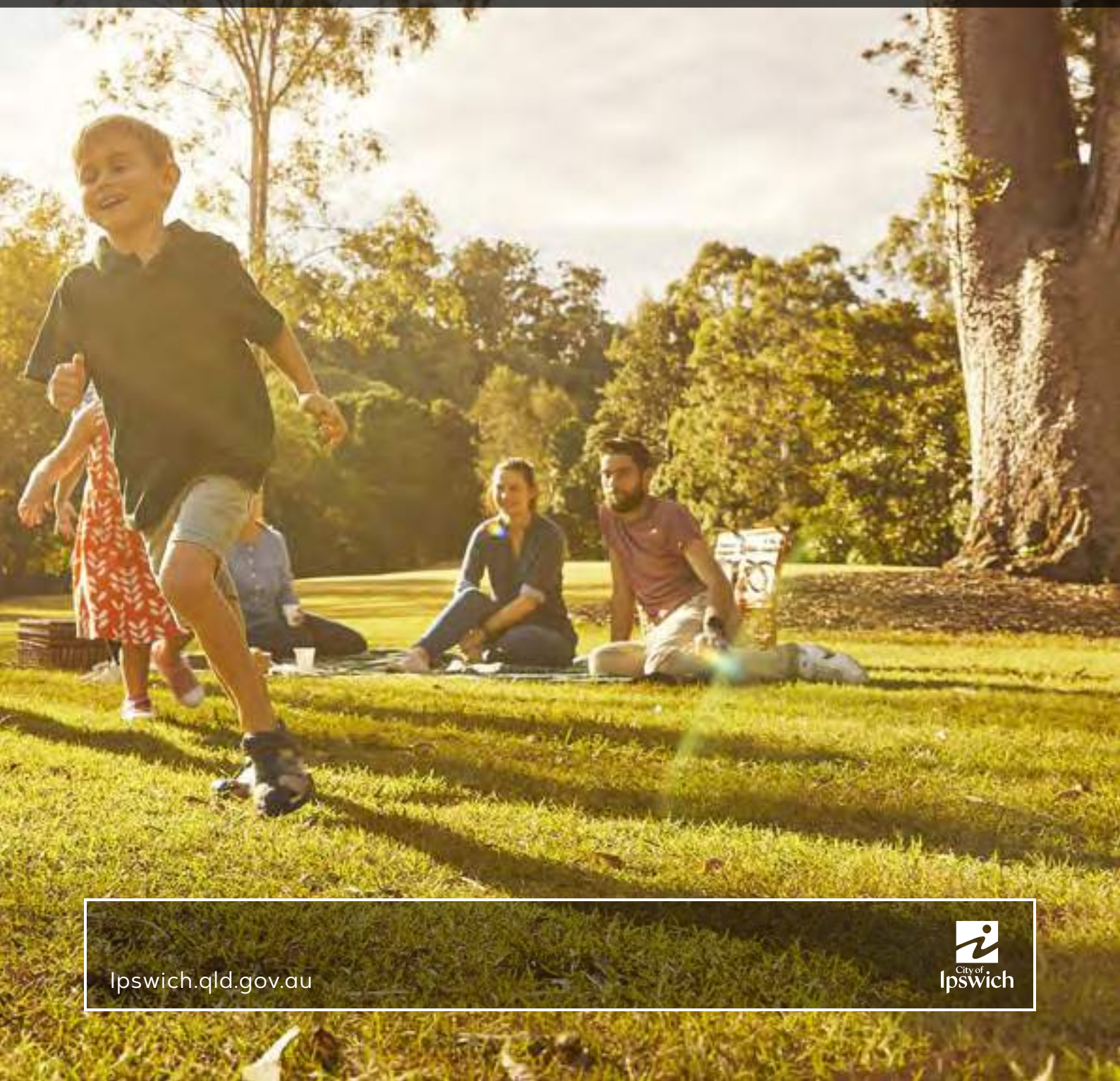




City of Ipswich **Open Space and Recreation Strategy**

2014





Prepared by: Works Parks and Recreation Department

Date: June 2014

Revision: 2016

This Strategy has been developed by council's Works, Parks and Recreation Department in collaboration with council's Planning and Development Department and various other specialist sections within council. Acknowledgement needs to be given to the extensive input and expertise provided by council staff in the development of this Strategy.



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

Open space is a highly valued asset by residents and visitors to Ipswich and contributes significantly to the city's character, lifestyle, health, biodiversity and economy.

There are significant benefits credited to the provision of open space with far reaching benefits and advantages to communities.

Open Space is fundamental to people being able to participate in recreational and sporting activities. It also creates desirable neighbourhoods that lead to healthy and attractive places to live. Quality open space is also integral to environmental protection and can provide notable opportunities for economic development.

Open space plays a major role in improving community health, both physical and mental, reducing crime, stimulating economic growth and even boosting property value. Open space can also establish a sense of ownership and belonging to local communities, and these attributes are known to improve the wellbeing of individuals and communities.

Ipswich City Council have sought to undertake an Open Space and Recreation Strategy to set the direction for open space and recreation for the city. This work has been triggered by the need to provide an overarching strategic document for recreation, sport and natural areas which incorporates and

aligns with the current public parks network and planning framework (maintained through council's Public Parks Strategy and the Priority Infrastructure Plan).

This Strategy has been developed giving thought to what we know about the city's open space, our understanding of the local community's preferences to different open space types and functions and council's (and the community's) capacity to deliver the required infrastructure to meet community needs and future demand.

The strategy is proposed to have a ten year implementation period.

01 The three key components to the development of the Open Space and Recreation Strategy

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

State, regional and local planning environment and frameworks.

COMMUNITY NEEDS ANALYSIS

What are the current and future participation levels and trends in sport, recreation and physical activity in Ipswich?

OPEN SPACE ASSESSMENT

How much open space do we have and how is it used?



What is the Open Space and Recreation Strategy...

STRATEGY OVERVIEW

02 The Strategy overview illustrating key inputs and outputs of the project.



The Open Space and Recreation Strategy has been developed to produce three key project outputs: The Open Space Classification Framework, Strategic Directions for Recreation and an Implementation and Delivery Plan.

This Strategy is supported by the Open Space and Recreation Strategy 2014: Background Report which provides more detail behind the Strategy's approach, methodology and background research. The diagram above summarises the development of the Open Space and Recreation Strategy 2014, showing the key project inputs and outputs.

... and why is it needed?

PLANNING FRAMEWORK

STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

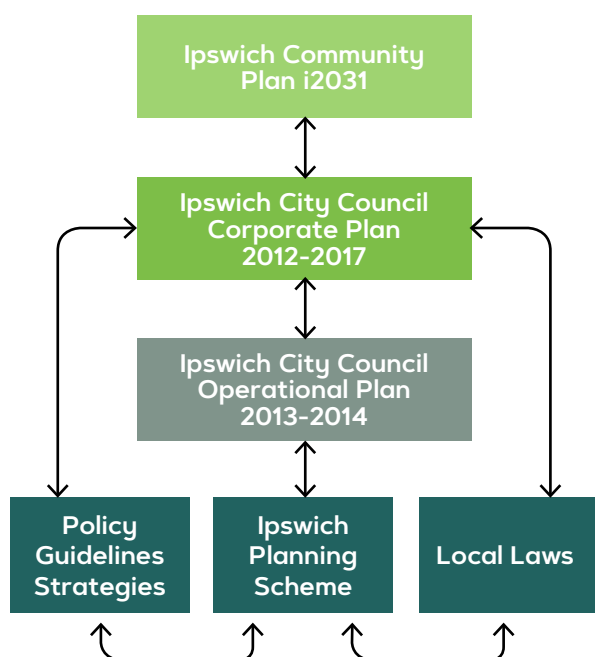
Ipswich City Council's approach to open space planning is framed by the legislative and policy environment for Queensland, South East Queensland and Ipswich. This Strategy provides a basis for the planning and development of open space within Ipswich. As a sub-set of open space planning, the Local Government Infrastructure Plan¹ (and Public Parks Strategy 2009 Update²) details the public parks network, as legislated by the *Sustainable Planning Act (2009)*.

Whilst the Public Parks Network details the base open space land requirement and minimum embellishment level, this Strategy provides insight into the implementation of the complete open space network in line with the community's requirements.

