

Whitsunday Open Space Strategy 2022



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The *Whitsunday Open Space Strategy 2022* (Strategy) is a key policy document for the planning, development and management of Council controlled parks and open space. The Strategy is a holistic analysis of recreation and sporting needs of the community, informed by local surveys, existing recreation park usage and best practice open space planning. The vision of the Strategy is to promote health and wellbeing in the community. This vision will be achieved through refined desired standards of service for open space provision and identification of gaps for future investments.

The Strategy identifies a variety of key investments to deliver equity in recreational infrastructure across the Region and define anticipated timings for new parks to appropriately service the community. Into the future, the Strategy seeks to minimise the creation of local parks and consolidate existing District, Regional Parks and Sportsparks that have the greatest use, health and liveability benefits.

Supporting the Strategy and cost-benefit improvements, an accompanying design guideline will be created to set out best practice open space design to ensure underutilised spaces and maintenance costs in future development can be decreased. The design guideline will be included in SC6.8 Development Manual Planning Scheme Policy in a future amendment to the *Whitsunday Planning Scheme 2017*.

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1. Introduction

The Whitsunday open space network is composed of over 129ha of recreation parks, 370ha of sporting facilities and 278ha of nature reserves, which service the health and wellbeing needs of the community. This Open Space Strategy seeks to analyse the Region's open space to identify gaps in service provision and generate regionally specific standards of service. Regionally specific standards of service will optimise the open space network to meet the needs of the community and inform the timing and location of future recreation or sportspark open space.

1.1. Strategy outcomes

This Open Space Strategy has been undertaken to achieve the following outcomes:

- Identification of future investments for parks to better meet community needs;
- *Design guideline* included within Whitsunday Development Manual, informing future open space design (supplementary document);
- regionally specific desired rates of provision (ha/1,000 persons) and desired accessibility standards for new subdivisions;
- focus on consolidating investments in major recreation parks whilst minimising the creation of underutilised local parks; and
- estimated timeframes for the delivery of new recreation or sportspark based upon growth projections and existing open space utilisation.



2. Planning for Recreation Parks

2.1. Recreation parks overview in the Whitsundays

The Region is well serviced by accessible parks and natural environments, such as beaches and National Parks, which encourage people to be physically active, support good mental health, promote the Whitsunday lifestyle and provide ecosystem services that benefit urban areas^{1 2}. The rate of provision, location, size and type of recreation parks, informed by Desired standards of service, are proposed to be identified within this Strategy to align with usage and best practice open space planning.

Types of recreation parks within the Whitsunday Region and their associated characteristics are categorised in **Table 1** below.

Table 1: Categories of recreation open space.

Recreation Park category	Characteristics
Linear Park	Narrow open space containing walking, cycling paths and basic supporting infrastructure to connect residential neighbourhoods to parks.
Local park	Small park containing limited recreational infrastructure to service the immediate residential neighbourhood.
District Park*	Medium – large park containing recreational infrastructure for 3 or more user groups.
Regional Park*	Large park containing recreational infrastructure for all user groups.
Nature Park	Recreational areas for appreciating nature, including bushwalks, lookouts, beaches or swimming holes.

* Parks serving a large catchment, defined as ‘trunk infrastructure’ within the Local Government Infrastructure Plan, that may utilise developer contributions for upgrades or new facilities.

2.2. Park usage trends in the Whitsundays

Factors influencing open space usage are reflective of the experience of the user, from the journey to arrive at the open space, natural amenity of the park, perception of safety, lighting, shade, proximity to traffic, park size and quality recreational infrastructure available to support desired activities of each user group. These factors are analysed below and inform proposed desired standards of service and future design guidelines within the Whitsunday Development Manual.

2.2.1 User group trends

Each user group desires a different experience; hence, it is important to consider the needs of each group in developing standards and designs for recreation parks in the Region³. **Table 2** below provides an overview of the factors that influence open space usage within each user group category, which will inform future design guidelines within the Whitsunday Development Manual.

1 (Astell-Burt, Feng, & Kolt, 2014)

2 (van den Berg, et al., 2015)

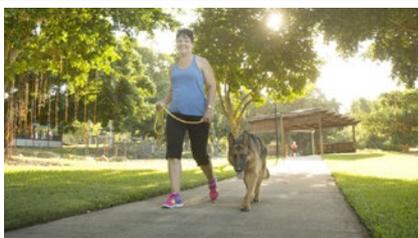
3 (Rozek, Dr Gunn, Gannet, Dr Hooper, & Professor Giles-Corti, 2018)



Table 2: User groups and examples of recreational needs.

User group	Examples of desired recreational activities	
Children and parents	Natural playgrounds Rocky boulders Safe and accessible creeks	
	Playgrounds Swings Waterparks	
	Shaded paths and shaded seating in view of kids play areas	
Adolescents & young adults (12 – 30)	Informal open space/sport fields	
	Climbing equipment Major playgrounds Large slides	
	Basketball rings Skateparks Pump track/mountain bike tracks Volleyball nets Goal posts Cricket nets	



Older adults (30+)	Designs that promote safety security, contact with nature and Opportunities for socializing, such as BBQ's and picnic facilities.	
	Fitness equipment	
	Shaded walking tracks Mountain Bike tracks	

2.2.2 Park sizes influence on usage

People are more physically active within larger parks, especially if there are features for various user groups, such as walking routes, picnic areas, playgrounds and high amenity natural areas. Larger higher quality recreation parks have attracting power to get people outdoors, with residents within 1.6km of such a park reported to be more likely to achieve the recommended 150 minutes of physical activity per week⁴. Having a larger, high-quality park within this distance may be more important for promoting sufficient health benefits than simply living close to smaller, lower-quality park. People become less likely to walk 400m to a park if it is less than 1.5ha with limited recreational equipment. These considerations inform:

- standards of service for Regional and District recreation parks being of adequate size to accommodate a range of amenities to support activities for all user groups and attract usage;
- the capacity of the Region's existing high amenity and embellished Regional recreation Foreshore parks to attract usage from a broader catchment; and
- standards of service and a network approach that focuses investments more on Regional and District parks than smaller local parks.

2.2.3 Park embellishments and design influence on usage

Quality *key recreational infrastructure* is a factor that enhances park attractiveness for users and encourages outdoor exercise⁵. *Key recreational infrastructure* items are distributed within each Township but not in every park, based upon catchment analysis and historic community surveys, this includes:

- Major attraction playground, exceeding a cost of \$500,000, or three major playgrounds/ climbing equipment in close proximity which together cost over \$500,000;
- Basketball court;
- Disability or special needs recreational equipment;
- Skate parks or similar;

4 (Sugiyama, Francis, Middleton, Owen, & Giles-Corti, 2010)

5 (Jansson, 2010)

- Pump track;
- Water park or lagoon;
- Goal posts;
- Cricket nets; and
- Dog parks.

Aside from infrastructure, park layout is also important. Factors that discourage open space usage include, poorly maintained areas, low perception of safety, limited or uninteresting amenities and poor or unsafe accessibility. Parks with trails are more likely to be used for physical activity than those without trails, with usage relative to the amenity of the trails being within vegetated areas, water features or pleasant views⁶.

These findings inform:

- **Appendix 1 – Catchment analysis** and **Section 5 - Recommendations** which explore the location and gaps in the open space network in providing *key recreational infrastructure*; and
- *Design guideline* assessment benchmarks for future parks within the Whitsunday Development Manual.

2.2.4 Park accessibility influence on usage

Recreation park accessibility's influence on usage is dependent on factors, such as the attractiveness of the recreation park, safety and amenity of the journey and distance from home. For example:

- walking to a park is more likely for residents within a neighbourhood that has an adequately sized and embellished park within 400m or 5 minutes' walk, with walking to a park less likely at distances over 800m⁷;
- an attractive park accessed by well vegetated, high amenity and safe linear parks, increases the likelihood of walking a distance of up to 1.6km⁸;
- The Region's hot and wet climate may impact desirability of walking to parks for older adults and parents with children; and
- provision of quality open space accessible by walking or cycling is particularly important in areas of higher density where backyards are smaller⁹.

In practical outcomes, these findings inform accessibility standards of service and highlight the need to ensure new subdivisions, in proximity to Nature, District or Regional parks, include desirable pedestrian connections or vegetated linear parks to enhance the attractiveness of walking or cycling. **Section 5.3 Planning Scheme amendments** and future design guidelines within the Whitsunday Development Manual will facilitate this.

2.2.5 Park provision influence on usage

The Whitsunday recreational lifestyle is not limited to recreation parks, with highly accessible beaches, National Parks, bush walks and maritime activities meeting the needs of the community. Despite this, the park network provides 4.57ha/1,000 persons within urban areas, which is significantly more on average than other Regional and metropolitan Councils and exceeds the common standard of 2.83ha/1,000 persons (which includes sporting facilities) defined as the benchmark Australia wide¹⁰. On this basis, rate of provision standards of service may justifiably be reduced into the future.

6 (Sugiyama, Francis, Middleton, Owen, & Giles-Corti, 2010)
 7 (Australian Research Alliance for Children & Youth, 2009)
 8 (Sugiyama, Francis, Middleton, Owen, & Giles-Corti, 2010)
 9 (Australian Research Alliance for Children & Youth, 2009)
 10 (J.Veal, 2013)



2.3. Historic community surveys

Open space analysis from past surveys of Works for Queensland Grant park upgrades in Collinsville, Proserpine, Bowen, Cannonvale, and Jubilee Pocket identified common themes for how the community utilises open space, and common elements they consider important to their recreational use of parks. **Table 3** provides a summary of consultation outcomes, common activities and additional elements sought in recreation parks, which helped define *key recreational infrastructure* that should be equally distributed throughout Townships. This information will guide design benchmarks set out within future design guidelines and embellishments required for trunk District or Regional parks within the *Local Government Infrastructure Plan (LGIP)*.

Table 3: Desired activities and design needs from past park upgrade consultations.

Common activities	Desired recreational infrastructure requested in Parks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of play equipment; • Socialising; • Walking, cycling and informal exercise; • Grassed kick about space; • Visiting the beach; • Formal exercise (i.e. group classes, Parkrun); and • Off-leash dog enclosures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More shade shelters and trees; • More shaded seating, particularly in proximity to playgrounds for parents; • Extended and connected walking paths through parks; • Toilet amenities in major parks; • More activities for older kids, such as climbing/parkour and skateparks; and • Bike tracks.

2.4. Existing and proposed recreation parks desired standards of provision

Existing desired standards of service for recreation open space, defined by the LGIP, are based on general metropolitan centre standards that fail to take into consideration the Region's access to National Parks and Beaches, function of the existing open space network or local climate.

Proposed standards below are based upon on the unique Regional context, community usage of the existing open space network and analysis within **Section 2.2 – Park usage trends**.

Table 4: Existing desired rate of land provision for public parks.

Infrastructure item	Rate of provision (Ha/1000 people)	
	District	Regional
Recreation park	0.5	0.8

Table 5: Proposed desired rate of land provision for public parks, changes in red.

Infrastructure item	Rate of provision (Ha/1000 people)		
	Local	District (trunk)	Regional (trunk)
Recreation park	0.4	0.5	0.6

Table 6: Existing desired accessibility standards for public parks.

Infrastructure item	Accessibility standard (km) ¹	
	District	Regional
Recreation park	2	25

Note: 90% of population should be within this distance of a facility



Table 7: Proposed desired accessibility standards for public parks, changes in red.

Infrastructure item	Accessibility standard to urban residential areas			
	Local	District (trunk)	Regional (trunk)	All parks
Desired standard	400m	1.6km	3km	As defined*
% residents within proximity	50%		75%	90%*

* Editor's note – 90% of residents are either within 400m of a Local park, 1.6km of a District park or 3km of a Regional recreation park.

Table 8: Existing desired size of public parks.

Characteristic	Recreation park	
	District	Regional
Minimum (desired) size (Ha)	4	13
Shape of land	Preferred square to rectangular aspect ratio no greater than 2:1	
Minimum desired flood immunity (area)	20% > Q50 10% > Q100	50% > Q50 20% > Q100
Minimum desired grade	Maximum grade 1:10 for 80% of park, 1:14 where possible	Average grade 1:20, 1:50 for kick-about areas
Road frontage	30-50% of park perimeter to have direct road frontage, preferably on a collector road	

Table 9: Proposed desired size and characteristics of public parks for community facilities, changes in red.

Characteristic	Recreation park			
	Linear	Local	District (trunk)	Regional (trunk)
Minimum (desired) size (Ha)	N/A	0.08	2	4
Shape of land	No portion narrower than 10m	No portion narrower than 20m	Fits at least one 20m x 20m grassed area within, above Q50.	
Diversity of embellishments for user groups *	N/A	Embellishments for at least 1 of 3 user groups	Embellishments for at least 2 of 3 user groups	Embellishments for all user groups
Minimum embellishments	Embellishments provided in accordance with Whitsunday Development Manual DG 11.5			
Minimum desired flood/ Storm tide immunity (area)	N/A	70% > Q50	50% > Q50 20% > Q100	
Minimum desired grade	Maximum grade 1:8	Maximum grade 1:10 for 80% of park, 1:14 where possible	Maximum grade 1:10 for 80% of park, 1:14 where possible	Average grade 1:20, 1:50 for kick-about areas
Road frontage	N/A	At least 20m of direct road frontage, fronting multiple roads where possible	30-50% of park perimeter to have direct road frontage, preferably on a collector road	

*User groups and embellishments for each will be defined within Whitsunday Development Manual DG 11.5 and **Table 2**.

2.4.1 Strategic intent

Proposed Desired Standards of Service (DSS) to be included in the next LGIP amendment:

- take into consideration access to National Parks and Beaches to justify a reduced rate of recreation park provision, compared to larger cities;
- place greater importance on Regional and District parks than Local parks, as they have a greater attraction value that encourages people to get outdoors, but also walk/cycle greater distances from home;
- support **Section 6.3 - Planning Scheme Amendments**, by promoting good neighbourhood design with linear parks rather than local parks as they are more functional in getting people outdoors and encouraging healthy habits. Proposed amendments limit the creation of new local parks as they are generally underutilised, less effective in meeting the recreational needs of the community and have a relatively high cost to maintain;
- align accessibility standards with best practice open space planning and the layout of the existing open space network to encourage walking/cycling to parks and good neighbourhood design; and
- take a more holistic approach to open space provision, ensuring that up to 90% of residents in urban areas are within defined accessibility standards of a park, as per **Table 7**.

The existing open space network, under the proposed DSS, meets rates of provision and recreation park accessibility standards to 2036, with new parks anticipated to service demand beyond 2036. **Appendix 1 - Catchment analysis** defines how each catchment performs based on these proposed DSS to 2036.



3. Whitsunday Sportspark Analysis

3.1. Sportspark overview in the Whitsundays

The Whitsunday Region is well serviced by several District and Regional sportsparks, that provide facilities for mainstream sports whose competitions are spread locally, between Towns and to neighbouring Regions. Sports facilities cultivate an active and healthy community that offers benefits to liveability, health, social inclusion, community connectedness, economic activity and community pride in the local talent that is exhibited¹¹. In Regional or remote communities, sport facilities are essential spaces not only for sport, but as gathering places for a broad range of events, celebrations, meetings and disaster responses, connecting people across dispersed settlements.



This Whitsunday Sportspark Analysis has been informed by the *Open Space Sport Survey 2020*. The survey sought to collaborate with local sports clubs, identify needs and aspirations, and consider diversification of these community facilities to help manage disaster responses and events that foster tourism expenditure in the Region.

Sports facilities in the Whitsundays can be categorised into six groups:

Table 10: Sportspark categories.

Sportspark category	Characteristics
Traditional sportsparks	Sports facilities that cater to traditional field and court sports which can be shared between sports.
Lawn sports, courts and golf grounds	Sports that require specific sports grounds that can't be shared between sports, such as bowls clubs, tennis, croquet and golf.
Aquatic facilities	Council owned and private commercial swimming pools or waterparks.
High impact facilities	Sports that are too noisy for urban areas or require large amounts of space to function effectively, such as motorsports and gun clubs.
Indoor facilities	Facilities for indoor sports, often court sports.
Ocean based	Clubs where location adjoining the ocean is essential, such as sailing.

3.2. Sportspark usage trends in the Whitsundays

Factors influencing sportspark usage are reflective of the culture, demographic and geography of a Regional area, which differs significantly to metropolitan centres. Regional areas have lower population density, which impacts on sports diversity, field usage, quality competition and creates barriers to participation through increased travel. Aspects that are outside the scope of this report affecting sportspark usage include: low socio-economic status; programs supporting participation (i.e. coaching clinics); inclusive club culture; lack of time; and interpersonal themes, such as family support, particularly in relation to children or adolescents relying on parents for travel ¹².

