public ownership are accessible, where environmental values are not endangered.
6. Ensure that access to each park is appropriate for the relevant activities and users of the park.
7. Find a balance between providing and maintaining open space to a suitable standard and meeting the needs of the community.
8. Identify and plan for changing community needs for open space.
9. Ensure that open space is designed to be flexible for multiple uses and changes over time.
10. Include significant views of the coast and hinterland, in the open space system.
11. Ensure that all parks are placed in areas based on fair and reasonable decisions.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.5 CONSTRAINTS OF THE PLAN

The following items were considered constraints to the development of the Open Space and Recreation Plan:

1. An Open Space and Recreation Plan should be supported and linked to a number of other planning documents. Unallocated State Land planning, vegetation mapping and a Regional Coastal Management Plan have not yet been undertaken by the relevant Government Agencies and therefore no links have been made within this plan to those particular issues.
2. There was some time delay getting relevant documents and mapping data from Council. This was due to a number of sections within Council having responsibility for different elements of open space and recreation issues and no mechanisms in place for understanding what each section holds. In Councils where there is one section responsible for open space and recreation planning, development and implementation, the process can be much smoother.
3. This Plan has only had five months to be completed. Plans require the time to ensure that community engagement has been efficient. When undertaking a community engagement process, time must be allocated for education of stakeholders along the way, patience in getting responses back and generally giving the community time to absorb the information and respond. Council also needed time to work with the consultants in refining and ensuring the plan meets their needs. This plan would have benefited from more time allocation.
4. The Open Space and Recreation Plan commissioned by Livingstone Shire Council did not include in the planning brief water based activities or management, nor activities or land use of the islands that are geographically located within Livingstone Shire Council. This plan does not include these elements.
5. The locations of some of the bushland parks were not found because of the difficulty to visually see where the boundaries were. Some remote and distant locations were not visited, due to lack of time.
6. The lack of responses to the sports survey and lack of previous planning by sporting organisations made it difficult to determine the future needs of sporting organisations. The survey methodology was supported with follow up phone calls to those organisations that had not returned a survey. This made little impact on the number returned. It was evident from the surveys returned that organisations had not undertaken future planning for their sport. Therefore the information gained from the surveys is based on speculation on part of the person completing the document and not the future needs identified by the organisations. This constraint can be overcome with the development of a sports plan, focussing on the needs of these organisations.
7. In the Outdoor Recreation Demand Study 2000, it was identified that the results of that study indicated that some respondents may have misinterpreted or inconsistently applied the definitions of the landscape settings. In gathering the information for the Livingstone Open Space and Recreation Plan, there is some evidence that individuals may have interpreted the landscape settings and definitions of park classifications differently. For example, the term "Natural Bushland Park" may mean something completely different to a range of individuals.
8. The lack of response to the high school photography assignment. Only two responses were received from 30 students after a number of attempts to gain this information. Time restraints did not allow for another approach to be undertaken.

3.0 STRATEGIC INTENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

3.0 STRATEGIC INTENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Strategic Intent for Valuable Land Features	
<p>1. Valuable Land Features need to be recognised and understood as critical to our environment, lifestyle, and community and social well-being. The values and standards for open space should not be compromised or diminished.</p> <p>Performance Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council's policies will reflect the significance of open space to the community. • Land use planning, development and implementation are undertaken in conjunction with the open space principles. • Valuable land features are protected. 	
Recommendations (It is recommended that Council:)	Considerations (Council should consider:)
1.1 Adopt and implement the Livingstone Shire's Open Space and Recreation Plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing direction and consistency for open space and recreation planning development and implementation. • Supporting and delivering on community demands in regard to open space planning for recreational, environmental, cultural, and economic outcomes.
1.2 Integrate the Open Space and Recreation Planning Strategy into strategic planning documents, where appropriate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The influence that the strategic plan and planning scheme's objectives and actions will have on the protection of existing open space and recreational areas and facilities, and the protection of landscape features significant for their visual amenity and environmental importance.
1.3 Ensure the Planning Scheme provides protection for the provision of landscape buffers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing buffers along the Bruce Highway, Yeppoon-Rockhampton Road, Scenic Highway and Emu Park Road. • Retaining the skyline and hill slopes in a natural state. • Protection of landscape and amenity values provided by ridgelines and the coastline by limiting development either through height, density or design principles. (Refer Capricorn Coast Landscape Visual Amenity Study 2002). • Ensuring that buffers are provided between sport and recreation facilities (including car parking areas) and residential housing developments (existing and future). A fifty (50) metre buffer is recommended. However, this distance can be reduced with mounding and densely planted trees. (Provision of Recreation & Sport Open Spaces, 2000.) • Ensuring that buffers are provided along waterways, in particular where urban development has or is likely to occur. These areas can also be used as linear and linkage corridors.
1.4. Develop open space and recreation related policies that support the principles of open space planning, development, protection and implementation. And Review and update Council's open space and recreation related policies towards this aim.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updating policies to ensure that the current needs and expectations of the community and Council are met, in regards to open space areas and recreation activities. • Ensuring policies are consistent with the principles and recommendations of the Open Space and Recreation Plan. • Implementing the Visual Quality Study in conjunction with this plan. • Policy development in areas of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developer Contributions, - Partnerships with small communities, - Assistance to Sporting Organisations, including lease arrangements, - Community groups working within open space areas, - Competing land use, - Tree planting, and - Management of Road Reserves.

Recommendations (It is recommended that Council:)	Considerations (Council should consider:)
1.5 Develop a process to determine further community values within the management of open space.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying values that the community are not prepared to compromise on. • Providing alternative methods that can be utilized for community consultation to receive balanced community views. • Linking the community management of open space to Council's Tidy Town strategy. • Providing community education on accepted environmental values and principles. • Undertaking further research as to why people prefer bushland parks, yet only 13% visited them in the past 12 months.
1.6 Protect and maintain foreshore areas, due to the high environmental significance and value the community places on these areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preserving the existing natural setting of Livingstone Shire. • Developing a mechanism to manage competing land uses to prevent degradation of unique features, loss of amenity or diversity of open space. • Maintenance, revegetation and protection of the foreshore areas. • Reversing the extent of degradation that has already occurred. • Foreshore areas as the most popular park area identified by the community. • Foreshore areas as the community's highest priority for developing management and maintenance strategies. • No further car parking facilities are developed on the Yeppoon foreshore areas. Parking facilities to be developed out of the city centre and pathways developed to the beach and main shopping areas.
1.7 Protect areas of high scenic value and areas that have cultural significance for Livingstone Shire.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of the following, amongst others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hilltops and bushland areas away from the beach. - Railway Station Area - Marine Parade Road Reserve, - Coconut Point, Zilzie, - Old Quarry at Cawarral, (add to Palm Creek Park.) - Areas adjacent to Bell Park and north of the caravan park.
1.8 Preserve mangrove areas as a high priority, due to the role they play in the balance of the ecosystem and therefore on economic sustainability, tourism and quality of life.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing management strategies for the ecological sustainability of these areas. • Ensuring any infrastructure built around or through the mangroves does not impact on the sustainability of the mangrove area. • Developing strategies to overcome issues such as litter and encroaching infrastructure. • Developing buffers between residents, infrastructure and mangrove areas. • Using EPA guidelines in the management of these areas.
1.9 Ensure the headland areas, plant communities and ecosystems are protected within the State Coastal Management Plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing management plans over coastline areas for inclusion in the Regional Coastal Management Plan. • Working with EPA to protect areas such as Coconut Point. This was identified by the community as a priority.
1.10 Acknowledge and support the protection of culturally significant Indigenous land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assisting the Indigenous people to protect and preserve their culturally significant land. • Using the Statement of Good Faith for the management of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage between the Darumbal people and Livingstone Shire Council.

3.0 STRATEGIC INTENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Strategic Intent for maintenance and management	
<p>2. Comprehensive detailed management processes and strategies will protect and conserve valued open space areas including public recreation land and green spaces. Land management will minimize the varying impacts on the land ensuring its sustainability and the longevity of the particular open space functions, such as recreation, protection and connectivity. A rationalisation process will address an over supply of a particular land function.</p> <p>Performance Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open space areas demonstrate sustainability of the allocated use/s. • Council has a decrease in community complainants in regard to open space provision and maintenance. • Quality open space areas that meet the expectations of the community. • Risk Management processes provide safer areas to recreate. 	
Recommendations (It is recommended that Council:)	Considerations (Council should consider:)
2.1 Develop one common inventory of open space for which council is responsible, in consultation with other land management organisations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combining all existing council databases into one, including existing infrastructure, maintenance schedules, proposed works, budgets and priorities for future development. • Reviewing the open space inventory with a view to classifying the unclassified and undesignated lands into the new classification system, for example: reserves for drainage may be appropriate for use as linear and linkage corridors. • A process for ensuring new land is classified and included on this register.
2.2 Adopt and implement the performance and management guidelines, included in this report for the current and future management of public recreation land and green space land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using the guidelines for master and management planning. • Using the guidelines for future land acquisition, park classification and to identify suitable land for developer contributions. • Keeping parks that have a high usage and low maintenance budget. • Ensuring that a range of parks is provided and that there is not an over supply of a particular park type. • Negotiating with DNR&M to determine suitability of rationalisation of parks. • The following when developing a policy for open spaces: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Whether the area meets the performance criteria for the open space classification for which it has been allocated. 2. Whether the area meets the performance criteria for any of the other open space classifications. 3. Whether the land is required for any other Council/community purposes. 4. Whether DNR&M will allow the funds from the sale to be used for the purchase of other land to meet community needs or to upgrade existing parks and facilities. • Retaining or purchasing areas in poor supply or where future population growth is likely to occur. • Consulting the community during the above process.
2.3 Undertake an open space rationalisation process. 2.4 Develop master plans for parks, reflecting the physical layout that integrates the community's needs and the Council's objectives for the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using master planning to provide direction over the sites. • Ensuring that foreshores and adjacent recreation areas receive adequate and appropriate management for recreation opportunities, given the sensitive nature of the environment. • Ensuring that public recreation land is designed to be flexible for multiple uses and changes over time. • Open space and recreational areas remain a draw-card for tourists and the community. • Regional Parks are given a high priority. • Developing master plans inline with relevant acts, codes and policies, for example: playgrounds, building codes and sun safety.

Recommendations (It is recommended that Council:)	Considerations (Council should consider:)
continued...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using 80% of local plant species in municipal landscaping. • Involving Indigenous groups in the master planning of parks, to include cultural customs, symbols and images. • Developing and managing Bell Park as a popular park in the Shire, for all ages. • Ensuring that there are open space areas for both formal play (playgrounds) and informal play (trees and grass areas). • Master plans including a risk assessment and management plan for all parks. • Ensuring that competing land use is addressed in the development of the master plan.
2.5 Rationalise beach accesses and design the remaining accesses to include visible entry points, signage, disability access and due consideration to safety issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequately maintaining the remaining beach accesses and providing suitable facilities including outdoor showers. • Ensuring that tourists and the community can identify and safely use beach accesses. • The most popular beach accesses are along: Kemp Beach, Lammermoor Beach and Farnborough Beach. • Providing safety barriers between the road and Rotary Park (Yēppoon) which was considered the most dangerous access to the beach. • Making visitors feel welcome in accessing parks and beach accesses and that these areas are signed from arterial roads.
2.6 Undertake a comprehensive maintenance and inspection plan for each park in conjunction with management plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring the Park's Maintenance Budget is sufficient and that work is prioritised based on a combination of risk and needs. • Ensuring that all park equipment complies with Australian Standards. • Including a parks' equipment replacement schedule in maintenance plans. • Training and education for staff on parks and playground inspections and risk assessment.
2.7 Develop management principles for community organisations and groups that are volunteering services and providing infrastructure on land for which Council is responsible.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring the direction that Council has developed for each open space area is maintained and consistent with the Master Plan for the park and the primary function of the area. • Ensuring ad-hoc development does not occur. • Including the Street Tree Planting Policy and park themes in the management principles. • Developing service agreements with organisations to ensure agreement on the purchase and maintenance of items and the roles and responsibilities of both Council and the organisation. • Developing an "Adopt a Park" program to administer community assistance in parks.
2.8 Establish a partnership arrangement with smaller rural communities in relation to park development and maintenance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing dual responsibilities for park development and maintenance with the smaller communities. • Supporting the provision of equitable resource allocations across the shire in a responsible manner. • Developing a process to understand the community needs and values. • Linking the partnerships with Council's Tidy Town strategy. • Conducting community education on environmental issues.

3.0 STRATEGIC INTENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations (It is recommended that Council:)	Considerations (Council should consider:)
2.9 Promote nature-based activities for the community and tourists.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preserving the natural settings and delivering a unique experience for tourists. • Providing opportunities for the community to educate tourists through the interpretation of the local environment, culture and history. • Developing and promoting trails available for horse riding, mountain bike riding and bushwalking and providing maps for the suitable local areas. • Investigating further opportunities for rock climbing and abseiling, in conjunction with EPA National Parks and Wildlife Service and interested private enterprise. • Developing shaded walks with interpretive signage of natural features and trees. • Developing self-interpretive tours for visitors by providing self-guided maps and information from tourist information centres. Maps should provide suitable stopping points (Refer to Visual Amenity Study for scenic viewpoints), which may include the following popular regionally significant areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Merv Anderson Park - Lammermoor Native Park - Causeway Lake - Bluff Point and - Bell Park.



3.0 STRATEGIC INTENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Strategic Intent for Partnerships	
3. Developing strategic partnerships and alliances with relevant stakeholders will ensure environmentally sustainable land use and recreation planning, management and implementation. Strategic partnerships support sharing responsibility and devolving ownership within the community, region and state.	
Performance Indicators	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A common open space vision for Livingstone Shire is shared between community and relevant agencies. • Clear roles and responsibilities have been identified for community groups, individuals and Government agencies within open space planning, development and implementation. • Greater number of groups, agencies and individuals are working collectively to achieve common goals. 	
Recommendations (It is recommended that Council:)	Considerations (Council should consider:)
3.1 Establish a joint cooperative approach between key agencies and community groups to develop, plan and manage open space within the Shire.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoiding duplication of roles and responsibilities for open space and recreation planning, development and management. • Identifying common issues with regard to open space and recreation and collectively designing solutions for these issues. • Prioritising open space issues within the Shire could lead to greater assistance from State Government agencies. • Working with Emu Park Foreshore Planners Group to develop management plans for parks in Emu Park. • Promoting the Adopt-a-Road Program organized by the Keep Australian Beautiful (QLD) to community groups and schools. • Using the existing remnant vegetation study to assist DNR&M to conduct further vegetation mapping of the Shire and to provide a consistent approach to vegetation management. • Accessing appropriate expertise from other agencies. • Coordinating a joint Government meeting to discuss and develop strategies in the areas of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fire, weed and pest management, - Education Department land, and - Unallocated State Land Planning and Management.
3.2 Develop a cooperative approach to land management with relevant State Government agencies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of joint management plans over parcels of land so that complex management issues can be addressed collectively. Priority should be given to areas such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nine Mile Beach - Kemp Beach - Fig Tree Creek • Establishment of dual trusteeships over open space areas that have complex management issues, ensuring agencies have relevant jurisdiction over the specific sites.

3.0 STRATEGIC INTENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations (It is recommended that Council:)	Considerations (Council should consider:)
3.3 Develop working partnerships with sport and recreation organisations as articulated in the Sport and Recreation Strategy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing leadership within the field of sport and recreation. • Supporting organisations to meet the demands of a growing population. • Assisting the organisations responsible for the sport or recreational activities and/or facilities to become viable and well-managed. • Appointing a Sport and Recreation Officer to assist with sport and recreation development. • Promoting the development of a sport and recreation forum to gather and supply information to community and sporting organisations. • Assisting sport and recreation organisations in developing planning and accessing funding. • Developing a sports' policy to ensure the equitable delivery of sport assistance. • Consolidating sporting club tenure agreements into a consistent format. • Developing a sport and recreation funding policy, detailing areas where funding is provided to clubs that increase opportunities for participation.
3.4 Assist smaller communities to develop partnerships with Education Qld for public recreation within school grounds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertaking further investigation of the School and Community Capital Innovators Scheme, through Education Queensland. • Assisting the following townships to develop partnerships, as priorities: Cawarral, Marlborough, Mt Chalmers, Ogmoo and The Caves.
3.5 Establish working groups/committees for: - Open space environmental issues and - Sport and recreation issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representatives who have knowledge and experience from the community, Council and other government agencies as the make up of the working committees. • Ensuring an overseeing body provides relevant information, support and direction to community organisations. • Ensuring all working committees have reporting links with Council.

Strategic Intent for Diversity in Settings and Activities	
<p>4. Open space can provide diversity in activities, settings preference, equipment, expectations and motivations, creating a range of recreation opportunities for the community. The diversity of demands needs to be understood and applied to the development and management of open space.</p> <p>Performance Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision is made for a diverse range of recreation opportunities. • Increased community use of Public Recreation Land. • A diverse range of recreation opportunities within a range of recreation settings is provided. 	
Recommendations (It is recommended that Council:)	Considerations (Council should consider:)
4.1 Provide adequate open space for the current population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Table 7.0 as a summary of open space required to meet the needs of the current population. • Assessing the suitability of unclassified open space to be developed into the open space required. • Utilising school facilities to meet the needs of the community. • The purchase or acquisition of land to meet the needs of the community. • Using the results of the community engagement process, as well as the results from the provision assessment.
4.2 Provide adequate open space for the future population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Table 8.0 as a summary of open space required to meet the needs of future populations. • Assessing the suitability of unclassified open space to be developed into the open space required. • Utilising school facilities to meet the needs of future populations. • The purchase or acquisition of land to meet the needs of future populations. • Using the results of the community engagement process, as well as the results from the provision assessment.
4.3 Provide a range of open space and recreation areas, which are responsive to the changing needs of the community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting the current, varying needs of the community and changing needs, over time. • Developing a mechanism to manage competing land use to prevent degradation of unique features and loss of amenity or diversity of open space. • Providing a range of different parks available throughout the shire, from natural bushland to highly developed parkland. • Providing facilities that cater for young people, for example: BMX jumps, skate elements and outdoor recreation equipment, such as rock climbing walls and flying foxes. • Providing areas that are suitable for the demands of specific age groups. Including a diversity of equipment for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Families, - Older adults, - People with a disability, - Teenagers, and - Young children.



3.0 STRATEGIC INTENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations (It is recommended that Council:)	Considerations (Council should consider:)
4.4 Ensure the equitable distribution of open space and recreation areas, suitable for people with a disability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring that access to each park is appropriate for the relevant activities and users of the park. Reviewing and validating the Equitable Access Report with disability groups, to include priorities, budgets, timeframes and responsibilities.
4.5 Construct a highly developed urban foreshore park, suitable for picnics, beachside recreation and informal play.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yeppoon Main Beach area as a preferred site.
4.6 Develop suitable parks for picnics in rural hinterland areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A partnership arrangement with smaller communities.
4.7 Develop an interpretive garden, of local plant communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lammermoor Native Gardens as a preferred site. Liaising with Capricorn International Resort regarding a proposal for an interpretive native wetland area.
4.8 Provide suitable areas for children and young people to recreate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing playgrounds that include popular equipment, such as swings, slippery slides, forts and flying foxes. Providing playgrounds that are safe, shaded and include areas that allow parents to sit and view children's play. Providing safe areas for young people to socialise and recreate, with no specific youth facilities. Consulting with young people, when developing parks for young people.
4.9 Provide a range of settings for specific community activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to current 4WD areas to be maintained or alternatives investigated. The management of 4WD tracks to be monitored for safety and environmental integrity, but not graded or sealed to a level that decreases the challenge or pleasure of the activity. Working with the CQ Off-Road Club to develop maps of 4WD areas and safe 4WD practices.

Strategic Intent for Access and Linkages	
5. Open space and recreation land can have a range of multiple uses, which can maximise recreation opportunities and open space linkages.	
Performance Indicators	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased number of recreation opportunities. An open space network system. Increased number of bikeway/pathway users. 	
Recommendations (It is recommended that Council:)	Considerations (Council should consider:)
<p>5.1 Adopt the Bikeway/Pathway Strategy for Yeppoon to Emu Park. And Establish further strategies for the development of bikeways which address the principles and priorities for developing linkages. Further strategies are to be developed to ensure both pedestrian and bicycle usage.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring that linear and linkage corridors (including waterway corridors) include trails to accommodate bicycles, pedestrians and horses. Providing an alternative safe and accessible transportation link. Priorities for linkages to areas of high need include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban areas and schools, Shopping precincts to foreshore areas, Urban areas to district parks, Along the foreshore, particularly as links between urban areas, Retirement Villages and shopping precincts, and Schools to sporting facilities. Where possible, including bikeways and public linkages in existing road reserves that have adequate buffers. Ensuring the Department of Main Roads is advised of proposed bikeway routes, which are located on main roads so they can incorporate works into current programs for upgrades. Developing crusher dust paths, where the length or primary use of the link would make a concrete or asphalt path unviable or unnecessary. Ensuring that bikeways are safe and designed using Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design principles.
5.2 Develop a Local Area Bicycle Strategy for each town and community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children need to safely access schools and play areas. Existing and future needs of smaller communities for open space and recreational areas are identified. Areas such as Mt Chalmers, Cawarral and Keppel Sands that require at least one link from schools to residential areas.
5.3 Develop a Street Tree Planting Policy and Program.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring that shade and erosion issues are considered during the development of the streetscape program. Planting suitable indigenous species to minimise ongoing maintenance costs. Applying for Ancillary Works and Encroachments Permit on main roads. Road reserves as priority areas that require tree planting, as identified by the community.
5.4 Protect bushland linkages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing protection for flora and fauna corridors. Providing linkages to natural open space areas. Providing a range of walking trails from those close to urban areas to remote routes for experienced walkers.
5.5 Connected open space areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none">



3.0 STRATEGIC INTENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Strategic Intent for Internal Council Management

6. Open space planning, development and implementation require comprehensive management processes within the Council. Efficient resources and internal management processes will effectively implement the open space planning strategy.

Performance Indicators

- Councillors, Council Management and Council staff have a common vision and directions for open space and recreation in the shire.
- Communication mechanisms between Council departments are in place to discuss open space development, planning and implementation.
- Relevant Council departments have staff trained in open space and recreation principles.

Recommendations

(It is recommended that Council:)

Considerations

(Council should consider:)

6.1 Managers, Officers and Elected members identify open space and recreation values and priorities.

- That open space values are core business of Livingstone Shire Council.
- Ensuring the integration of the Open Space and Recreation Plan into Council's Strategic and Operational Plans that will support and assist with the Integrated Planning Scheme.

6.2 Departments identify their role and responsibilities within the open space and recreation planning strategy.

- Council departments having open space and recreation implementation strategies within their respective Operational Plans.

6.3 Develop a working group within Council to ensure an integrated approach to open space and recreation planning, development and management.

- Bi-monthly meetings to ensure effective communication and sharing of resources.

6.4 Identify and allocate appropriate resources to implement the operational plan.

- Seeking funding assistance from other identified sources.

Strategic Intent for Infrastructure Charges

7. Land acquired or allocated for the purpose of open space and recreation use should meet the standard within the open space principles to satisfy the diversity of demands from the community.

Performance Indicators

- Appropriate land parcels are acquired for open space and recreation uses.
- Contributions or financial support are allocated to the implementation of the open space strategy.

Recommendations

(It is recommended that Council:)

Considerations

(Council should consider:)

7.1 Ensure the Planning Scheme (Infrastructure Charges Schedule or Infrastructure Payment Schedule [ICS or IPS]) include performance criteria for that land which is to be contributed for open space as part of a development.

- Adopting the performance and management criteria in the open space plan.

