

Recreational Open Space Strategy for the Mackay Region

Supporting a recreational park strategy for Mackay, Walkerston, Marian, Mirani and Sarina

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In partnership with







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Mackay Regional Council was established on 15 March 2008 through the amalgamation of the former Mackay City, Mirani Shire and Sarina Shire Council areas. The amalgamation occurred during a period of historic high economic and population growth from 2002 to 2013 with the region's population increasing by 27,500¹ (30%) - mostly occurring in the urban areas of Mackay, Sarina, Walkerston, Marian and Mirani.

The experiences with open space provision using three different planning schemes in a period of rapid urban expansion, prompted a review of open space policy, planning and standards. The review included an understanding of existing use of public open space land assets and working towards a consistent approach for future open space provision, including terminology and standards, within the Mackay region.

The <u>purpose</u> of the recreational open space strategy is to:

- Understand the role and provision of recreational open space in the Mackay region,
- Provide policy guidance and standards for future provision of recreational open space, and
- Support a recreational park strategy for Mackay, Walkerston, Marian, Mirani and Sarina as key urban growth areas with populations above 1,000 residents.

The recreational open space strategy is informed by studies undertaken during several stages, being:

Stud	dies informing development of recreational open space strategy	Year
	Review of open space literature, sport and recreation strategies and open space policy reviews applicable to the Mackay region	2012
	Discussion paper on a regional open space strategy for Mackay Regional Council ² to identify key issues in the approach to open space planning	2013
	A spatial analysis of public open space in the Mackay region using a geographic information system tool (GIS) ³	2014
•	Identifying the use and classification of open space land assets	
	Urban growth modelling to identify future population growth allocations and its implications for recreational open space demand and parkland supply	2015
•	Apply proposed service standards for open space to existing provision of open space, and future population growth scenarios, to identify recreational park opportunities within the key urban areas and park precincts Define service standards to inform planning scheme policy on open space Prepare a recreational open space strategy for the Mackay Region and future recreation park provision in the urban areas of Mackay, Walkerston, Marian, Mirani and Sarina.	2016

¹ ABS, Regional Population Growth by Local Government Area, 2001-16 (cat. no. 3218.0)

² Discussion Paper: Regional Open Space Strategy for Mackay Regional Council, Strategic Leisure, October 2013

³ GIS tool described in Open Space Analysis Technical Methodology, Aurecon, August 2015





PLANNING FOR OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION PARKS

2.1 **ROLE OF OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION PARKS**

Open space plays an important role in the liveability⁴ of the Mackay region, including meeting people's recreation and sport needs and providing opportunities for relaxation, community interaction, health and fitness, a sense of place, and for children's play and social development.

In this strategy, open space refers to land that has been reserved or zoned for open space – whether used for sport and recreation, preservation of natural environments, or stormwater management. The focus of this strategy is on public open space within the control of Mackay Regional Council that can be used to serve the recreational needs of the community.

In August 2009, the Healthy Spaces and Places project highlighted the importance of the design of urban environments and its impact on a healthy lifestyle. The project was a partnership between the Federal Department of Health and Ageing, the Australian Local Government Association, the National Heart Foundation of Australia and the Planning Institute of Australia and recognised that the use of parks and open space is a key design principle in planning for healthy communities.

A well-designed open space network provides clear benefits that can include:

- Improved participation in physical activity and outdoor recreation,
- Improved social interaction and community connectedness,
- Improved mental health⁵,
- Local climate benefits from increased vegetation and green space, and
- Savings in health costs by using open spaces to support an active lifestyle.

Design guidelines for parks and open space advises built environment practitioners to: "Design the open space network as an integral part of the urban structure and offer a variety of safe and attractive spaces that are well distributed throughout a neighbourhood and that are accessible, connected and cater to the sporting and recreation needs of the community"6. In addition, the provision of open space should avoid concentrating only on the size or quantity of open space, but to consider the quality of open space and how it will be used. The design of the built environment should encourage people to walk, cycle and use public transport⁷.

This focus on diversity, quality and equitable distribution of open space corresponds with community feedback during the drafting of the Mackay Regional Council Open Space, Sport and Recreation Strategy 2010-2016⁸ in 2010 that "increased diversity of park settings is desired as well as a strong awareness that there are equity issues in regard to the quality of park development and availability of opportunity."

⁴ 'Liveability' is the sum of the factors that add up to a community's quality of life—including the built and natural environments, economic prosperity, social stability and equity, educational opportunity, and cultural, entertainment and recreation possibilities (www.livable.org)

⁵ Parks should be viewed as a 'positive health resource' by contributing to mental and spiritual health as described in 'Healthy parks, healthy people: The health benefits of contact with nature in a park context', Deakin University and Parks Victoria, March 2008 (p21)

⁶ Design Principles for Parks and Open Space, Healthy Spaces and Places, Planning Institute Australia, 2009 (p6)

⁷ Healthy Spaces and Places, Planning Institute of Australia, August 2009 (p4)

⁸ Mackay Regional Council: Open Space, Sports and Recreation Strategy 2010-2016 (November 2010)





The rule of thumb in the design of an open space network is thus to:

- design the open space network as an integral part of the urban structure,
- offer a variety of safe and attractive spaces that are well distributed throughout a neighbourhood that are accessible and connected, and
- provide for the sporting and recreation needs of the community 9.

2.2 APPROACH TO RECREATIONAL OPEN SPACE PLANNING

For purposes of open space planning, open space can accommodate both recreational and non-recreational open space.

<u>Recreational open space</u> is land that is purposefully designed to meet the recreation and sport needs of the community. *Recreation spaces* provide a setting for informal play and physical activity, relaxation and social interaction. *Sport spaces* provide a setting for formal structured sport activities. This strategy recognises that linear connections between designed recreational open spaces can also provide active recreation opportunities – whether as designed linear parks or through improvements in on- or off street connectivity. This strategy identifies a potential connectivity network to recreational open spaces in Section 4.5.

<u>Non-recreational open space</u> is land that provides for the protection or conservation of natural areas (including nature conservation areas, environmentally significant vegetation, wildlife habitat areas, waterways, and wetlands), landscape character, and the use of land for utilities and stormwater management. This land is not designed for active recreational use and includes undevelopable land.

The distinction between recreational and non-recreational open space provides direction as to how the planning scheme and any related open space policy treats such spaces. Recreational open spaces will attract an *Open space zone* or *Sport and recreation zone*. Non-recreational open spaces can attract a *Conservation zone* (to protect natural habitat areas with declared conservation status), a *Special purpose zone* (to provide for land solely used for drainage and owned by government), and other *Open space zones* (to provide for land unsuitable for recreation use or development).

Best practice in planning for recreational open space requires an understanding of both the *standards* that deal with suitable quantity and design of land and *needs-based assessment* that responds to the demography and recreational preferences within a given geographic area. Planners who undertake needs-based assessments conclude that parks and greenspaces should be versatile and flexible in their design, capable of sustaining present recreational trends but also future activities that may be beyond their capability to accurately forecast¹⁰. Reliance on land size only is not considered best practice, but requiring a sufficient quantum of land for open space is critical¹¹.

While the difficulty in forecasting future long term recreation preferences is acknowledged, the **approach** in this recreational open space strategy is to:

- a) identify and secure suitable land for recreation purposes,
- b) support equitable distribution of recreation opportunities by using proximity standards to existing and future populations to access recreation and sport opportunities, and
- c) enable the improvement in quality and design of recreation opportunities.

⁹ Healthy Spaces and Places, Design Principles, Heart Foundation, August 2009

¹⁰ Green and open space planning for urban consolidation – A review of the literature and best practice, Jason Byrne and Neil Sipe, Urban Research Program: Issues Paper 11, March 2010 (p23)

¹¹ Discussion Paper: Regional Open Space Strategy, Mackay Regional Council, Strategic Leisure, Oct 2013 (p6)





The design of the open space network should offer amenity, accessability and usability¹². This includes a sense of place, connectivity, proximity and safety of use. Proximity to open space encourages people to be active and is a key driver for proximity standards (i.e. 400m walking distance to a local recreation park opportunity). However, there are other considerations based on literature review and current best practice relating to the provision of recreational open space.

Literature on open space planning and design highlights consideration of financial resources and long term lifecycle cost and maintenance of open space assets¹³. The smaller portion of the 'whole of life' costs of park provision is the capital works, while the balance of the costs are associated with annual proactive and reactive maintenance and asset renewal¹⁴. This highlights the need to have maintenance plans for open space and landscape design¹⁵ that should be addressed in open space policy and design requirements for recreation park assets.

Literature on open space planning and design also highlight the ability of recreational open space to co-locate or co-exist with other types of non-recreational open space. Here reference is made to areas used for stormwater treatment and associated tolerance for impacts of infrequent inundation, remnant vegetation areas or retention of significant natural landscapes.

The approach in this recreational open space strategy is that the provision and design of recreation parks has its own standards, which is separate from requirements for stormwater management in development areas. However, the value of improved connectivity pathways to local parks should be recognised. An incentive could be to reduce the size requirement of a local recreation park, if accompanied by adjacent linear park with foot or cyclepaths that connects into the wider neighbourhood. Where stormwater management areas provide such constructed footpaths, these should be recognised as linear park, and qualify for reduction in the size of the designed local or district recreation park that connects to these linear park connections.

In view of the above, the provision of open space should consider and achieve the following planning and design objectives, being:

- Access and connectivity: through equitable distribution of recreation opportunities, and connectivity to footpaths, cycleways and road transport network;
- Safety: through design that promotes casual visual surveillance, sufficient road frontage and access to parks, and applying the principles of Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED);
- Sense of Place: through location and design that respects natural and built landscape features, focal points, view corridors and navigation in support of a sense of place;
- Co-location with other community facilities: through consideration of co-location with community facilities (such as schools, community centres, and libraries), or places of heritage and cultural significance;
- Co-location with non-recreational open space: through consideration of co-existance with other non-recreational open space such as natural conservation areas, waterways, vegetation, or wetlands without posing any risk to use of the recreational open space; and
- Lifecycle cost: through understanding the useablity of the open space asset and its lifecycle cost, and designing spaces to minimise maintenance cost.

¹² Healthy Spaces and Places, Planning Institute of Australia, August 2009 (p10)

¹³ Discussion Paper: Regional Open Space Strategy, Mackay Regional Council, Strategic Leisure, Oct 2013

¹⁴ The role of political and financial factors in the provision of parks: The case of Logan City, Queensland; State of Australian Cities Conference Paper 2015 (p7)

¹⁵ Open Space Planning and Design Guide, Parks and Leisure Australia, June 2013 (p24)





The recreational open space network should provide a range of recreation opportunities at different scale. This is achieved by providing a *range of recreation park types* that define the function, population catchment and design requirements of each park. The classification of recreation parks assists in setting desired service standards for the management and maintenance of types of parks.

The *classification of recreation parks* in the Mackay region includes:

Linear park

Linear parks <u>function</u> as recreational open space linkages within neighbourhoods. Linear parks <u>provide</u> dedicated foot and cycle paths for improved connectivity, and should be at least 15m wide to allow for landscape treatment, passive surveillance and maintenance access.

• Local Recreation Park

Local recreation parks <u>function</u> as short stay recreation destinations (less than 3 hours) and serve a small local population catchment within a 400 metres radius from the recreation park. Local recreation parks <u>provide</u> short term rest/seating, informal play space, and a play event that meets Council's play equipment requirements. The provision of playground equipment is dependent on the demography of the population catchment (i.e. a park catchment having 300 children aged 0-14 years). This means that not every local park requires young age play equipment, but as a minimum there should be play equipment within 800m to residents. Local recreation parks provide sufficient <u>land size</u> to accommodate seating, informal and active play, landscape features and safety treatment and a minimum size of 5,000m² is preferred.

• District Recreation Park

District recreation parks <u>function</u> as long stay recreation destinations (more than 3 hours) and serve a larger population catchment within 2 km radius.

District recreation parks <u>provide</u> and encourage longer stay through sheltered rest/picnic areas, toilet facilities and dedicated parking.

District recreation parks provide sufficient <u>land size</u> to accommodate the seating, play equipment, landscape features and safety treatment, plus the longer stay sheltered picnic areas, toilet facilities and dedicated parking. A minimum size of 1.5 ha to 3 ha is preferred.

Regional Park

Regional parks <u>function</u> as long stay destinations that offer unique regional recreation experiences and serve a larger population catchment within a 10km radius or more.

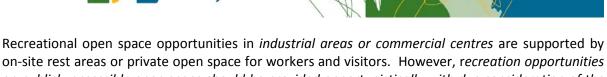
Regional parks <u>provide</u> for longer stay, is designed to accommodate community gatherings and to benefit from its unique features (i.e. adjacent to unique natural asset, unique regional recreation attraction or combination of recreation facilities). Regional park <u>land size</u> can range from a minimum of 5ha or larger depending on its unique features and setting.

Sport Park

Sport Parks <u>function</u> as destinations for participation in organised sport. The desired approach is to provide district (5km) or regional (10km+) sport parks that provide for multiple sporting codes in one location.

A district sport park <u>provides</u> 5 to 10 ha of land to accommodate multiple sporting codes and are designed to meet the requirements of individual sporting codes. Regional sport parks on 15 to 20 ha can accommodate regional sport (i.e. athletics track, Olympic standard aquatic pool centre, spectator seating, parking) and state level competition and sport events. Sport park should have a minimum dimension of 150m on any side to accommodate sport fields.





on-site rest areas or private open space for workers and visitors. However, recreation opportunities on publicly accessible open space should be provided opportunistically with due consideration of the number of workers or visitors in the industrial area and the need for recreational open space within the larger park precinct. This is to provide permanent publicly accessible green space, rest areas and recreation opportunity as relief from the 'built up' urban environment for workers and visitors.

The Mackay region's coastal location and waterways offer unique opportunities for 'long stay' recreation. *Foreshore parks* should thus be designed and treated as district or regional parks to encourage long stay (more than 3 hours) recreation.

The above approach to recreational open space provision should be supported by appropriate open space policy and desired service standards as set out below.

2.3 STANDARDS FOR RECREATIONAL OPEN SPACE PROVISION

Provision of open space is the result of land development processes. A clear understanding of what constitutes different types of open space is essential to develop well designed, community-focused open space networks¹⁶. The setting of standards supports the achievement of desired open space outcomes and encourages efficient land use.

The <u>aim</u> of the desired service standards is to ensure that:

- suitable land is identified for recreational open space (i.e. appropriate slope and configuration, not contaminated, minimum acceptable level of flooding),
- sufficient land size is identified to serve the community's recreation and sporting needs and each type of recreation opportunity,
- a range of recreation park types are delivered that service population catchments,
- the location of recreation and sport opportunities supports equitable access and distribution, and
- design and embellishment of recreational open space are fit for purpose¹⁷.

The desired standards should support the key outcome to achieve access and availability of different types of recreational open space. The desired standards should also acknowledge the importance of proximity standards to recreational opportunities that encourage people to be active.

This strategy supports a policy position that "a minimum of 75% of residents in Mackay, Walkerston, Sarina, Marian and Mirani should have access to a recreational park opportunity within 400 metres". This is in line with the analysis that found that 77% of residents within urban areas (with populations above 1,000 in the Mackay region) had access to a recreation park in 2016. The 400m distance is accepted as the distance that most people could safely walk in 5-10 minutes¹⁸.

¹⁶ Classification Framework for Open Space, Western Australia, November 2012 (p6)

¹⁷ 'Fit for purpose' refers to land suitable for recreational purposes, and associated design and embellishment to meet the purpose of the type of park.

¹⁸ Walkable distance of 400 meters is identified in:

⁻ the design standard for local accessible open space in Healthy Spaces and Places, Planning Institute of Australia, August 2009 (p10);

⁻ a safe walking distance to a neighbourhood park in Open Space Planning and Design Guide, Parks and Leisure Australia, June 2013 (p14), and international literature on the walking distance within 5 to 10 minutes, and

⁻ the acceptable access to local open space in the Classification Framework for Open Space, Department of Sport and Recreation, Western Australia, June 2010 (p8).





Best practice suggests that access to a *recreational park opportunity* within 400 metres can be provided through either a local, district or regional recreation park.

The desired service standards used in planning for recreational open space is summarised in Table 1.

Туре	Rate of Provision (ha/1000 people)	Accessibility / Location	Minimum Land Size
Local Park	1 ha / 1,000	400m from residents	0.5 ha
District Park	1.5 ha / 1,000	2 km from residents	1.5 ha (preferred 3 ha)
Sport Park	2 ha / 1,000 (Land for sport)	District: 5 km from residents	District: 5-10 ha
Linear Park	N/A	Provided opportunistically to support walking/cycling connectivity and access to recreation parks	N/A (minimum 15m wide)

Table 1: Desired service standards for recreation parks

When providing recreational open space in new urban development areas, consideration should be given to *co-location with community facilities and other types of recreational open space* (i.e. sport parks) in satisfying recreational open space demand.

Recreation parks in new urban development areas should be centrally located and distributed to maximise population access within the 400m walking distances with due consideration of the existing access and distribution of recreation parks in the park precinct and wider urban area.

Recreational open space opportunities in industrial areas should be provided opportunistically with due consideration of the number of workers or visitors in the industrial area and the need for recreational open space within the wider park precinct.

The desired standards have been considered and applied to existing and future recreational open space planning as set out in Sections 3 and 4.





3.1 EXISTING OPEN SPACE IN MACKAY REGION

The settlement pattern in the Mackay region has 5 key urban areas in Mackay, Walkerston, Marian, Mirani and Sarina with populations above the 1,000-resident threshold and together accommodates 75% of the region's population (2016). Outside of the 5 key urban areas, there are 32 recognised townships¹⁹ with populations ranging from 20 to 900 residents.

The region has 1,468 ha open space within control or custodianship of Mackay Regional Council (excluding land used for Community purposes). *Table 2* provides an overview of the existing usage of Council parkland assets based on its park classification considering usage, size and function²⁰. For purposes of planning for recreational open space, the open space within the five key urban areas with populations above 1,000 people, is shown separately.

	Ins 5 key urb			tside ban areas	Mackay Region		
Open Space	Number	Land Size	Number	Land Size	Number	Land Size	
		(ha)		(ha)		(ha)	
Local	105	108	36	36	141	145	
District	17	104	7	30	24	134	
Regional	5	85	1	7	6	92	
Linear	26	63	0	0	26	63	
Sport	24	240	5	16	29	256	
Recreational Open Space	177	599	49	90	226	689	
Environmental	23	181	19	333	42	514	
Open Space (other)	89	160	31	105	120	265	
Total Open Space ²¹	289	940	99	528	388	1,468	

Table 2: Public Open space in the Mackay region (2016)

In the Mackay region, 689 ha (46.9%) of the 1,468 ha of public open space was developed for use as recreational open space (i.e. linear, local, district, regional or sport park) in 2016.

<u>Inside</u> the 5 key urban areas, 599 ha (63.7%) of the 940 ha of public open space was developed for recreational open space in 2016. This strategy proposes utilisation or upgrade of the remaining 341ha (36.3%) inside urban areas to meet desired standards for recreational open space in Section 4.