3.2.1 Sport types

Regional or rural areas generally have higher participation in mainstream team sports. Team sports are a key social anchor in regional or remote areas, with limited diversity in facilities to support non-mainstream sports, participation in fewer diversity of sports naturally occurs. The Whitsunday Region reflects these regional trends, albeit non-mainstream sports like sailing and equestrian have greater participation rates than average due to the culture and coastal influence. This informs future sportsparks design and DSS that will likely support growth in mainstream team sports, whilst non-mainstream sports may be reliant on sharing facilities to establish.

11 (KPMG, 2018)

12 (Eime, Payne, Casey, & Harvey, 2008)

3.2.2 Sportspark accessibility

Travel is identified as a barrier to sport participation, particularly in remote or rural areas where accommodation and fuel costs accumulate¹³. This is a challenge for the Region, where low population density limits the creation of competitive local competitions and participation in non-mainstream sports. In the Whitsundays, it results in geographically distributed competitions requiring travel to other Towns and other Regions, such as Mackay and Townsville. This is supported by local survey data, where 85% of respondents identified that games are both within and outside of Regional boundaries. This identifies that whilst travel is a barrier, there is greater acceptance for travelling for sport than metropolitan communities. This consideration informs accessibility standards for Regional sportsparks that may serve a larger catchment than just the local Town.

3.2.3 Sportspark provision and design

The population-standardised level of facility provision (ha/1,000 persons) varies widely between Local Government Areas (LGA's) in Rural, Regional or Metropolitan areas, corresponding to population density, demography and culture. The literature suggests that Regional areas generally have higher sport participation than Metropolitan areas, despite lower rates of persons per field space as a result of sparse population distribution^{14 15 16 17}. Schools also provide essential sporting grounds for junior sporting groups, which are considered to be underutilised in the Region's sporting network.

A cost-efficient way to overcome travel barriers and consolidate persons per field space is by favouring Regional sportsparks that are large and cater for a diversity of sports and user groups, such that families with multiple children have a higher chance of training and games occurring at the same venue. Large Regional sportsparks better support high-quality infrastructure, which can be utilised between multiple clubs, support the emergence of non-mainstream clubs and create better spaces for large sport events.

3.3. Whitsunday Open Space Sport Survey 2020

The *Open Space Sport Survey 2020* included responses from 16 clubs, 2 sportspark managers and 5 participants associated with a sporting club in the Region. Note, survey responses account for 30% of the 70 sporting stakeholders requested for comment so only form a partial picture of the sporting trends and demands in the Region. Key statistics from survey participants included:

- Competition spread often involved inter-region travel, with 64% identifying that more than a quarter of games are outside of the Region whilst 36% had less than a quarter of games outside of the Region;
- 64% of respondents identified that their sporting facilities were adequate, 28% identified that they were inadequate and 7% identified they were very inadequate;
- Participation is generally stable or slowly growing in the majority of clubs, in line with population projections;
- Growth in juniors is strongest within respondents from Whitsunday Weightlifting, Whitsunday athletics, Bowen Junior Rugby League, Netball and Touch Football;
- Growth in seniors is strongest within Whitsunday Running Club, Netball and Whitsunday Touch;
- Sportsparks respondents catered for juniors more so than seniors in total;
- Highest participation rates are within Junior Soccer, Junior Rugby League, Rugby Union, Netball, Touch Football and Whitsunday Sailing Club; and
- Whitsunday Sportspark respondents in Jubilee Pocket identified fields are near capacity, despite recent augmentations to fields.

13 (Eime, Payne, Casey, & Harvey, 2008)

14 (Sport & Recreation Spatial, 2014)

15 (Eime, et al., 2017)

16 (Sport & Recreation Spatial, 2014)

17 (Eime, Charity, Harvey, & Payne, 2015)

Town specific outputs from the survey, including facilities in demand, gaps and aspirations of survey respondents are elaborated on within **Appendix 1 – Catchment analysis**.

3.4. Existing and proposed sportspark desired standards of provision

Existing desired standards of service for sportspark are based upon general metropolitan centre standards and defined by the *LGIP*. Proposed standards below seek to tailor DSS to the Region’s existing sportspark network, considering local factors, including participation in sport, capacity of existing facilities, potential for intensification of existing facilities, future population growth and desires of the population to diversify sporting facilities available for less mainstream sports¹⁸.

Table 11: Existing desired standards of service for accessibility to public trunk sportsparks.

Infrastructure item	Accessibility standard (km) ¹	
	District	Regional
Sportspark	5	10
Notes: 90% of population should be within this distance of a facility		

Table 12: Proposed desired standards of service for accessibility to public trunk sportsparks. (Changes in red)

Infrastructure item	Accessibility standard (km) ¹	
	District	Regional
Sportspark	10	25
% residents within proximity	90% of urban residents are either within 10km of a District sportspark or 25km of a Regional sportspark.	

Table 13: Existing desired standards of service for rate of land provision for public trunk sportsparks.

Infrastructure item	Rate of provision (Ha/1,000 people)	
	District	Regional
Sportspark	1.2	1.0

Table 14: Proposed desired standards of service for rate of land provision for public trunk sportsparks. (Changes in red)

Infrastructure item	Rate of provision (Ha/1,000 people)		
	District	Regional	All trunk sportspark
Sportspark	0.6	1.0	1.6

Table 15: Existing desired standards of service for size of public trunk sportsparks.

Characteristic	Sportspark	
	District	Regional
Minimum (desired) size (Ha)	6	18
Shape of land	Square or rectangle to maximise playing field area	
Minimum desired flood immunity (area)	Fields and courts > Q50 Built facilities > Q100	
Minimum desired grade	Maximum grade of 1:80 for all playing surfaces	
Road frontage	25-50% of the park perimeter to have direct road frontage	

18 (Eime, et al., 2017)

Table 16: Proposed desired standards of service for size of public trunk sportsparks. (Changes in red)

Characteristic	Sportspark	
	District	Regional
Minimum (desired) size (Ha)	6	18
Shape of land	Square or rectangle to maximise playing field area	
Minimum diversity of clubs/facilities	3	5
Minimum desired flood immunity (area)	Shelters, grandstands, fields and courts > Q50 All other built structures > Q100	
Minimum desired grade	Maximum grade of 1:80 for all playing surfaces.	
Road frontage	Minimum 25% of the park perimeter to have direct road frontage	

3.4.1 Strategic Intent

Proposed Desired Standards of Service to be included in the next LGIP amendment:

- preference larger Regional facilities over District facilities in rates of provision, as large sized facilities are preferred for families required to travel greater distances for sport to allow more incidences of cross-over in weekday trainings or weekend sport;
- increased accessibility standards, aligning with expectations to travel for sport in a regional setting;
- seek to consolidate sportspark land to encourage expenditure on high-quality infrastructure rather than excess spend on sporting land. High-quality infrastructure provides conditions to create competitions/events, enable the emergence of non-mainstream sport and attract more participants; and
- aim to increase the use of schools land for junior sport, to alleviate the need for District sportspark land.



4. Catchment analysis

4.1. Recreation parks catchment analysis

Council manages approximately 3.34ha/1,000 persons Region wide or 4.57ha/1,000 persons within urban areas. This value is significantly more on average than other Regional and metropolitan Councils and exceeds the common standard of 2.83ha/1,000 persons (which includes sportsparks) defined as the benchmark Australia wide¹⁹. No additional recreation parks are anticipated to service growth in the next 15 years. This section provides a summary of detailed analysis and mapping for each Town catchment within **Appendix 1 - Catchment Analysis**.

Table 17: Provision and accessibility of all recreation parks compared in the Region.

Town	Urban Accessibility (% in proximity to a park's catchment) ¹	Supply / Deficit (ha) of existing trunk park supply at 2036 relative to DSS rate of provision ²
Bowen	90%	District Parks + 9.66 Regional Parks + 14.73
GAB	98%	District Parks - 1.14 Regional Parks +0.32
Proserpine	100%	District Parks + 0.54 Regional Parks - 0.29
Collinsville	97%	District Parks + 0.89 Regional Parks + 2.05

¹ Percentage of urban residential blocks in the priority infrastructure area within proximity to any one of the following Local park - 400m, District park - 1.6km and Regional park - 3km (as per accessibility standards defined by **Table 7**.)

² DSS rate of provision for trunk recreation parks includes, District park - 0.5 ha/1,000 persons - Regional park - 0.6 ha/1,000 person.

³ Calculations for Bowen do not include the private Bowen Lakeside Local Park that is 6.9ha in Bowen South.

All towns are oversupplied with recreation parks that meet DSS for anticipated growth until 2036, as shown by **Table 17**. No further parks are proposed in the Region until 2036, however, the following park upgrades or investigations are identified in **Section 6.1 - Schedule of works and future projects and Appendix 1 - Catchment Analysis**:

- Investigate demand and location for a new Cemetery to service the GAB;
- Masterplanned upgrades of Mullers Lagoon Park (Bowen) and Cannonvale Lakes Park;
- investigate expanded trails at Dingo Beach - Hydeaway Bay, Carpet Snake Creek(Collinsville), Flagstaff Hill - Cape Edgcumbe (Bowen) and Conway National Park for Mountain Bikes;
- fill gaps in *key recreational infrastructure* in each Town to better service the population; and
- Galbraith District Park's southern portion (8.7ha) should be upgraded to a District park standard by 2031-2032 to improve recreation park accessibility and improve District Park rate of provision at 2036 from -1.14ha to +5.62ha above DSS.



4.2. Sportsparks catchment analysis

Bowen, Collinsville, Gloucester and Proserpine are well catered for by sportsparks based on rate of provision as shown by **Table 18**, in comparison to a common standard of 2.83ha/1,000 persons (which includes recreation parks) defined as the benchmark Australia wide. It is anticipated that a Regional Sportspark, which may be developed in stages, is required in the next 5-10 years within Cannonvale or Cannon Valley, to better cater for the Greater Airlie Beach (GAB) sporting needs into the future. However, new sportspark development will depend on LGIP project priorities, school development, funding availability and grants.

As a result of the Whitsunday's Regional setting and lower population than comparative Regional centres and metropolitan areas, there are gaps in sporting clubs and facilities that may be considered in future sportsparks. **Table 19** highlights Regional gaps in Australia's most popular sports that may be considered for future investments or sporting group lobbying.

Table 18: Provision and accessibility of all sportsparks/facilities, excluding golf and motorsports.

Town	Urban Accessibility (% in proximity to a trunk sportspark's catchment) ¹	Supply / Deficit (ha) of existing trunk sportspark supply at 2036 relative to DSS rate of provision ²
Bowen	100%	District - 0.55 Regional + 12.79
GAB	100%	District - 4.25 Regional - 23 (Catchment shared with Proserpine)
Proserpine	100%	District +13.06 Regional - 23 (Catchment shared with GAB)
Collinsville/Scottville	100%	District +6.92 Regional -1.75

¹ Percentage of urban residential blocks in the priority infrastructure area within proximity to any one of the following District sportspark - 10km or Regional sportspark - 25km.

² DSS rate of provision for trunk sportsparks includes, District sportspark - 0.6ha/1,000 persons - Regional sportspark - 1ha/1,000 person.

Table 19: Gaps in most popular sports within the Region.

Location	Gaps in sport clubs	Gaps in sport facilities
All of Region	Field hockey Baseball/Softball Basketball Water polo Volleyball	Field hockey Baseball/softball Mountain Biking (limited facilities)* Multi-purpose indoor sport facilities*
Specific to Bowen and Collinsville Region	Senior soccer Senior Rugby league AFL BMX	BMX track
Specific to Proserpine & GAB Region	Shooting/Archery sports Athletics facilities*	Shooting/Archery sports

* Identified within Whitsunday Open Space Survey and Mountain Bike Survey undertaken in 2020.

All towns except for GAB are oversupplied with sportsparks with existing facilities meeting DSS for growth anticipated to 2036, as shown by **Table 18**. Where deficits in one type of sportspark exists in Bowen, Collinsville and Proserpine, sufficient sporting facilities in total with excellent accessibility

ensure that the population is adequately serviced to 2036 in these catchments.

Whitsunday Sportspark (Jubilee Pocket) has been identified as near capacity, with population growth triggering demand for a new Regional sportspark that may service the Proserpine and GAB catchment until beyond 2036 (refer to **Appendix 1 - Catchment Analysis**). Investigations should commence to identify a suitable location and design for the proposed Regional sportspark for development in stages as population demands, considering gaps in popular sports and demand for infrastructure among local sporting clubs identified within the *Open Space Sport Survey 2020*.

Other sporting infrastructure upgrades to consolidate existing sportsparks have been identified within **Section 6.1 – Schedule of works and Future projects** and **Appendix 1 - Catchment Analysis** for consideration in future investigations and grant applications, including:

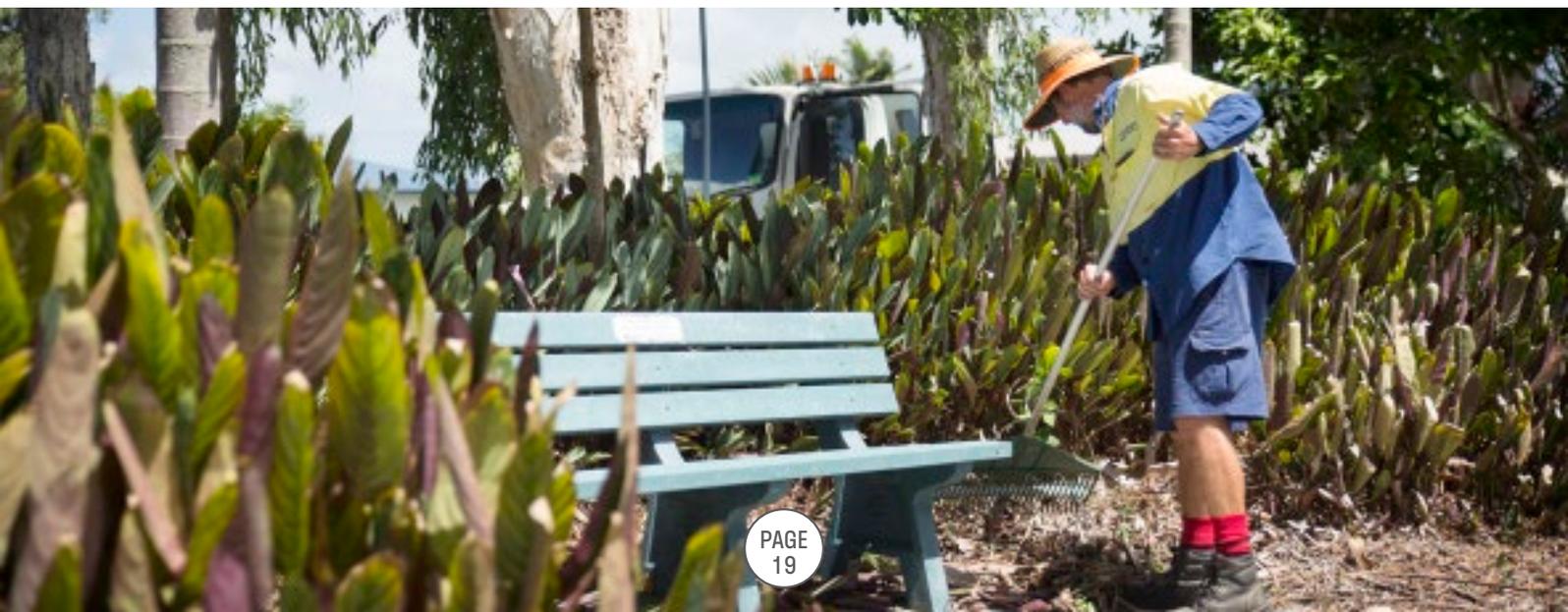
- Cannon Valley Regional Sportspark;
- Bowen Sport Complex Masterplan upgrades and expansion;
- Wangaratta Bowls Club additional green;
- Denison Park upgrades to field and amenities;
- Less Stagg Oval grandstand upgrade (complete) and clubhouse renewal; and
- Airlie Beach Running & Triathlon Clubhouse.

5. Maintenance and Open Space Design

5.1. Maintenance costs

The average cost of maintaining open space has not significantly changed over the past 4 years, averaging approximately \$150 per person across the Region. Proserpine and Bowen generally have a higher cost, averaging \$182 and \$159 per person, whilst Cannonvale and Collinsville average \$131 and \$142 per person.