7.2 Ensure the ICS includes either open space and embellishments or charges for those commercial areas where users will benefit from their provision.

- The development or embellishment of civic spaces to meet future community needs.

7.3 Include other suggestions in the plan for the development of the ICS and IPS.

- The inclusion of embellishment costs for existing and future land to cater for future growth.
- Alternative sources of funding.



3.0 STRATEGIC INTENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Strategic Intent for Community Involvement	
<p>8. The capacity of the community to understand land use management, environmental issues relevant to open space, and recreation development and opportunities are fundamental to sustaining open space and recreation land. The principles of community capacity building can be used to increase the knowledge and awareness of open space matters.</p> <p>Performance Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An increase in the number of community people who have knowledge of open space matters. More effective community groups delivering open space and recreation outcomes. 	
Recommendations (It is recommended that Council:)	Considerations (Council should consider:)
8.1 Develop a kit of relevant maps and information relating to recreation and open space areas available for public use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring all tourist providers have relevant and necessary information on recreation and open space areas within the Shire. Informing the community and tourists on places and sites to visit. Educating the community and tourists on regulations and responsibilities when visiting sites, for example: National Parks, conservation areas, cultural sites and beaches.
8.2 Encourage community groups to participate and share responsibility with Council for open space and recreation areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing joint ownership over open space and recreation areas, which will result in the community caring and valuing their open space and park areas. Developing an "Adopt a Park" and "Adopt a Road" program in conjunction with State Government Agencies. Consider promoting "Adopt a Park" and "Adopt a Road" to community groups, schools, full service school and service clubs.
8.3 Support the community in identifying and managing significant culturally valued open space areas and sites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of the integrity of cultural and historical assets within open space. Registering significant open space areas and sites with the Heritage Council. Developing management plans over all cultural heritage sites; these plans can be submitted to the Heritage Council, who can approve works in general, rather than Council having to make numerous applications. Applying for grants under the Queensland Community Cultural Heritage Incentive Program and the Indigenous Cultural Heritage Program.
8.4 Develop a community education strategy covering areas such as: -Protection of valuable landscape features, -Environmental principles, and -Policy development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working in conjunction with State Government Agencies to develop and fund a community education program. Priority to be given to educating the community on the protection of the foreshore areas.

Strategic Intent for Future Planning	
<p>9. With demands for open space changing over time, reviewing and monitoring progress is critical to the sustainability of recreation activities and meeting the expectations of the community. Further detailed planning will be required to support and enhance the Open Space and Recreation Plan.</p> <p>Performance Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An annual review is conducted on milestones achieved from the Open Space and Recreation Plan. Planning projects are identified for the next three years. 	
Recommendations (It is recommended that Council:)	Considerations (Council should consider:)
9.1 Undertake a Community Facility Needs Study, encompassing participation, facility needs, education, volunteers and funding, which was not covered by this project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring future needs and demands for community facilities can be catered for within Livingstone Shire Council. Organisations planning for increased participation will impact on facilities needs. Preparing for the development of the Infrastructure Charges Plan for Community Facilities.
9.2 Conduct a feasibility assessment on establishing an interpretive garden, of local plant communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gathering necessary information to review, when establishing an interpretive garden in the shire.
9.3 Investigate the process of becoming an Active Australia provider with the Australian Sports Commission.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring up to date advice and support is given to the community. Developing a checking and monitoring process for Council's development in sport and recreation provision.
9.4 Undertake a Sport and Recreation Plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A sport and recreation plan will provide necessary information to a facility plan and assist sporting organisations to develop efficient and effective administration practices.
9.5 Develop a prioritised works program for park development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Master planning for each park, to determine priorities. Risk assessment of facilities and features of the open space areas. Funding availability for projects through alternative sources. Council resources available for the proposed projects.
9.6 Undertake further open space planning of the islands and water based activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working with the Environmental Protection Agency to undertake planning of the marine areas and water based activities and associated facilities.



4.0 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

4.1 IMPLICATIONS FOR OPEN SPACE BASED ON COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

4.2 COMMUNITY SURVEY

4.3 COMMUNITY MEETINGS

4.4 GOVERNMENT MEETINGS

4.5 RECREATION DIARIES

4.6 PHOTOGRAPHY ASSIGNMENT

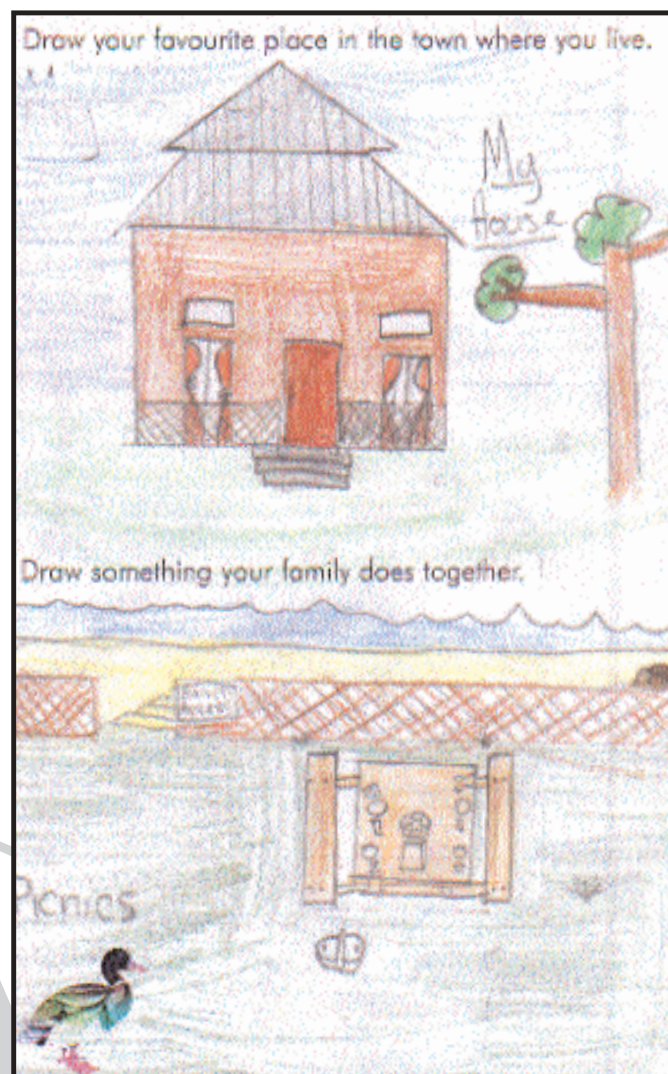
4.7 SPORT SURVEYS



4.0 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Community engagement was undertaken to ensure that a wide cross section of up-to-date information was gathered from the Shire for the Livingstone Open Space and Recreation Plan. The engagement process is not a one sided process, but rather the groups and individuals that were engaged had some undertakings and responsibility toward open space and recreation.

The engagement process encompassed both meetings and community surveys. Meetings and telephone interviews were held with community groups, businesses, government departments and individuals. Surveys were undertaken with the general community, sporting organisations and school students, both primary and high school.



4.1 IMPLICATIONS FOR OPEN SPACE BASED ON COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

Consultation with the community identified that:

- Survey respondents indicated that only 14% of visits to parks were considered inconvenient. However, these visits were predominantly over 20km and to regionally significant foreshore parks. As these regionally significant foreshore parks are opportunities that can't be transferred inland, it would be fair to assume that the majority of the community considers the current distances to open space as being convenient.
- Local parks were always less than 500m from the respondent's home, however these parks were not well used (only 1% have visited a local park within the last 12 months.) A majority of local parks are well under 5000 square metres in size, contained few facilities and issues were raised regarding the level of maintenance. It is considered that it would be better, both from a Council and community perspective, to have a larger park, minimum 1 hectare, with a wider catchment of approximately 600m for the majority of residents, to allow for improved maintenance and appropriate facility development.
- The most preferred types of open space were bushland parks with facilities such as trails and toilets and also informal developed recreation reserves.
- Distance to regional parks for the majority of residents was over 10km and less than 20km and was considered acceptable by most respondents.
- Distance to district parks was between one to five kilometres and again this was considered acceptable by the majority of residents.

Needs of the community have been identified and detailed in Section 4.2 - 4.7; however a summary of specific needs is indicated below:

CAUSEWAY:

- Shade required.

CAWARRAL:

- Youth facilities;
- Replace picnic tables in Coorooman Creek Park;
- Horse riding trails;
- BBQs & seating; and
- BMX facilities.

EMU PARK:

- Bike paths;
- Shade and BBQs; and
- More variety in play equipment.

FORESHORE AREAS:

- Signage to beaches and areas for dog walking;
- More covered areas and seating for BBQs and picnics;
- More car parks off the foreshore with tracks linking to the foreshore areas; and
- More facilities, in popular foreshore areas.

GLENLEE

- Youth Facility (Skate Park).

MARLBOROUGH:

- Need to use school facilities; and
- Re-open local tennis courts.

MT CHALMERS:

- Path to school.

THE CAVES:

- General parks maintenance; and
- Upgrade of parks.

YEPPON:

- Ensuring parks and surrounding areas are linked;
- Existing parks to be maintained;
- Merv Anderson Park to be designed for tourists that call at the centre and need to have a rest. Picnic areas and landscaping are required;
- Appleton Park needs shade, water and BBQ areas for parents to interact with the skate park users;
- Retirement villages should be linked with other facilities, by pathways;
- Safer parks required, with barriers between the park and the road; and
- Development of main beach to include BBQs, toilets, grassy areas and playgrounds.

Based on the community survey it is evident that the maximisation of use of existing facilities through their enhancement or better management should be a priority before developing additional open space.

The results demonstrate that the preferred park (Bushland Parks with facilities and trails, 39%) is not the park most visited with only 13% of visits recorded were to natural bushland parks. This may be due to the following:

- respondents valuing bushland parks, but not visiting them;
- respondents visiting parks that have some bushland areas, however were classified as informal developed recreation reserves or another classification;
- respondents differing definitions of bushland parks.

Council should consider undertaking further research as to why respondents prefer, but do not visit bushland parks.

4.2 COMMUNITY SURVEY

The purpose of the community survey was to gather information on the values that the community has for open space and recreation, what parks and open space areas are being used and how they should be planned for the future.

The survey was distributed through Council offices and libraries, internal Council e-mail, meetings with community members and organisations and to interested residents responding to a newspaper advertisement. 84 surveys were completed and returned.

The survey consisted of 27 questions, focussing on the following areas:

1. Demographic data
2. Park Preferences
3. Frequency, distance, transport and convenience of parks
4. Activities undertaken and facilities used
5. Beach Access
6. Park Needs
7. Linkages and road reserves
8. Future areas for protection
9. Principles for Open Space

1. SURVEY DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

The majority of respondents were from Yeppoon and surrounding areas (42%) including Yeppoon, Farnborough and Barlows Hill. 11% were from Cooee Bay and Taranganba, 15% from Lammermoor, Causeway Lake, Kemp and Kinka Beach, 13% from Emu Park and Zilzie, and 19% from smaller communities, comprising of 11% from Cawarral and the hinterland and 8% from areas surrounding Rockhampton, the Caves and Yaamba.

The surveys were completed by a majority of males (57%) aged 25 – 39 (37%) and 40 – 54 (42%) years of age. The following table shows the difference between the demographics of respondents to that of the population data.

Table 1.0: Difference between demographics of general population to survey population.

Age Group (years)	<15	15-24	25-39	40-54	55-69	70+	Male	Female
ABS % of Population	23%	14%	20%	21%	15%	7%	52%	48%
Survey % of Respondents	2%	13%	37%	42%	6%	0%	57%	43%

This table is based solely on the community survey responses. Consultation was also undertaken with a range of groups and individuals. Demographic data was not collected from these individuals. However, groups such as retirement villages and youth groups were targeted to provide views from these ages.

The constraint of not obtaining surveys from people under the age of 15 years (2%) was overcome by the recreation diaries undertaken in schools, which included 105 responses from people under the age of 15, providing detailed information of the views of young people.

2. PARK PREFERENCES

The most popular parks were those located at or near the beach, with 43% of respondents indicating a foreshore park as being visited in the past 12 months.

Respondents listed the parks that they visited in the past 12 months, these parks were then analysed, based on regional, district and local significance, (as categorised by the consultant). Most parks visited were either Regional (68%) or District (31%). Only 1% of respondents had visited local parks in the past 12 months.

Bell Park was the most popular park overall with 46% of respondents visiting the park within the past 12 months. This may be attributed to Bell Park having all of the top ten popular activities and facilities, within the park.

These results show the importance of foreshore areas, such as Farnborough Beach, Kemp Beach, Yeppoon Foreshore and Lammermoor Beach, as areas providing facilities and access to the beach. Also important are the larger regional parks, providing areas for active and passive recreation such as Bell Park, Kerr Park and Appleton Park.

When asked "What type of parks do you prefer?" respondents chose Bushland Parks with facilities and trails (39%) for example Bluff Point National Park and Byfield State Forrest. Grassy mown parks with facilities were also popular, with

36% of respondents preferring these types of parks, for example Appleton and Bell Park. The remainder of types were rated as follows: natural bushland parks with no facilities (14%), sporting fields (9%) and grassy mown parks with few facilities (2%).

77% of respondents visited parks outside of Livingstone Shire. The parks visited and the reason the respondents gave for visiting include:

- Sporting Facilities in Rockhampton for away games.
- Kershaw Gardens and the Botanical Gardens in Rockhampton, due to the nature walks and better facilities, especially playgrounds.
- Millennium Esplanade in Tannum Sands due to the excellent facilities and pleasant location.
- Various National Parks and Hinchinbrook Island for bush walking and nature study.

3. FREQUENCY, DISTANCE, TRANSPORT AND CONVENIENCE OF PARKS

Most visits to parks occurred once a month or less frequently (59% of visits) with 41% of visits occurring once a week or more frequently. 3% of park visits were on a daily basis.

A majority (86%) of park visits were more than 1km from the respondents' house. This may be due to the fact that respondents were mainly visiting district and regional parks. Most visits (39%) were more than 10km to the park.

Local Parks visited were always less than 500 metres from the respondents' home.

45% of the respondents who visited district parks travelled 1.1 – 5km, with 36% travelling over 5km and 19% travelling less than 1km.

50% of respondents who visited regional parks travelled over 10km. 22% travelled between 5 and 10 km and only 3% travelled less than 500m to the regional park.

70% of respondents travelled by car to the park, 19% walked, 9% rode a bike and 2% caught the bus.

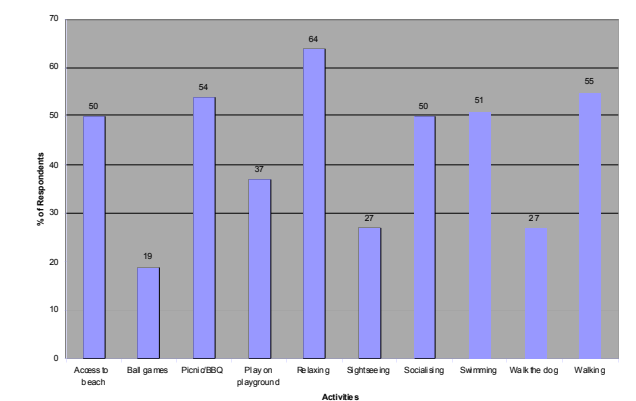
The respondents found the distance and transport inconvenient to only 14% of parks that they visited. A large

percent of these visits were more than 20km and to a regionally significant foreshore park, with significant natural values.

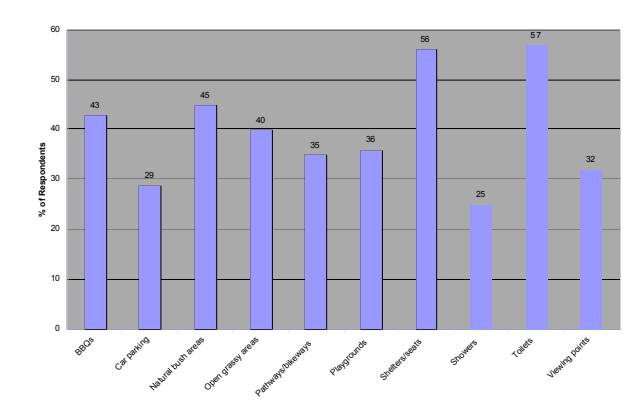
4. ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN AND FACILITIES USED

The top 10 activities undertaken and facilities used in parks include the following:

Graph 1.0: Top Ten Activities in Parks



Graph 2.0: Top Ten Facilities in Parks



38% of respondents were unable to undertake a recreational activity, due to a lack of location or facilities to do it. Activities that respondents were not able to do included:

- Safe Cycling – due to a lack of bikeways.
- Play on Playgrounds – due to a lack of playgrounds, lack of maintenance of playgrounds and lack of playgrounds catering for a range of ages.
- Bush walking/ horse riding and bike riding – due to a lack of or no marked trails in bushland areas; need for more shaded walks and interpretive signage of trees (eg. Botanical gardens).

4.2 COMMUNITY SURVEY

- Indoor Sports and Ten Pin Bowling – Due to no facilities catering for indoor sports.

76% of respondents indicated that there were areas where more facilities needed to be developed, improved or removed. The more common responses of where changes needed to be made included the following:

- Foreshore areas in general, need maintenance, revegetation, protection and future planning.
- More bikeways/ linkages required, with signage.
- Playgrounds, new and improved with shade.
- Removal of the car park from Yeppoon Main beach.
- General maintenance to all areas.
- Cultural information at parks.
- BMX jumps at Cawarral.

For details please refer to Appendix 1 – Community Engagement.

5. BEACH ACCESS

The most popular beaches visited include Farnborough Beach (38%), Kemp Beach (24%) and Lammermoor Beach (24%). These beaches were mainly accessed from points off the Yeppoon-Emu Park Road. The most inconvenient access was off Farnborough Road, with 19% of people accessing Farnborough Beach, saying that the access was not convenient. The reason being that it was "too dangerous".

6. PARK NEEDS

74% of respondents indicated that there are parks or bush areas that need maintenance, rehabilitation or improvements.

49% of respondents indicated that there is a need for more parks and open space areas in Livingstone. Only 7% of respondents indicated that their needs were met and they do not require any more open spaces and 32% did not know.

Areas needing more parks and open space areas include the following:

- Hilltops and bushland areas in the Shire for environmental and aesthetic reasons.
- Bushland areas away from the beach, eg. Cawarral, Mt

Wheeler and Thompsons Point.

- Bush corridors.
- Taranganba.
- Area for botanical gardens.
- Lammermoor Heights Area – needs playground.
- Zilzie/Emu Park.
- Places to walk dog off leash.
- Places to light fires (camping).
- The Caves, Yaamba and Millman; not everyone lives near the beach.

37% of respondents did not believe that all groups in the community have their recreational needs met. 3% believed that all groups' needs were met and 48% did not know.

Examples of groups that did not have their needs met included the following:

- Junior Sports, have to travel to Rockhampton.
- Tennis and volleyball, limited facilities.
- People with a disability, lack of access to recreation areas and the beach.
- People without cars, no non-motorised linkages to areas.
- Youth not well catered for.
- Horse and mountain bike riders, need trails.
- Indigenous groups, no recognition of needs and customs.
- The elderly.
- Mothers of young children, few parks with nice play equipment.

7. LINKAGES AND ROAD RESERVES

A majority (75%) of respondents indicated that road reserves should be developed to include bikeways, tree planting and park like areas. 65% of respondents wanted bikeways included in road reserves and 46% indicated that tree planting should be undertaken in road reserves. One respondent commented that, "Road reserves should be used to protect native remnants as they are a valuable and critical source of local native seeds."

Other comments regarding road reserves included a request for roundabouts to have more colour i.e. Flower beds.

8. FUTURE AREAS FOR PROTECTION

Respondents listed the following areas that should be included as open space:

- Land above Yeppoon (Vallis Park) for beautiful views.
- Railway Station area.
- Vacant land from Smith St to resort roundabout should be kept as a buffer and to protect remnant vegetation.
- Headlow Creek, Mount Headlow – for scenic quality and water sports.
- Coconut Point Headland, protected under the State Coastal Management Plan.
- Marine Parade Road Reserve, as per the draft Land Management Plan for Emu Park foreshore.
- Area north of Emu Park Caravan Park.
- Part of road reserve near Emu Park jetty.
- Old Quarry at Cawarral could be added to the Palm Creek Park.
- Williamson Creek, with diverse local species and walking tracks between Lammermoor Beach, Taranganba and Clayton Road areas.
- Areas adjacent to Bell Park.

60% of respondents identified the following areas that should be kept in a natural state:

- All beach, foreshore, wetlands and sand dunes.
- All current National Parks.
- Area around Causeway Lake.
- Creeks, including Ross Creek, Barwell Creek Mangroves and Williamson Creek.
- Vallis Park, for conservation values.
- Top of Barlows Hill (Cultural Values)
- Bicentennial Park – Wetland area
- Coconut Point
- Lammermoor Gardens
- Waterpark Creek
- Mount Wheeler

9. PRINCIPLES FOR OPEN SPACE MANAGEMENT

Respondents demonstrated very little difference in the priority of the principles. Below are the principles in order of importance to the community.

1. Identify and protect the natural features of the Shire.
2. Develop and protect a range of different parks throughout the shire, from natural bushland to developed parkland.
3. Protect areas of cultural, social or environmental importance.
4. Link areas of parkland with bikeways, walkways and corridors to create a network of open space.
5. Ensure that beach, foreshore and river areas in public ownership are accessible, where environmental values are not endangered.
6. Ensure that access to each park is appropriate for the relevant activities and users of the park.
7. Find a balance between providing and maintaining open space to a suitable standard and meeting the needs of the community.
8. Identify and plan for changing community needs for open space.
9. Ensure that open space is designed to be flexible for multiple uses and changes over time.
10. Include significant views of the coast and hinterland in the open space system.
11. Ensure that all parks are placed in areas based on fair and reasonable decisions.

4.3 COMMUNITY MEETINGS

Meetings and interviews were held with the following organisations, businesses and individuals:

- Anglicare –Yeppoon
- Capricorn Adventist Retirement Village and Aged Care Centre
- Cawarral School of Arts
- Cawarral Youth Group
- Capricorn Coast Community Action Group
- Central Queensland Offroad Club
- Darumbal People
- Fitzroy Basin Association
- Iwasaki Sangyo Co., Rydges Capricorn Resort
- Keppel Bay Jockey Club
- Keppel Sands Indigenous and South Sea Islander People
- Livingstone Shire Councillors, managers and staff
- Marlborough Caravan Park
- Marlborough Post Office
- Marlborough State School
- Marlborough Swimming Pool
- Motels and Caravan Parks in Lammermoor, Roslyn Bay, Kinka Beach, Emu Park and Yeppoon.
- Mount Chalmers Community Representatives
- Revegetation Volunteer Group
- Save Bell Park Committee
- Surf Riders Foundation
- Yeppoon Chamber of Commerce
- Yeppoon Full Service School
- Yeppoon Tourist Information Centre and Centre Volunteers

Organisations, businesses and individuals identified a range of issues, relating to community image, beach/foreshore areas, specific parks (management and maintenance) and catering for tourists needs. While comments and information from the meetings has been included throughout the report and detailed comments are included in the appendix the following is a summary of feedback.

The most repeated comment was in regard to beach access, particularly in regard to safety, environmental issues and ensuring that tourists know where they are.

There was a great amount of support for developing areas for young people to undertake a range of activities. Again, safety was a concern as well as the need to provide water and shade for young people undertaking activities.

The foreshore areas and dune systems were also an area of concern for the community, in particular the protection and preservation of these areas and the incidents of residents mowing and cutting down trees on the foreshore area.

Park maintenance was another high area of concern. Many organisations and individuals felt that the parks needed to be maintained more regularly and that policing of regulations should be enforced.