<u>Outside</u> the 5 key urban areas, 90 ha (17%) of 528 ha of public open space was developed for recreational open space in 2016. Of the 32 townships, 19 have a local or district park, 4 have a sport facility and 5 have available undeveloped state land reserved for future recreation. This leaves 4 townships (each with populations below 172) without a recreation park, sport facility or undeveloped land reserved for future recreation.

¹⁹ Townships in the rural area have a distinct cluster of more than 10 residential lots with community facilities (i.e. school, church, emergency services or local convenience retail) and have a Township Zone in the Mackay Region Planning Scheme, 2017.

²⁰ Open Space Analysis Technical Methodology, Aurecon, August 2015

²¹ Total Open Space excludes land used for community purposes





3.2 EXISTING RECREATIONAL OPEN SPACE IN KEY URBAN AREAS

Park precincts were created to support planning for recreational open space in the key urban areas. The boundaries are based on urban expansion areas and related priority infrastructure investment to 2036, and ABS statistical areas to enable demographic analysis within park precincts. The Mackay urban area has several precincts, whilst Walkerston, Sarina, Marian and Mirani urban areas are treated as singular park precincts due to lower population thresholds (see **Figure 1**).

The overall ratio of recreational parkland supply in 2016 were analysed as shown in Table 3. This shows that land supply for local and sport parks is above the desired service standard in the 5 key urban areas, but below standard for district parks, which requires attention in future planning.

	Desired Service Standard (ha/1,000 population)	_	Existing Service Standard (ha/1,000 population)
Local Park	1ha/1,000	92,279	1.15ha/1,000
District Park	1.5ha/1,000	92,279	1.12 ha/1,000
Sport Park	2ha/1,000	92,279	2.60 ha/1,000

Table 3: Overall ratio of recreational parkland in key urban areas (2016)

The ratio of recreational parkland supply (combining local, district and regional parkland) per park precinct is shown in Table 4. This provides an indication of park precincts that are better served by recreational parkland when considering the land size-to-population ratio.

Park Precinct	Population (2016)	Land size: Local, District and	Ratio for Local, District and Regional
		Regional Parks (ha)	Parks (ha/1,000)
ANDERGROVE - BEACONSFIELD	15,578	18.5	1.19
ANDERGROVE - BEACONSFIELD (KERRISDALE)	443	0.5	1.06
BAKERS CREEK	809	0.6	0.78
EAST MACKAY	3,832	32.4	8.46
EIMEO - RURAL VIEW	11,917	15.4	1.29
MACKAY	4,257	10.9	2.55
MACKAY HARBOUR	486	9.6	19.86
MOUNT PLEASANT - GLENELLA	9,471	25.1	2.65
NORTH MACKAY	6,889	37.8	5.48
OORALEA - PAGET	3,405	5.0	1.46
RICHMOND	413	1.1	2.74
SHOAL POINT - BUCASIA	6,015	37.6	6.25
SLADE POINT	3,976	21.3	5.37
SOUTH MACKAY	7,645	6.3	0.82
WEST MACKAY	6,387	54.8	8.58
Mackay Urban	81,521	276.9	3.40
WALKERSTON	3,176	2.5	0.80
MARIAN	2,946	9.8	3.33
MIRANI	1,232	3.6	2.91
SARINA	3,404	3.9	1.14
Total : Urban areas	92,279	296.7	3.21

Table 4: Ratio of Local, District, Regional parkland per precinct (2016)



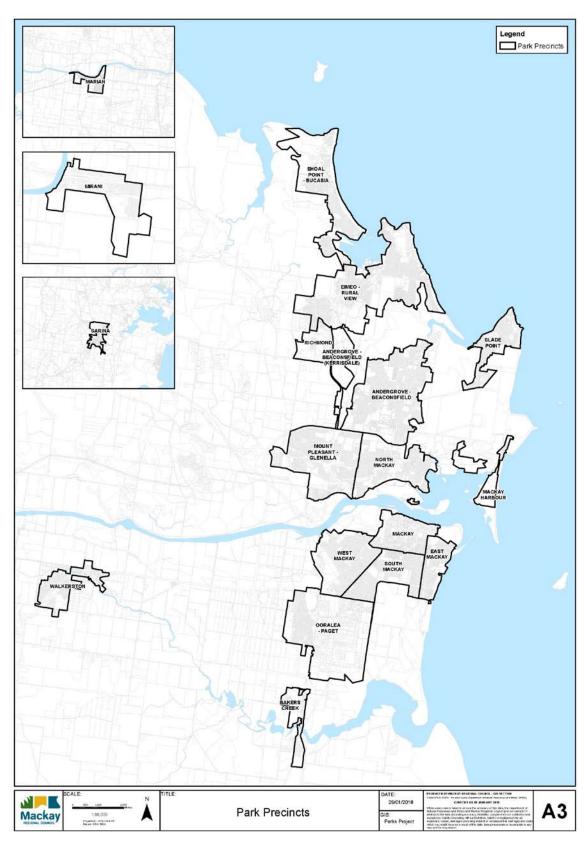


Figure 1: Park Precincts



Specific park precincts have a parkland to population ratio below 1ha/1,000 population which suggests that these precincts are severely underserviced – i.e. South Mackay, Bakers Creek and Walkerston. However, the South Mackay park precinct is an older part of the Mackay urban area, which has not been designed with locally accessible parks. The population relies on access to the major district sport parkland to the south and eastern seaboard for recreation. Bakers Creek is a unique catchment which is geographically stretched north-south and presents difficulty in serving the majority of the population through a centrally located park. Walkerston has accessible and well distributed local recreation parks, but the individual parks have small land areas, which generates a low 'parkland to population'-ratio. This strategy suggests better utilisation of open space land assets, and requirements for new parks, to improve access the recreational parks within park precincts (see Section 4.2).

Planning for recreational open space does not only consider parkland size or 'land to population'-ratio, but *access, proximity and distribution* of recreation opportunities. This means consideration of access for residents to within 400 m to a *recreational park opportunity*, access to long stay destinations such as district recreation parks (within 2km), or district sport parks (within 5km).

In 2016, 77% of the population in Mackay, Walkerston, Marian, Mirani and Sarina had access to a *recreational park opportunity* (be it local, district or regional recreation park) within a radius of 400m. The intention is to maintain or potentially improve on this level of access as the population grows to the year 2036.

• Existing district recreation parks

In 2016, **68%** of the population in Mackay, Walkerston, Marian, Mirani and Sarina had access to a district recreation park within a 2km radius.

The 2km population catchments to existing and future district parks are shown on *Figure 2*. The distribution of existing **district recreation parks** (2016) shows that specific park precincts are not well serviced being Eimeo-Rural View, Andergrove-Beaconsfield, West Mackay, Bakers Creek, Walkerston and Sarina.

The absence of district recreation parks in the *Bakers Creek* park precinct is due to a low population thresholds below 1,000 population. In *West Mackay* there is alternative access to a long-stay regional recreation park in the form of the Botanic Gardens.

However, the park precincts of both *Eimeo-Rural View* and *Andergrove-Beaconsfield* have existing population thresholds above 10,000 and needs intervention in planning for long stay district recreation parks. Similarly, the *Sarina* park precinct had a population of 3,404 (2016) which is projected to double to around 6,000 by 2036, and should provide an additional long stay district park when considering further northern urban expansion.

The above-mentioned gaps are considered and addressed in future planning for district recreation parks in Section 4.3.





• Existing district sport parks

The analysis of sport parks indicates an overall average supply of 2.60ha/1,000 population provided on public land²² (as shown in Table 3). This is above a desired standard of an average of 2ha/1,000 population. However, the spatial distribution of sporting facilities requires closer scrutiny to ensure equitable access to the existing and future population.

The Mackay urban area has district sport parks (accommodating multiple sporting codes) in South Mackay (Bridge Road) and in North Mackay (Beaconsfield Road). However, the Northern Beaches area (north of Mackay golf course) does <u>not</u> have a district sport precinct although having a population of 18,800 (or 20%) of the Mackay urban area in 2016. The need for a district sport park in this area will only intensify when considering future population growth to 2036, and directly affects the park precincts of *Eimeo-Rural View* and *Shoal Point-Bucasia* ²³.

The Pioneer Valley, which includes the urban areas of Marian, Mirani and Walkerston, does not have a sizeable 5 to 10 ha district sport park or precinct. More detailed planning for sporting needs in the Pioneer Valley has been undertaken and is addressed in Section 4.4.

The Sarina urban area has an established district sport park at Brewers Park, which can continue to serve future population growth.

The above-mentioned needs in district sport park provision are addressed in Section 4.4.

²² The public sport park land supply excludes private land used for sports, such as Northern Suburbs Leagues Club, Harrup Park, or Magpie Sporting Club, which further improves access to organised sport facilities.
²³ The population in 2016 justifies the provision of a district sporting hub, without considering projected population growth to 33,000 by 2036 across the Eimeo-Rural View and Shoal Point Bucasia park precincts.





FUTURE RECREATIONAL OPEN SPACE NETWORK

4.1 PLANNING AND GROWTH ASSUMPTIONS FOR KEY URBAN AREAS

Mackay Regional Council is responsible for the planning of public open space that meets the recreation and sporting needs of both existing and future residents.

The demand for recreational open space is driven by the resident population and the desired service standards for recreational open space. In the case of the Mackay region, future urban population growth will continue to be concentrated in the 5 key urban areas of Mackay, Walkerston, Sarina, Marian and Mirani to 2036.

Mackay Regional Council used a growth allocation model 24 to identify the future population growth within the park precincts in Mackay, Walkerston, Sarina, Marian and Mirani²⁵. The Queensland Government population projections²⁶ and Australian Bureau of Statistics²⁷ was used to inform the projected population growth scenario over a 20-year period from 2016 to 2036.

The use of a Geographic Information System enabled analysis of future recreational open space demand based on projected population per park precinct and across the 5 key urban areas 28. The planning for recreational open space identified future parks to meet desired service standards for local recreation park opportunities, district recreation parks, and district sport parks.

The driver behind proposed indicative locations for future parks, and potential existing parkland asset upgrades, is to meet the desired service standards for recreational open space:

- access to a recreation park opportunity within 400m of residents,
- b) access to district recreation parks, and
- c) access to district sport parks.

The proposed recreation parks as discussed below respond to the gap analysis of existing precincts and the need to provide parks in new urban expansion areas. Most notably, the lack of district recreation parks and district sport parks in the Northern Beaches area (north of the Mackay Golf Course) are addressed.

The planning undertaken provides a foundational strategy for future recreation park provision and related consideration of targeted park infrastructure investment. The planning for access to a local recreation park opportunity, district recreation park and district sport park are discussed separately below.

²⁴ Mackay Growth Allocation Model: Planning Assumptions Report, Pie Solutions, September 2017

²⁵ Future urban expansion considered urban zones in Mackay Region Planning Scheme.

²⁶ Queensland Government population projections, 2015 edition (April 2016)

²⁷ Estimated resident population & Regional population growth, ABS (Cat no. 3218.0)

²⁸ Open Space Analysis Technical Methodology, Aurecon, August 2015





4.2 FUTURE LOCAL RECREATIONAL PARK OPPORTUNITIES

The proposals to improve the 400m radius access to a *recreational park opportunity* are mapped in **Annexure A.** The map series per park precinct shows the location of proposed recreation parks and its impact on the 400m access catchment by 2036.

--- See Annexure A: MAP Series - Existing and future recreation parks (per precinct)

Table 5 shows proposed parks per precinct (local, district, regional, excluding sport parks) and the resulting change to the recreation park network by 2036.

Park Precincts		2016		P	roposed F	Parks	2036			
Park Frechicts	Local	District	Regional	Local	District	Regional	Local	District	Regional	
ANDERGROVE - BEACONSFIELD	15			2	1		14 ²⁹	1		
ANDERGROVE - BEACONSFIELD (KERRISDALE)	1			1			2			
BAKERS CREEK	2						2			
EAST MACKAY	1	3	1				1	3	1	
EIMEO - RURAL VIEW	14	2		6	2		20	4		
MACKAY	8	2	1				8	2	1	
MACKAY HARBOUR		1	1					1	1	
MARIAN	2	1		3			5	1		
MIRANI	1	1		2			3	1		
MOUNT PLEASANT - GLENELLA	10	1		1			11	1		
NORTH MACKAY	3	1	1	1			4	1	1	
OORALEA - PAGET	4	1		1			5	1		
RICHMOND	1						1			
SARINA	6	1		3	1		9	2		
SHOAL POINT - BUCASIA	10	2		3			13	2		
SLADE POINT	9	1					9	1		
SOUTH MACKAY	7			1			8			
WALKERSTON	7			2			9			
WEST MACKAY	5		1				5		1	
KEY URBAN AREAS	106	17	5	26	4	0	129	21	5	

Table 5: Proposed local and district recreation parks per precinct (2016-2036)

If implemented, the 30 recreation parks to 2036 (26 local and 4 district, excluding the proposed 3 sport parks) will maintain and improve upon the policy position of a minimum of 75% of residents in Mackay, Walkerston, Sarina, Marian and Mirani having access to a recreational park opportunity within a 400m radius. If implemented, 83.7% of the population in the 5 key urban areas would have access to a recreation park opportunity (local, district or regional park) within 400m by 2036.

-

²⁹ The local parks in Andergrove, and total local parks by 2036, reduces by 3 due to amalgamation of Broomdykes Drive, Domino Crescent, Snapper Park and Woodlands parkland to create the Broomdykes-Woodlands District Park.





4.3 FUTURE DISTRICT RECREATION PARKS

The planning for future district recreation parks responds to existing service catchment gaps and future recreational open space needs as based on projected population growth to 2036.

In the *Eimeo-Rural View* park precinct, the population of approximately 12,000 (2016) is projected to grow to 20,000 (2036). This strategy proposes two district parks that can serve 10,000 population each within in this park precinct being (a) the improvement of the existing local park asset in Camilleri Street to a long stay district park, and (b) the creation of a new district park in the Plantation Palms urban expansion area.

The park precincts of Walkerston and Sarina have existing and projected population thresholds that requires consideration of district recreation parks. In Walkerston, the future population will have access to well-distributed local recreation parks, without introducing a district park, as shown in **Annexure A**. However, in the longer term, the option exists to upgrade the largest centrally located park, being Alsatia Park on Kellys Road, to a long stay district recreation park.

In Sarina, the projected northern urban expansion provides an opportunity to establish a district recreation park of sufficient size in the centre of the urban expansion area.

The absence of a district park in the Andergrove-Beaconsfield park precinct should be addressed by amalgamation of local and linear parks into a unique Broomdykes-Woodlands long stay district park destination with exceptional access into surrounding neighbourhoods.

In summary, this strategy proposes 4 district recreation parks (2 new park acquisitions and 2 existing land asset upgrades) to improve the access and distribution of district parks in the 5 key urban areas. If implemented, the population in the key urban areas with access within 2km to a long stay district recreation park will improve from **68%** (2016) to **87%** (2036).

The existing and future district recreation parks with 2km catchments are shown in *Figure 2*.

4.4 FUTURE DISTRICT SPORT PARKS

Learning from best practice, the focus should be on providing larger sports hubs, which can accommodate several sporting codes in one location and serve a larger population catchment.³⁰ These larger district or regional sporting facilities allow for improved user group participation in new urban areas and allows for diverse and changing sport participation needs. This strategy thus identifies strategically located district sport hubs, of up to 10-hectare size, to serve larger population catchments within a 5km radius.

The strategy responds to the service gap in the Northern Beaches area by proposing a major sport park in the Shoal Point-Bucasia park precinct (on Geislers Farm) to accommodate multiple sporting codes as shown in *Annexure A*.

Although not envisaged by 2036, a secondary smaller district sports park (5ha as opposed to 10 ha) could locate in the Plantation Palms urban expansion area to the east of the proposed district recreation park. This smaller sport park could provide locally accessible sport facilities in the Eimeo-Rural View park precinct. Its location and future catchment is illustrated on *Figure 3*.

Recreational Open Space Strategy for the Mackay Region

³⁰ Discussion Paper: Regional Open Space Strategy, Mackay Regional Council, Strategic Leisure, Oct 2013 (p6)



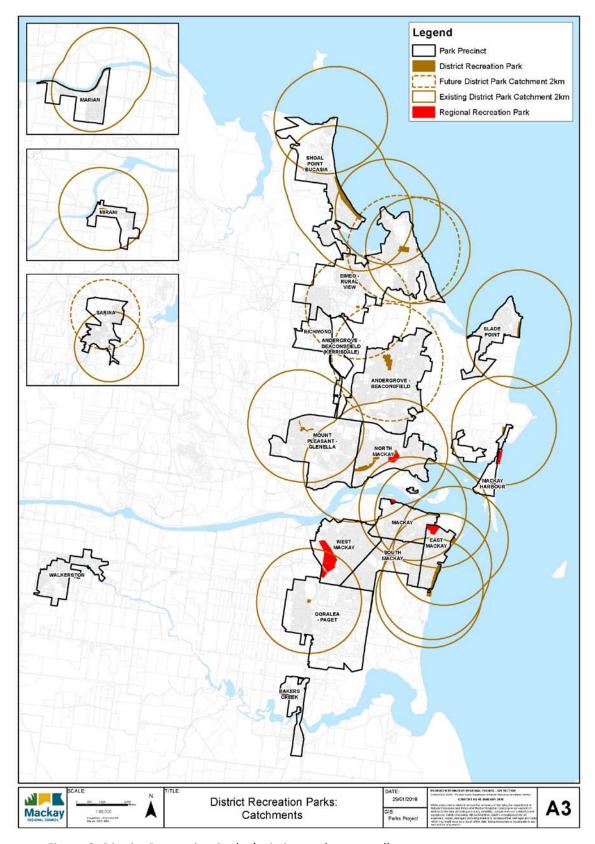


Figure 2: District Recreation Parks (existing and proposed)





Detailed planning has been undertaken for the sporting needs in the Pioneer Valley, which recommended a centrally located district sports park in Marian ³¹ ³². This considers the combined urban population of Marian, Mirani and Walkerston that is projected to grow to above a 10,000-population threshold by 2036. A central location in the Marian urban area can serve the population in the Pioneer Valley as well as areas in the northern Mackay Regional Council area (i.e. Hampden, Calen, Seaforth to Bloomsbury).

The timing of the District Sports Park in Marian is dependent on securing funding to establish a major sporting hub and consideration of projected growth occurring. This strategy shows the potential Marian sport park and future 5km catchment in *Figure 3*. However, it is not listed in the future park tables or *Annexure A* mapping, as the timing of the facility might not occur by 2036.

Planning for each of the district sport parks should be supported by appropriate master planning. This will ensure that the individual district sport park is designed to meet the requirements of sporting codes and functions effectively as a multi-sport destination.

Regarding regional sport facilities, this strategy recognises the multi-code regional sport park at the Central Queensland University campus (Boundary Street, Ooralea). This regional facility includes an athletics track, Olympic standard aquatic pool centre and accommodates state level competition and sporting events. The regional sport park or precinct is shown on *Figure 3* with a 10km service catchment.