Compared with Ballina, Byron, Clarence, Douglas, Gold Coast and Noosa Councils, general maintenance activities, such as BBQ cleaning, table cleaning, street cleaning, bin emptying and toilet cleaning, occurred on an equally frequent basis. Activities that Whitsunday Regional Council had a far higher maintenance service than all other Councils included mowing/cutting street verges, pruning of palms, pruning of shrubs and pruning of street trees. This suggests an area of potential improvement may include facilitating new development to select more appropriate open space design that has a lower maintenance cost, whilst still providing amenity to high profile locations. Design benchmarks, principles and landscaping techniques such as this will be included within a future design guideline that will form a part of the *Whitsunday Development Manual* as a future amendment.



5.2. Maintenance issues & design response

Analysis of Open Space maintenance in comparison to other Councils and internal surveys of have revealed the following maintenance issue themes that aim to be rectified within Whitsunday Development Manual Amendment to include DG 11 - Design Guidelines - Parks and Open Space.

Table 20: Maintenance themes to be rectified within design guideline or future strategies.

Maintenance issue	Design guideline response
High maintenance shrubs	In new development or re-planting, use native grasses and low maintenance groundcovers unless otherwise desired in a high-profile area.
Coconut and Palm tree maintenance	Minimise new coconut and palm trees unless within high profile areas that seek to create a tropical sense of place.
Tree selection	Select native trees that are locally endemic, with a bias toward those that are more resilient to cyclones. Avoid plants requiring frequent de-seeding/pruning. Utilise plants that are hardier and provide the desired function i.e. shade or amenity.
Weeding garden beds	Define best practice garden bed design, including edge species composed of native grasses or ground covers that stifle weed growth on the edges and create a barrier for weeds entering the garden. Utilise a combination of fast-growing pioneer and climax tree species to provide shading and canopy cover to further reduce potential for weed growth.
Mowing underutilised open space	Sell, lease for community uses or re-vegetate existing underutilised open space areas. In new development, ensure open space provided has a function or define re-vegetation standards that reduce maintenance needs when handed to Council.
Whipper snipping large drainage corridors	In new development, avoid designs involving grassed slopes greater than 1:4 through earthworks or re-vegetating as conservation area or planted swale. Future strategies identify existing whipper snipped slopes for re-vegetation as swales or conservation areas where possible and develop best practice drainage corridor design utilising vegetation for stability and reduced weeding requirements.
Mowing between bollards	Ensure bollards are of adequate widths to permit a mower to efficiently move between, whilst keeping out vehicles.
Mowing small patches of grass	Identify small patches of grass not within a broader consolidated mowing regime and plant out with low maintenance ground covers. Avoid such patches in new developments.
High maintenance furniture or expensive asset replacement costs	Define expectations in material, design and type for all embellishments for consistent themes and reduced asset maintenance requirements.
Efficiency in service delivery	Future strategies identify smart cities infrastructure that may improve efficiency of service delivery, such as bin sensors in high use areas, smart irrigation controllers and data collection on park usage to refine levels of service.



6. Recommendations

6.1. Schedule of works and Future projects

The following parks and open space projects have been identified as gaps in the open space network within recreational and sportspark catchment analysis. These projects will be considered for future grant applications, capital works budgets and the Local Government Infrastructure Plan (LGIP) Schedule of Works. Projects do not include new minor assets, such as lighting or general asset replacement.

6.1.1 Bowen

Table 21: Proposed parks projects within Bowen.

Timing	Project/Location	Estimated cost	Funding	Justification
2023-2024	Mullers Lagoon Park Masterplan	\$70,000	Local Government Infrastructure Plan or Grant	This central park lacks embellishments for various user groups. Its high amenity has potential for enhanced usage through the creation of new key recreational infrastructure for adolescents and upgraded walking track that features more shade trees, seating areas, lighting and public art.
2024 - 2029 (Staged delivery)	Mullers Lagoon Park Upgrade	(Subject to Park Masterplan)	Local Government Infrastructure Plan or Grant	
2022	Case Park Walking Track	\$383,500	Works for Queensland Grant funding	Upgrade and renewal required to pathways within Case Park.
Subject to design and grant funding	Hansen Park disability and/or sensory playground	TBD	Subject to grant funding	This key recreational infrastructure has been identified as gap in the network and could effectively be integrated into this Regional Park.
Subject to investigation	Cape Edgecumbe / Flagstaff Hill / Kings Beach nature trails	TBD	Subject to grant funding	Investments in Flagstaff Hill Cultural Centre may support additional usage of nature trails starting from the cultural centre and connecting to Bowen's Beaches at Cape Edgecumbe.
Subject to design and grant funding	Denison District Sportspark upgrades to lighting, field enhancements and amenities	\$718,000	Subject to grant funding	Identified as in demand during <i>Open Space Sport Survey 2020</i> .
Subject to design and grant funding	Bowen Sport Complex Masterplan	TBD	Local Government Infrastructure Plan or Grant	Identified as in demand during <i>Open Space Sport Survey 2020</i> .
Subject to design and grant funding	Bowen Sport Complex car parking and traffic improvements.	TBD	Subject to grant funding	Identified as in demand during <i>Open Space Sport Survey 2020</i> .
Subject to investigation into need	Wangaratta Bowls Club additional green	\$169,000 - \$253,000	Subject to grant funding	Identified as in demand during <i>Open Space Sport Survey 2020</i> .

6.1.2 Proserpine

Table 22: Proposed parks projects within Proserpine.

Timing	Project/Location	Estimated cost	Funding	Justification
Subject to design and grant funding	Keith Johns Estate recreational infrastructure for youth	\$40,000	Subject to grant funding	Limited Key Recreational Infrastructure for youth age 12 – 17 in the eastern portion of Proserpine. This young demographic is one of the most prominent in Proserpine.
Subject to design and grant funding	Halpannel Park disability or sensory playground key recreational infrastructure	TBD	Subject to grant funding	This key recreational infrastructure is not within Proserpine. Pioneer Park centrally located and able to cater for visitors, alongside quality disability friendly picnic infrastructure.
Clubhouse subject to design and grant funding	Less Stagg Oval Grandstand (complete) and Clubhouse renewal	Grandstand Complete Clubhouse TBD	Subject to grant funding	Identified as in demand during <i>Open Space Sport Survey 2020</i> .

6.1.3 GAB

Table 23: Proposed parks projects within GAB.

Timing	Project/Location	Estimated cost	Funding	Justification
Ongoing	Conway Mountain bike trails facilitation and lobbying	TBD	Subject to grant funding	Council to lobby for and facilitate Mountain bike expansion in the Region.
2021 - 2022	Cannonvale Lakes Masterplan upgrades	\$3.2m	Grant funding (Works for QLD 2020)	Masterplan complete, upgrade will enhance usage of this District park.
2022	Cannonvale Lakes Water Management Plan	TBD	Council budget	Develop a strategy to cost efficiently maintain the water quality of Cannonvale Lake.
Subject to investigation	New Cemetery Investigation	TBD	Subject to grant funding / Annual budget	GAB is a fast growing area with many residents having lived in the Town for a significant portion of their lives.
2026	Cannon Valley Regional Sportspark Investigation & Masterplan	\$75,000	Subject to grant funding / LGIP	Required to meet Proserpine/ GAB sporting demands. Determine preferred location, co-located with School or on Council owned land at Mt Marlow.
Subject to investigation	Cannonvale Lakes Linear Parks upgrades & re-vegetation projects	Subject to investigation	Subject to grant funding / Annual budget	Re-vegetated linear parks, including lighting and pathway upgrades, within existing drainage corridors will enhance accessibility and attraction of walking/cycling to Cannonvale Lakes.

Subject to investigation	Running & Triathlon Clubhouse	\$322,000	Subject to grant funding	Identified as in demand during <i>Open Space Sport Survey 2020</i> .
2027 - 2028	Cannonvale / Cannon Valley Regional Sportspark construction (Stage 1)	Subject to investigation (may be delivered in stages as demand requires)	Subject to grant funding / LGIP	Required to meet the sporting needs of the community, including multi-purpose indoor facility, netball courts, traditional fields, athletics track, change rooms and criterium cycle track, as cost and consultation guides.
2031 - 2032 Subject to population growth	Galbraith District Park south Masterplan and construction	TBD	Subject to grant funding / LGIP	Required to service the accessibility and recreational needs of the future Cannon Valley growth corridor.

6.1.4 Collinsville & Scottville

Table 24: Proposed parks projects within Collinsville & Scottville.

Timing	Project/Location	Estimated cost	Funding	Justification
2021-2022	Collinsville Swimming Pool amenities upgrade and waterpark	\$1,500,000	Grant funding (Works for QLD 2021)	Identified as priority projects for the community within the <i>Shaping Collinsville's Future</i> consultation. Identified within Collinsville Masterplan.
2022-2023	Darcy Munro Park Pump Track	\$300,000	BRAVIS Grant Funding	
Complete	Scottville and Darcy Munro Park Playground Upgrades	\$331,000	Grant funding (Works for QLD 2021)	
2021-2022	Collinsville Youth Coalition tennis court refurbishment and additional seating/shade around skate bowl.	\$123,570	Grant funding (Works for QLD 2021)	Required to enhance pedestrian connectivity between schools, residential areas and existing parks through new pathways and shade trees that encourage walking. Identified within Collinsville Masterplan.
Subject to design and grant funding	Collinsville Youth Coalition car park upgrade	\$298,570	Subject to grant funding	
Subject to design and grant funding	Collinsville Shared Circuit	\$2,155,000	Subject to grant funding	
Ongoing	Mt Devlin Mountain bike trails facilitation and lobbying	TBD	Subject to investigation and grant funding	Council to lobby for and facilitate Mountain bike expansion in the Region.

6.1.5 Dingo Beach and Hideaway Bay

Table 25: Proposed parks projects within Dingo Beach and Hideaway Bay.

Timing	Project/Location	Estimated cost	Funding	Justification
Subject to design and grant funding	Dingo Beach to Hideaway Bay nature walk Subject to investigation and costing	Subject to design	Subject to grant funding	Create new nature trails in a high visitor and high amenity area.

6.2. Planning Scheme amendments

The following amendments to the *Whitsunday Planning Scheme 2017* are recommended to facilitate the strategic intent of this Open Space Strategy.

- Amendment of the LGIP to include Desired Standards of Service defined within **Section 2.4 and Section 3.4 - Existing and proposed desired standards of service;**
- Inclusion of *DG 11 - Design guideline - Parks and Open Space* in the Development Manual Planning Scheme Policy, including:
 - best practice park and open space design;
 - design guidance for drainage corridors, including re-vegetation and low maintenance design outcomes; and
- Amendments to the Reconfiguring a lot code and Landscaping code, as below.

6.2.1 Reconfiguring a lot code

The following principles will guide amendments to the Reconfiguring a lot code:

Lot layout and neighbourhood/estate design

- Development promotes the activation of recreation parks through road layout and subdivision design that minimises the creation of lots that back onto recreation park;
- Drainage corridors are designed with the aim of minimising maintenance by restoring natural ecosystems, and where appropriate, utilising these corridors as linear parks to connect to existing or future parks; and
- Residential subdivision design seeks to promote linear parks that channel toward existing or future Local, District or Regional recreation park.

Public parks and open space infrastructure

- Local parks are only provided in development where:
 - density exceeds 30 persons per ha, across a total of 100 dwelling units;
 - The development is located in an area that is outside of the accessibility catchment of existing or future recreation parks defined within the LGIP;
 - Local parks are designed in accordance with the outcomes identified in this Strategy;
- Open space that will become Council assets are designed in accordance with amendment to include *DG 11 - Design guideline - Parks and Open Space* in the Development Manual Planning Scheme Policy.

Proposed amendments support the proposed DSS that promote the use and enhancement of District

and Regional parks to encourage social and health benefits in the community. In order to consolidate resources in high quality District and Regional parks, linear parks should be created to promote their accessibility by walk / cycle and local parks should be avoided. Local parks are only appropriate alongside high density residential areas that are not in proximity to existing or future recreation park.

6.2.2 Landscaping code

The following principles will guide amendments to the Landscaping code:

- Buffer areas, conservations areas, drainage corridors, garden beds, entrance statements and re-vegetation occurs in accordance with amendment to include *DG 11 - Design guideline - Parks and Open Space* in the Whitsunday Development Manual Planning Scheme Policy;
- The type and location of plantings occurs in accordance with *DG 11 - Design guideline - Parks and Open Space* and *Whitsunday Planning Scheme 2017*, SC6.4.5 Planting Species List.

These proposed amendments will help counter maintenance issues that have resulted in Council carrying a greater burden on landscape maintenance than other Councils, as identified within **Section 5.0 Maintenance and Open Space Design**. The principles of open space design within the future design guideline should reduce the need for weeding, poisoning and pruning of vegetation in new developments into the future.

7. Conclusion

Strategic intent of the *Whitsunday Open Space Strategy 2022* is to guide the evolution of the open space network to consolidate infrastructure in major parks and ensure functional open space design that meets needs of the community. The strategy acknowledges that the Region is currently over serviced by parks and seeks to create a more cost-effective network with functional open spaces that deliver maximum social and health benefits to the community.

Proposed Desired Standards of Service, Planning Scheme Amendments and park network upgrades aim to facilitate quality parks are attractive and integrated with linear parks to encourage walking / cycling from home. Best practice open space planning identifies the desirability to walk to a park is directly related to the quality of the park, therefore, for the same Parks and Gardens budget, it is better to have consolidated major parks with high quality infrastructure, than high numbers of local parks with only basic infrastructure in each. The Strategy delivers benefits to the community in terms of open space usage, getting outdoors and social interaction, whilst also offering more efficient maintenance outcomes to reduce costs for ratepayers.



Appendix 1- Catchment Analysis

1. Bowen Open Space Analysis

Bowen is anticipated to grow from 8,480 persons in 2016 to 10,460 by 2036 at a rate of 1.05% per annum. Growth will be predominately focused within Bowen South (Whitsunday Paradise), with infill development also expected within Bowen North (CBD & Queens Beach surrounds). The population profile is similar to the QLD average, however, Bowen has lower than average 10-24 year olds, and higher than average 50-69 year olds. The ageing population of Bowen is anticipated to increase into the future, as the aging population of Collinsville move to Bowen for greater medical support.

The ageing population is focused around residential areas, which are closest to Mullers Lagoon Park and Queens Beach Parks (Gideon Pott, Hansen Park, Case Park and Lions Park).

1.1. Bowen Recreation open space

Proposed catchment areas defined for each park category provide excellent accessibility to the Township as shown by **Table 29** and far exceed the desired rate of provision as shown by **Table 27**. Bowen provides recreation open space at a rate of 5.08ha per 1,000 people, including trunk parks:

- central district recreation park, Mullers Lagoon; and
- three scenic and high quality Regional parks, Bowen Front Foreshore, Gideon Pott Park and Queens Beach East Parks (composed of Hansen Park, Case Park and Lions Park).

Regional recreation parks adjoining Foreshores offer a variety of recreational infrastructure for all user groups, support use of the beach and are well connected to residential areas by street pedestrian and cycle paths.

Several local parks fill gaps between major parks, servicing small recreational nodes and Low-medium density residential areas, anticipating future infill growth. These local parks feature limited recreational infrastructure, with the exception of Horseshoe Bay and Rose Bay, which include play equipment, BBQ's, shelters, amenities and picnic furniture to support the use of the beach. A large 6.9ha private local park in Bowen South (Lakeside Recreation parks) services the surrounding population at a rate of 9.5ha/1000 persons.

Within the Whitsunday Paradise Preliminary Approval, Bowen South open space includes Lakeside Recreation parks (private local park, upgrades anticipated in Stage 2) to service current demand to 2036. It is noted that the Preliminary Approval identifies the following parks to service demand beyond 2036, including, Foreshore Park, Central park and private Sportspark. A series of connecting linear and local parks will also be incorporated in the development.

Bowen has a good distribution of *key recreational infrastructure* as shown by **Figure 1**, which includes items such as basketball courts (3), skate parks (2), waterpark (1), several major playgrounds, wheelchair swing (1), off-leash dog areas (3) and recreational sport facilities, such as cricket nets. Key infrastructure is focused around Foreshore Parks, with a shortfall of key infrastructure in Mullers Lagoon to service the central Bowen residential areas. Recommendations to upgrade Mullers Lagoon are identified in **Table 26**.

Several nature walks exist in Bowen, including, Hanson Park to Horseshoe Bay (2.6km), Kings Beach Walk (1.8km), Queens Bay Beach Walk (1.6km) and Cape Edgecumbe Walking Trail, which includes the Horseshoe Bay Lions lookout (2.5km). Potential for further nature walks or mountain bike trails exist at Flagstaff Hill and Kings Beach, which are subject to investigation within the *Bowen Masterplan 2021*.