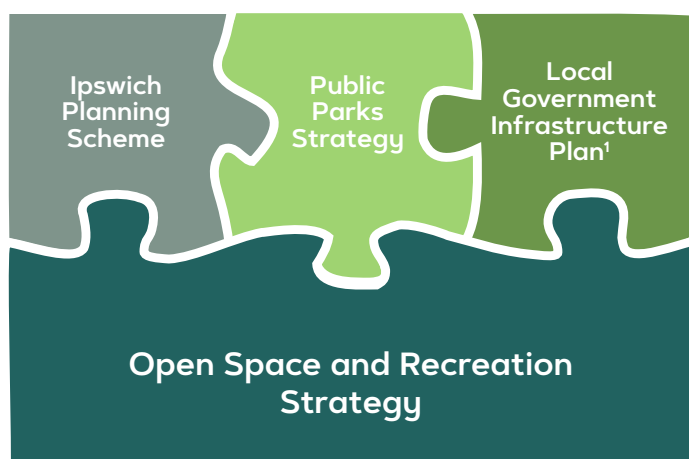
The figures below demonstrate council's policy framework. Specifically in regards to open space, the Open Space and Recreation Strategy has been developed to incorporate and build upon the open space planning and frameworks established in the Public Parks Strategy² and the Local Government Infrastructure Plan¹.



03 Council's Policy Framework



04 Council's Open Space Planning Framework



¹ As of the 27 June 2014, the Priority Infrastructure Plan (PIP) has been superseded by the Local Government Infrastructure Plan

² The 'Ipswich Public Parks Strategy (Update) 2009' is extrinsic material for public parks component of the Local Government Infrastructure Plan

OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION IN IPSWICH

DEFINING OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION

This Strategy has assessed all land within the Local Government Area (LGA) under council ownership or control. Private or commercial land and facilities have been excluded from this analysis as they are generally considered unavailable to the community. However, the Open Space and Recreation Strategy: Background Report includes a detailed analysis of the schools within Ipswich and identifies where opportunities are to be explored to investigate where land and facilities could contribute to the city's future open space and recreation needs.

Open Space

In order to determine the current open space network function and capacity, the Strategy has identified a need to develop a standardised naming convention for the classification of land according to its function and service provided to the community. A number of council controlled land parcels are planned for a future use and may have a different current function.

The open space network has been classified into nine open space typologies (Figure 5). An open space framework has been developed to classify open space based on land and activity use. The various open space typologies possess different values, functions and settings. Additionally, the different typologies will be delivered through different mechanisms. For instance, Recreation Parks, Waterside Parks, Sportsgrounds and Linear Parks defined as Trunk Infrastructure in the Local Government Infrastructure Plan may be delivered as contributed assets as part of a development. They may also require a contribution to be made by developers towards their delivery.

Open space needs to be assessed in terms of its existing and likely future function (classification) and its role (hierarchy) within that function.

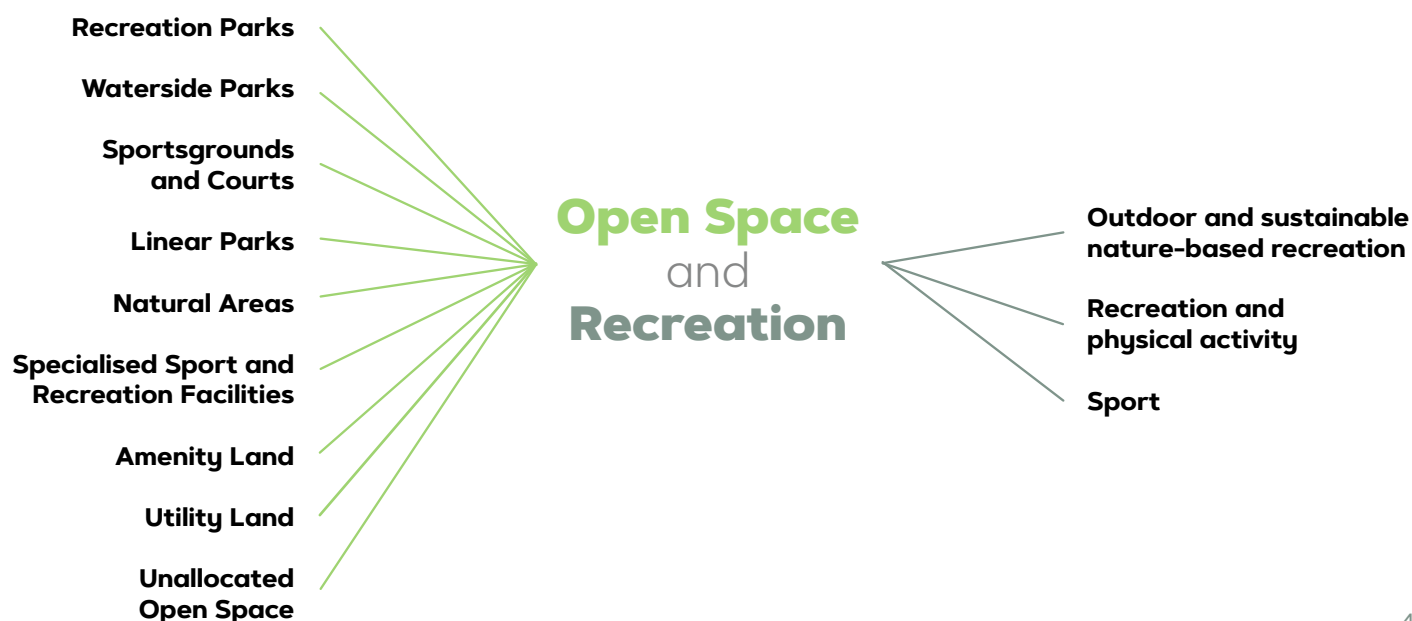
Recreation

In order to analyse the broad and complex recreation requirements of Ipswich, the city's recreation requirements have been assessed via a comprehensive community needs and preference analysis. The recreation component of this strategy has been developed using three recreation themes:

- Outdoor and Sustainable nature-based recreation;
- Recreation and Physical Activity; and
- Sport.

To inform the community needs and recreation component of this strategy, the Analysis of Sport, Recreation and Physical Activity Levels and Trends in Ipswich City 2012 document was developed. This document provided the local data required to build a strong picture of the existing participation and evolving open space, sport and recreation trends within the city.

05 The nine Open Space Typologies and three Recreation themes



OPEN SPACE ANALYSIS

CLASSIFICATION FRAMEWORK

The Strategy classifies all open space within council's control (through ownership, lease or trustee) according to the classification framework outlined in the table below.

Table 01 The Open Space Classification Framework

Open Space Classification	Description	Hierarchy
Recreation Parks	Informal recreation spaces used for social, cultural and informal/unorganised recreational activities. Recreation parks provide a range of equipment from playgrounds, picnic shelters, barbecues, kick-about areas, toilet facilities and car parking. Recreation parks can support urban bushland as well as contain formalised gardens and landscape areas. The embellishment provision is based on the hierarchy.	Citywide
		District
		Local
Natural Area Network	The natural area network has significant local, regional, State, Federal and/or Commonwealth ecological importance. Citywide Conservation Estates contain the City's core conservation lands and have a diverse range of highly significant conservation values. They are split between core conservation estates and visitor managed conservation estates, where public visitation is managed within designated amenity nodes and on formal and informal, multi-service and recreation trails. District Conservation Reserves have medium to high conservation values, and as such are somewhat more appropriate for low-impact recreational use. These reserves are also divided into core conservation reserves and visitor managed conservation reserves, where public visitation is managed within designated amenity nodes and on formal and informal, multi-service and recreation trails. Local Bushland Reserves still contain conservation values and some recreational facilities, although due to their smaller size and generally highly urbanised locations, are the most suitable for multiple-use, nature-based recreation activities.	Citywide
		District
		Local
Sportsgrounds and Courts	Open space that primarily caters for a variety of formal sporting activities through the provision of a range of training and competition infrastructure. These include: facilities for undertaking competitive, organised activities, and ancillary infrastructure to support sporting activities. These sites provide free, unrestricted access to the public at times when formal sporting activities are not being undertaken.	Citywide
		Local
Specialised Sport and Recreation Facilities	Specialised sport and recreation facilities are specific in nature - requiring individual infrastructure to make them usable, or are private facilities that may not be publicly accessible.	n/a
Waterside Parks	Foreshore parks adjacent to the Brisbane and Bremer Rivers or other major waterways providing opportunity for water-based activities, informal recreation, connectivity with cycling and walking paths to the open space network.	Citywide
		District
Linear Parks	Linear parkland providing opportunities for recreational trails, accommodating formal walking/cycling with connectivity to the open space network. The network also contains a high level of urban bushland.	Citywide
		Local
Amenity Land	Small areas of formal landscaped gardens including entrance statements, monuments, memorials, and lookouts.	n/a
Unallocated Open Space	Land that is currently not considered as part of the trunk open space network. It includes a variety of functions that may offer some community benefit, although where recreation value exists this is usually a secondary function of the land.	n/a
Utility Land	Typically constrained open space with limited recreation value and includes infrastructure easements, drainage corridors and/or water bodies.	n/a

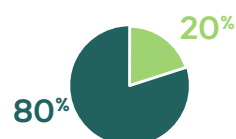
OPEN SPACE CLASSIFICATION

The classification of an open space element is determined by the site's primary function, even if there are multiple functions, or sub-functions. The primary and secondary functions of an open space element should be guided by the rule of fifths. The classification should be based on the function that makes up the greatest percentage of the site. An open space element may also have multiple secondary functions. The table below provides some examples.