Overall, there was support from many of the groups to be involved further in the planning process for open space and recreation.

Smaller Communities Open Space and Recreation Needs

The needs of the smaller communities in Livingstone Shire are quite similar in their needs, which include:

- Safety for children riding bicycles on roads.
- Community use of school grounds and equipment.
- Regular parks maintenance.
- Policing of regulations.

In the engagement process the community members of the smaller nodes in Livingstone appeared to be realistic in regards to resource constraints of Council.

Most of the issues raised in smaller communities are easy to address. Council should work with smaller communities to identify priorities for development and include these within the community plan, along with actions and timeframes.

4.4 GOVERNMENT MEETINGS

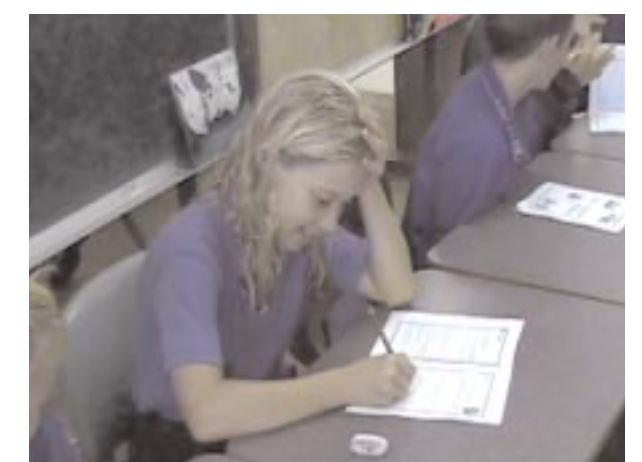
The following Government Departments were consulted regarding open space and recreation issues in Livingstone Shire.

- Department of Natural Resources and Mines
- Department of Main Roads
- Department of Premier and Cabinet
- Environmental Protection Agency (Parks and Wildlife Service, Cultural Heritage, Coastal Management)
- Health Promotion Unit
- Sport and Recreation Queensland

Specific issues raised by the departments have been included throughout the reports and specific issues are included in the Appendix 1 – Community Engagement.

During the engagement of State Government Departments, it was evident that they wanted to establish working partnerships and relationships with Livingstone Shire Council to address the open space issues in the Shire. Due to this enthusiasm a joint Government and Council meeting was convened immediately with representatives from Department Main Roads, Transport, Natural Resources and Mines, Environmental Protection Agencies, Old Parks and Wildlife Services, Sport and Recreation Qld and Council staff.

The main areas of discussion were reducing duplication by State and Local Government, particularly in the areas of weed and fire management. The Government Departments were enthusiastic to develop joint management plans over areas that have a number of complex management issues. It was discussed that the coordination for such management plans should be Council's responsibility.



4.5 RECREATION DIARIES

Recreation diaries were distributed to primary school students in March 2002. The aim of the diaries was to obtain information from primary school students (aged between 9-12 years) on what type of activities they undertook in their spare time.

105 diaries were distributed in four primary schools within Livingstone Shire. All diaries were returned to the schools, which included Taranganba State School (20); Farnborough State School (23); Yeppoon State School (22) and Emu Park State School (40). 62% of recreation diaries were from the northern end of the urban coastal strip and 38% from the southern end of the urban coastal strip.

The students were required to complete the diary for three weeks, indicating what activities they undertook after school and on the week end. Students were also asked to draw places, such as their favourite park, something they do with their family and what a park should have in it. Analysis of the diaries was broken into activities and sports undertaken by the respondents and places and facilities that they used.

1. ACTIVITIES AND SPORTS

The most popular sports and activities that the students were involved in included the following:

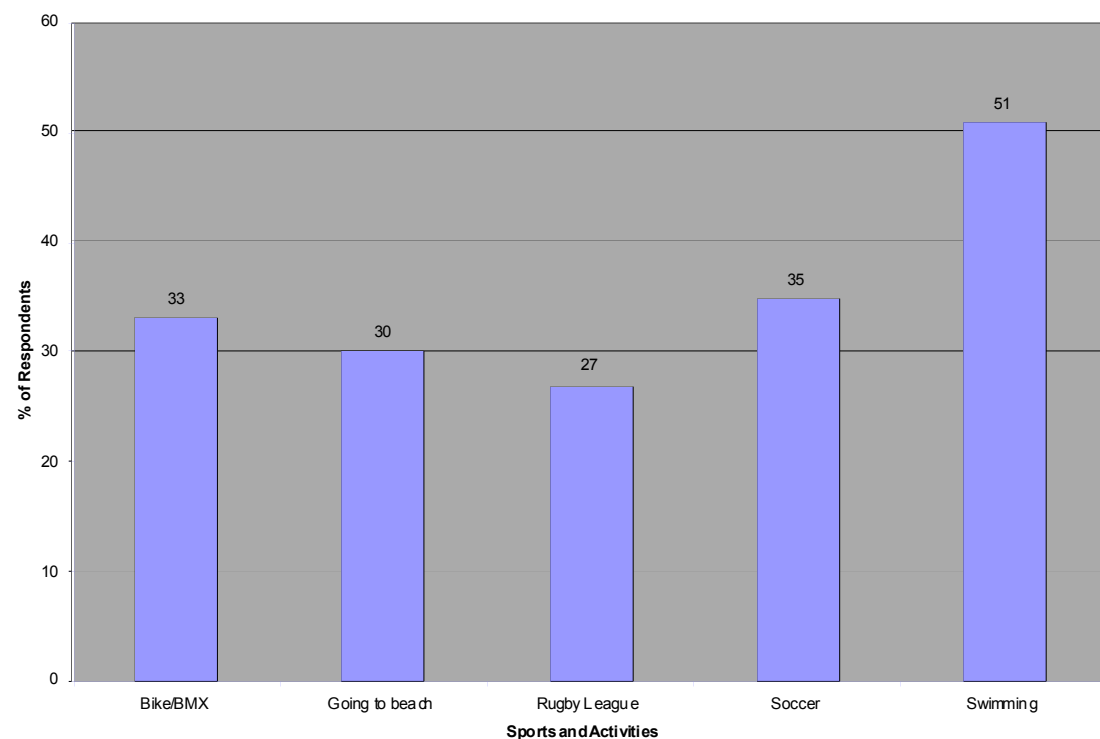
Graph 3.0: Most popular sports and activities students are involved in.

Over the three weeks surveyed, the most popular activities after school included:

- Informal recreation activities, such as swimming, bike riding, skate boarding and fishing (55%);
- Homework (28%);
- Socialising/playing with friends (28%);
- Participated in active organised sport or recreation (26%);
- Inactive activities, such as watch TV, read and played computer games (21%).

Some of the activities undertaken on week-ends were similar to those after school, except for less homework, less organised sport and more travelling to other places.

- Informal recreation activities, such as swimming, bike riding, shopping, skateboarding and visiting parks. (60%);
- Homework (2%);
- Socialised/played with friends (27%);
- Participated in active organised sport and recreation (12%);
- Inactive activities, such as watch TV, played computer games, board games and drawing (14%);
- Travelled to places, such as Rockhampton, Gladstone and Mackay (8%).



Activities undertaken with the family included the following:

- Visiting outdoor areas, such as parks or the beach (42%)
- Doing activities at home, such as watching TV, eating, gardening or cleaning (18%);
- Participating or spectator of organised sport (8%); and
- Driving (3%).

2. PLACES AND FACILITIES

Bell Park was identified as the most favourite park within Livingstone Shire (16%), by students in both the northern end and southern end of the urban coastal strip. The second favourite park was "Skate Park" (Bell Park or Appleton Park). 20% of respondents said their favourite park was outside the Shire; examples of the parks chosen included The Strand (Townsville); Kershaw Gardens and Botanical

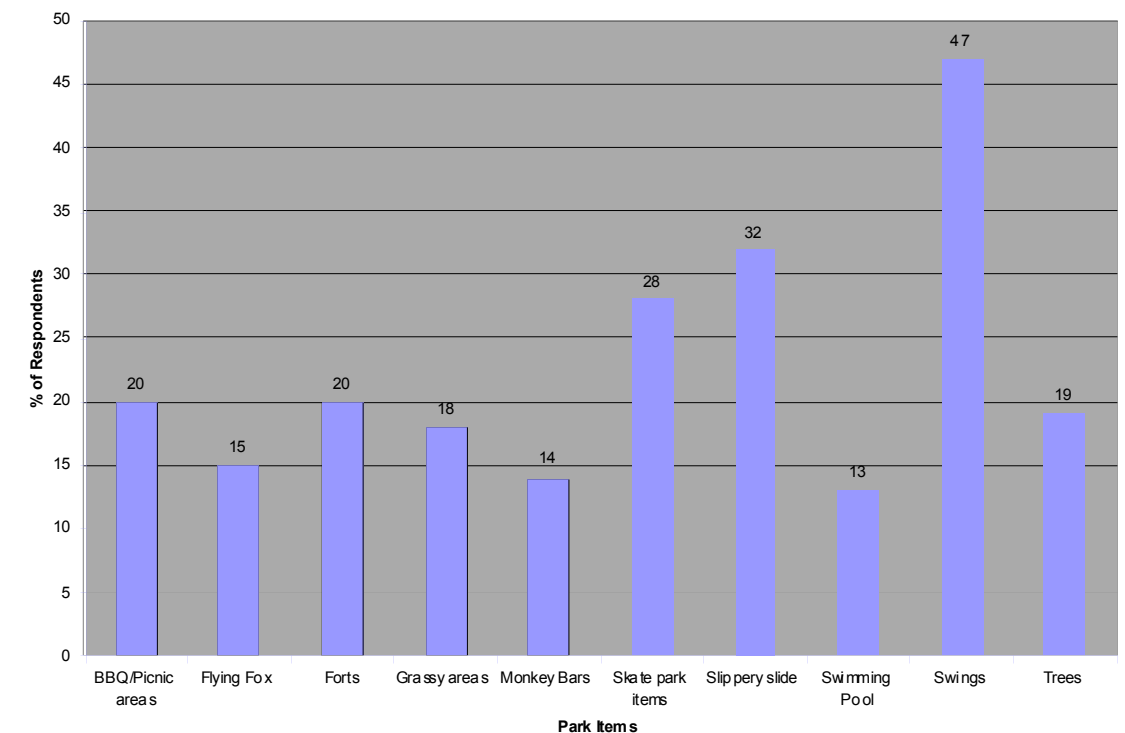
Gardens (Rockhampton); Millennium Esplanade (Tannum Sands) and theme parks (Gold Coast).

The Students favourite parks were mainly regional parks (23%), over district (19%) and local parks (2%).

The most favourite place for the students was mainly their own house (19%) and the beach (16%).

When asked to draw what a park should have in it, students drew a range of park settings, with the most popular setting being a grassy park, with trees, facilities and pathways. The following are the most popular items in the drawings:

Graph 4.0: Most Popular Park Items from Drawings.



4.6 PHOTOGRAPHY ASSIGNMENT

30 disposable cameras were distributed to students from Yeppoon State High School and representatives from the Livingstone Shire Junior Council. Only 5 cameras were returned.

The photography assignment asked young people to take photos of the following:

- Your favourite parks in Livingstone Shire.
- The best spot to hang out in your town.
- How you like to recreate on week-ends.
- The best thing about living in your town.
- The worst part about living in your town.
- Something you like to do with friends.
- Something you do with family.
- The sports you like to play or watch, and
- How you get home from school.

Students were then asked to write about each photo, and they identified the following areas as good places to hang out after school and on week-ends:

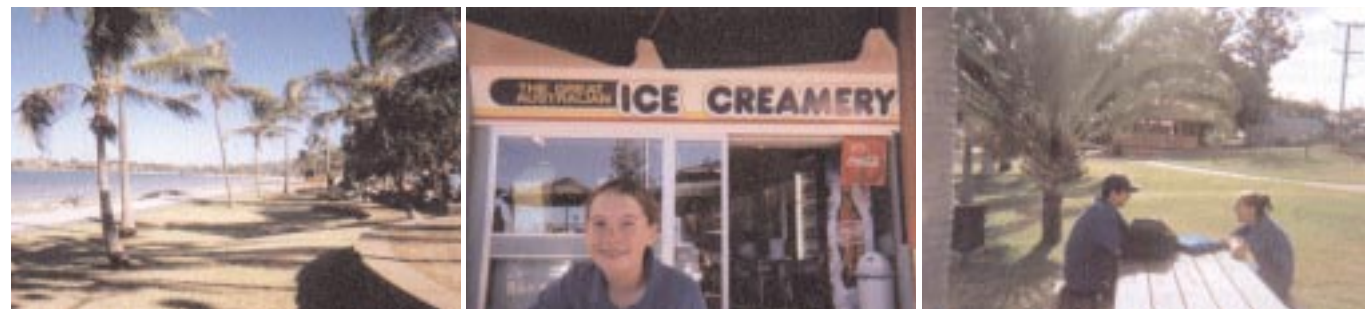
- Beaman Park, because "It is a nice green park." However, there were concerns about the "drop kicks" that also hang out in the park.

- The new block of shops in Yeppoon (James Street).
- The Great Australian Ice Creamery, because "There is always stuff happening and there's lots of shade."
- Woody's Supermarket;
- The Cinema (of a night time).
- The Mall, (Keppel Bay Plaza) "to get out of the hot sun and into air-conditioning."; and
- Yeppoon Main Beach, "This is probably the best thing about living in Yeppoon, our beach!"

One of the students liked to ride her bike, play soccer and help with the family market stall on the week-end, while the other students hung out with friends in the main street and beach.

The railway area (James Street, Yeppoon) was noted as the "worst block in town, because it's really dirty and there's no shade."

Results from the young people indicated that they want areas to "hang out", without the need for specific activities.



Yeppoon Main Beach – "Our beach is probably the best thing about living in Yeppoon."

Yeppoon's Main Street – "This is the best part of town because there's always stuff happening and there is a lot of shade."

Beaman Park: Favourite Park – "The grass is always really green and it's a fun place to hang out."

4.7 SPORT SURVEYS

The aim of the sport survey was to gather information from the organisations regarding participation, planning undertaken, land tenure and future facility needs and projects. Fifty-four (54) surveys were sent to every sport and recreation organisation on the Livingstone Shire Council database. 20 surveys were returned, giving a 37% response rate.

The 20 responding clubs cater for 2454 registered club members, including 580 junior members. Nine regional events are held annually, bringing over 1800 visitors to the Shire.

Overall the responding organisations believed that their current facility will meet the needs of the club for the next 5 – 10 years. However only 25% of the responding organisations have documented plans for the future development of the club and facilities. The lack of formal forward planning by sporting organisations makes it difficult to assess the future growth, land requirements and facility needs of the sports. For a more accurate assessment, organisations need to undertake development planning. Funding for these plans is available through Sport and Recreation Queensland.

Clubs identified a range of facility development projects ranging from toilet blocks and skate parks to concreting and clubhouses. The cost of these projects would exceed \$1,000,000. If the 63% of sports not responding to the survey were included, this figure would double if not triple the amount of funding required for facility development.

The full details of the sport and recreation survey can be found in the Appendix 1 – Community Engagement.

Council currently has a range of tenure agreements with different sporting organisations. These agreements are varied, with some being leases, approvals of use and permit to occupy. Council should consolidate the tenure arrangements, so that they are allocated in a fair and equitable manner.

Council provides funding to sport and recreation organisations for operational assistance and capital works. The funding is released 3 times per year and projects funded are usually less than \$1000.

To ensure the fair and equitable distribution of funding, Council should have a funding policy detailing priority areas, eligible projects and organisations and funding limits. Council's agreed assistance to sporting organisations should be detailed within a policy adopted by Council and implemented by Council Officers.

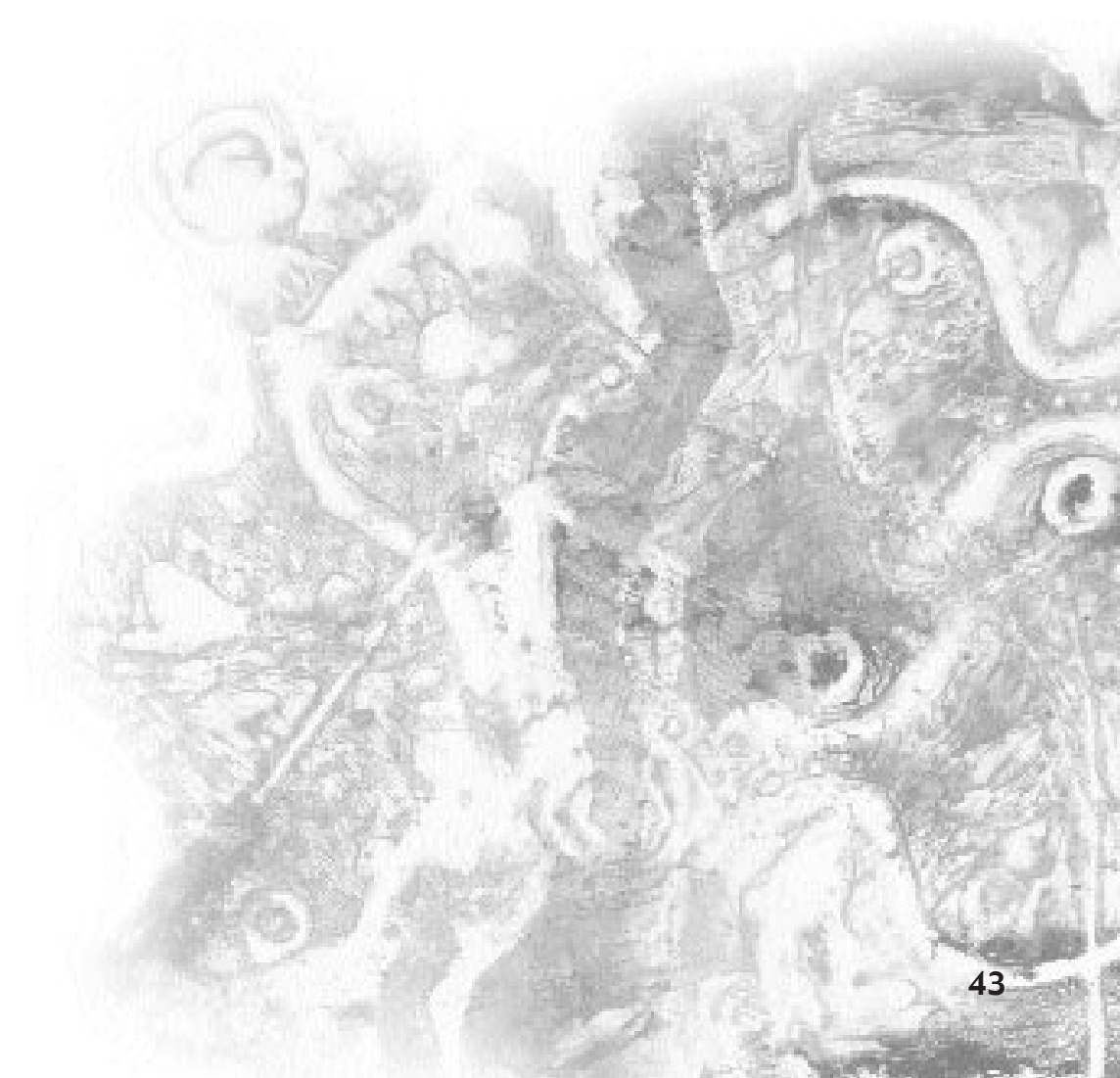
To assist sport and recreation organisations in future planning, Livingstone Shire Council needs to undertake a Sport and Recreation Plan, focussing on facility development, organisational development, participation, education and training and event management. Council should also provide assistance to sporting organisations with development planning, facility management, tenure and education through having one contact in Council with this responsibility, and in future Council should consider contract services or employ a Sport and Recreation Officer.

For organisations to plan for future development and certainly to access government funding, proper development and facility planning should be undertaken. Planning should include the aspects as per the following strategy for sport and recreation in Livingstone Shire.

5.0 SPORT AND RECREATION

5.1 SPORT STRATEGY

5.2 OUTDOOR RECREATION



5.1 SPORT STRATEGY

Physical activity plays a significant role in developing social, spiritual and the overall health and well being of an individual. Physical activity can be undertaken within a number of disciplines from a very structured sport to a very individual recreation activity like walking in the park. To provide quality opportunities that cover a number of activities, organisations should have efficient and effective management practices. The following areas are performance indicators for sport and recreation organisations to provide those quality management practices.

Organisational Development

All sport and Recreation Organisations should:

- Be incorporated and have a constitution that reflects their activities, policies and the manner in which that organisation chooses to operate.
- Establish administration practices that comply with the constitution, financial audit requirements and incorporation requirements.
- Have a development plan which states goals and objectives and highlights the future needs of the organisation.
- Have in place a volunteer management plan that includes volunteer skills required, recruitment strategies, job descriptions and incentives to reward volunteers.
- Have a style of management based upon open communication with all key stakeholders, including communication links with Council, State Government, State or Regional Sporting Peak Bodies and other similar organisations.
- Have a strong communication strategy within the club, including the executive committee, volunteers, participants, parents, coaches and officials.

FACILITY DEVELOPMENT

- All sport and recreation facilities require management plans to ensure that the facility can financially continue to be maintained and upgraded when required.
- Sport and recreation facilities must be viable; in smaller urban and rural settings this is difficult to achieve. Facilities that are multi functional catering for a number of activities and supported by a number of organizations, have a better chance of being sustainable and not dependant on Council.

- All organisations managing facilities must undertake a Risk Management Audit to ensure all possible risks have been minimised. All requirements and legislation must be applied, including Australian Standards, Local Government Policies and Local laws and Incorporation related legislation.
- In the small rural nodes, the community should identify school facilities for possible community use. Approval for the use of these facilities must be negotiated between the Principal, Education Queensland and the community. Refer to section 7.8 for information on school facilities.
- Strategies should be in place to protect and enhance the environment, by implementing minimum impact practices and "good neighbour policies".

PARTICIPATION

- Organisations should know who their clients and target clients are and gather information on the needs and expectations of the clients.
- Activities should be designed to satisfy and service the needs of the clients and target clients, without scarifying the financial viability of the club.
- Indigenous role models within the organisations or community should identify and promote indigenous participation in sport and recreation.
- Activities should be accessible by people with disabilities. Activities may have to be adjusted or modified to be suitable to cater for a specific disability.
- Junior activities should be modified to suit the age group of the participants.
- To ensure organisations are accessible to all, activities should be designed to cater for elderly people to participate. This will increase numbers for the organisation and provide activities for the elderly to support their individual health and well-being.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

- All sport and recreation coaches must be currently accredited to ensure the most updated skills and safety are being taught.
- To build on the theory that "Australia is the world's most successful sporting nation", sporting organisations must

develop pathways for junior and talented athletes at the grass roots level.

- All referees must be trained or accredited within their specific field.
- Volunteers need to be trained in specific tasks allocated to them and all new volunteers should be inducted into the organisation through an identified induction process.
- All areas of the sport and recreation organisation must be aware of the codes of behavior available from the Australian Sports Commission.
- The club should access professional advice when necessary and have a list of preferred suppliers of information and services.

EVENT MANAGEMENT

- Events can support the organisation and the community economically and should be considered as opportunities to bring visitors into the shire.
- All volunteers assisting with events should have training specific to their tasks and in general event management.
- Events need to be coordinated so that they are no clashes in timing with other organizations and a yearly calendar of events should be developed.
- All events should have a spectator's code of behaviour and have it on display at each event.
- A full risk management plan should be undertaken for each major event, including the relevant course of action for a risk occurring.

RESOURCES

- All organisations should familiarise themselves with grants and funding opportunities.
- The sports have state and regional sporting organisations to assist with development and resource issues.
- Active Australia Program was developed by the Australian Sports Commission and has a number of useful resources to support sport and recreation organisations.