Future investments should focus on gaps in the open space network, set out in **Table 26**.

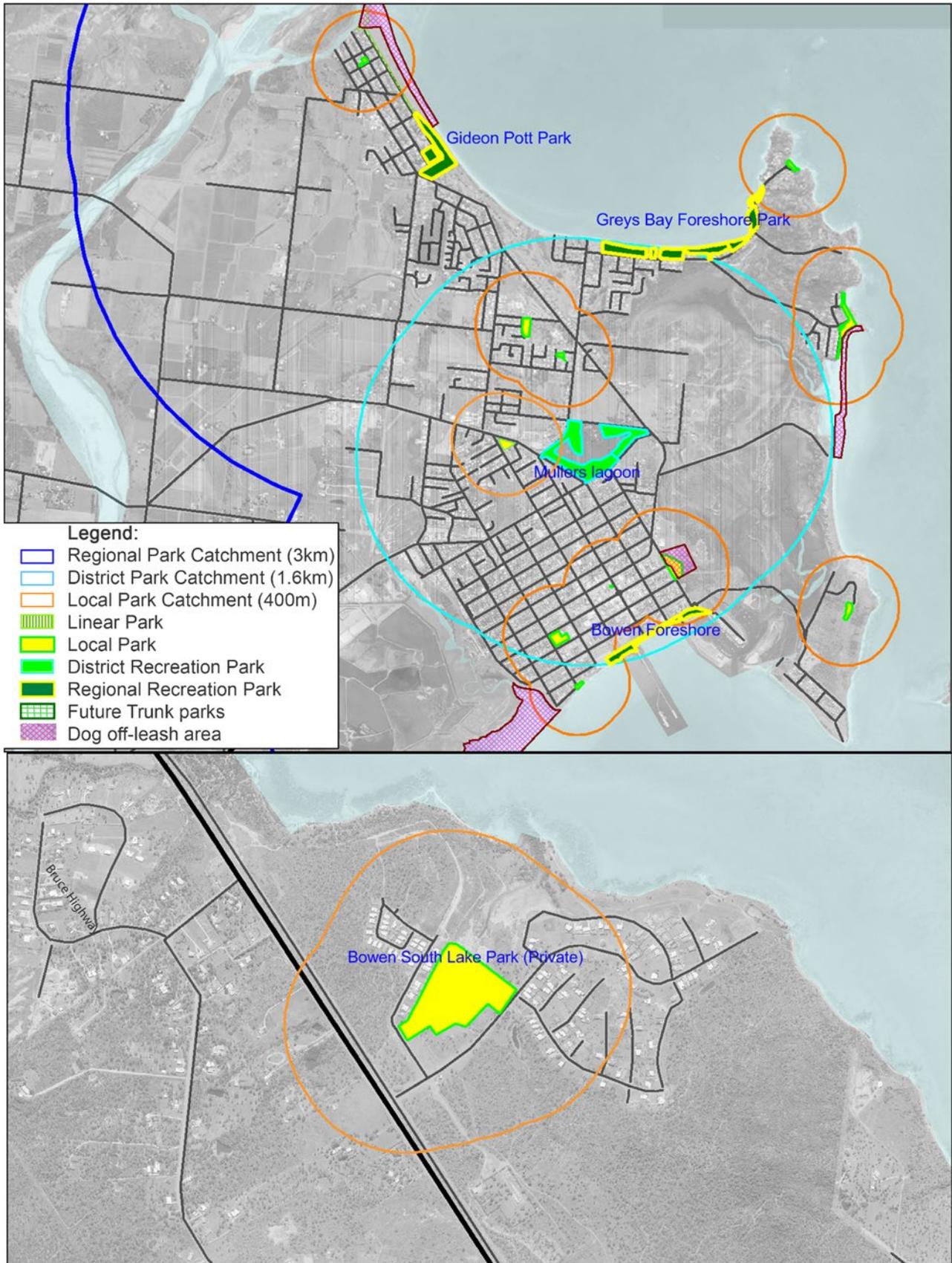


Figure 1: Bowen recreation open space network.

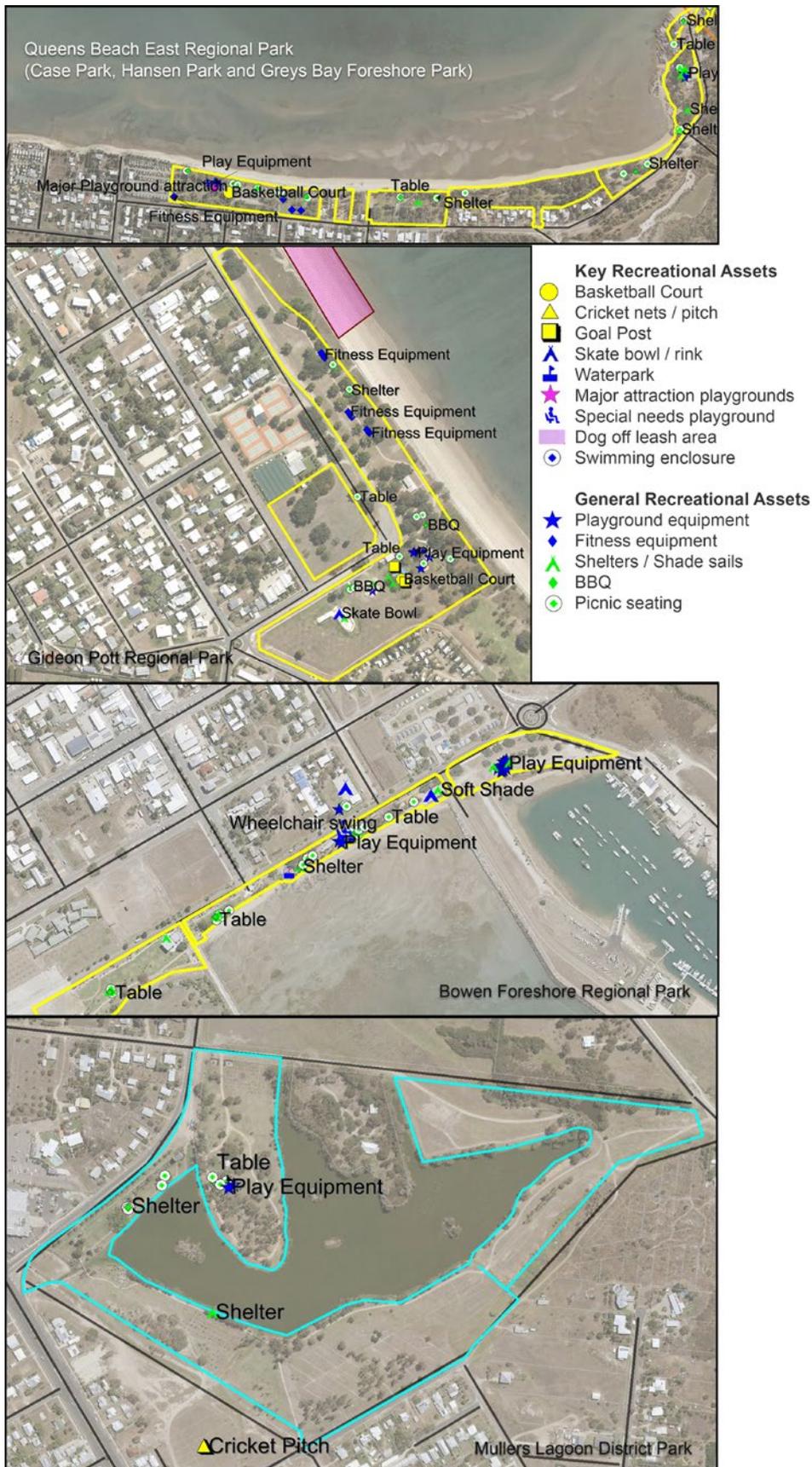


Figure 2: Bowen trunk recreation parks and embellishments.

Table 26: Recreational infrastructure gaps in Bowen open space network.

Park	Recommended Recreational infrastructure	Justification
Mullers Lagoon District Park upgrades (2024 – 2029 - Staged delivery)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Walking trails and fitness equipment for aged persons and adults; and Play equipment for young adults aged 12-17. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bowen has 2% higher percentage of residents aged 70-84 than the Regional average, and the majority densely located near Mullers Lagoon and Queens Beach Parks; and The highest densities of 12-17 age group are located in proximity to Mullers Lagoon.
Queens Beach East Regional Park (Hansen Park) (2024 – 2026)	Disability and sensory playground equipment for special needs children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bowen is limited in disability and sensory playground equipment, with only one wheelchair swing at Bowen Foreshore. Hansen Park has high quality playgrounds, beach access, variety of picnic equipment and high amenity walking paths, which make it suitable to host this key recreational infrastructure for special needs kids, so all can play together.

Table 27: Bowen rate of land provision for recreation parks.

Park category	Linear	Local	District	Regional	Total
Recreation park (ha)	1.73	8.76*	15.29	21.48	47.27
Rate of provision (Ha/1000 people) - 9,300 persons	N/A	0.94	1.64	2.31	5.08
Rate of provision (Ha/1000 people) 2036 population - 11250 persons	N/A	0.78	1.36	1.91	4.2
Estimated Future Recreation park 2036 (ha)	As new development requires	If required by medium density development	No additional recreation park proposed	No additional recreation park proposed	No additional recreation park proposed
Rate of provision (Ha/1000 people) 2036 population - 11250 persons					

* Note - 6.9ha of Private Local park in Bowen South not included in calculations.

Local parks should be provided at a rate of 0.4ha/1,000 people;

District parks should be provided at a rate of 0.5ha/1,000 people;

Regional parks should be provided at a rate of 0.6ha/1,000 people; and

Rate of provision is not an applicable measurement for linear parks, they are constructed as required to promote accessibility to major parks.

Table 28: Bowen accessibility standards for trunk recreation parks.

Accessibility standard to urban residential areas				
Park Category	Local	District	Regional	All parks
Desired standard	400m	1.6km	3km	As defined
% residents within proximity	74%		90%	90%
50% of population should be within this distance of a Local or District facility;				
75% of population should be within this distance of a Regional facility; and				
90% of all residents should be within this distance to any facility.				

1.2. Bowen Sportspark open space

Currently, Bowen is composed of two trunk sportsparks, a golf club, three school fields and several other facilities, as set out within **Figure 4**, that cater for 23 clubs and provide approximately 4.89ha of sporting facilities per 1,000 persons. These facilities include cricket fields, rugby/soccer fields, netball courts, shooting complex, basic athletics infrastructure, two lawn bowls clubs, two sailing clubs, an indoor sports facility, gymnastics, swimming pool, basketball courts, squash courts and an equestrian centre.

Table 31: Bowen rate of land provision for sportsparks.

Sportsparks	Facilities sizes (ha)	ha/1,000 persons
Traditional sports parks	28.8	3.1
School facilities	11.1	1.2
Lawn sports, courts	2.4	0.3
Aquatic facilities	0.4	0.05
High impact facilities	51.5	5.5
Indoor facilities	0.3	0.03
Ocean based	0.9	0.1
Golf	27.9	3.0
Total (excl golf/motorsports)	45.5	4.89
District Trunk sport facilities from above categories	6.199	0.66
Regional Trunk sport facilities from above categories	24.03	2.58
Total trunk facilities	30.234	3.25

Trunk sportsparks are provided at a rate of 0.67ha/1,000 for District sportsparks and 2.58ha/1,000 persons for Regional sportsparks as shown by **Table 31**, including:

- Gideon Pott Park District sportspark (1.47ha), which includes lawn bowls, tennis courts and approximately 1.14ha of space for expansion in the future to include additional court sports;
- Denison District sportspark (4.73ha), which supports Seagulls Junior Rugby League, Bowen Touch Association and within the PCYC, gymnastics and squash;
- Col Leather Regional sportspark (24ha), which supports athletics, cricket, soccer, netball, polocrosse and rugby union for junior and seniors.

Trunk sportsparks provide excellent accessibility standards for Bowen with 100% of urban residents within the catchment area of Col Leather Regional Sportspark and 100% in proximity to a District sportspark as shown by **Table 33**. Desired sports lacking in the North of the Region include AFL, indoor sports and court sports.

Queens Beach State Primary School and Bowen High State School have suitable facilities to cater for traditional junior field sports, such as athletics, cricket, soccer, Rugby, baseball/softball, AFL and court sports netball/basketball and tennis.

Input from Bowen sport clubs was provided in the *Open Space Sport Survey 2020*, from Wangaratta Bowls Club and Bowen Junior Rugby League. Further information was gathered from representatives of the Bowen Sporting Complex outside of the survey. The Wangaratta Bowls Club identified demand for an additional bowling green. Two greens exist within Bowen, at a rate of 1 per 4,650 persons, with other Regional Centres recommending rates of 1:10,000-15,000 persons²⁰. Further collaboration is recommended with each Bowen Bowls club to ascertain usage in light of ongoing growth in an ageing community, prior to committing support.

²⁰ (City of Casey, 2014)

Bowen Junior Rugby League at Denison Park (District) identified demand for female / disabled amenities near Field 2, field fencing, lighting towers on Field 2 and additional mini fields behind field 2 to support recent growth to over 250 juniors. Further collaboration is recommended with Bowen JRL whom utilise the facilities to correctly ascertain demand and desired timing for proposed facilities.

Bowen Sporting Complex members have generated a conceptual Masterplan to define required improvements to car parking, traffic circulation, pedestrian safety, lighting, field lighting on Field 1, electricity servicing upgrades, toilet/change rooms for Netball, main field fencing, grandstands for main fields, hybrid turf cricket wicket, sport diversification for Hockey/AFL, and in the long-term, new Central Clubhouse. High priority items include car parking, pedestrian safety and traffic circulation. **Figure 3** below defines a conceptual plan of desired improvements to be considered in the future.

Bowen Sporting Complex Masterplan



Figure 3: Bowen Sporting Complex concept plan of desired improvements for the future.

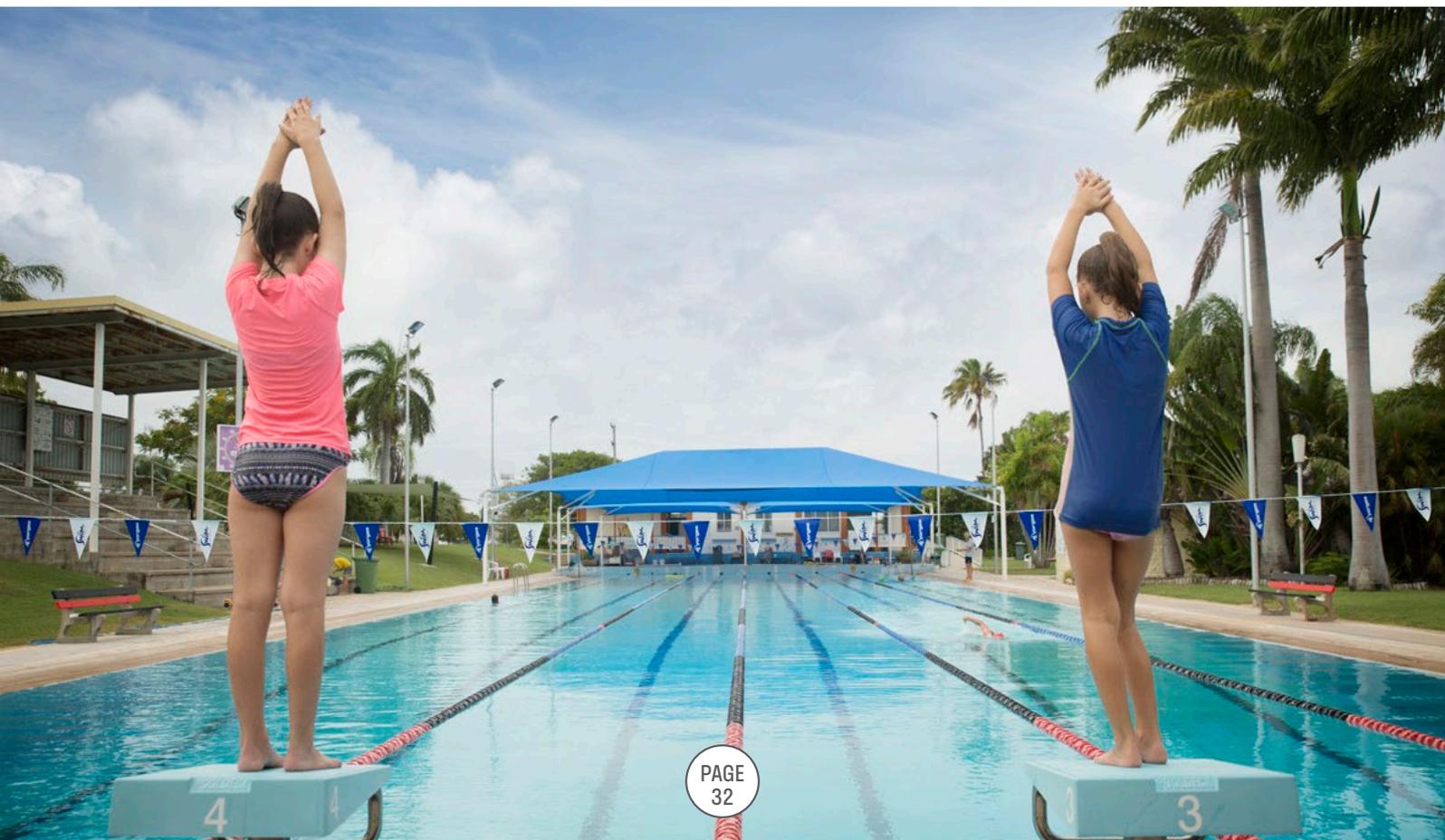
It is recommended that Council investigate upgrades to Bowen Sporting Complex and Denison Park in collaboration with local sport clubs to inform future grant or LGIP funding.