06 The functional breakdown of the Open Space Classification Process

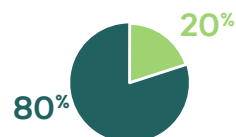
Redbank Plains Recreation Reserve

Primary Function: **Citywide Sportsground**
Secondary Function: **Local Recreation**



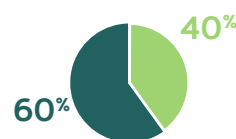
Banjo Paterson Park

Primary Function: **Citywide Linear**
Secondary Function: **Local Recreation**



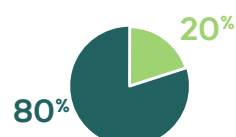
Haig Street Quarry Bushland Reserve

Primary Function: **District Recreation**
Secondary Function: **District Natural Area**



Queens Park

Primary Function: **Citywide Recreation**
Secondary Function: **Specialised Sport**







COMMUNITY NEEDS ANALYSIS

COMMUNITY OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION NEEDS

With over 7,774 hectares of publicly accessible open space under council ownership or control (total open space network is approximately 8,500 hectares), there is adequate overall supply of land for recreation and sport across the city.

However, it is important to understand the sport, recreation and open space preferences of the current community in order to appropriately develop the city's open spaces. A large part of this is to gain an understanding of the city's current and future demographic make-up in order to understand the possible future open space and recreation requirements.

Successful open spaces are those that have relevance to their audience and provide for the needs of the community. This can only be achieved through a comprehensive analysis of the community's preferences and participation. The following section provides a summary of the key findings established through the development of the Analysis of Sport, Recreation and Physical Activity Levels and Trends in Ipswich City 2012 document.

How does Ipswich use Open Space?

Citywide












Current Participation

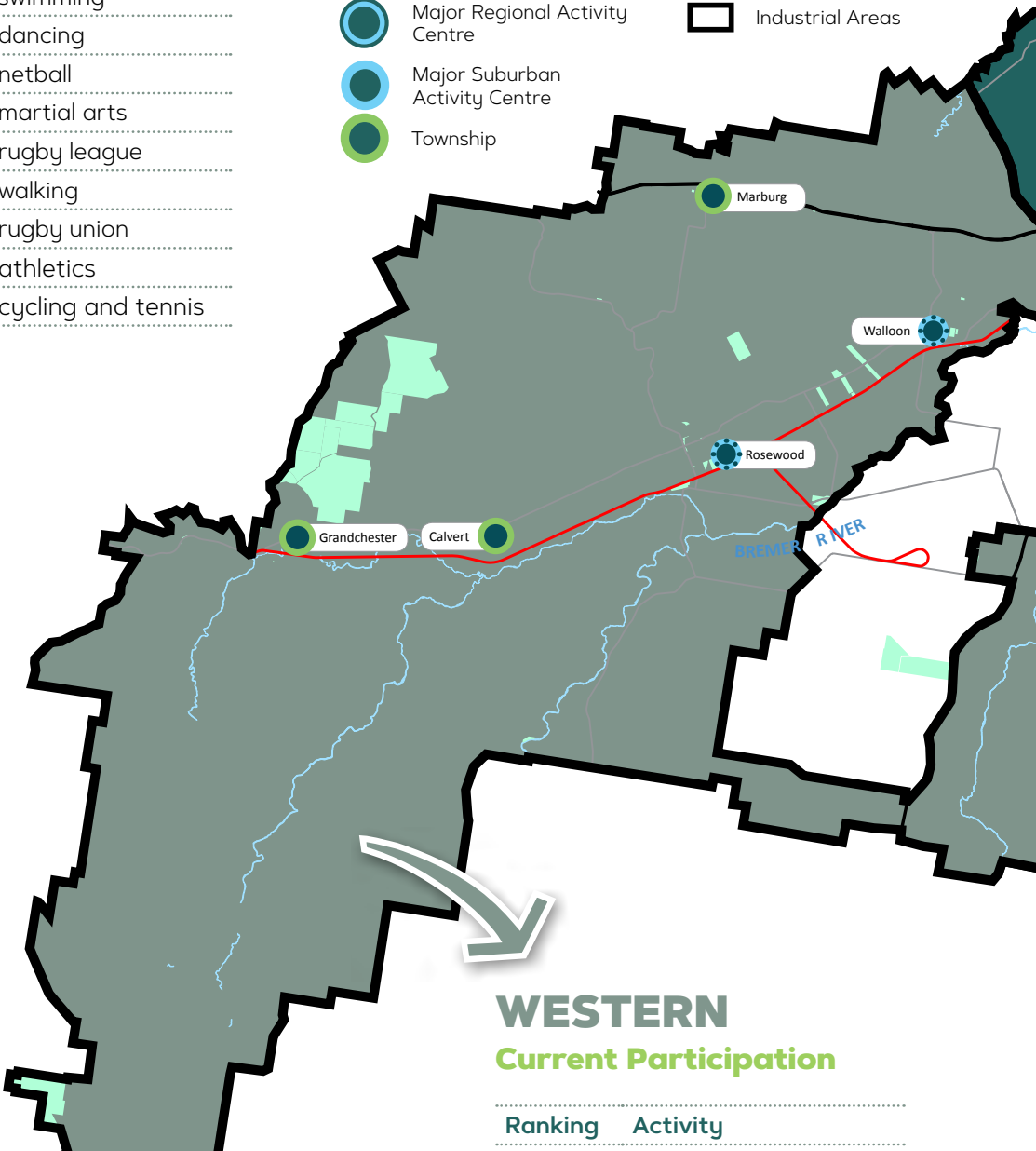
Ranking	Activity – adults	Activity – children (<16yrs)
1	walking	football (soccer)
2	gym/weights	swimming
3	cycling	dancing
4	running/jogging	netball
5	aerobics/fitness	martial arts
6	golf	rugby league
7	swimming	walking
8	tennis	rugby union
9	football (soccer)	athletics
10	netball	cycling and tennis

Future Participation

Ranking	Activity
1	swimming
2	tennis
3	walking
4	cycling
5	martial arts
6	football (soccer)
7	netball
8	yoga/pilates
9	lawn bowls
10	gym/weights

LEGEND

-  Principal Regional Activity Centre
-  Future Major Regional Activity Centre
-  Future Major Suburban Activity Centre
-  Major Regional Activity Centre
-  Major Suburban Activity Centre
-  Township
-  Existing Open Space Network
-  Highways
-  Rail
-  Waterways
-  Industrial Areas