LIVINGSTONE SHIRE COUNCIL'S ROLE

- Council should have one position as the contact for sport and recreation issues, For example: A Community Development or Sport and Recreation Officer to assist with information provision and support.
- The Parks and Recreation unit now established in Council needs to assist with all land management based issues.
- To promote the development of a Sport and Recreation Council within the Shire.
- To develop a Sport and Recreation Policy detailing Council's support to sporting organisations in a fair and equitable way, including land provision, financial support and maintenance of facilities.



5.2 OUTDOOR RECREATION

PICNICKING

Picnicking in parks was the third most popular activity indicated in the community survey, with over half of the respondents undertaking the activity.

There are a range of settings within Livingstone Shire in which picnicking can occur, from urban parks to natural landscape settings. Regional parks, such as Bell Park, Yeppoon Main Beach, Lioness Park and Rotary Park all provide picnic facilities in a developed environment. Stoney Creek and Water Park Creek provide a more natural setting for picnics.

Shire residents indicated in surveys that they often travel to other areas, such as Rockhampton and Tannum Sands to visit highly developed picnic areas (For example: Kershaw Gardens and Botanical Gardens in Rockhampton and Millennium Esplanade, Tannum Sands.) The redevelopment of Yeppoon Main Beach may meet the needs of residents as a highly developed and maintained picnic facility.

Management and maintenance of the varying settings for picnicking is important. Urban areas should be kept clean and well maintained, whilst the range of natural areas should be managed to ensure the long term sustainability of the area is maintained.

The Central Queensland Outdoor Recreation Demand Study (2000) listed picnicking as the most popular outdoor recreation activity undertaken in Central Queensland, with 62% of survey respondents doing the activity in the past 12 months. The study indicated that identification of potential natural settings suitable for picnicking should be within close proximity to urban centres. Management of existing picnic sites, especially very natural and totally natural areas should occur and existing sites should be maintained to ensure the continued quality of the setting. (Queensland Government; 2000)

WALKING

The activity of walking in Livingstone Shire can range from walking to a park, beach, shopping centre or school through to bushwalking through very scenic and natural National Parks. The survey indicated that walking is a very popular activity for residents of Livingstone Shire. However, results of the community survey indicate that there are a lack of paths and trails to undertake this activity in both urban and natural settings.

Urban walking needs include:

- more bikeway/pathways to link a range of areas, including beaches, parks, shops and schools;
- rest areas and park nodes, including seats, drinking fountains and shade, (as there is a strong participation of older age groups.)

Bushwalking in natural areas can occur throughout many of the National Parks throughout Livingstone Shire, such as Byfield State Forest, Capricorn Coast National Park and Mount Wheeler. It has been indicated that there needs to be maps developed for a range of bush walking trails, from those close to urban areas to remote routes for experienced walkers.

NATURE STUDY

The community expressed the need for a botanical garden within the Shire. It was indicated through the community consultation that the garden should focus on the natural vegetation, as well as providing awareness and education on the environment. Lammermoor Native Gardens has been identified by the community as a potential site for the development of this type of project.

Representatives of the Iwasaki Sangyo Co. (Australia) Pty Ltd have expressed an interest in developing an interpretive native wetland area at the Rydges Capricorn Resort site, which would be open for public use.

SWIMMING

Swimming occurs along a majority of the beach front from Yeppoon to Emu Park, but primarily near the most popular beach accesses of Farnborough Beach, Kemp Beach and Lammermoor Beach and the areas patrolled by Surf Life Savers, Yeppoon Main Beach and Emu Park Shelly Beach.

Swimming also occurs in creeks throughout the Shire. Water Park Creek and Stoney Creek are usually popular swimming areas; however both are exceptionally low in water and have been signed as not appropriate for swimming at this point in time.

Swimming is the most popular activity for the younger age group, as identified in the recreation diary survey and the fourth most popular activity for the general community.

Access to the beach and provision of facilities, such as toilets and showers near beach access points has been identified as a need by the community. Council currently has 168 beach access points identified and due to a maintenance and management issue, Council are currently undertaking a rationalisation of these accesses. Future development of the remainder of the beach accesses should include appropriate facilities, including wash and change areas.

DRIVING (2WD/4WD)

Tourist drives are popular in Livingstone Shire, especially on the Scenic Highway between Yeppoon and Emu Park. The route provides a diversity of settings and experiences, with numerous public recreation and green space areas ranging from highly developed urban parks (for example Bell Park), to ocean view points and National Parks (for example Capricorn National Park).

To enhance the experience for drivers, viewing and stopping

points should be well signed and promoted, refer to visual amenity study. Areas such as Merv Andersen Park, Lammermoor Native Gardens, Causeway Lake and Bluff Point were identified by the community as regionally significant and popular sites and could be developed as suitable destinations along the highway for drivers to stop and utilise the facilities and local businesses.

Four wheel driving currently occurs in Byfield State Forest, Byfield National Park, Nine Mile Beach; private properties near Broadmount and Ogmore, and various gravel roads throughout the Shire.

The Central Queensland Offroad Club has 50 members and is the only incorporated 4WD club in the Shire. The club provides 4WD training and has an extensive program to educate its members in safe, low impact and responsible off road driving practices and techniques.

Club members and four wheel drivers in general enjoy the challenge involved in areas that provide a test of driving skills, whether because of difficult access (sand, mud, rock, steep slopes) or by simply finding a suitable route and testing navigation skills in areas criss-crossed by a multitude of tracks, such as Byfield State Forest and adjoining Rydges Capricorn International Resort. (Central Queensland Offroad Club; 2002)

Access to current 4WD areas should be maintained, or alternatives investigated. Maintenance and management of these areas, including regular inspections should be undertaken to ensure the sustainability of the area. Tracks should be monitored for safety, but not graded or sealed to a level that reduces the challenge and pleasure of the driving experience.

Four wheel drivers are able to apply for permission from the Environmental Protection Agency, National Parks and

5.2 OUTDOOR RECREATION

Wildlife Service to drive in forest areas that have private grazing leases. These permits will allow 4WD access to more areas in the Byfield Forest.

The club indicated that the development of a set of maps showing areas and linkages that are accessible for four wheel driving would be desirable.

BICYCLE RIDING

Survey results of the Central Queensland Outdoor Recreation Study show that bicycle riding is undertaken by a relatively small number of people, but those participating are on a frequent basis, particularly in the 15 – 17 age group. (Queensland Government; 2000)

Bike and BMX riding was the third most popular activity (33%) for students and is conducted both after school and on week-ends.

The community survey findings identified the need for bikeways and pathways throughout the Shire. Pathways need to link areas such as shops, schools and parks. Two-thirds of survey respondents would like to have more bikeways located in road reserves.

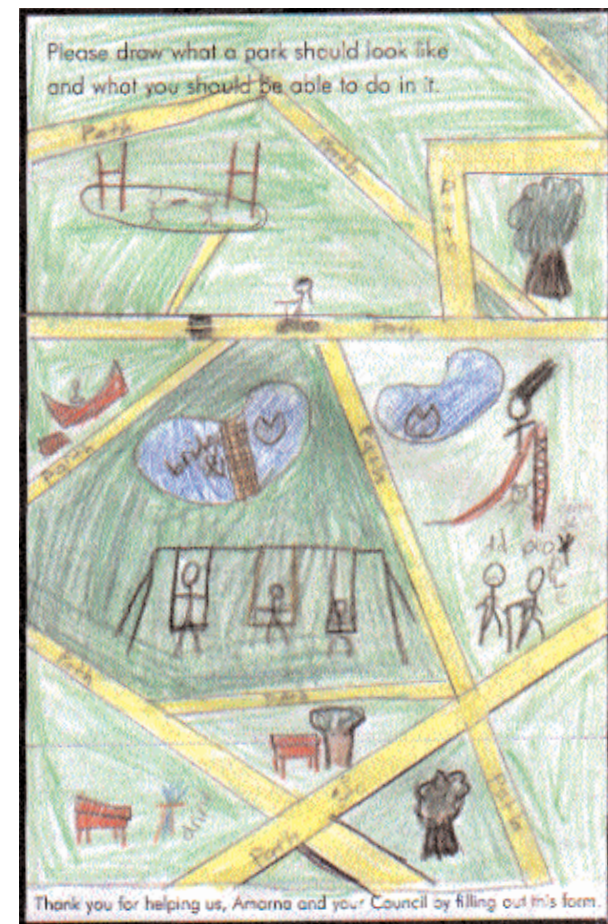
HORSE RIDING

Non-competitive horse riding occurs mainly in rural areas on road reserves and on private property. This activity was identified in the survey as an activity that could not be done, due to the lack of marked trails in bushland areas.

ROCK CLIMBING AND ABSEILING

Rock climbing and abseiling are undertaken in a small number of areas within Livingstone Shire. The areas are mainly under the control of The Environmental Protection Agency, Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service. Rock climbing and abseiling are not encouraged in these areas and permits must be obtained in some areas to undertake these activities.

Abseiling does occur at the Capricorn Coast National Park. Rock climbing is not permitted, however abseiling is permitted on the eastern face wall of the western peak in the Double Head Section of the Park. Participants must be suitably qualified and have written permission from the ranger in charge of the park (Queensland Government; 2000).



6.0 OPEN SPACE STRUCTURE PLAN

6.1 CLASSIFICATION AND HIERARCHY OF OPEN SPACE

6.2 PROVISION OF OPEN SPACE IN LIVINGSTONE SHIRE

6.3 DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

6.4 PLANNING PRECINCTS

6.5 EXISTING OPEN SPACE PROVISION IN LIVINGSTONE SHIRE

6.6 DISTRIBUTION OF OPEN SPACE WITHIN PLANNING PRECINCTS

6.7 GAPS IN PROVISION FOR CURRENT POPULATION

6.8 DEMANDS FOR FUTURE OPEN SPACE

6.9 OPEN SPACE REQUIRED FOR FUTURE POPULATION

6.10 NEW OPEN SPACE REQUIRED



6.1 CLASSIFICATION AND HIERARCHY OF OPEN SPACE

The classification and hierarchy of open space identifies how each open space parcel fits into the open space network.

Through the development of a classification system and hierarchy, it is easier to identify the particular purpose/importance of each open space area; how each area should be managed and the level of use that should be expected.

This information will also be vital in the development of an Infrastructure Charges Schedule under the Integrated Planning Act (IPA). Under IPA, charges may be levied for "public recreation land" predominantly serving a local area. Public recreation land is land where public use and access for recreational purposes is the prime role intended for the land. Based on the experience of other Local Governments who are further progressed in developing Infrastructure Charges Schedules, 'local' has been taken to mean district and local level open space.

Open Space can serve a number of functions and provide various opportunities which can be used as the basis of a classification system, as defined below. The open space categories can be further defined by whether a particular open space area is of local, district or regional significance. That is, if the area provides for the local, district or regional population. The classification of the function and significance of an area will influence the distribution of future open space.

It is important that Livingstone has a balance between the diversity of open space areas which provide for these various functions/opportunities.

The following classifications have been developed for Livingstone Shire to describe the primary function of the open space area, which will provide guidance on how it should be managed. However, it should be noted that the primary function of the open space does not mean that it will be the only function that it will perform.

1. **Sports Reserves and Courts** – areas for active recreation, where it may be expected that facilities such as clubhouses, toilets, lighting are located on site.
2. **Informal Developed Recreation Reserve** – includes areas for outdoor informal recreation, playing, leisure and social activities.
3. **Bushland Recreation Reserve** – natural settings which provide opportunities for unstructured recreation.
4. **Linear and Linkage Reserves** – areas where the primary purpose is to provide links/connectivity between other parks, community facilities, shops, residential areas and conservation areas.
5. **Coast and Waterways** – areas aligned along waterways and beaches where both the ecological, hydrological, physical and recreational functions will need to be accommodated.
6. **Undesignated Open Space** - areas which have no present use, are currently undeveloped but which have the potential to be developed to meet the needs of the community
7. **Areas of Significance** – areas of significance because of their cultural, heritage and or social values.
8. **FUTURE USE** - areas to accommodate identified future community needs for structured and unstructured recreation.
9. **Conservation Reserve** – areas to protect the environmental values and biodiversity of an area and provide habitat corridors for flora and fauna movement.

There are numerous parcels of open space within Livingstone Shire which do not fit neatly within the above categories. These areas may have a primary function which is not related to an open space function or they may be designated for other uses. These areas have been listed as Unclassified Open Space, and have not been included in the open space provision calculations.

It is recommended that Council, and the relevant landowner, if not Council, review the list of unclassified open space areas

in the open space inventory to determine the suitability of those areas for any of the identified open space functions.

HIERARCHY

It is important to establish a hierarchy of open space as a guide to the appropriate size, distribution and level of facilities that should be provided across the Shire.

The delineation of open space in terms of its local, district or regional significance is based on a number of factors such as the distances residents/other users have to travel to reach them or the number of people the open space area serves, or by how important the values being protected are.

Local open space is intended to serve the population living within a neighbourhood or township and is generally within 400 – 600m from the majority of residents within that neighbourhood. Areas within Livingstone Shire which are considered to be of local significance include:

- Tanby Point Park
- Meikleville Park
- Glenora Park

District open space serves the population within a township, as well as a considerable portion of the Shire or visitors to the Shire. Areas within Livingstone Shire which are considered to be of district significance include:

- Glenlee Park
- Schofield Park
- Lioness Park
- Apex Park

Regional Open Space serves or is significant to the Shire as a whole and potentially those from neighbouring local government areas, Queensland and beyond. Areas within Livingstone Shire which are considered to be regional or above open space include:

- Bell Park/Lions Park
- Kemp Beach
- Yeppoon Rotary Park
- Webb Park (Rugby league)

6.2 PROVISION OF OPEN SPACE IN LIVINGSTONE SHIRE

Standards of provision are used by many local authorities, both within Australia and overseas, to provide a benchmark for determining minimum levels of provision of open space, specifically for open space for recreation and sport, to cater for average community and visitor requirements.

These standards of provision do not relate appropriately to open space for environmental, aesthetic, conservation, waterway related functions because these areas are identified and managed for specific purposes and use for public recreation may be limited.

The following benchmarks are recommended as the minimum levels of provision to ensure an adequate open space system for recreation and sport in Livingstone Shire.

Table 2.0: Recommended minimum levels of provision of open space.

Setting	Recreation Open Space	Sporting Open Space	Total
Urban (including village residential)	3ha/1000 population	2ha/1000 population	5ha/1000 population
Non urban (including park residential and rural residential)	0.5ha/1000 population	2ha/1000 population	2.5ha/1000 population

(Gold Coast City Council, 1995)
(Strategic Leisure Australia and John Wood Consulting Services, 2001)
(Brisbane City Council, 1994)

These standards are considered an acceptable minimum at a broad level, although final recommendations will also take into consideration local demands for open space which were indicated through the community consultation.

It is important to note, that for local government areas such as Livingstone Shire, where there is high tourist/visitor usage, particularly along the Capricorn Coast, additional

areas and facilities may be required to meet the demands of the number of tourists in peak periods.

The ongoing maintenance cost of public open space has become a further consideration in the planning and provision of open space. Placing an emphasis on the planning and provision of useable (i.e. For recreation, environmental, aesthetic or conservation) and accessible areas rather than concentrating solely on quantities of open space, can have an influence on the reduction of ongoing maintenance costs for Council and can also reduce the chance of open space areas which effectively provide no useful function to the community.

Criteria used to guide the acquisition of useable and accessible open space are not based on scientific analysis, however research findings in Victoria have suggested that:

- "Size, accessibility and style of development are the most significant determinants of the use of open space;
- Local parks are highly valued even by those who do not make frequent use of them;
- There is an expectation of being able to walk to a local park;
- Sites of one hectare or more provide the flexibility to adapt to changing needs over the lifecycle of an area and can accommodate the needs of a cross section of age groups" (Ministry for Planning and Environment; 1988)

These findings have been used to establish performance criteria to plan for open space and are being used by many local governments across Australia and certainly many within Queensland. These criteria relate to:

- The size of the open space allocated for areas classified under each category so they are appropriate to undertake the required activities.
- The distances people should be expected to travel to access open space from local to regional standards.
- The level of infrastructure that would need to be provided to cater for the various uses/users of the open space.

These criteria have been provided for Livingstone Shire in Section 7.0 of this document.

6.3 DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

The demographic and housing profile for Livingstone Shire and its Localities 2001 indicates that the demographic trends being experienced by Livingstone Shire over recent years are likely to continue. These trends include high population growth, movement into and out of the area, ageing population, and increasing family and household diversity. (Queensland Government; 2001)

The implications of these trends in some instances warrant specific recommendations in relation to open space provision, particularly in relation to the types of infrastructure provided within the open space areas. However, the primary recommendation to be gained from these trends is to provide open space areas which can be responsive to the changing needs of the community, whether it be aged or young families.

Specific issues for consideration of particular planning precincts are as follows:

- Glendale – most youthful population of any precinct
- The Caves to Rockhampton corridor has the highest proportion of young people.
- Yeppoon – followed by Emu Park has the greatest proportion of aged people.
- Livingstone's future age structure will be dominated by the baby boom age groups – 30-44 years (and their children 0-14years) and 45-59 years.

These issues, along with those identified through the community consultation have been considered when developing the final recommendations for this Open Space and Recreation Plan.

Table 3.0: Estimated resident population of Livingstone Shire – 30 June 2000 (ABS, 2000)

Age (years)	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
Males	898	1029	1221	1305	824	719	745	973	1012
Females	752	928	1017	961	540	639	855	1147	1006
Total	1650	1957	2238	2266	1364	1358	1600	2120	2018

Age (years)	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85 +	TOTAL
Males	948	826	794	664	488	450	231	113	51	13291
Females	866	800	763	602	430	344	249	177	141	12217
Total	1814	1626	1557	1266	918	794	480	290	192	25508

6.4 PLANNING PRECINCTS

To be able to establish the current levels of service for the residents of Livingstone Shire in relation to open space, population data from the Benchmarking Development Sequencing Study and ABS demographic data was used. This information was used in conjunction with an inventory of open space provided by Livingstone Shire Council, which was classified and assessed after an on the ground assessment of as many of the open space areas, currently managed by Council, as was possible within the timeframes.

The following Coastal Urban Residential and Coastal Park Residential Areas (estimated resident population) were used in the assessment.

- Grays Hill
- Pacific Heights & Barlow Hill
- Meikeville Hill/Eden Park
- The Bluff, Yeppoon Hill, Plaza and Power St
- Adelaide Park
- Mt Barmoya
- West Yeppoon

- Tanby
- Cooe Bay, Wreck Point & Lammermoor North
- Seaview & Taranganba & Taranganba South
- Lammermoor Beach
- Statue Bay
- Kinka
- Ritamada
- Emu Park Central & Zilzie

The following areas were included as "Village/Rural Settlements (Balance)":

- Bangalee
- Cawarral
- Mt Chalmers
- Keppel Sands
- Marlborough
- Ogmore
- Byfield
- Stanage, Stockyard Point
- Nerimbera

Table 4.0: Total projected population 1999-2014 (Medium Projections) Livingstone Shire

Sequence District	1999	2004	2009	2014
Coastal Urban and Park Residential	16870	19900	22820	25990
Balance	9090	11060	12360	13350
TOTAL	25960	30960	35180	39340

(Gutteridge Haskins & Davey; 2000)

6.5 EXISTING OPEN SPACE PROVISION IN LIVINGSTONE SHIRE

The only land that has been used for the calculations for existing provision is land classified as Sports and Courts, Informal Developed Recreation, Linear and Linkage, Coast and Waterways and Bushland Reserves (gazetted as Park or Recreation Reserves).

In addition to the above classified areas, Livingstone Shire is serviced by areas of open space which may not be under the control of Council or land for which the primary purpose may not be sport and recreation.

As previously discussed, standards of provision provide a benchmark for determining minimum levels of provision of open space, specifically for open space for recreation and sport, to cater for average community and visitor requirements. These standards of provision do not relate appropriately to open space for environmental, aesthetic, conservation, waterway related functions because these areas are identified and managed for specific purposes and use for public recreation may be limited.

6.6 DISTRIBUTION OF OPEN SPACE WITHIN PLANNING PRECINCTS

An assessment of the current population of Livingstone against the existing provision of open space was undertaken to determine whether the existing open space was sufficient to meet the minimum provision standards as indicated in the table below.

Table 5.0: Provision Standards.

Setting	Recreation Open Space	Sporting Open Space	Total
Urban (including village residential)	3ha/1000	2ha/1000	5ha/1000
Non urban (including park residential and rural residential)	0.5ha/1000	2ha/1000	2.5ha/1000

Table 6.0: Existing Open Space (hectares) against current population.

CD (Planning Area)	Open Space Category						Current Pop. (1999)
	Sports Reserves	Recreation Reserves	Linear & Linkage Reserves	Bushland Reserves	Coast & Waterways	Total (all classifications)	
Urban Areas	32 ha	49	5	11	26	802	16870
Non urban	111	183	6	62	1	163443	9090
TOTAL	143	232	11	73	27	164245	25960

To meet the provision standards for sporting open space within the urban areas of the Shire, approximately thirty three (33) hectares of sport open space and fifty (50) hectares of recreational open space (comprised of informal developed, linear and linkage, bushland and coast and waterway reserves), needs to be developed or acquired.

As can be seen from the statistics above, the urban areas are only slightly under the provision for sporting open space and the recreational areas are significantly over the provision standards. The provision of open space overall, including areas not owned or managed by Council, those not yet classified and the classified open space areas is around eight hundred and two (802) hectares, which is a significant amount of open space.

To meet the provision standards for sporting open space within the non-urban areas of the Shire, approximately twenty three (23) hectares of sport open space and five (5) hectares of recreational open space, which can be comprised of informal developed, linear and linkage, bushland and coast and waterway reserves, is required.

Again it is fairly evident from the statistics that the non-urban areas are well provided for in terms of recreation and sporting open space.

For the current population of 25960, ideally the following minimum level of facilities should be expected:

- One Regional Sports Facility (multi user), located closer to the coastal urban areas, as central as possible, although other regional sports facilities may also be required.
- Recreation reserves, bushland reserves and foreshore areas distributed across the Shire to ensure all residents are within half to one hour drive.
- There should be one district sports facility for every 10,000 to 15,000 people. As such, it would be expected that there should be two of these facilities along the coast and one inland.

However, as discussed previously the provision standards are only one part of the analysis to be undertaken and the distribution of this open space on the ground, and the distances people should be expected to travel to utilize it are also a major consideration.

The attached maps include details on existing open space types and their hierarchy along with appropriate catchment areas identifying those parts of the Shire which may not be serviced adequately by open space.

Maps 2a to 2i indicate existing local, district and regional sports and courts open space and the catchment areas appropriate for their classifications and hierarchies.

Maps 3a to 3i indicate existing local, district and regional informal developed recreation reserves, linear and linkage reserves, bushland recreation reserves, coast and waterways and areas of significance and the catchment areas appropriate for their classifications and hierarchies.

Overall, while both the coastal areas and the inland areas of Livingstone Shire were considered to be adequately serviced in open space, both in terms of the amount and the diversity of open space, an analysis of the distribution and amount of open space in an area compared to the number of people serviced, resulted in the following conclusions:

- Approximately sixty five (65) parcels of open space on the inventory do not meet the minimum size criteria of one hectare. However, of those only around 37% are less than 5000m². Existing parks need to be expanded to meet the minimum performance criteria as opportunities arise or through other mechanisms such as funds from Park Rationalisation.

- More bushland parks rather than recreation parks may be required, but this should not occur until the unclassified and undesignated areas have been investigated. There is a high likelihood that these areas not being actively managed by Council may in fact be bushland.
- There is a lack of sporting open space in the suburbs north of Yeppoon.
- There is a lack of sporting open space in the Lammermoor/Rosslyn Bay area.
- Linkages between open space areas are required.