Table 32: Bowen rate of provision for trunk sportsparks.

Park category	District	Regional	Total Sportsparks
Sportspark (ha)	6.20	24.04	30.23
Rate of provision (Ha/1000 people) - 9,300	0.67	2.58	3.25
Rate of provision (Ha/1000 people) 2036 population - 11,250	0.55	2.14	2.69
Estimated future sportspark 2036 (ha)	No additional District sportsparks proposed *	No additional Regional sportsparks proposed	30.23
Rate of provision (Ha/1000 people) 2036 population - 11,250			2.69
District sportsparks should be provided at a rate of 0.6ha/1,000 people; Regional parks should be provided at a rate of 1ha/1,000 people; and All trunk sporting facilities should be provided at a rate of 1.6ha/1,000 people. * Private sportspark may be constructed in Bowen South, with timing at the developers discretion.			

Table 33: Bowen accessibility standards for trunk sportsparks.

Infrastructure item	Accessibility standard (km) ¹	
	District	Regional
Sportspark	10	25
% residents within proximity	100%	100%
90% of residents in an urban area are within either 10km of a District sportspark or 25km of a Regional sportspark.		



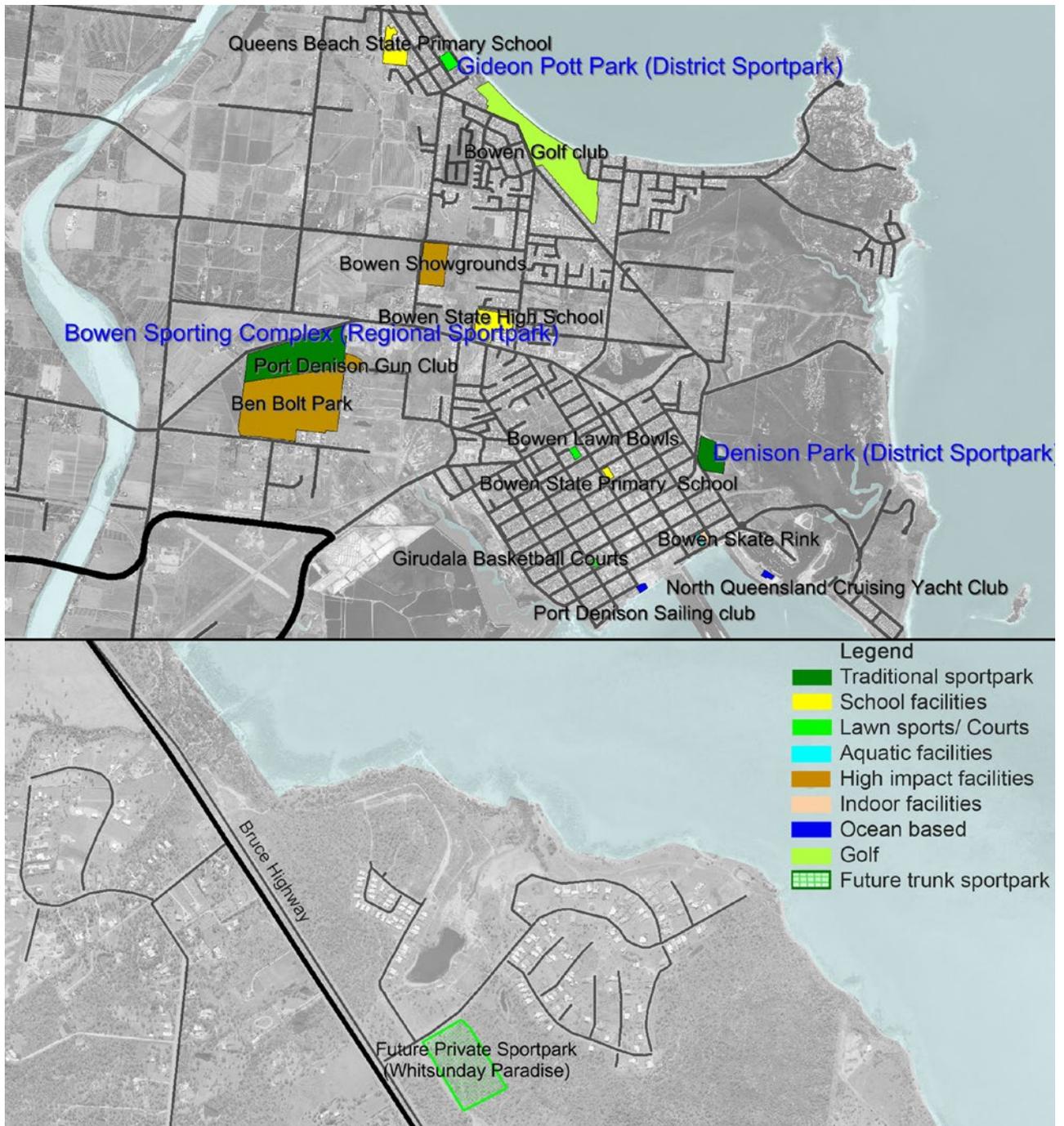


Figure 4: Bowen sporting facilities.

2. Proserpine Open Space Analysis

Proserpine is anticipated to grow from a population of 3,590 in 2016 to 3,810 by 2036, at a rate of 0.4% per annum. This low growth is anticipated to be absorbed predominately in the south of Proserpine, where new residential estates are approved but not yet developed. Beyond this, additional growth beyond 2036 may be absorbed by Emerging community zoned land to the west of the Township. The population profile varies from the QLD average, with significantly more children between 5-14-years old, significantly more 65-94-year-old but significantly less 20-39-year-old. This dynamic is reflective of the many schools in Proserpine, presence of a Regional hospital and Proserpine Nursing Home.

The highest population density is adjoining Johns Estate Regional Park and Halpannel District Park. This area also houses a higher portion of under 18's, compared to central and western portions of Proserpine, which houses a higher portion of over 65's age group. The predominate location of this older age group also aligns with greater density of persons who need of assistance due to disability.

2.1. Proserpine Recreation open space

Proposed catchment areas defined for each park category provide excellent accessibility to the Township, as shown by **Table 36**, and achieve adequate rate of provision, as shown by **Table 35**. Proserpine provides recreation open space at a rate of 2.62ha per 1,000 people, including major parks:

- District parks, Halpannel Park and Pioneer Park, servicing southern and central Proserpine respectively; and
- Regional park, Johns Estate Park, servicing eastern Proserpine.

These trunk recreation parks offer a variety of recreational infrastructure for all user groups. Halpannel Park is suited to kids and parents, Keith Johns Estate Park is more favoured by youth and Pioneer Park contains embellishments for kids, adults and Town visitors with quality picnic infrastructure.

Parks provision aligns with desired standards of service and the network has exceptional parks accessibility, meeting the needs of 5-14 year old and 65-94 year old, as shown by **Table 36**.

Key recreational infrastructure is well distributed through the Township with a waterpark (1), basketball court (1) and skatepark (1) located to the west and several major playgrounds and dog off-leash areas (1) within District and Regional Parks to the east. No disability or sensory playgrounds are located in Proserpine, with the nearest swing available in Airlie Beach Foreshore.

No nature walks / parks exist within Proserpine surrounds, with the exception of Cedar Creek Falls and Brandy Creek walks located halfway to Cannonvale. Following development of Emerging community zoned lots to the north west of the Town beyond 2050, a Regional Riverside Park could be developed to provide a linkage via the CBD to natural riparian areas adjoining Proserpine River.

Future investments should focus on gaps in the open space network, set out in **Table 34**.

Table 34: Recreational infrastructure gaps in Proserpine open space network.

Park	Recommended Recreational infrastructure	Justification
Keith Johns Estate Regional Park <i>(Subject to design and grant funding)</i>	Recreational infrastructure servicing youth aged 12-17, such as goal posts, basketball court, volleyball or pump track.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreational infrastructure servicing youth in southern and eastern Proserpine is limited, with only a climbing pyramid located in Keith Johns Estate Regional Park. • 12-17 age group is most prevalent adjoining this park and utilises it more than other nearby parks due to the climbing pyramid and large space for kicking a ball.

Halpannell District Park <i>(Subject to design and grant funding)</i>	Disability or sensory playground key recreational infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key recreational infrastructure is lacking within Proserpine. • Halpannell Park is considered most suitable to host this infrastructure, nearby the Proserpine Community Centre and with several accesses from surrounding residential areas; • Pioneer Park is an alternative option, albeit has limited space for further recreational infrastructure.
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Table 35: Proserpine rate of land provision for recreation parks.

Park Category	Linear	Local	District	Regional	Total
Recreation park (ha)	0.305	1.55	2.41	1.962	9.184
Rate of provision (Ha/1000 people) - 3500	N/A	0.44	0.69	0.56	2.62
Rate of provision (Ha/1000 people) 2036 population - 3750	N/A	0.41	0.64	0.52	2.45
Estimated Future Recreation park 2036	As required by future development.	No additional recreation park proposed			
Rate of provision (Ha/1000 people) 2036 population - 44080					
<p>Local parks should be provided at a rate of 0.4ha/1,000 people; District parks should be provided at a rate of 0.5ha/1,000 people; Regional parks should be provided at a rate of 0.6ha/1,000 people; and Rate of provision is not an applicable measurement for linear parks, they are constructed as required to promote accessibility to major parks.</p>					

Table 36: Proserpine accessibility standards for trunk recreation parks.

Accessibility standard to urban residential areas				
Park category	Local	District	Regional	All parks
Desired standard	400m	1.6km	3km	As defined
% residents within proximity	95%		100%	100%
<p>50% of population should be within this distance of a Local or District facility; 75% of population should be within this distance of a Regional facility; and 90% of all residents should be within this distance to any facility.</p>				





Legend:

- Regional Park Catchment (3km)
- District Park Catchment (1.6km)
- Local Park Catchment (400m)
- Linear Park
- Local Park
- District Recreation Park
- Regional Recreation Park
- Future Trunk parks
- Dog off-leash area

Figure 5: Proserpine recreation open space

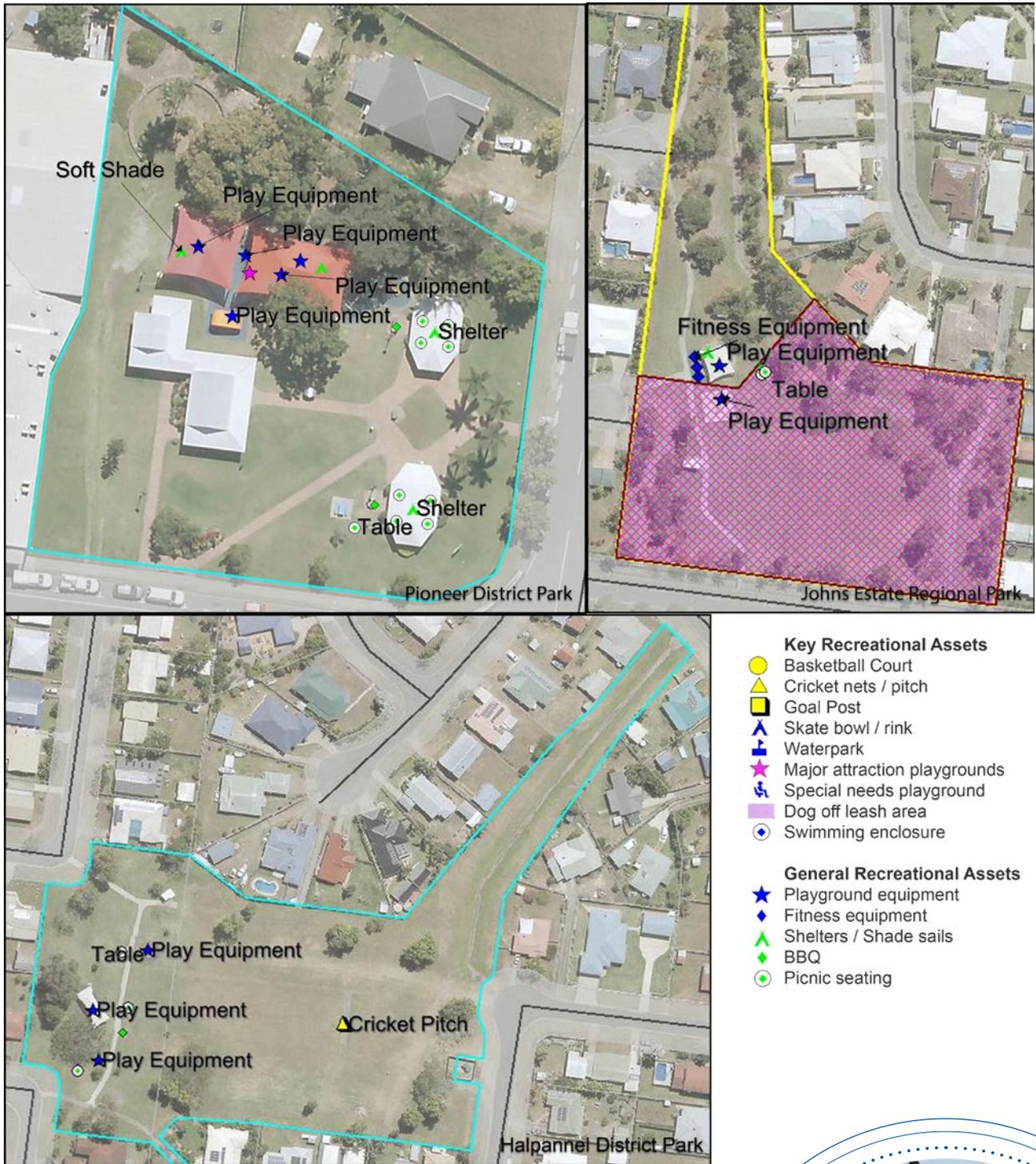


Figure 6: Proserpine Recreation parks.



2.2. Proserpine Sportspark open space

Proserpine has two trunk sportsparks, a golf club, three school fields and several other facilities, as set out within **Figure 7**, that cater for 15 clubs and provide approximately 9.8ha of sporting facilities per 1,000 persons. These facilities include cricket fields, rugby league, soccer, BMX, basic athletics infrastructure, tennis, lawn bowls, swimming, karate, motorsport and an equestrian centre. Netball and social Basketball, are catered for within the GAB area.

Table 39: Proserpine rate of land provision for sportsparks.

Sportsparks	Facilities sizes (ha)	ha/1,000 persons
Traditional sports parks	15.3	4.4
School facilities	17.2	4.9
Lawn sports, courts	1.2	0.3
Aquatic facilities	0.5	0.2
High impact facilities	47.4	13.5
Indoor facilities	0.1	0.0
Ocean based	0	0.0
Golf	40.6	11.6
Total (excl golf/motorsports)	34.4	9.8
District Trunk sport facilities from above categories	15.32	4.37
Regional Trunk sport facilities from above categories	0	0
Total trunk facilities	15.32	4.37

Trunk sportsparks are provided at a rate of 4.37ha/1,000 persons for District sportsparks, including:

- Les Stagg Oval District sportspark (3.57ha) which includes BMX, senior rugby league and a skate rink; and
- Proserpine Junior Sporting Complex District sportspark (11.75ha) which supports cricket, soccer and junior rugby league.