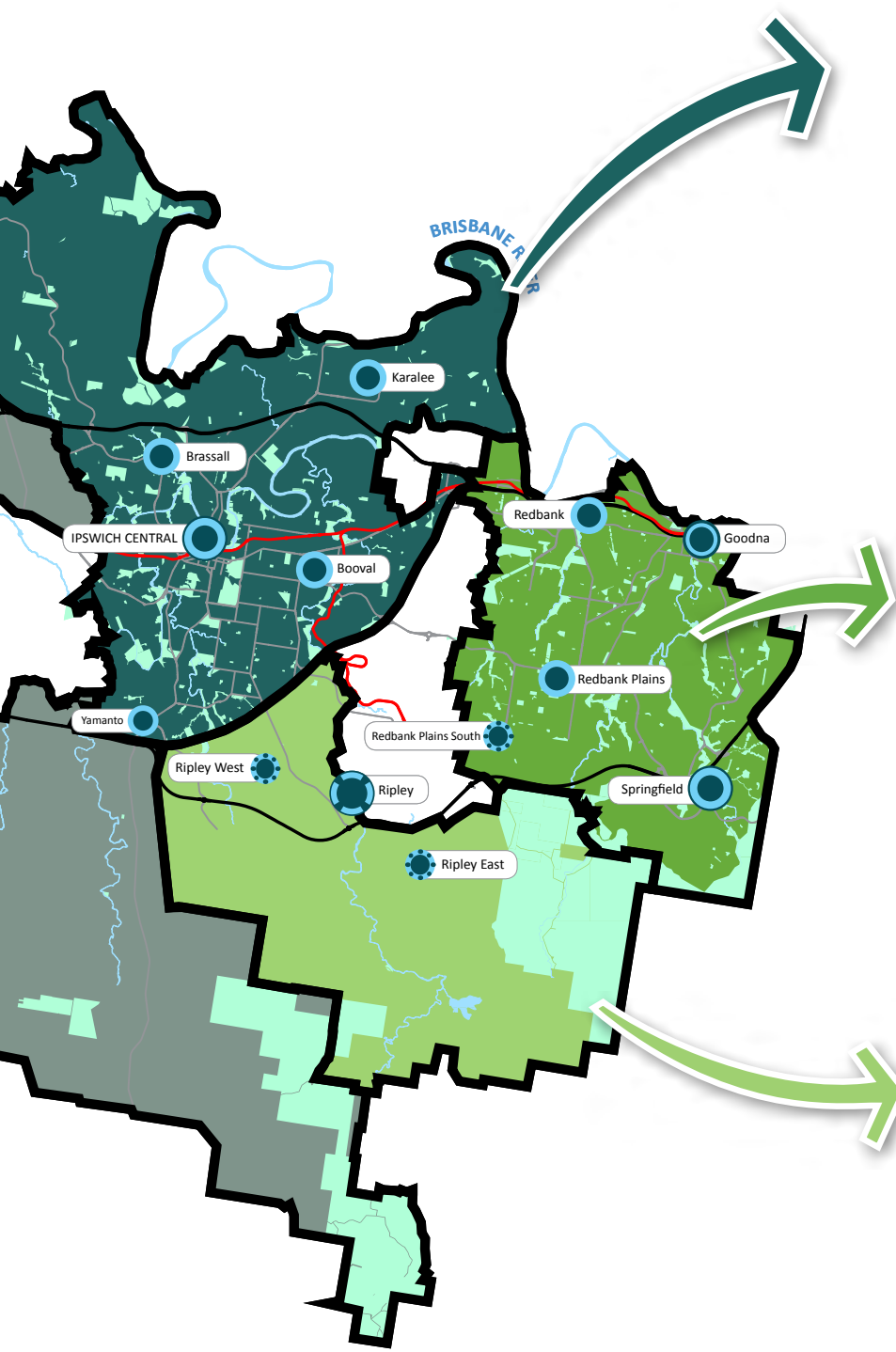
WESTERN Current Participation

Ranking	Activity
1	walking
	swimming
2	cycling
	gym/weights
	horse riding/equestrian
3	running/jogging
	tennis
	fishing

PLANNING DISTRICT BREAKDOWN

To ensure that this Strategy aligns with council's existing open space planning activities, the Public Parks Planning Districts have been used to provide a detailed breakdown of the city's recreation preferences. These districts align with the Public Parks Planning Sectors. The four planning districts are:

- Western District
- Central District
- Ripley District
- Eastern District



CENTRAL

Current Participation

Ranking	Activity
1	walking
2	cycling
	running/jogging
	gym/weights
	aerobics/fitness
	tennis
	golf
3	netball
	football (soccer)
	shooting sports

EASTERN

Current Participation

Ranking	Activity
1	walking
2	gym/weights
	aerobics/fitness
	fishing
	tennis
3	swimming
	running/jogging
	football (soccer)

RIPLEY

Current Participation

Ranking	Activity
1	walking
2	cycling
3	gym/weights

TOP SPORTING, RECREATION AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES

The identification of the community's open space and recreation requirements is vital to the development of the city's open space network. This section provides a summary of the city's recreation preferences and requirements, and includes open space planning guidance specific to the four Public Parks Planning Districts: Central, Eastern, Ripley and Western Districts.

As identified in council's Analysis of Sport, Recreation and Physical Activity Levels and Trends in Ipswich City 2012 document, the above map provides a summary of the city's top sport, recreation and physical activities participated in by its residents. This data has informed the development of the Implementation and Delivery component of the strategy.

POPULAR AND EMERGING ACTIVITIES

The following section provides a summary the city's top sport, recreation and physical activities participated in by its residents. It also presents essential recreation-specific information to inform future recreation planning. Some activities have been combined when the activity is similar and requires the same infrastructure i.e. walking, jogging and running.

1. Walking, jogging and running

- Highest participated sport, recreation and physical activity in Ipswich
- Increasing demand
- Limited off-road facilities
- Un-organised activity, few clubs/groups
- Need for more supporting infrastructure - lighting, shade, seating
- Need for more defined routes/trails

2. Mind, body or fitness classes

- Includes gym-based activity, weights training, aerobics, fitness, yoga and pilates sessions.
- Increasing participation
- Undertaken in private/commercial facilities
- High demand based on non-organised nature and extensive hours of operation
- Restricted 'public' access due to participation cost

3. Cycling

- High participation, increasing
- Limited safe, off-road facilities
- No designated training or competition facility
- Demonstrated need (Ipswich City Council Velodrome Analysis)

4. Golf

- Increasing participation
- Undertaken in private/commercial facilities
- Restricted 'public' access due to participation cost and venue

5. Swimming

- Stable participation numbers, however decreasing percentage of participants
- Good range of existing facilities
- Plenty of capacity within existing facilities
- Informal water-play opportunities exist
- No indoor, all season facility





6. Tennis

- Increasing participation
- Undertaken in private/Commercial facilities

7. Football

- Increasing football (soccer) participation
- Growing club membership
- Some facilities at capacity

8. Netball

- Increasing participation
- oversupply of open space with courts (i.e. some not well used)

9. Bush-walking

- Increasing participation
- Limited formalised areas to participate
- Lack of information/promotion
- Limited signage and supporting facilities
- No State land - National Park or Forest

10. Nature-based Recreation

- High participation
- Increasing demand and participation
- Significant SEQ demand
- Pressure on Natural Area Estate
- No purpose built facilities
- Mountain bikes specific -high demand
- Illegal use of Natural Area Estate an issue



RECREATION: STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS

This section presents the Strategic Directions for planning and accommodating the city's future recreation needs. For each of the three recreation themes, a Vision, Guiding Principles and Issues and Opportunities have been established to guide the development of the Open Space network.

Outdoor and Sustainable Nature-Based Recreation

Vision

Ipswich City has an integrated network of sustainable outdoor recreation and nature-based recreation experiences for both residents and visitors that protect the environment and provide recreation, tourism, lifestyle, health and economic benefits. Recreation in the city's Natural Areas Estate is sustainable, affordable, accessible and does not degrade the natural, cultural and social resources on which it depends.

EXAMPLES

Mountain biking, bushwalking, rogaining and orienteering, canoeing and kayaking, camping, fishing, wildlife watching and nature appreciation, horse riding -trail and endurance, picnicking, sailing etc.

Guiding Principles

The following guiding principles are specific to the recreational use and site selection of Ipswich City's Natural Area Network:

- That the defined open space classification and hierarchy be used to determine the appropriate level of activity within a site.
 - Sustainable nature-based recreation (not outdoor recreation) for both citywide and district level natural areas.
 - Outdoor recreation is suitable for local level natural areas.
- Use of citywide and district natural areas for sustainable nature-based recreation is secondary to ecological values and to be determined on a site-by-site basis.
- Determine the carrying capacity of each estate and reserve to host sustainable nature-based recreation activities prior to undertaking, including the identification of restricted sensitive areas.
- Sustainable nature-based recreation activity is managed to take account for seasonal conditions and sensitivities.
- Facilitated environmental education/interpretation/awareness be recognised as a legitimate sustainable nature-based recreation activity.
- Recognise the importance of Traditional Owner's engagement in raising the community's environmental awareness around the Natural Area Network.
- Nature-based activities are to have a controlled number of users and should result in no-net-loss of ecological values.
- Nature-based recreation activities are to provide low-maintenance infrastructure.
- Recreation should utilise previously disturbed areas/sites where possible to prevent further impact.

Issues and Opportunities

In order to enable the future planning for outdoor recreation and sustainable nature-based recreation within the city, it is important to first identify the associated issues and opportunities.