In summary, this strategy proposes a future network of district sport parks that improves equitable access within 5 km to multiple codes sport hubs across the 5 key urban areas. This includes existing and proposed district sport precincts in:

- South Mackay at Bridge Road (existing)
- North Mackay at Beaconsfield Road (existing)
- Sarina at Brewers Park (existing)
- Northern Beaches at:
 - Shoal Point-Bucasia (proposed at Geislers Farm)
 - o Eimeo-Rural View (proposed at Plantation Palms)
- Pioneer Valley at Marian (proposed in Marian as per Masterplan)

The existing and future district sport parks and associated 5 km population catchments are shown in *Figure 3*.

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³¹ Pioneer Valley Sporting Needs Analysis, Strategic Leisure Group, September 2012

³² Marian Sports Precinct Masterplan, Strategic Leisure Group, August 2013



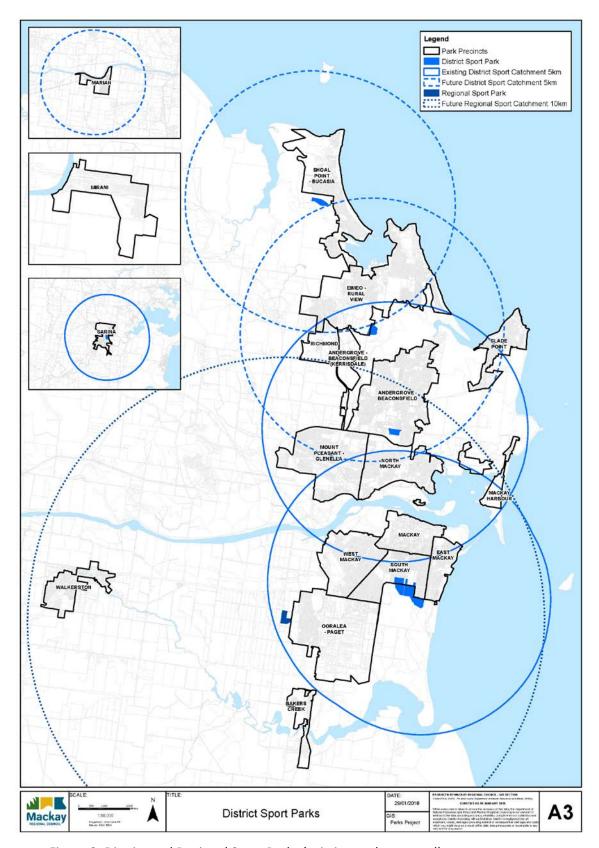


Figure 3: District and Regional Sport Parks (existing and proposed)





4.5 CONNECTIVITY WITHIN RECREATION PARK NETWORK

This strategy recognises that the utilisation of the recreational open space network is dependent on ease of access and connectivity. As stated earlier, access and connectivity is a key design principle in an open space network.

Connectivity to recreation parks is supported by dedicated walking and cycling paths. These can be provided on-street within the road reserve, and off-street within linear parks. On-street connectivity is primarily used for longer distance trips, whether by public or private transport, to the long stay district and regional recreation parks and to district sport parks.

The use of linear parks is a preferred form of pedestrian or cycling connectivity in an open space setting. However, the ability to establish linear parks are restricted by the location of available land assets and the opportunity to provide linear parks within new development estates. On-street connectivity, whether via cycling or motorised transport, thus remains a key part of the connectivity network to recreation parks.

The linear connections themselves provide recreation opportunities for running, walking and cycling. This supports self-directed³³ recreation activities, where people decide to engage in physical exercise in their own time in an unstructured way.

The connectivity within the recreation park network consists of both local and longer distance primary connections.

- <u>Local connections</u> ensure connectivity to *local recreation parks* from residences and primary schools, noting that each park should have footpath or cycleway access within the 400-metre radius. The preferred mode of transport is through walking and cycling to the network of short stay recreation parks.
- <u>Primary connections</u> ensure connectivity to *regional and district recreation parks or district sport parks* from residences and district level destinations such as shopping and employment centres, high schools and tertiary education facilities, major health and/or community facility (i.e. hospital, community centre). The mode of transport can include cycling and motorised transport to these long stay recreation parks or district sport hubs.

The attached mapping identifies the alignment of existing and future local and primary connections to support *connectivity within the recreation park network*.

--- See Annexure C: MAP Series - Primary connectivity to recreation parks in key urban areas

The establishment and maintenance of the connectivity network is, amongst others, dependent on the availability of constructed foot or cycle paths, or on-street dedicated cycle lanes. The achievement of these connections is dependent upon the implementation of Council's bike plan to ensure construction of cycle paths and provision of on-street cycle lanes.

-

³³ 'Self-directed' means undertaking an activity 'under one's own control' (Oxford Dictionary, 2016 Edition)





SUMMARY AND WAY FORWARD

The Recreational Open Space Strategy provides guidance on the desired standards for open space as tested and applied to planning for future recreational parks.

The strategy provides a basis for planning and priority infrastructure investment for new growthrelated recreation parks, and potential upgrades to existing parkland assets, to meet the desired service standards for recreational open space in the 5 key urban areas towards 2036.

Table 6 summarises the proposed parks to the year 2036, as based on the assumed growth scenario.

	2016					Proposed Parks				2036					
Park Precinct	LP	DP	RP	Local Sport	District Sport	LP	DP	RP	Local Sport	District Sport	LP	DP	RP	Local Sport	District Sport
ANDERGROVE -	·			орол	ороло				Броге	opo				орон	ороло
BEACONSFIELD	15			4	1	2	1				14 ³⁴	1		4	1
ANDERGROVE -															
BEACONSFIELD (Kerrisdale)	1					1					2				
BAKERS CREEK	2			2							2			2	
												-			
EAST MACKAY EIMEO - RURAL	1	3	1	1							1	3	1	1	
VIEW	14	2				6	2				20	4			
MACKAY	8	2	1	1							8	2	1	1	
MACKAY HARBOUR		1	1									1	1		
MARIAN	2	1				3					5	1			
MIRANI	1	1		2		2					3	1		2	
MOUNT PLEASANT -															
GLENELLA	10	1		3		1					11	1		3	
NORTH MACKAY	3	1	1	3		1					4	1	1	3	
OORALEA - PAGET ³⁵	4	1				1					5	1			
RICHMOND	1										1				
SARINA	6	1			1	3	1				9	2			1
SHOAL POINT - BUCASIA	10	2		1		3				1	13	2		1	1
SLADE POINT	9	1		2							9	1		2	
SOUTH MACKAY	7			1	1	1					8			1	1
WALKERSTON	7			1		2					9			1	
WEST MACKAY	5		1								5		1		
KEY URBAN AREAS	106	17	5	14	3	26	4	0	0	1	129	21	5	14	4

Table 6: Proposed recreation parks per precinct (2016-2036)

The implementation of the strategy, and timing of parks to 2036 as shown in Annexure B, is indicative only as (a) new parks are dependent on projected population growth occurring and (b) upgrades to existing parkland assets are dependent on discretionary funding in future budgets.

³⁴ The total local parks in Andergrove reduces by 3 due to amalgamation of Broomdykes Drive, Domino Crescent, Snapper Park and Woodlands parkland to create the singular Broomdykes-Woodlands District Park.

 $^{^{35}}$ The table does not list the 'regional sport park' at CQU, but it is recognised in Figure 3 and Annexure B.





Table 7 lists the 31 proposed parks per park precinct to 2036, and distinguishes between the 15 new parks in urban expansion areas, and 16 upgrades of existing land assets.

	(€	Upgrade existing la		(lar	New Par nd acquisi		TOTAL: PROPOSED PARKS			
Park Precinct	Local Park	District Park	District Sport Park	Local Park	District Park	District Sport Park	Local Park	District Park	District Sport Park	
ANDERGROVE - BEACONSFIELD	1	1		1			2	1		
ANDERGROVE - BEACONSFIELD (Kerrisdale)				1			1			
BAKERS CREEK										
EAST MACKAY										
EIMEO - RURAL VIEW	4	1		2	1		6	2		
MACKAY										
MACKAY HARBOUR										
MARIAN	1			2			3			
MIRANI	1			1			2			
MOUNT PLEASANT - GLENELLA	1						1			
NORTH MACKAY	1						1			
OORALEA - PAGET	1						1			
RICHMOND										
SARINA	2			1	1		3	1		
SHOAL POINT - BUCASIA	1			2		1	3		1	
SLADE POINT										
SOUTH MACKAY	1						1			
WALKERSTON				2			2			
WEST MACKAY										
KEY URBAN AREAS	14	2	0	12	2	1	26	4	1	

Table 7: Proposed parks per precinct (existing asset upgrade and new parkland acquisition)

The location of new parks on the mapping in **Annexure A** is indicative only, as the exact location will be subject to the development approval process.

The implementation of the recreational open space strategy would consider the most effective use of land to maintain and meet the desired service standards for recreational open space. This may include consideration of alternative uses of open space assets over time.

The recreational open space strategy and its implementation should be reviewed periodically to consider changes to the development reality, projected population growth, changing recreational needs of the community and implementation of proposed parks over time.

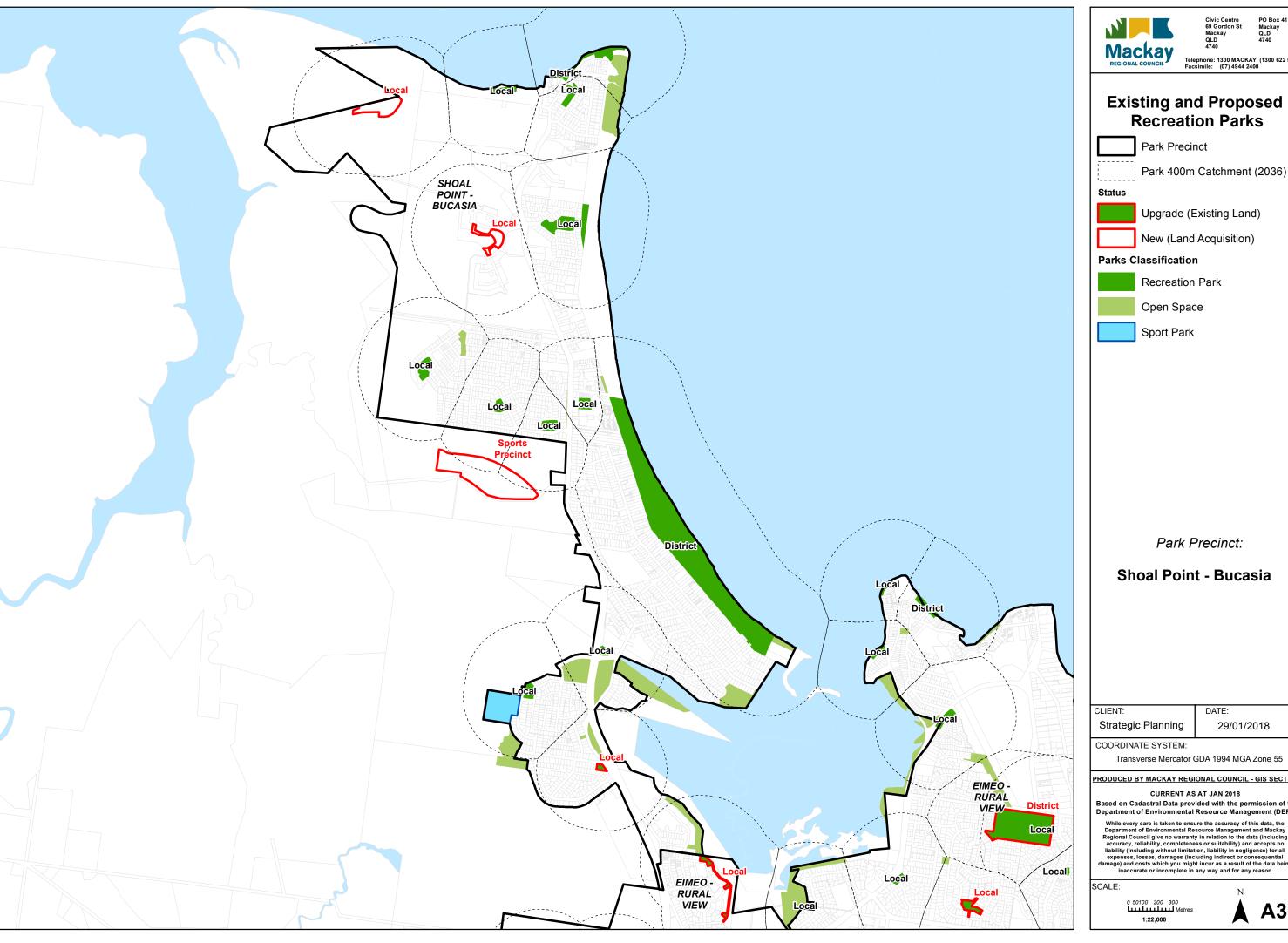




Annexure A

MAP Series - Existing and future recreation parks to 2036 (per park precinct)





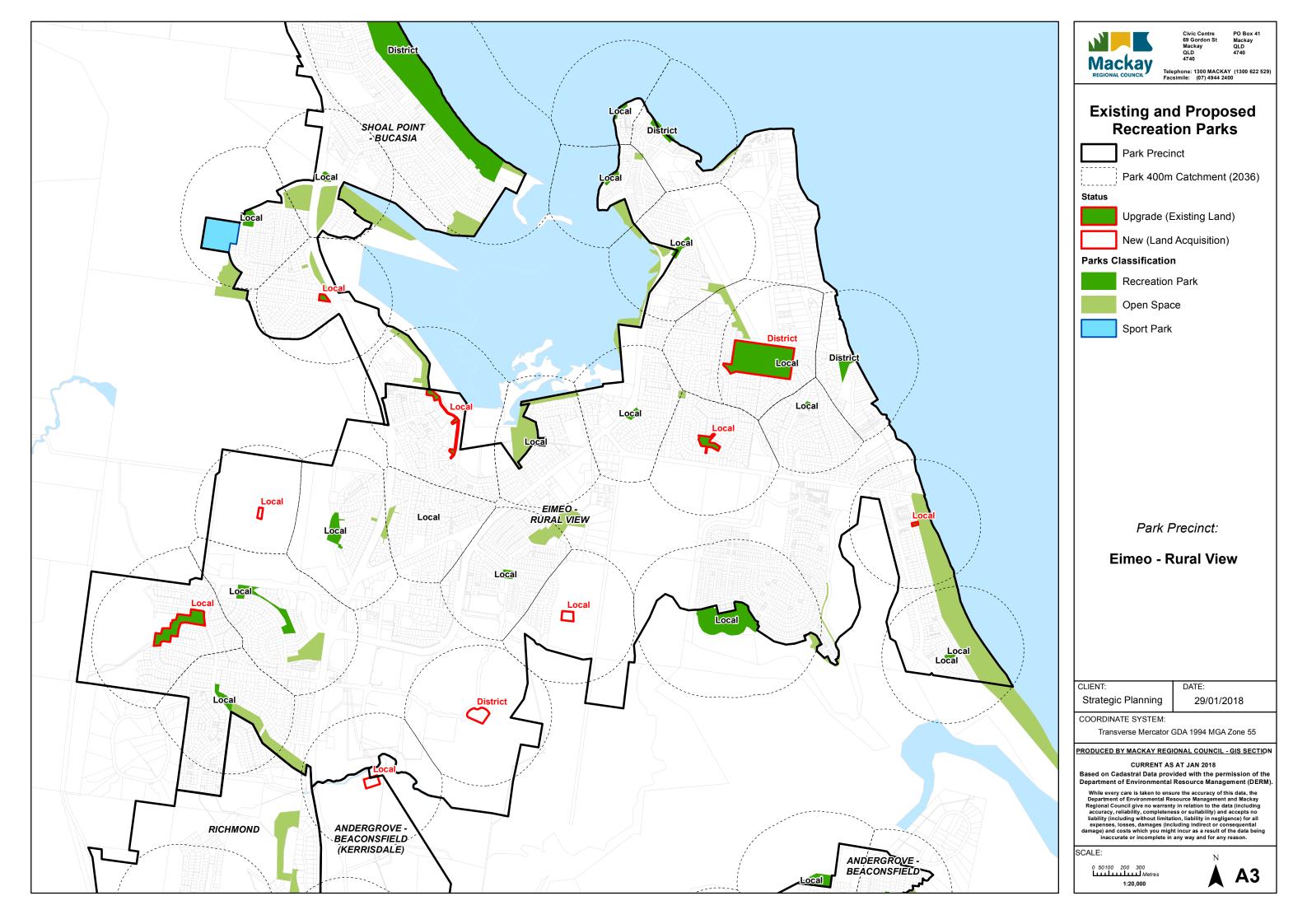
Park 400m Catchment (2036)