Trunk sportsparks provide excellent accessibility standards for Proserpine with 100% of residents within the catchment area of Proserpine Junior District Sportspark and Less Stagg District Sportspark, as shown by **Table 41**. No additional sportsparks are required within Proserpine, albeit a new Regional sportspark proposed within Cannon Valley will service both Proserpine and GAB catchments.

St Catherine's Catholic College and Proserpine State/High School have suitable facilities to cater for traditional junior field sports, such as athletics, cricket, soccer, Rugby, baseball/softball, AFL and tennis (Proserpine State School only).

Within the *Open Space Sport Survey 2020*, Proserpine Sporting Complex, Whitsunday Athletics Club Less Stagg Oval and Whitsunday Weightlifting Club identified demand for improved facilities:

- Whitsunday Athletics utilise Proserpine and Cannonvale School, which lacks a suitable long jump pit, photo finish/electric timers (to meet State Athletics expectations) and facilities likely to attract seniors, such as a running track. The stakeholder identified facilities may be most appropriate within Cannon Valley or Cannonvale, where population growth and the future of the club is most anticipated;
- Whitsunday Weightlifting Club lack their own indoor facilities, which would help earn more members and could readily be shared with gymnastics or other indoor sports;
- At the Proserpine Sporting Complex (District sportspark), renewal of the toilet block and change room facilities is urgently required, with improved drainage also requested; and
- At Less Stagg Oval, there is desire to enhance the grandstands and clubhouse to attract high profile sporting events.
- The Proserpine Junior Sporting Complex estimates field wear and occupancy is medium,

suggesting it will adequately cater for growth anticipated into the future.

It is recommended that Council investigate these facilities in collaboration with local sport clubs to inform future grant or LGIP funding.

Table 40: Proserpine rate of provision for trunk sportsparks.

Park category	District	Regional	Total Sportsparks
Sportspark (ha)	15.31	0	15.31
Rate of provision (Ha/1,000 people) – District - 3,500 persons Regional – 14,220* persons	4.37	0	4.37
Rate of provision (Ha/1,000 people) 2036 population - District - 3750 persons Regional – 23000* persons (includes GAB)	4.08	0	4.08
Estimated Future Sportspark 2036 (ha)	No additional District sportsparks proposed	Approx. 27.59 (Future Cannon Valley Regional Sportspark)	37.67
Rate of provision (Ha/1,000 people) 2036 population - District - 3750 persons Regional – 23,000* persons (includes GAB)		1.2	10.05
District sportsparks should be provided at a rate of 0.6ha/1,000 people; Regional parks should be provided at a rate of 1ha/1,000 people; and All trunk sporting facilities should be provided at a rate of 1.6ha/1,000 people.			

Table 41: Proserpine accessibility standards for trunk sportsparks.

Infrastructure item	Accessibility standard (km) ¹	
	District	Regional
Sportspark	10	25
% residents within proximity	100%	0%
90% of residents in an urban area are within either 10km of a District sportspark or 25km of a Regional sportspark.		



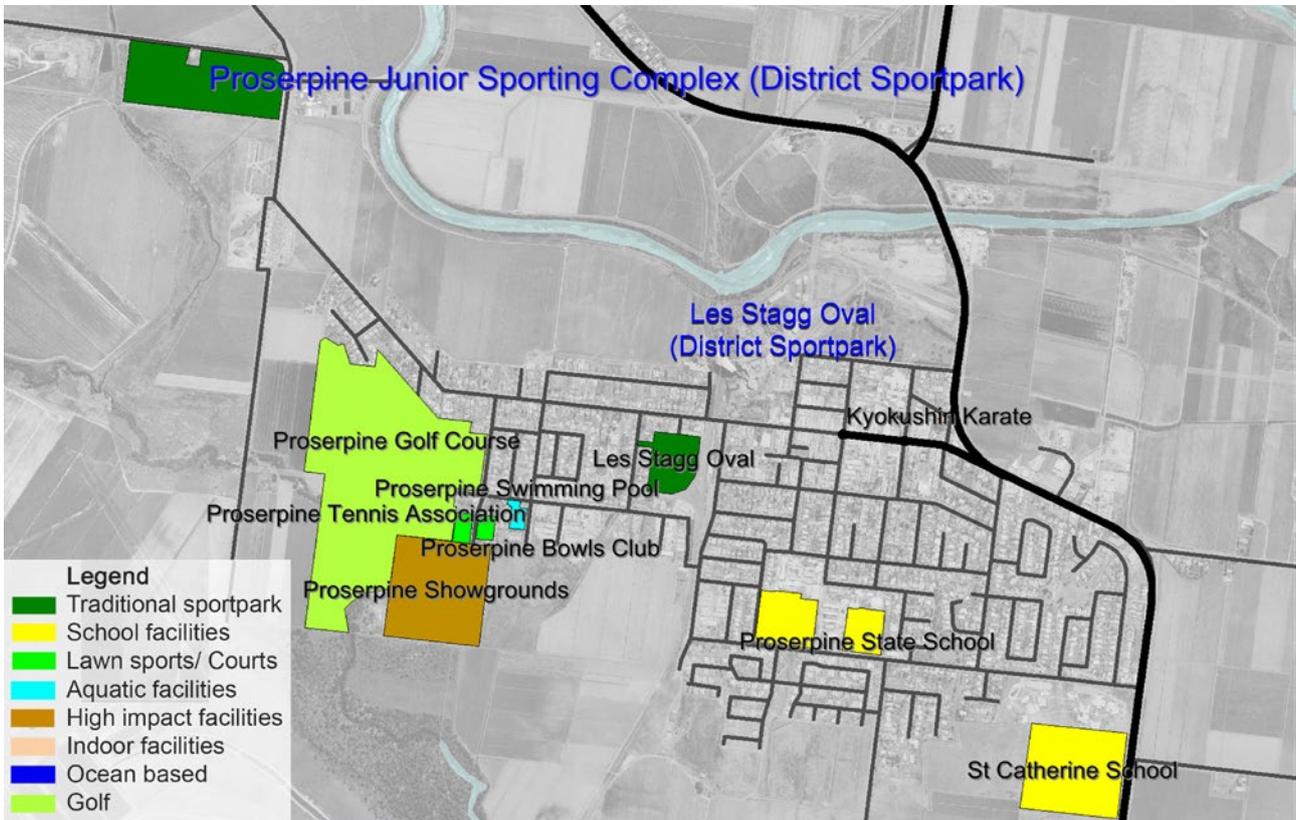


Figure 7: Proserpine sporting facilities.



3. Greater Airlie Beach Open Space Analysis

Greater Airlie Beach (GAB) is anticipated to grow from a population of 9,570 in 2016 to 18,000 by 2036, at a rate of 3.21% per annum. This growth is anticipated to be absorbed predominately in Cannonvale – Cannon Valley, but also within Jubilee Pocket. The population profile varies from the QLD average, with significantly less 10-24-year-old and residents over 70, but significantly more persons between 0-9 and 25-44-year-old. This dynamic is reflective of the backpacker tourist nature of the Township and a lack of quality high schools and tertiary education that result in young adults leaving the Region.

The highest population densities are well serviced by major parks within Airlie Beach, Cannonvale and Jubilee Pocket. Cannonvale, Cannon Valley and Jubilee Pocket have the highest prevalence of persons under 18, whilst Airlie Beach has the highest number of young adults 18 – 34 and residents over 65. The GAB area has the lowest rate of persons who need assistance due to disability in the Region, albeit, densities of special needs persons exist in Airlie Beach and surrounding Cannonvale Lakes Park.

3.1. GAB Recreation open space

Proposed catchment areas defined for each park category provide excellent accessibility to the Township, as shown by **Table 44**, and achieve rates of provision, as shown by **Table 43**. The open space network is composed of two high quality Regional parks, Cannonvale and Airlie Beach Foreshore, that are connected by coastal walkways and meet the needs of tourists and the local community. District parks, such as Wildlife park, Bicentennial park and Galbraith Park equally distribute key recreational infrastructure between Cannonvale and Jubilee Pocket. Local parks fill gaps between major parks and meet needs of isolated pockets, such as Shute Harbour and Mandalay, with the majority including basic picnic infrastructure and playground.

Key recreational infrastructure includes Airlie Beach Foreshore’s major attraction playground, Airlie Beach Lagoon, several major playgrounds, dog off-leash areas (5), skate bowls (2), basketball courts (2), stinger enclosures (2), wheelchair swing (1) and cricket nets (1).

The GAB area has a good distribution of walking tracks both through National Parks and within the urban area, including the Bicentennial walkway, Mount Rooper, Swamp Bay, Coral Beach, Honeyeater lookout, Airlie Creek walk and the Great Whitsunday walk. Additional tracks on Islands are accessible by boat. The National Park network has potential for additional tracks for walking or mountain biking to better meet the recreational needs of the dominant population of 25-44 year old.

There are no identified gaps in the current parks network, however, the GAB area is the Region’s fastest growing Township and additional recreation park will be required in the future within Cannonvale and Cannon Valley as the urban corridor expands. This includes:

Table 42: Recreational infrastructure gaps in GAB open space network.

Park	Recommended Recreational infrastructure	Justification
Cannonvale Lakes linear parks <i>(Subject to investigation)</i>	Footpath, lighting and landscaping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance accessibility to the Cannonvale Lakes Park and encourage outdoor exercise; Upgrades anticipated to be completed alongside the parks upgrade and with future re-vegetation projects.

New Cemetery Investigation <i>(Subject to investigation)</i>	Subject to investigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GAB is a fast growing area with many residents having lived in the Town for a significant portion of their lives; Proserpine currently services the cemetery needs of the Town, however, an investigation is warranted to determine if a local cemetery may more appropriately meet the needs of local families into the future.
Galbraith District Park South upgrade <i>(2031 - 2032)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure servicing families, kids and youth; Fitness equipment and walking trails; Key recreational infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Families with kids and youth aged 12-17 are the predominate age groups in the surrounding area; Fitness equipment and walking trails will promote use of the park for adults and parents with kids, which will be serviced in the future by linear parks adjoining Galbraith Creek; Key recreational infrastructure is warranted in the District park, to attract usage and service this fast growing residential corridor.

Table 43: GAB rate of land provision for recreation parks.

Park Category	Linear	Local	District	Regional	Total
Recreation park (ha)	2.53	7.23	8.49	11.87	30.12
Rate of provision (Ha/1000 people) – 10,720 persons	N/A	0.67	0.79	1.11	2.81
2036 population (Ha/1000 people) - 19250 persons	N/A	0.38	0.44	0.62	1.56
Estimated Future Recreation park 2036 (ha)	As new development requires	As medium density development requires	17.179 (Galbraith South - 8.7ha)	Nil	58.81
Rate of provision (Ha/1000 people) 2036 population - 19250 persons			0.89	0.62	3.05
<p>Local parks should be provided at a rate of 0.4ha/1,000 people;</p> <p>District parks should be provided at a rate of 0.5ha/1,000 people;</p> <p>Regional parks should be provided at a rate of 0.6ha/1,000 people; and</p> <p>Rate of provision is not an applicable measurement for linear parks, they are constructed as required to promote accessibility to major parks.</p>					

Table 44: GAB accessibility standards for trunk recreation parks.

Infrastructure item	Accessibility standard to urban residential areas			
Park category	Local	District	Regional ²	All parks
Desired standard	400m	1.6km	3km	As defined
% residents within proximity	92%		91%	98%
<p>50% of population should be within this distance of a Local or District facility;</p> <p>75% of population should be within this distance of a Regional facility; and</p> <p>90% of all residents should be within this distance to any facility.</p>				



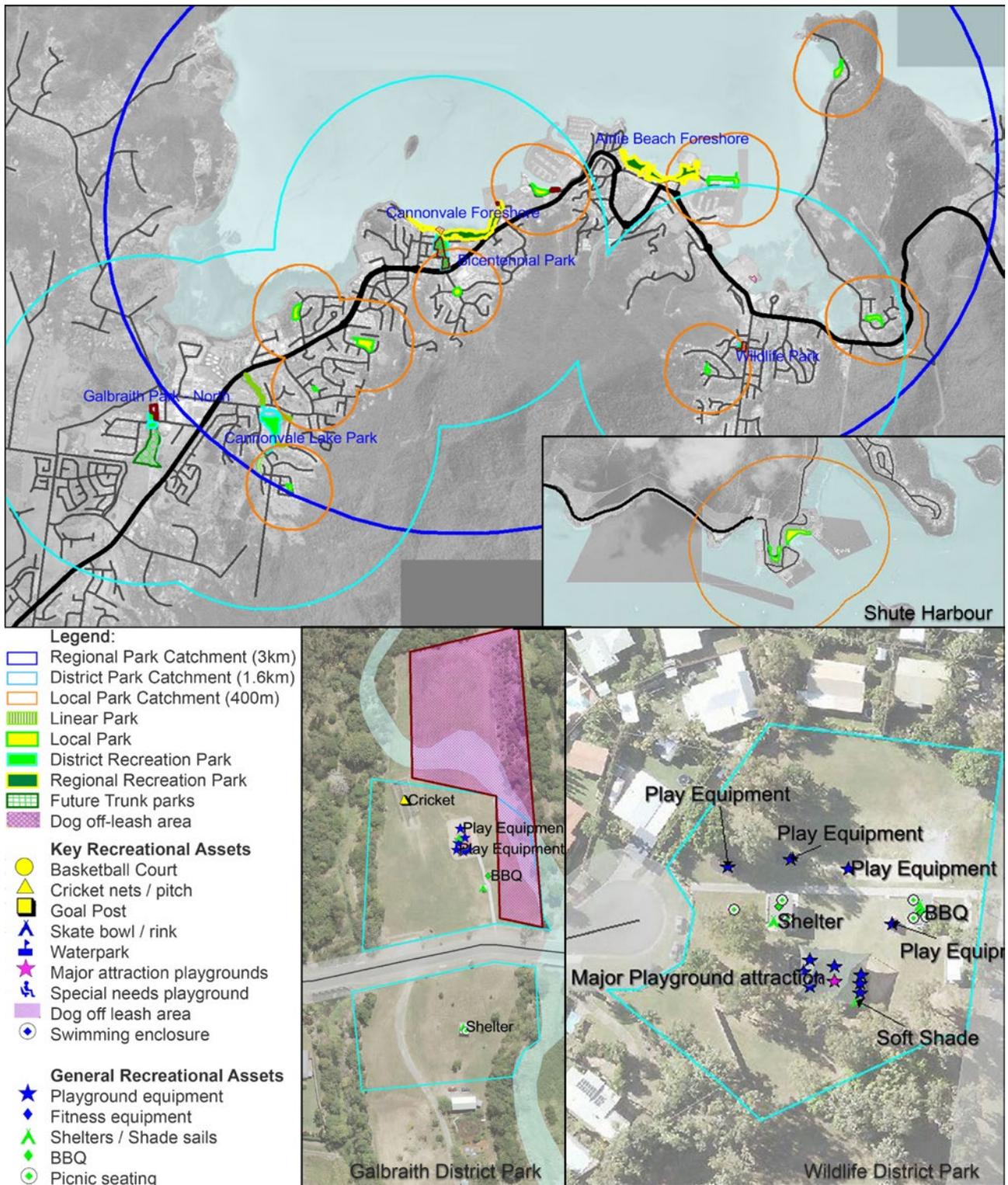


Figure 8: GABA recreation open space.