- Nature-based and outdoor recreation needs to be considered as legitimate land uses (at least if not more) equal to sport and recreation.
- There is an increase in local, citywide and regional demand for nature-based and outdoor recreational opportunities within natural areas (external pressures).
- Outdoor recreation users aren't as proactive in indicating with needs as sporting clubs can be and it can be difficult to understand demand or need.
- Specific natural settings are required by certain activities i.e. downhill mountain biking through thick vegetation.
- Displacement of certain types of recreation is occurring due to increasing urbanisation of Ipswich and South East Queensland.
- Development and maintenance of recreation infrastructure within the Natural Area Network.
- Providing a comprehensive suite of opportunities for sustainable nature-based recreation.
- Limited recreational planning exists for significant natural areas (Citywide and District).
- Identify opportunistic land for future outdoor recreation activities through the planning scheme and other measures (as opposed to sustainable nature-based recreation and EnviroPlan).
- Nature-based recreation nodes are currently under-funded and under-resourced as they have no specific funding stream (can not be included by council in the Public Parks Strategy as trunk infrastructure).

Recreation and Physical Activity

Vision

Residents of Ipswich are aware of and have access to a diverse range of affordable recreation and physical activity opportunities.

Guiding Principles

The following guiding principles are specific to the planning and promotion of physical activity and recreation in Ipswich:

- Suitable facilities are provided in line with the needs of the community and identified user groups.
- There is diversity in the function, type and setting of recreation facilities.
- Appropriate embellishments are provided within open space to encourage physical activity and meet the needs of users.
- Recreation and physical activity opportunities are accessible to the whole community.
- Recreation nodes are co-located with sports, community facilities and other public spaces.
- Physical activity is promoted through good design of the public realm.
- Regular activation of open space is encouraged.

Issues and Opportunities

The relevant recreation and physical activity issues and opportunities have been identified as:

- There is an increase in health issues related to inactivity.
- The community has an increasing preference for participation in informal and unstructured recreation activities.
- The community need a diverse network of recreation opportunities.
- There is a current lack of affordable physical activity programs in Ipswich.
- As documented in the *Analysis of Sport, Recreation and Physical Activity Levels and Trends in Ipswich City 2012*, the community has a desire to recreate in a natural setting, within urban areas.
- Walking and cycling are the highest participation activities in Ipswich, however, there is currently little supporting infrastructure as the linear pathway network is in its initial stages of planning and development.
- There is opportunity for more regular promotion of the Ipswich open space network and physical activity opportunities within the city.

Sport

Vision

Ipswich is a city of sporting opportunity, recognised by its residents and visitors as a sporting destination with high quality facilities capable of hosting events.

Ipswich is to be the one stop shop for Sport and Recreation activity throughout the Ipswich region by creating a hub of collective expertise to grow and develop a sporting city.

Guiding Principles

The following guiding principles have been developed to guide the future provision and management of sport within the city:

- Facilities to have multiple uses to ensure optimisation of facilities.
- Ensure new facilities (including community facilities) are developed with events and tourism opportunities in mind.
- All decision making to be based on sound data and demand.
- Based on a demonstrated need, master planning of all new sports facilities is to inform future infrastructure investment.
- Provide ongoing support to sport and recreation organisations.

Issues and Opportunities

Summarised below is a list of key issues and opportunities relating to sport within the city:

- People are time poor and there are numerous recreation options to split their time.
- Ongoing difficulty in recruiting and retaining volunteers.
- The cost of participation is increasing (travel, uniforms, referees).
- Season 'creep' and the impact on field quality and programming.
- Relationships between clubs and council need to be developed via regular communication and support.
- Sports network mapping (succession planning).
- There is a need to acquire good quality land to service existing and emerging needs.
- Upgrades such as field lighting and irrigation allow training and competition times to be extended and increase the ability of fields to cope with the resultant wear and tear.
- Economic benefits of multi-day sports events.
- Many school facilities do not meet the requirements of the sport or playing conditions (e.g. field irrigation not installed or aeration not undertaken).
- Explore opportunities to partner with schools, State and Federal Governments to provide access to recreation facilities.
- Perception is that there is a limited range of accommodation options available in the area for participants of events.



OPEN SPACE PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

This section looks at the needs for higher order infrastructure that services the city. These considerations are based on the community's preference and city-wide trends. The following planning considerations identify priority activities for the city and the respective planning districts and have informed the development of the Implementation and Delivery Plan.

CITYWIDE



PRIORITY ACTIVITIES

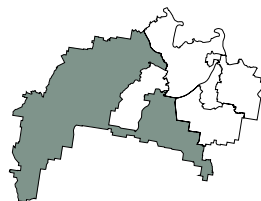
- Sustainable Nature-Based Recreation
- Nature Based Play
- Mountain Biking
- Walking
- Cycling
- Indoor Sport and Recreation Facility
- Indoor Aquatic Facility
- Football (Soccer)

There is a strong preference in the Ipswich community for increased access to its natural areas for recreation including walking tracks and picnic facilities. In addition to sustainable nature-based recreation, there is a need for the Open Space Network to accommodate trail bikes and horses.

There is also a clear preference of the Ipswich community for access to nature within urban areas, and specifically recreation parks with nature-play opportunities. As such, more diverse play experiences, particularly focussing on nature-based play experiences, are required in the city's recreation parks.

Furthermore, in addition to the demand for general cycling, there is a demonstrated need for the development of a designated mountain bike facility within the city (down-hill, BMX, cross-country and junior skills development area).

WESTERN DISTRICT



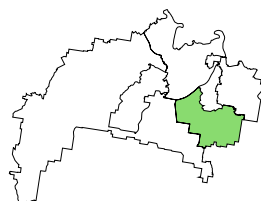
PRIORITY ACTIVITIES

- Cycling and Walking
- Equestrian

The open space network in the Western Planning District is characterised by a large Natural Area Estate which services the residents and visitors of the entire city. Key to the development of open space in this district is the development of open space in key urban nodes.

The Western Planning District currently has a reasonable provision of open space for its population, with over 98% of the network being natural areas. Visitation rates to bushland/conservation estates is particularly high with this trend most likely influenced by the significant amount of natural areas which are easily available, as well as the preference for residents to live and recreate in a more natural setting.

RIPLEY DISTRICT



PRIORITY ACTIVITIES

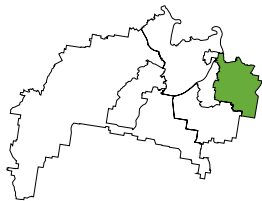
- Cycling and Walking
- Mountain Biking

The Ripley Planning District has a high predominance of young children and adults, and is the only region in Ipswich where the proportion of people aged 65 years and over is predicted to increase.

The top sport, recreation and physical activities undertaken by residents of the Ripley District are walking and cycling.

The Ripley Planning District currently has little open space. However, with a significant population growth predicted between 2021 and 2031, the focus for the planning district will be to secure suitable open space in-line with the planned growth, as per council's current open space planning framework. This planning district is forecasted to be the fastest growing in the city, placing additional importance on securing and developing land in a timely manner.

EASTERN DISTRICT



PRIORITY ACTIVITIES

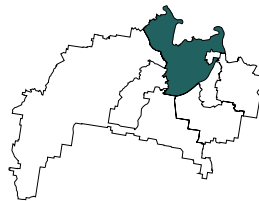
- Cycling and Walking
- Swimming
- Football (Soccer)

Given the high population growth of the Eastern Planning District, it is important that there is sufficient land and opportunities to meet the needs and values of the existing and future community.

Natural areas provide a significant opportunity to expand on the publicly accessible, (nature-based) recreation opportunities for residents of the planning district if undertaken in a manner suitable to the values of the natural area. This activation of key areas may also increase the community's appreciation and understanding of the city's environmental assets.

The future direction for high growth areas such as Springfield, need to focus on the provision of suitable land for sportsgrounds to allow for future growth.

CENTRAL DISTRICT



PRIORITY ACTIVITIES

- Cycling and Walking
- Mountain Biking
- Sustainable Nature-Based Recreation

The top sport, recreation and physical activities undertaken by residents of the Central Planning District are fairly consistent with the rest of the city.

When compared to Ipswich and Queensland, the Central Planning District has a notably higher proportion of people aged 65 and over. This demographic characteristic requires the provision of appropriate facilities and programs in order to cater for the needs of this age group (e.g. flat, accessible walking paths, passive recreation areas, free/ low-cost mobility activities, yoga, pilates etc.) and outdoor exercise equipment.