6.7 GAPS IN PROVISION FOR CURRENT POPULATION

Using the identified provision standards for open space and recreation, an analysis was undertaken over the existing distribution of open space and catchment areas for the current population. This analysis was based on the minimum standards of provision and did not include community input. Both the analysis and results of the community engagement should be used in the provision of open space in Livingstone Shire. The analysis yielded the following needs for specific areas throughout Livingstone Shire.

NORTH OF YEPPPOON (Refer to Maps 2a & 3a)

- Residents currently have adequate access district level sporting facilities at Yeppoon; however there is a lack of local sporting open space.
- Residents are adequately serviced by informal developed recreation reserves; coast and waterway open space such as Bradford Park, Rogan Park, as well as a number of unclassified open space areas, not included in the assessment.

Need: Provision of a local informal developed recreation reserve or a bushland reserve, located to allow for future expansion to include a local sports reserve.

YEPPPOON: (Refer to Maps 2a & 3a)

- Residents are adequately serviced by sporting reserves (Yeppoon Showgrounds, Apex Park, Swan Park, Basketball Courts, Maurie Webb Park), informal developed recreation reserves (Appleton Park, Rotary Park) coast and waterway reserves (Yeppoon Main beach).

Need: To ensure those residents near the showgrounds are adequately serviced for informal recreation opportunities. An area for informal recreation activities needs to be incorporated into existing sporting facilities near the showgrounds.

LAMMERMOOR/ROSSLYN BAY:

(Refer to Maps 2a, 3a, 2c & 3c)

- Residents are able to access sporting facilities at Yeppoon and are adequately serviced by informal developed recreation reserves (Native Gardens, Lioness Park).
- There is a lack of local sporting open space.

Need: Undertake further development of park ID 65 to develop it as an informal developed recreational park with a kick around area to allow for some sporting activity.

KINKA BEACH/STATUE BAY: (Refer to Maps 2c & 3c)

- Residents are able to access Yeppoon or Emu Park sporting facilities and are well serviced by small recreation reserves and foreshore areas, as well as large areas of unallocated state land and national parks, not included in the assessment.

Need: Maximise and increase size of existing parks to meet performance criteria eg: Azalea St Park.

EMU PARK/ZILZIE: (Refer to Maps 2d & 3d)

- Residents are well serviced by sport (Bicentennial Park), informal recreation (Bell Park, Kerr Park) coast and waterway, conservation reserves, as well as areas of unclassified open space, not included in the assessment.

Need: No further open space required to meet needs of existing residents. Assessment of the unclassified open space areas needs to be undertaken, to utilise to fullest potential.

KEPPEL SANDS: (Refer to Maps 2e & 3e)

- Residents are adequately serviced by sport (Mabel Edmund Park), informal reserves (Schofield Park) and by conservation reserves, coast and waterways and cultural areas of open space.

Need: No further open space required to meet needs of existing residents.

CAWARRAL & MT CHALMERS:

(Refer to Maps 2f & 3f)

- Residents are adequately serviced by sport (Cawarral Recreation Reserve), informal developed recreation (Palm Creek Park), bushland (Glenora Park) and conservation reserves.
- There is a need for a pedestrian/cycle linkage from the main urban area of Mt Chalmers to the school. Council should provide assistance to the School of Arts to develop youth facilities (BMX track) and a local informal sporting area.

Need: No further open space required to meet the needs of existing residents in Cawarral. Provision of a local informal developed recreation reserve with a kick around area at Mt Chalmers.

YAAMBA/THE CAVES/RAMSEY CREEK /GLENDALE AND GLENLEE:

(Refer to Maps 2g, 3g, 2h & 3h)

- Residents are adequately serviced by sport (The Caves Rodeo Grounds, Sondra Lena Park and Glenlee Park) & are also able to access regional sporting facilities in Rockhampton. These areas are also well serviced by informal developed recreation reserves (George Olive Park, Sondra Lena Park), as well as National Parks and unclassified areas of open space, not included in the assessment.

Need: No further open space required to meet needs of existing residents. Assessment of the unclassified open space areas needs to be undertaken, so they can be utilised to their greatest potential.

MARLBOROUGH: (Refer to Maps 2i & 3i)

- Residents are adequately serviced by Marlborough Rodeo and sports grounds, informal developed recreation reserves (Lions Park), swimming pool, camping and bushland reserves.

Need: Negotiate community access to the school grounds, which are currently underutilised.

OGMORE:

- Residents are adequately serviced by the un-named reserve for recreation (leased to the Ogmores Sports Club) and the Ogmores Bicentennial Park.

Need: Council should investigate the use of the Ogmores State School for any future open space and recreation needs.

STANAGE BAY:

- Residents are serviced by a reserve for landing and the Shoalwater Bay Conservation Park.

Need: There were no identified needs.

Table 7.0 Summary of Needs for Current Population

Location	Proposed Open Space	Timing
Cawarral/ Mt Chalmers	Provision of a local informal developed recreation reserve with kick around area in Mt Chalmers.	2003-2004
Kinka Beach/ Statue Bay	Maximise and increase size of existing parks to meet performance criteria.	2003-2004
Lammermoor/ Rosslyn Bay	Further development of park ID 65 as an informal developed recreation park with informal sporting area.	2003-2004
Marlborough	Negotiate community access to school grounds.	2003-2004
North of Yeppoon	Local informal developed recreation reserve or bushland reserve, located to allow for future expansion to include a local sports reserve.	2003-2004
Ogmores	Negotiate community access to old school grounds.	2003-2004
Yeppoon	Area for informal recreation activities incorporated into existing sporting facilities at Yeppoon showgrounds, Apex or Swan Park.	2003-2004

6.8 DEMANDS FOR FUTURE OPEN SPACE

The following table from the Benchmark Development Sequencing Study for Livingstone Shire (BDS) details the future population projections for the Shire up to 2014. These population statistics along with the boundaries of the in-sequence development areas, also provided in the BDS, community consultation outcomes and performance criteria have been used to determine future open space requirements for Livingstone Shire.

Table 8.0: Planning Areas and Future Population.

Planning Area	1999	2004	2009	2014	Additional Popn Growth
Grays Hill	850	1010	1290	1600	750
Pacific Heights & Barlow Hill	870	1000	1080	1120	250
Meikeville Hill/Eden park	1260	1490	1680	1800	540
The Bluff, Yeppoon Hill, Plaza & Power St	2130	2380	2460	2520	390
Adelaide Park	1310	1580	1820	2180	870
Mt Barmoya	1140	1480	1810	2140	1000
West Yeppoon	760	860	1040	1500	740
Tanby	630	780	990	1350	720
Cooee Bay, Wreck Point & Lammermoor North	1210	1310	1380	1400	190
Seaview, Taranganba & Taranganba South	1860	2260	2660	2980	1120
Lammermoor Beach	950	1160	1380	1630	680
Statue Bay	420	480	590	750	330
Kinka	690	770	850	960	270
Ritamada	550	600	690	750	200
Emu Park Central & Zilzie	2240	2720	3100	3310	1070
Balance of Shire	9090	11060	12360	13350	4260
TOTAL	25960	30960	35180	39340	1338

(Gutteridge Haskins & Davey; 2000)

The attached maps provide details on existing open space types, their hierarchy, their appropriate catchment areas along with the areas of future development (as identified in the Benchmark Development Sequencing Study) to identify if further open space is required to service those areas.

Maps 2a to 2i indicate existing local, district and regional sports and courts open space, the catchment areas appropriate for their classifications and hierarchies and the boundaries of future development.

Maps 3a to 3i indicate existing local, district and regional informal developed recreation reserves, linear and linkage reserves, bushland recreation reserves, coast and waterways and areas of significance, the catchment areas appropriate for their classifications and hierarchies and the boundaries of future development.

6.9 OPEN SPACE REQUIRED FOR FUTURE POPULATION

The analysis of the information on the maps and the population data resulted in the following requirements for open space across Livingstone Shire being identified.

Maps 4a to 4i indicate the following requirements and notional locations of open space to service the future population of Livingstone Shire.

NORTH OF YEPPOON:

Need:

1. Provision of a District Sporting Reserve – this should adjoin the local sports reserve required by current population. Required between 2004-2009 when approximately half of the future catchment is in place.
2. Provision of a local level informal developed recreation reserve or bushland reserve for when new development occurs. Required between 2004-2009 when approximately half of the future catchment is in place.
3. Provision of linkages between existing open space, as identified on Map 4a by 2004.

YEPPOON:

Need:

4. Expansion of existing open space to ensure it meets the minimum performance criteria for the particular open space classification by 2004-2009.
5. Provision of linkages between existing open space as identified on Map 4a by 2004
6. Provision of a local level bushland reserve for when new development occurs. Required by 2009 when approximately half of the future catchment is in place.
7. Provision of a local level informal developed recreation reserve or bushland reserve for when new development occurs. Required between 2009-2014 when approximately half of the future catchment is in place.

LAMMERMOOR/ROSSLYN BAY:

Need:

8. Expansion of existing local reserve (ID65) to include an area for local sporting activities required before 2009, as identified on Map 4c.

KINKA BEACH/STATUE BAY:

Need:

9. Expansion of existing local reserve (ID73) to include an area for local sporting activities and to ensure it meets the minimum size criteria required by 2004.
10. Provision of a linear and linkage corridor from the coast along the waterway to park ID336 as identified on Map 4c by 2009.

EMU PARK/ZILZIE:

Need:

11. Provision of a local level sports reserve to service future development areas. Required between 2004-2009 when approximately half of the future catchment is in place.
12. Provision of a local level informal developed recreation reserve or bushland reserve to service new development. Required between 2004-2009 when approximately half of the future catchment is in place.
13. Provision of linkages between existing open space, as identified on the map 4d.

CAWARRAL & MT CHALMERS:

Need:

14. Investigate the potential for trails through open space area ID340.

YAAMBA/THE CAVES/RAMSEY CREEK:

Need:

15. Further sporting space may be required to cater for future growth. If the community expresses need, the expansion of the rodeo grounds should be investigated to try and accommodate this need.
16. Provision of two local informal developed recreation reserves required for future development at The Caves. Required by 2004 when approximately half of the future catchment is in place.
17. Provision of one local informal developed recreation reserves to service future development at Glenlee. It is recommended that this be joined to the existing Bunya Road Park. Required by 2004-2009 when approximately half of the future catchment is in place.

6.10 NEW OPEN SPACE REQUIRED

Table 9.0: New Open Space Required (in chronological order of need.)

Location	Proposed Open Space	Timing
Cawarral/ Mt Chalmers	Investigate possible development of trails through park ID340	2003
Yeppoon	Provision of Linear and Linkage corridors as identified on the maps	2004
Kinka Beach	Expansion of park ID65 to provide for local level sport	2004
Yaamba/The Caves/ Ramsey Creek	2 x Local Informal Dev Rec or Bushland Recreation Reserves at The Caves	2004
North of Yeppoon	District Sports and Courts reserve	2004-2009
North of Yeppoon	Local Informal Dev Rec or Bushland Recreation Reserve	2004-2009
North of Yeppoon	Provision of Linear & Linkage corridors as identified on the maps	2004-2009
Yeppoon	Expansion of existing open space areas to meet the performance criteria	2004-2009
Emu Park/Zilzie	Local Sports and Courts reserve	2004-2009
Emu Park/Zilzie	Local Informal Dev Rec or Bushland Recreation Reserve	2004-2009
Yaamba/The Caves/ Ramsey Creek/ Glendale/ Glenlee	Local Informal Dev Rec or Bushland Recreation Reserves at Glenlee	2004-2009
Lammermoor/ Rosslyn Bay	Expansion of park ID65 to provide for local level sport	2009
Kinka Beach	Provision of Linear and Linkage corridor as identified on the maps to park ID336	2009
Emu Park/Zilzie	Provision of Linear and Linkage corridors as identified on the maps	2009
Yaamba/The Caves/ Ramsey Creek	Investigate future expansion of showgrounds for sport	As needs arise

Where possible, Council should seek the addition of new land which adds onto existing open space so that it meets the minimum size and topographical criteria.

Council should use this analysis with the results of the community engagement to exceed minimum standards of open space provision.

7.0 MANAGEMENT OF OPEN SPACE

7.1 MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR OPEN SPACE CLASSIFICATIONS

7.2 REGIONAL OPEN SPACE MANAGEMENT

7.3 DISTRICT OPEN SPACE MANAGEMENT

7.4 LOCAL OPEN SPACE MANAGEMENT

7.5 ROAD RESERVES

- 7.5.1 Adopt a road
- 7.5.2 Roadside advertising
- 7.5.3 Street tree planting

7.6 BIKEWAYS

7.7 PUBLIC LINKAGES

7.8 SCHOOL FACILITIES

7.9 CULTURAL HERITAGE

- 7.9.1 Heritage register
- 7.9.2 Cultural heritage funding



7.1 MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR OPEN SPACE CLASSIFICATIONS

The following guidelines have been developed for each open space classification based on the similarities of functions or use of those areas. These plans will provide some direction in relation to planning, infrastructure and ongoing management for those areas where it is just not feasible to undertake detailed individual management plans for each particular area.

The guidelines address appropriate and inappropriate forms of on site development, preferred location criteria, access, landscaping, indicative sizes, facility & infrastructure provision, management & maintenance.

Council should encourage and enhance reserve dedication and management by conserving a comprehensive, adequate and representative (CAR) range of regional ecosystems.

The location and facilities provided in recreation and open space areas should be based on:

- Existing and proposed users of the area,
- Size and nature of the park, and
- The setting and primary purpose of the area.

The desired carrying capacity of the park should be carefully considered, prior to the development of facilities.

The following classifications are not included on the management guidelines tables and should be managed in the following way:

UNDESIGNATED OPEN SPACE: Planning should include linkages to existing open space, schools and shopping centres. Estimates of proposed development or management, including proposed uses, timeframes and budgets should be undertaken. Current management should include inspections and management of erosion, weed and pest infestation and fire control.

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Areas of significance need to be managed to protect the specific item or area of significance, although it is likely that the remainder of the area can be managed according to which classification it most identifies with.

FUTURE USE: Future use space should preferably be located on the frontier of the urban development, thereby providing the opportunity to connect and continue the existing open space system in association with development sequencing.

CONSERVATION RESERVES: Conservation areas require specific management to protect the specific environmental values for which it has been reserved.

In planning for and developing the various types of open space across the Shire, the following sections 7.2 – 7.4 should be considered.

7.2 REGIONAL OPEN SPACE MANAGEMENT

	Sports Reserves and Courts	Informal Developed Recreation Reserves	Bushland Recreation Reserves	Linear and Linkage Reserves	Coast and Waterways
Planning	<p>Master Plans for these major areas are vital. These should address:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • current/future user group requirements • facility layout • acceptable/non-acceptable uses • landscaping • Consideration of uses bordering the site so as to minimize conflict. 	<p>Master Plans for these major areas are vital. These should address:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • current/future user group requirements • facility layout • acceptable/non-acceptable uses • landscaping • Consideration of uses bordering the site so as to minimize conflict. 	<p>Management Plans to ensure the environmental values are protected whilst still allowing for appropriate recreational use.</p>	<p>Planning Scheme provisions to ensure protection of open space corridors along rivers & creek lines, along ridge lines.</p>	<p>Master Plans for these significant and sensitive areas are vital to ensure the layout of the facilities and access points are appropriate. Objective should be to preserve and rehabilitate sand dune systems, existing native vegetation, headlands, etc. Co-locate facilities to avoid sprawl across these sensitive areas.</p>
Access	<p>Close to public transport and arterial roads. Two sides with direct frontage to a public road. Close to walking/cycle route.</p>	<p>Close to public transport and arterial roads. Two sides with direct frontage to a public road. Close to walking/cycle route.</p>	<p>Minimise access points to decrease instance of off-path movement which may impact negatively on the environmental values</p>	<p>Access points approximately every 200m.</p>	<p>Minimise vehicle access direct to foreshore through the provision of walkways connected to parking areas located away from the foreshore. Pedestrian access points need to be rationalized and designed to have regard to safety of users and to protect sensitive areas.</p>
Distribution	<p>Majority of population should be within _ to 1 hr drive of this level of</p>	<p>Majority of population should be within _ to 1 hr drive of this level of</p>	<p>Majority of population should be within _ to 1 hr drive of this level of</p>	<p>Provide links between regional and district level facilities or attract</p>	<p>Defined by natural processes.</p>

facility, unless it is a specialist facility and as such may have to be specifically located.

Facility.

Facility. However, distribution will be influenced by need to also protect landscape values and ecological values.

users from throughout the Shire and beyond.

Area & Topography

Min 10 hectares. Sufficient land above the Q100 to accommodate structures such as clubhouses etc. Site should be relatively flat (10% gradient or less)

Min 10 hectares. 30% of area at 10% gradient or less, with some topographic variation. Sufficient land above the Q100 to accommodate structures such as toilets or halls.

Min 10 hectares. Topographic variation is appropriate, although areas with gradients suitable for placement of facilities and trails will be required.

A minimum of 10m wide and with a stable area on which a path can be located which is subject only to occasional inundation. Maximum lateral and longitudinal gradients of 20% for ease of maintenance. Links between major areas should incorporate access for people with a disability.

Preserve the maximum amount of waterfront reserve as possible.

Facilities:

Large number of playing fields, spectator seating/mounts, flood and night lighting, informal activity areas, car parking and bicycle parking facilities, multi use clubhouse, toilets and change facilities, indoor stadiums and courts, swimming pools and rubbish bins. May include facilities as indicated for informal recreation areas. Upgrades and new facilities to meet Disability Discrimination Act requirements.

Facilities should be complementary to the specific character and purpose of the park and may include paths, tree shaded picnic areas, multi age play equipment, toilets, shelters, large kick-about area, BBQs, taps, seating, skate facility, cycle circuit, and rubbish bins. Interpretive and educational information on the sites attributes. Upgrades and new facilities to meet Disability Discrimination Act requirements.

Visitor centre, walking tracks, shelters, seating and BBQ facilities, toilets and rubbish bins. Facilities to be constructed in a manner which preserves the environmental values.

Placed to ensure they don't increase erosion or interrupt natural coastal processes. Low profile, naturally coloured facilities which are positioned to minimize obstruction to coastal views, minimize potential damage from sea level rise within compact areas. Toilets/change facilities, outdoor showers, BBQ and naturally shaded picnic facilities, kiosks, clubhouses, night lighting, paths (including disability

Retain and refurbish historic features/shelters and explain the history.

access to beach) and boat ramps and rubbish bins.

Landscaping:

Planting on the perimeter of the playing areas and within car park areas for shade. To provide buffering between residential areas, without reducing casual surveillance opportunities.

Planting to achieve 30-40% site cover using endemic species where possible. To provide buffering between residential areas, without reducing casual surveillance opportunities.

Revegetation (if required) according to an environmental management plan. Removal of weeds.

Enhancement planting with endemic species where possible. Planting is to allow for adequate visibility for casual surveillance, especially entries/exits and is not to be located too close to the path.

Screen buildings (eg: storage) with native vegetation. Revegetation according to an environmental management plan.

Car parking:

1 space per 1.5 persons attending the facility. Ensure sufficient disability parking is provided close to the entry and ensure that there are no impediments such as fencing, guttering etc which may impede access. Provision for bus parking. Provision for bicycle parking.

1 space per 1.5 persons attending the facility. Ensure sufficient disability parking is provided close to the entry and ensure that there are no impediments such as fencing, guttering etc which may impede access. Provision for bus access to site. Provision for bicycle parking.

Car parking and bus drop off/pick up nearby.

N/A

Provision of walkways connected to parking areas located away from the foreshore or located to minimize the impact they have on coastal features (visually and physically). Provision for bicycle parking.

Signage:

Entry signage. Directional Signage on arterial roads. Incorporate signage at park entries to indicate disability accessible facilities are available.

Entry signage. Interpretive signage identifying trees, heritage features etc. Incorporate signage at park entries to indicate disability accessible facilities are available. Safety and rules signage for skate parks.

Entry statement. Interpretive signage along tracks

Directional signage. Interpretive signage along tracks.

Entry statements for primary access points. Directional signage from car parks and to toilet/change facilities.

Level of Maintenance:	Grass cutting 40 times/yr Weed control/fertilizing/mulching 2/yr Coring & top dressing 1/yr Watering - automatic Facility inspections 1/week and repair within a week Cleaning and rubbish removal 1/week	Grass cutting 40 times/yr Weed control/fertilizing/mulching 2/yr Watering - automatic Facility inspections 1/week and repair within a week Cleaning and rubbish removal 1/week	In accordance with Environmental Management Plan.	Dependent on the level of vegetation coverage. Slashing/mowing, tree branch removal to ensure that paths are not to be encroached upon.	Facility inspections 1/week and repair within a week Cleaning and rubbish removal 1/week or more frequently during peak use periods.
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Area responsible for Planning, Mgmt and Maintaining	As per tenure agreement between users and Council. Council to oversee.	Council Park's Section. Adopt-a-Park Community Organisations	Council Park's Section Community Organisations	Council Park's Section	Council Park's Section Community Groups Adopt-a-Park
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7.3 DISTRICT OPEN SPACE MANAGEMENT

Sports Reserves and Courts Informal Developed Recreation Reserves Bushland Recreation Reserves Linear and Linkage Reserves Coast and Waterways

Planning	Master Plans for these major areas are vital. These should address: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> current/future user group requirements facility layout acceptable/non-acceptable uses landscaping Consideration of uses bordering the site so as to minimize conflict. 	Master Plans for these major areas are vital. These should address: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> current/future user group requirements facility layout acceptable/non-acceptable uses landscaping Consideration of uses bordering the site so as to minimize conflict. 	Management Plans to ensure the environmental values are protected whilst still allowing for appropriate recreational use.	Planning Scheme provisions to ensure protection of open space corridors along rivers & creek lines, along ridge lines.	Master Plans for these significant and sensitive areas are vital to ensure the layout of the facilities and access points are appropriate. Objective should be to preserve and rehabilitate sand dune systems, existing native vegetation, headlands, etc. Co-locate facilities to avoid sprawl across these sensitive areas.
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Access	Close to public transport. Located on arterial or local collector roads. At least one side with direct frontage to a public road. Located on a walking/cycle route.	Close to public transport. Located on arterial or local collector roads. At least one side with direct frontage to a public road. Located on a walking/cycle route.	Minimise access points to decrease instance of off-path movement which may impact negatively on the environmental values	Access points approximately every 200m.	Minimise vehicle access through the provision of walkways connected to parking areas located away from the foreshore and to urban areas. Access points designed to have regard to safety of users and to protect sensitive areas.
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Distribution	Within 2km of majority of residences in coastal areas and 5-10km of majority of residences in larger rural towns or approximately 20-30 mins drive.	Within 2km of majority of residences in coastal areas and 5-10km of majority of residences in larger rural towns or approximately 15-20 mins drive.	Within 2km of majority of residences in coastal areas and 5-10km of majority of residences in larger rural towns or approximately 15-20 mins drive.	Provide links between district level facilities or attract users from nearby urban areas.	Defined by natural processes.
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Population threshold –10 to 15000

However, distribution will be influenced by need to also protect landscape values, ecological values etc.