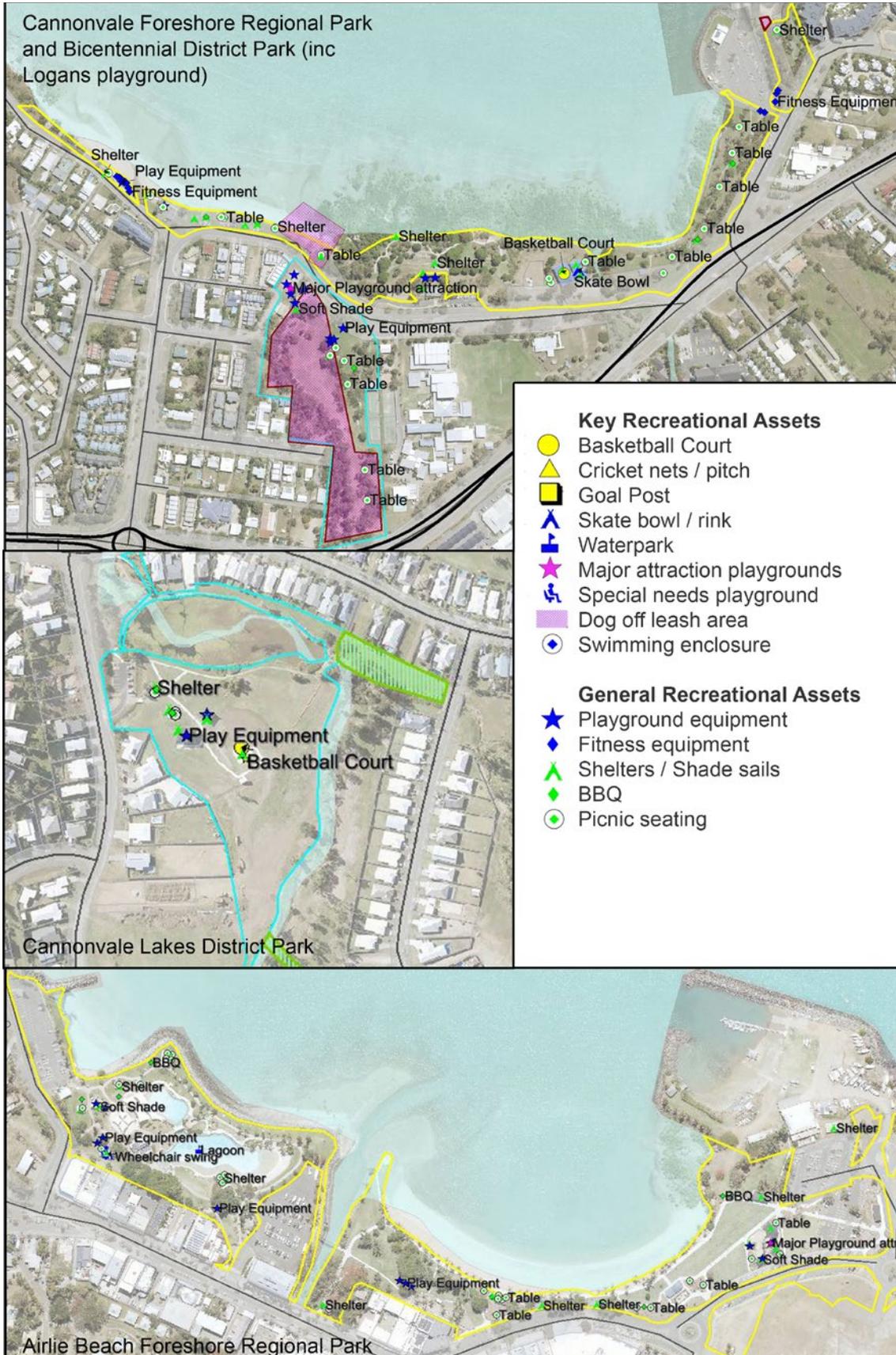


Figure 9: GABA recreation open space network.

3.2. GAB Sportspark open space

Currently, the GAB is composed of one district sportspark, golf pitch-n-putt, two school fields and several other facilities, as set out within **Figure 10**, that cater for 15 clubs and provide approximately 1.5ha of sporting facilities per 1,000 persons. These facilities include, rugby union, soccer, AFL, an indoor sport facility, lawn bowls, squash, ocean paddling, sailing, swimming, martial arts, equestrian and tennis. Local schools support basic athletics infrastructure, including long jump pits, which is infrastructure lacking within sportsparks.

Table 47: GAB rate of land provision for sportsparks.

Sportsparks	GAB ha	ha/1,000 persons
Traditional sportsparks	7.2	0.7
School facilities	2.8	0.3
Lawn sports, courts	0.6	0.1
Aquatic facilities	0.1	0.0
High impact facilities	3.1	0.3
Indoor facilities (forms part of Whitsunday sportspark)	0.3	0.0
Ocean based	2.6	0.2
Golf	6.3	0.6
Total (excl golf)	16.5	1.5
District Trunk sport facilities from above categories	7.23	0.68
Regional Trunk sport facilities from above categories	0	0
Total trunk facilities	7.23	0.68

Trunk sportsparks are provided at a rate of 0.68ha/1,000 persons with no Regional sportspark servicing the southern portion of the Region. Whitsunday District sportspark (7.2ha) includes rugby union, soccer, AFL and PCYC indoor facility.

Whitsunday District sportspark provides sportspark accessibility for the GAB with 100% of residents within its catchment area. Future growth will predominately sprawl toward Cannon Valley, which is on the boundaries of Whitsunday Sportspark’s 10km catchment, highlighting the need for a future Regional sportspark to service this growth corridor and Proserpine, to maintain accessibility and rates of provision standards in the future.

The Whitsunday Sportspark in Jubilee Pocket is presently undergoing \$8.25M of renewal, which will promote this Sportspark as a prime senior sport destination capable of hosting sport tourism events. Further funding may also fix netball courts, which are cracking as a result of unstable ground.

Existing schools are limited in available space for sport, albeit each has an oval that may cater for junior cricket or soccer, with Whitsunday Christian College also having a basketball court.

Within the *Open Space Sport Survey 2020*, respondents identified need for a multi-purpose indoor facility, athletics facilities and large sportspark within Cannon Valley, to enable equal access for Proserpine residents. Specific requests also included a desire for a clubhouse or storage facilities for the Triathlon and Running club in Airlie Beach, expanded berthing at the Sailing Club and a velodrome or cycle track, which could be included around a boundary of a future sportspark. It is recommended that Council investigate these facilities in collaboration with local sport clubs to inform future grant or LGIP funding.

Table 48: GAB rate of provision for trunk sportsparks.

Park category	District	Regional	Total sportsparks
Sportspark (ha)	7.30	0	7.3
Rate of provision (Ha/1,000 people) - District - 10720 persons Regional - 14,220* persons	0.68	0	0.68
Rate of provision (Ha/1,000 people) 2036 population - District - 19250 persons Regional – 23000 persons (Includes Proserpine)	0.38	0	0.38
Estimated Future Sportspark 2036 (ha)	No additional District sportsparks proposed	Approx. 27.59 (Cannon Valley Regional Sportspark)	34.59
Rate of provision (Ha/1,000 people) 2036 population - District - 19250 persons Regional – 23000 persons (Includes Proserpine)		1.2	1.79
District sportsparks should be provided at a rate of 0.6ha/1,000 people; Regional parks should be provided at a rate of 1ha/1,000 people; and All trunk sporting facilities should be provided at a rate of 1.6ha/1,000 people.			

Table 49: GAB accessibility standards for trunk sportsparks.

Infrastructure item	Accessibility standard (km) ¹	
	District	Regional
Sportspark	10	25
% residents within proximity	100%	0%
90% of residents in an urban area are within either 10km of a District sportspark or 25km of a Regional sportspark.		



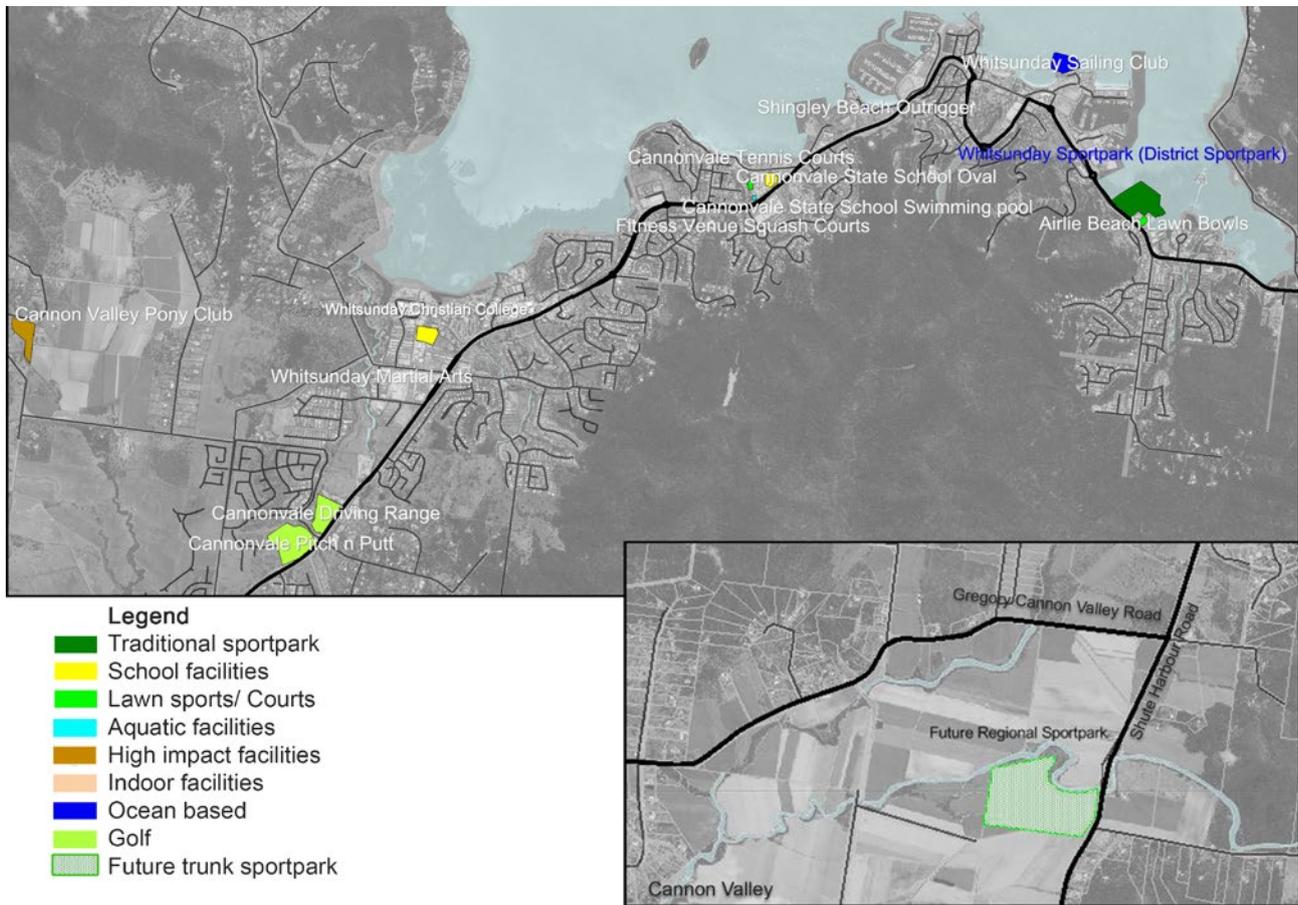


Figure 10: GABA sporting facilities.

4. Collinsville & Scottville Open Space Analysis

Collinsville and Scottville are anticipated to grow from a population of 1,370 in 2016 to 1,750 by 2036, at a rate of 1.23% per annum. The population profile varies from the QLD average, with significantly less 10-24-year-old but significantly more seniors over the age of 50 years old.

There is no statistically significant congregation of youth, family or old populations within pockets of Collinsville and Scottville, with age groups evenly spread across the urban area.

4.1. Collinsville & Scottville Recreation open space

Collinsville and Scottville have an open space network that is suitable for the demographic of the area, providing excellent accessibility, as shown by **Table 52**, and very high rates of provision in total as shown by **Table 51**. The network includes one Regional park, one District park and several Local parks, as shown by **Figure 11**.

District parks have *key recreational infrastructure*, including basketball courts (2), skate bowl (1), skate rink (1), fitness equipment and several minor playgrounds, with a community garden within Walker Street Local Park. Additional *key recreational infrastructure* is anticipated for construction utilising Works for Queensland grant funding in 2021 - 2022, including a waterpark, pump track and two new playground upgrades at Scottville and Darcy Munro Park.

All local parks have picnic infrastructure, with some also including toilets, BBQ and playground equipment. Carpet Snake Creek linear park provides connectivity between residential areas, schools and the RV park. Gaps in the walkway and a lack of tree shading along existing paths are barriers in the linear parks use, that may be addressed by future projects identified in the Collinsville Masterplan (subject to grant funding).

The *Shaping Collinsville's Future* consultation identified community desires for additional recreational infrastructure, including:

- More activities for older kids and transformation of the Lions Park to an all-ages park, with waterpark associated with the adjoining pool, playground equipment for teens and enhanced playgrounds for kids;
- Fence around Darcy Munro Park;
- Improvements to the Collinsville Youth Coalition, remarked lines on the Basketball courts and new line marking within the indoor shed for a mix of informal sports;
- Pump track at Darcy Munro Park;
- Mountain biking tracks around Mount Devlin; and
- Dog-off leash area.

Future projects will focus on gaps in the open space network, as identified by the *Shaping Collinsville's Future* consultation completed in June 2021, set out below:

Table 50: Recreational infrastructure gaps in Collinsville open space network.

Park	Recommended Recreational Infrastructure	Justification
Collinsville Swimming pool / Lions Park (2021 – 2022)	Waterpark and amenities upgrades	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key recreational infrastructure identified as priority projects for the community within the <i>Shaping Collinsville's Future</i> consultation and within Collinsville Masterplan; • Will meet recreational needs of kids and promote liveability in the Township.
Darcy Munro Park (2022 – 2023)	Pump track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key recreational infrastructure identified as priority projects for the community within the <i>Shaping Collinsville's Future</i> consultation and within Collinsville Masterplan; • Will meet recreational needs of kids and promote liveability in the Township.

Scottville and Darcy Munro Park <i>(Complete)</i>	Playground Upgrades	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identified as priority projects for the community within the <i>Shaping Collinsville's Future</i> consultation and within Collinsville Masterplan; Will meet recreational needs of kids and promote liveability in the Township.
Collinsville Showgrounds <i>(2021 – 2022)</i>	Collinsville Youth Coalition tennis court refurbishment and additional seating/ shade around skate bowl.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identified as priority projects for the community within the <i>Shaping Collinsville's Future</i> consultation and within Collinsville Masterplan; Will meet recreational needs of kids and promote liveability in the Township.
Carpet Snake Creek Linear Park <i>(Subject to design and grant funding)</i>	Collinsville Shared Circuit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will promote improved access to Showgrounds Regional Park and Darcy Munro District Park from residential areas, promoting outdoor exercise and health.
Mt Devlin Mountain bike trails <i>(Subject to investigation)</i>	Facilitation and lobby for Mountain bike trails	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council to lobby for and facilitate Mountain bike expansion in the Region.

Table 51: Collinsville & Scottville rate of land provision for recreation parks.

Park category	Linear	Local	District	Regional	Total
Recreation park (ha)	10.349	1.37	1.76	3.1	16.58
Rate of provision (Ha/1000 people) - 1,380 persons	N/A	1	1.28	2.25	12.01
Rate of provision 2036 (Ha/1000 people) - 1750 persons	N/A	0.78	1.01	1.77	9.47
Estimated Future Recreation park 2036	No additional recreation park proposed				
Rate of provision (Ha/1000 people) 2036 population - 44,080 persons					
<p>Local parks should be provided at a rate of 0.4ha/1,000 people; District parks should be provided at a rate of 0.5ha/1,000 people; Regional parks should be provided at a rate of 0.6ha/1,000 people; and Rate of provision is not an applicable measurement for linear parks, they are constructed as required to promote accessibility to major parks.</p>					

Table 52: Collinsville & Scottville accessibility standards for trunk recreation parks.