The Central Planning District currently has an abundance of open space and provides just under half of the city's Citywide Recreation Parks servicing the city's residents and visitors. In addition to the recent development of Tivoli Sporting Complex, there is a need to ensure that additional land is secured and embellished to meet the current and future sportsground demand in this district.

With the current high provision of Citywide Recreation Parks, the future open space within the planning district should focus on the provision of additional District Recreation and Local Sporting opportunities to meet the needs of the existing and future community. Enhanced connectivity to existing open spaces from key residential areas will also be important in the Central Planning District.

In line with planned increased residential densities, the provision of future open spaces needs to be based on creative design solutions tailored to meet the requirements of the community and local employment. Conventional open spaces need to be supported by local park nodes, public art, civic plazas, terraces and green walls.

Given the preference for walking, jogging and cycling within this planning district, the integration of pedestrian and cycle paths within the city centre will encourage a pedestrian orientated public realm. The open space network within the city centre needs to be complemented by shade, seating and provision of water bubblers.

IMPLEMENTATION AND DELIVERY

Summary of Strategy Outcomes

OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION STRATEGY

An integrated, delivery focussed approach to open space provision to meet community needs.

OPEN SPACE CLASSIFICATION FRAMEWORK

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS FOR RECREATION

IMPLEMENTATION AND DELIVERY PLAN

OPEN SPACE
PRECINCT PLANS

OPEN SPACE
IMPLEMENTATION
WORKING GROUP

STRATEGIC
PARTNERSHIPS
PLAN

ACTION PLAN

OPEN SPACE
CORRIDOR
MASTERPLANS

KEY STRATEGY RECOMMENDATIONS AND ACTIONS

The following table presents a list of the Strategy's key recommendations and actions. These items are considered high priority actions to be commenced or implemented as part of council's planning activities as soon as practically possible. For a complete, prioritised list of all the various recommendations, subsequent child strategies, projects and planning activities, further information is provided in the ***Open Space and Recreation Strategy 2014: Background Report***.

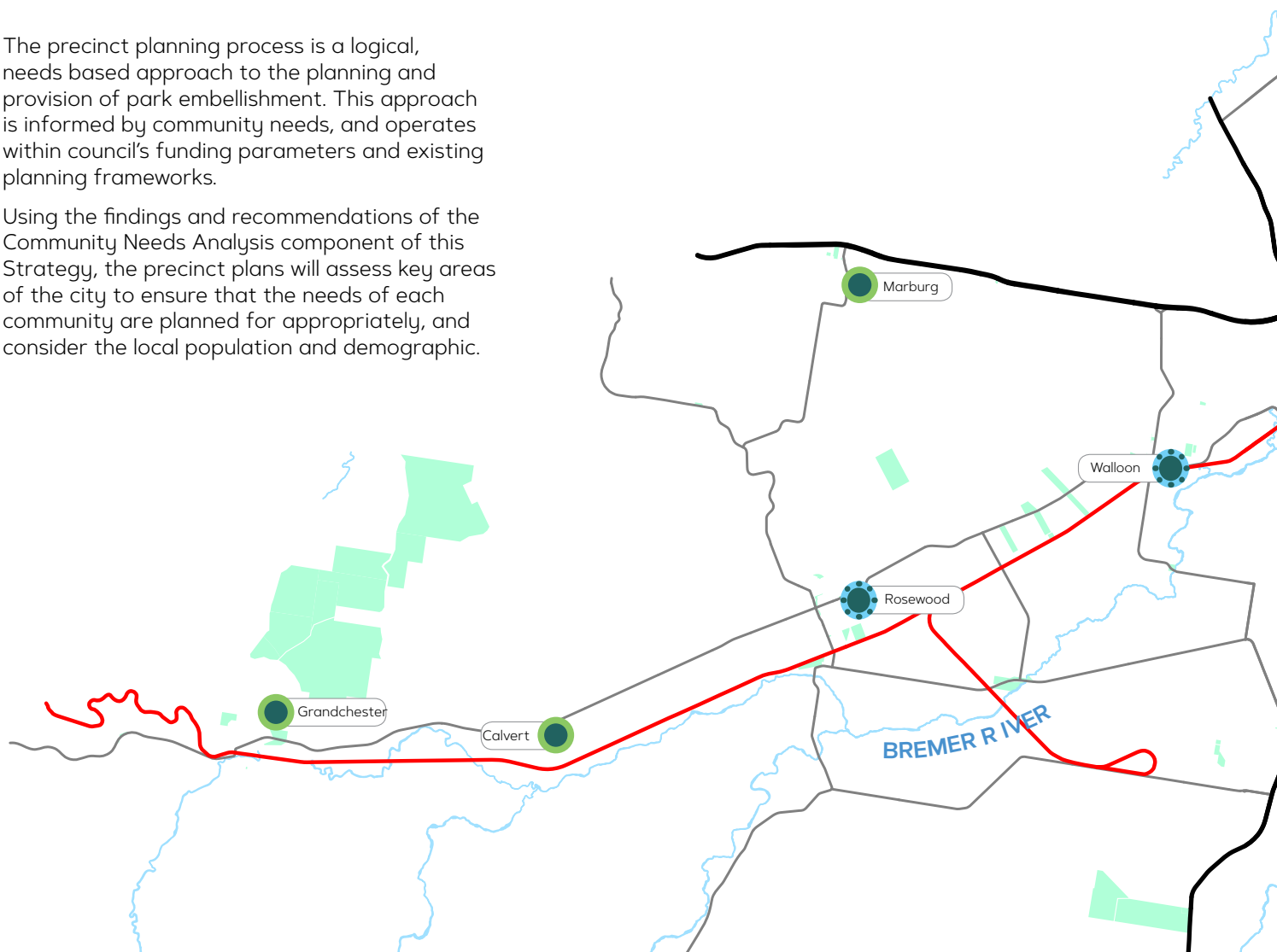
Table 02 The key Actions and Recommendations of the Open Space and Recreation Strategy

1	CLASSIFICATION FRAMEWORK There is a need to develop and implement a Classification Framework and a standardised naming convention for the classification of the nine typologies within the open space network.
2	NATURAL AREA NETWORK Through adoption of the Classification Framework, recognise the Natural Area Network as a significant component of the open space network and contributor to the accommodation of recreation.
3	OPEN SPACE IMPLEMENTATION WORKING GROUP Establish an Open Space Implementation Working Group. This multi-discipline and interdepartmental group will inform and guide the planning, development and ongoing management of the city's open space network.
4	PRIORITY ACTIVITIES AND ACTIONS For each planning district, priority activities and actions have been established to ensure that the community's needs are met and incorporated in council's open space planning and delivery processes. These actions have been developed to address a particular demand or opportunity for recreation or open space provision.
5	STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS Strategic Directions have been developed for each of the three recreation themes. Guiding Principles and Key Issues and Opportunities have also been developed which target and address community needs and demand through council's forward planning processes and activities for open space provision.
6	DEVELOP AN OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN Development of a council-wide Outdoor Recreation Plan (including a detailed facility audit) to provide strategic direction for the provision of Outdoor Recreation. This Plan is to include recreation trails, recreation in natural areas, waterside parks and other general outdoor recreation activities.
7	OPEN SPACE PRECINCT PLANS Develop a suite of Open Space Precinct Plans. These precinct plans will assess key areas of the city to ensure that the needs of each community are planned appropriately and consider the local population and demographic. The precinct planning process will identify where and how the desired level of embellishments can be distributed across a particular area to achieve better recreation outcomes that compliment nearby open spaces and land uses and considers council's refurbishment programs.
8	OPEN SPACE CORRIDOR MASTERPLANS Develop a suite of Open Space Corridor Masterplans. These master plans will provide a blueprint for future council and community open space projects, planning activities and development within these key major waterway corridors which are essential for providing landscape and biodiversity connectivity, recreation and active transport, as well as providing linkages to key community and visitor attractions.
9	STRATEGIC TRAILS NETWORK A Strategic Trails Network has been identified as necessary to service the city and greater regional catchment. This network will inform planning activities such as the Outdoor Recreation Plan and Sport and Physical Activity Strategy.
10	CAPITAL WORKS ASSESSMENT CRITERIA Capital Works Assessment Criteria have been developed to inform the Prioritised Investment Strategy which assists in the prioritisation and ongoing identification and justification of open space capital works projects.
11	IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS PLAN The Strategic Partnerships Plan outlines key agencies and documents in which council can partner with in order to achieve joint open space, sport and recreation outcomes.
12	SCHOOLS INVENTORY: DETAILED INVESTIGATION INTO PARTNERSHIPS WITH LOCAL SCHOOLS Detailed inventory to inform the investigation into partnerships with local schools to supplement the open space network for the provision of sport and recreation.
13	DEVELOP AN OPEN SPACE DESIGN GUIDE To provide council with an Open Space Design Guide which establishes key open space planning and design principles necessary for the provision of successful open space within Ipswich.