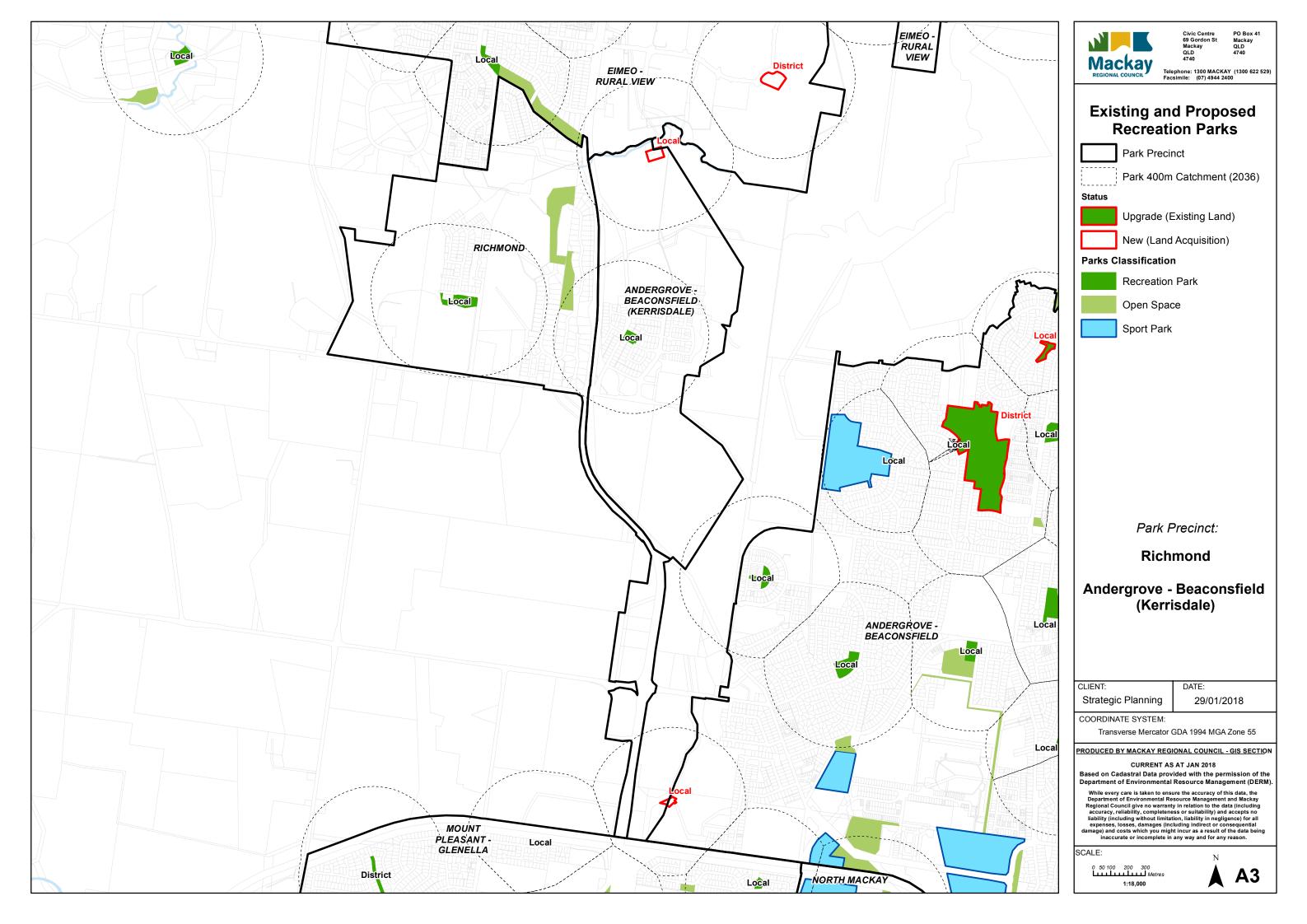
29/01/2018

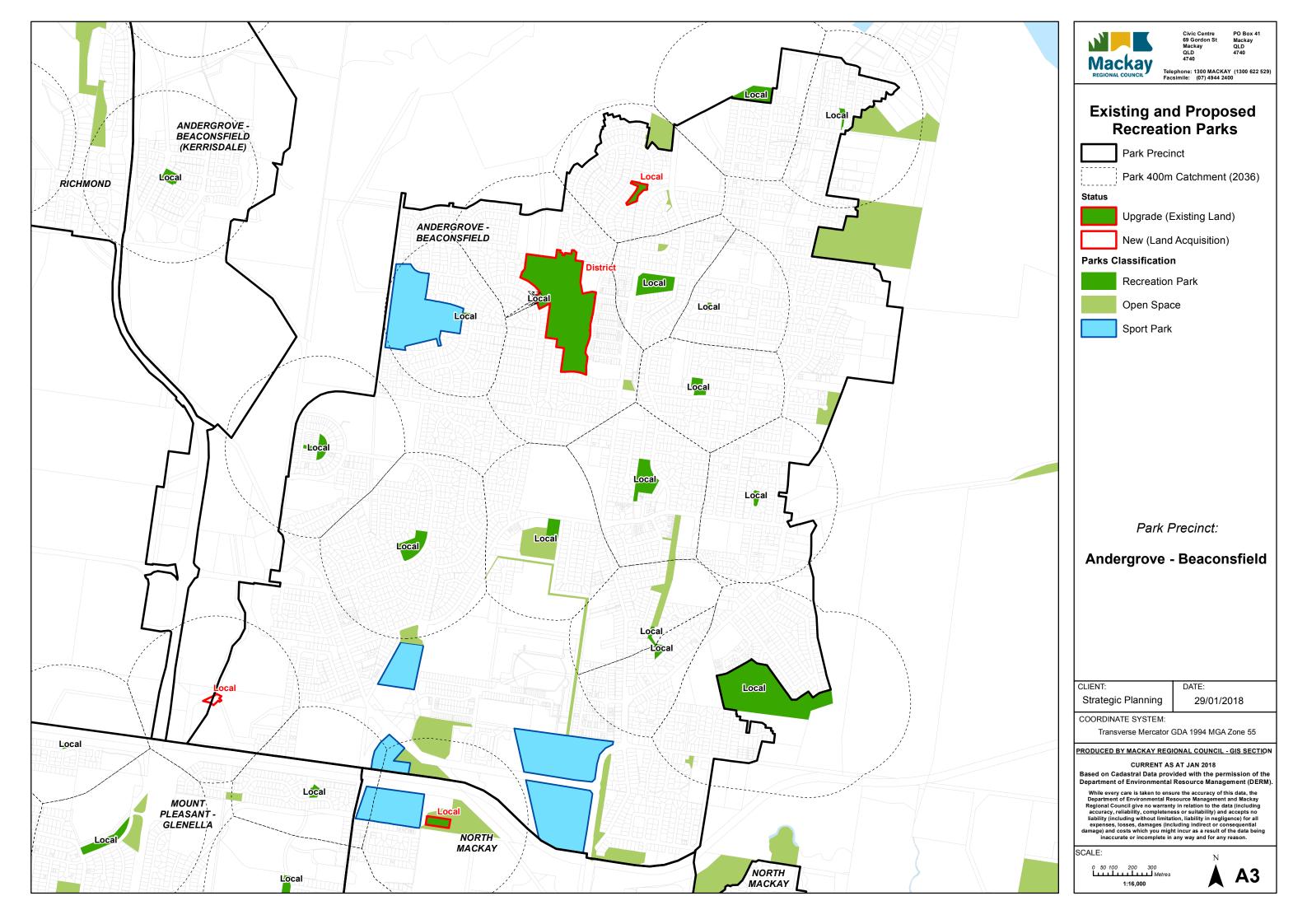
Based on Cadastral Data provided with the permission of the

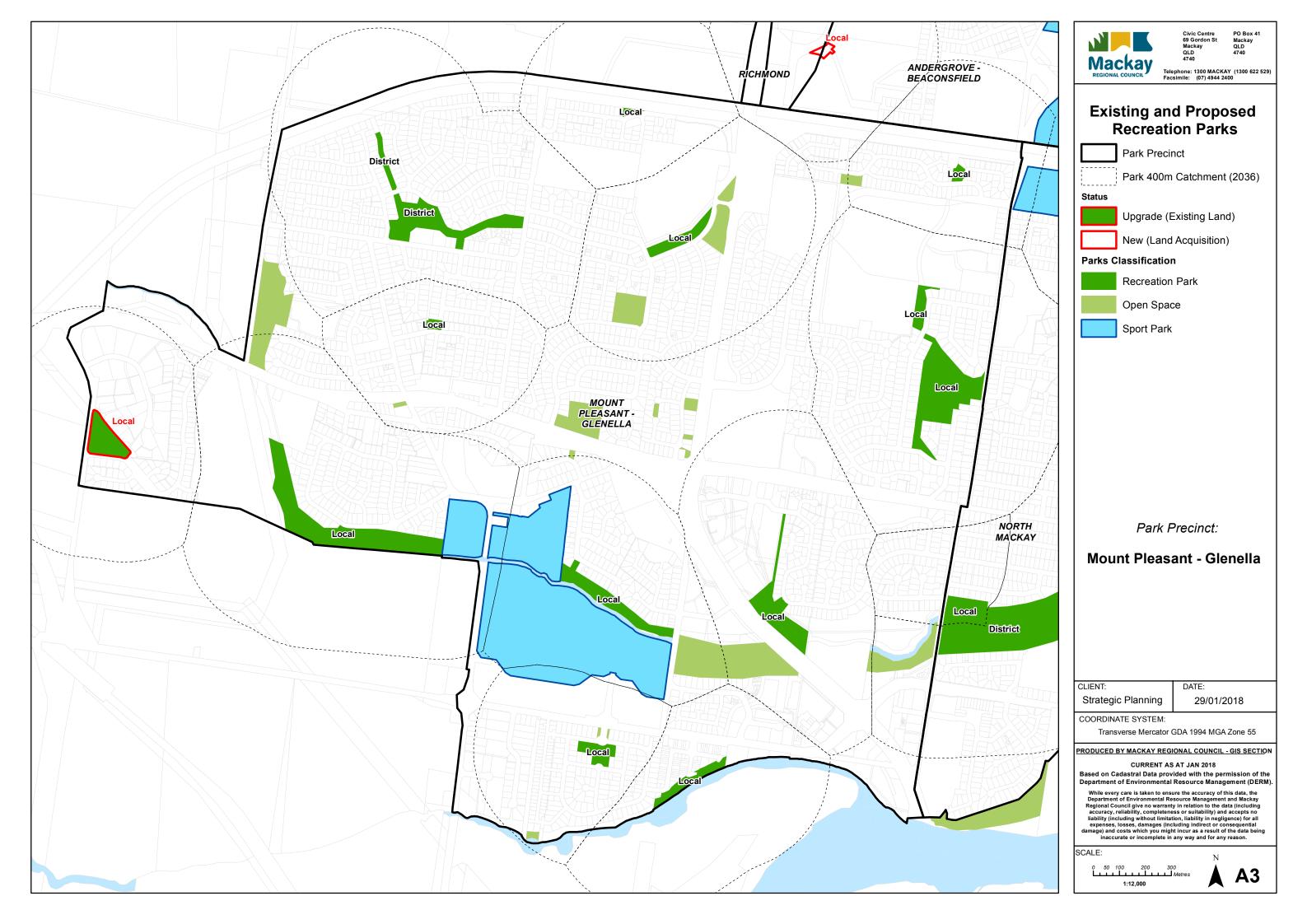
While every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of this data, the Department of Environmental Resource Management and Mackay Regional Council give no warranty in relation to the data (including accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability) and accepts no liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages (including indirect or consequential damage) and costs which you might incur as a result of the data bein inaccurate or incomplete in any way and for any reason.