Area & Topography	5-10ha Site should be relatively flat (10% gradient or less) Sufficient land above the Q100 to accommodate structures such as clubhouses etc.	5-10ha 30% of area at 10% gradient or less, with some topographic variation. Sufficient land above the Q100 to accommodate structures such as a hall or toilets.	5-10 hectares. Topographic variation is appropriate, although suitable for placement of facilities and trails will be required.	A minimum of 10m wide and with a stable area on which a path can be located which is subject only to occasional inundation. Maximum lateral and longitudinal gradients of 20% for easy maintenance. Links between major areas should incorporate access for people with a disability.	Preserve the maximum amount of waterfront reserve as possible.
Facilities:	On-site parking, clubrooms, toilets, courts, fields, multi age play equipment, BBQs, picnic areas and rubbish bins.	Kick around area, tree shaded picnic areas and seating, shelters, BBQs, multi age play equipment, toilet, water and rubbish bins. May also include a skate park or _ court basketball.	Walking tracks, shelters, seating and BBQ facilities, toilets and rubbish bins. Facilities to be constructed in a manner which preserves the environmental values.	1.8 to 2.0 m concrete, asphalt or crusher dust paths (possibly boardwalks), adequate lighting, seating, access to recreation nodes, including toilets, BBQs and picnic facilities.	Placed to ensure they don't increase erosion or interrupt natural coastal processes. Low profile, naturally coloured facilities which are positioned to minimize obstruction to coastal views, minimize potential damage from sea level rise within compact areas. Toilets/change facilities, BBQ and naturally shaded picnic facilities, paths, outdoor showers and rubbish bins.

Landscaping:

Planting on the perimeter of the playing areas and within car park areas for shade. To provide buffering between residential areas, without casual surveillance opportunities.	Planting to achieve 30-40% site cover using endemic species where possible. To provide buffering between residential areas, without casual surveillance opportunities.	Revegetation (if required) according to an environmental management plan. Removal of weeds.	Enhancement planting with endemic species where possible. Planting is to allow for adequate visibility for casual surveillance, especially entries/exits and is not to be located too close to the path.	Revegetation according to an environmental management plan.
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Car parking:

1 space per 1.5 people attending the facility. Ensure sufficient disability parking is provided close to the entry to the open space area and ensure that there are no impediments such as fencing, guttering etc which may impede access. Provision for bicycle parking.	1 space per 1.5 people attending the facility. Ensure sufficient disability parking is provided close to the entry to the open space area and ensure that there are no impediments such as fencing, guttering etc which may impede access. Provision for bicycle parking.	Car parking and bus drop off/pick up nearby.	N/A	Provision of walkways connected to parking areas located away from the foreshore or located to minimize the impact they have on coastal features (visually and physically). Provision for bicycle parking.
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Signage:

Entry Signage Signage to direct residents to the park by the shortest and safest routes. Incorporate signage at park entries to indicate disability accessible facilities are available at the open space area.	Entry Signage Signage to direct residents to the park by the shortest and safest routes. Safety and Rules Signage for skate parks.	Entry statement. Interpretive signage along tracks	Directional signage. Interpretive signage along tracks.	Entry statements for primary access points. Directional signage from car parks and to toilet/change facilities.
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Level of Maintenance:

Grass cutting 12 times/yr Weed control/fertilising	Grass cutting 32 times/yr Weed control 1/yr	In accordance with Environmental Management Plan.	Dependent on the level of vegetation coverage. Slashing/mowing, tree	Facility inspections 1/week and repair within a week
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1/yr Facility inspections 1/week and repair within week Cleaning and rubbish removal 1/week	Facility inspections 1/week and repair within week Cleaning and rubbish removal 1/week	branch removal to ensure paths are not encroached upon.	Cleaning and rubbish removal 1/week or more frequently during peak use periods.
Area responsible for Planning, Mgmt and Maintaining	As per tenure agreement between users and Council. Council to oversee.	Council Park's Section Community Organisations	Council Park's Section Community Groups Adopt-a-Park

7.4 LOCAL OPEN SPACE MANAGEMENT

	Sports Reserves and Courts	Informal Developed Recreation Reserves	Bushland Recreation Reserves	Linear and Linkage Reserves	Coast and Waterways
Planning	Develop in accordance with concept plan to ensure inclusion of appropriate facilities and their preferred location to maximize usage and reduce conflict.	Develop in accordance with master plan to ensure inclusion of appropriate facilities and their preferred location to maximize usage and reduce conflict.	Management Plans to ensure the environmental values are protected whilst still allowing for appropriate recreational use.	Protection of open space corridors along rivers & creek lines, along ridge lines	Location of facilities and access points should aim to preserve sand dune systems, existing native vegetation, headlands, etc.
Access	Road frontage to local trunk collector along at least one side. Vehicle access points for maintenance. Direct non motorized transport linkages provided. Local parks should not be adjacent to arterial roads.	Road frontage to local trunk collector along one side. Vehicle access points for maintenance. Direct non motorized transport linkages provided. Local parks should not be adjacent to arterial roads.	Road frontage to local trunk collector along at least one side. Vehicle access points for maintenance. Direct non motorized transport linkages provided	Access points approximately every 200m.	Minimise vehicle access through the provision of walkways connected to parking areas located away from the foreshore. Access points designed to have regard to safety of users and to protect sensitive areas.
Distribution	One per settlement	Located within urban areas within 600m of safe walking distance of most urban households.	Located within urban areas within 600m walking distance of most residents and would serve a recreation purpose but within a less formal environment.	Provide links between local level facilities or attract local users.	Defined by natural processes.
Area & Topography	Minimum 1 hectare. 10% gradient or less and above the Q20.	Minimum 1 hectare. 10% gradient or less over most of the site	Minimum 1 hectare. Topographic variation is appropriate, although	A minimum of 10m wide and with a stable area on which a path can be	Preserve the maximum possible waterfront reserve possible.

Sufficient land above the Q100 to accommodate structures such as clubhouse etc.	and above the Q20.	areas with gradients suitable for placement of facilities and trails will be required.	located which is subject only to occasional inundation. Maximum lateral and longitudinal gradients of 20% for maintenance. Links between major areas should incorporate access for people with a disability.
Facilities:	Power, water and sewerage to be provided where possible. Toilets and change rooms toilets, field suitable for adult cricket, rugby and soccer, may also include multi purpose hard court area for tennis, netball etc or a bowling green. Rubbish bins.	Multi age play equipment, shade, seating, bubbler close to play areas. Picnic facilities. May also include half basketball court etc. Lighting where required improving safety. Rubbish bins.	Placed to ensure they don't increase erosion or interrupt natural coastal processes. Low profile, naturally coloured facilities which are positioned to minimize obstruction to coastal views, minimize potential damage from sea level rise within compact areas. Toilets/change facilities, BBQ and naturally shaded picnic facilities, paths outdoor showers and rubbish bins.
Landscaping:	Planting for shade on perimeter of fields and in car park. In accordance with landscape plan and using high percentage of endemic species, incorporating Crime prevention through environmental design principles	In accordance with landscape plan and using high percentage of endemic species, incorporating Crime prevention through environmental design principles	Revegetation according to an environmental management plan. Enhancement planting with endemic species where possible. Planting is to allow for adequate visibility for casual surveillance, especially entries/exits and is not to be located too close to the path.

Car parking:	Off street as well as kerbside parking. Bicycle parking facilities to be provided	Bicycle parking facilities to be provided. Kerbside parking.	N/A	Provision of walkways connected to parking areas located away from the foreshore or located to minimize the impact they have on coastal features (visually and physically). Provision for bicycle parking.
Signage:	Signage indicating park name.	Signage indicating park name.	Directional signage. Interpretive signage along tracks.	Entry statements for primary access points.
Level of Maintenance:	Grass cutting 15 times/yr Weed control/mulching 1/yr Facility inspections 1/week and repair within week Cleaning and rubbish removal 1/week	Grass cutting 15 times/yr Weed control/mulching 1/yr Facility inspections 1/week and repair within week Cleaning and rubbish removal 1/week	In accordance with Environmental Management Plan.	Facility inspections 1/week and repair within a week Cleaning and rubbish removal 1/week or more frequently during peak use periods.
Area responsible for Planning, Mgmt and Maintaining	As per tenure agreement between users and Council. Council to oversee.	Council Park's Section. Community Organisations	Council Park's Section Community Organisations	Council Park's Section Community Groups Adopt-a-Park

(Daly, Jim; 2000)
(Spiller Gibbins Swan; 1999)
(Brisbane City Council; 1997)
(Ipswich City Council; 2001)
(Calliope Shire Council, 1998)

7.5 ROAD RESERVES

Road reserves are the stretches of land in which Main Roads and Local Government Authorities build and maintain roads.

While road related activities are the primary purpose of the road corridor, there are competing demands placed of the use of the corridor. These things are either 'ancillary works and encroachments' or 'public utility plant'.

Road Reserves provide the perfect opportunity to provide bikeways and paths to link suitable areas. They also provide space for street tree planting to give the visual amenity for drivers and pedestrians. The development of bikeways and planting of trees in road reserves should be done within set guidelines, ensuring the safety of drivers, bicycle riders and pedestrians.

Under the Transport Infrastructure (State-controlled Roads) Regulation 1994, a person must obtain approval to construct, maintain, operate or conduct ancillary works and encroachment on a State-controlled road.

Council may also wish to utilise the same regulatory process as the Department of Main Roads to enhance and add depth and dimension to Councils current policies, in the management of Road Reserves.

7.5.1 ADOPT A ROAD

The Department of Main Roads and Keep Australia Beautiful (Organisers of Tidy Towns) are working together to implement the Adopt-a-Road program. The objectives of Adopt-a-Road are to provide a safe, enjoyable and educational roadside program that will give local communities the opportunity to contribute to a healthier and cleaner roadside environment. With 174,000km of State and Local Government maintained roads in Queensland, litter removal is a major exercise which is costly to the community.

Adopt-a-Road aims to mobilise an army of community-focussed organisations and individuals who will clean their local roadside environment. Through Adopt-a Road, volunteer groups will be given the opportunity to accept responsibility for removing litter and other debris from a section of an agreed local roadway or highway, for a minimum of four times per year for two years.

Adopt-a-Road will benefit the community by:

- Enhancing and preserving the environment
- Improving the attractiveness of our roads
- Improving the safety of our roads
- Identifying and improving "black spot" litter areas
- Increasing public awareness of the effects of littering
- Providing public recognition of the adopting group's important contribution.

(Keep Australia Beautiful Council (Qld) Inc 2002)

For any further information regarding

Adopt-a-Road contact:

Keep Australia Beautiful Council (Qld) Inc

PO Box 201, Fortitude Valley 4006

Phone: (07) 3252 2886

Email: Barbara@kabq.org.au

Web: www.keepaustraliabeautiful.org.au

7.5.2 ROADSIDE ADVERTISING

The Department of Main Roads is currently developing a policy for "Advertising on or near State-controlled roads". The policy will be released along with a "Guide to Roadside Advertising". Both documents are currently in a draft format.

The Guide to Roadside Advertising document provides a range of principles and regulations for the location, size and other physical characteristics recommended for roadside advertising. The guide also discusses the joint planning of roadside advertising, between State and Local Government, through the development of Advertising Management Plans.

Advertising Management Plans are a process that may be utilised to provide input into Local Government Planning Schemes and provide a way in which the Department's (Main Roads) and other stakeholder's interests are taken into account.

Advertising Management Plans are intended to:

- Be developed in consultation with stakeholders;
- Set in place a structure with processes to manage and control advertising;
- Set parameters against which advertising applications can be assessed;

- Ensure amenity issues are properly considered;
- Ensure Advertising Device positioning is coordinated with all existing and future Advertising locations on Government reserves (including road and rail), Government properties and private properties; and
- Present an ultimate Advertising Device location plan.

(Queensland Government, 2002)

The guide also includes information on visual amenity criteria for roadside advertising.

The outcomes of visual amenity controls shall ensure that the visual effect of advertising device/s shall not detract from:

- The visual amenity of the natural and built landscape of the area adjacent to and in the vicinity of the device; and
- The visual theme of the route under consideration including any significant natural and cultural features which contribute to the theme of the route.

In assessing all advertising development applications, the following visual amenity criteria shall apply to the design of advertising devices:

- Advertising device structures shall be visually compatible with the surrounding natural and built environment and maintained to a standard to ensure that the structure retains compatibility over time.
- Advertising devices (dimensions, proportions, shape and design) should blend in with the natural environment so as to prevent the device from dominating or clashing with the visual landscape.
- Compatibility of the advertising device shall also consider the final landscape theme with regards to the height of mature trees and shrubs.
- Consideration shall be given to the cumulative effect of multiple advertising devices within a single route, that is, when new structures are proposed along a route where one or more structures currently exist; or an application proposes multiple devices along a single route.

There are certain areas where advertising is inappropriate due to the nature of the surrounding area. Advertising is generally not permitted within the boundaries of State-controlled roads in the following areas:

- National Parks.
- State Forests.

- World Heritage Areas.
- Areas classified as remnant endangered regional ecosystems.
- Areas classified as remnant of concern regional ecosystems.
- Areas of high nature conservation value.
- Areas vulnerable to land degradation.

Exceptions to the above restrictions may apply in special circumstances. Applications would be considered by Main Roads in consultation with the relevant Authority on a case by case basis.

(Queensland Government, 2002)

7.5.3 STREET TREE PLANTING

The aim of Street Tree Planting is to provide amenity for the public; both resident and visitor whilst taking into account their safety. This is to be achieved by appropriate regulations, correct design and forward planning and adequate tree care and maintenance programmes.

Council needs to provide adequate maintenance of new trees to ensure optimum survival and growth during the first three years after planting. Specific emphasis will be placed on watering, weed and pest control and pruning to ensure healthy, single stemmed specimens.

Street tree planting priorities should be set according to a Street Tree Master Plan. The Master Plan should:

- Determine species and location of existing trees.
- Determine species suitable for use as street trees in particular situations, dependent on:
 - a) root system
 - b) soil types
 - c) exposure to wind
 - d) salt tolerance
 - e) frost tolerance
- Determine possible sites for avenue plantings.
- Determine specific existing tree plantings which are to be preserved and maintained.
- Determine existing unsuitable tree plantings under overhead service wires which are to be removed and replanted.

The Street Tree Master Plan design objectives should be as follows:

- Local species will usually be the most appropriate for local conditions.
- Plantings should be of a theme most suitable to the surrounding amenity.
- Plantings should be of suitable form to be compatible with spatial restrictions of the site and the scale of adjacent structures.
- Encourage avenue plantings of similar species where continuity is desired.
- Encourage large trees and interconnecting canopy where shade is desirable and no special restrictions exist.
- Encourage open streetscapes where a vista or view is to be retained or safe vision required; a closed streetscape where a visual screen is required.
- Supplement existing dominant species.
- All major road reconstruction projects undertaken by Council shall be considered for tree preservation, tree replacement or new plantings as part of the project and costed against the project.
- All major road reconstruction projects undertaken by Council shall review where applicable installation of root barrier control method techniques.

The following tree planting process should be used:

1. Street tree planting schedules should be drawn up and approved by Council.
2. Four weeks prior to street tree planting, a letter will be provided to residents in the street to inform them of the new plantings so to give them the opportunity to object to a new tree adjacent to their property.
3. Planting to proceed as soon as possible after this period has lapsed.

4. Records to be collated into a tree inventory on all new plantings. These should include:

- species
 - date of planting
 - location
 - size at planting
5. Plantings should not be approved where they occur in the following areas:
- under overhead utility services, unless they are of restricted size;
 - under overhead canopies of existing trees growing within adjacent properties; and
 - where there is a likelihood of obstructing a vista, unless species is approved by the Shire Engineer or Designated Officer.

(Maroochy Shire Council; 1992)

7.6 BIKEWAYS

Bikeways and pathways are an important infrastructure for non-motorised transport, informal recreation and fitness training.

A strong bikeway network will provide a range of benefits to the community, including the following:

- Improved health and safety,
 - Reduced exhaust and green house gas emissions,
 - Reduced expenditure on road maintenance;
 - Tourism appeal; and
 - Improved freedom of mobility and quality of life.
- (Gutteridge, Haskins & Davey; 1997)

To ensure the efficient and prioritised development of a bikeway network, the Department of Transport and Regional Services has suggested that Councils should develop a Local Area Bicycle Strategy for each town and rural community.

A Local Area Bicycle Strategy should develop solutions to problems that exist in a shire, rather than deal with general issues. The basic aim of a local area bicycle strategy is to:

- Survey the extent and nature of cycling within a suburb, town or region;
- Determine the cycling requirements of the community;
- Indicate factors that inhibit cycling; and
- Identify a practical cycle route network.

(Department of Transport and Regional Services; 2001)

When identifying the planning for bikeways, Council should consider the following:

- Priority links should be established between:
 - o Urban areas and schools
 - o Retirement villages to shopping centres
 - o Shopping precincts to foreshore areas
 - o Urban areas to district open spaces
 - o Along foreshore areas, particularly as links between urban areas.

- Identify and consult with user groups of the proposed bikeway.
- Identify the preferred links, based on road corridors, topography, water courses and the range of settings.
- Facilities or opportunities for facilities along the link, eg. Toilets, drinking fountains, shelters, signage, bike racks, bike security and lighting at entry and exit points.
- Future works considered for the area, including road works, where the bike path may be able to be constructed at the same time.
- Department of Main Roads needs to be advised of proposed bicycle routes which are located on Main Roads so they are able to incorporate the works into their programs for upgrades.
- Road construction area within Council should ensure that any road resurfacing, upgrades or construction include on-road bicycle lanes where they have been identified in the policy or where the road is a priority link and an on-road bicycle lane is considered appropriate given the likely car speeds and proposed users.
- Consideration should be given to using crusher dust paths where the length or primary use of the link would make a concrete path unviable or unnecessary.

7.7 PUBLIC LINKAGES

Further to the development of the bikeway strategy, a range of informal public linkages and trails should be developed to access open space areas, link between cul-de-sacs and urban streets and provide a network of trails for hiking. These links and trails should be provided in Council maps for community awareness.

Future public linkages and trails should be provided:

- Along roadways, where adequate buffers exist,
- Between adjacent streets and cul-de-sacs,
- In existing flora and fauna corridors within existing ridgelines,
- Within drainage corridors in urban areas, and
- Along creek and waterway buffers.



7.8 SCHOOL FACILITIES

Many small rural nodes within Livingstone Shire have very limited recreational facilities, however many of these smaller areas have schools and school facilities. Agreements can be made with the Education Department for community use of school facilities, to ensure that smaller communities have opportunities to undertake a range of activities, without duplicating facilities.

The School and Community Capital Innovators Scheme through Education Queensland outlines the opportunities for communities to not only utilise school facilities, but also how to improve and develop school facilities for the benefit of the wider community. Examples of opportunities for the community within schools include:

- The construction of a library may offer opportunities to create a comprehensive library facility which can be used by the wider community.
- The construction of a performing arts centre may provide the community with a valuable resource for community arts events.
- The construction of a covered area may provide the opportunity to share the facility with local sporting organisations.
- Playground areas built within school grounds for use by the wider community.

Under the School and Community Capital Innovators Scheme, schools are able to apply for funding to develop a project or facility, which is innovative and reflects the needs of the wider community.

When a community wishes to utilise an education department facility, an agreement needs to be made with the Principal of the school. If the use is ongoing, a Licence or Hire agreement should be developed. The Licence and Hire agreements set out the conditions of use of the land and facilities and the responsibility of the individual or organisation using these areas.

Communities lacking facilities may wish to investigate opportunities for use of schools, include:

- Cawarral
- Marlborough
- Mount Chalmers
- Ogmore

For any further information regarding community use of education department land, or the School and Community Capital Innovators Scheme contact:

Education Queensland
Central Queensland Office
PO Box 91
ROCKHAMPTON QLD 4680
Telephone: 4938 4640

7.9 CULTURAL HERITAGE

Cultural heritage is about cherishing and protecting places which remind us of our fascinating past. Cultural heritage can refer to any place or space that has significant because of the aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social or technological significance.

Under the Queensland Heritage Act 1992, a place of cultural heritage significance can be registered with the Queensland Heritage Council.

Once a place is nominated for entry in the Heritage Register, a complex registration process begins. After nomination, Research Officers from the Environmental Protection Agency investigate and examine the place. Officers then prepare and submit a draft entry to the Heritage Register Advisory Committee. The entry is prepared according to the criteria contained in the Queensland Heritage Act 1992.

The Advisory Committee considers the draft entry and makes a recommendation to the Heritage Council. Finally, the Heritage Council considers the nominations. If it fulfils the definition of cultural heritage significance it may be approved.

Once a place is entered in the register, any renovations, demolition or reconstruction work must be approved by the Queensland Heritage Council. Minor maintenance and repairs do not require approval, provided the original fabric of the heritage place is not changed. The Environmental Protection Agency provides advice about how best to make the necessary changes at minimal cost while conserving the property.

The development of a Management Plan over the cultural heritage site may be undertaken and submitted to the Queensland Heritage Council. The Heritage Council can approve the development, maintenance and management of the site, as per the Management Plan, thereby minimising the need for numerous approvals to undertake minor works.

Overall, the Heritage Register protects significant cultural heritage places, so that they are conserved for future generations.

7.9.1 HERITAGE REGISTER

TABLE 10.0 List of open spaces nominated and listed on the Queensland Heritage Register.

Place ID	Place ID	Street Address	Town / Suburb	Status
0	Alligator Creek Bridge – Yaamba		YAAMBA	Reported
0	Marlborough Railway Complex		MARLBOROUGH	Reported
0	Yeppoon Station Building		YEPPOON	Reported
0	Formation – Broadmount		BROADMOUNT	Reported
0	Two Large Weeping Figs, Yeppoon	Normanby Street	YEPPOON	Reported
0	Canoona Goldfields - Keith's Hill		KEITH'S HILL	Reported
0	Galawa Mine		YEPPOON	Reported
0	Mount Chalmers Mine and Smelter - Copper, Gold, Silver		MOUNT CHALMERS	Reported
0	Styx River Coal Mine		OGMORE	Reported
600509	Railway Station		STANWELL	Removed
600658	Raspberry Creek Homestead	Raspberry Creek Homestead	BYFIELD	Permanent
600659	Joskeleigh Cemetery	Joskeleigh	JOSKELEIGH	Permanent
600660	St Christophers Chapel	St Christophers Chapel Road	BERSERKER	Permanent
601216	Leeke Homestead	Great (South) Keppel Island	GREAT KEPPEL IS	Permanent
601257	Pier Head	TO BE DETERMINED	QUAIL ISLAND	Not Entered
601652	Sugar Wagon Trail: Farnborough to Ross St, Yeppoon	TO BE DETERMINED	YEPPOON	Not Entered
601746	Stone Pitched Crossing Fording	TO BE DETERMINED	BYFIELD CREEK	Nominated
602126	Yeppoon War Memorial (including hoop pines)	Normanby Street	YEPPOON	Permanent
602326	Bell Park	Hill Street	EMU PARK	Nominated
602327	Emu Park Railway Turntable	Pattison Road	EMU PARK	Not Entered

7.9.2 CULTURAL HERITAGE FUNDING

The Heritage Council has two grant programs, The Queensland Community Cultural Heritage Incentive Program and the Indigenous Cultural Heritage Program which fund indigenous and historical projects that:

- Identify and document places of potential cultural heritage significance,
- Research the history of the links between people and places, and
- Conserve places of cultural heritage significance.

(Queensland Government; 2001)

For any further information regarding the Cultural Heritage Register or Cultural Heritage Funding Programs, please contact Environmental Protection Authority on (07) 4936 0511, during normal office hours.

8.0 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

8.1 COMMUNITY ACTION

- 8.1.1 Engagement of the community
- 8.1.2 Managing community assistance/volunteer groups
- 8.1.3 Adopt-a-park
- 8.1.4 Outcomes achieved

8.2 PARK IMPROVEMENT WORKS PROGRAM

- 8.2.1 Table of projects
- 8.2.2 Cost estimates for park items

8.3 OPERATIONAL PLAN

8.4 IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM

8.5 OPEN SPACE FUNDING SOURCES



8.1 COMMUNITY ACTION

8.1.1 ENGAGEMENT OF THE COMMUNITY

People living in Livingstone Shire have demonstrated through the open space and recreation planning process that they are interested in participating in areas of environment, recreation, parks development and maintenance.