OPEN SPACE PRECINCT PLANS

The precinct planning process is a logical, needs based approach to the planning and provision of park embellishment. This approach is informed by community needs, and operates within council's funding parameters and existing planning frameworks.

Using the findings and recommendations of the Community Needs Analysis component of this Strategy, the precinct plans will assess key areas of the city to ensure that the needs of each community are planned for appropriately, and consider the local population and demographic.



Essential to the development of each Precinct Plan is the understanding of the local community, its constituents and direction and support from the local elected members. Therefore, the precinct planning process will be confined to within each divisional boundary and incorporate the following:

- Community boundaries
- Geographical constraints (rivers, highways etc.)
- Community facilities
- Future park provision
- Network connectivity, and
- Alignment with other land use and infrastructure planning activities (and Local Government Infrastructure Plan).

- There is a clear need to align with other council capital works programs (e.g. Roads, Drainage etc.) to ensure alignment and efficiencies in planning and delivery of works.

The Open Space Precinct Plans will assess all opportunistic land within the open space network (including streetscapes which are an extension of public open space) and incorporate the following:

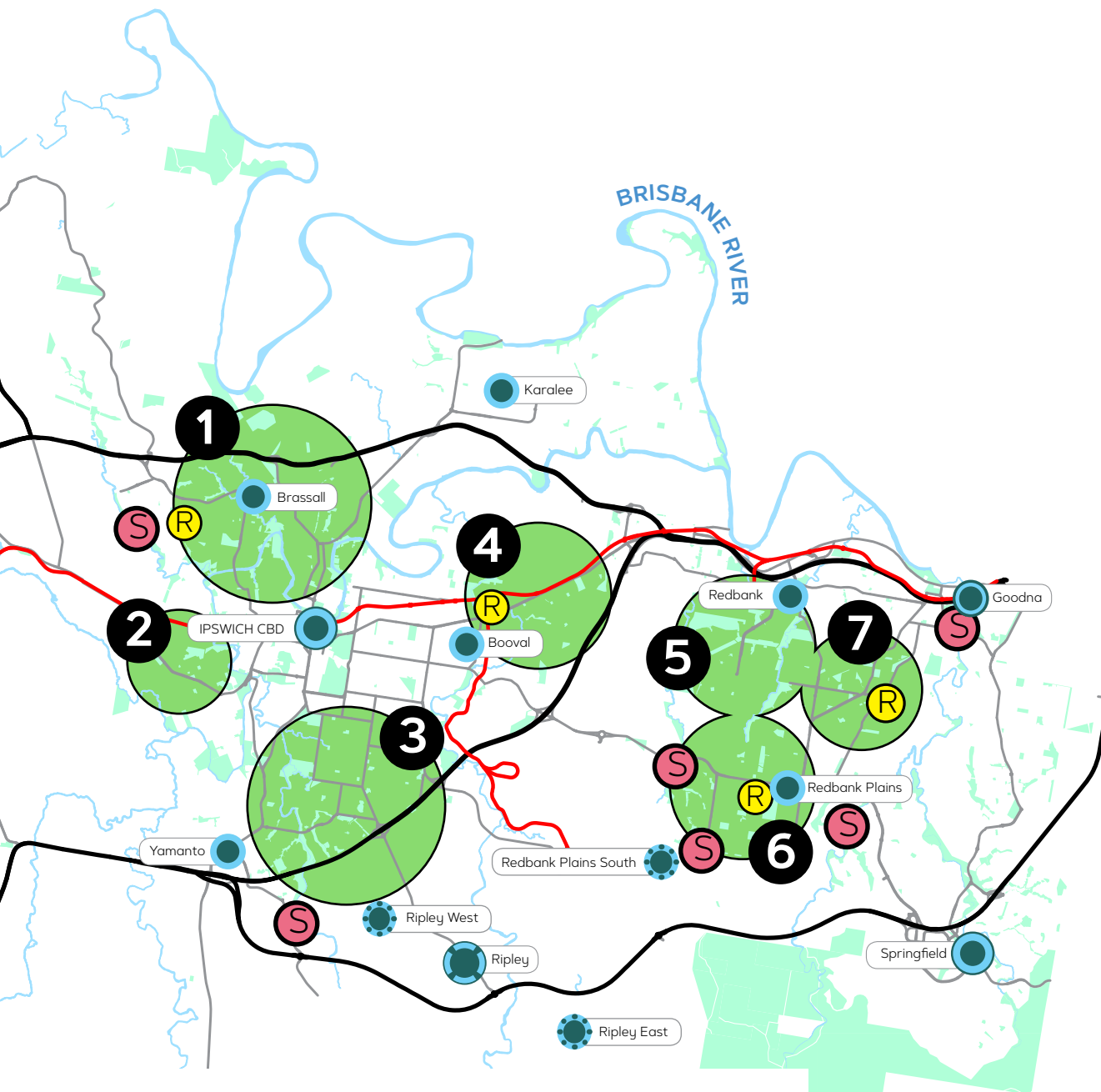
- Provision of new or additional embellishment – Capital Works Program.
 - Identify park land where new or additional embellishment is required to service the needs of the community
 - Identify missing links in the pathway network

- Create, or connect to, active transport corridors or establish circuits and connectivity to key community facilities (e.g. schools, shopping centres, sportsgrounds etc.)

- Repairs or replacement of existing open space assets – Refurbishment Program.

Establish a transitional approach to the replacement of infrastructure, with new infrastructure in response to community needs

Assess the need to repair, replace like-for-like, remove, relocate or provide new embellishment to service the needs of the community



LEGEND

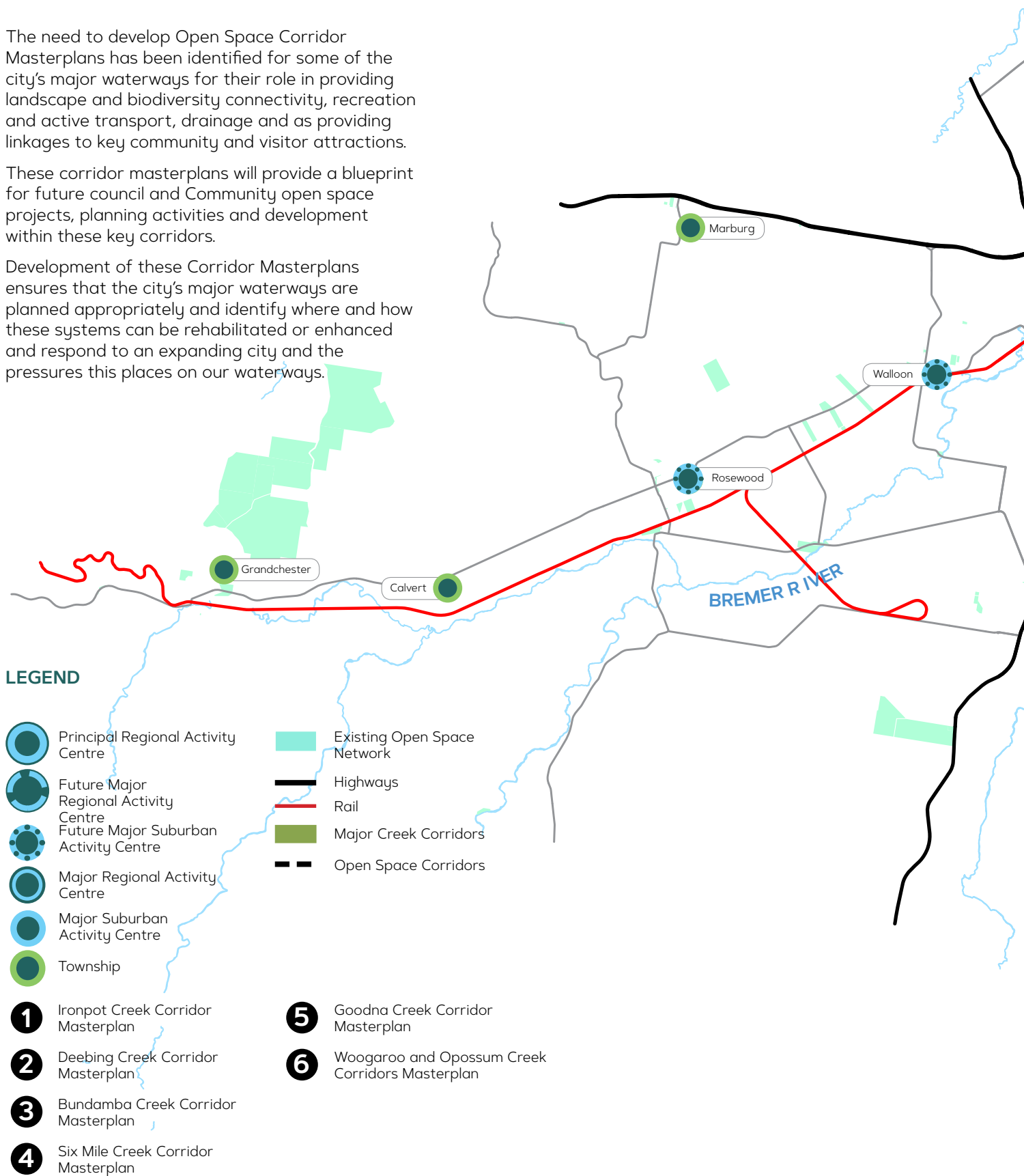
- | | | | |
|----------|---|----------|--|
| | Principal Regional Activity Centre | | Existing Open Space Network |
| | Future Major Regional Activity Centre | | District Recreation Parks which potentially requires full or partial embellishment |
| | Future Major Suburban Activity Centre | | Local Sports Grounds which potentially requires full or partial embellishment |
| | Major Regional Activity Centre | | Highways |
| | Major Suburban Activity Centre | | Rail |
| | Township | | |
| 1 | Brassall Open Space Precinct Plan | 5 | Collingwood Park Open Space Precinct Plan |
| 2 | Leichhardt Open Space Precinct Plan | 6 | Redbank Plains Open Space Precinct Plan |
| 3 | Raceview and Flinders View Open Space Precinct Plan | 7 | Bellbird Park Open Space Precinct Plan |
| 4 | Bundamba and Ebbw Vale Open Space Precinct Plan | | |