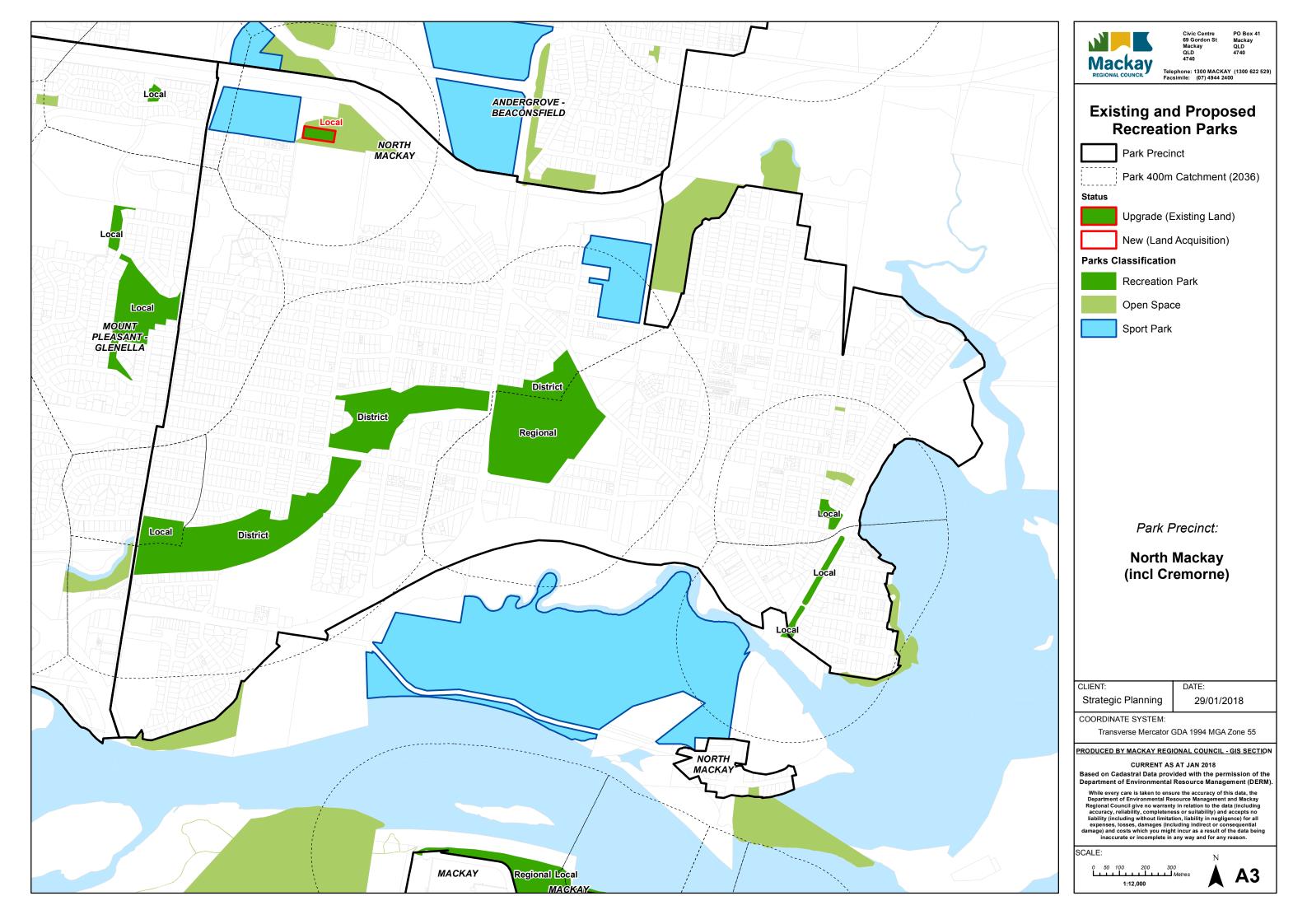


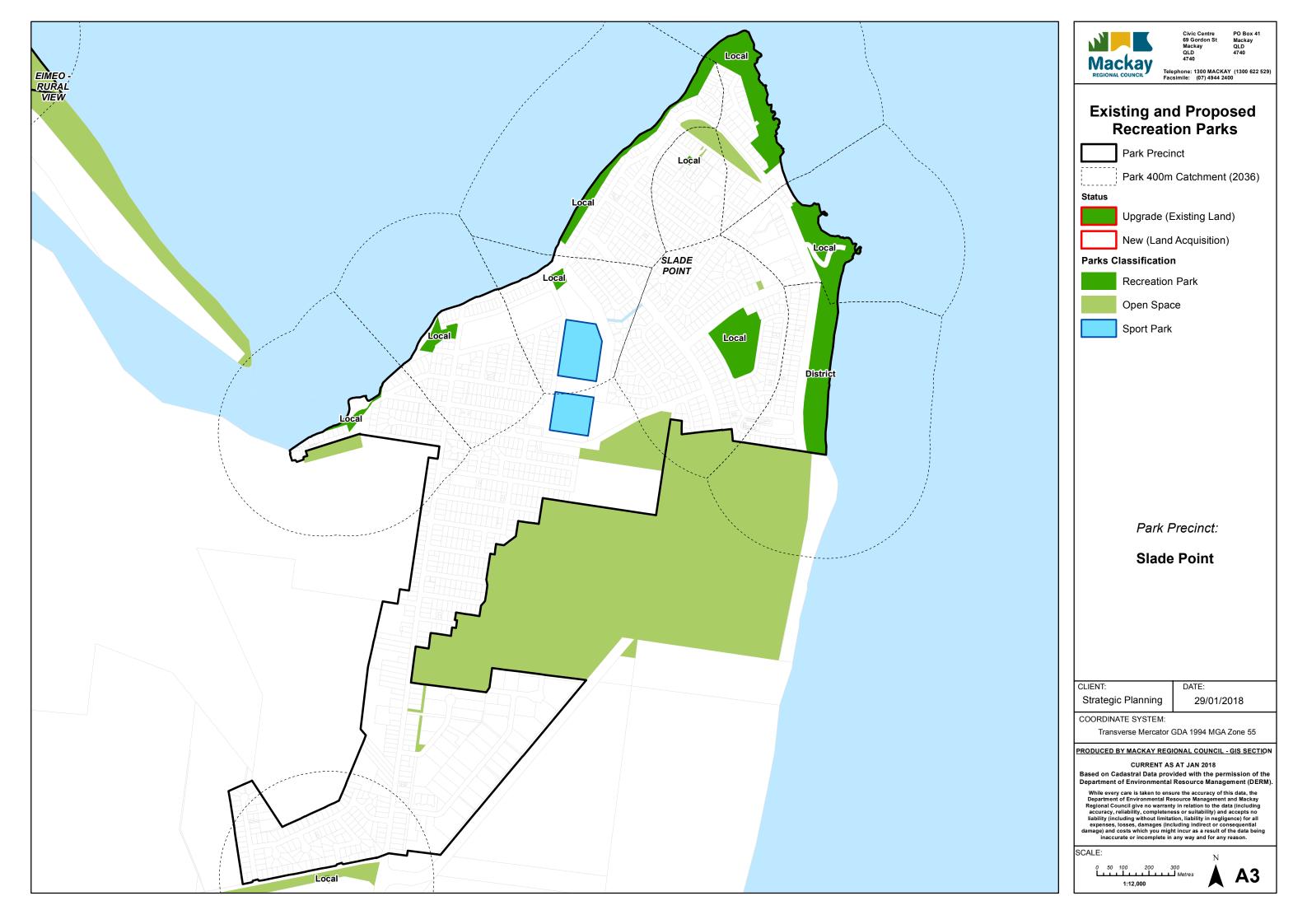


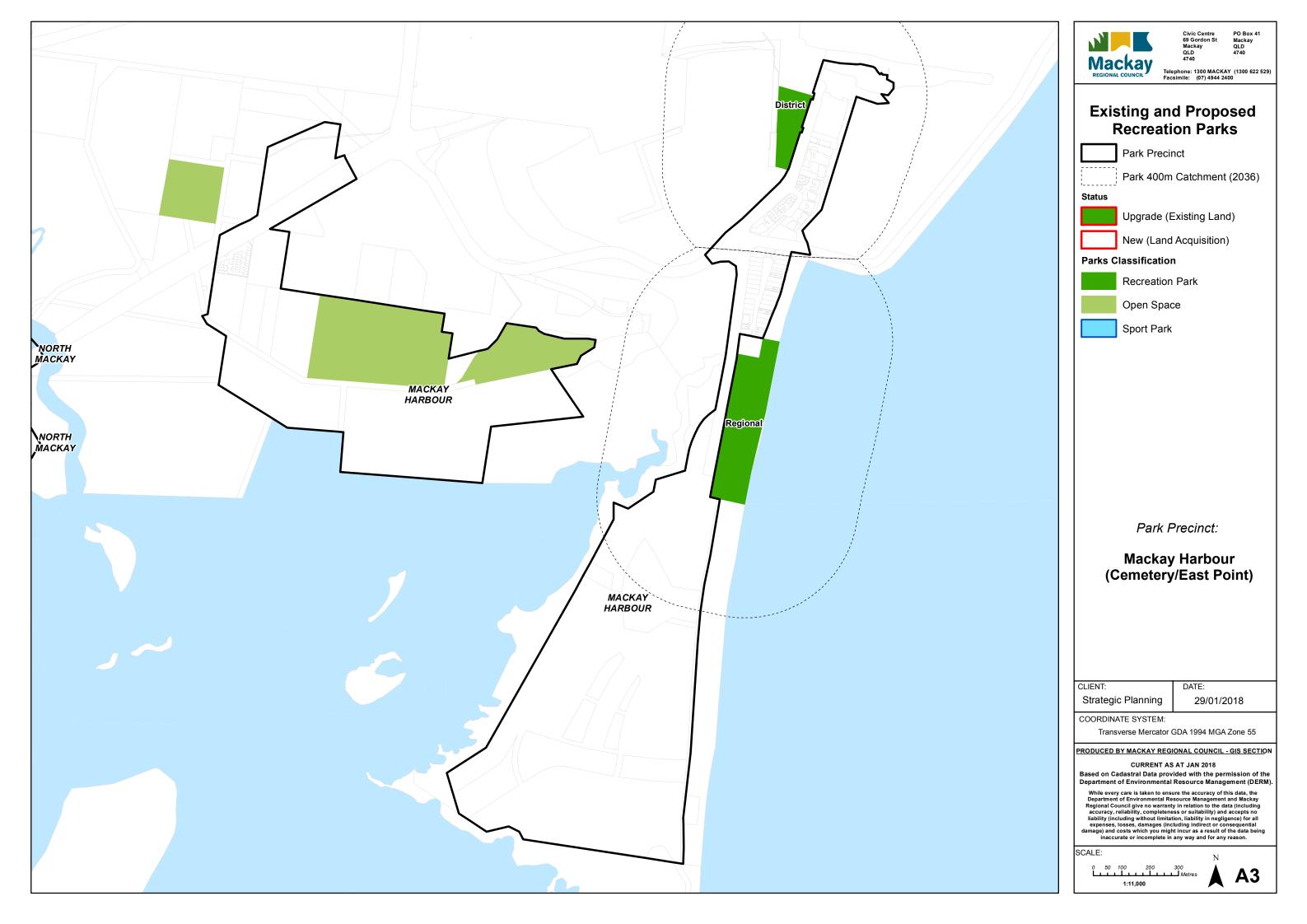


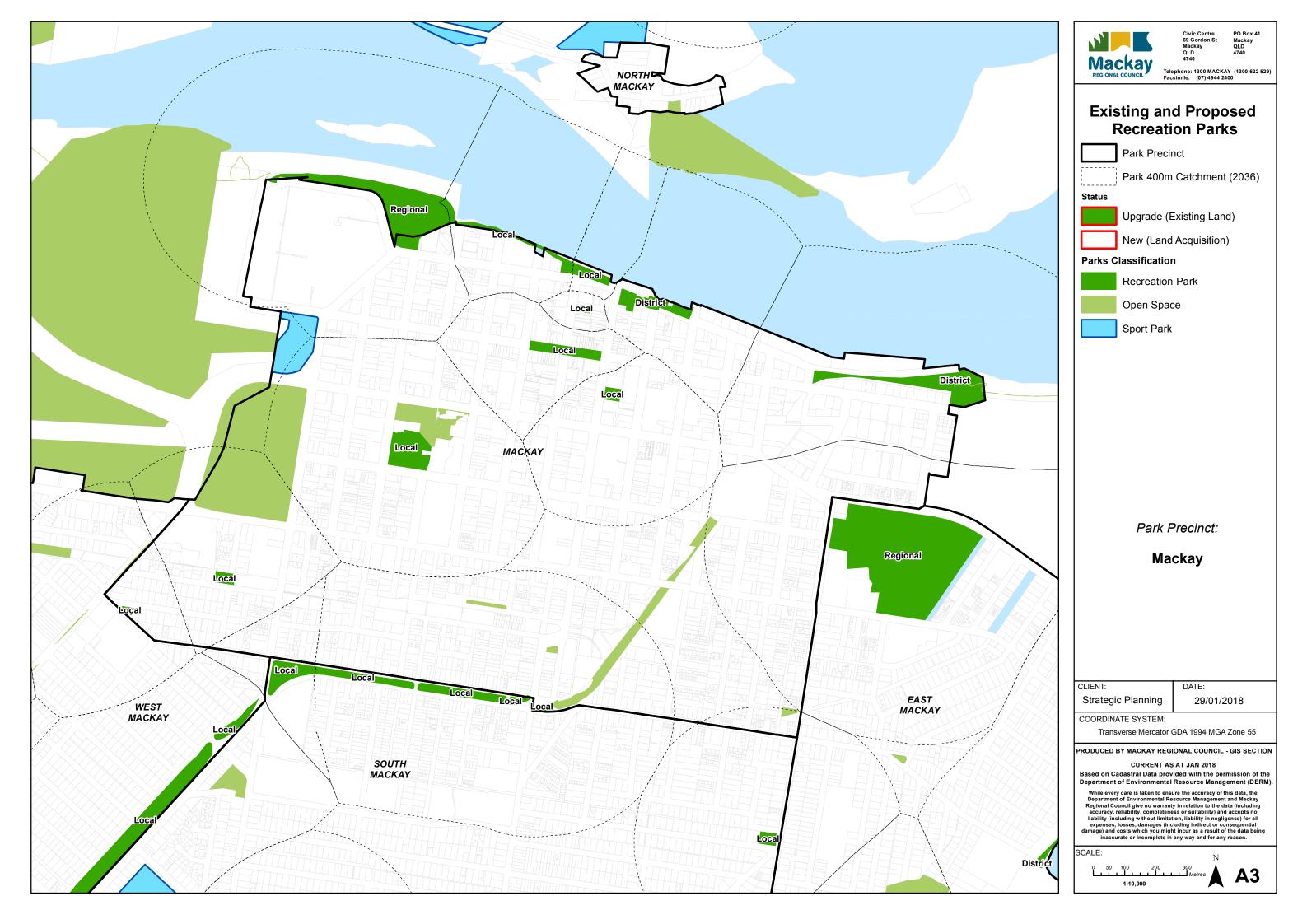


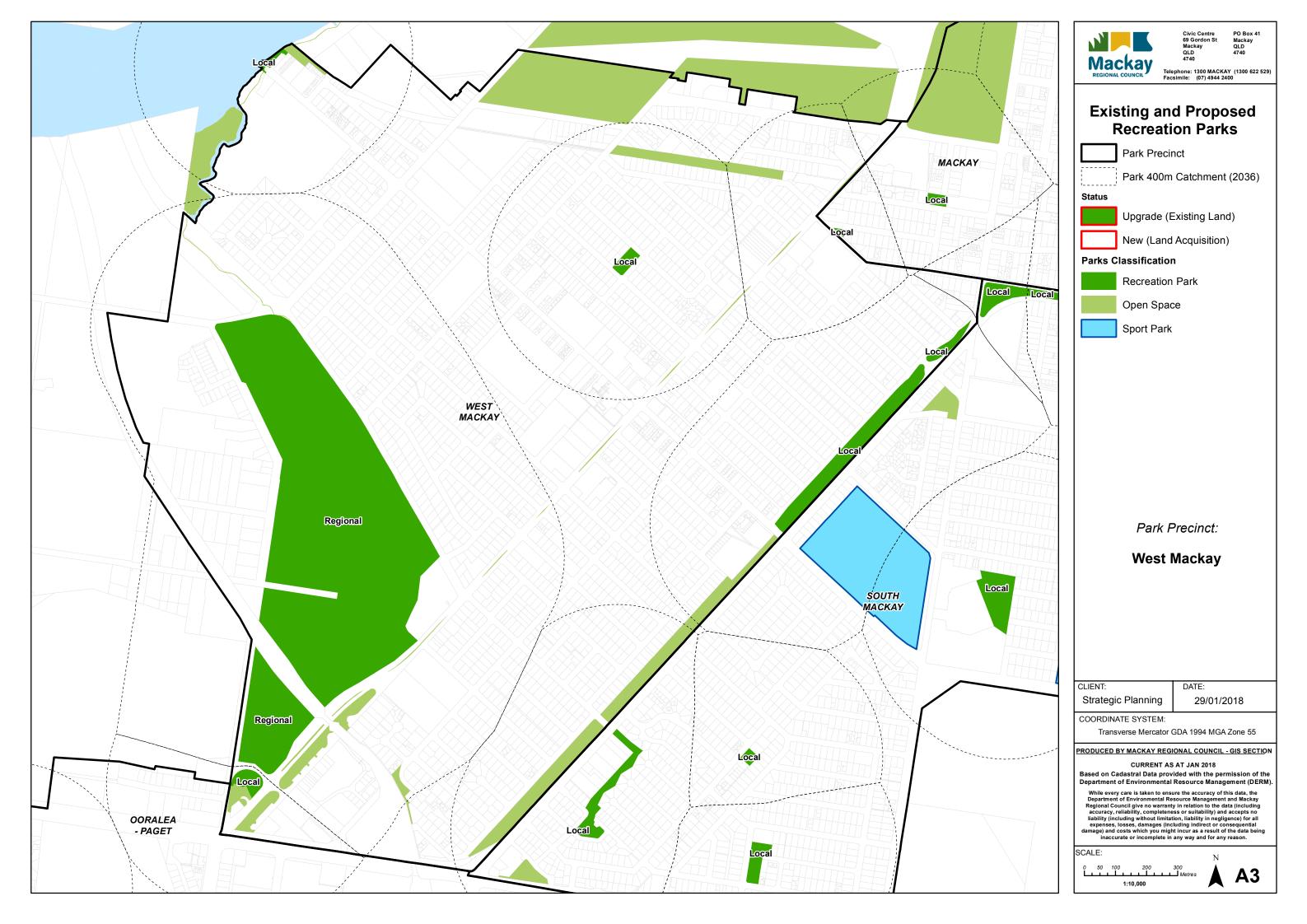


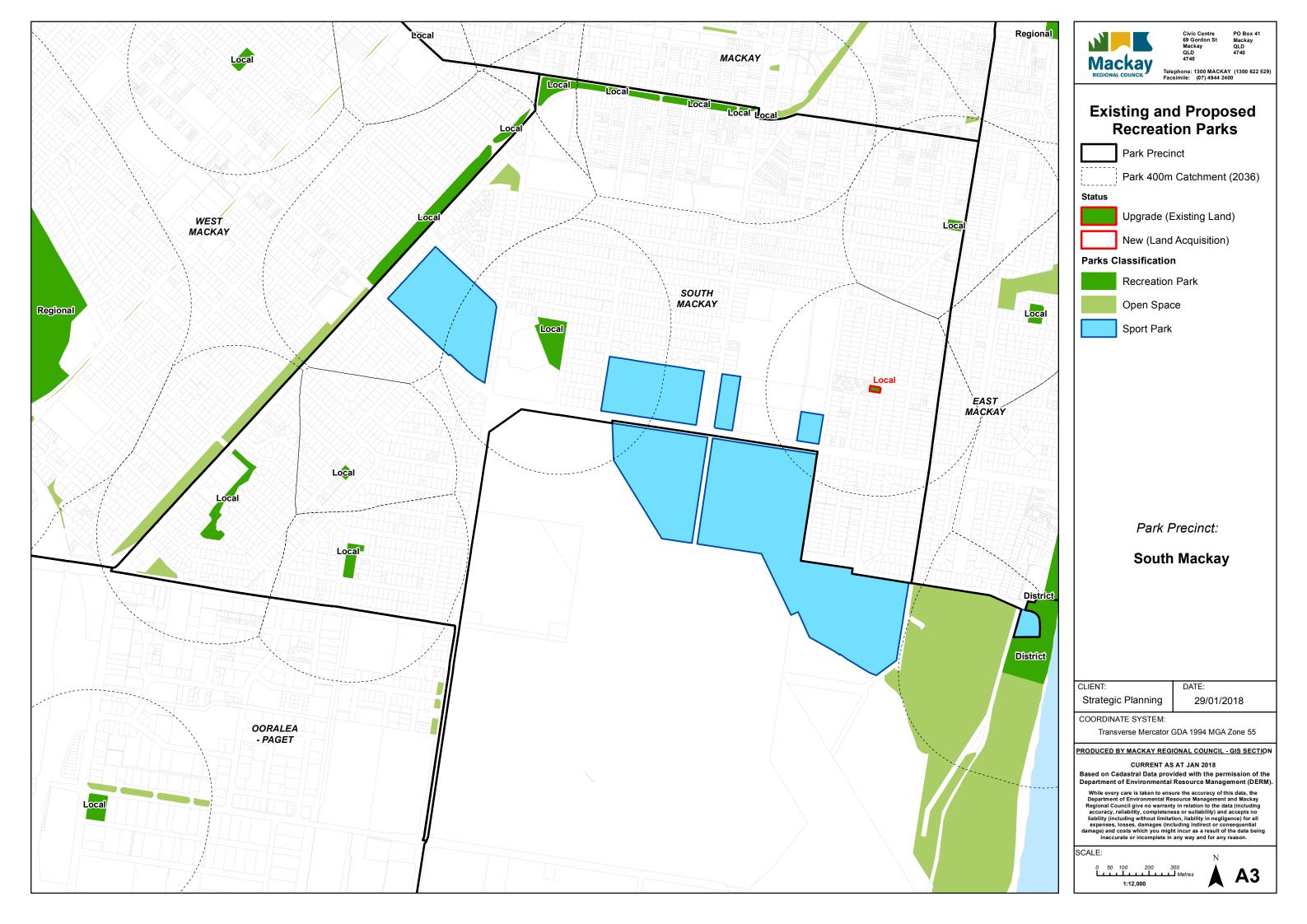


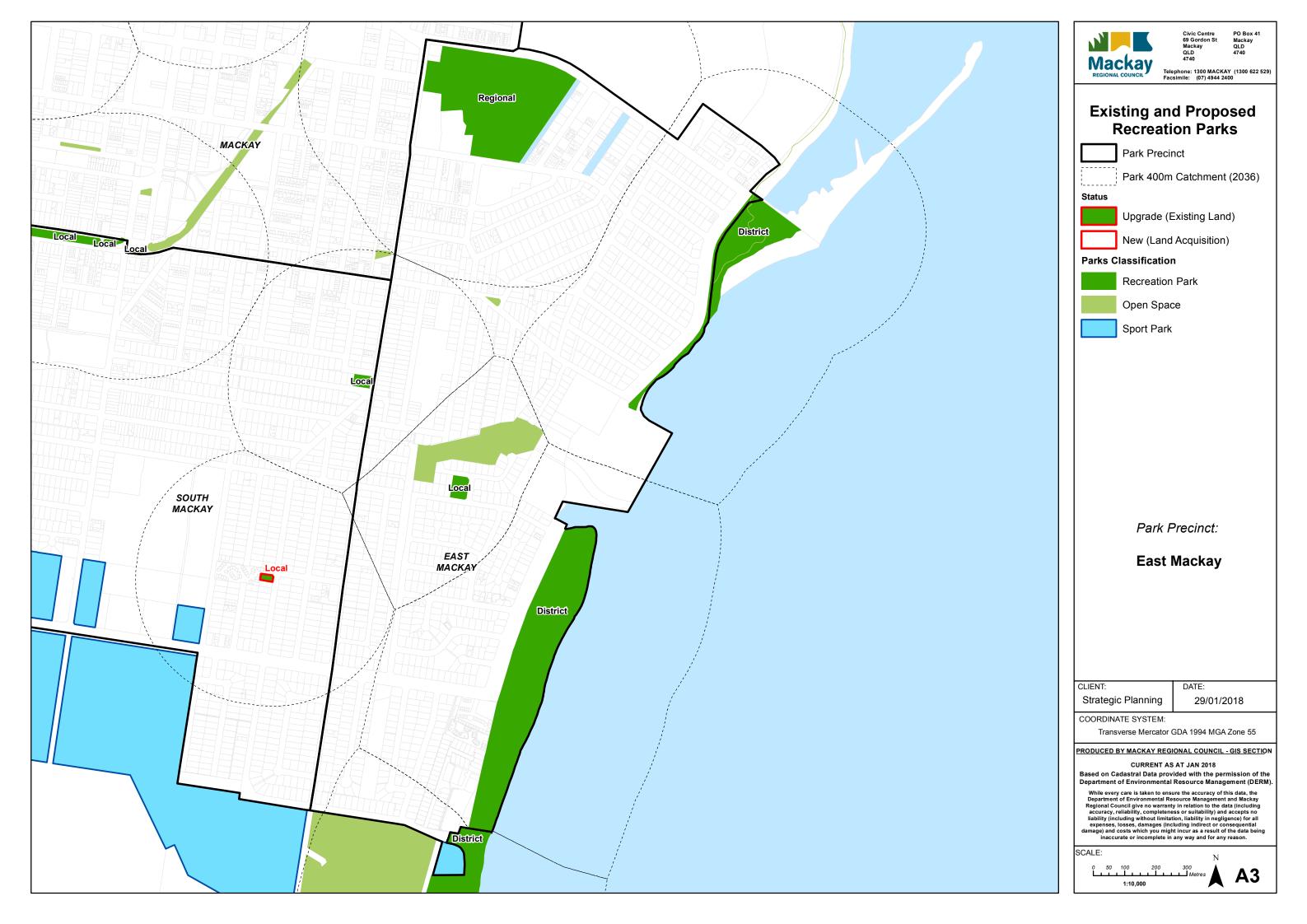




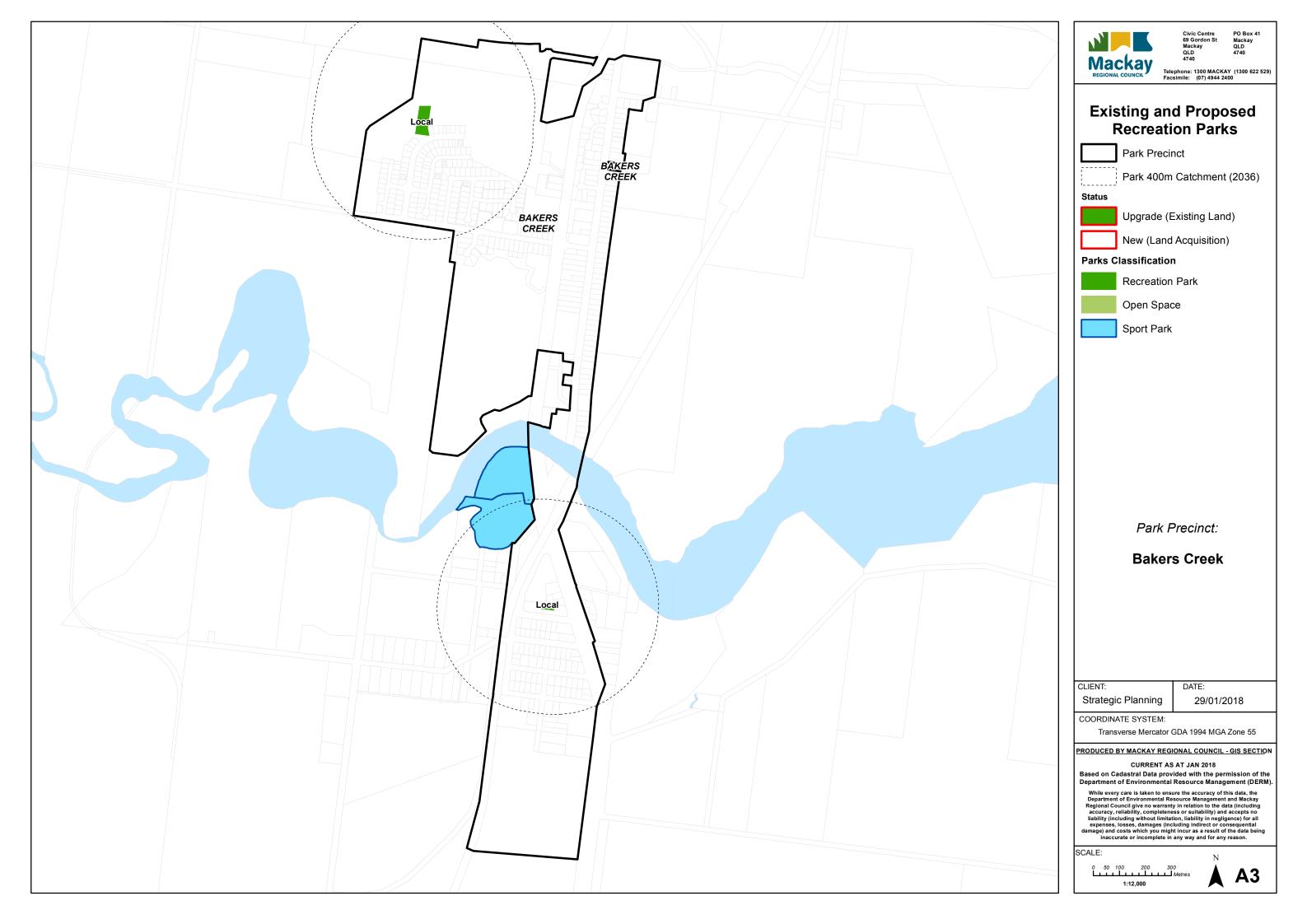


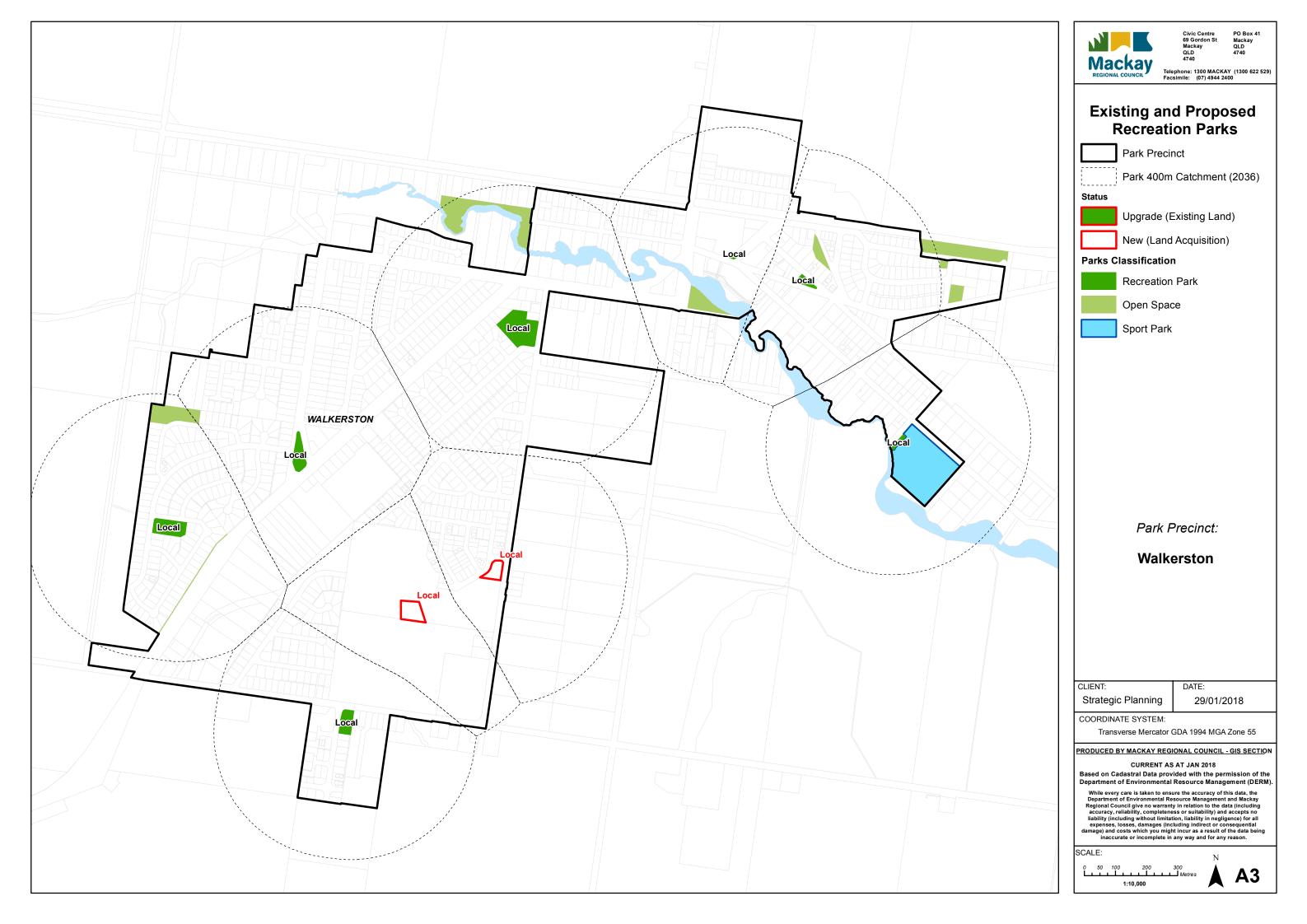


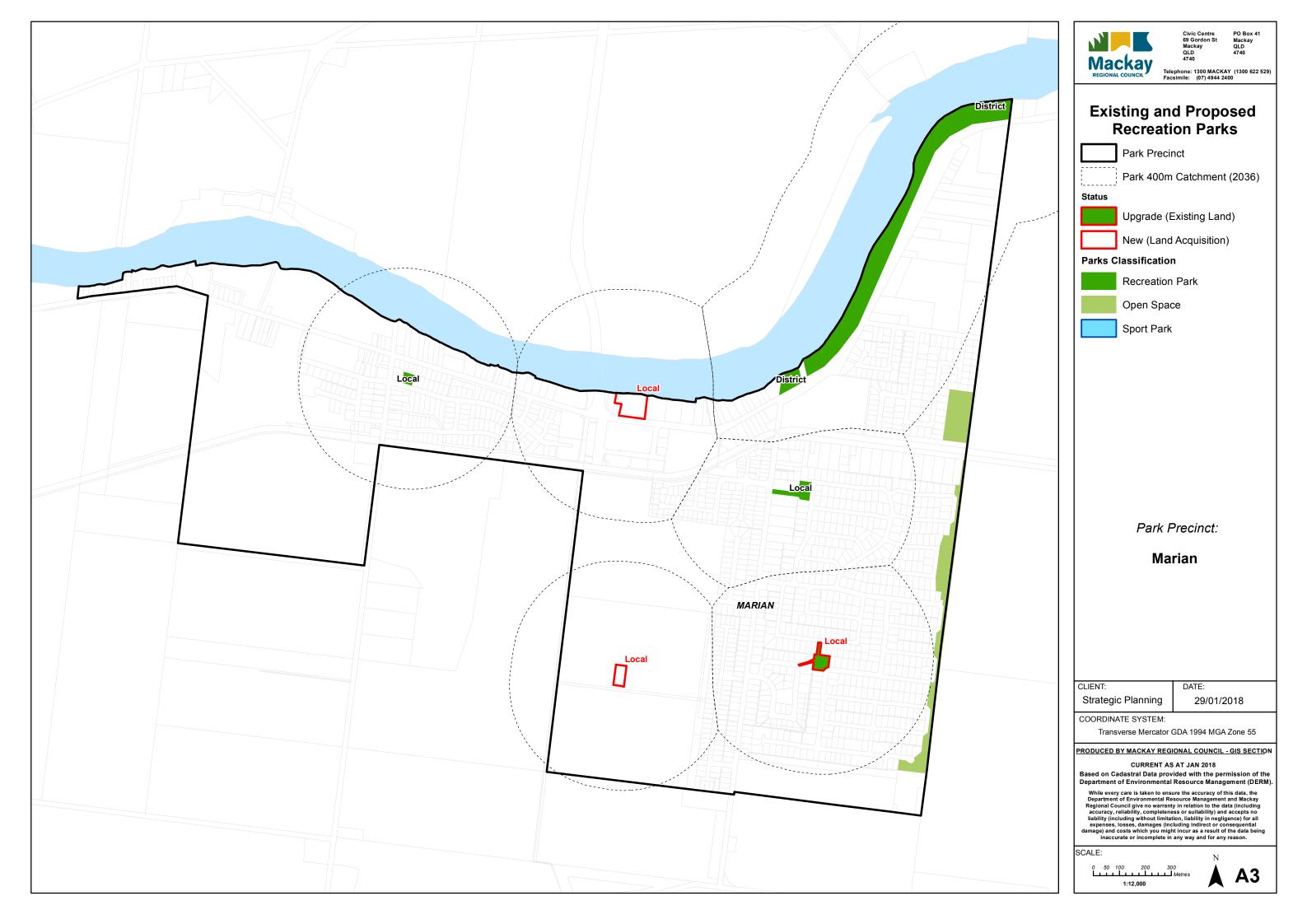