Infrastructure item	Accessibility standard to urban residential areas			
	Local	District	Regional ²	All parks
Desired standard	400m	1.6m	3km	As defined
% residents within proximity	96%		83%	97%
<p>50% of population should be within this distance of a Local or District facility; 75% of population should be within this distance of a Regional facility; and 90% of all residents should be within this distance to any facility.</p>				

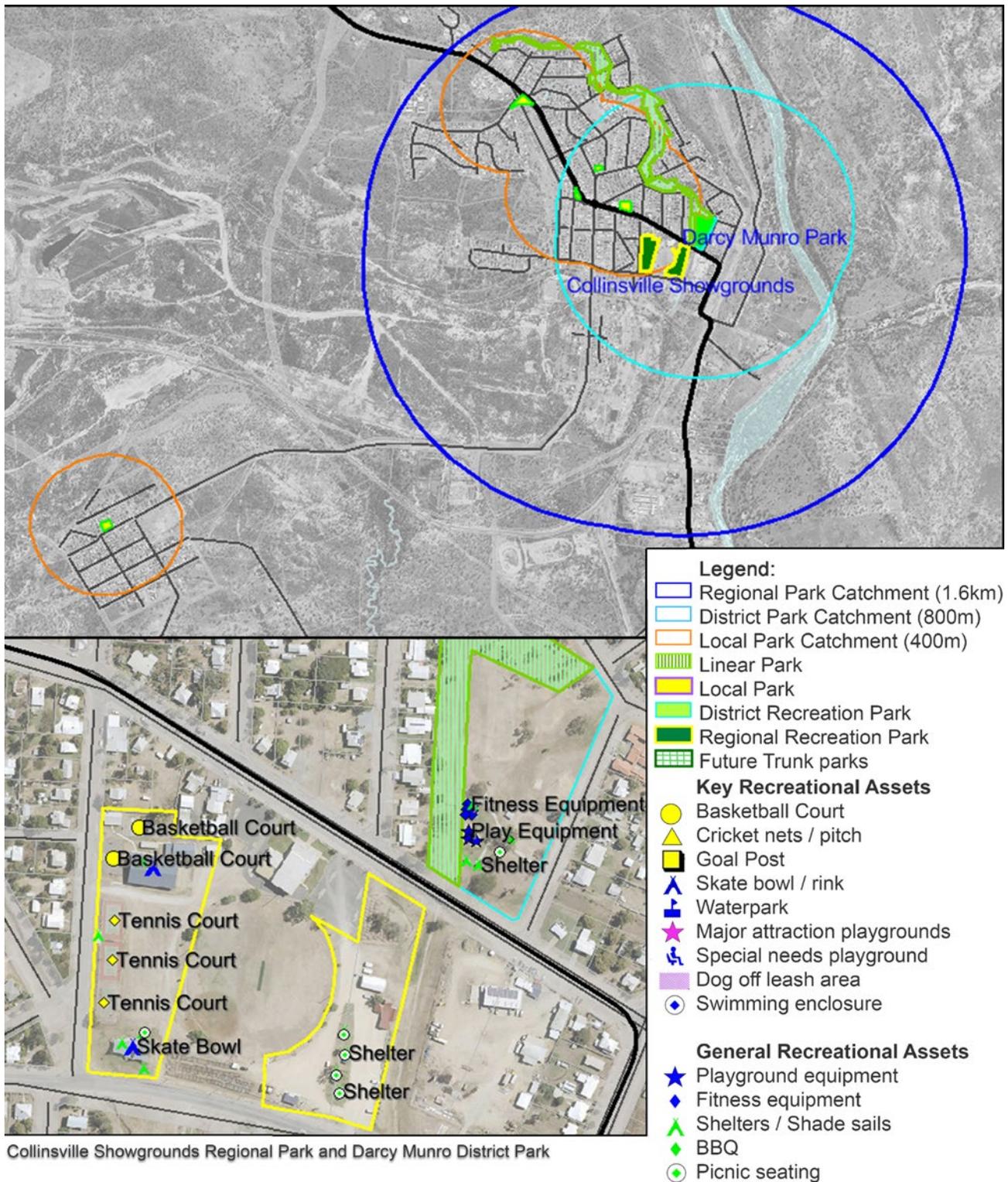


Figure 11: Collinsville & Scottville recreation open space network.

4.2. Collinsville & Scottville Sportspark open space

Currently, Collinsville & Scottville have two district sportsparks, golf course, lawn bowls, rodeo grounds and swimming pool, as shown by **Figure 12**, that cater for 6 clubs and provide approximately 13.6ha of sporting facilities per 1,000 persons. These facilities include, rugby league, cricket, soccer, lawn bowls, swimming, equestrian, rodeo grounds and tennis. Local schools support cricket/football fields and basic athletics infrastructure, including a long jump pits.

Table 54: Collinsville and Scottville rate of provision for sport facilities.

Sportsparks	Collinsville & surrounds ha	ha/1,000 persons
Traditional sports parks	12.44	9.02
School facilities	5.28	3.83
Lawn sports, courts	0.59	0.43
Aquatic facilities	0.374	0.27
High impact facilities	53.13	38.50
Indoor facilities	0	0
Ocean based	0	0.00
Golf	35.91	26.02
Total (excl golf & high impact facilities)	18.69	13.55
District Trunk sport facilities from above categories	7.96	5.77
Regional Trunk sport facilities from above categories	0	0

Trunk sportsparks provide excellent accessibility, as shown by **Table 56**, with rate of provision of 5.77ha/1,000 persons, as shown by **Table 55**, including:

- Collinsville Junior Rugby League fields (5ha) (District sportspark); and
- Collinsville Showgrounds (2.96ha) (District sportspark), which also function as a recreation park, including cricket field, tennis courts and basketball court.

Trunk sportsparks provide excellent accessibility for Collinsville, with 100% of residents within the catchments of the two District sportsparks. A Regional sportspark is not required for this small population given limited usage of the existing sportsparks and variety of fields within schools.

The *Shaping Collinsville's Future* consultation identified community desires for additional sporting infrastructure, including:

- At Collinsville Youth Coalition (CYC) (Showgrounds), formalised and safe car parking, remarked lines on basketball courts, new line marking within the indoor shed for a mix of informal sports and surface maintenance of tennis courts (complete); and
- support in sport coaching as limited volunteers existed to set-up kids team sports.

Upgrades at the CYC have been included within the Collinsville Masterplan for future grant funding. Enlisting additional sport coaches is considered to be outside of Council's influence.

Table 55: Collinsville and Scottville rate of provision for trunk sportsparks.

Park category	District	Regional	Total Sportsparks
Sportspark (ha)	7.97	No Regional Sportspark	7.97
Rate of provision (Ha/1000 people) - 1,380 persons	5.77		5.77
Rate of provision (Ha/1000 people) 2036 population - 1750 persons	4.55		4.55
Estimated Future Sportspark 2036 (ha)	No additional District sportsparks proposed		-

District sportsparks should be provided at a rate of 0.6ha/1,000 people;
Regional parks should be provided at a rate of 1ha/1,000 people; or
All trunk sporting facilities should be provided at a rate of 1.6ha/1,000 people.

Table 56: Collinsville accessibility standards for trunk sportsparks.

Infrastructure item	Accessibility standard (km) ¹	
	District	Regional
Sportspark	10	25
% residents within proximity	100%	0%

90% of residents in an urban area are within either 10km of a District sportspark or 25km of a Regional sportspark.

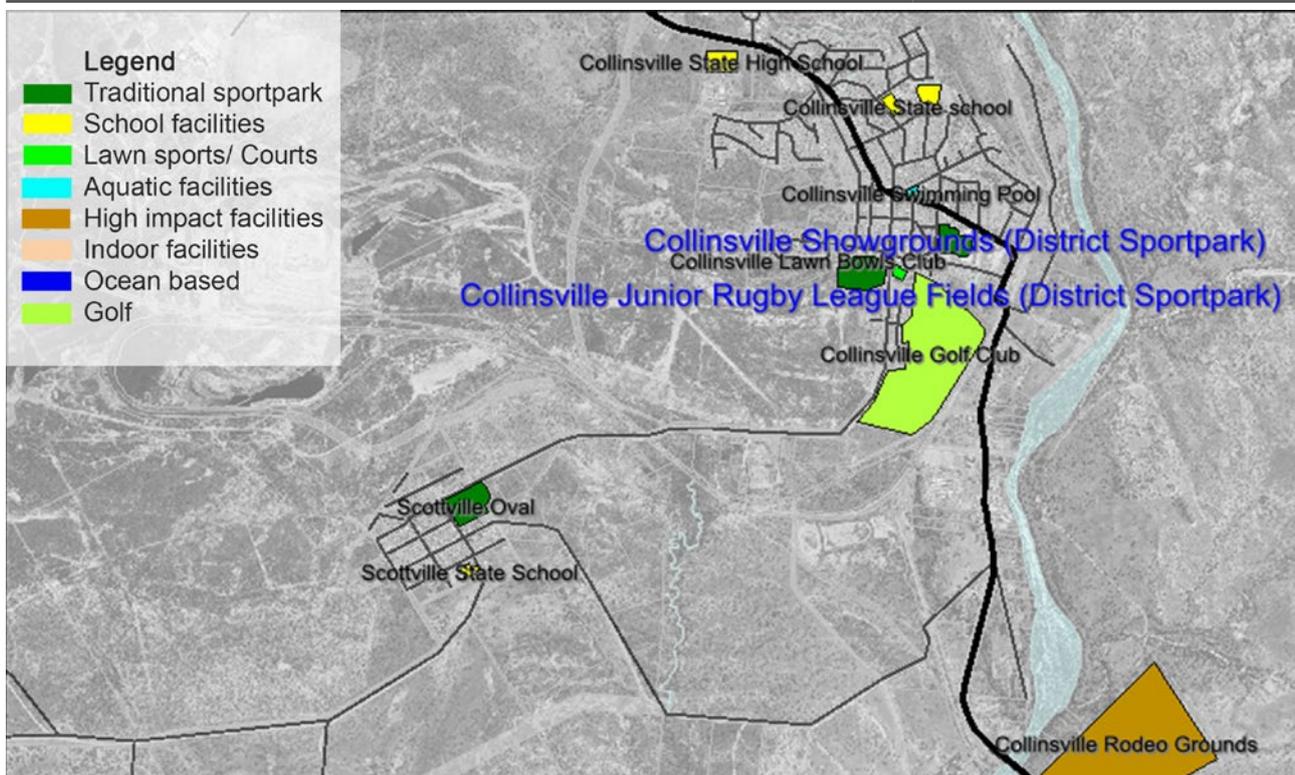


Figure 12: Collinsville and Scottville sporting facilities.

5. Gloucester & Conway Open Space Analysis

Dingo Beach and Hideaway Bay have a population of 378 persons composed predominately of an older demographic between 50 and 75 years old. Hideaway Bay has capacity to absorb some additional population growth, anticipated to be predominately retirees given the areas unique lifestyle attraction for this age group.

Conway and Wilson Beach have a population of approximately 140 persons, composed predominately of an older demographic between 60-70 years old. No population growth is anticipated in these locations due to a lack of available land.

5.1. Gloucester & Conway Recreation Open Space

The Region's beach side Towns accommodate small local and visitor populations. Foreshore parks at each of these Towns are designed to accommodate beach goers with basic picnic infrastructure and playgrounds, as shown by **Figure 13**. *Key recreational infrastructure* includes basketball court and swimming enclosure at Dingo Beach. Dingo Beach Foreshore Park is categorised as a District recreation park given its *key recreational infrastructure* and diversity of picnic equipment. All other parks are local parks with each having a several picnic areas to support beach goers.

No future parks are anticipated in these areas given high rates of provision per person and accessibility standards, albeit future investments may seek to better connect Hideaway and Dingo Beach via a nature walk, subject to future grant funding.

Table 57: Dingo & Hideaway Bay rate of land provision for recreation parks.

Park category	Linear	Local	District	Regional	Total
Recreation park (ha)	Nil	8.89	6.51	nil	5.4
Rate of provision (Ha/1,000 people) - 378 persons	N/A	23.51	17.2	N/A	40.74
Local parks should be provided at a rate of 0.4ha/1,000 people; District parks should be provided at a rate of 0.5ha/1,000 people; Regional parks should be provided at a rate of 0.6ha/1,000 people; and Rate of provision is not an applicable measurement for linear parks, they are constructed as required to promote accessibility to major parks.					

Table 58: Dingo and Hideaway Bay accessibility standards for trunk recreation parks.

Accessibility standard to urban residential areas				
Park category	Local	District	Regional ²	All parks
Desired standard	400m	800m	1.6km	As defined
% residents within proximity	100%		0%	100%
50% of population should be within this distance of a Local or District facility; 75% of population should be within this distance of a Regional facility; and 90% of all residents should be within this distance to any facility.				

Table 59: Wilson and Conway Beach rate of land provision for recreation parks.

Recreation park					
Park category	Linear	Local	District	Regional	Total
Recreation park (ha)	Nil	2.07	nil	nil	2.07
Rate of provision (Ha/1000 people) - 140 persons	N/A	14.8	N/A	N/A	14.8
Local parks should be provided at a rate of 0.4ha/1,000 people; District parks should be provided at a rate of 0.5ha/1,000 people; Regional parks should be provided at a rate of 0.6ha/1,000 people; and Rate of provision is not an applicable measurement for linear parks, they are constructed as required to promote accessibility to major parks.					

Table 60: Wilson and Conway Beach accessibility standards for recreation parks.

Accessibility standard to urban residential areas				
Park category	Local	District	Regional ²	All parks
Desired standard	400m	800m	1.6km	As defined
% residents within proximity	100%		0%	100%
50% of population should be within this distance of a Local or District facility; 75% of population should be within this distance of a Regional facility; and 90% of all residents should be within this distance to any facility.				

5.1.1 Gloucester and Conway Sportspark open space

No trunk sportsparks exist within Gloucester or Conway, although Conway townships may be within the catchment of a future Regional sportspark in Cannon Valley. Gloucester sport complex (0.55ha) services Dingo and Hideaway Beach populations, with a tennis court and lawn bowls green.

Works for Queensland grant funding will deliver improvements to access and car parking at the Gloucester Sport Complex between 2021-2024.

Table 62: Rate of provision of sporting facilities within Gloucester. Note it is a non-trunk sport facility.

Sportsparks	Gloucester ha	ha/1,000 persons
Lawn sports, courts	0.55	1.46



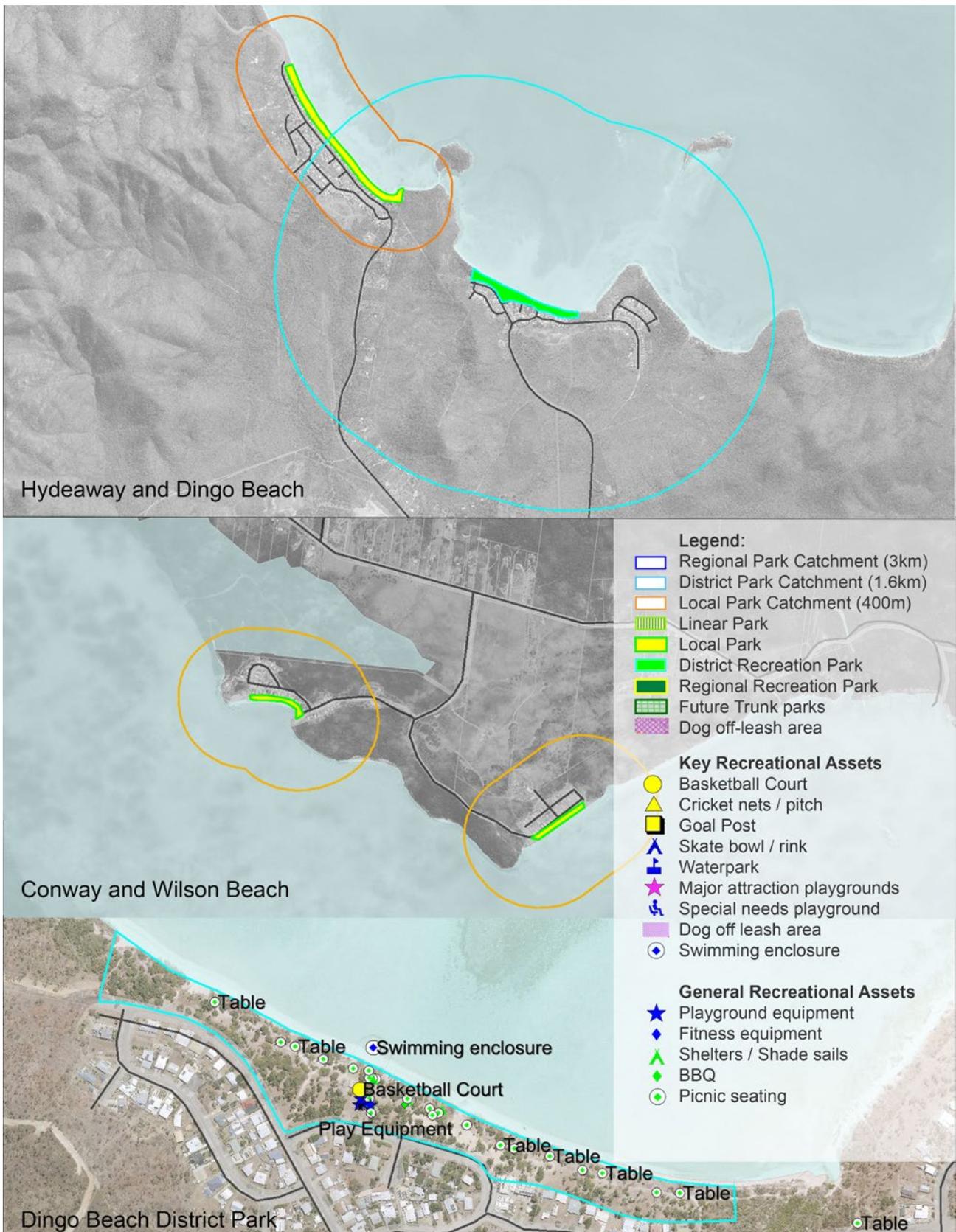


Figure 13: Gloucester and Conway recreation open space network.



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