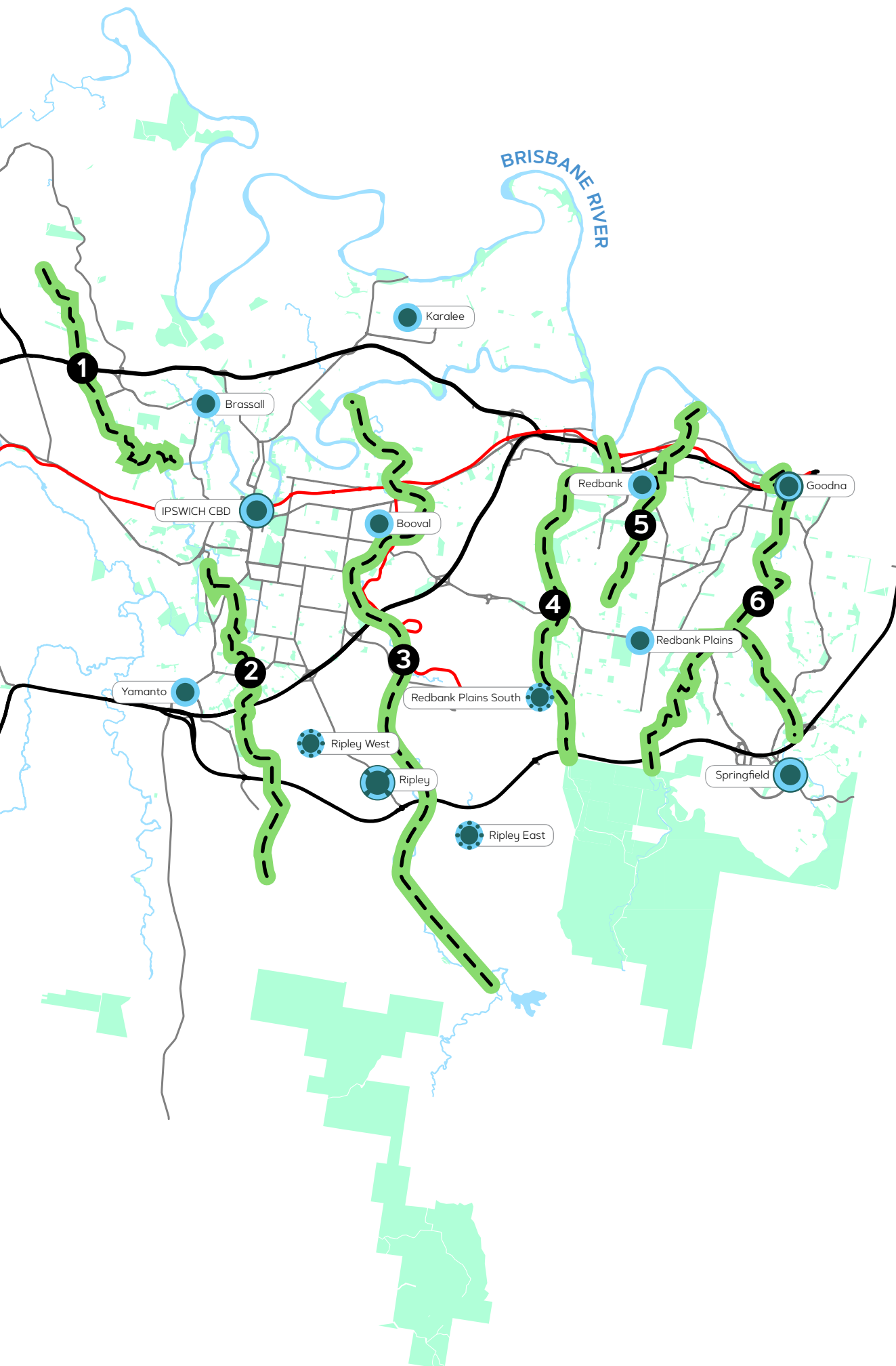
OPEN SPACE CORRIDOR MASTERPLANS

The need to develop Open Space Corridor Masterplans has been identified for some of the city's major waterways for their role in providing landscape and biodiversity connectivity, recreation and active transport, drainage and as providing linkages to key community and visitor attractions.

These corridor masterplans will provide a blueprint for future council and Community open space projects, planning activities and development within these key corridors.

Development of these Corridor Masterplans ensures that the city's major waterways are planned appropriately and identify where and how these systems can be rehabilitated or enhanced and respond to an expanding city and the pressures this places on our waterways.





STRATEGIC TRAILS NETWORK PLAN

A Strategic Trails Network has been identified to service the city and greater regional catchment. Development of this network plan sets the foundation for future planning activities such as the Outdoor Recreation Plan and Sport and Physical Activity Strategy.

The trails identified in the Strategic Trails Network Plan present an opportunity for potential sustainable nature based recreation (subject to future site specific master plans) within the Open Space Network.



LEGEND

Trail Head Locations

- 1 Brisbane Valley Rail Trail (BVRT and Brassall Bikeway connection at Wulkuraka Station)
- 2 Flinders-Goolman Conservation Estate Trails
- 3 Flinders Plum Picnic Area
- 4 White Rock-Spring Mountain Conservation Estate Trails.

Potential Sites for Nature-Based Recreation within the Open Space Network - for Investigation.

- 1 Blackstone Hill
- 2 Kholo Gardens and adjoining Reserves
- 3 Sapling Pocket / World's End / Cameron's Scrub
- 4 Woolshed Creek Reserve
- 5 Mount Grandchester Conservation Estate
- 6 Hidden Vale Resort

Trail Sites

- 1 Denmark Hill Conservation Park
- 2 Haig Street Quarry Bushland Reserve
- 3 Purga Nature Reserve
- 4 Pine Mountain Bridle Trail

River Trails

- 1 Mid Brisbane River Canoe Trail
- 2 Bremer River Canoe Trail

Potential Future Trail Connections - for Investigation (Indicative alignment only)

- 1 Flinders-Goolman / White Rock-Spring Mountain Connection Trail
- 2 Mount Grandchester Conservation Estate Trail.
- 3 Kholo / BVRT connection
- 4 BVRT / Sapling Pocket connection





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