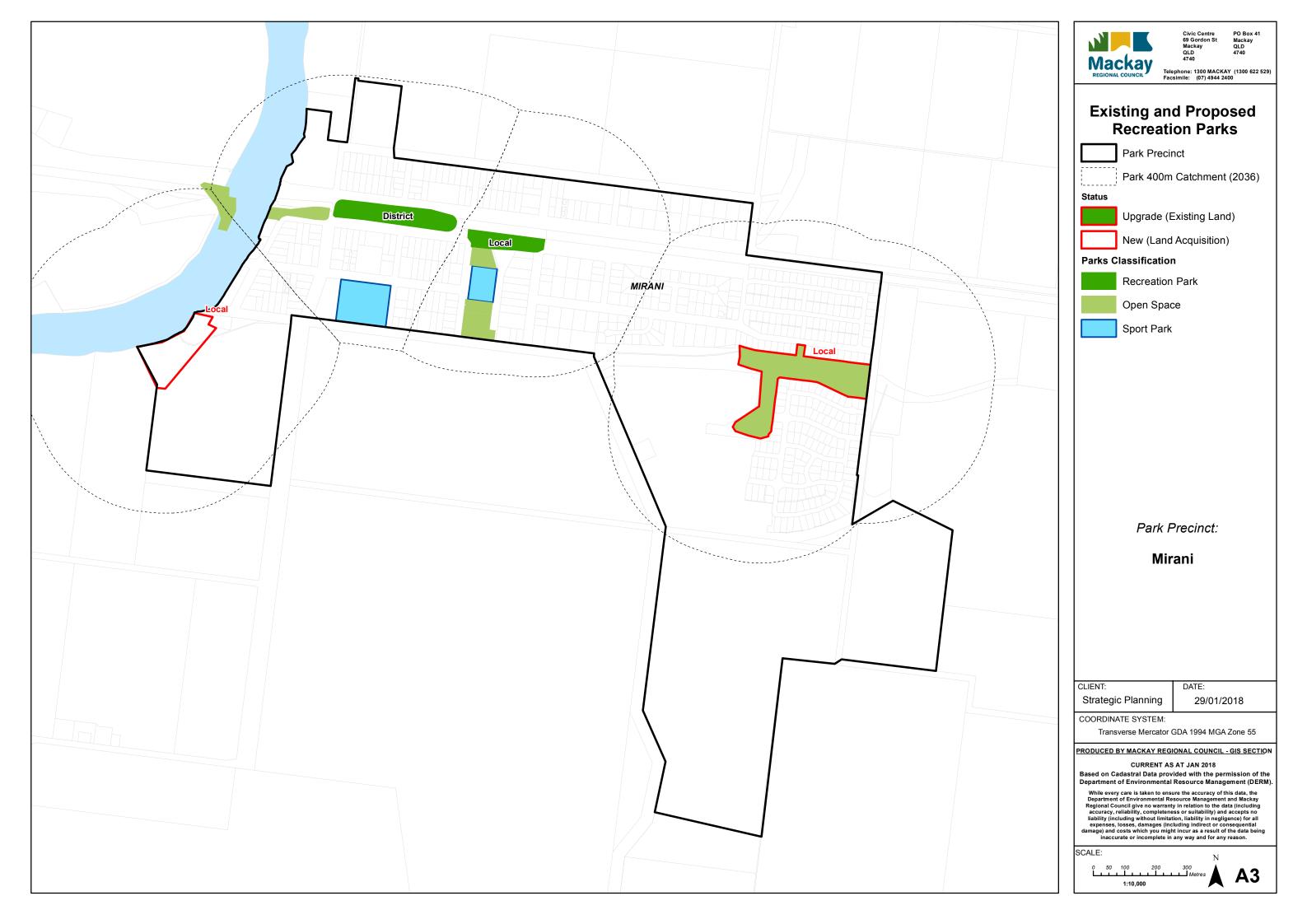


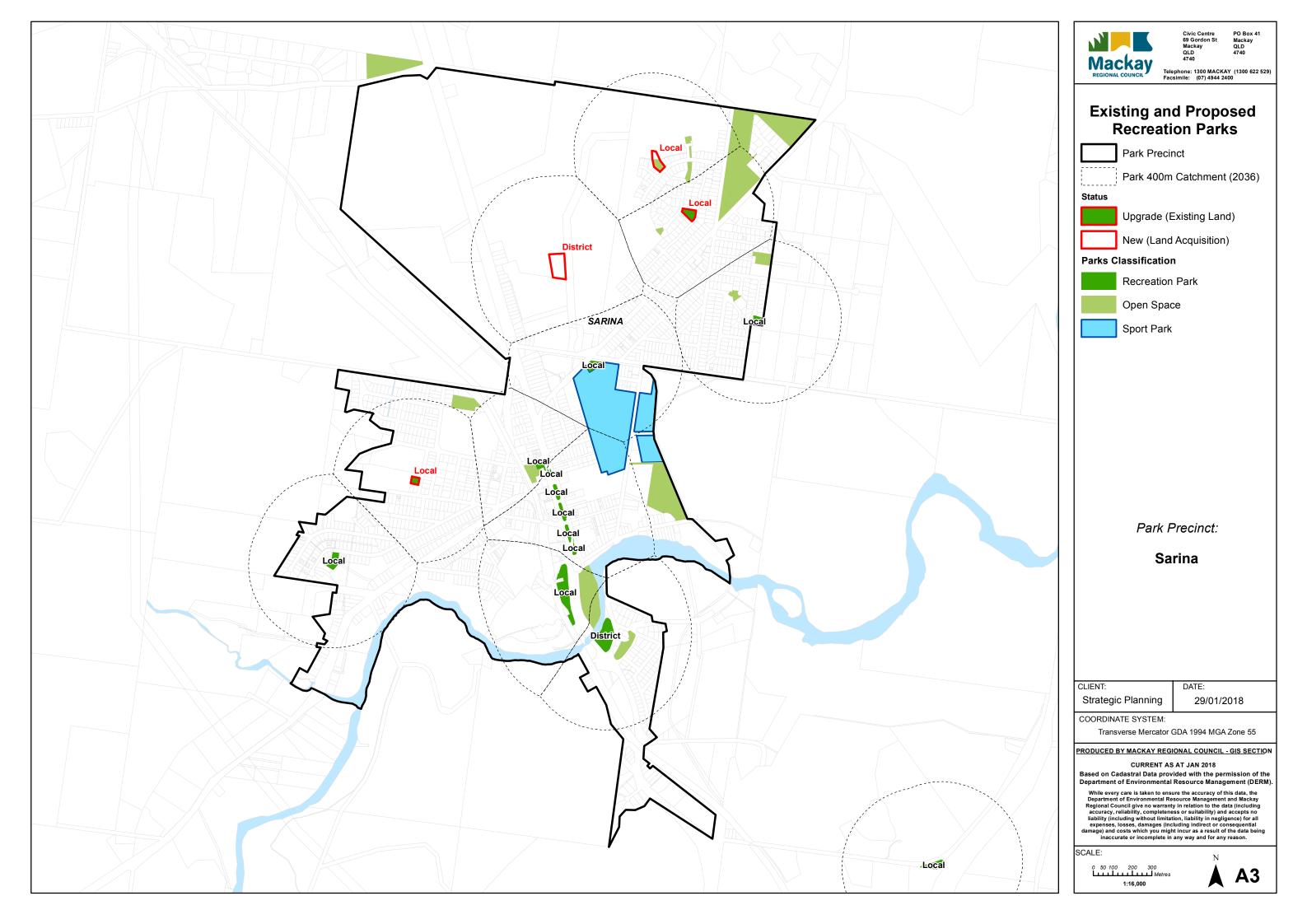
















Annexure B

Park Projects – Indicative List



Annexure B Indicative Parks Project List (MRC Recreational Parks Strategy)

Purpose: To satisfy Desired Service Standards (DSS) for recreational parks in (A) future urban growth areas and (B) established urban areas (Mackay, Walkerston, Sarina, Marian and Mirani)