Council may wish to consider the following in increasing community involvement in open space and recreation planning:

- Establishing working groups in specific areas such as an Environmental group or Sport and Recreation Council that are linked to and supported by Council.
- Providing training and courses to the community in areas that Council requires assistance with.
- Schools to participate in taking responsibilities for open space areas.
- Encouraging and assisting the smaller communities to enter into partnership agreements with school principal's and Education Queensland for the use of school facilities.
- Seeking input and active involvement from community groups and individuals in developing the master plans for parks.
- Encouraging and assisting community groups to have an agreed responsibility over parks and open spaces including road reserves.

Community engagement should be genuine and relevant. Council should take the time to engage the community in developing projects to ensure the community understands the constraints on Council, takes ownership of the project and care for open space areas.

8.1.2 MANAGING COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE/ VOLUNTEER GROUPS

Community assistance and volunteer groups play a crucial role in the preservation and development of open space areas and recreation activities. Livingstone Shire has well established organisations that assist in areas such as remnant

vegetation, replanting foreshore areas, infrastructure purchase and installation, and with the management of sport and recreation activities and facilities. However, these groups need to be managed and directed in their endeavours to achieve the best results for the community and Council.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSISTANCE

To assist groups or individuals that want to care for the environment, Livingstone Shire Council in conjunction with the relevant agencies should develop guidelines to demonstrate the direction of Council's Open Space and Recreation Plan and relevant park master and management plans.

These guidelines can be developed in a number of ways. Due to the expertise and skills of people that Livingstone Shire already has assisting with environmental issues; Council could establish a recognised group to oversee community activities within the environmental area. The recognised group would have links with Council to ensure the direction that is being taken is in line with that of Council's. This would involve sections of the community and Government assisting the general community to take responsibility for identified areas which would result in true ownership.

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

There are a number of community organisations that assist with providing facilities such as toilet blocks, paths, play equipment, stages and shelters for parks. The development of these facilities is certainly of great benefit to the community and Council. However, unless a master plan is available over each park there may be developments occurring that are not inline with the overall theme, function or setting of the park area. To provide the community groups with direction and outlines of the park's functions and requirements it is necessary to develop a master plan for each regional park and to set direction for the district and local parks. This will ensure that each community project is contributing to a successful outcome for the community and Council. Poor infrastructure decisions will cause Council concerns with maintenance and upgrades and result in the community not using the facilities that have been put there for their benefit.

SCHOOLS' ASSISTANCE

A number of Council's throughout Australia have established an "Adopt-a-Park" program. With the assistance of State Government agencies this program would work well, especially with the smaller schools in rural areas. The program assists students to understand the environment and feel a sense of community pride, by being involved in their parks and learning about land management and planning. The program would assist Council by having an organisation to assist caring for the park areas, particularly in the more rural areas. This program can also be undertaken with community groups and service clubs. Further information on Adopt-a-Park can be located in section 8.1.3 of the plan.

POLICY DEVELOPMENT

To ensure community ownership over the open space and recreation settings in the Shire, it is crucial to engage the community in policy development. This can occur by providing training for the community in the areas in which policy is to be developed. Council staff and Councillors can then work in conjunction with the participants to develop a policy that works for the community as well as council.

8.1.3 ADOPT-A-PARK PROGRAM

The aim of the Adopt-a-Park program is to protect and enhance public open space, through community support and to educate residents about the importance of open space within the community.

Adopt-a-Park can be undertaken by any community group, service organisation, sporting club, school, business or individual. Groups and individuals can adopt any Council open space, including parks, reserves, sporting grounds, linkage, playground or undeveloped open space. Works undertaken on the adopted area can include, but is not limited to picking up litter, removing graffiti, caring for or planting trees, reporting park hazards, pulling weeds or the purchase of park furniture and equipment.

(City of San Jose; 1997)

Council should undertake the following process when developing an Adopt-a-Park program:

1. Develop a list of priority parks for the program.
2. Prepare a list of the maintenance and developments that are required for each park.
3. Develop service agreements, requirements and application forms for organisations wishing to Adopt-a-Park.
4. Trial the program with two interested organisations.
5. Evaluate the trial program.
6. Prepare promotion material and Council contact person for the program.
7. Promote the program, within schools, community group meetings and through the Shire newsletter.
8. Implement the program
9. Evaluate the program after 12 months.

Council may wish to provide the following assistance to Adopt-a-Park participants:

- Bags and gloves,
- Gardening tools,
- Painting supplies and graffiti remover, and
- Safety equipment.

Council may be able to apply for funding to establish the program and should discuss possible opportunities for funding and resources at joint Government meetings.

Examples of Adopt-a-Park programs can be found at the following web site addresses:

www.sjadoptapark.org

www.maroochy.qld.gov.au/conservation_program.cfm

www.metrokc.gov/parks/volunt/adopt.htm

www.ci.kent.wa.us/ParksPlanningDevelopment/Adopt-A-Park.htm

8.1.4 OUTCOMES ACHIEVED

Through the process of developing the Open Space and Recreation Plan, outcomes have been achieved. Although these outcomes may not be individually significant, coupled together with the recommendations they make the basis for the momentum to be established within the community and other agencies.

- Queensland Parks and Wildlife Services have distributed national park maps to the tourist providers. This came as a result of comments made by tourist providers during the engagement process.
- Department of Natural Resources and Mines (NRM) are investigating the possibility of undertaking a planning process for Unallocated State Land.
- A joint meeting between Council staff, Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Environmental Protection Agency, Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service and the Department of Main Roads has been coordinated. The aim of the meeting was to discuss issues of open space and recreation, with the outcome expected to be ongoing regular meetings between State and Local Government. Other agencies have indicated interest in attending such as Education Queensland and the Fitzroy Basin Association. The need for a joint meeting was identified through the engagement process with the relevant Government agencies.

- The CQ Off-road Club has initiated a development plan for their organisation as a result of the engagement process. This plan will assist the organisation to increase participation, access 4wd opportunities and overall give the club direction. The plan will also assist Council in understanding the needs of the organisation and to develop partnerships with the organisation.
- Young people in Cawarral have developed a plan for BMX dirt mounds. In the plan they have identified the proposed area for development; their responsibility; needs of the project and a process for achieving the desired outcome. The plan will provide Council with an understanding of the needs and determination of the young people in Cawarral. The School of Arts has also assisted in providing support to the group. This is community development working well, but has been a result of the engagement process for the open space and recreation plan.
- Through the planning process, internal Council Departments have started to collectively discuss open space and recreation issues.

8.2 PARK IMPROVEMENT WORKS PROGRAM

The table provided below details the particular open space projects or embellishments required within existing open space that will be required to meet the standards of service and the performance criteria and to address the needs identified during both the consultation and open space inventory processes undertaken as part of this study.

It should be noted that the acquisition of new land is not considered a priority until existing open space within the Shire is utilised to its greatest potential.

As such, it is recommended that the following actions be undertaken before reassessing the needs for additional open space:

1. Investigate and assess the undesignated and unclassified open space provided in the Inventory of Open Space in Appendix 2 to determine the most appropriate classification for this open space based on how it meets the performance criteria and the diversity of open space within the area. The open space area should then be managed according to the requirements outlined in the performance criteria for that classification.
2. Use of existing school facilities.
3. Maximisation of the existing reserves through Master Planning and club development planning.

As there are always competing priorities for funding and limited resources to undertake the works, the following projects have been prioritized after consideration of the following:

- a. Community demand as identified through the community engagement process.
- b. Identifiable Risk Management Requirements.

The priorities identified through the community engagement process identified the existing Foreshore and Waterway reserves and Regional reserves as priority areas for planning, development and maintenance. Development at existing sporting reserves was considered to be a low priority.

Through the park inspection process undertaken as part of this study a number of open space areas were identified as requiring risk assessment and management. Through more detailed risk management assessments of open space as recommended by this report, additional works may need to be included in the works program as a priority.

Projects within the open space areas should be further prioritised. These priorities should be based on an analysis of the following:

- Master Planning or concept planning should be a priority, as these plans will help guide future priorities for development within the open space areas.
- Risk assessment of facilities and features of the open space areas (eg: Hartley Park bridge and various playgrounds).
- Community priorities (eg: drinking fountains, shade).
- Priorities identified through Master Plans.
- Funding availability for projects through alternative sources. This will enable Council funding dollars to be maximised.

Finally, the availability of staff and other resources to undertake the projects will ultimately affect the delivery of the projects and the timeframes in which they can be delivered.



8.2.1 TABLE OF PROJECTS

The following table includes open space areas that have been identified where improvements need to be made, including the priority of the open space area.

Table 11.0 Works Program

8.2.2 COST ESTIMATES FOR PARK ITEMS

Table 12.0 Cost Estimates for Park Items

ITEM	COST/Unit	Unit TYPE
Paths (2m wide concrete)	\$50	Per linear metre
Paths (2m wide crusher dust)	\$25	Per linear metre
Playground Equipment	\$15,000	Per unit
Softfall under playgrounds	\$1,200	Per unit
BBQ	\$1,000	Per unit
Lighting (including pole)	\$1,200	Per unit (street light type)
Lighting only	\$200	Per unit
Seating	\$400	BBQ table type
Shelters	\$4,000	Per unit
Toilet	\$60,000	Per unit
Signage	\$1,000	Per reserve
Vehicle Barrier	\$120	Per linear metre
Fencing	\$45	Per linear metre
Installation of ovals	\$15	per square metre
Landscaping	\$20,000	Per reserve (plants, turf)
Car parking	\$45	Per square metre
Beach Showers	\$700	Per unit
Bicycle Parking	\$500	Per unit
Skate Facility	\$30,000	Per unit
Shade Structure	\$10,000	Per unit
Rubbish Bins	\$100	Per unit
Drinking Fountain	\$2,000	Per unit
Irrigation	\$15,000	Per reserve



8.3 OPERATIONAL PLAN

The three-year operational plan overview has been developed to assist Council with the implementation of the Open Space and Recreation Planning Strategy. The operational plan is only an overview and requires more detail, specific timeframes and allocation of responsibilities. To ensure Council ownership and development of the document, it is suggested that a workshop be conducted with staff from relevant units to complete the operational plan. It is this process of developing plans that ensures understanding, commitment and prioritisation of the actions that are required.

The three-year operational plan overview includes year-by-year strategies that support the recommendations made in this document. The second and third year build on the strategies initiated in the first year. It is recognised that only the staff and units responsible for delivering open space and recreation, can develop the operational plans further, because of greater understanding of the internal environment and critical factors which influence operational plans.



Strategy	Performance Indicator	Performance Measure	Strategic Intent for Valuable Land Features	Actions
Open Space and Recreation Plan	Land use planning, development and implementation are undertaken in conjunction with the open space principles. Valuable land features are protected.	Strategic Intent for Valuable Land Features Plan is adopted at Council Meeting. Sections of the planning scheme refer to the recommendations in the Open Space and Recreation Plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Council to adopt the Open Space and Recreation Plan. b) Council Officers to implement the plan, using the Implementation Plan as a guide to reporting and promoting the plan. c) Plan is used when developing the planning scheme. 	
Open Space Inventory	Open space areas demonstrate sustainability of the allocated use/s.	Strategic Intent for Maintenance and Management Council has only on database of open space areas and future development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Decide which database is to be developed as Councils Open Space database. b) Include all data on the one database. 	
Master Planning for Parks	Open space areas have the capacity for multiple uses and that those uses are compatible. Open space areas demonstrate sustainability of allocated use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Master Plans that reflect equipment or areas that provide for more than one use. Maintenance reports demonstrate the sustainability of park/reserve use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Develop a prioritisation of parks that require a master plan. b) Conduct master planning over two of the highest priority parks. c) Ensure the master planning is discussed at the cross council unit meetings and Government meetings. d) Ensure all master plans are reflective of the Equitable Access Review Reports. 	
Open Space Maintenance and Management	Quality open space areas that meet the expectations of the community Risk management processes provide safer areas to recreate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Response from the community survey. Reduction in reported accidents. Risk management plans are in place. Reduction in complaints made to Council. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Develop a rationalisation strategy for beach accesses. b) Develop a maintenance inspection plan that includes risk management for parks and reserves. c) Conduct staff training on risk management and maintenance inspections. d) Review and improve existing maintenance schedules to ensure rubbish is cleared from parks regularly. e) Assess the current maintenance schedule and identify more effective and efficient practices in the 	



Environmental Protection	Valuable Land Features are protected.	Environmental Policies are developed and implemented.	maintenance and management of open space areas.
Partnerships in Open Space	Clear roles and responsibilities have been identified for community groups, individuals and government agencies within open space planning, development and implementation. Common open space vision for Livingstone Shire is shared across government agencies.	<p>Strategic Intent for Partnerships</p> <p>Development of joint Management Plans is occurring.</p> <p>Government agencies have identified open space and recreation projects for Livingstone Shire.</p> <p>Individual government agencies plans complement Livingstone Shire Council Plans.</p>	<p>a) Develop environmental policy to protect valuable land features including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preserving mangrove areas. • Protection of headland areas. • Protection of significant vegetation. • Protection of fauna and flora corridors. <p>b) Develop strategies to protect the foreshore areas due to the environmental significance and high value that the community places on these areas.</p> <p>c) Develop an information kit on open space and recreation opportunities within the shire.</p>
Open Space provision	Appropriate land parcels are acquired for open space provision. Contributions are allocated to the implementation of the open space strategy.	<p>Strategic Intent for Diversity in Settings and Activities</p> <p>New park or reserve areas are reflective of the communities need.</p> <p>Land allocated is of a quality suitable for the identified use, as per performance measures and guidelines.</p>	<p>a) Continue quarterly cross government meetings in relation to open space and recreation development, planning and implementation.</p> <p>b) Commence discussions with Department of Natural Resources & Mines, regarding land that Council may wish to return to the Crown.</p> <p>c) Commence discussions with Department of Natural Resources & Mines in regard to Unallocated State Land planning and vegetation mapping of the Shire.</p> <p>d) Commence discussions with Government agencies in regard to identifying areas that may require joint management and planning.</p> <p>a) Implement the gaps in provision for current and future needs for open space and recreation.</p> <p>b) Revise Developers Contributions Policy at joint cross unit meetings.</p> <p>c) Have policy ratified by Council</p> <p>d) Developers' land contributions should be sighted and assessed for appropriateness of use.</p> <p>e) Developers' financial contributions support the beach - front and accesses, as this is the highest priority for</p>

Bikeway/Pathway Strategy	Increased number of recreational opportunities. Increased number of bikeway/pathway users.	<p>The amount of financial contributions allocated to support the implementation of the open space strategy.</p> <p>The length and number of new bikeways/pathways constructed.</p> <p>Feedback from a community survey.</p>	<p>f) Use performance measures and guidelines to determine the size and suitability of land to meet the criteria of open space categories.</p> <p>a) Council to adopt the Yeppoon to Emu Park Bikeway/Pathway Strategy.</p> <p>b) Develop relevant policies to Bikeway/Pathway development, based on bikeway principles.</p> <p>c) Seek funding for prioritised bikeways.</p> <p>d) Construct bikeways/pathways.</p> <p>e) Develop a yearly community survey in regard to open space and recreation expectations and uses.</p>
Awareness and Education in Open Space and Recreation Planning	Council have a common vision and directions for public recreation land and open space land in the shire. Appropriate resources are allocated.	<p>Strategic Intent for Internal Council Management</p> <p>Open space goals are reflective in operational plans for each section in Council</p> <p>Yearly budget is sufficient to achieve operational plan.</p>	<p>g) Establish one asset inventory for council to input all open space and recreation data.</p> <p>d) Initiate cross unit, intra-departmental meetings in regard to open space and recreation planning.</p> <p>e) Conduct professional development with staff in regard to open space and recreation issues.</p> <p>f) Identify roles and responsibilities across units for open space and recreation development, planning and implementation, ensuring that these areas are reflected in the respective staff's operational plan.</p> <p>g) Use the open space planning principles as a guide to make all decisions regarding open space and recreation provision.</p> <p>h) Identify projects and apply for Sport and Recreation Qld Local Government funding to support the implementation of the open space and recreation strategy.</p>
Community Involvement	Community groups effectively delivering open space and	<p>Strategic Intent for Community Involvement</p> <p>Number of successful open space community based projects.</p>	<p>a) Adopt the Open Space and Recreation Plan.</p> <p>b) Identify and allocate resources to the implementation of the plan.</p> <p>c) Identify and allocate resources to the implementation of the plan.</p> <p>d) Establish one asset inventory for council to input all open space and recreation data.</p> <p>e) Initiate cross unit, intra-departmental meetings in regard to open space and recreation planning.</p> <p>f) Conduct professional development with staff in regard to open space and recreation issues.</p> <p>g) Identify roles and responsibilities across units for open space and recreation development, planning and implementation, ensuring that these areas are reflected in the respective staff's operational plan.</p> <p>h) Use the open space planning principles as a guide to make all decisions regarding open space and recreation provision.</p> <p>i) Identify projects and apply for Sport and Recreation Qld Local Government funding to support the implementation of the open space and recreation strategy.</p> <p>a) Adopt the sport and recreation vision.</p> <p>b) Develop a policy and agreements for community</p>

	recreation outcomes. Higher quality of community input and feedback in regard to open space policy development and management.	The number of community members responding to open space development and policy. Community responses are more informed in regard to open space and recreation planning.	c) groups working in parks and reserves. Establish an environmental committee that can oversee community members/groups undertaking work on open space areas. The committee should comprise of Councillors, Council staff, Government agencies and community representatives. d) Communicate regularly through the Shire newsletter and local paper, information about open space and recreation planning. e) Work with smaller communities to identify possible community use of school facilities.
Works Program	Projects are identified for the next three years.	Strategic Intent for Future Planning All park developments are undertaken in prioritised order.	a) Develop a prioritised works program for the development of open space areas. b) Provide adequate budget and resource allocation to meet the works program requirements. c) Undertake works and update program.

OPERATIONAL PLAN 2003-2004

Strategy	Performance Indicator	Performance Measure	Actions
Master Planning	Strategic Intent for Maintenance and Management Open space areas have the capacity for multiple uses and that those uses are compatible. Open space areas demonstrate sustainability of allocated use.	Master Plans that reflect equipment or areas that provide for more than one use. Maintenance reports demonstrate the sustainability of park/reserve use.	a) Commence implementation of the previous year's master plans. b) Identify and commence master planning for two more parks. c) Identify relevant key stakeholders to be involved in the master planning. d) Conduct training on master plans and park development. e) Identify models of better practice for park master planning.
Open Space Management and Maintenance	Quality open space areas that meet the expectations of the community Risk management processes provide safer areas to recreate.	Community Survey Deduction in reported accidents. Risk management plans are in place.	a) Implement the rationalisation strategy for beach accesses. b) Design major beach access entry including signage. c) Implement maintenance inspection plan and reporting systems. d) Conduct risk management review within Council. e) Review feedback from community in regard to park cleanliness. f) Identify a "Street Tree Planting" program. g) Identify park equipment suitable for specific age groups.
Environmental Protection	Valuable Land Features are protected.	Environmental Policies are developed and implemented.	a) Develop an environmental strategy for Livingstone Shire in conjunction with the Environmental Committee. b) Ensure all community groups and tourist operators have information kit on open space and recreation opportunities within the shire. c) Undertake community education of the protection of valuable landscape features.
Partnerships in Open Space	Clear roles and responsibilities have been identified for	Strategic Intent for Partnerships Joint Management Plans are in place.	a) Continue cross government meetings b) Develop a cross government strategy to undertake a

	community groups, individuals and government agencies within open space planning, development and implementation. Common open space vision for Livingstone Shire is shared across government agencies.	Government agencies have identified open space and recreation projects for Livingstone Shire. Government plans complement Livingstone Shire Council Plans.	joint inventory, clarifying roles and responsibilities for all parcels of open space and public recreation land. Commence joint inventory project. Develop a strategy for returning land to NR&M that council no longer requires. Provide assistance to DMR&M when undertaking Unallocated State Land planning. Develop a vegetation mapping project with NR&M. Identify land that requires joint management. Identify land that requires joint trusteeship.
Future Open Space Allocations	Strategic Intent for Diversity in Settings and Activities		
	Appropriate land parcels are acquired for open space provision. Contributions are allocated to the implementation of the open space strategy.	New park or reserve areas are reflective of the communities need. Land allocated is of a quality suitable for the identified use, as per performance measures and guidelines. The amount of financial contributions allocated to support the implementation of the open space strategy.	a) Implement the gaps in provision for current and future needs for open space and recreation. b) Revise Developers Contributions Policy at joint cross unit meetings. c) Have policy ratified by Council d) Developers' land contributions should be sighted and assessed for appropriateness of use. e) Developers' financial contributions support the beach front and accesses, as this is the highest priority for the community. f) Use performance measures and guidelines to determine the size and suitability of land to meet the criteria of open space categories.
Bikeway/pathway strategy	Strategic Intent for Access and Linkages		
	Increased number of recreational opportunities Increased number of bikeway/pathway users	New bikeways/pathways constructed Community survey	a) Implement bikeway/pathway policy. b) Continue to seek funding and construct bikeway/pathways. c) Develop a strategy for identifying the needs of smaller communities in regard to bikeway/pathways. d) Continue to monitor bikeway/pathway usage.
Awareness and understanding in Open Space and Recreation	Strategic Intent for Internal Council Management		
	Council have a common vision and directions for public recreation land and green space land in the shire.	Open space goals are reflective in operational plans for each section in Council	a) Maintain and where possible increase parks maintenance and capital works budget. b) Review Council's open space and recreation policies at cross unit meetings.

planning	Appropriate resources are allocated	Yearly budget is sufficient to achieve operational plan.	c) Through indigenous protocols, develop a process to assist indigenous people to protect their culturally significant land. d) Investigate the opportunities to employ a Sport and Recreation Officer. e) Identify professional development training for staff. f) Continue to conduct cross unit meetings within council. g) Monitor operational plans. h) Conduct a review session for staff in regards to the open space planning principles. i) Discuss opportunities to conduct a conference on open space and recreation in the Livingstone Shire Council. j) Identify project and apply for Sport and Recreation Qld Local Government funding to support the implementation of the open space and recreation strategy. k) Establish working group with relevant key stakeholders to identify tourist's needs in nature-based activities.
Infrastructure Charges Plan	Strategic Intent for Infrastructure Charges		
	Appropriate land parcels are acquired for public recreation land and green space land. Contributions are allocated to the implementation of the open space strategy.	New open space areas are reflective of community need. Land allocated is of a quality suitable for the identified use. The amount of financial contribution that has supported the implementation of the open space strategy.	a) Use the information from the Open Space and Recreation Planning Strategy to develop an ICP.
Community Involvement	Strategic Intent for Community Involvement		
	More community groups effectively delivering open space and recreation outcomes. Higher quality of community input and feedback in regard to open	Number of community based open space projects, which are in line with the relevant master plans. The number of community	a) Undertake yearly community survey in relation to open space and recreation values, expectations, needs and uses. b) Ensure Community Groups Working in Parks and Reserves Policy is implemented. c) Ongoing support for the Environmental committee.



	space policy development and management.	members inputting open space development and policy. Community responses are more informed in regard to open space and recreation planning.	<p>d) Ongoing communication with community through newsletter.</p> <p>e) Identify smaller community needs through local community development plans and community reference groups.</p> <p>f) Develop model for establishing partnerships with smaller communities, in relation to open space and recreation roles and responsibilities.</p> <p>g) Identify a suitable "Adopt-a-Park" program.</p> <p>h) Identify sporting and recreation organisations needs.</p> <p>i) Develop a model/process for partnering sporting and recreation organisations to further develop their organisation.</p>
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OPERATIONAL PLAN 2004-2005