A. NEW PARKS IN URBAN GROWTH AREAS Urban Growth Areas (LGIP PERIOD to 2031)					ĺ			5 year 2021	10 year 2026	15 year 2031	Ultimate 2032+	Indicative Timing
PARK TYPE	PARK NAME	PLAYG	PARK PRECINCT :	Size (ha)	LAND VALUE	EMBELLISH	TOTAL					
Local Park	<pre><shoal -="" lake="" park="" point="" waters=""></shoal></pre>	Yes	SHOAL POINT - BUCASIA	0.500	\$ 350,000	\$ 174,000	\$ 524,000			524,000		202
Local Park	<plantation 3="" palms="" park=""></plantation>		EIMEO - RURAL VIEW	0.452	\$ 316,680	\$ 94,000	\$ 410,680			410,680		203
Local Park	<kerrisdale north="" park=""></kerrisdale>		ANDERGROVE-BEACONSFIELD (K)	0.500	\$ 350,000	\$ 94,000	\$ 444,000			444,000		203
Local Park	<beaconsfield heights="" park=""></beaconsfield>		ANDERGROVE - BEACONSFIELD	0.500	\$ 350,000	\$ 94,000	\$ 444,000		444,000			202
Local Park	<kellys park="" road=""></kellys>		WALKERSTON	0.257	\$ 180,180	\$ 174,000	\$ 354,180		354,180			202
Local Park	<marian meadows="" park=""></marian>		MARIAN	0.200	\$ 140,000	\$ 94,000	\$ 234,000			234,000		202
Local Park	<mirani esplanade="" park=""></mirani>		MIRANI	0.500	\$ 350,000	\$ 94,000	\$ 444,000			444,000		202
Local Park	<pioneer lakes="" park=""></pioneer>		MIRANI	0.000	\$ -	\$ 65,000	\$ 65,000			65,000		203:
Local Park	MILLENIUM DRIVE PARK	Yes	SARINA	0.131	\$ 91,490	\$ 161,500	\$ 252,990			252,990		203
District Park	<rosewood drive="" park=""></rosewood>		EIMEO - RURAL VIEW	1.500	\$ 1,050,000	\$ 662,500	\$ 1,712,500			1,712,500		203:
Urban Growth A	reas (beyond 2031)											
Local Park	<shoal bay="" park="" point=""></shoal>		SHOAL POINT - BUCASIA	0.500	\$ 350,000	\$ 94,000	\$ 444,000				444,000	203
Local Park	<shoal -="" north="" point="" waters=""></shoal>		SHOAL POINT - BUCASIA	0.500	\$ 350,000	\$ 94,000	\$ 444,000				444,000	204
Local Park	<explorer estate="" park=""></explorer>	Yes	EIMEO - RURAL VIEW	0.500	L	\$ 174,000	\$ 524,000				524,000	203
Local Park	<cains land="" local="" park=""></cains>	Yes	EIMEO - RURAL VIEW	0.500	\$ 350,000	\$ 174,000	\$ 524,000				524,000	2042
Local Park	<wallmans park="" road=""></wallmans>	1.03	EIMEO - RURAL VIEW	0.500	\$ 350,000	\$ 94,000	\$ 444,000				444,000	204
Local Park	<glenrowen park=""></glenrowen>		WALKERSTON	0.421	\$ 294,980	\$ 94,000	\$ 388,980				388,980	2037
Local Park	<marian centre="" esplanade="" park=""></marian>		MARIAN	0.984	\$ 688,450	\$ 94,000	\$ 782,450				782,450	2035
Local Park	<hoares park="" road=""></hoares>	Yes	MIRANI	0.500	\$ 350,000	\$ 174,000	\$ 782,430				524,000	203
District Park	<sentinal district="" park=""></sentinal>	Yes	SARINA	3.000	\$ 2,100,000	\$ 647,000	\$ 2,747,000				2,747,000	2036
District SPORT Park	<geislers park="" sports=""></geislers>	163	SHOAL POINT - BUCASIA	10.000	\$ 2,100,000 \$ _	\$ 4,127,500	\$ 4,127,500				4,127,500	2036
District SPORT Park	<plantation palms="" park="" sports=""></plantation>		EIMEO - RURAL VIEW	5.000	\$ 3,500,000	\$ 3,307,500	\$ 6,807,500				6,807,500	2041
District SPORT Park	<marian park="" sports=""></marian>		MARIAN	9.279		\$ 4,124,000	\$ 10,619,090				10,619,090	2039
			.1	L	L		7 10,013,030					
B. EXISTING PARKLAND UPGRADE (TO IMPROVE DSS AND I			•					2021	2026	2031	2032 +	Indicative Timing
PARK TYPE	PARK NAME	PLAYG	PARK PRECINCT	Size (ha)	LAND	EMBELLISH	TOTAL					
Local Park	PACIFIC AVENUE PARK		SARINA	0.282	\$ -	\$ 48,000	\$ 48,000	48,000				2021
Local Park	BALD HILL ROAD RESERVE	Yes	MOUNT PLEASANT - GLENELLA	1.384		\$ 164,000	\$ 164,000	164,000				2021
Local Park	<norris park="" road="" skate=""></norris>	Yes	ANDERGROVE - BEACONSFIELD	0.500	\$ -	\$ 210,000	\$ 210,000	210,000				2021
Local Park	DEVEREUX STREET PARK		EIMEO - RURAL VIEW	0.500		\$ 36,000	\$ 36,000	36,000				202:
Local Park	O'RIELY AVENUE PARK		MARIAN	0.494	\$ -	\$ 37,000	\$ 37,000	37,000				2021
Local Park	BARBER DRIVE PARK		EIMEO - RURAL VIEW	0.702		\$ 61,000	\$ 61,000	61,000				2021
Local Park	Pitt Street Reserve		EIMEO - RURAL VIEW	0.081	\$ -	\$ 36,000	\$ 36,000	36,000				202:
Local Park	EMPEROR DRIVE PARK		ANDERGROVE - BEACONSFIELD	0.459		\$ 21,000	\$ 21,000		21,000			2026
Local Park	MOREHEAD PARK		EIMEO - RURAL VIEW	2.576	\$ -	\$ 36,000	\$ 36,000		36,000			2026
Local Park	JENVEY COURT RESERVE		SHOAL POINT - BUCASIA	0.211	\$ -	\$ 84,000	\$ 84,000		84,000			2026
Local Park	RALEIGH STREET PARK		OORALEA - PAGET	0.785		\$ 83,000	\$ 83,000			83,000		2031
Local Park	SCOTT STREET PARK		SOUTH MACKAY	0.080		\$ 61,000	\$ 61,000				61,000	2036
Local Park	HOSPITAL STREET PARK		SARINA	0.143	\$ -	\$ 37,000	\$ 37,000				37,000	2036
Local Park	HODGES ROAD PARK		SHOAL POINT - BUCASIA	0.622	\$ -	\$ 84,000	\$ 84,000				84,000	204:
Local Park	PHILLIP STREET PARK		MOUNT PLEASANT - GLENELLA	1.775	\$ -	\$ 84,000	\$ 84,000				84,000	204:
District Park	CAMILLERI STREET RESERVE	Yes	EIMEO - RURAL VIEW	7.865	\$ -	\$ 373,000	\$ 373,000	373,000				202:
District Park	BROOMDYKES-WOODLANDS PARK	Yes	ANDERGROVE - BEACONSFIELD	13.395	\$ -	\$ 281,000	\$ 281,000	281,000				202:
SPECIAL PROJECT	TS:				Ī							
Regional SPORT Park	<cqu precinct="" regional="" sports=""></cqu>		OORALEA - PAGET	13.500	\$ -	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 10,000,000	10,000,000				202:

Notes

- 1. <future park name> in brackets
- 2. Timing is indicative only and depends on (a) urban growth occuring to require new parks, and (b) discretionary budget allocation to upgrade existing parkland to improve DSS.
- 3. Indicative costing based on 2017 dollar value, and does not provide for contingency, inflation or cost escalation.

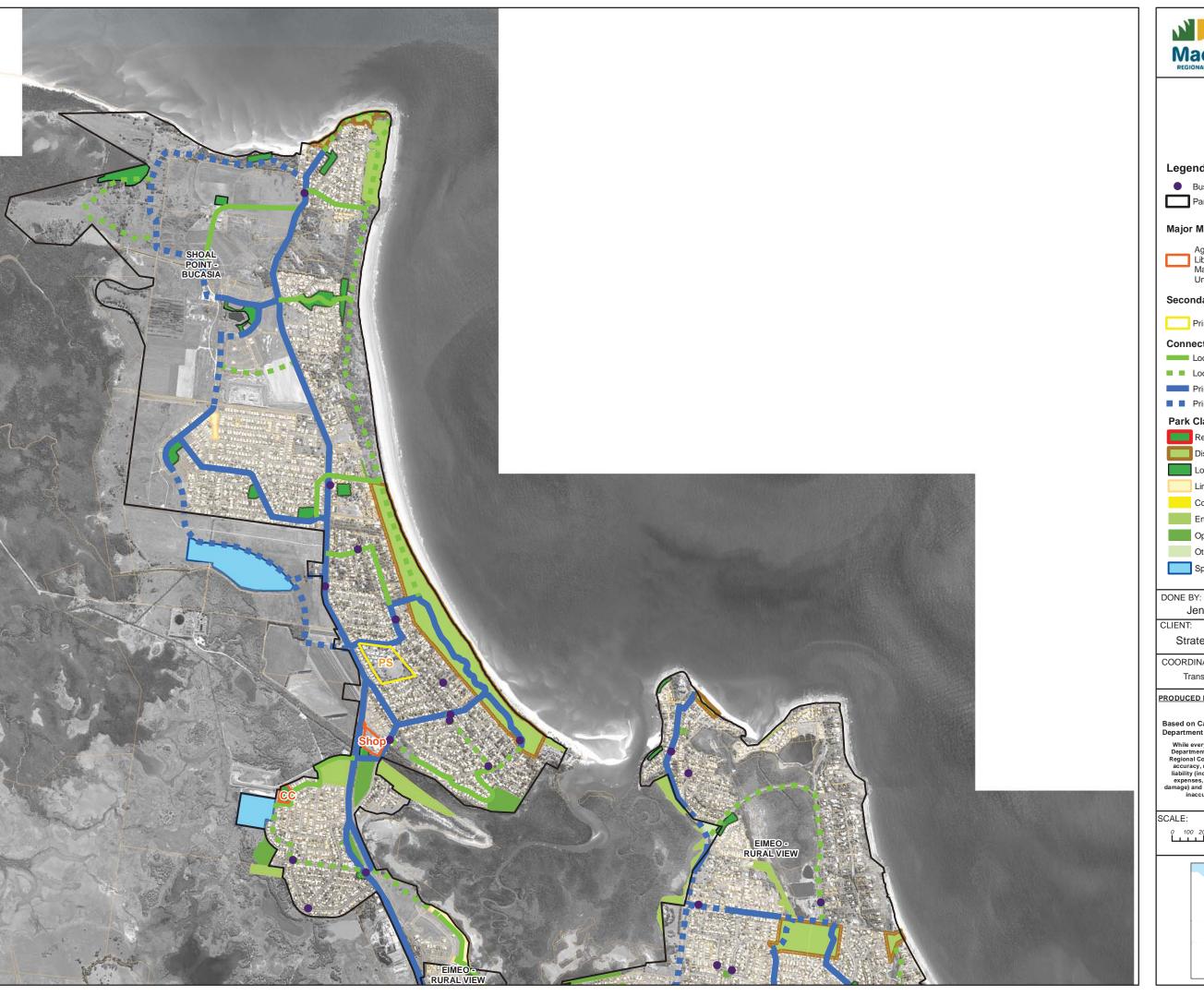




Annexure C

MAP Series - Primary connectivity to recreation parks in key urban areas







Map 1 of 11

Legend

Bus Stop

Park Precincts

Major Magnet

Aged Care (AGC), Community Centre (CC), Library (LIB), High School (HS), Hospital (H), Major Shopping (SHOPS), Showground (SHOW), University (UNI)

Secondary Local Magnet

Primary Schools (PS)

Connection

Local Connection

Local Future Connection

Primary Connection

■ ■ Primary Future Connection

Park Classification

Regional Recreation Park

District Recreation Park

Local Recreation Park

Linear Park

Community Use

Environmental Park

Open Space

Other Use

Sport Park

Jenny Wells

DATE: 29/01/2018

Parks Project

Strategic Planning

COORDINATE SYSTEM:

Transverse Mercator GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

PRODUCED BY MACKAY REGIONAL COUNCIL - GIS SECTION

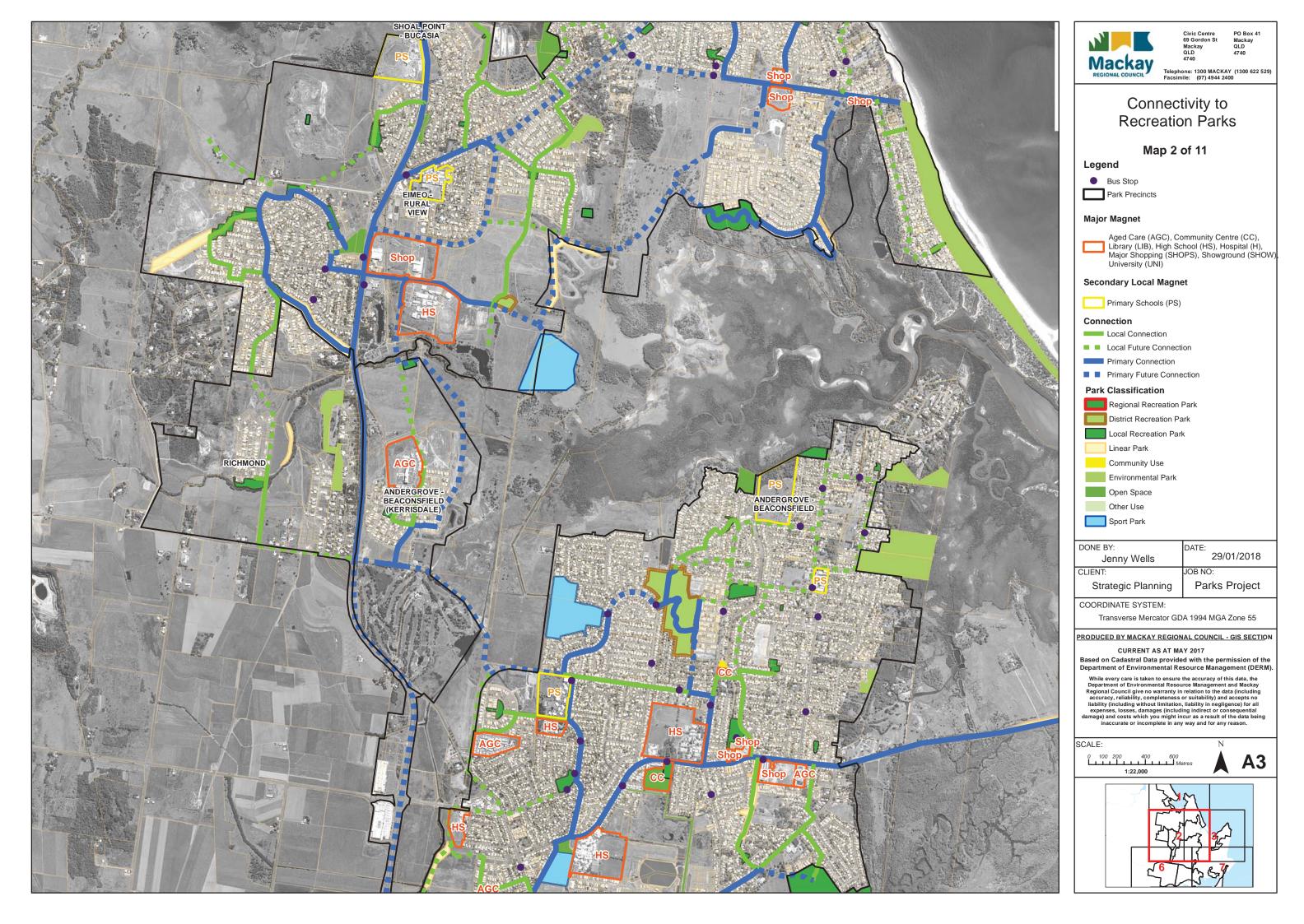
CURRENT AS AT MAY 2017

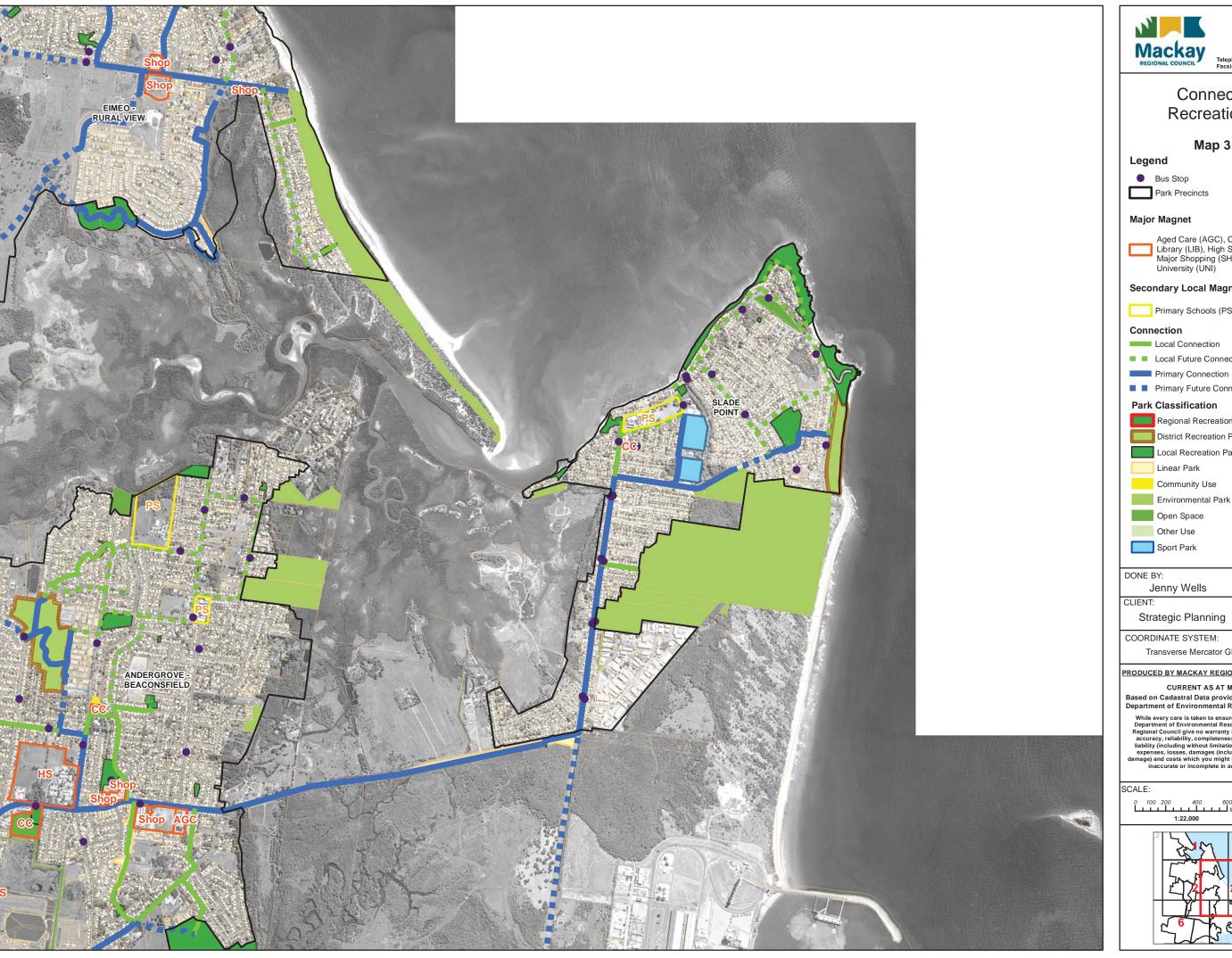
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Map 3 of 11

Bus Stop

Aged Care (AGC), Community Centre (CC), Library (LIB), High School (HS), Hospital (H), Major Shopping (SHOPS), Showground (SHOW), University (UNI)

Secondary Local Magnet

Primary Schools (PS)

Local Connection

Local Future Connection

Primary Connection

■ ■ Primary Future Connection

Park Classification

Regional Recreation Park

District Recreation Park

Local Recreation Park

Linear Park

Community Use

Other Use

Sport Park

DATE: 29/01/2018

Parks Project

Strategic Planning

COORDINATE SYSTEM:

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Map 4 of 11



Bus Stop

Park Precincts

Major Magnet

Aged Care (AGC), Community Centre (CC), Library (LIB), High School (HS), Hospital (H), Major Shopping (SHOPS), Showground (SHOW) University (UNI)

Secondary Local Magnet

Primary Schools (PS)

Connection

Local Connection

■ Local Future Connection

Primary Connection

■ ■ Primary Future Connection

Park Classification

Regional Recreation Park

District Recreation Park

Local Recreation Park

Linear Park

Community Use

Environmental Park

Open Space

Other Use

Sport Park

DATE: Jenny Wells

29/01/2018

Parks Project

Strategic Planning

COORDINATE SYSTEM:

Transverse Mercator GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

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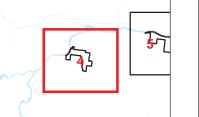
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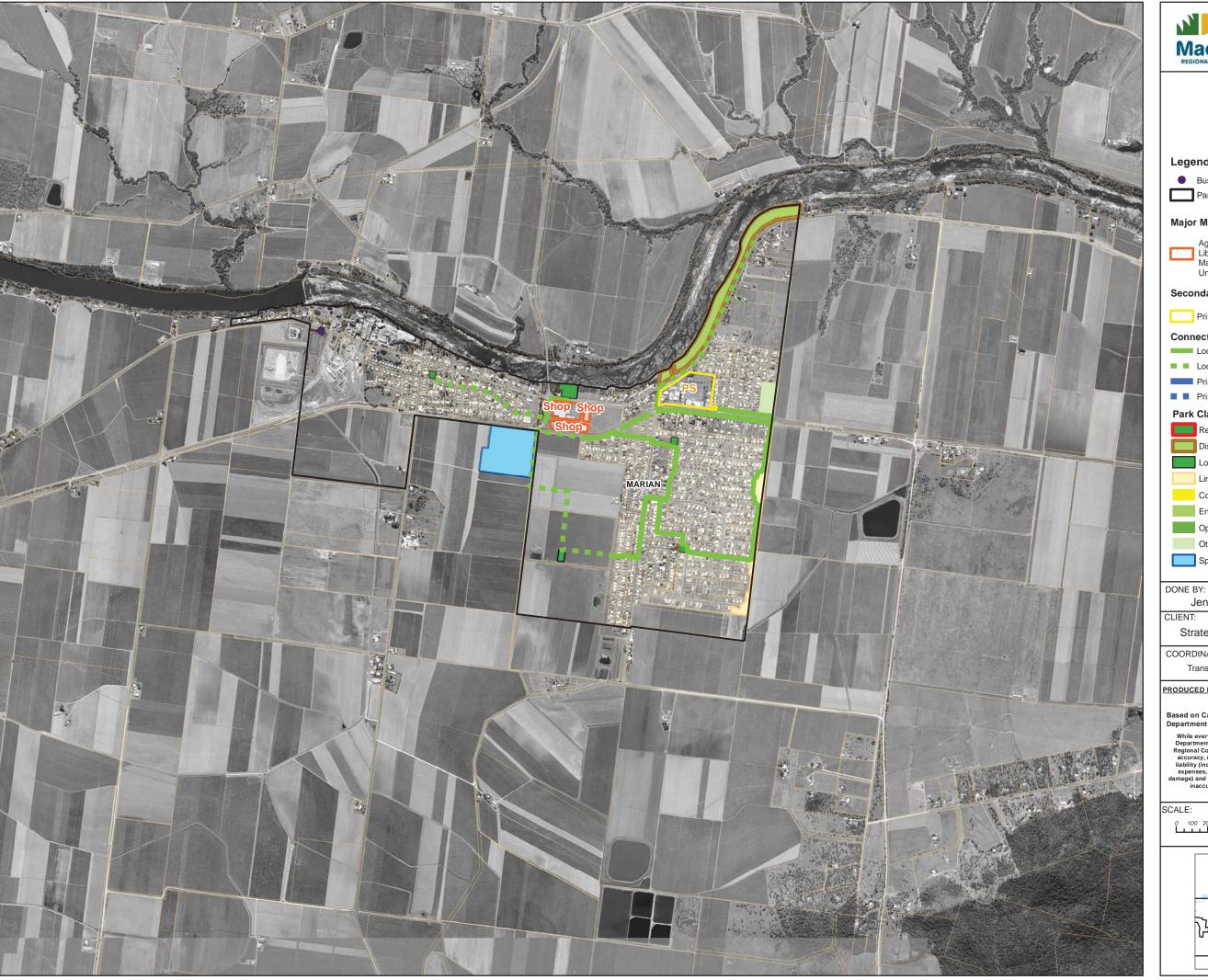
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SCALE:











Map 5 of 11

Legend

Bus Stop

Park Precincts

Major Magnet

Aged Care (AGC), Community Centre (CC),
Library (LIB), High School (HS), Hospital (H),
Major Shopping (SHOPS), Showground (SHOW),
University (UNI)

Secondary Local Magnet

Primary Schools (PS)

Connection

Local Connection

■ Local Future Connection

Primary Connection

■ ■ Primary Future Connection

Park Classification

Regional Recreation Park

District Recreation Park

Local Recreation Park

Linear Park

Community Use

Environmental Park

Open Space

Other Use

Sport Park

DATE: Jenny Wells

29/01/2018

Parks Project

Strategic Planning

COORDINATE SYSTEM:

Transverse Mercator GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

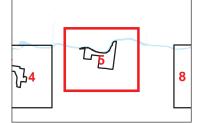
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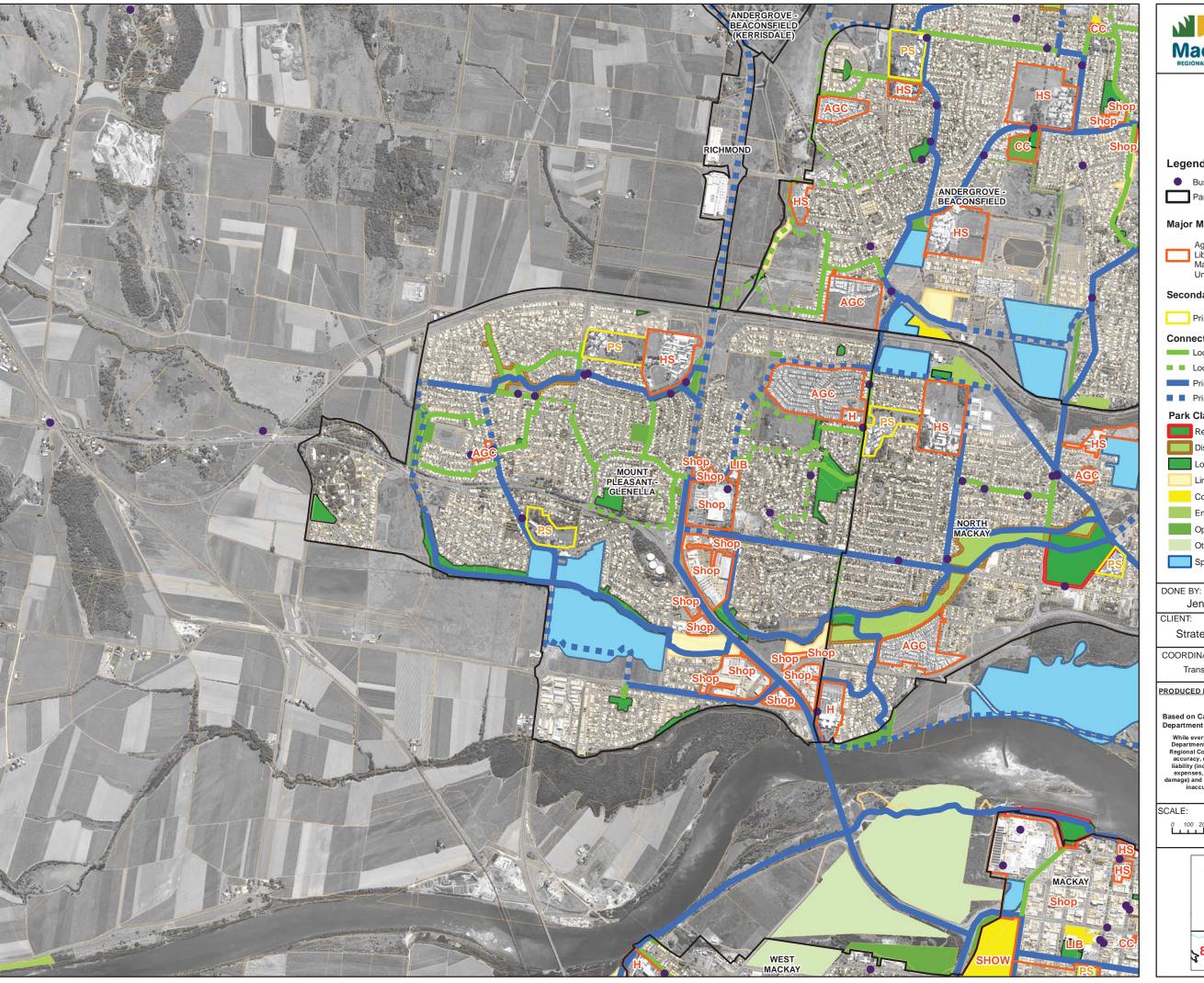
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Map 6 of 11

Legend

Bus Stop

Park Precincts

Major Magnet

Aged Care (AGC), Community Centre (CC), Library (LIB), High School (HS), Hospital (H), Major Shopping (SHOPS), Showground (SHOW), University (UNI)

Secondary Local Magnet

Primary Schools (PS)

Connection

Local Connection

Local Future Connection

Primary Connection

■ ■ Primary Future Connection

Park Classification

Regional Recreation Park

District Recreation Park

Local Recreation Park

Linear Park

Community Use

Environmental Park

Open Space

Other Use

Sport Park

DATE: 29/01/2018 Jenny Wells

Parks Project Strategic Planning

COORDINATE SYSTEM:

Transverse Mercator GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

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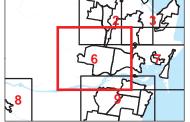
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SCALE:







Map 7 of 11

Aged Care (AGC), Community Centre (CC), Library (LIB), High School (HS), Hospital (H), Major Shopping (SHOPS), Showground (SHOW)

Regional Recreation Park

District Recreation Park

DATE: 29/01/2018

Parks Project

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CURRENT AS AT MAY 2017

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Map 8 of 11

Legend

Bus Stop

Park Precincts

Major Magnet

Aged Care (AGC), Community Centre (CC), Library (LIB), High School (HS), Hospital (H), Major Shopping (SHOPS), Showground (SHOW), University (UNI)

Secondary Local Magnet

Primary Schools (PS)

Connection

Local Connection

■ Local Future Connection

Primary Connection

■ ■ Primary Future Connection

Park Classification

Regional Recreation Park

District Recreation Park

Local Recreation Park

Linear Park

Community Use

Environmental Park

Open Space

Other Use

Sport Park

DATE: 29/01/2018 Jenny Wells

Parks Project

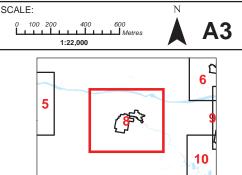
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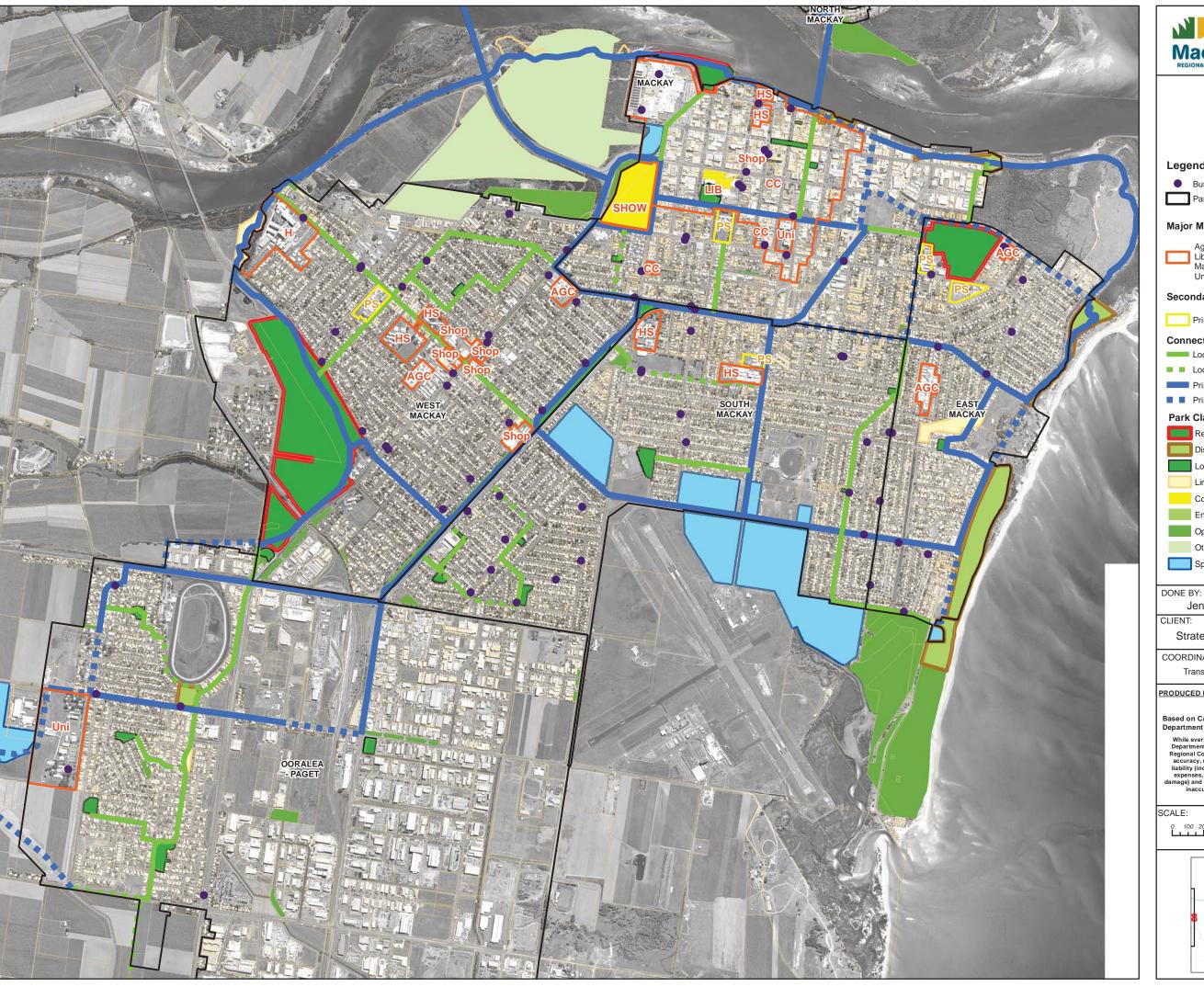
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CURRENT AS AT MAY 2017

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Map 9 of 11

Legend

Bus Stop

Park Precincts

Major Magnet

Aged Care (AGC), Community Centre (CC), Library (LIB), High School (HS), Hospital (H), Major Shopping (SHOPS), Showground (SHOW), University (UNI)

Secondary Local Magnet

Primary Schools (PS)

Connection

Local Connection

■ Local Future Connection

Primary Connection

■ ■ Primary Future Connection

Park Classification

Regional Recreation Park

District Recreation Park

Local Recreation Park

Linear Park

Community Use

Environmental Park

Open Space

Other Use

Sport Park

Jenny Wells

DATE: 29/01/2018

Parks Project Strategic Planning

COORDINATE SYSTEM:

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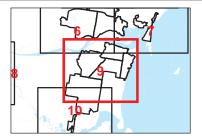
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Map 10 of 11

Legend

Bus Stop

Park Precincts

Major Magnet

Aged Care (AGC), Community Centre (CC),
Library (LIB), High School (HS), Hospital (H),
Major Shopping (SHOPS), Showground (SHOW),
University (UNI)

Secondary Local Magnet

Primary Schools (PS)

Connection

Local Connection

■ Local Future Connection

Primary Connection

■ ■ Primary Future Connection

Park Classification

Regional Recreation Park

District Recreation Park

Local Recreation Park

Linear Park

Community Use

Environmental Park

Open Space

Other Use

Sport Park

Jenny Wells

29/01/2018

Strategic Planning

Parks Project

COORDINATE SYSTEM:

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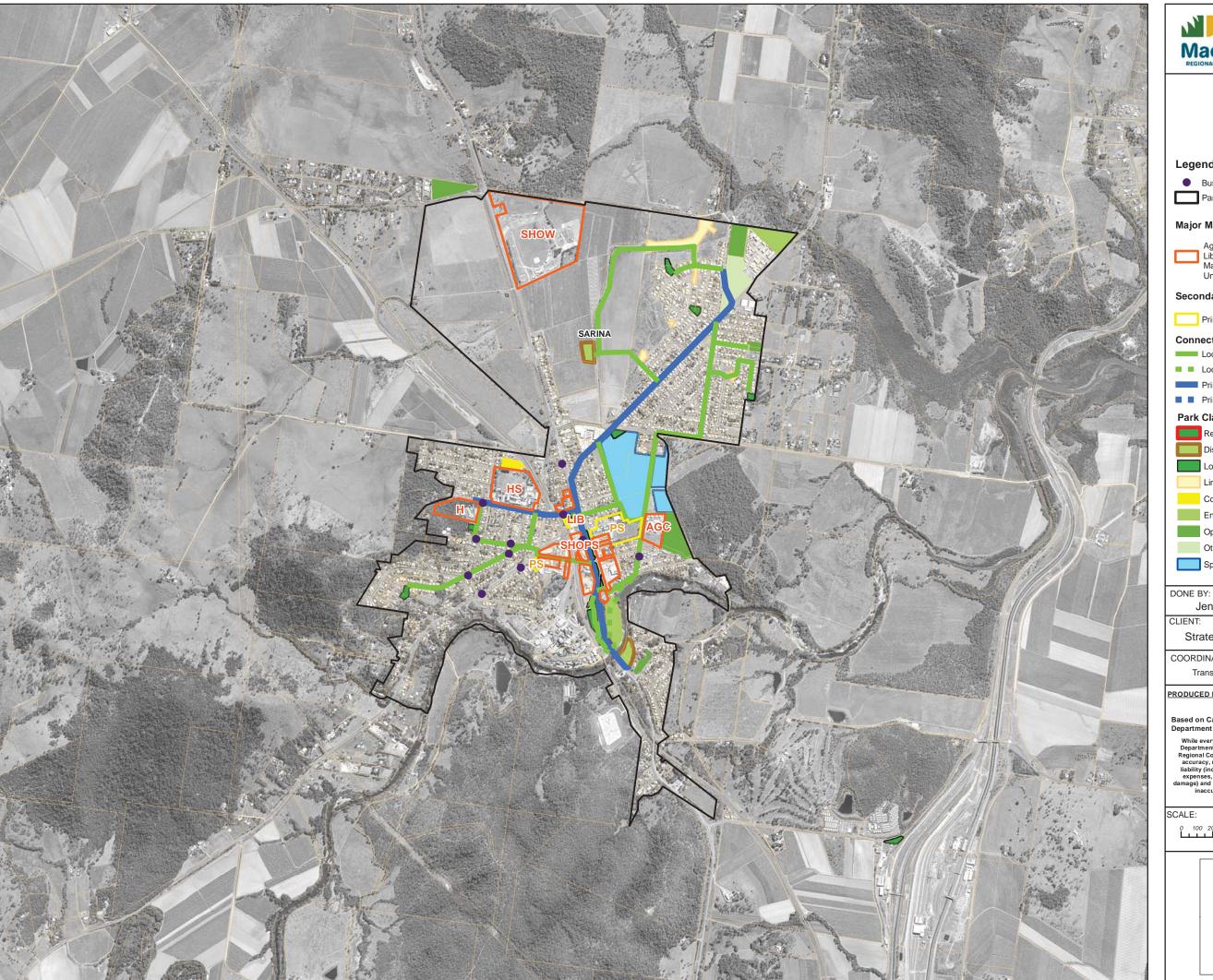
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SCALE:









Map 11 of 11

Legend

Bus Stop

Park Precincts

Major Magnet

Aged Care (AGC), Community Centre (CC),
Library (LIB), High School (HS), Hospital (H),
Major Shopping (SHOPS), Showground (SHOW),
University (UNI)

Secondary Local Magnet

Primary Schools (PS)

Connection

Local Connection

Local Future Connection

Primary Connection

■ ■ Primary Future Connection

Park Classification

Regional Recreation Park

District Recreation Park

Local Recreation Park

Linear Park

Community Use

Environmental Park

Open Space

Other Use

Sport Park

DATE: Jenny Wells

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