Strategy	Performance Indicator	Performance Measure	Actions
Master Planning	<p>Open space areas have the capacity for multiple uses and that those uses are compatible.</p> <p>Open space areas demonstrate sustainability of allocated use/s.</p>	<p>Strategic Intent for Maintenance and Management</p> <p>Master Plans that reflect equipment or areas that provide for more than one use.</p> <p>Maintenance reports demonstrate the sustainability of park/reserve use/s.</p>	<p>a) Continue to develop master plans in conjunction with relevant community groups/members and government agencies.</p> <p>b) Monitor usage of parks.</p> <p>c) Identify changing needs of community through yearly survey.</p> <p>d) Identify roles and responsibilities within the master plans for relevant community groups or government agencies.</p>
Open Space Management and Maintenance	<p>Quality open space areas that meet the expectations of the community</p> <p>Risk management processes provide safer areas to recreate.</p>	<p>Community Survey</p> <p>Reduction in reported accidents.</p> <p>Risk management plans are in place.</p>	<p>a) Review quality of maintenance reports.</p> <p>b) Monitor people movement in relation to beach accesses.</p> <p>c) Implement a Street Planting Program.</p> <p>d) Continue to monitor and identify risk management issues.</p>
Environmental Protection	<p>Valuable Land Features are protected.</p>	<p>Environmental Policies are developed and implemented.</p>	<p>a) Implement the environmental strategy for Livingstone Shire Council.</p> <p>b) Responsibility for driving the environmental strategy is given to the environmental committee.</p> <p>c) Provide ongoing community training in valuable land feature protection.</p>
Partnerships in Open Space	<p>Clear roles and responsibilities have been identified for community groups, individuals and government agencies within open space planning, development and implementation.</p> <p>Common open space vision for Livingstone Shire is shared across</p>	<p>Strategic Intent for Partnerships</p> <p>Joint Management Plans are in place.</p> <p>Government agencies have identified open space and recreation projects for Livingstone Shire.</p> <p>Individual Government plans</p>	<p>a) Commence joint management planning with relevant government agencies.</p> <p>b) Complete joint inventory project.</p> <p>c) Undertake the necessary actions to return oversupply land to the Crown.</p> <p>d) Review plan of Unallocated State Land.</p> <p>e) Assist to undertake the vegetation mapping project.</p> <p>f) Develop joint trusteeships over identified parcels of land.</p>



<p>Future Open Space Allocations</p>	<p>government agencies. Appropriate land parcels are acquired for open space provision. Contributions are allocated to the implementation of the open space strategy.</p>	<p>complement Livingstone Shire Council Plans. New park or reserve areas are reflective of the communities need. Land allocated is of a quality suitable for the identified use, as per performance measures and guidelines. The amount of financial contributions allocated to support the implementation of the open space strategy.</p>	<p>Strategic Intent for Diversity in Settings and Activities a) Implement the gaps in provision and future needs for open space and recreation (Section 6). b) Revise Developers Contributions Policy at joint cross unit meetings. c) Have policy ratified by Council d) Developers' land contributions should be sighted and assessed for appropriateness of use. e) Developers' financial contributions support the beach - front and accesses, as this is the highest priority for the community. f) Use performance measures and guidelines to determine the size and suitability of land to meet the criteria of open space categories.</p>
<p>Bikeway/pathway strategy</p>	<p>Increased number of recreational opportunities Increased number of bikeway/pathway users</p>	<p>Strategic Intent for Access and Linkages Length/number of bikeways/pathways constructed Community survey</p>	<p>a) Implement bikeway/pathway policy. b) Continue to seek funding and construct bikeway/pathways. c) Implement a strategy for identifying the needs of smaller communities in regard to bikeway/pathways. d) Continue to monitor bikeway/pathway usage.</p>
<p>Awareness and understanding in open space and recreation</p>	<p>Council have a common vision and directions for public recreation land and green space land in the shire. Appropriate resources are allocated</p>	<p>Strategic Intent for Internal Council Management Open space goals are reflective in operational plans for each section in Council Yearly budget is sufficient to achieve operational plan.</p>	<p>a) Councillors and staff to develop a vision for the Shire's open space that instils ownership within Council and the community. b) Conduct planning for open space conference in Livingstone Shire Council. c) Update Council's open space and recreation policies. d) Continue to assist indigenous people to protect their culturally significant land. e) Allocate budget to employ a Sport and Recreation Officer. f) Develop an open space and recreation induction package for new council staff and community groups.</p>

<p>Infrastructure Charges Plan</p>	<p>Appropriate land parcels are acquired for public recreation land and green space land. Contributions are allocated to the implementation of the open space strategy.</p>	<p>New park or reserve areas are reflective of need. Land allocated is of a quality suitable for the identified use. The amount of financial contribution that has supported the implementation of the open space strategy.</p>	<p>g) Continue to work with the tourist working group to develop a strategy to promote the Shire's nature-based activities. h) Identify project and apply for Sport and Recreation Qld Local Government funding to support the implementation of the open space and recreation strategy. a) Implement ICP. b) Review relevant policies. c) Develop yearly priorities for allocation of Developers' financial contributions.</p>
<p>Community Involvement</p>	<p>More community groups effectively delivering open space and recreation outcomes. Higher quality of community input and feedback in regard to open space policy development and management.</p>	<p>Strategic Intent for Infrastructure Charges Maintenance reports indicate development occurring in parks/reserves in line with the relevant master plan. The number of community members inputting open space development and policy. Community responses are more informed in regard to open space and recreation planning.</p>	<p>Strategic Intent for Community Involvement a) Continue ongoing yearly community survey b) Monitor community groups/members activities in parks/reserves. c) Ongoing communication with community through newsletters. d) Establish partnerships with smaller communities based on their needs in relation to open space and recreation development. e) Implement an "Adopt-a-Park" program. f) Get feedback on the model/process for partnering sporting and recreation organisations. g) Ongoing support for environmental committee. h) Establish links with community groups undertaking open space and recreation activities.</p>

8.4 IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM

Project	Action	Who	When	Outcomes
Developing Council ownership over the plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure all Council units have copy of the plan and include relevant recommendations and considerations into their current operational plans. • Regularly present elements of the plan to Council meetings. • Conduct a launch of the Plan involving media and community viewing the document. • Prepare a display for Council office foyer with maps and information. • Amarna Pty Ltd to conduct an implementation workshop with council representatives. • Council to complete Operational Plan. • Develop staff individual performance reviews incorporating the operational plan actions. 	Man. Civil Op.	July 2002	There is a comprehensive understanding of the plan with Council owning and implementing the plan.
		Parks Manager		
		Amarna		
		Relevant Staff		
		Relevant Managers		
Conduct professional development in Open Space and Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a training strategy for relevant staff, linked to individual performance reviews. • Ensure all staff and Councillors have awareness education in regard to open space and recreation planning. 	Manager Civil Operations	August 2002	Increased expertise in open space and recreation planning, development and implementation within Council.
Management for implementation of Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a management structure for reporting on the outcomes of the plan, Structure includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Plan Manager (Parks Manager); -Plan Overseer (Manager Civil Operations) -Staff and volunteers who are responsible for tasks in the plan 	Manager Civil Operations	August 2002	A group is established to report on the actions and recommendations of the plan
Resource Allocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and allocate appropriate resources to the implementation of the plan. 	Manager Civil Operations	Ongoing	
Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All unit managers and staff to report on the implementation of the plan every second-month at the intra-departmental meetings. 	Parks Manager	Bi-monthly	Plan is reported regularly and staff commit to responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documented report of the achievements and milestones of projects identified in the plan to Council 	Parks Manager	Six monthly	Council is updated on the plan achievements and staff members are committed to meeting outcomes.

Project	Action	Who	When	Outcomes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct review, evaluation and develop an operational plan every 12 months 	Parks Manager	Annually	The plan is a living document and future projects are operational.
Promotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote Launch of Plan • Regular updates and information on open space and recreation projects are provided to the community, through Councils newsletter 	Parks Manager	Quarterly	The plan and achievements are promoted to the community and community involvement is encouraged.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open Space care is promoted in the community through Open Space Awards for innovation and care in open space, education of environmental issues, adopt a park programs, revegetation and park improvements. (will assist with Tidy Towns application) 	Parks Manager	Annual	Community are encouraged to support the implementation of the plan and rewarded for efforts.
Reporting (External)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A copy of the plan is forwarded to relevant State Government Departments and other key stakeholders. 	Project Manager	On completion of plan.	Key stakeholders have copy of plan and can assist where able.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan available for comment • Regular Cross Government meetings are initiated and hosted by Council 	Project Manager/ Manager Civil Operations	On completion of plan.	Plan available for community and stakeholders to view and comment.
Future planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All staff are aware of the document and that the plan is available and encouraged to be used in any future planning. 	All staff	On completion of plan	Open Space areas are addressed in other planning documents and the plan is used to assist with the ICP.

8.5 OPEN SPACE FUNDING SOURCES

Opportunities for funding the planning and works programs detailed in Section 8.2 are varied, however it is important that the appropriate source of funding is identified so the implementation of the plan and works programs is not detrimentally affected, by identifying:

- Where there is an existing population and there are deficiencies in the current open space provision (alternative funding source).
- Where there is existing population and likely future demand and the upgrading of an existing open space area will service both. (alternative funding source - unless cost attributable to the future demand can be identified).
- Where there is existing population and likely future demand and the upgrading of an existing open space area will provide additional capacity to provide for future population. (infrastructure contributions for the spare capacity only.)
- The future population projected for the Shire (Infrastructure contributions).
- The external population that may use the open space areas and associated facilities (alternative funding sources).

Alternative Funding Sources available for the purchase of open space land, include the following:

- Rates,
- Special Rates/Charges,
- Infrastructure Agreements with developers,
- Joint Government applications (Rockhampton City Council),
- Proceeds from parks rationalisation processes.

Alternative Funding Sources for the purchase and installation of embellishments, include the following:

- In-kind community contributions,
- Sport and Recreation Queensland Funding Programs,
- Regional Communities Funding Programs,
- Rates,
- Special Rates/Charges,
- Infrastructure Agreements with developers,
- Joint Government applications (Rockhampton City Council),
- Sponsorship,
- Regional trails funding,
- Agreements with landowners,
- Regional Landscape Unit (DNR Funding programs),
- DNR/EPA – land along waterways.

9.0 CONSIDERATIONS FOR AN INFRASTRUCTRE CHARGES SCHEDULE OR INFRASTRUCTURE PAYMENT SCHEDULE



9.0 CONSIDERATIONS FOR AN INFRASTRUCTURE CHARGES SCHEDULE OR INFRASTRUCTURE PAYMENT SCHEDULE

Data requirements for the development of a Priority Infrastructure Plan incorporating an Infrastructure Charges Schedule (ICS) or an Infrastructure Payment Schedule (IPS) for Public Recreation include:

- Existing trunk infrastructure –this has been provided in the inventory of open space.
- Future trunk infrastructure – this has been identified based on BDS study and performance criteria. Although it should be reviewed after classifying all unclassified and undesignated open space.
- Desired standard of service – have been included within the Principles for Provision and the performance criteria.
- Trunk infrastructure to be funded by payment or charge - Payments have been considered appropriate for low growth areas, whilst the schedule has been considered appropriate for higher growth areas. There has been no determination by State Government as to whether a Local Government can use both, although a number of local governments are currently considering this option.
- Estimated proportion of establishment cost to be funded by payment/charge – reference should be made to the information on determining appropriate sources of funding provided below.
- Estimated establishment cost of future trunk infrastructure - land valuations for either a specific site or a number of

sites within the vicinity of the notional location of the open space area will be required. Also costs to get the land ready for development as well as the embellishment costs need to be included.

Consideration needs to be given to ensuring embellishments are included within the charges schedule for both new open space areas, but also for existing open space areas that require further facilities to meet future demands.

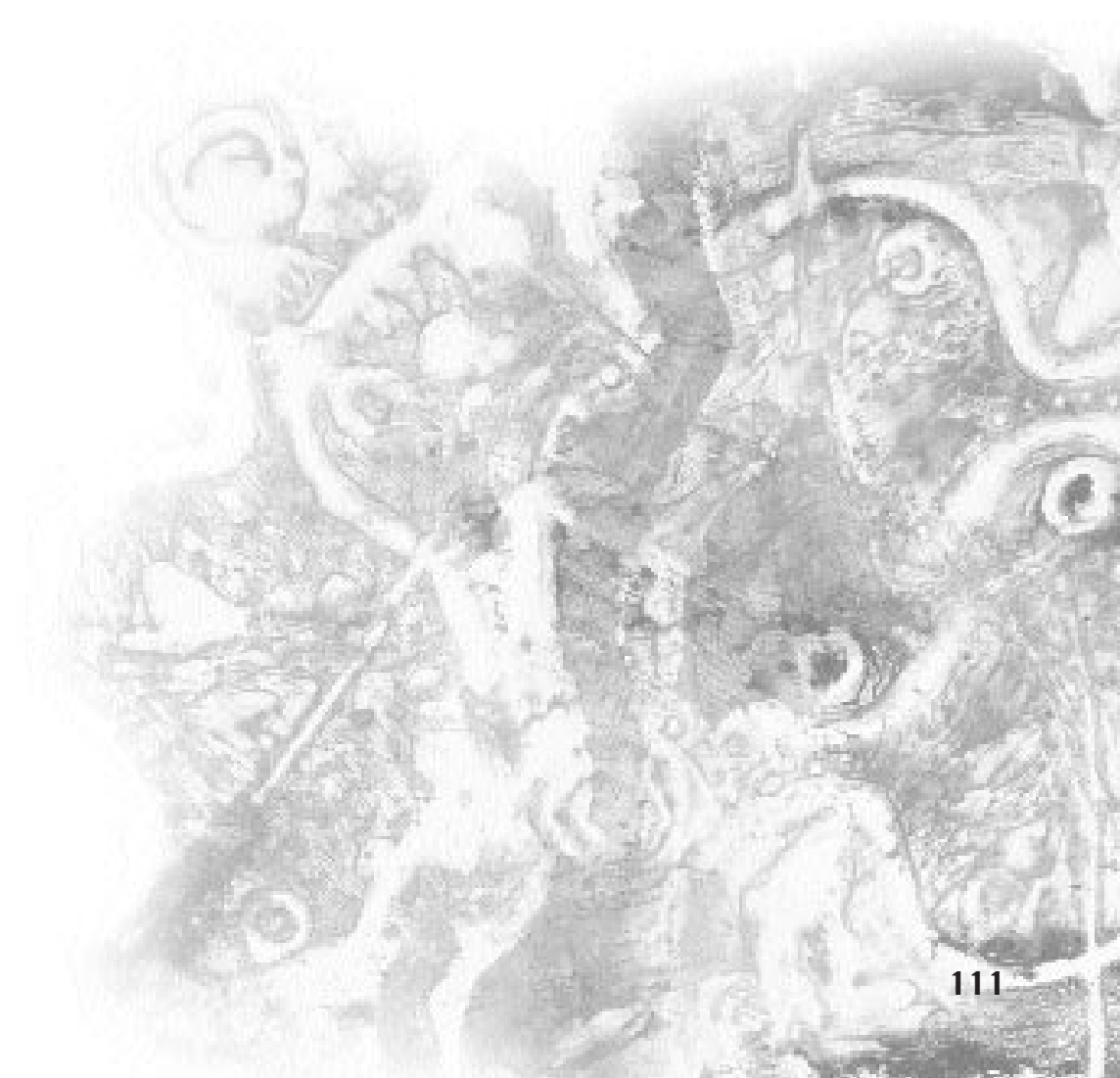
- Area for which payment or charge applies - a charge can only be applied to an area if it can reasonably be expected that future residents within that catchment would benefit from the provision of the open space area. The performance criteria and inventory will assist in determining the catchments for the open space areas.
- Type of lot, work or use for which the payment/charge applies - Those uses which create a demand for open space need to be included, such as a material change of use for residential purposes, reconfiguring a lot for residential purposes. Consideration may also be given to charging commercial areas, in particular where there are open space areas and their embellishments provide benefits to those businesses.
- Payment/charge calculations - based on the cost of those parks required within a catchment divided by the projected population for that catchment.

When developing an ICS or IPS Council should undertake the following process:

1. Revise the database of open space projects recommended to meet the needs of future development and provide detail on the embellishments required in each open space area.
2. Detail the value of the land for each open space project and the cost of the embellishments and development costs to make the land useable for its purpose (refer to table 12.0 – Cost estimate for park items.)
3. Define the catchment areas from which charges for the projects will be sought. This assessment needs to be logical.
4. Obtain data on the household creation for each of these catchment areas. This will influence the timing of the open space projects and the amount each household will have to pay.
5. Schedule the open space projects over the 10-15 year timeframe based on the household creation timing.
6. Calculate the charges for each catchment area (present value of the land value and embellishment costs of projects within the catchment divided by the present value of the development (household creation) stream.
7. This should result in a charge per new household.
8. Calculate the resultant cash inflows and outflows so Council is able to determine the amount of funding they will have to provide from alternative sources (or alternatively charging existing households) to implement the open space projects.

10.0 MAPS

- Map 1** **Scope of the project**
- Map 2** **(a to i - Existing sports and courts reserves and catchments)**
- Map 3** **(a to i - Existing informal recreation/bushland/coast and linear reserves and catchments)**
- Map 4** **(a to i - Future open space requirements)**





11.0 DEFINITIONS

ACCESS: entry point, the ability to enter.

ACTIVITY: Something that somebody takes part in or does usually refers to one being active.

BUFFER: a piece of land allocated for the purpose of being a barrier between two separate function areas.

CORRIDORS: a strip of land used as a passageway for people, fauna, flora, and habitat.

COMMUNITY CAPACITY BUILDING:

- Creating a 'vehicle' for local people to express and act on existing concerns.
- Judging appropriate interaction with communities from 'consultation' to genuine partnership and facilitation.
- Melding formal 'structures' that mediate community involvement with a grassroots culture of local participation.
- Community members 'unlearning' the role of government solely as a 'provider' and government 'unlearning' the historical technical assistance approaches to communities.

(Cavaye, Jim; 2000)

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT: a process to get the community's view and to ascertain community commitment.

Community facility needs study: a review of existing sport, recreation and community facilities and the capacity to cater for the growing population. A Facility Needs Study will categorise facilities into local, district, regional, state, national or international significance. Analysis of these categories will highlight gaps or over supply of facilities.

DISTRICT OPEN SPACE: Open space that serves the population within a township, as well as a considerable portion of the Shire or visitors to the Shire.

FORESHORE AREAS: Beaches and land adjacent to beaches, including dunes, natural bushland and public recreation areas.

GREEN SPACE: land that is allocated for the purpose of a green area for its scenic value, a buffer area, corridors, habitat areas etc.

INFRASTRUCTURE: Basic structure or fixed capital items of an organisation or economic system.

INFRASTRUCTURE CHARGES PLAN: under the Integrated Plan Act 1997, Local Authorities are asked to prepare detail of each infrastructure item along with a process for imposing charges on developers including an explanation of why a charge will be imposed.

INFRASTRUCTURE CHARGES SCHEDULE: a schedule that indicates charges, works and their timing. The schedule can apply to existing and future residents and is not appealable.

INFRASTRUCTURE PAYMENT SCHEDULE: Same as an Infrastructure Charges Schedule, except no timing of works are required and it can only be obtained as a condition of development approval and as such can be appealed.

LAND USE PLANNING: A process by which the use and purpose of land is identified and provision is made to ensure the sustainability of that use or purpose.

LINKAGES: Connection, join with, to use as a link.

LOCAL OPEN SPACE: Open space areas that are intended to serve the population living within a neighbourhood or township and are generally within 400 –

600m from the majority of residents within that neighbourhood.

MANAGEMENT: The manner in which the land is overseen and cared for, the skill of looking after the land.

MANAGEMENT PLAN: A plan that specified the uses of a parcel of land and the manner, in which the land is overseen, planned and cared for.

MASTER PLAN: A drawn plan of the current and future physical lay out of a parcel of land.

NATURAL BUSHLAND: Uncultivated and undeveloped land.

Natural landscape features as described in the Integrated Planning Act 1998:

Natural Land Features referring to open space as defined in the Integrated Planning Act 1998 include the following:

- (b) Resources and areas (such as habitats, wildlife corridors, buffer zones, places supporting biological diversity or resilience, and features contributing to the quality of air, water (including catchments or recharges areas) and soil that are of ecological significance:
- (c) Areas contributing significantly to amenity (such as areas of high scenic value, physical features forming significant visual backdrops or that frame or define places of localities and attractive build environments:
- (d) Areas and places of social, cultural or heritage significance (such as places of indigenous cultural significance, historic buildings or places, and areas or places contributing to the social and cultural vitality of communities:

NODES: the smaller cluster of settlements within the Shire, usually based around a primary school.

OPEN SPACE: Is any area of land on which no, or very few, built structures are present, and consequently, which has its surface open to the sky. The surface may be modified from its natural condition but is usually substantially unpaved. Open space could include forests, farming land, beaches, lakes, dams, deserts, and urban parks on which no or few built structures are present. Open space may have value for one or more of the following:

- Outdoor recreation;
- Sport, forestry and agricultural or pastoral production;
- Nature conservation;
- Maintenance of natural ecosystems and/or agricultural systems and the natural processes that sustain them;
- Protection and/or management of significant environmental, cultural heritage and/or natural resources management areas;
- Management of water catchments;
- Maintenance of cultural practices;
- Scenic quality and amenity;
- Linkages; and
- Tourism.

OPEN SPACE HIERARCHIES: Categorisation of open space, according to the importance of each.

PARK: 1. an area for public recreation. A publicly owned area of land, usually with grass, trees, paths, sports fields, playgrounds, picnic areas and other features for recreation and relaxation.

2. A protected area of countryside. An area of land reserved and managed so that it remains unspoilt, undeveloped and as natural as possible.

PLANNING PRECINCTS: A breakdown of the Shire into manageable areas of resident population.

PLANNING PRINCIPLES: Important underlying laws or assumptions required for a system of thought (refer to section 2.4 of the plan for listed planning principles.)

PUBLIC RECREATION LAND: land where public use and access for recreational or sporting purposes is the primary intention.

RECREATION: Any activity undertaken that refreshes the mind or the body, that:

- People undertake for enjoyment in their own free time;
- Is not based on formal competition and/or organised administration; and
- Lacks a formal set of rules.

RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES: Are particular combinations of recreation activities (for example swimming), undertaken in particular settings (for example in an Olympic pool, the ocean or mountain stream.) Each combination of the recreation activity and the setting constitutes a different recreational opportunity.

RECREATION SETTINGS: Settings are a result of the combination of the biophysical, social and managerial attributes of a place in which recreation takes place.

RECREATION SUSTAINABILITY: The ecologically sustainable use of areas/settings for recreation purposes both:

- within their capability to sustain natural processes, and
- so that the benefit of the use to the present generations does not diminish the potential to meet the needs and aspirations of future organisations.

REGIONAL OPEN SPACE: Open space that serves or is significant to the Shire as a whole and potentially those from neighbouring local government areas, Queensland and beyond.

RESERVES: An area set aside for a future use or specific purpose.

SPORT AND RECREATION PLAN: A plan that identifies the current capacity of sport and recreation organisations and their ability to become self-sustainable in the future. The plan includes assessment of financial management, volunteer support, education, participation, event management and communication strategies. The sport and recreation plan will identify potential opportunities for future development and management of sport and recreation organisations.

STAKEHOLDERS: A person or group with a direct interest, involvement or investment in something.

STANDARDS OF SERVICE: An identification of a preferred level of supply and maintenance for open space.

UNDESIGNATED OPEN SPACE: Land in a natural or near-nature state with little or no development. Undesignated open space is space that has not yet been assessed to determine the most suitable use. This use could be for the purpose of conservation land, waterways and wetlands, water catchment protection, bushland and land banks for future park use.

WATERWAYS: Beaches, creeks, gullies, lakes and rivers.



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